## **CHAPTER III**

## Fulfillment of George's Self Actualization in Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin

"What a Man *Can* Be, He *Must* Be" (Maslow)

In *Motivation and Personality*, Abraham Maslow claims, "A musician must make music an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What a man *can* be, he *must* be."(46) This being what a person *can* and *must* be is what Maslow calls "self-actualization," which is the apex of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, his theory of human motivation. Below self-actualization are four lower levels of basic physical and social needs. Starting at the bottom of the hierarchy and coming upward, the other four needs are Physiological, Safety, Love, Belonging, and Esteem.

George is one of the slave's characters in Stow's *Uncle Tom' Cabin* who interestingly pulls special attention to be analyzed because of his hardship to strive for freedom. He initiatively runs away from his cruel master to achieve his personal desire to be a freeman. It reflects in Maslow's statement which stated that self actualizing people have the desire to become more and more what one idiosyncratically is to become everything that one is capable of becoming. Although there are many hindrances and obstacles that is undergone by George but it does not make him losing his pretension to be free.

This analysis provides the depiction of George's struggle to achieve his liberty and fulfillment of four basic needs before he reaches his self actualization. This study is also provides the explanation of George's characteristic as self actualizer and the impact of George's self actualization.

## 3.1 George's Struggle to Reach Self Actualization

It has been explained in previous chapter, there are five clusters in Abraham's human need theory that must be fulfilled before someone reaches self actualization. Those needs are arranged in hierarchical form. It is started from the most basic drives and the lowest level, Physiological Needs and climb upward to the Safety Needs, then desire for Love and Belonging and then the quest for Esteem Needs until reach the highest level, self – Actualization.

# 3.1.1 George's Struggle for Physiological Needs

George has gotten miserable life since he was a child. His mother is sold separately with his family in Sherif's sell. Unfortunately, he gets a bad master who treats him roughly. George gets the difficulty to fulfill his physiological drive. His master's mistreatment is reflected when George has been starving. He does not have a food to consume except the dog's leftover. "Why, sir, I've been so hungry that I have been glad to take the bones they threw to their dogs (115).

The need of food is essential for human body. The lack of food will greatly impact to the body's ability to function properly. Normal people are willingly to do anything to get food. Feist stated that the hunger people "do not see beyond food, and as long as this need remains unsatisfied, their primary motivation is to obtain something to eat" (313). In this case, George starving motivates him to fulfill his need by any possible way. George's starving ignores the fact that the food has been eaten by the dog and it was not appropriately consumed by people. As an addition a truly hungry person will not be overly particular about taste, smell, temperature, or texture of the food (Feist 313). Hence, that is the reason why George does still consume the dog's leftover.

Violence toward the slave common occurs around the enslavement. At that time, the masters often treat their slave roughly because they consider their slave as a property. It is asserted in George's statement which"not a living soul that cared for me [George] more that dog"(115). Thus, it is not surprised that he often gets violence and torturing such as "whipping, scolding and starving" (115).

Feist asserts physiological needs as the most proponent of all (288). It assumes that a people will not able to reach the other need before satisfying physiological drive. It encompass the body craves food, liquid, sleep, oxygen, sex, freedom of movement, and a moderate temperature and soon (Griffin 127). Sex is one aspect of physiological need. The fulfillment sexual drive especially in marriage people is vitally important for continuing the next generation. Yet, George's life gradually has changed since he grows older and works to be an employer in the bagging factory. During the time of his employment he is able to propose and marry his neighbor's slave named Eliza. A couple years of his marriage, George is given a gift by "the birth of little Harry"(13). The story may not clearly explain, George sexual activity yet, the birth of his son could be describe as his fulfillment of sexual drive.

During his escape, there are no difficulties to fulfill his physiological

need. George saves some money for living. His condition is also helped by

the existence of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is the chief of his former factory.

He helps and teaches George many things during his working. Surprisingly,

they meet in the same hotel in the middle of George journey. But, George is

disguise to be Spaniard to shield himself from the people.

"George!" said Mr. Wilson.

"Yes, George," said the young man.

"I couldn't have thought it!"

"I am pretty well disguised, I fancy," said the young man, with a smile.

"A little walnut bark has made my yellow skin a genteel brown, and I've dyed my hair black; so you see I don't answer to the advertisement at all." (111)

Mr. Wilson is a very kind person. Thus, he gives some money to help

George. George tries to refuse Mr. Wilson but finally he takes it as a loan.

"No, my kind, good sir!" said George, "you've done a great deal for me, and this might get you into trouble. I have money enough, I hope, to take me as far as I need it."

"No; but you must, George. Money is a great help everywhere; -- can't have too much, if you get it honestly. Take it, -- do take it, now, -- do, my boy!"

"On condition, sir, that I may repay it at some future time, I will," said George, taking up the money. (116)

This quote gives evidence that George does not have to worry during

his journey. He has money which is able to provide his physiological need

such as eating, sleeping and soon.

In the middle of his journey to Canada, George arrives in Quaker settlement where he finally meets his wife and son. The Quakers are so helpful during his escape. They treat George and his family very well and serve delicious food and comfortable shelter for them.

Everything went on so sociably, so quietly, so harmoniously, in the great kitchen, ... even the knives and forks had a social clatter as they went on to the table; and the chicken and ham had a cheerful and joyous fizzle in the pan, as if they rather enjoyed being cooked than otherwise; -- and when George and Eliza and little Harry came out, they met such a hearty, rejoicing welcome, no wonder it seemed to them like a dream.(145)

Though, he is in dangerous journey, George is still able to fulfill his physiological drive. Soon after he faces many troubles and obstacles finally George and his family arrives to their destination, Canada. He lives happily with his family as a freeman. "George and Eliza had now been five years free. George had found constant occupation in the shop of a worthy machinist, where he had been earning a competent support for his family (447). Being a machinist reflects his financial freedom which is able to support his family during his living in Canada.

Based on those explanations above, clearly depict George's fulfillment of physiological need since he was a slave until he reaches his freedom. George's fulfillment is depicted by his fulfillment of his sexual need, food and his financial freedom when he arrives in Canada. Therefore, it proves that he is ready to climb up to next level, safety need

# 3.1.2 George's Struggle for Safety Need

It is quite hard to provide George's fulfillment in security. As a slave he does not get the real safety for himself because his life is always under the shadow of his master's violence. When he was a child, he had to struggle to save himself and survived for his life alone. George is a mulatto who is inherited from white Kentucky slaveholder and slave's mulatto woman. He was sold separately with family after his father passed away.

"I had a father -- one of your Kentucky -gentlemen -- who didn't think enough of me to keep me from being sold with his dogs and horses, to satisfy the estate, when he died. I saw my mother put up at sheriff's sale, with her seven children. They were sold before her eyes, one by one, all to different masters; and I was the youngest "(114)

Though George's father is Kentucky gentleman but it does not directly change his status as slave. Thus, when his father die, George and his mother not automatically become free. Nevertheless, they are sold in the auction for a new master.

In the auction, he got bad master who treats him coarsely. He was a child and had no people to protect. He had no power to fight from his master's oppression. He was not able to oppose when he saw his older sister who was sold with him, was beaten by his master.

