CHAPTER IV

THE REFLECTION OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN GEORGE ORWELL'S ANIMAL FARM

In this chapter, the writer will analyze the parallel events and characteristics between Russia revolution in 1917 and novel *Animal Farm*. The study of the reflection in *Animal Farm* is analyzed through Sociology of literature and New Historicism aspects. Like the writer mention in the second chapter, in the sociology of literature's perspective, literary work is considered as the representation of reality that happens in society (Wiyatmi 10). The sociology of literature approach is uses to investigate about the connection between the novel and the society where the event happens. And New Historicism is uses to learn a history of an era through literary text.

In the following explanations, the writer will try to find the answer of the statement of problem that mentioned in the first chapter and provide the reflection of the Russian revolution in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

1.1. Animal Farm Before Revolution

The first parallel between the Russian revolutions in 1917 and the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell is available in the condition before the revolution happens. In the novel *Animal Farm*, Orwell describes the condition of Russia before revolution as a poor lead farm that own by human, Mr. Jones. The name of the farm was Manor Farm before the revolution. For Russia, Sheila Fitzpatrick explains about the condition in Russia before the revolution in her book *The*

History of Russian Revolution as the country with bad economy management, with weak leadership, and the people starving because bread shortages that happen after the World War I (Fitzpatrick 15). John C. Davenport explains too in the book *The Bolshevik Revolution*:

Shortages of food, fuel, and clothingpersisted throughout Russia, while the continuing war generated resentment among workers and soldiers (49).

In the first and second chapter in Animal Farm, Orwell mostly describes the condition of Russia in 1917, when Russia still leads by the Tsar, Nicholas II. Here, he explained that Mr. Jones and his man take advantages from the animal, such as eggs from the hens, milk from cows, but sometimes they let the animal in starve. They fed the animal with minimum ratio. On top of that, his men wereidle and dishonest, the fields were full of weeds, the buildings wanted roofing,the hedges were neglected, and the animals were underfed. This condition is explains in chapter 2:

On Midsummer's Eve, which was a Saturday, Mr. Jones went into Willingdon and got so drunk atthe Red Lion that he did not come back till midday on Sunday. The men hadmilked the cows in the early morning and then had gone out rabbiting, withoutbothering to feed the animals. When Mr. Jones got back he immediately wentto sleep on the drawing-room sofa with the News of the World over his face, so that when evening came, the animals were still unfed (Orwell 7).

The weak leadership that shown by the Tsar and Mr. Jones, and the bad condition that experience by people that they lead is one of the causes that make the revolution happen.

1.2. The Cause of the Revolution in *Animal Farm*

As the writer state in the previous chapter, the reasons that made the 1917 revolution happen is food shortages and starvation that happen in Russia. This problem even becomes the slogan that the workers always shout out in the demonstration that happen in February in 1917:

Theworkers come to the factories in the morning; instead of going to work they hold meetings; then begin processions toward the centre. New districts and new groups of the populationare drawn into the movement. The slogan "Bread!" is crowded out or obscured by louderslogans: "Down with autocracy!" "Down with the war!" (Trotsky 75).

Not different from Russia in 1917, food shortages and hunger become the reason behind animals' rebellion in novel *Animal Farm*. This problem is mentioned by Old Major, the prize Middle White Boar, in his speech:

"Ourlives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so muchfood as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable ofit are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant thatour usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. Noanimal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a yearold. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery:that is the plain truth" (Orwell 2).

Before the revolution, the workers in Petrograd think that their life will be better if they get rid the Romanov dynasty, and changed the government. It is the same like Old Major thought in novel *Animal farm*. He hopes that the animals' life will be better if they get rid the human from the farm. Being tired with the starvation and slavery life, Old Major who has real name WillingdonBeauty, shouts out about rebellion to the animals:

"Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of oursspring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man,

and the produce of our labour would be our own. A1most overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for theoverthrow of the human race! That is my message to you, comrades: Rebellion!I do not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in ahundredyears, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. Fix your eyes on that, comrades, throughout the short remainder of your lives! And above all, pass on this message of mine to those who come after you, so that future generations shall carry on the struggleuntil it is victorious (3).

Old Major's makes the other animals realize and think about how miserable the animals' life is. Besides that, the animals think that human is useless creation which only takes advantages from them without produce anything. Even though they are does not produce anything, but they still have the highest position in the farm.

"Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannotrun fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets themto work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them fromstarving, and the rest he keeps for himself. Our labour tills the soil, our dungfertilises it, and yet there is not one of us that owns more than his bare skin" (2).

The Old Major speeches have burning the animals' fighting spirit. They want to revenge on human. The next three months after the Old Major's death, they often held secret meeting. This meeting lead by the pigs, which were generally recognize as the cleverest animal, or the intelligent in the farm. Just In every meeting, they always end it with singing their union song, "Beast of England" that taught by Old Major (6). The lyrics of the song are:

Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland, Beasts of every land and clime, Hearken to my joyful tidings Of the golden future time. Soon or late the day is coming, Tyrant Man shall be o'erthrown, And the fruitful fields of England Shall be trod by beasts alone.

Rings shall vanish from our noses, And the harness from our back, Bit and spur shall rust forever, Cruel whips no more shall crack.

Riches more than mind can picture, Wheat and barley, oats and hay, Clover, beans, and mangel-wurzels Shall be ours upon that day.

Bright will shine the fields of England, Purer shall its waters be, Sweeter yet shall blow its breezes On the day that sets us free.

For that day we all must labour, Though we die before it break; Cows and horses, geese and turkeys, All must toil for freedom's sake.

Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland, Beasts of every land and clime, Hearken well and spread my tidings Of the golden future time.

"Beast of England" is a song which his dream vision is lyrically described. It was a dream of the earth as it will be when Man has vanished. Old Major said that his mother and the others sow used to sing the song when he was a little pig. The animals in Animal Farm always sing this song in the end of their meeting for countless time (Orwell 4). In the February revolution, the workers that dominate by woman always sing the Russian patriotic song in every meeting and in the demonstration(Trotsky 75). This activity is one of the parallel between novel Animal Farm and the Russian revolution too.

1.3. The Revolution In Animal Farm

It is explained in previous chapter that the Russian revolution in 1917 is refers to the revolution that happen on February and October 1917. Even though there are two kind revolutions, but it was the February revolution that give most influence for Orwell, when he wrote the scene of rebellion that the animals did to human in novel *Animal Farm*.

This February revolution is described in the second chapter of novel *Animal Farm*. There are some parallel in between the revolution that happen in Russia and those with happen in novel *Animal Farm*. For the first, it is about the class of people who do the revolution. In novel *Animal Farm*, the animals who are the lower class in the farm are the one who do the revolution. The animals here are describing the workers, the lower class that did February revolution in Russia.

"...overcoming theresistance of its own revolutionary organisations, the initiative being taken of their ownaccord by the most oppressed and downtrodden part of the proletariat -the women textileworkers, among them no doubt many soldiers' wives. The overgrown breadlines had provided the last stimulus. About 90,000 workers, men and women, were on strike that day" (Trotsky 75).

In the novel *Animal Farm*, it told that the idea of the rebellion is already formed for a long time, but no one knows when the rebellion would take place. The animals just make planning and prepare for it. It is the same for the Russian, actually the idea for the revolution is already in everyone mind for a long time. Even since the Bloody Monday happen in Russia. Kayurov, one of the Bolsheviks that become the leader's workers explain that:

"The idea of going into the streets had long been ripening among theworkers; only at that moment nobody imaginedwhere it would lead" (74).

The interval between the idea and the revolution's planning itself become the second parallel. And in the *Animal Farm*, the idea of revolution comes firstly from Old Major's dream that he tell in the meeting:

And now, comrades, I will tell you about my dream of last night. I cannotdescribe that dream to you. It was a dream of the earth as it will be when Manhas vanished. But it reminded me of something that I had long forgotten. Manyyears ago, when I was a little pig, my mother and the other sows used to singan old song of which they knew only the tune and the first three words. I hadknown that tune in my infancy, but it had long since passed out of my mind.Last night, however, it came back to me in my dream (Orwell 4).

This dream becomes the idea of revolution that the animals did several months after Old major death. Even though Old Major already predicted that the rebellion will happen later, but the animals never think that it would happen in their own lifetime (Orwell 6). Then it turned out that the Rebellion was achieved much earlier and moreeasily than anyone had expected (7).

