

**A COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TOWARDS AMERICAN BLACK
SOCIETY THROUGH RICHARD WRIGHT'S NATIVE SON**

Skripsi

**Disusun dalam Rangka Menyelesaikan Studi Strata 1
untuk memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Pendidikan**



Oleh

Nama : Erik Harninta Putra

NIM : 2250402039

Program Studi : S1

Jurusan : Sastra Inggris

**FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SASTRA
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG**

2006

APPROVAL

The final project was approved by the Board of Examiners of the English Department of the Faculty of Languages and Arts of Semarang State University on.....

Board of Examiners

1. Chairman,

Drs. Triyanto, M. A.

NIP. 131281218

2. Secretary,

Dra. Dwi Anggani L. B, M.Pd.

NIP. 131813665

3. First Examiner,

Dra. Indrawati, M. Hum.

NIP. 131568990

4. Second Examiner as Second Adviser,

Hendrikus Joko Yulianto, S. S, M. Hum.

NIP. 132233485

5. Third Examiner as First Adviser,

Dra. Rahayu Puji H., M. Hum.

NIP. 132158715

Approved by

Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts,

Prof. Dr. Rustono, M. Hum

NIP. 131281222

PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya:

Nama : Erik Harninta Putra
NIM : 2250402039
Prodi/Jurusan : Sastra Inggris , Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris FBS
UNNES

menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa *final project* yang berjudul:

A COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TOWARDS AMERICAN BLACK SOCIETY THROUGH RICHARD WRIGHT'S NATIVE SON

yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, pembimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan, baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber perpustakaan, maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan *final project* ini membubuhkan tandatangan sebagaimana keabsahannya, seluruh karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian hari ditemukan ketidakberesan, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya.

Demikian, harap pernyataan ini dipergunakan sebagaimana semestinya.

Semarang, 8 Oktober 2006

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Erik Harninta Putra

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

O ye who believe! Seek help with patient perseverance and prayer; for God is with those who patiently persevere (Al-Baqoro: 153).

This final project is dedicated to:

- ⊇ my mom, dad, brothers, and sisters,*
- ⊇ my best friends "the three M", and*
- ⊇ all my friends at English Literature '02.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, the writer would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah SWT, God the Almighty for the blessing and ease given to him in completing this final project.

His deepest gratitude goes as well to Dra. Rahayu Puji. H., M. Hum, his first advisor, Hendrikus Joko Yulianto, S.S, M. Hum., his second advisor, and Dra. Indrawati, M. Hum., as his first examiner, for their continuous guidance and valuable suggestion in finishing this final project.

The writer wish also to express his gratitude to Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, Ph. D., as the Head of English Department, all lectures, and staffs for giving the writer lots of valuable experiences during his study at the department.

Next, his deepest gratitude is conducted to his beloved parents, sisters, and brothers whom always support, motivate, and love him very much. His special gratitude is also addressed to his good mates at ex-Saddam, Mr. Dwi Mulyono, Mr. Ostman, Mr. Klowor, Suroso (roso-roso!), and Mr. Wiwit (thanks for supporting and entertaining me in facing the D-Day), and to everyone whom support him but their names could be mentioned.

The last but not least, the writer realizes that this final project lacks many things, therefore, he hopes criticisms and suggestions for his betterment. I hope this final project will be useful for the reader.

Erik Harninta Putra

ABSTRACT

Putra, Erik Harninta. Richard Wright's Native Son. English Department. Languages and Arts Faculty. Semarang State University.

This final project is a literary analysis of Richard Wright's *Native Son*. The title of this study is *A Communist Propaganda Towards American Black Society Through Richard Wright's Native Son*. This novel tells about an American Black named Bigger Thomas who accidentally committed two murders on Mary Dalton, a white girl and his love named Bessie Mears. The Communist, Jan Erlone and Boris A. Max then struggled to support and help Bigger in facing the problem.

I chose this topic since this novel intends to spread out the Communistic ideas towards the readers especially to the American Blacks in having their sympathy to the Communism.

This final project has three problems to be explored; those are: (1) What forms of Communism are presented in the novel? (2) What are the relationship between Communism and American Black society? (3) To whom is this novel addressed?

The writer used qualitative method as the method of investigation. The writer took the data from the text of the novel and compiled some references from several books that were related to the subject matter and searched information on the internet in supporting this study. The data were in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and quotations which were related to the topic. The analysis of this study used sociological approach.

It was found out that there are two main ideas of Communism found in the novel; they are the idea in against Capitalism and the idea of alienation. The first idea contains the Capitalist's intention in using economic, juridical field, and the religion to oppress and exploit the minority class. The second tells that the Capitalist could also make the minority alienated from their own life. Through the novel, those ideas are often paralyzed with the idea of American Blacks' struggles against racism and prejudice. Therefore, this novel could be regarded as propaganda in having their sympathy to the Communism.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITLE	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iii
AKCNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic.....	4
1.3 Statements of the Problem	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study	5
1.5 Significances of the Study.....	5
1.6 Outline of the Thesis	6
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Communism	7
2.2 The Forms of Communism	10
2.2.1 Human Alienation	10
2.2.2 Against Capitalism.....	11
2.3 Communism in United States of America	12
2.3.1 The Rise and Growth of CPUSA.....	13

2.3.2 Black Acceptance towards Communism	14
2.4 Richard Wright.....	16
2.4.1 The Biographical Sketch.....	17
2.4.2 Wright’s Affiliation with Communist Party	19
 CHAPTER III: METHOD OF INVESTIGATION	
3.1 Object of the Study	21
3.2 Types of Data	21
3.3 Approach of the Study	21
3.4 Method and Procedures of Collecting Data	22
3.5 Analysis of the Data.....	22
3.6 Technique of Reporting the Result	23
 CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSES	
4.1 The Communistic Ideas Found in the Novel.....	24
4.1.1 Against Capitalism.....	24
4.1.2 Alienation.....	37
4.1.2.1 Alienation from Their Product that They Produced.....	38
4.1.2.2 Alienation from Their Society	39
4.2 The Relationship between the Forms of Communism and the American Black Society that are found in the Novel	41
4.2.1 Against Racial and Class Oppression towards the Blacks.....	41
4.2.2 Against Prejudice	45
4.2.3 Black Nation within White’s Nation.....	46
4.3 To Whom the Novel is addressed	47
4.3.1 Black People	47

4.3.2 The Whites	50
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	53
5.2 Suggestion	54
BIBLIOGRAPHY	55
APPENDICES	56

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Discrimination, racism, and prejudice are admittedly parts of American history. Those have lasted for centuries and helped creating an unbalanced society. American Black people are considered as the most suffered group due to their long history. Rebekah and Gertudo (1966:124) inform “most Negroes were forced by social, economic, and political injustice to live in poverty and segregation”. In addition, their worst experience under slavery has put them away from having justice and prosperity that have been dreamed before. This condition has finally placed the Black people as the most oppressed class among other minorities.

Inspired by American forefather’s thoughts documented in the Declaration of Independence, it is clearly stated that all men are created equal. Black people desperately fight against that in equality. There are both physical and moral actions that are run by the Blacks at gaining the equal opportunity which is said as the fundamental value of all American life. While some illiterate blacks give a direct physical response to protest, those who are literate often use their skill in writing.

One among several famous black writers is Richard Wright. He makes literature as his written protest. Rees (1973:2) states that “literature is writing which expresses writer’s thought, feelings, and attitudes toward life”. He also

adds that “literature should be a criticism of life” (Rees, 1973:2). Wright’s *Native Son* clearly depicts the pictures of Black’s life and their struggle against white’s mistreatments. It is about the life of Bigger Thomas who accidentally committed two murders, a rich white girl named Mary Dalton and his black lover named Bessie Mears. After running away for days, he was finally captured and forced to meet the trial. Bigger was then helped and defended by a lawyer from labor defender who much adapted communistic ideas on his plea. By adapting Communism in his novel, Richard Wright not only portrayed his protest but also tried to conduct his propoganda to spread out this idea, notably towards Black people. Sastropetro (1991:46) defines that propoganda as allegations, facts, opinions, and the like, systematically spread with the intention of helping or harming some individual, group, institution, or movement utilized by political factions. As being a member of Communist Party of United States of America (CPUSA) in 1930’s, Richard Wright had a moral obligation to spread out his communistic ideas in order to raise people’s sympathy to join CPUSA. He used his writing skill as his hidden weapon as a Communist propoganda through *Native Son*. He also tried to show communism as the fine way out avoiding many racial issues between the Blacks and the Whites that mostly performed in his novel. Using racial tension in his novel, Communist could be assumed as the finest way in having people’s sympathy especially the Black people. Pipe (2002:142) notes that communists could gain their participants by running certain policy or agenda that much concern with proletarian issues such as the equality for Blacks. Furthermore, Cohen (www.cpusa.org/article/static/758) also that “our party’s most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into the consciousness of

the dark races, that for centuries have been oppressed by the Whites. It could be used as the program of the Communist party in America. Having those aspects, *Native Son* is then regarded as an effort in delivering communism among Blacks. They become the main target in delivering Communism since they are assumed as the oppressed class suffering from the White's mistreatments that have lasted for centuries. However, as a matter of fact, it is not easy enough to increase the membership of CPUSA among them. They often convince themselves that being "red" means getting new problems from social prejudice to government prosecution. Their darkness has already invites troubles and they do not want to invite more.