"My master traded with one of the men, and bought my oldest sister. She was a pious, good girl, -- a member of the Baptist church, -- and as handsome as my poor mother had been. She was well brought up, and had good manners. At first, I was glad she was bought, for I had one friend near me. I was soon sorry for it. Sir, I have stood at the door and heard her whipped, when it seemed as if every blow cut into my naked heart, and I couldn't do anything to help her" (114-115) "She [George's sister] was whipped, for wanting to live a decent Christian life, such as your [Mr. Wilson] laws give no slave girl a right to live"(115). The strictness which occurs to George's sister depicts meaningless of religion for slave. All of slave's moving is bounded by the master. Hence, his master does not allow his older sister to live like Christian life then, gives her a beaten as consequence. Referring to George and his family experience above assumes that the practice of slavery does not give a benefit even secure for a slave instead gives disadvantage and misery. Thus, it makes the researcher hard to define precisely George's safety when he was a slave. Because, safety needs differ from physiological needs in that they cannot be overly satiated; people can never be completely protected from meteorites, fires, floods, or the dangerous acts of others. (288). Nevertheless, in the other occasion during George enslavement, he gets a "temporary secure" which is described as follows.

George has been hired out in the bagging factory. In the factory he meets with kind people who always help him and treat him well. He also allowed freely coming and going without any restriction. "Being much trusted and favored by his employer, -- he [George] had free liberty to come and go at discretion (13). His freedom of movement during his employment implies that George temporarily gets security when he was in the factory. Nevertheless, it is not hold longer until his master takes him out from the factory. Since George leaves the factory, he cannot restrain his anger toward his master anymore. "Did I say a word when he [George's master] came and took me away, for no earthly reason, from the place where everybody was kind to me?"(15). Then, he decides to leave his master away and goes to Canada. He believes that being a freeman is able to make him free from the violence and any constraints.

George's label as a fugitive slave makes his life "not quite out of danger"(193). At that time, the government passed the law to forbid people to help fugitive slave. It is stated in conversation between Mrs. Bird and her husband, Senator Bird. "There has been a law passed forbidding people to help off the slaves that come over from Kentucky, my dear [senator] (80). The government declaration of fugitive law indirectly makes George struggle becomes harder. Because, the government claimed a help which is given to the slave same as "aiding and abetting" (80) and it is violating the law.

One day in the hotel, there is an advertisement which is looking for George. The advertisement stated the owner will give four hundred dollars to anyone who delivers George back to him, dead or alive. George has changed his appearance and disguised as a Spaniard. "A little walnut bark has made my yellow skin a genteel brown, and I've dyed my hair black" (111). He comes with his slave's partner, named Jim who also a fugitive slave. Thus, his disguised successfully passes the people without any suspiciousness. On the way to Canada, he unintentionally finds his wife and son in Quakers Settlement where they are hidden safely in Rachel and Simon's house. Simon stated that Peter brings several more fugitive slaves in the evening and he finds slave man who claimed "his name was George Harris"(142). The fate finally unites George and Eliza to gather in that place. In the next morning, George, Eliza, Harry and the Quakers have breakfast together. George is astonished that "He had sat down on equal terms at any white man's table" (145). Feel of secure of George depicts "a hearty, rejoicing welcome" (145) of Quakers to the George and his family. In the other occasion to make sure George's family and the other slaves arrives safely. Simons tells George that his friend Phineas Fletcher will carry them to the next stand. They have to wait until evening to escape and avoid the slave catcher

"Fear not, then, friend George; it is not for thee, but for God and man, we do it," said Simeon. "And now thou must lie by quietly this day, and to-night, at ten o'clock, Phineas Fletcher will carry thee onward to the next stand, -- thee and the rest of they company. The pursuers are hard after thee; we must not delay." (146)

The existence of Quaker settlement proves that during the cruelty of slavery, there are some humanist people who still care about the humanity. The existence of Quakers extremely help the people like George to get the security from injustice of slavery system. The Quakers are not only humanist people who serve to help the others but their religiosity is also one of the factors which make them giving the security for fugitive slave. As a Simon stated in his conversation with his son "the Lord only gives us our worldly goods that we may do justice and mercy" (146).

Furthermore, Phineas comes to take George and the other fugitive slaves to their aim's place. They have to get away pretty quickly because the slave catchers know that George's family and the other fugitive slave are in the Quaker settlement. Phineas gets the information when he was in a tavern and overheard Tom Loker and Marks, the slave catchers are discussing their plans to find George.

So I lay and heard them lay off all their plans. This young man, they said, was to be sent back to Kentucky, to his master, who was going to make an example of him, to keep all niggers from running away; and his wife two of them were going to run down to New Orleans to sell, on their own account, and they calculated to get sixteen or eighteen hundred dollars for her; and the child, they said, was going to a trader, who had bought him; and then there was the boy, Jim, and his mother, they were to go back to their masters in Kentucky. (194)

George, his family and the other fugitive slaves leave as soon as it's

dark. It does not take long before they hear the sound of horse's hooves behind them. Luckily, it is another Quaker who comes to give the information if slave catchers are in hot pursuit. Eventually, after giving information, Phineas hears another sound of galloping horsemen approaching. It is Tom, Mark as Tom's partner and several police who want to catch George and his family. They hurry along, and set up camp in a small space accessible only through a narrow gap between two rocks.

"Well, here we all are," said Phineas, peeping over the stone breastwork to watch the assailants, who were coming tumultuously up under the rocks. "Let 'em get us, if they can. Whoever comes here has to walk single file between those two rocks, in fair range of your pistols, boys, d'ye see?"

"I do see," said George! "and now, as this matter is ours, let us take all the risk, and do all the fighting." (202)

When Tom Loker and his gang arrive, George stands up on a rock to address them. He asserts his freedom and declares his attention to defend himself. Tom shoots George, but he leaps out the way, swearing that he will shoot any man who tries to climb and to enter their camp site. Tom Loker tries to push up and through the rock, George lives up to his word, wounding him in the side. Tom leaps around until Phineas pushes him over the embankment. The other slave hunters start to fight but eventually retreat, deserting Tom. George, Eliza and Phineas approach Tom, wounded and unconscious. George takes pity on Tom and agrees to carry him to another Quakers household where he will be healed. They load the wounded man into their wagon and take him under supervision Granny Quakers called aunt Dorcas.

Under the supervision of aunt Dorcas, Tom condition gradually becomes better. Tom gives the admonition to George and his family to get across the lake quickly. Tom informs that he has sent the letter to Sandusky to watch the boats which possibly brings George's family and the other slaves. Tom also tells them to change their appearance because the descriptions about them have been existed. Thus, Eliza cuts her long hair, changes his appearance as man and makes a "little Harry, dressed in girl's clothes" (402). In Sandusky, Marks checks the ship in which Harris's took, but no one of his description was on it. George, Eliza, Harry and the other fugitive slaves have successfully arrived and approached Amhertsberg, Canada. On the Canadian shore they gratefully weep their tears of happiness and land at missionary's home.