The rebellion in *Animal Farm* happens on June, in the Midsummer's Eve. That is when Mr. Jones' cruelty in its peak. He leaves the animals unfed, and his men are did not care with the animals too. At last, the animals couldstand it no longer. They start to attack the human. The scene of that revolution explains by Orwell in the second chapter:

One of the cows broke in the door of the storeshed withher horn and all the animals began to help themselves from the bins. The next moment, Mr. Jones and his four menwere in the storeshed with whips in their hands, lashing out in all directions. But this was more than the hungry animals could bear (Orwell 7).

With one accord, thoughnothing of the kind had been planned beforehand, the animals flung themselves upontheir tormentors. Jones and his men suddenly found themselves being buttedand kicked from all sides. The situation was quite out of their control. They had never seen animals behave like this before, and this sudden uprising ofcreatures whom they were used to thrashing and maltreating just as they chose, frightened them almost out of their wits (8). This scene becomes the third parallel between the Russian Revolution and novel *Animal Farm*.

In the February revolution, the first strike and demonstration at 23rd is running smoothly without any victim. Even though the situation is very tense, but there is no violence that happens at that day. But in the following days, the movement is run uncontrollably and turn out into chaos.

"On the 23rd and 24th twenty-eightpolicemen were beaten up persuasive exactness about the number!" (Trotsky 77).

The chaos that happens at that time is already explained in the previous chapter about the history of Russian Revolution in 1917. A series of turbulences between the workers and the police happen at the end. Here is the condition in Russia when the turbulence happen which explained by Leon Trotsky:

By noon tens of thousands of people pour to the Kazan cathedral and the surroundingStreets (78). Attempts are made to organise street meetings; a series of armed encounterswiththe police occurs. Orators address the crowds around the Alexander IIImonument. Themounted police open fire. A speaker falls wounded. Shots fromthe crowd kill a policeinspector, wound the chief of police and several otherpolicemen. Bottles, petards and handgrenades are thrown at the gendarmes. Thewar has taught this art. The soldiers showindifference, at times hostility, to thepolice. It spreads excitedly through the crowd thatwhen the police opened fire bythe Alexander 111 monument, the Cossacks

let go a volleyat the horse "Pharaohs" (such was the nickname of the police) and the latter had to gallopoff (79).

The fourth parallel between the February revolution and the rebellion in *Animal Farm* is the purpose of the subject who did the revolution. The goals of the February revolution and the rebellion in *Animal Farm* are the same, bring down their previous leader and their government, and make the place where they live as their own. In February revolution, the workers want to bring down autocracy which done by Tsar II. And in *Animal Farm*, the animals here suppose to oust Mr. Jones and his men, and then take over the farm from them.

Both of the revolution worked. Both of the leaders, Mr. Jones and the Tsar are run in exile to save themselves. After the revolution, Nicholas II, Tsar of All the Russias, last of the mightyRomanovs, exiled himself. Then, for nearly three months, he and his family had languished as prisoners, first in the Russian capital of Petrograd, once called St. Petersburg, and then in a small house near the Ural city of Yekaterinburg. Now he sat under arrest, far from both thecenter of power and the swirling events of the revolution thathad brought him down (Davenport 7).

For this, George Orwell explained about what happen to Mr. Jones in chapter II:

After only a moment or two they gaveup trying to defend themselves and took to their heels. A minute later all five of them were in full flight down the cart-track that led to the main road, withthe animals pursuing them in triumph (7).

Mrs. Jones looked out of the bedroom window, saw what was happening, hurriedly flung a few possessions into a carpet bag, and slipped out of the farmbyanother way. Moses sprang off his perch and flapped after her, croakingloudly. Meanwhile the animals had chased Jones and his men out on to theroad and slammed the five-barred gate

behind them. And so, almost beforethey knew what was happening, the Rebellion had been successfully carriedthrough: Jones was expelled, and the Manor Farm was theirs (8).

After the revolution, Mr. Jones run away from the farm and the farm is ruled by the animals. They feel so happy, because they think that their life will be better without human, the oppressor class. They can work for themselves, and there is no starvations that happen anymore.

1.4. Animal Farm After the Revolution

Revolution is always promised a new better live. But it is explained previously in the third chapter of this thesis that even after the February revolution and the October revolution which done by the Bolsheviks, the condition in Russia is not getting better.