The idea of Wright's *Native Son* as a communist propaganda is an interesting topic to be discussed. Through his novel, he tried to break down that prejudice towards communist by putting forward the parallelism between the idea of Black's struggle and communism against the White's mistreatments and their capitalist system. Of course, this is finally expected to be a kind of interesting issues that could raise the number of CPUSA members. Despite this interesting topic, the writer intends to analyze it in this final project. In analyzing the topic, the writer prefers applying sociological approach to others since *Native Son* is related to a wider social context and used in describing the Black society and the communist activities. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1977:109) states "the most widespread and flourishing methods of studying literature concerns with its setting, environment, its external causes". Damono (2002:4) also states that literature is related to the author's social position in his society which assumed as the social reflection of his social condition.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

This study has been conducted on the following reasons:

- a. Richard's *Native Son* is interesting to be discussed due to its dealing with communism, an ideology with which many countries have a phobia including in USA where liberalism and capitalism have taken control above all aspect on it. Through his novel, Wright assumed that Communism was the most powerful rival of those since it had many of radical and revolutionary ideas that wanted to put this world into classless society, an idea that liberalism and capitalism did not have.
- b. The novel is considered as communist propaganda toward minorities especially Black people since it much adapts communistic ideas on its entire chapters.
- c. The existence of CPUSA (Communist Party of United States of America) performed in this novel seems to be an evidence of Comintern's (Communist International) agenda in spreading out communism over the world and reforming a new "red world".
- d. It gives us better information about the life of Black community that still becomes the inferior victim of white mistreatments in USA.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

The problems the writer is trying to discuss here are as follows:

- a. What forms of communism are presented in the novel?

- b. What are the relationship between the forms of communism and the American Black society?
- c. To whom are the novel addressed?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study has been conducted on these following objectives:

- a. to define the forms of communism presented in the novel
- b. to depict the relation between the forms of communism and the American black society
- c. to define for whom American society the novel is addressed

1.5 Significances of the Study

The significant of this study are:

- a. The study would be able to help the reader in understanding the novel.
- b. The result of this study would be able to give information about how Richard Wright proposes his communistic ideas and makes them relevant to the Black struggle against their oppression under the White's mistreatments through *Native Son*.
- c. The result of study could be used as the data for the next studies on the same topic.

1.6 Outline of the Thesis

The discussion of this final project is divided into five chapters and they are as follows :

Chapter I is the introduction. It contains the background of the study, reason for choosing the study, statements of the problem, significance of the study, method of investigation, and the outline of the study.

Chapter II is a review of related literature it contains communism in United States of America and the biography of Richard Wright.

Chapter III discusses the method of investigation. It contains of the object of the study, types of data, approach of the Study, method and procedure of collecting data, procedure of analyzing the data, and technique of reporting the result.

Chapter IV presents the analysis of communist propaganda toward American black society trough *Native Son*.

Chapter V is the conclusion of the analyses.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Communism

According to many scientists and resources, Communism has different definitions. *Encyclopedia Britannic* (vol 14, 1965:988) defines it as a term used to denote system of social organization based upon common property, or an equal distribution of wealth and income. Another more detailed definition comes from *American Encyclopedia* (vol 13, 1974:789):

Communism is the term used broadly to designate a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common. Specially and currently, it refers to the doctrines underlying the revolutionary movements that aims to abolish capitalism and ultimately establish a society in which all goods will be socially owned and all economic activities socially planned and controlled, on in which distribution will be in accordance with the maxim, from each according to his capacity, to each, according to his needs.

In the early form, the term of Communism was regarded as the willingness in having a utopian society where all private property were eliminated and distributed to the others equally. This idea came for the first time in the ancient Greek. Plato, in his *Republic*, assumed that the root of conflicts and wars was just from the owning of private property. He then even proposed a kind of society that distributed not only the goods but also their wives and children. He defined social

justice was the extension of individual and private property in his society (Pipes, 2001:14).

The term of Communism, in its scientific sense, was officially used in 1840's by Karl Heinrich Marx. He was a great philosopher in his time and was the founding father of Marxism. Marx made Communism to be better known through his works. Among them were the *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts* (1844), *The German Ideology* (1846), *Communist Manifesto* (1848), and *Das Capital* (1867).

The Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts contains Marx's idea concerning moral and religious system of humanistic nation system through world evolution (Suseno, 2001:50). In *The German Ideology*, Max defined the priority of economic as the determined law on the development of history and society. Marx's *Communist Manifesto* concerns on the way he described history as a class struggle (Pipes, 2003:17). While in *Das Capital*, he proposed the destruction nature of Capitalism in which it had been predicted before.

Based on his works and ideas, Marx argued that the problem of basic social change was determined by two keys concepts: first, the power of production and second, the relationship of production. The clash between these was the deepest cause of basic social change (Ebestein, 1991:8). Marx believed that the controlling system of the means of production could produce another different social class. He found out that there were two major classes becoming an exaction from this situation, the bourgeoisie who controlled the means of production and the proletariat, the lowest class that could only have their force as a product to sell. This leads to Marx's doctrine of scientific socialism. Pipes (2003:12) defines

it as an ideal thought of the private properties elimination and the idea of society's egalitarianism that not only should happen, but it is also must be occurred in spite of the scientific economical evolution. Here, Max argued that a full Communism could be held when the matured Capitalism was on its climax stage. It finally created a social revolution of proletariat dictatorship towards the bourgeoisie class.

Communism in which Marx dreamed for, was merely the final form of social revolution. As quoted by Suseno (2001:170), Marx defined Communism as the advanced evolution to kingdom of freedom. The Communist society has its own characteristics. Marx furthermore told it as follows: 1). The elimination of private property on the means of production, 2). The social class elimination/classless society, 3). States elimination, 4). The elimination of work division among people (2001:171). At the beginning, Marx used the term of Communism and Socialism as the same meaning as the description of the society after elimination of private property. Soon, these two words become much different in meaning. Based on the International II conference in 1889, the way of implementing Marxism was divided into three poles : revolutionary, centrism, and reformism. Those who were on the reformism assumed that Capitalistic system could be formed through some light efforts without any social revolution. While the revolutionary argued that Communism could be only gained only by the way of class struggle and social revolution, even when Capitalism had not matured yet. The centrism convinced themselves as the only Marxist who defended the original texts of Marxism. The revolutionary Marxist made the nature of Marxism into more radical implementation.

Under Lenin's revolutionary point of view, Communism became a movement. It is distinct from the conservative socialist movements. After the success in having Russian revolution, his radical party changed its name into Communist party and established the Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). In this stage, Communism became an advanced meaning. Suseno (2001:264) defines Communism as "the party or movement or Communistic political system that based on Marxism-Leninism". Furthermore, it is also defined as a political ideology that seeks to establish a future classless, stateless social organization based upon common ownership of the means of production and the absence of private property. Communism gained its popularity when it was used as the official ideology of the largest and most powerful countries of the world at that time, USSR.

2.2 The Forms of Communism

2.2.1 Human Alienation

The central concept of alienation refers to a relationship between two or more people or parts of oneself in which one is cut off from, a stranger to, or alien to, the other (Sargent, 1995:86). In Marxism, it means something more specific. Marx assumed that under capitalism, individuals became cut off from – out of tune with – themselves, their families, and friends, and their work. They did not work in independent and universal, indeed, they just worked for their own life to be survived.

Marx proposed two main forms of human alienation. First, alienation from the product that produced. In this form, the workers did not own their own

production; yet, it was used by stranger as his private property. Their productivity value would become decreased along with the increasing of products they made. The workers then became a cheaper commodity who made the commodities went cheaper as well. The wages of the workers were only sufficient to support their needs in order to stay and able to work. The second form was human alienation as an isolation between human and others. Their friends who competed with them as a worker were assumed as strangers too. Furthermore, both of them were isolated from “the essential of human nature”.

2.2.2 Against Capitalism

Hornby (1982:125) defines Capitalism as “economic system in which a country’s trade and industry are organized and controlled by the owners of capital, the chief elements being competition, profit, supply, and demand”. Marx attributed most of the ill of contemporary society were caused by the capitalist system.

Marx had three economic theories that used to counter the increase of Capitalism. There were the labor theory of value, the doctrine of subsistence wages, and the theory of surplus value. Sargent (1998:87) informs those theories as follows: the first theory tells that the value of any manufactured object is based on the amount of labor time consumed in producing it. The second theory is about the Capitalist’s profit that is taken from the reduction on the workers’ wages. While the last theory argues that as the Capitalist would have to reduce wages to keep up their rate of profit, they then replace workers with machines.

Hence, Marx’s major economic criticism turns on the exploitation of the proletariat or workers, by the bourgeoisie or Capitalist. This consideration is not

only based on the economic problem but also centered on the system in which it keeps the proletariat from fulfilling their potentials of individuals. Other consideration tells that the state is becoming the dominant class' tool to suppress,, violently if necessary, any attempt done by the proletariat in having a better condition. It is said that the economic authority also determines its power in politic. Suseno (2001:120) informs Marx's theory on the establishment of state. In his perspective, Marx put a state as classes state that directly or indirectly controlled by the dominant class who have great power on the means of production. In addition, as long as the bourgeoisie become the dominant class, the government would be its tool and could not be made responsive to the needs of the other classes.

Marx also added that the bourgeoisie would use the religion system to maintain their existence. This then leads to what Marx meant by his famous statement that religion as the opium of the people. He believed religion kept the workers from the activities seeking to change the system and on its downtrodden position (Sargent, 1998:89). Marx made many scathing attacks on religion and argued that the future society that ruled by proletariat would have no religion.