The little company were landed on the shore. They stood still till the boat had cleared; and then, with tears and embracings, the husband and wife, with their wondering child in their arms, knelt down and lifted up their hearts to God! (404)

Maslow categorizes safety needs including physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos, and natural disasters. The needs for law, order, and structure (qtd in Feist 288). Furthermore, from the explanation above, the protection which is given by the Quaker and people in the factory is the evidence that George get his safety drive although it is just for temporary time. The existence of fugitive law which prohibits people to help the fugitive slave makes George has to struggle for his safety need harder. Thus, he tricks the people by disguise as a Spaniard. As the result, his arrival in Canada is a sign that he has raised his real security. Because Canada offers the law which is given a protection to George's race. Then, it means that George gets the freedom and capable to comes upward to the next level.

## 3.1.3 George's Struggle for Love and Belonging Need

In *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, George is described as young man who has married with beautiful mulatto slave on Mr. Shelby's farm, named Eliza. They only have one child called Harry after "the loss of two infant children"(13) in the last two years of their marriage.

Eliza is a strong and pious woman who always supports George when he gets lost of his courage and faith. One day, George suddenly loses his courage in the last way to Canada. It is because his anxiety of losing everything after getting his liberty. Nevertheless, Eliza wisely gives George advice to keep moving because God is always there to protect them.

"O, Eliza!" said George, drawing her towards him; "that is it! Now my fate is all narrowing down to a point. To come so near, to be almost in sight, and then lose all. I should never live under it, Eliza." "Don't fear," said his wife, hopefully. "The good Lord would not have brought us so far, if he didn't mean to carry us through. I seem to feel him with us, George." (401)

Eliza's mistress upbringings who have given the religious education make her to be a pious woman. It unconsciously, makes Eliza able to give wise advice to George who sometimes lose his faith and self-confident. Maslow's stated that the sign of fulfillment love and belonging need is giving and receiving affection (75). The explanation above assumes that Eliza's support is kinds of affection to her husband.

George's marriage is occurred when he works in the bagging factory.

During his employment, he is able to see his wife frequently. Yet, since his

master take him out from the factory. He also forbids George to meet his wife and intends George to marry with the other slave woman, Mina. One day, George tells his wife about his master planning to marry him with Mina. But, it is such ridiculous things for Eliza because George has made a vow with her.

"Why -- but you were married to me, by the minister, as much as if you'd been a white man!" said Eliza, simply. "Don't you know a slave can't be married? There is no law in this country for that; I can't hold you for my wife, if he chooses to part us.(17)

As George's statement, there is no law in this country which holds

Eliza as his wife. It implies that slaves have not even rights to have

something even to make their own family. It also reflects when George has a

little dog as the only companion who always follows him everywhere, but

his master commands George to kill him. George is just standing sadly

watches his little Carlo die and he can do anything for him.

"Do it? not I! -- but he did. Mas'r and Tom pelted the poor drowning creature with stones. Poor thing! he looked at me so mournful, as if he wondered why I didn't save him.(17)

His master's decision to marry George with Mina and also kills

George's pet depicts fervency and dominance of slaveholders to their slave.

Thus, slaveholders have their right to regulate or even destroy every single

thing which slaves own or belong to.

The boundaries of slave have been felt by George since he was a

child. He has no family since her mother and siblings were sold in the

auction. He suffers for love and affection because he has no people left in his life besides his cruel master.

"laid awake whole nights and cried, it wasn't the hunger, it wasn't the whipping, I cried for. No, sir, it was for my mother and my sisters, -- it was because I hadn't a friend to love me on earth. I never knew what peace or comfort was. I never had a kind word spoken to me" (115).

Therefore, the existence of his wife, gradually changes his miserable life. George feels more alive since he meets Eliza." She is as good as she is beautiful" (115), he falls in love not only with her beauty but also his manner as woman. "Then, sir, I found my wife; you've seen her, -- you know how beautiful she is. When I found she loved me, when I married her, I scarcely could believe I was alive, I was so happy; and, sir,"(115)

But, his happiness does not hold longer after his master taken his away from the factory. He not only loses his work but also the people who have treated him well during his employment. He loses every single people who give him affection and happiness. "But now what? Why, now comes my master, takes me right away from my work, and my friends, and all I like, and grinds me down into the very dirt!" (115).

By facing those miserable things in his life, George takes a decision to flee and leaves Eliza and Harry. During his escape, he arrives in the Quaker settlement. In that place he meets Eliza and also his little Harry. Eliza stated that soon after George was leave away, she also decides to flee after knowing her master; Mr. Shelby sells her child to the slave trader. Eliza is ecstatic to meet her beloved husband. She feels like it is a dream to see "her husband was sobbing by her pillow" (144). People who have had their love and belongingness needs adequately satisfied have confidence that they are accepted by those who are important to them (Feist 289). It means that, though George and Eliza have been separated, but their love and believing is able to make they accept each other to gather again.

In the Quaker settlement, George and Eliza live in one of Quaker's house. In the house of Rachel and Simon Haliday, they get many aids. They treat him like their own family. They offer a shelter, food and anything that he need. George is so thankful for all the kindness that he gets. But, George does not want Simon and the Quakers get any difficulties because of him.

"I hope, my good sir, that you are not exposed to any difficulty on our account,"said George, anxiously. "Fear nothing, George, for therefore are we sent into the world. If we would not meet trouble for a good cause, we were not worthy of our name." "But, for me," said George, "I could not bear it." "Fear not, then, friend George; it is not for thee, but for God and man,

we do it," said Simeon.(146)

The loyalty of Quakers as a friend help George and also the other

slave though, it possibly puts harm to Quakers. In the other occasion,

George and Eliza enjoy their togetherness in Quaker House. They speak

about happiness that is received from being in each other.

In one moment, George stated his blessing for having Eliza and Harry.

He is wondering the free people around him who have their own family but

instead worrying about anything else. Whereas, the only things that he wish

for is having his own family.

"Boy. O! Eliza, if these people only knew what a blessing it is for a man to feel that his wife and child belong to him! I've often wondered to see men that could call their wives and children their own fretting and worrying about anything else. Why, I feel rich and strong, though we have nothing but our bare hands. I feel as if I could scarcely ask God for any more"(193)

Despite of slave's boundaries yet it does not hamper him to get love from people. He finds the affection from his wife and friend although he is a slave. He also meets kind people in Quaker settlement during his journey for freedom. Even though, he has a miserable childhood therefore, he is able to raise his need of affection and belonging by having Eliza, Harry and also friends like Quakers.

# 3.1.4 George's Struggle for Esteem Need

After achieving his physiological need, safety need and love need, human naturally has a need to get the attention and recognition that come from others for achievement which is the result of competence or mastery of tasks [work]. Spending his time as an employee in bagging factory makes a big progress toward George life and skill. "His adroitness and ingenuity caused him to be considered the first hand in the place [bagging factory]"(11). As an intelligent and talented slave, "he had invented a machine, which, considering the education and circumstances of the inventor, displayed quite as much mechanical genius as Whitney's cottongin" (11). His invention reflects the satisfaction of esteem need which draw his "productivity, adequacy and strength"(Feist 314) During his employment he is able to develop his skill. He meets Mr. Wilson as an employer of the bagging factory. Mr. Wilson is good man who teaches George writing and reading. It is stated when he meets Mr. Willson in the middle of his journey. "Mr. Wilson, you treated me well; you encouraged me to do well, and to learn to read and write, and to try to make something of myself; and God knows how grateful I am for it (115). Mr. Wilson does not only give an education to George, he also always gives a motivation and encourages George to try anything until he invents a machine for the cleaning of hemp. His inventing machine becomes so valuable affair which is finally "it's gone into use in several factories"(109). Though, "his master holds the patent of the machine" (109). But, the invented machine is also the caused that his master, Mr. Harris gets jealous and suddenly takes George away from the factory.

