

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

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

“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

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 Amherstberg, 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.

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).

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 Amherstberg, 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

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

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 aggrandizement. 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

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

“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

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 upbringing-how his 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).

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.