2.3 Communism in United States of America

As one of the powerful countries, the USA plays a dominant role in determining decision of world policy and often becomes the center for international politic. It has a great ability in both influence and accelerate international happenings, including spreading of an ideology. Therefore, no wonder it becomes as the main target of Communist agitation throughout the globe (Ebon, 1981:275). In

discussing the Communist activities in USA or any other countries, the role of CP (Communist Party) cannot be neglected since the party has become the center of all communist activities to spread out the ideological concept to undertaking revolutionary movements.

2.3.1 The Rise and Growth of CPUSA

The Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA), the one with which Richard Wright had affiliated, is one of several Marxist-Leninist groups in the United States. It is preceded by the emergence of other leftist groups like the Communist Party of USA and the Communist Labor Party. Having the friction of some factions in the socialist movement, several leftist activists such as Charles R, Louise Fraina, and others, founded the party on September 1st, 1919. The Bolshevik revolution of Russia in 1917, inspired them to prepare the same revolution for American people. Therefore, they looked for support and joined the Communist International (Comintern) and pledged their fidelity to that organization. However, despite the existence of two Communist Parties, the Comintern was not accepted that condition. Comintern asked them to merge under the name of the United Communist Party in January 1920. Even though some members disobeyed the instruction and at first continued to operate independently, the Comintern kept on its effort to unify them. After instructing for a more strongly directive, the Comintern eventually gained success in having the parties merged in May 1921. The name was finally agreed as the Communist Party of United States of America (CPUSA).

The party itself had many bad experiences from the very beginning. Following the nation-wide “red scare” in late 1919 and early 1920, Ebon (1964:277) informs that leaders and headquarters of radical groups all over the country were seized under the instruction from Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. It made the parties banned on January 20, 1920 and remained illegal for nearly two years.

Gaining its legality, the party started reorganizing its internal leadership and later found itself involved in more complicated affairs, both nationally and internationally. Dunmore writes that during the era of Great Depression, the influence of Communism had far deeper since it offered the way out for the problem they faced. Many Americans became the party’s members and many more were fellow travelers. Considering this time was the “red decade”, the party began to gain its notable force in American politic. It had placed labor struggle, egalitarianism, black liberation, anti Nazism, and some others as the agendas in rallies that often led by the CPUSA. In addition, the party had often delivered it’s candidates on the presidential election from 1924 to 1984.

2.3.2 Black Acceptance toward Communism

Providing some alternative solutions to end miseries caused by the injustice and inequality, Communism often had attracted much attention from those who were oppressed, especially the black people. The miserable condition of blacks, mostly caused by the oppression they faced from the whites, seems to be the main reason for blacks to enter Communism. However, it is not easy to increase the party’s member since the following “red scare” in 1919. Most American avoid the stigma

of being “red”, who are usually depicted as radical, non-cooperated, fanatic, and still many other dark attributes. For blacks themselves, being “red” means getting new problems from social prejudice to government prosecution. Their blackness has already invited troubles and they do not want to invite more. Concerning the membership of black communist, Katz (1974:399) records that no more than 200 black communist who involved into CPUSA until 1928. Most of them felt that blacks had had enough trouble being black without being “red” as well. Having this prominent reason, it can be said that since its establishment in 1919, the Communist Party has found it hard to attract and raise the blacks sympathy.. Bindre (1986:15) informs that despite the numerous efforts had been done to attract blacks during 1920’s including by taking number of black youth to Moscow, the CPUSA still found it hard since the blacks still gave their great attention to Republican Party. It could be traced back from the history of this party. It was President Lincoln, a Republican, who in 1863 issued the Emancipation Proclamation and resulted in the 13rd Amendment of the Constitution of the United States that officially abolished slavery in the United States. It made most of them loyal as Republican and rejected any other party, including CPUSA. The efforts done by communist, therefore, could not increase the CPUSA membership until the so called the Great Depression hit America in the early 1930’s. According to ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression)), this Depression is pictured as:

The worst and longest economic collapse in the history of the modern industrial world, lasting from the end of 1929 until the early 1940’s. beginning in the United States, the depression spread to most of the world’s industrial countries, which in the 20th century had become economically depend on one another. The Great Depression saw rapid

declines in the production and sale of goods and a sudden, severe rise in unemployment. Businesses and banks closed their doors, people lost their jobs, homes, and savings, and many depended on charity to survive.

It is also informed that “in the US between 1929 and 1933 unemployment soared from approximately 3 percent of the labor force to 25 percent, while manufacturing output declined by 48 percent (see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression)). The effect of this economic depression was so great that many Americans, whether they are black or white, were out of work

. The Communist Party membership, including black membership, increased greatly during this time. The Communist appeared to gain success in organizing the unemployed black worker when the depression hit the black community. In gaining black support, the party set up a committee against eviction and organized rallies in which black leaders join the rallies. In this kind of rallies, they talked about injustice and offered the communists’ solution for it.. To some black people, including Richard Wright, Communism gave a new understanding on their position in the society and how to behave. However, it was still regarded as something suspicious that needed to be anticipated.

2.4 Richard Wright

In sociological analysis, the life of the writer can not be neglected since the writer also in some way a reflection of the society. Through the discussion on the writer’s life and his surrounding, the characteristic of his society can be drawn. Therefore, the reader can get more understanding upon his work. This subchapter focuses on the discussion of Richard Wright’s biographical sketch by emphasizing

on his affiliation with Communist Party in order to give background information related to the main topic of this final project.

2.4.1 The Biographical Sketch

Richard Wright was born on a plantation in Roxie, Mississippi. He grew up in the company of other black families in the South. His father, Nathaniel Wright, was an illiterate sharecropper, and his mother Ella Wilson Wright, was a schoolteacher, while his grandfather was once a slave. When he was five years old, his father deserted the family to live with another woman. This and other unfortunate conditions, such as his mother's bad health, made his childhood even more miserable. He was taken care by one relative to another. He lived with an aunt and uncle in Arkansas for several years until his uncle was murdered by white in 1917.

In the fall of 1918 Wright entered school, but had to leave in early 1919 because of his mother's bad health. He was then forced to earn money to support the family. In addition, he had to gather coal along the railroad in order to heat the home. The family moved often because they could not rent a permanent house. As many southern black families, Wright family was attracted to the story of economic prosperity in the North. Therefore, they joined the northward migration in the late 1920's. the so called Great Migration is defined as :

Mass movement by black Americans in early 20th century from the predominantly rural, segregated South to the urban North and West, where they got greater economic, social, and political freedom ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression)).

Black people got a better life in the North. They wanted to put their old miserable live in the South behind. the number who moved during the two decades were of great scale. It was reported that:

Between 1915 and 1920, from 500.000 to 1 million African Americans left the rural South for the urban North: thousands more moved West.....in addition to the hundreds of thousands who left in the 1910's, another 700.000 to 1 million African Americans moved North and west in the 1920's ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great Depression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression)).

Soon they established black community among other communities in the North and became new competitor for job occupation. Wright, himself, went North with his family and stayed for a while in Jackson.

In late 1927, Wright and his aunt Maggie moved to the South Side of Chicago. This migration made Chicago's black population increased vendor, so he could manage his own finance at least until the Great Depression attacked United States in 1930. Richard found his hours to be cut at post office.

Interested in writing and literary career, Wright joined the John Reed Club in 1933, a club that intended to foster young leftist talent. Here, he had a link to leftist writers from entire nation. He then started to submit his own works about revolutionary poetry to Left Front. His activities in the club eventually gave him ways to join the Communist Party and there he participated as member of editorial board of Left Front. He remained as the member of the party for over a decade even after the party disbanded the club and ceased the publication of the Left Front.

Wright married twice, the first with Rose Dimah Meadman, a white ballet dancer, in 1939 and later with Ellen Poplar, a descendant of Polish Jewish

daughters. His first marriage only lasted for no more than two years before getting its failure. In the mid 40's, Wright traveled to France intellectually such as Sartre, Camus, anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss. He stayed there until December. Later he decided to become a permanent expatriate in Paris after returning for a while to New York to call for Ellen and his daughter, Julia. He traveled to many places, from Spain, London, Italy to Africa's Gold Coast before finally moved with his family to France. On November 18t, 1961, he died of a hearth attack and was buried in Paris.

2.4.2 Wright's Affiliation with Communist Party

Wright's contact with communism was first established in 1933 when he participated in the John Reed Club, a left organization for the arts, in hopes of learning to write and publish his own works. He was then introduced into the literary circle through this club. Although not all, several members of the club were also members of the Communist Party. That club was aligned with the Communist Party USA and ran their policies under the guidance of the party.. When it came for members of the Chicago John Reed Club to vote for the new board, Wright was elected as executive secretary. Despite his capability, his colored skin played a significant role in the election process. This could be understood because in this kind of club, no radicals wanted to call racist.

He joined the Communist Party after getting some contacts with member of the party. Wright found communism appealing in its support toward artistic community wishing to create a new, progressive world. As described in one of his works entitled *I Tried to be A Communist*, his interest in Communism and

Communist Party was mostly because of its views, which were paralleled with his own ideas regarding the experience of the minority. Wright found communists, especially the party, had problem in approaching the masses of black people since it had limited access to those of black, for that reason, Wright positioned himself as “bridge” between them. This quotation explains that:

They had a program, an ideal, but they had not yet found a language. Here, then, was something that I could do, reveal, say. The communists, I felt, had oversimplified the experience of those whom they sought to lead. In their efforts to recruit masses, they has missed in too abstract a manner. I would try to put some of that meaning back. I would tell common people of the self-sacrifice of communists who strove for unity among them (http://en.gradesaver.org/wiki/Biography_of_Richard_Wright.html).