Russians were supposed to partake equally in the benefits ofsocialist modernization; everyone would live a life of comfortand abundance. Instead, Russians suffered together throughrepeated crop failures, bungled food distribution schemes, and industrial mismanagement. The Bolsheviks neither produced the material benefits they had trumpeted, nor did they bringthe libertyRussians had been traditionally denied. The freedomLenin had spoken of became meaningless before it evenhad been realized (Davenport 99).

Different with their slogan that all animals are in the same position, after the rebellion, the animals in the farm divides into some class. Anthony Giddens in his book *Introduction to Sociology* explains that a social class is a large group of people who occupy a similar economic position in the wider society (219).

Mainly, there are two classes that exist in the Animal Farm. They are the intelligentsias that dominated by the pigs that is cleverer than other animals, and the rest of the animals are in working class. And in the beginning of the twentieth,

the concept of the class still remained in Russia. Instead of only two classes, there are four classes that exist in Russia. They are urban, peasants, clergy, and noble.

Beside the class division in the farm, there are some chaoses that happen too. In *Animal Farm*, the chaos after revolution is described start from the fifth until the last chapter. At first, the animals feel happy because the farm runs well, Even become better than when the farm in Mr. Jones' hand. And the animals get more food too. This is explained by Orwell in the third chapter:

The animalswere happy as they had never conceived it possible to be. Every mouthfulof food was an acute positive pleasure, now that it was truly their own food, produced by themselves and for themselves, not doled out to them by a grudgingmaster. With the worthless parasitical human beings gone, there was more foreveryone to eat. There was more leisure too, inexperienced though the animalswere (11).

Then, the pigs which considered as the cleverest animal in the farm take over the leadership in the farm. Here, the pigs show their greedy and corrupt characteristics. They take the milk from cows for their food. And it is happens to apples that other animals want too.

The mystery of where the milk went to was soon cleared up. It was mixedevery day into the pigs' mash. The early apples were now ripening, and the grassof the orchard was littered with windfalls. The animals had assumed as a matterof course that these would be shared out equally; one day, however, the orderwent forth that all the windfalls were to be collected and brought to the harnessroomfor the use of the pigs. At this some of the other animals murmured, butit was no use (Orwell 14).

The other animals actually want to complain about it, but the pigs always have any excuses that make them silent. And the situation is getting worse when

Napoleon and Snowball have different opinion. Then one day, Napoleon kicks out Snowball from the farm in front of other animals.

But just at this moment Napoleon stood up and, casting a peculiar sidelong look at Snowball, uttered a high-pitchedwhimper of a kind no one had ever heard him utter before (20).

At this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogswearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn. They dashedstraight for Snowball, who only sprang from his place just in time to escapetheir snapping jaws. In a moment he was out of the door and they were afterhim. Too amazedand frightened to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the chase. Snowball was racing across the long pasture that led to the road. He was running as only a pig can run, but the dogs were close onhis heels. Suddenly he slipped and it seemed certain that they had him. Thenhe was up again, running faster than ever, then the dogs were gaining on himagain. One of them all but closed his jaws on Snowball's tail, but Snowballwhisked it free just in time. Then he put on an extra spurt and, with a fewinches to spare, slipped through a hole in the hedge and was seen no more (21).

This is the beginning of betrayal that done by Napoleon. This betrayal is describes Joseph Stalin's betrayal to the Bolsheviks and Russia after their leader, Vladimir Lenin died.

After having Lenin's body embalmed and entombed in amanner that recalled the treatment of saints in the OrthodoxChurch, Stalin moved against anyone who stood between himand ultimate rule. Opponents were all purged from the partyand executed. Trotsky, living in exile in Mexico since being expelled from theCommunist Party after Lenin died, wasassassinated in 1940 on Stalin's orders (Davenport 100).

After Snowball left, the farm fully authorized by Napoleon. It happen in Russia too when Leon Trotsky in his exile after Stalin's betrayed him. After their competitor gone, both of Stalin and Napoleon run the power and change it into dictatorship government.

1.5. The Characterization of the Main Characters in Russian Revolution in Novel *Animal Farm*

As a satirical novel, in *Animal Farm* Orwell characterizes people who involve in the Russian revolution as animal. In this chapter, the writer will not analyze the entire animal in the novel, but the important main characters in the novel only. The three names below are they who have parallel with the main characters in Russian revolution.