George prestigious function in factory is "holding him up" (11) among respectable gentlemen. His inventing machines bring him to be a successful slave who is able to "march around the country"(11). Realizing George success, Harris feels uneasy because George success unconsciously shows George's superiority. Thus, when Harries realizes of George's success, he takes George away and relegates him to "meanest and dirtiest work, on purpose"(15). Feist requires esteem and respects from ourselves, in the form of feelings of self-worth, and from other people, in the form of status, recognition, or social success (314). Actually, employer has tried to make George to come back two week after George has taken away. "you [Mr. Harris] might think it for your interest to let your man [George] to us on the terms proposed." (13). But unfortunately he fails to persuade Mr. Harris. Mr. Harris selfishly asserts his final decision to take George away and refuses an employer's appeal. "It's a free country,sir; the man's mine, and I do what I please with him, -that's it!" (13).

George cleverness and masterful performance in the factory actually earn the admiration of employer. Therefore, the employer still tries to persuade George's master to allow him back to his former factory. The employer's admiration is also reflected when Mr. Harris as George's master visits the factory. The employer "congratulated him on possessing so valuable a slave with great enthusiasm"(11).

In Fact, George has realized that he is totally better than his master in any field. Therefore, he is very angry when his master takes him away from the factory and puts him down to the coarse work.

I'm a man as much as he is. I'm better man than he is. I know more about business than he does; I am a better manager than he is; I can read better than he can; I can write a better hand, -- and I've learned it all myself, and no thanks to him, -- I've learned it in spite of him; and now what right has he to make a dray-horse of me? – to take me from things I can do, and do better than he can, and put me to work that any horse can do? He tries to do it; he says he'll bring me down and humble (15)

George is conscious of his superiority. He implies his higher quality as

human than his master. He is able to do anything which is not even done by

the other person. Nevertheless, his unfortunate faith as a slave makes him

facing the fact that "Bright niggers isn't no kind of 'vantage to their

masters,"(109) and "He was in the eye of the law not a man, but a thing"

(11).

Even though George has not worked in the factory but the appreciation toward George masterful performance is still remembered by Mr. Wilson as his former employer.

He worked for me some half-dozen years in my bagging factory, and he was my best hand, sir. He is an ingenious fellow, too: he invented a machine for the cleaning of hemp -- a really valuable affair; it's gone into use in several factories. His master holds the patent of it." (109)

It may assume that his great affair and intelligent prove his

superiority. His inventing machine for cleaning of the hemp implies his great achievement as an employee. His great performance is able to put the admiration to employer and the other respectable gentlemen. It proves that though, his status as a slave George is still able to achieve esteem need and it is conclude that he is able to come upward to the highest level of human need hierarchy, Self Actualization.

## 3.1.5 George's Self Actualization

Every single human are created to grow every day, not only physically but also mentally. Hence, after satisfying all need such as psychology drive, safety, love desire and esteem need, a human unconsciously will be evolving his potential and skill. Maslow stated that Self actualization refers to people's desire for self fulfillment, namely, the tendency for them to become actualize in what they are potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one is capable of becoming (22).

Furthermore, George's self actualization is reflected when he and Eliza arrive in Amhertsberg, Canada. Five years later, George and Eliza have made a life in Canada. They live in outside of Montreal. "George had found constant occupation in the shop of a worthy machinist"(447). He lives happily with Eliza, Harry and his newborn daughter, little Eliza. His income as a machinist "had been earning a competent support for his family"(447).

Furthermore, as a freeman he still learns and improves himself. He never forgets to always study and improve his ability. "The same zeal for self-improvement, which led him to steal the much coveted arts of reading and writing, amid all the toil and discouragements of his early life, still led him to devote all his leisure time to self-cultivation(448).

In Canada, George sister named Madame de Thoux surprisingly comes to Canada she comes with Eliza's mother, Cassy. Madame de Thoux is a wealthy widow. She stated that" I was bought by a good and enerous man. He took me with him to the West Indies, set me free, and married me" (446). Then, "The death of her husband had left her an ample fortune, which she generously offered to share with family"(451). She offered to share her wealth with George. Nevertheless, George decides to use the money to reach higher education. Hence, "on mature deliberation, it was decided that the whole family should go, for some years, to France" (451).

"George remained four years at a French university, and, applying himself with an unintermitted zeal, obtained a very thorough education" (451). Thus, George's family return to America, the oppression of race inferiority which is occurred in America makes George averse to be called as an American. "I have no wish to pass for an American, or to identify myself with them (451).

His turning back brings him to prevent the race discrimination which is legally occurred to his race. He asserts that an African people "have equal rights to mingle in the American republic as the Irishman, the German, the Swede. Granted, they have"(453). Thus, George decides to put their home in the new country of Liberia. George thought he must have a change to this country and also the people. He believes that Liberia has a potential to be better place in the future. George believes that "African race has peculiarities, yet to be unfolded in the light of civilization and Christianity "(453). It is remarked that the potential of African resurrection possibly happen by the religion and development of civilization. Thus he takes all his family to Liberia and reaches his dream to build the new civilization as a superior race.

But I have considered, and counted the cost. I go to Liberia, not as an Elysium of romance, but as to a field of work. I expect to work with

both hands, -- to work hard; to work against all sorts of difficulties and discouragements; and to work till I die. This is what I go for; and in this I am quite sure I shall not be disappointed (454).

Griffin argues there are many variations which illustrates fulfillment of self-actualization. It may reflected in seek of knowledge, peace, meaning of life (Griffin 130). From the explanation above concludes that as George has taken the requirement to become self actualizing people. George's liberty and his dream to build Liberia reflect his successful to achieve his self actualization. He is able to struggle and to fight the violence which has bounded his life during the enslavement. He is able to face many obstacles and restrictions to achieve his liberty. He is also able to build up his ability and skill to be an educated person to change the discrimination through his race.

Based on Maslow statement, there are some characteristic of Self Actualized people. Furthermore, to reinforce George as actualized person, further analysis will provide several characters of self actualizer which are reflected in George's character.

## **3.1.5.1** More Efficient Perception of Reality

As an actualizer, George clearly and objectively perceives his environmental oppression of slave which notably does not take advantages for slaves.

Mr. Wilson, you have a country; but what country have I, or any one like me, born of slave mothers? What laws are there for us? We don't make them, -- we don't consent to them, -- we have nothing to do with them; all they do for us is to crush us, and keep us down (14) George realizes unjust law which allows the masters to treat their slaves at their will without regard to the slave's feeling and condition is violence toward human right. He believes that it is because the law and system in his country which puts the slave into misery. "There is no law in this country for that; I [George] can't hold you for my wife, if he [Mr. Wilson] chooses to part us." (17). The law in his country does not allow him to gather with his wife without an agreement of his master and it also the reason for injustice's deed that is occurred to George's family. "Mr. Wilson, look at it! There isn't one of all these things, that have broken the hearts of my mother and my sister, and my wife and myself, but your laws allow, and give every man power to do (114)

Furthermore, Maslow stated that actualizers have a more efficient perception of reality than do nonactualizers. They are more capable than are nonactualizers of perceiving the truth in many different situations (Ryckman 434). The quotations above describe George awareness to perceive the injustice's law more than Eliza and Mr. Wilson. His perceiving of injustice's law through the slave condition describes his characteristic as self actualizer.