He then actively wrote for the JRC publication, *Left Front*, and for other leftist publication such as: *Anvil*, *New Masses*, and *Daily worker*. Since the JRC was part of the Communist Party culture, their publications reflected the idea of communism by portraying the crisis of capitalism and the solution offered by communism, so were Wright’s works. Dunmore states that Wright’s poems *A Red Love Note* and *Rest* of his works illustrates his belief in the masses impending revolts and the collapse of capitalism (1986:27)

When communist Party left JRC in 1934, Wright felt disappointed. He spoke in American Writer Congress and argued for the usefulness of the club. In 1935 he was hired by the Federal Writer Project, a subdivision of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a US government agency that created to put unemployed people to work on public projects during the Great Depression of the 1930’s. He remained members of the Communist Party until mid 40’s when he

found no place for him there since he was suspected as being an intellect wanted to oppose the party's policies.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Object of the Study

The object of the study is a novel entitled *Native Son* written by Richard Wright. Harper Parental, a division of Harper Collins Publishers published it in 1998. It has three chapters, each of them are: Fear (95 pages), Flight (176 pages), and Fate (160 pages). It is about the life of Bigger Thomas who accidentally committed two murders, a rich white girl named Mary Dalton and his love named Bessie Mears that later dragged the Communist existence.

3.2 Types of Data

The data of this study are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, written dialogues, explicit and implicit meanings found in the novel.

3.3 Approach of the Study

The writer uses a sociological approach in this study. He assumes that this approach is the appropriate one since this novel is looking for the Communist propaganda towards the Blacks.

3.4 Method and Procedures of Collecting Data

The writer collects the data by applying some steps stated as followings:

1. Reading the novel as a very step in collecting data, the writer read *Native Son* many times to understand and comprehend it toward the topic of this study.
2. Identifying the data by underlining, bracketing, marking, and then numbering the data.
3. Inventorying the data by listing the data into column in several variables. In order to make it easier, the writer use table to put the identified data in it.
4. Classifying of the data based on the problems that will be answered, for example, the second problem, What are the forms of Communism found in the novel? In answering it, the data will be taken from Appendices 1.
5. Analyzing the data. It means the writer analyzes the selected data with its reasons why the data support the determination problems. The complete analysis will be reported in chapter IV as the result of this study.

3.5 Analysis of the Data

In analyzing the data, the writer would like to analyze the forms of Communism and the relationship between those forms and the life of

American Black society that are found in Wright's *Native Son*. Finally, the writer would draw his conclusion based on the analyzed data about the way how *Native Son* could be regarded as a Communist propaganda toward American Black people.

3.6 Technique of Reporting the Result

The writer chooses the descriptive method on reporting the result of the analysis. The method involves description, analysis, and interpreting of the condition that exist in the novel.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSES

4.1 The Communistic Ideas Found in the Novel

As the writer mentioned before, due to his status as a Black Communist, Wright's *Native Son* is mostly considered as an effort to spread out his leftist views toward his own folks, Black people. In the novel, he tried to present these regarding the tragedy of Bigger Thomas by relating it with the Black struggle as the oppressed class rather than seeing it as merely a crime. In this sub chapter, the study will analyze the Communistic ideas found in Wright's *Native Son*.

4.1.1 Against Capitalism

The idea and the effort against Capitalism have become a well known characteristic of Communism. It is based on Marx's theory of scientific socialism that describes about the falling process of Capitalism and the raising step for Communism as a new society. Through his works, Marx assumed Capitalism and its forms were regarded as the worst structure of social society that had to be eliminated since it produced an unbalanced power position between the have (bourgeoisie) and the have not (proletariat). This condition then led to the class oppression toward proletariat (Suseno, 2001:161). By having its forces, the

Capitalist bourgeoisie could exploit them easily in order to maintain their existence of being a powerful minority that controlled the means of production and other influential aspects on the society. Other radical Marxian of the day refer those Capitalist's forces into the form of all human ideas including the way of people thought, law, religion, philosophy and politics. These ideas are so called the superstructure elements of society. The Capitalist could easily control those elements since their power in the capital and economic aspect would determine the way in which the superstructure elements take their forms in the society. Communists condensed that as long as the bourgeoisie was still to be the dominant class, those elements would be its tool and could not be made responsive to the needs of other classes (Sargent, 1998: 89).

In *Native Son*, the nature of using those superstructure elements on economic, law, and religion as the Capitalist's tools in suppressing and oppressing the minorities could be found clearly. The character of Mr. Dalton, Buckey, and Reverend Hammond are may exemplify in how the Capitalist could determine their dominance as the ruling class over the minorities on economic, law, and religion. While the character of Bigger Thomas, Bessie Mears, and other Blacks characters are described as the representative of the oppressed class that suffers on those forms of Capitalism. Besides those characters, the existence of Communist characters within their ideas through Max and Jan Erlone could symbolize Wright's intention in criticizing the negative aspects of Capitalism and trying to drive public mind that Communism concerns a lot to those oppressed class.

In the economic sector, the Capitalist could have their dominance over the minorities since they have the ability in having and also controlling both the

capital and the means of production. They often use them as their primary power to control the society through the economic sector. The capitalistic economic often support their class to be a powerful class among the others. Their interest in having a great number of profits as a high value to be had has made them replace the relationship over the minorities into the form of relationship that based on suppression and exploitation in order to achieve their primary goal having as much profits as they could produce. In doing this, the Capitalist have eliminated the humanity value over the minorities as their workers since they pay no attention on the workers' condition who have been exploited totally. Marx saw this relationship as a social process in which the bourgeoisie could directly destroy the traditional relationship between them and the proletariat that could take the worst way than the feudalism (Suseno, 2002:163).

In *Native Son*, the Capitalist's oppression on economic sector could be seen through the efforts done by the character of Mr. Dalton in exploiting Bigger and his Black folks in order to gain a great number of profits. Mr. Dalton was a White man who had a number of capital produced from his ownership on several real estate in his town. Most of them were located in the Southern Chicago named the Black Belt in where Bigger and his black folks lived. Although Mr. Dalton built and rented those real estates to the Blacks, their condition was not well representative houses to be lived in. Many Blacks had to live in a small room shared with others, while they had to pay the rental fee to Mr. Dalton more bucks than the Whites who rented the same houses in other area outside the Black Belt.

Mr. Dalton owned the South Side Real Estate Company in which he lived. He paid eight dollars a week for one rat infested room. He

owned property all over the Black Belt, and he owned property where white folks lived too. (Datum No.4)

Living in this kind of shabby flats, Bigger and his black folks also often had to suffer of much freezing when the snow fell since their rented flats had no enough heater to warm them up. The owner paid great attention in what they were suffering for. In fact, he only gave little consideration on the rental fee that Black had to pay on every week. Whatever complains they had, they had paid the rental fee before the owner knocked the door.

“Yeah, them old white landlords sure don’t give us much heat”
“And they always knocking at your door for money”.
(Datum No. 2)

The data above shows us how the Capitalist exploit the minorities though their power over their capital and means of production in having their profits. They seem not to pay any attention to the minorities who could become their customer on their means of production. In this case, the Capitalist as the seller should built a good relationship and provide a good service toward the minorities who act as the customer. If this relationship takes place, the minorities would have an equal position as the Capitalist since they could have their bargaining power as the customer who could determine the value of product sold by the Capitalist. However, the situation that felt by Bigger and his folks could turn on a hundred and eighty degrees from which it is supposed to be. The Capitalist, although as the seller, still could exploit the minorities like Bigger and his black folks totally because the monopoly and free-trade economic system ran by them could legalize every effort they had in achieving a great number of profits as they wanted. Together with their power in capital and their economic system, the capital could

become a powerful class controlling and determining the value on every kind of products that are delivered to the society including those which influence the fundamental need for living such as food, clothes, and housing. They often make them rare on the market while the demanding of those things is raised highly. Therefore, the Capitalist could have a great number of profits through this system. Although the products are often produced in a very bad quality, they are often sold out shortly since the unbalanced supply and demand process have made it happen.. The Capitalist could gain their profit by selling them in expensive price and producing them in a small amount of production expenses. Marx furthermore explained it into his theory of surplus value that could be the only Capitalist's resource in making their profit. He believed that the profit of the Capitalist was taken from the amount produced over and above the wages paid to the workers and the materials.

The relationship of the Capitalist and the proletariat is just like what Mr. Dalton and Bigger's family have. There are no egalitarianism and distribution of wealth among them. In addition, the law monopoly and free-trade that become the characteristic of Capitalism have made this economic oppression falls into its deepest form of the unbalanced social class toward minorities including the Blacks. Dalton used those Capitalistic laws to regulate the price of houses that rented to the Blacks. By using it, Dalton could freely charge Thomas family and Black folks as much expenses as he wanted since Dalton had the power, the power of Capital. It leads to an exploitation of the poor by the rich class, Capitalist. This could be seen as follows:

“the relationship between the Thomas family and the Dalton family was that renter to the landlord, customer to merchant, employee to employer, the Thomas family got poor, and the Dalton family got rich”. (Datum No. 27)

It clearly shows that the Capitalist class has made a thick barricade that distinguishes them from the minorities. They are considered to be responsible in pushing down that relationship into unbalanced society. By having the power over the capital and means of production, they often convince themselves as an exclusive class who has a right and authority determining the way of how the society runs. In addition, the relationship between the Capitalist and the minorities will always be measured from the economic sector besides the others, especially the humanity values. Soon this could turn its form into exploitation and suppression toward the minorities. Based on Marx's works, the Communist agreed that the history was determined by the materialistic conception. Marx mentioned that the strong influence of materialistic production could dominantly control and determine the social form and its development. Bourgeoisie (the Capitalist) was considered as a social class that could make this law into reality and even changed the social condition became unbalanced society resulted by their oppression over the minorities (proletariat) since they had the capital and the means of production. In the novel, this condition had put Bigger and his Black folks into a powerless class. They always let the Capitalist oppress them since they could not do anything that made them become a tough rival for those Capitalist. They did not have any means of production to be used besides their forces as a labor. Bigger and Bessie realized that they could only sell their forces to the Capitalist in order to have some amount of money. Hence, their

efforts seemed useless since the salary they had would come back to the Capitalist again through the highest living expenses in the Black Belt area. The monopoly system that is often used by the Capitalist also makes their dominance in controlling the economic aspect over the minorities become greater and greater. Their power in having capital and the means of production lets no any group have other means of production in having a great number of profits over the minorities. Therefore, there would be no single class besides the Capitalist that could compete and become their opponent. The existence of monopoly system on some daily commodities that existed in the Black Belt could be one example of Capitalist's oppressions in economic aspect. They had made black folks have to spend much money even in buying their daily needs such as bread since there were no other sources that could provide those daily needs besides the Capitalist.