1.5.1. Mister Jones

Mr. Jones is the owner of Manor Farm. Manor Farm is the name of the farm before the revolution. He is a drunker, and farmer who cannot take care his own farm. It is explained by Orwell in the opening of the novel:

Mr. Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-houses for the night, buttoo drunk to remember to shut the popholes (1).

Mr. Jones himself is the characterization of Tsar Nicholas II in Russia. Here are some facts which proof that Mr. Jones in *Animal Farm* is the reflection of Nicholas II. The first, both of Mr. Jones and Nicholas II is the original ruler before the revolution. Mr. Jones is the owner of Manor Farm, and Nicholas II is the official Tsar in Russia for years.

The second, Mr. Jones is a farmer which cannot handle his farm well. It is the same with the Tsar. As stated in the previous chapter, the revolution in Russia is not happening just once in a time, italready happened since years 1904. The country have experience food shortages for a long time. Try to voice their opinion, the Russian visit the palace for demonstration. Actually they come with peace, but the guard of palace attack and shoot the revolutionaries. This incident is called by "Bloody Sunday". Even though the Tsar did not give any command to shoot them, but public think that the Tsar is responsible for the murder. But the Tsar did not do anything regarding the incident.

Informed that his soldiers had shot down hundredsof his loyal subjects, Nicholas could only mourn, "a grim day!... God, how sad and grim!" (Davenport 28).

The Tsar even rejects the complaints by the St. Petersburg's workers which ask for the responsibility for the incident. The Tsar rotten handling of the incident becomes one of the causes of the revolutions.

The tsar rejectedthe complaints of the St. Petersburg workers and dismissedtheir protests as the product of agitation by "ill-intentionedleaders" who wantedto establish in the motherland a "formof government, alien to Our country". The tsar accepted noresponsibility whatsoever for the state terror unleashed on the Sunday marchers (28).

The third, in the novel, it is explained that Mr. Jones never treats his animal properly. Actually, he is a capable farmer, but he had become evil after losing money in a lawsuit, and become bad farmer since then.

In past years Mr. Jones, although a hardmaster, had been a capable farmer, but of late he had fallen on evil days. Hehad become much disheartened after losing money in a lawsuit, and had takento drinking more than was good for him. For whole days at a time he wouldlounge in his Windsor chair in the kitchen, reading the newspapers, drinking, and occasionally feeding Moses on crusts of bread soaked in beer. His men wereidle and dishonest, the fields were full of weeds,

the buildings wanted roofing, the hedges were neglected, and the animals were underfed (Orwell 7).

Based on Orwell explanation about Mr. Jones, it reveals that Mr. Jones share some common thing with Nicholas II. They are actually not a bad leader from the start. They are being cold to their people because of some reason, even though the reason is different. If Mr. Jones become disheartened to his animals because of losing money in lawsuit, Nicholas II become disheartened because Rasputin, a monk that he trust dead.

"...in late1916, Rasputin was murdered by a group of men led by a distantmember of the royal family. Nicholas reacted to the assassination flying into a blind rage that blended into a fit of paranoia. Thetsar, from 1916 on, withdrew into his palace and his family. Hetrusted no one and refused to listen to, let alone consult, his staff. Nicholas turned an especially cold shoulder to the State Dumaand the reform advocates. He became convinced that they wereall part of a radical plot to bring down the Romanov dynasty" (Davenport 40).

And the last, the cause of Mr. Jones and Nicholas II falling authorization is the same. The Nicholas II dynasty falls because the revolution that cause by people in his country, and Mr. Jones kicked out from the farm by his own animals.

Even though Orwell does not write much about Mr. Jones, but his explanation about Mr. Jones characters and the event that happen in the novel become the proof that this character is the characterization of the Tsar II.

1.5.2. Napoleon

Napoleon is one of the two pre-eminent pigs in the farm whom Mr. Jones was breeding up for sale. Napoleon was a large,rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not muchof a talker, but with a reputation for

getting his own way (Orwell 6). Napoleon is the characterization of Joseph Stalin in *Animal Farm*.

Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* based on the betrayal that Stalin done. The events and characters in *Animal Farm* are all carefully drawn to represent the history of the Russia. Orwell makes this explicit in the case of Napoleon, whom he directly connects to Stalin in a letter of 17 March 1945 to the publisher.