#### 3.1.5.2 Acceptance of Self, Others, and Nature

Self actualizer can tolerate weaknesses in others and are not threatened by others' strengths. (Feist 298). By the condition of George battle with Tom and another slave catchers, he does not feel inferior or threatened with their power. George even declares himself

as a freeman.

"I know very well that you've got the law on your side, and the power," said George, bitterly... more shame for you and them! But you haven't got us. We don't own your laws; we don't own your country; we stand here as free, under God's sky, as you are; and, by the great God that made us, we'll fight for our liberty till we die."(204)

George has accepted of himself and is not threatened by the other superiority. In advance, self actualizer also accepts the weaknesses of other people and of society in general (Schultz 317). In the other occasion George's acceptance of others is seen when he helps Tom Loker. In the middle of his passage, George battles Tom and the other slave catchers. He gives Tom shooting. Tom is fallen with bullet wound in his left waist. But, he is left by the other slave catchers alone. Seeing his condition, George and the other fugitive slaves initiatively bring him to get a recovery.

"What shall you do with this poor fellow [Tom]?" said George. "O, carry him along to Amariah's. There's old Grandmam Stephens there, - Dorcas, they call her, -- she's most an amazin' nurse. She takes to nursing real natural, and an't never better suited than when she gets a sick body to tend (209)

As a self actualized person, George's declaration of liberty through the slave catchers and also his aid to Tom Imply his acceptance of himself and also the other people. The power of slave catcher does not make George feeling inferior and the weakness of Tom also does not makes him feeling superior.

## 3.1.5.3 Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness

The behavior of self-actualizers is open direct, and natural. They rarely hide their feelings or emotions or play a role to satisfy society (Schultz 317). They are unpretentious and not afraid or ashamed to express joy, awe, elation, sorrow, anger, or other deeply felt emotions (Feist 299). George often expresses his emotion through his disappointment and anger. His disappointment and anger are emerged by his miserable life and his master torture. One day, he comes to Eliza and tells his misery and also his plan to escape.

"Patient!" said he [George], interrupting her [Eliza]; "haven't I been patient? Did I say a word when he came and took me away, for no earthly reason, from the place where everybody was kind to me? I'd paid him truly every cent of my earnings, -- and they all say I worked well."(15)

George expresses his anger and disappointment because he is not able to hold himself from his mister unjust treatment which takes him selfishly from the factory. In the different occasion he also expresses his fury because Mr. Wilson tries to make George back to his master. George denies the Bible which is told by Mr. Wilson. In the case he thinks that Bible just hampers his way to get his freedom and it just makes "him give it up all altogether".

"Don't quote Bible at me that way, Mr. Wilson," said George, with a flashing eye,

"don't! for my wife is a Christian, and I mean to be, if ever I get to where I can; but to quote Bible to a fellow in my circumstances, is enough to make him give it up altogether" (112)

Furthermore, despite expressing his anger and

disappointment, George also shows his happiness. His felicity clearly

describes when he has just arrived in Canada. He feels glad to face the

fact that he is a freeman.

George and his wife stood arm in arm, as the boat neared the small town of Amherstberg, in Canada. His breath grew thick and short; a mist gathered before his eyes; he silently pressed the little hand that lay trembling on his arm..... They stood still till the boat had cleared; and then, with tears and embracings, the husband and wife, with their wondering child in their arms, knelt down and lifted up their hearts to God! (404)

As a result, George simplicity, naturalness and also

spontaneity are implied by his openness to express his feeling. As self actualizer, he is able to express his disappointment, anger or even his felicity.

# 3.1.5.4 Problem Centering

The interest of George after finishing his education is to develop their race. His concern is to the discrimination which commonly occurs to his race. The discrimination is also supported by the slavery system which often allows the torturing to the slave. "It is with the oppressed, enslaved African race that I cast in my lot; and, if I wished anything, I would wish myself two shades darker, rather than one lighter (451). Thus, he sends a letter to his anonymous friend, about his desire to build the African civilization in Liberia.

" I go to Liberia, not as an Elysium of romance, but as to a field of work. I expect to work with both hands, -- to work hard; to work against all sorts of difficulties and discouragements; and to work

till I die. This is what I go for; and in this I am quite sure I shall not be disappointed (454)

George chooses Liberia to be his resident. He believes that

Liberia is powerful republic which has a hard willing and struggle to

survive. George thought, Liberia is a strong country which has risen

from the misery and able to reach acknowledgment from the other

country. Thus he resolves to choose Liberia as appropriate country to

be developed as his nationality.

On the shores of Africa I see a republic, -- a republic formed of picked men, who, by energy and self-educating force, have, in many cases, individually, raised themselves above a condition of slavery. Having gone through a preparatory stage of feebleness, this republic has, at last, become an acknowledged nation on the face of the earth, -- acknowledged by both France and England. There it is my wish to go, and find myself a people.(452)

To build the civilization, he believes that religiosity is able

to change Liberia to have affectionate and forgiveness people. He tries

to create his race to be superior by religious value.

I think that the African race has peculiarities, yet to be unfolded in the light of civilization and Christianity, which, if not the same with those of the Anglo-Saxon, may prove to be, morally, of even a higher type (453)

George tries to build moral element among African

civilization. His concern is directed to the Christian principle. By

Christian principle, he believes that even though African race will not

become the better one but "they are, at least, an affectionate,

magnanimous, and forgiving one" (453). Furthermore, as the fourth

characteristic of self-actualizing people is their interest in problems

outside themselves. This interest allows self actualizers to develop a mission in life, a purpose for living that spreads beyond self aggrandizement. Their occupation is not merely a means to earning a living but a vocation, a calling, an end in itself. (Feist 290). George decision to dedicate his life toward his race is the reflection of his concern beyond his self aggrandizment. He realizes the discrimination through his race must be removed. Thus, he chooses the Christian principle to spread the moral value and creates the better civilization in Liberia.

## 3.1.5.5 Autonomy (Independence of Environment)

George autonomy is implied when he is able to live independently and freely in Canada. After his arriving in Amherstberg, he gets the shelter in house of a missionary. Around five years of George's living in Canada, he and his family have living in "a small, neat tenement, in the outskirts of Montreal"(448). His job as machinist is able to support his family. "which, in the mean time, had been increased by the addition of another daughter"(447).

Self-actualizing people are autonomous and depend on themselves for growth even though at some time in their past they had to have received love and security from others. (Feist 290). As the result, George's independent to flee to Canada, and build a new living prove his autonomy as a self actualizer. In the middle of his escape, he passes Quaker settlement where he is able to get security and love from the people. The Quakers also give George and his family help until he arrives to Canada. Although George has no relatives who is able to support him in Canada, the aid which is given from Quakers and the missionary shows that before George is able to live independently with his family he still needs a help from the others.