“Bread sold here for five cent a loaf, but across the “line” where white folks lived, it sold for four”. (Datum No. 14)

The other forms of Capitalist's oppression could be also seen in how they use the law instruments to suppress the minorities in order to maintain their interest as the ruling class. The existence of law no longer becomes the protector of the minority classes but it is a kind of oppressor's tool in crushing their enemy. In *Native Son*, what Bigger had experienced in facing the law could be assumed as the Capitalist's access in showing their dominance over the others. Bigger once realized this nature when he wanted to arrange a plan to rob a White man. He considered that what he would do was a highly risk crime since the police especially the white police would search him up to every single side of the area and later caught him to be punished heavily. This condition would be vice versa if

he did that crime toward his own people, Black folks. Bigger could do it easily without any noticed from the police. Their law system would close its eyes in every time Black did crime towards their own folks. Indeed, if they were noticed, the police would never figure it out seriously. Therefore, Bigger's fear to face White's law is considered as a powerless class' thought since he together with other Blacks had nothing against Capitalist's tool named the law. Bigger just would rather put himself into a safety position by only hanging around with other Black folks than made a contact with White people. In his thought he assumed:

“And too, they had never held up a white man before. They had always robbed Negroes. They felt that it was much easier and safer to rob their own people, for they knew that white policemen never really searched diligently for Negroes who committed crimes against other Negroes’”.
(Datum No. 1)

Another impact of having law as the Capitalist's tool could be seen on the process capturing Bigger Thomas. Although in the previous, Bigger put his fear dealing a crime towards the White, he finally did it over the White's life even the worst over Mary Dalton's life, a daughter of the most famous Capitalist in the Chicago, Mr. Dalton. It is said that Bigger Thomas who was also a driver working at Dalton family, accidentally killed Mary just after couple days being a driver there. In addition, he also killed his love, Bessie Mears during his escaping from the policemen chasing. Almost five thousand policemen supported by more than three thousand volunteers were speared out all over the Black Belt during the searching. They blocked every access that went outside the area. By having heavy and complete combat equipments, they began to chase Bigger in every side of Black Belt. All of these efforts were done just in order to find out just one single Negro

named Bigger Thomas. In this condition, the Capitalist showed how they used the power of law as their tool oppressing the minority through the force of policemen.

Wright described it into this following datum:

“immediately a cordon of five thousand police, augmented by more than three thousand volunteers, was thrown about the Black Belt. Chief of Police Celenman said this morning that he believed that the Negro was still in the city, since all roads leading in and out of Chicago were blocked by a record-breaking snowfall and several hundred Negroes resembling Bigger Thomas were rounded up from South Side ‘hot spot’, they are being held for investigation”. (Datum No. 11)

The existence of policemen as the Capitalist’s tool is actually only one example of several law instruments that could be used easily by the Capitalist in controlling and maintaining their interest against the minorities. In doing so, the Capitalist as the dominant class often have the access to use all available apparatuses including in having state as their power. There are two kinds of apparatuses of the state: repressive and ideological apparatuses. The first includes the court, police and army used to maintain the system using force and repression. The second can be the school, church, media, and so on through which the dominant ideology is reproduced so that it seems as a consensus (Harvey and MacDonald, 1993:134)

Having Bigger Thomas captured from an empty flank, he was then forced to meet the trial for responsible what he had done toward Mary Dalton and Bessie Mears. Through the character of Buckey, the way in how the Capitalist have made the law as their tool in suppressing the minorities is could be seen in Buckey’s intention in forcing Bigger into a death sentence. During the trial, Buckey tried to convince that the only punishment that had got to be put over Bigger was just

making him have a sit on the deadly electric chair. By performing many evidences against Bigger, Buckey implied his intention driving the court to the fact that Bigger was a rapist and murderer. He also strongly refused the idea of Bigger's Communist defender, Max. In this part, Wright for the first time introduced the character of Max. Max is described as a Communist lawyer from the ILD, International Labor Defense who had a long struggle defending Bigger Thomas without any reward. Martin defined ILD as a radical legal system action group founded in 1925 that specialized in representing jailed union members, immigrants, political activists, and member of minority groups (1992:368). The members of the Communist Party dominated the ILD because the idea of its establishment first came from Jones P. Cannon, an influential leader in CPUSA. When Max offered help, Bigger kept on saying, "I ain't got no money", (Datum No. 13), but Max, precisely understood how the condition was, did not think about the money and let his job unpaid. He calmly said, "I know that.....or forget about that....." (Datum No.14). As max delivered the plea of guilty over Bigger, Buckey argued that what Max did was just an effort to release Bigger from the death penalty since there would be three options of punishment if the plea of guilty was administrated. The two kinds of punishment might allow Bigger avoiding the deathly electric chair. While the third form was the death penalty itself. The judge furthermore explained the consequences of delivering the plea of guilty.

"if your plea is guilty, and the plea is entered in this case," the judge said and paused, "the Court may sentence you to death," the judge said and paused again," or the Court may sentence you t the penitentiary for the term of your natural life," the judge said and paused yet

again,’’ or the Court may sentence you to the penitentiary for a term of not less than fourteen years’’. (Datum No. 21)

As a Capitalist’s tool performing their power, Buckey automatically delivered his plea against the two optional that did not sentence death penalty over Bigger and attacked Max’s statements. He did not agree and kept on refusing Max’s plea of guilty as another way avoiding death sentence. As he had a power in the capacity of State Attorney, he collected many evidences that proved Bigger was really killer and rapist. By having these, he tried to drive and strengthen the mood of the Court in giving the punishment on what he believed to be a death sentence only. The Attorney argued that Max’s plea was a lack procedure of law. It was as insult to the Court and the existence of law.

“A man commits two of the most horrible murderers in the history of American civilization, he confesses, and his council would have us believe that because he pleads guilty after dodging the law, after attempting to murder the policemen of law, that his plea should be looked, upon as evidence mitigating his punishment’’. (Datum No. 22)

There is another datum that could describe Buckey’s intention refusing Max’s plea of guilty over Bigger’s crime.

“I say, Your Honor, this is an insult to the Court and to the intelligent people of this state! If such crimes admit of such defense, if this friend’s life is spared because of such defense, I shall resign my office and tell those people out their in the street that I can no longer protect their lives and property! (Datum No. 23)

The datum above also tells that Buckey could be described as a Capitalist’s agent in maintaining and protecting their means of production. Buckey used his authority as a State Attorney to keep Bigger and his Black folks down into the boundaries of inferior class. This relationship between Buckey and those

Capitalists began when Buckey tried to run the candidate of State Attorney for the twice. As he wanted to win the election, Buckey asked some White Capitalists to support him in gaining his success. For the consequences, Buckey made himself as their bumper against every efforts done by the minority against their position as the ruling class. Through Max, Wright depicted that relationship.

“The State’s Attorney knows, for he promised the Loop bankers that if he were re-elected demonstrations for relief would be stopped!tha Governor of the state knows, for he has pledged the Manufacture’s Association that he would use troops against who went out on strike!.(Datum No. 26)

Therefore, what Buckey had done over Bigger by proposing a plea to punish him a death sentence symbolizing the Capitalist’s oppression toward the minorities through the power of person who is a State’s Attorney. Buckey even made the Capitalist become stronger in their dominance since every effort against them would be stopped by the law’s instrument including the police, army, and even a state itself.