"When the windmill is blown up, I wrote 'all the animals including Napoleon flung themselves on their faces." I would like to alter it to 'all the animals except Napoleon." If that has been printed it's not worth bothering about, but I just thought the alteration would be fair to JS (Joseph Stalin), as he did stay in Moscow during the German advance (www.netcharles.com).

Professor Michael Shelden explains too in his book that Orwell joked about Stalin's leadership in the lastmonths of the war. He said that the Soviet leader hadbecome "a Christian gent whom it is not done to criticise" (Shelden 54).

Orwell's statement above explains why Napoleon and Joseph Stalin share some common things. Napoleon itself becomes the centre of the story in novel *Animal Farm* because of the tyrant leadership that he done. Both of Stalin and Napoleon is a revolutionary at first, but in the end they did a betrayal. They change the government into tyrant.

The writer already explains in the previous point above that both of Napoleon and Stalin's dictatorship begin after they execute their own comrade. Napoleon executes Snowball that he considers as a rival to gain more powers from the farm, and Stalin executes Leon Trotsky which chosen as the Party General Secretary by Lenin. After the execution, then Napoleon in Animal Farm

starts to make his own government and rules. He fooled the other animals and takes the advance from them. And even though they are agree that the animals should not act or live like human, the pigs start to be more like human. They move and stay in the farm house:

It was about this time that the pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse andtook up their residence there. Again the animals seemed to remember that are solution against this had been passed in the early days, and again Squealer was able to convince them that this was not the case. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that the pigs, who were the brains of the farm, should have a quietplace towork in. It was also more suited to the dignity of the Leader (for of late he had taken to speaking of Napoleon under the title of 'Leader') to live ina house than in a mere sty (Orwell 26).

Then, they start to act like human by using the room, eat in the kitchen, and even the recreation room. Some of the animals complained about this. But Squealer, his spokesman quickly explains about that. So, even though they feel that there is something unfair happen, they never talk about it further. It is explains in the chapter six:

Nevertheless, some of the animals were disturbed when they heard that the pigs not only took their meals in the kitchen and used the drawing-room as a recreation room, but also slept in the beds (26).

Not only that, but Napoleon start to break out the rules in the seven commandments one by one, and change them for his pleasure. Then, he executes the animals which doubted him and his government. He is afraid that the animals will go against him later. This paranoia which being Stalin concern too explains by Davenport in his book, *The Bolsheviks Revolution*:

Between 1924 and 1937, he assembled totalitarian machine operated exclusively by himself. TheCommunist Party of the Soviet Union became an extension of his will, his megalomania, and his paranoia. Stalin scoffed at worldwide socialist revolution that Bolshevism

had proposed, and he replaced it with the dubious notion of Socialismin One Country, as he labeled it (100).

As for Animal farm, under Napoleon control suddenly the farm turn into fear. Napoleon spread the terror with executing the animals that stand behind Snowball. He even executes they that have dream about Snowball.

The three hens who had been the ringleaders in the attempted rebellionover the eggs now came forward and stated that Snowball had appeared tothem in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon's orders. They, too,were slaughtered. Then a goose came forward and confessed to having secretedsix earsof corn during the last year's harvest and eaten them in the night. Thena sheep confessed to having urinated in the drinking pool — urged to do this,so she said, by Snowball — and two other sheep confessed to having murderedan old ram, an especially devoted follower of Napoleon, by chasing him roundand round a bonfire when he was suffering from a cough. They were all slainon the spot. And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until therewas a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon's feet and the air was heavy with Sthe smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones (Orwell 33).

In parallel with Napoleon, Stalin is responsible for the terror and murder of 10 million of his own people in order to transform the Bolsheviks revolution into Stalin dictatorship.

In order to make sure that the transformation from theBolshevik Revolution to a Stalinist dictatorship was completedand secured, Stalin turned to Felix Dzerzhinsky's, and laterLavrenty Beria's, secret police. Using a ruthless state organizationthat became the NKVD and later evolved into the ColdWar KGB, Stalin swept millions of Russians into prisons andlabor camps, from which many never returned.

... Stalin compounded the political terrorhe was creating with a program of forced industrialization and farm collectivization that cost an estimated 10 million Russianstheir lives (Davenport 102).