# 3.1.5.6 Continued Freshness of Appreciation

Maslow (1970) wrote that "self-actualizing people have the wonderful capacity to appreciate again and again, freshly and naively, the basic goods of life, with awe, pleasure, wonder, and even ecstasy"(in Feist 291). George's appreciation is reflected in his gratitude of belonging his family. Firstly, his pleasure is expressed when he is still in the Mr. Harris's house. He clearly shows his happiness to belong "the handsomest" woman like Eliza. "Just like you, Eliza; and you are the handsomest woman I ever saw, and the best one I ever wish to see (15).

George's gratitude for having Eliza is repeated in the middle of his passage to earn the freedom When he meets Mr. Wilson. He tells Mr. Wilson that Eliza enormously changes his life to be more alive." I found my wife; you've seen her, -- you know how beautiful she is. When I found she loved me, when I married her, I scarcely could believe I was alive, I was so happy; and, sir, she is as good as she is beautiful "(115). Then, he clearly asserts his blessing to have Eliza and his child Harry. He states that belonging the family is a blessing "for a man". "O! Eliza, if these people only knew what a blessing it is for a man to feel that his wife and child belong to him" (193)

As a self actualizing people, George has a great appreciation for his belonging of Eliza and Harry as his son. Just like an ecstasy, he repeatedly states Eliza's loveliness and blessing to have Eliza in his life. He gratefully tells his happiness and changing of his life since Eliza's coming. Schulz stated that self-actualizers will enjoy each recurrence as though it was the first (320). He repeatedly stated his admiration to Eliza's beauty and kindness and perpetually shows his gratification for having Eliza.

## 3.1.5.7 Democratic Character Structure

Self-actualizers are tolerant and accepting of the personality and behavior of others. They display no racial, religious, or social prejudice (Schultz 320). Self-actualizers befriend people of all classes, races, and ethnic groups, and often seem virtually unaware of such differences. They strongly and effectively oppose injustice, cruelty, and the exploitation of others. (Robert 227).

George strongly opposes injustice, cruelty and also exploitation. His experience as a slave who used to get violence and torturing makes him against the discrimination of others. It is reflected in quotation "It is with the oppressed, enslaved African race that I cast in my lot; and, if wished anything, I would wish myself two shades darker, rather than one lighter (451).

His opposing is reflected in his statement to choose to be darker. The oppressed which is occurred to African puts his concern. He even goes to Liberia and decides to change Liberia to be a new civilization by offers knowledge about Christian principle. "I trust that the development of Africa is to be essentially a Christian one. If not a dominant and commanding race, they are, at least, an affectionate, magnanimous, and forgiving one (453).

He believes that Christian principle is able to make African race to be "at least, an affectionate, magnanimous, and forgiving one" this purpose assumes that he implicitly planned to raise the inferiority of his race through moral element. Because, he thinks that Christian principle brings the doctrine of love. It is able to erode their pain of injustice and oppression during enslavement.

Having been called in the furnace of injustice and oppression, they have need to bind closer to their hearts that sublime doctrine of love and forgiveness, through which alone they are to conquer, which it is to be their mission to spread over the continent of Africa (453)

By the explanation above it is depicted that George clearly hates the oppression and discrimination to his race. because, he believes that his" race have equal rights to mingle in the American republic as the Irishman, the German, the Swede" (453).

## 3.1.5.8 Creativeness

Self-actualizing people are highly creative and exhibit inventiveness and originality in their work and other facets of life. They are flexible, spontaneous, and willing to make mistakes and learn from them.(Schultz 320). Furthermore, George's creativity is seen since he was a labor in the bagging factory. "He had invented machine for the cleaning of the hemp which, considering the education and circumstances of the inventor, displayed quite as much mechanical genius as Whitney's cotton-gin "(11).

The support of his former employer Mr. Wilson is able to improve his creativity and skill. He is not only able to invent but also has a skill to read and write which not common slaves are able to do. The kindness of his employer makes him capable to innovate and improves his skill. "Work in your factory. Mr. Wilson, you treated me well; you encouraged me to do well, and to learn to read and write, and to try to make something of myself (115). His creativeness is also seen during his journey to Canada. He is disguise to be Spaniard. He changes his light skin to be darker by walnut bark. He also colors his hair to be black. "A little walnut bark has made my yellow skin a genteel brown, and I've dyed my hair black; so you see I don't answer to the advertisement at all (111)

The researcher implies that George is not only intelligent and skillful but also a creative and innovative man. His invention of hemp machine and his disguise as a Spaniard are reflected his high creativity. His desire to keep learning and improve his skill also describes his characteristic as self actualized person.

## **3.2** The Impact of Self-Actualization

Every aspect of life has an impact that is made by society. To make harmonious life, they make values for their live concerning by maintaining of their relationship with other. Based on *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary* stated impact is a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person. Based on the definition, the researcher is assumed that impact is something that is powerfully able to influence and gives an effect to the circumstance and also the people. In this case, the impact that is appeared in George self actualization has changed his mindset and also his personality. The impact is not only influence George's character but also the other characters in the novel which change their behavior and also their perception. Thus, the researcher divides two impact which are emerged toward George self actualization. There are, George's impact toward himself and also to the other characters.

#### 3.2.1 The Impact of George Self Actualization for himself

## **3.2.1.1 Being Brave Person**

George has been lonely since he was a child. He is sold and separated with his mother and his siblings. He is taken by a cruel master and does not have a power to fight. "When it seemed as if every blow cut into my naked heart, and I [George] couldn't do anything to help her"(115). It reflects that George does not have power to fight when his sister is beaten

by his master. Thus, his master sells his sister and George has to live alone.

When he grows older and becomes powerful man. He bravely takes the

decision to flee to Canada.

"To Canada," said he, straightening himself up; and when I'm there, I'll buy you; that's all the hope that's left us. You have a kind master, that won't refuse to sell you. I'll buy you and the boy; --God helping me, I will!" "O, dreadful! if you should be taken?" "I won't be taken, Eliza; I'll die first! I'll be free, or I'll die!" (18)

In this case, he decides to flee to Canada and promise to buy his wife and son after getting the freedom. But his brave described when he

prefers to choose die than to get caught.

On the way to Canada, even though there are many slave catchers

who chase him, he never trembles to fight for his freedom. He bravely

declares his freedom through the slave catcher.

"More shame for you and them! But you haven't got us. We don't own your laws; we don't own your country; we stand here as free, under God's sky, as you are; and, by the great God that made us, we'll fight for our liberty till we die (204).

This quotation described George's brave deed toward the slave

catchers. In this case, his strive for the liberty is awakening his courage to

fight with slave catches. He does not have fear and wager for his life.

In the last moment to arrive in Canada, he is a little bit hesitating for

his living. He does not have anything except his family. He does not have

property or even left money to life. Nevertheless, Eliza tries to trust him to

keep fighting. The support of his wife unconsciously makes him realize and gets back his courage.

"O, Eliza!" said George, drawing her towards him; "that is it! Now my fate is all narrowing down to a point. To come so near, to be almost in sight, and then lose all. I should never live under it, Eliza." "Don't fear," said his wife, hopefully. "The good Lord would not have brought us so far, if he didn't mean to carry us through. I seem to feel him with us, George." You are a blessed woman, Eliza!" said George, (401)

From the quotation above, it reflects George changing which makes him become a brave man because of Eliza's support.