The Communistic idea that sees religion as just the Capitalist’s access in suppressing the minorities could be clearly found in *Native Son*. To some minorities as pictured in the character of Reverend Hammondare, religion is pictured as a way to escape the bitter realities and substitute them with peace and harmony so that the minorities would always let themselves under oppression.. Therefore, some Communists believed that religion could bring the proletariat having no effort to raise movement against the capitalist instead to make themselves become a weaker class to be always oppressed by the Capitalist. This extreme thought against religion is rooted in Karl Marx’s analysis concerning the

place of religion in human life. As quoted by Sargent (1998:89), Marx assumed that religion was the opium of the people. He saw that religion used by the dominant class, the bourgeoisie, to hold the proletariat in its downtrodden position. Marx had made many scathing attacks on religion and argued that the future society in which the proletariat would rule would have no need for religion. Also, of course, Marx's materialistic position was diametrically opposed to any idea of religion. He wrote that human created religion, and the religion did not create human. Religion in the Communist's mind is a realization of human basic values that could be reached just in their dream. This, yet, made human not success enough to make them took their form in real life. Redmond Hammond's efforts to gain Bigger's attention having religion as his way out overcoming the problem could be seen as the example in how Capitalist make the minorities loose their spirit against Capitalist's oppression under the religion system. When Bigger was in the jail, the preacher continuously visited Bigger in order to support and persuade him having his own religion as a true way out. The preacher often considered Bigger to always accept totally and not against those oppression that had put Bigger in jail. This could be seen from the following datum:

“fergit ever’ thing but yo’ soul, son. Take yo’ mind off ever’ thing but eternal life. Fergit whut the newspapers say. Fergit yuh’s black. Gawd looks past yo’skin ‘n inter yo’ soul. He’s looking at the only parta yuh tha’s his....Lissen, lemme tell yuh why yuh’here, lemme tell yuh a story tha’ll make yo’ heart glad.....” (Datum No. 12)

Through the datum above, it tells how the preacher persuaded Bigger not to bring some efforts against for what the White Capitalist had oppressed him by putting him into jail and trying to sentence him to death. He asked Bigger to do what he

believed in as the best way facing the condition that oppressed Bigger. Bigger was demanded to always accept, realize, and have no revenge about it. But, through the character of Bigger, the Communistic idea against religion could be seen clearly. Wright even proposed the idea by depicting Bigger's disbelief in the religion since Bigger did not see a real way out which could change his poor condition. Bigger once stated, "The white folks like us to be religious, then they can do what they want to with us" (Datum No. 20). In his mind, religion was simply a strategy of White Capitalist to control the life of his people. He saw that it was the dominant class which was benefited by the existence of the religion. They could do whatever they wanted to do. Bigger furthermore told his doubtful toward his religion.

"I did not like it. There was nothing in it. Aw, all they did was sing and shout and pray all the time. And it did not get them nothing. All the colored people do that, but it does not get'em nothing. The white folks got everything." (Datum No. 19)

Those data could be seen as the representative of Communistic idea against the religion. Bigger's denial in accepting religion has strengthened the nature of Communism in *Native Son* that reflects a religion is just another way the Capitalist could keep the minorities silent on any oppression.

4.1.2 Alienation

The minority classes who are still bound by their domesticity would experience some forms of alienation. They are alienated from their own products that they produced and from their social lives. These things happened to the minority

classes that are often alienated by the existence of the majority classes through many forms. These would affect their social lives as a human being. The issue above has made them alienated from their social as a human being. They would lose the activities based on their own interests. As quoted by Suseno (2001: 96-97), Marx proposed two major forms of alienation. There were the alienation from the product of their production and their society

4.1.2.1 Alienation from Their Product that They Produced

The first alienation asserted by Marx was the alienation from the worker's product of their production since the workers did not own the product they had produced before. Under the Capitalist system, the workers, who were supposed to have their work as a pleasure activity actualizing their potential, had to work in unhealthy working condition. They could not work freely as they dreamed for. The owner of the means of production, the Capitalist had forced them to work hard in order to make up a great number of products. As a matter of fact, based on Marx's thought, the workers just worked to fulfill their primary condition in continuing life.

In *Native Son*, Bessie Mears is the example of this form of alienations. She was a Negro servant at white folk's family. Although she did not produce a concrete product, she employed her own force to provide service as a servant. She realized that she just could provide it since she had no other means of production used to support her daily life. Living in the Black Belt made Bessie have to earn much money in order to gain enough prosperity than other black folks had. But, her occupation did not give that better condition. Her wage of being a servant was only sufficient in saving her from starvation. Her hard working experience did not

permit her to have extra money for fulfilling her other needs besides her starvation. As her masters had the means of production, they could exploit Bessie easily and totally.

“For her room to the kitchen of the white folks was the feathers she ever moved. She worked long hours, hard and hot hours seven days a week, with only Sunday afternoon off.... She was making up for the starved life’’. (Datum No. 8)

“All I do is work, work like a dog ! from morning till night. I ain’t got no happiness. I ain’t never had none’’. (Datum No. 10)

The data above tell Bessie’s experiences in facing her alienation from her work. Being a servant who worked in a full day until Sunday afternoon, Bessie seemed not to have the product of her work since his master owned her product totally. Bessie’s product that should be the source of having pride and increasing their quality has made herself useless since she found nothing in her work. Marx assumed that the more the workers produced their product, the more their soul would be useless and rotten. Bessie could not enjoy the product as a servant that may take a form in her weekly salary. She could not have her salary as a way of curing her being exploited as a servant by watching movie or having picnic for instance. Her salary could only be sufficient to keep her stomach stay out from starvation. She felt that what she had done was not her interest to be undergone with since she worked under pressure.

4.1.2.2 Alienation from Their Society

The main idea of this alienation is isolation between human and other human. In the novel, Wright clearly depicted this social alienation into the form of housing

and isolated area around the Black Belt. As mentioned before, it was an area located in South Side of Chicago where most of minorities especially Negroes lived in. Bigger Thomas was one of those members who settled in Black Belt together with his family in a small room that he called it as a rat infested room since it was small enough for his family having their daily live. They had to pay much money for it on every week. He felt that living in the Black Belt had just alienated him and his black folks from the outside world since the white Capitalist had forced them away from their territory by running their policies of the White's real estate operators. Through the character of Max, those policies could be seen as an effort to alienate black people from the world outside. Max said that those operators have agreed among themselves to keep Negroes within the ghetto-areas of cities (Datum No. 30). They made policies that gave them a great number of profits by excluding the Blacks from their community since their live would be more comfortably without Black people in their surrounding. From one of his conversations with the president of the Dalton Real Estate Company and farther of the murdered white girl, Mr. Dalton, Max obtained information about this policy and finally spoke loudly concerning the problem:

“You rent houses to Negroes in the Black Belt and you effuse to rent them elsewhere. You kept Bigger Thomas in that forest, you keep the man who murdered your daughter a stranger to her and you kept your daughter a stranger to him’’. (Datum No. 29)

He thought that this kind of policy had limited the Blacks' ability to make contact with the larger world since they only got contact with the same Black people in this Black Belt area. He regarded it as a fundamental problem that caused the others as “stranger’’. On the other hand, Mr. Dalton who saw nothing wrong with

this policy even called it “an old custom” (Datum No. 18), to refer something inherited from his predecessor. It indicates that he only continues a policy that has lasted before him. He did not realize that because of his old policy, black people had been alienated and estranged from their wider social contact.

4.2 Relationship between the Forms of Communism and the American Black society that are found in the Novel

Having the discussion on the forms of Communism found in *Native Son*, it then leads into the next discussion that describes the relationship between those forms and the life of American Black society. Through his Communist characters, Wright intended to depict Communism as a nice friend of Negroes who paid much attention and support them against those mistreatments done by the white Capitalist. In addition, he also described how their Communistic ideas were relevant to the nature of racism and prejudice among the blacks since these mistreatments have placed them as the inferior class in American society. By presenting these issues, what Wright did here could be seen as the reflection of the CPUSA’s strategy in attracting black masses to join the party. Furthermore, this novel could be regarded as a Communist propaganda towards Black society in USA.

4.2.1 Against Racial and Class Oppression towards the Blacks

The Black people have a unique position in American society. They face a dual repression regarding their relation with the white American. First, they have to

face the racial discrimination called racism and second, they are categorized as, in Communist doctrine, the oppressed class. Wright portrayed this double repression in his novel. Through his communist characters of Jan and Max, he spoke of this oppression, tried to criticize it, and offered a way out to end it. By doing this, either Wright or these communist characters tend to drive the black mind in viewing this struggle against racism and class oppression as a part of Communist agenda in order to attract sympathy towards the existence of Communist Party of USA.

Wright clearly recorded this communist's view on racism in the novel. One of the characters named Jan Erlone is stated as an active young Communist of CPUSA. Many of his conversations indicate and reflect that as a Communist, Jan is color blind. Wright narrated it when Jan met Bigger for the first time, he showed a friendly introduction as if Bigger was not a nigger. He once considered Bigger that what the white had, would be his someday. Jan stated, "we'll own all that someday, Bigger, after the revolution it'll be ours. But we'll have to fight for it. What world to win Bigger!" (Datum No. 4). Furthermore, Jan explicitly defined himself as a Communist. He wanted to propose Bigger that he and his Communist folks tried best to support Black struggle in releasing them from the racism and other mistreatments done by the white. Jan thought that black were considered as the oppressed class and it would be Communist's duty to set them free and then lead them to have a classless society. Wright narrated it when Jan said, "Listen Bigger, that's what we want to stop. That's what we Communist are fighting for. We want to stop people from treating others that way. I am a member of the party". (Datum No. 5).

Throughout the novel, the nature of racism and racial prejudice towards the blacks are clearly portrayed. Wright depicted one of Bigger's experiences taken in the prison. He noted, "I was here in the Cook County Jail Negro and White were segregated in different blocks". (Datum No. 16). It means the Black remains to be treated as inferior to White even though they are prisoners. In addition, Bigger absolutely understood that even though he had killed a Black girl and white girl, he would be punished for killing the White girl. The Black girl was merely evidence, and under it all he knew that the White people did not really care about Bessie's being killed. (Datum No. 33). He realized that Bessie's death meant nothing to white people. Bessie's corpse was only used as evidence to strengthen over the evidences regarding his crime causing the death of Mary Dalton. Bigger then concluded his understanding that the crime for a Black was only when he harms Whites, takes White live, or injures White properties (Datum No. 33). Generally, killing a White people would end to misery but killing one of Black was, for the White people and their entire system of law, not considered as a serious fault.