Both of the animals in the *Animal Farm* and Russian were doomed. The revolution which they do change nothing and the better new life that they desire never achieve. They bring down the autocracy, but the new dictatorship is born.

1.5.3. Snowball

Snowball is one of the pig leader in Animal Farm. Snowball was a morevivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but wasnot considered to have the same depth of character. Snowball creates by George Orwell to represents Leo Trotsky, one of the original revolutionaries. Both of Trotsky and Snowball is clever orator. Orwell explains in the novel that Snowball is a creative leader. He teach other animals to read and write, and teach them some skills too. He also make some projects for the animals, even though most of them are failed.

Snowballalso busied himself with organising the other animals into what he called AnimalCommittees (Orwell 12). He was indefatigable at this. He formed the Egg ProductionCommittee for the hens, the Clean Tails League for the cows, the Wild Comrades'Re-education Committee (the object of this was to tame the rats andrabbits), the Whiter Wool Movement for the sheep, and various others, besidesinstituting classes in reading and writing. On the whole, these projects werea failure. The attempt to tame the wild creatures, for instance, broke downalmost immediately (13).

As for Trotsky, he is the one who lead the Bolsheviks when Lenin absent from the party in his exile. Trotsky is the one who lead the party when they in chaos because Kerensky order the police to arrest the Bolsheviks' leaders. In novel *Animal Farm*, Snowball's leadership can be seen when Mr. Jones Jones and all his men, with half a dozen others from the other farm, Foxwood and Pinchfield attacked Animal Farm in early October. He is a commander of the defensive operation of the farm at that time.

Snowball, who had studied an old book of Julius Caesar's campaigns which he had found in the farmhouse, was in charge of the defensive operations. He gave his ordersquickly, and in a couple of minutes every animal was at his post.

As the human beings approached the farm buildings, Snowball launched hisfirst attack. All the pigeons, to the number of thirty-five, flew to and fro overthe men's heads and muted upon them from midair; and while the men weredealing with this, the geese, who had been hiding behind the hedge, rushed outand pecked viciously at the calves of their legs. However, this was only a lightskirmishing manoeuvre, intended to create a little disorder, and the men easilydrove the geese off withtheir sticks. Snowball now launched his second lineof attack. Muriel, Benjamin, and all the sheep, with Snowball at the head ofthem, rushed forward and prodded and butted the men from every side, whileBenjamin turned around and lashed atthem with his small hoofs. But onceagain the men, with their sticks and theirhobnailed boots, were too strong forthem; and suddenly, at a squeal from Snowball, which was the signal for retreat, all the animals turned and fled through the gateway into the yard (Orwell 16).

In *Animal Farm*, all of hard work which done by Snowball make the animals trust him and look at him as the new potential leader. But, then Napoleon rise and betray Snowball. It is happen to Trotsky too. As Stalin rose to power, Trotsky became one of Stalin's biggest enemies, because he is the chosen Party General Secretary by Lenin. He was eventually expelled from the Politburo in 1925; one year after Stalin took control of the nation. In the novel, Snowball was exiled from the farm just as Trotsky had been.

Trotsky was not only exiled in body, he was also exiled from the minds of the Russian people. His historical role was altered, his face cut out of group photographs of the leaders of the revolution. In Russia he was denounced as a traitor and conspirator and in 1940 a Stalinist agent assassinated him in Mexico City. This is the same with the things that Napoleon had done to make the animals in the farm forget about Snowball. Napoleon even accuses all bad things that happen in the farm to Snowball, by the speeches that delivered by Squealer to the animals.

'Comrades,' he said quietly, 'do you know who is responsible for this? Doyou know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!' he suddenly roared in a voice of thunder. 'Snowball has done thisthing! In sheer malignity, thinking to set back our plans and avenge himself forhis ignominious expulsion, this traitor has crept here under cover of night and destroyed our work of nearly a year. Comrades, here and now I pronounce the death sentence upon Snowball. 'Animal Hero, Second Class,' and half a bushel f apples to any animal who brings him to justice. A full bushel to anyone who captures him alive!' (Orwell 28).

Snowball is the scapegoat for all of the chaos which actually cause by

Napoleon itself. He is the victim of Napoleon's paranoia, which occurred to

Trotsky at that time also. At the end, the capable leader is gone, and changed by
the tyrant leader which runs their power with terror.