Thus, as the result when he was a child, George has no power to fight with his master's violence. Nevertheless, when he grows older he becomes a brave man. He bravely takes decision to flee for freedom and to fight with the slave catchers until he is able to gain his liberty in Canada.

# 3.2.1.2 Being an Independent Person

Self actualization makes George to be more independent person. His first independency is seen when he takes his own decision to flee. He is conscious of his superiority. But, George is trapped in the country which considers him as a property and legally allows the violence to the slave.

"My country again! Mr. Wilson, you have a country; but what country have I, or any one like me, born of slave mothers? What laws are there for us? We don't make them, --we don't consent to them, -- we have nothing to do with them; all they do for us is to crush us, and keep us down (114).

Thus, George decides to flee to Canada, the place where he is able to

be an independent person without any boundary of his cruel master.

I get to Canada, where the laws will own me and protect me, that shall be my country, and its laws I will obey. But if any man tries to stop me, let him take care, for I am desperate. I'll fight for my liberty to the last breath I breathe. You say your fathers did it; if it was right for them, it is right for me!"(115)

His independency is also reflected when George arrives in Canada.

"George had found constant occupation in the shop of a worthy machinist" (447). After getting his freedom, "he had been earning a competent support for his family" (447). He makes his own life with Eliza and Harry, although they have no relatives there.

# 3.2.1.3 Having Spirit to develop his skill and education

As a freeman, George's perpetually improves his writing and reading skill. His spirit to be an educated person is really strong. At home he always spends his leisure time for learning in his own library. "The same zeal for self-improvement, which led him to steal the much coveted arts of reading and writing, amid all the toil and discouragements of his early life" (448).

Luckily, one day in Canada, he meets his lost sister who has ever been sold gather with him when he was a child. But, they are separated because his master prohibits his sister to live like Christian people and finally sells her. His sister, Madam De Thoux or [real name] Emily gets married with his rich master and after the death of her husband she gets freedom and becomes the heir of all properties. Thus she wants to share his wealth with George. Yet, George chooses to get the higher education that "has always been his heart's desire"(451) Furthermore," George remained four years at a French university, and, applying himself with an unintermitted zeal, obtained a very thorough education." (451)

His big spirit to learn has started since he was a slave. Even though, he is not allowed by his master to learning. He still learns to writing and reading. "I can read better than he can; I can write a better hand, -- and I've learned it all myself, and no thanks to him" (15).

Furthermore, the explanation concludes that his spirit to be an educated person is really strong. Thus, when he was a slave he is forbidden to learn by his master but he still keeps improving his knowledge. His desire to earn the knowledge is not decreased. Until, he is able to get higher education in one of universities in France.

## 3.2.1.4 Increasing Sense of Social Care

One of the impacts of George's self actualization is the increasing sense of social care. The sense of social care means that after he is able to actualize himself, he dedicates his life to the others. In this case, he decides to dedicate his life to "enslaved African race" (451). After finishing his education in France, he immediately takes the decision to go to Liberia. He takes the decision to go to Liberia because of his sympathy to his race. "My sympathies are not for my father's race, but for my mother's. To him I was no more than a fine dog or horse: to my poor heart-broken mother I was a child (451). It describes how the treatment which is accepted by George because of his race does. His father treats him not more than the animal because George's mother was a slave. Thus, after facing reality of discrimination to his African race, as a mulatto he even wished "two shades darker, rather than one lighter"(451).

"It is with the oppressed, enslaved African race that I cast in my lot; and, if I wished anything, I would wish myself (451). His caring and sympathy encourage him to struggle for his race, because at that time, African race is the race which is often enslaved and gets the oppression from the other race. Thus, from that case his soul is directed closer to the African people. "The desire and yearning of my soul is for an African nationality"(451).

On the shores of Africa I see a republic, -- a republic formed of picked men, who, by energy and self-educating force, have, in many cases, individually, raised themselves above a condition of slavery. Having gone through a preparatory stage of feebleness, this republic has, at last, become an acknowledged nation on the face of the earth, -- acknowledged by both France and England. There it is my wish to go, and find myself a people (452)

Furthermore, the researcher may imply George decision to choose Africa because of the similarity of the struggle and vision which is occurred among George and African people. In the novel describes that after a long strive to reach the liberty of the country, African later gets the acknowledged from France and England.

"Do not want it; I want a country, a nation, of my own. I think that

the African race has peculiarities, yet to be unfolded in the light of

civilization and Christianity, which, if not the same with those of the Anglo-Saxon, may prove to be, morally, of even a higher type.(453). He believes that Africa is able to be developed by the Christian principle which contains the precept of affectionate and love. George believes that this principles will bring Africa "If not a dominant and commanding race, they are, at least, an affectionate, magnanimous, and forgiving one.(453)

Having been called in the furnace of injustice and oppression, they [African race] have needs to bind closer to their hearts that sublime doctrine of love and forgiveness, (453). Furthermore, the spread of religiosity through the African people will be one of George "mission to spread over the continent of Africa" (453).

In the last, he chooses to devote his life to the African people in Liberia. He believes there will be a changing through his race. Explicitly he wants to remove the enslavement of his race and expand doctrine of love and affection through the religion.

Go to Liberia, not as an Elysium of romance, but as to a field of work. I expect to work with both hands, -- to work hard; to work against all sorts of difficulties and discouragements; and to work till I die. This is what I go for; and in this I am quite sure I shall not be disappointed. (454)

Hence, it is conclude that actualization of George makes him to dedicate his life in Liberia. In this case, it also implies that after he has actualized himself, he becomes a humanist people who have a dream to spread the affection and constructive spirit to his race. Because the violence which is often accepted by the African people makes him choose African as his nationality. He believes that by the religiosity he is able to build the better country with affection and love.

# 3.2.2 The Impact of George's Self Actualization for Other Characters 3.2.2.1 The Impact of George Self Actualization for Mr. Wilson

The impact of George's actualization not only influences George character himself but also for the other characters. In the way to Canada, George meets his former employer. He meets Mr. Wilson in the small hotel when he and his slave friend, Jim look for shelter. Mr. Wilson is George's former employer who teaches George writing and reading. He also encourages George to improve his ability and increase his skill.

In the hotel, George is disguise as a Spaniard. But, eventually Mr. Wilson recognizes George and has a conversation in George's room in the hotel. George tells him about his traveling to freedom under the assumed identity of foreign gentlemen. However, despite of his willing to help George, Mr. Wilson urges George to return to his master and he should not break the law.

"much tumbled up and down in his mind," and dividedbetween his wish to help George, and a certain confused notion of maintaining law and order: so, as he shambled about, he delivered himself as follows: "Well, George, I s'pose you're running away-leaving your lawful master. George -- (I don't wonder at it) -- at the same time. I'm sorr:

master, George -- (I don't wonder at it) -- at the same time, I'm sorry, George, -- yes, decidedly -- I think I must say that, George -- it's my duty to tell you so."Actually (112)

There is internal conflict of Mr. Wilson's mind "between his wish to help George, and a certain confused notion of maintaining law and order"(112). In this case, as a good people he does not want George to break the rule but his instinct as human wants to help George.

Mr. Wilson, well-meaning but rather unenlightened, tells George he is sorry to see him "breaking the law of [his] country". George protest that the United Stated is not "his" country, for slaves neither make nor consent to American laws and gain no protection by them.