As a Black Communist, Wright also performed his leftist view against racism through other Communist character of Max. He pointed out the victim of that discrimination in the jurisdiction field. He underlined the Bigger's status as a Black criminal since he knew that the consequences would be different from being a non – Black criminal. This condition is of course is not in contrast with the concept of legal egalitarianism because everyone is not considered equal before the law. In other parts, Max rhetorically questioned how the justice regarded the meaning of White and Black life:

“But Bigger Thomas is not here on trial for having murdered Bessie Mears. And he knows that what he does this mean ? Does not the life of a Negro girl means as much in the eyes of the law as the life of white girl ? Yes, perhaps, in the abstract’’. (Datum No. 33)

He assumed that the equality concept which was far from the reality. This statement has basically been acquainted with the concept of egalitarianism.

Based on the critical approach proposed by Harvey and Mac. Donald (1993:20), racism is seen as structural problem which has factors, not just a matter of racist government policy, but also of the organization of production, distribution of wealth, the forms of social control, the culture and ideology. In the black case, it can be drawn historically from the decades even centuries during the era of slavery. Black ancestry first landed in America as servants, without opportunities as being the owner of means of production. As years passed the ideological beliefs under the name of colonialism and capitalism put them as commodities that can be traded.

Wright revealed this idea. Through Max, he accused White forefathers in using the life of slaves as tools and weapons to achieve their prosperities. Here Max tried to relate that problem with its historical context to remind a White mass about the collective fault of their forefather's which they conduct now. He stated that White forefathers, who played a role as the ruler, could not have built nations on so vast a scale had they not shut their eyes to the humanity of other men, those whose lives were necessary for their building (Datum No.32). White forefathers are described as regarding other man not as human but as property to help them

creating their dream. Max further called their desire to enslave others “the imperial dream of a feudal age” (Datum No. 27).

4.2.2 Against Prejudice

Regarding to propose full egalitarianism that later will lead to the classless society, Wright also depicted his leftist view against prejudice in his novel. Prejudice, in McLemore conception (1993:108), is an unfavorable attitude toward people because they are members of a particular racial or ethnic group. Here, Wright wanted to break that prejudice not only toward black as an ethnic group but also toward his own Communist Party as a political organization. Having the characters’ statements, Wright would like to ensure the public that this kind of prejudice really existed in their surrounding. In Bigger’s case, through Max, he saw that:

“Every conceivable prejudice has been dragged into this case. The authorities of the city and state deliberately inflamed the public mind to the points where they could not keep the peace without material law”. (Datum No. 25)

He portrayed that the prejudice had already changed into discrimination. In his view, Bigger Thomas was not punished guilty because he killed two girls, but what he does is that he was guilty before the law (Datum No. 25). Bigger was convinced guilty throughout his life for acting differently and demanding more from those white.

In the novel, Wright also pictured the prejudice toward Communist Party. He assumed that capitalist had spread wrong reputation on Communist through their mass media and communication system. This then made a negative opinion among American society including the black. Once, Bigger thought that many

cartoons Communists in the newspapers and always they had flaming torches in their hands and wore beards and were trying to commit murder or set thing on fire (Datum No. 3). Other prejudice also came from the reports that Communist was linked to two murders done by Bigger. In his inquiry, the State Attorney, even asked Bigger about the involvement of Jan and Communist Party as the actors behind the crimes. Even though Jan proved his alibi and there were no significant evidences, Bigger's crime was still used as an opportunity to directly confront the left wing activist.

4.2.3 Black Nation within White's Nation

The alienation of black community from other communities in American society in fact put this group in a unique position that can be said as a nation within the larger nation of America. This concept is match to the definition of nation in Communist doctrine as proposed by Joseph Stalin in (www.uregina.ca/~gingrich/nation.htm), "a nation is a historically evolved, stable community or language, territory, economic life, and psychological make up manifested in a community of culture". This definition was proposed in order to support his nationalities theory concerning the idea on establishing socialism in some countries besides USSR. By defining this idea like mentioned above, Stalin hoped for the emergence of many more socialist countries without the need to wait for revolution in other countries. He further concluded that each community with those characteristics could be regarded as a nation, so that they are potential to be a socialist country themselves and later become the Soviet's allies.

As a Communist, Richard Wright adopted the idea of his leader, Stalin, and incorporated the idea into the novel. Through Max, he revealed the idea. When Max defended Bigger at the court, he said:

''Taken collectively, they are not simple twelve million people, in the reality they constitute a separate nation, stunted, stripped, and held captive within this nation, devoid of political, social, economic, and property rights''. (Datum No. 31)

Max thought that these twelve million black people were not simply in number but also in their potential power. He considered this distinct community had constituted a separate nation within the nation. However, this effort having separate nation had lost its fundamental rights since the dominant group, the white, had seized all.

The oppression done by those oppressors has put black people to make their own way in getting out from these. Feared and alienated, black then try to have their private community where there is no more oppression, capitalism, and white's hegemony. Wright even mentioned that what they really wanted was a classless society in which he and his Communist folks believed.

4.3 To Whom the Novel is addressed

4.3.1 Black people

As the writer mentioned above, the history of the black often has been remarked as a unique in the American society. Racism, segregation, prejudice, and even the worst old trademark under slavery have strengthened them as the inferior class that suffers from the white's oppression. Franklin (1967: 176) ever says that "By

an elaborate ideology of white supremacy and though a complex apparatus of segregation and discrimination, the Negro's place in American life has, for a full century, been clearly, if tragically, defined". Due to this repression they have to undergo, black masses received a special attention from Communist activist in America. In Communist's view black people play the role of being proletariat who must be saved and released from the tyranny of white's oppression and exploitation.

Dealing with this, depicted by Dunmore, Communists assumed that the great number of black worker involved in heavy industry in Chicago as true proletariat waiting to be won over the causes (www.slowriot.org/wright/paper.shtml). Their contradictions keep themselves competing the domination of one over the other. As consequence of history that often proposed by Communism, the proletariat has in their shoulder destiny to be the revolutionary power against the collapse of the white's hegemony and their system, Capitalism.

In his novel, Wright who was also a black Communist, tried to drive his folks' sympathy towards Communist Party by performing Communist's great attention toward Bigger's case. Jan and Max are often described as the representative of Communist who often put Bigger and his folks as Communist's mates in having their revolution. Jan performed a friendly respect toward Bigger when they met for the first time. Although he was a white decent, Jan did not act like his other folks in having black to be segregated and illuminated. Jan even considered that he and his Communist friends believed in social equality towards the black. As he was asked by Buckey, he said, "I believe all races are equal",

(Datum No. 17). He also tried to invite Bigger to join his party by promoting that Communist Party gave great effort against racism. And it was a must for him to often convince Bigger in having a better condition under Communism. He emphasized it when he said, “we’ll own that some day, Bigger. After the revolution it’ll be ours. But we’ll have to fight for it. What a new world to win.” (Datum No. 5). In spite of Bigger and his folks’ suffering condition caused by the white oppression, Jan recommended the Communist Party as a way out from those mistreatments. He further talked, “Listen Bigger, that’s what we want to stop. That’s what we Communist are fighting. We want to stop people from treating others that way. I’m the member of the party.” (Datum No. 5).

Wright also narrated Bigger’s feeling in having the need of unity among black people. Bigger, as the representative of many black people, realized that they were not simply the inferior people who have no power. They could be as powerful as any other group as long as unity exists between them. Bigger thought:

Dimly, he felt that there should be one direction in which he and all other black people could go whole-heartedly, that there should be a way in which gnawing hunger and restless aspiration could be fused, that there should be a manner of acting that caught the mind and body in certainty and faith. (Datum No. 7)

He just felt something but did not understand how to express it. He desired to act whole-heartedly, not just to fulfill the interest of his master. He hoped for the way out to escape from their accumulated problems. Nonetheless, the problem persists on “there should be” since they do not know the way to bring it into reality.

In relation to this, there comes the idea from the Communist, notably the CPUSA, concerning the unity between the blacks and Communists. Therefore, it

became one of the CPUSA policies. They saw the black's potential to support their movement in having a revolution against the Capitalist. In the novel, Jan Erlone also spoke about the spirit that black people had as a fundamental element in a revolution, "We can't have a revolution without 'em," Jan said. He added, "they've got to be organized. They've got the spirit. They'll give the party something it needs." (Datum No. 6)

4.3.2 The Whites

in the American society, the whites are considered to be an exclusive class among the others. Their dominance on every aspect of life has put them up on a powerful position. They often determine others' way of life outside the Whites by using their system under the Capitalism. For hundred years, this system has made the White become the most powerful class. Their intention to control on every side of American land could be tracked back historically. When they came for the first time to America, they had controlled all of the means of production. They then built a great power in determining the economic sector together with other sectors. During this period, the minority, Blacks were often forced to work hard as a living commodity in supporting the Whites' means of production. Under slavery, the Blacks have faced their life in a bitter way. The Whites have pushed them into a lack condition in which the Blacks could be respected as normal human being. The racism and prejudice problems also make the Blacks often separate from the Whites' life.