"My country!" said George, with a strong and bitter emphasis; "what country have I but the grave, -- and I wish to God that I was laid there!"(112)

#### And

What laws are there for us? We don't make them, --we don't consent to them, -- we have nothing to do with them; all they do for us is to crush us, and keep us down (114)

Mr. Wilson is also warns George that the venture is against the word of Bible. He quotes the example of "Hagar to return to her mistress, and submit herself under the hand; 1 and the apostle sent back Onesimus to his master." (112). Nevertheless, George replies that. "But to quote Bible to a fellow in my circumstances, is enough to make him give it up altogether. I appeal to God Almighty; -- I'm willing to go with the case to Him, and ask Him if I do wrong to seek my freedom." (112)

Mr. Wilson understand George's predicament but is nonetheless worried for him. He still orders George to obedient the religion. "But the apostle says, 'Let everyone abide in the condition in which he is called.' We must all submit to the indications of Providence, George, -- don't you see?" (113). He asks George to consider what if he gets caught. George shows Mr. Wilson two pistol and declares that he will kill himself rather than be captured. He is determined to "fight for liberty with (his) last breath (115).

Furthermore, George tells Mr. Wilson the story of his upbringinghow is mother was sold away from her seven children, and how the only family member George was able to stay near is his sister, because a man purchased the two of them. He tells of how he saw and heard his sister was sold away from him into the New Orleans slave market. How George grows up alone and never hears a kind word from his master until he walks into Mr. Wilson's factory. He tells Mr. Wilson that the work makes him happy and he finally finds love when he met Eliza. George says that the only happiness that he knows comes for his work at Wilson's factory and with the love of Eliza and Harry. At the end of this speech, he says he fights desperately for the cause of his and his family's liberty.(115)

After hearing George's story, Mr. Wilson directly changes his mind, asserting to the rightness of George's mission. The speech of George moves Mr. Wilson, who angrily curses the circumstances that led to George's flight. "Blast 'em all!" he suddenly broke out. "Haven't I always said so -the infernal old cusses! I hope I an't swearing, now. Well! go ahead, George, go ahead; but be careful, my boy" (113). Furthermore, Mr. Wilson gives George money, which George initially refuses but accepts at Mr. Wilson's insistence, on the condition that he may one day pay him back.

"No; but you must, George. Money is a great help everywhere; -can't have too much, if you get it honestly. Take it, -- do take it, now, -- do, my boy!" "On condition, sir, that I may repay it at some future time, I will," said George, taking up the money.(116)

The explanations above conclude that George's desire to get the liberty and his speech about his miserable life as a slave gradually changes Mr. Wilson mind. George's suffer during his enslavement unconsciously realizes Mr. Wilson about unjust law for George as a slave. Thus, finally he gives support to George to get his liberty and freedom and also offers him money.

## 3.2.2.2 The Impact of George's Self Actualization for Tom Loker

The other person who unconsciously gets the impact during George journey for freedom is Tom Loker. Tom is a professional slave catcher. In this novel Tom is describe as a strong, gruff and violent man. "Indeed, could our readers fancy a bull-dog come unto man's estate, and walking about in a hat and coat, they would have no unapt idea of the general style and effect of his physique (361)"

Tom's violent to his slave is described in the conversation with Haley. He is disagree with Haley's theory of slave trading which is always keep profit in mind, and only be as cruel as necessary, for his economic gain. Tom believes that slave trading is inherently with evil and violent.

I'll make ye wish ye'd never been born.' I tell ye, they sees it an't no play, when I gets hold. I makes 'em as whist as fishes; and if one on 'em begins and gives a yelp, why, -- "and Mr. Loker brought down his fist with a thump that fully explained the hiatus.(66)

One day Haley stayed that night in an Inn, in the way to find Eliza. Haley meets his old business partner, Tom and his companion Mark. Haley asks Tom to help him out. He hires Tom and Mark to track Eliza down. After some quarreling, they agree to the deal and Haley gives them a down payment for their searching in a week. "Jes so, jes so, -- I said so, Tom," said Haley; "and if you'd only promise to have the boy for me in a week, at any point you'll name, that's all I want."(70)

In the Quaker settlement, Phineas tells to George that Tom and Mark know the location of Eliza and George. They are nearby and hot on the trail of George. "Says one, 'they [Eliza and George] are up in the Quaker settlement, no doubt,' says he. (194). Then, George, Eliza and the other fugitive slaves hasten his flight. George and the fugitive slaves are followed by Phineas who help them in the way to Canada. In the middle of way they get the information from Michael, the other Quaker that the gang of slave catchers is behind them. Hence, Phineas leads George and fugitives over a fence, across a gap, and upon a rocky embankment hiding from the slave catcher. "Well, here we all are," said Phineas, peeping over the stone breastwork to watch the assailants, who were coming tumultuously up under the rocks. "Let 'em get us, if they can. Whoever comes here has to walk single file between thosetwo rocks, in fair range of your pistols, boys, d'ye see?"(202)

Tom and Mark come with two polices and they get the difficulty to

catch George and the fugitives because they are in the gap of the rock. Tom

tries to climb the rock but unfortunately he is fired by George and is pushed

down from the rock into the ground. Thus, he falls down with bullet wound

and gets the serious injured.

George fired, -- the shot entered his side, -- but, though wounded, he would not retreat, but, with a yell like that of a mad bull, he was leaping right across the chasm into the party.

"Friend," said Phineas, suddenly stepping to the front, and meeting him with a push from his long arms, "thee isn't wanted here (205)

Furthermore, knowing Tom's serious condition, Mark and also the

other police leave Tom alone. But, George and Eliza take a pity to Tom and

bring him to get the medicine. The Quaker and George are carrying Tom to

get nursing from old grandma's Stephens.

"Well, do stop, then," said Eliza, "and do something for that poor man [Tom]; he's groaning dreadfully." "It would be no more than Christian," said George; "let's take him up and carry him on."(205).

"What shall you do with this poor fellow?" said George. "O, carry him along to Amariah's. There's old Grandmam Stephens there, -- Dorcas, they call her, -- she's most an amazin' nurse. (209)

Tom awakes in Quaker household under the supervision of aunt

Dorcas. His condition gradually becomes better. After three weeks in

Quaker house he becomes a changed man. He totally changes his profession

and his attitudes toward the people.

Tom arose from his bed a somewhat sadder and wiser man; and, in place of slave-catching, betook himself to life in one of the new settlements, where his talents developed themselves more happily in trapping bears, wolves, and other inhabitants of the forest, in which he made himself quite a name in the land. Tom always spoke reverently of the Quakers. "Nice people," he would say; "wanted to convert me, but couldn't come it, exactly. But, tell ye what, stranger, they do fix up a sick fellow first rate, -- no mistake. Make jist the tallest kind o' broth and knicknacks."(400)

The explanation above illustrates the changing of Tom's character. Even though at the first, Tom has a purpose to catch George and the other fugitive slaves. Yet, George's aid when Tom gets hurt gradually changing his mind and attitude. He leaves his job as slave catcher and becomes hunter who only catches an animal in forest. As the result, changing of Tom Loker and Mr. Wilson's character imply that George actualization has great impact to change the other characters perception or even personality.