Although this novel is mainly addressed to the Blacks in order to gain their sympathy to join the Communist under the CPUSA, *Native Son* also intends to

spread out the Communistic ideas towards the Whites. Through the Communistic characters of Jan Erlone, Boris A. Max, and Mary Dalton, this novel tries to depict that not all the Whites are Capitalist especially for the youth. They also could be dragged in the Communism since it offer a different way in facing their life that for almost hundred years they have been seized by the system of Capitalism. In the novel, Jan Erlone is described as a white young Communist who was active in every agendas made by the Communist Party. He once said, “ I’m the member of the party.” (Datum No. 5). Furthermore, Jan Erlone had also convinced that he also tried to fight against the domination of the Capitalist towards the minorities especially the Blacks. “Listen Bigger, that’s what we want to stop. That’s what we Communist are fighting. We want to stop people from treating others that way.” (Datum No. 5). In addition, his relationship with Mary Dalton could be assumed as his other intention in propagandizing Communism towards other Whites. She was a young girl daughter of the rich Capitalist, Mr. Dalton. As Mary Dalton was Jan’s girl friend, Jan then could easily bring her into his Communistic idea. His efforts to gain sympathy on Communism began to show the result. Mary Dalton finally accepted his Communistic ideas and wanted to join his party. She said, “I’m coming out for school this spring and I’m going to join the party,” (Datum No. 6). She decided to join the party since she found that CPUSA was a social party that strongly fought against the Capitalism and discrimination towards the minority classes especially the Blacks. Mary felt that by joining the party, she could do some things valuable in helping the minorities to full fill their rights in having independence and egalitarian among the others. Her interest in helping the minorities especially the Blacks had influenced Mary to join the CPUSA. This

could be seen through her statement, “I want to work among Negroes. That’s where people are needed. It seems as though they’ve been pushed out of everything and I feel so helpless and useless, I want to do something.” (Datum No. 27). This datum shows that Mary had put her big sympathy towards the lack condition of the Blacks. She then tried to make the CPUSA as her formal way in helping the blacks. In her family, Mary often put her disagreement to her own father, Mr. Dalton. She thought that the Capitalism had controlled his father’s way of life in running his daily life especially on his business. Mary once called his father clearly as Capitalist. “All right, Mr. Capitalist!” She turned again to Bigger, “Isn’t he a Capitalist Bigger?” (Datum No. 7). By having these data, it can be concluded also that through the novel, Richard Wright tried to spread his Communistic ideas not only towards the Blacks but also towards the White either especially to the youth. He furthermore, believed that the party’s agendas could ran easily and smoothly if the White could join into it.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Having the discussion that describes the relationship between the existence of Communism and Richard Wright's *Native Son*, it then leads us into the conclusion that Wright had made the novel as his effort to spread out Communism. The forms of Communism depicted in the novel shows how Wright described it as a way out releasing the minorities especially the Blacks from the oppression of Capitalism. By using the Communist thoughts, he tried to criticize Capitalism and shared them as a Communist propaganda in opposition to Capitalism. He wanted to make his own folks as other Black Communists. In doing this, Wright also tried to paralyze the relation between the forms of Communism and the Blacks' struggles against racism and prejudice. Through the Communistic characters found in the novel, Wright also reflected them as the continuation of the CPUSA in performing its agenda. In his time, the Communist Party had paid a great attention on those struggles done by the Blacks.

In the novel, their active effort is pictured in the character of Boris A. Max and Jan Erlone who actively tried to defend and help Bigger Thomas solve his problem. Furthermore, Wright described them as the only characters who can

intimately get close to Bigger and understand him. This indicates that in Wright's opinion, it is only Communists who could understand the problems of Black people. Therefore, the existence of both Communistic characters and their Communistic views that performed clearly in *Native Son* could be seen as one of Wright's efforts to propagate Communism especially towards the Blacks.

5.2 SUGGESTION

There is a suggestion that can be derived from the analyses. As readers, we should develop our own critical thought and awareness towards the writer's intention found in any reading materials including the novel. By gathering much information related to the work and using certain approach provided, we could analyze it easily in order to justify whether we should read it or not. Wright's intention in propagandizing Communism through his novel entitled *Native Son* could be a good example. Having the study on this novel, we could find out that Wright had used his writing skill in presenting his thought of Communism. In addition he made some efforts to drive the reader to put their sympathy towards the Communist people since he had described that the Communist had fought totally and defended the minority group such as the Blacks against the dominance of the Capitalist class.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bochenski, Joseph. M., and Gerhart Niemeyer. 1962. *A Handbook of Communism*. New York: Frederick.

Buhle, Paul, Mary Jo Buhle, and Dan Georgakas. 1992. *The Encyclopaedia of the American Left*. Illinois : University of Illinois Press.

Blanc, Paul Le. 2005. *Encarta Reference Library on Russian Revolution of 1917*. Redmond ; Microsoft.

Childs, Harwood L. 2004. *Encarta Reference Library on Propaganda*. Redmond : Microsoft.

Ebon, Martin. 1992. *The -Ism Today*. New York : Printed House.

Harley, Lee and Morag MacDonald. 1993. *Doing Sociology : A Practical Introduction*. London : The MacMillan Press.

Hornby, A.S. 1998. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford : Oxford University Press.

[Http://www.gradesaver.com](http://www.gradesaver.com) . *About Native Son*. (August 22, 2006)

[Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alienation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alienation). *Alienation*. . (August 22, 2006)

[Http://www.sojo.net/index.cfm](http://www.sojo.net/index.cfm). *A Nation within Nation : The unique experience of black Amreica*. (August 22, 2006)

[Http://www.gradesaver.com](http://www.gradesaver.com). *Biography of Richard Wright*. (August 23, 2006)

[Http://en. wikipedia. Org/wiki/CPUSA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CPUSA). *Communist Party USA*. (August 23, 2006)

[Http://uregina.ca/~gingrich/nation.htm](http://uregina.ca/~gingrich/nation.htm). *Definition of Nation, Ethnic Group, and Visible Minority*. (August 23, 2006)

[Http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Egalitarianism](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Egalitarianism). *Egalitarianism*. (August 25, 2006)

[Http:// en. Wikipedia. org/wiki/Great Depression](http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression). *Great Depression*. (August 25, 2006)

[Http:// en. Wikipedia. org/wiki/Racism](http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Racism). *Racism*. (August 25, 2006)

Lee, Alfred McClung. 1953. *How to Understand Propaganda*. New York: Rinehart.

Magnis – Suseno, Franz. 2003. *Dari Sosialisme Utopis ke Perselisihan Revolusionisme*. Jakarta : Gramedia.

McKee, James. 1969. *Introduction to Sociology*. New York : Holt rinchrt and Winston Inc.

Pipe, Richard. 2003. *A History of Communism*. New York : Light Publishing.

Rees, R.J.1973. *English Literature*. Hongkong : Peninsula Press Ltd.

Sargent, Lyman Tower. 1981. *Contemporary Political Ideologies*. Illinois : The Dorsey Press.

Strark, Rodney. 1987. *Sociology*. California : Wadsworth Publishing.

Wellek, Rene, and Austin Warren. 1956. *Theory of Literature*. New York : Hortcourt.

Willson, Edmun. 1938 *The Triple Thinkers*. New York : Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Wish, Harvey. 1965. *The Negro Emancipation*. New York : Englewood.

APPENDIX
TABLE OF DATA

Datum No	Location	Type of Data	The Meaning
1	Page 14, par.2, line 4-9	Sentence	Bigger's fear to white
2	Page 16, par. 1, line 2-4	Dialogue	The lack condition of rental houses
3	Page 65, par. 3, line 6-10	Paragraph	Bigger's prejudice toward Communist
4	Page 68, par. 5, line 1-4	Dialogue	Jan pursuits Bigger having Communism
5	Page 75, par.1, line 3	Dialogue	Jan as young activist of Communist Party
6	Page 77, par. 3, line 1-2	Dialogue	Jan considers Mary having Bigger as Communist
7	Page 120, par. 2, line 3-6	Paragraph	Bigger's intention having an organized black people
8	Page 139, par. 1, line 1-6	Sentence	Bessie's experiences in working
9	Page 173, par. 3, line 2-4	Sentence	Mr.Dalton as a Capitalist
10	Page 180, par. 3, line 1-2	Dialogue	An alienation of product over Bessie Mears
11	Page 243, par. 4, line 1-6	Sentence	The policemen effort catching Bigger
12	Page 283, par. 2, line 1-6	Dialogue	The preacher pursuits Bigger
13	Page 290, par. 7, line 4	Dialogue	Bigger has no money
14	Page 290, par.7 line 5	Dialogue	Max's insistence to plea Bigger
15	Page 294, par. 2, line 9-11	Sentence	Different price policy on Black Belt
16	Page 315, par. 3, line 1-3	Sentence	Discrimination on Bigger's Cell in Cook jail
17	Page 318, par.	Dialogue	Jan's believing in the equality for black

	3, line 1-6		
18	Page 327, par. 4, line 5	Sentence	A custom to alien Bigger and his black folks
19	Page 355, par. 5, line 1-4	Dialogue	Bigger's disbelieving in his religion
20	Page 356, par. 3, line 2-3	Dialogue	Bigger's apriority to the religion
21	Page 372, par. 2, line 1-6	Dialogue	The effects of delivering the plea of guilty
22	Page 374, par. 3, line 1-5	Dialogue	Buckey's attack to Bigger
23	Page 374, par. 4, line 1-5	Dialogue	Law's instrument as Capitalist's tools
24	Page 380, par. 2, line 1-2	Dialogue	Bigger's effort to defend himself
25	Page 385, par. 2, line 1-4	Dialogue	Max's argument about prejudice
26	Page 386, par.4, line 1-5	Dialogue	Capitalist's support toward Buckey
27	Page 389, par. 1, line 9-10	Paragraph	The explanation of black under slavery
28	Page 393, par. 2, line 1-10	Dialogue	The relationship between Bigger and Mr. Dalton
29	Page 393, par.1, line 1-6	Dialogue	Mr. Dalton tries to alienate Bigger
30	Page 394, par. 3, line 8	Dialogue	Real estate operator's effort to alienate black in Black Belt
31	Page 397, par. 3, line 6-9	Dialogue	Black's society as separated nation
32	Page 398, par. 4, line 4-6	Dialogue	Max's argument on separated nation
33	Page 401, par. 2, line 6-9	Dialogue	Using Bessie's death body as an evidence
34	Page 441, 3, line 2-4	Dialogue	Racism toward black