

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RACISM IN EDWARD P JONES'S *THE KNOWN WORLD*: A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Wacana diskriminasi rasial telah menjadi perbincangan yang tak henti baik dalam konteks akademik maupun non-akademik. Sebagai hasil penelitian, artikel ini membincang wacana rasisme yang mewujud dalam konteks perbudakan dengan objek materi novel *The Known World*, sebuah novel karya Edward P Jones yang diterbitkan tahun 2003 dan berlatar fenomena perbudakan di abad ke-19. Dengan merujuk pada teori Strukturalisme Genetik yang digagas Lucien Goldman, riset ini berupaya untuk mengetahui bagaimana wacana rasis dalam perbudakan dikonstruksi dalam novel terkait dengan latar kontekstualnya di Amerika pada abad ke-19. Lebih jauh lagi, riset ini juga berupaya menemukan pandangan dunia terkait persoalan rasis sebagaimana terkonstruksi dalam novel. Melalui metode dialektik Goldman, hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa diskriminasi rasial tidak hanya dilakukan oleh orang-orang kulit putih terhadap kulit hitam sebagai budak mereka, namun juga dilakukan oleh orang-orang kulit hitam terhadap sesama kulit hitam. Dengan kata lain, ada wacana rasisme internal dimana orang kulit hitam yang telah dibebaskan dari perbudakan kembali mereproduksi wacana perbudakan dan rasisme dengan cara memiliki budak kulit hitam.

Kata kunci : perbudakan, rasisme, strukturalisme genetik, reproduksi perbudakan

Introduction

The Known World is the novel written by Edward P Jones, an author of African – American Literature, which was published in 2003. The story focuses on the depiction of slavery in Virginia in the 19th century, especially before the war of the States. The conflict that appears in the novel is mainly centered on racial discrimination in forms of slavery Blacks, considered as the second race, experience oppression by the Whites.

Genetic Structuralism theory by Lucien Goldman is used to analyze the data. Goldman's theory provides the way to analyse the structure of the text as well as the social context, which is dialectical to figure out the worldview constructed through the novel. This study attempts to show how Jones wants to show the world view related to slavery through the novel. Creating Henry Townsend as the main character who owns slaves when he has his freedom, Jones shows the representation of how the Blacks tries to reach equal position with the Whites by owning slaves. The formulated problems comprise: 1) How are racism and slavery constructed in the novel? 2) How is the Virginia's social condition in the 19th century represented in *The Known World*?; 3) What is the world view which is constructed in the novel *The Known World*?

Method of Research

This research is conducted by using qualitative method to analyze the data in the novel related to the problem of racism. Documentary technique is applied since the data in this research are in the form of written sentences. "The documentary sources identified below are written sources" (Denscombe, 2007:227). Primary data are in forms of quotations comprising narration and dialogues in the novel related to the problem of racism in the practice of slavery in America. Meanwhile, the secondary data are taken from books and journals that give a lot of informations and facts about racism in the real social condition of American society in the 19th century.

To know the discourse of racism in the novel, the data analysis is conducted by investigating how the binary opposition occurs as the structure of the text, which is depicted by the narration as well as dialogues among characters relating to the practice of racism. As Goldman proposes about homological relation between social structure and structure of the text, it is needed to investigate the social condition of America in the 19th century related to the problem of racism in the slavery practices. Furthermore, to get understanding about the world view, it is needed to know the social context of Jones as a transindividual subject depicting his view representing his class.

Result and Discussion

Relating to the racial discrimination in terms of slavery, it generally refers to the blacks categorized as inferior by the Whites who are supposed to be the superior ones. Referring to the data collected and analyzed using Goldman's Genetic Structuralism, it is found the binary opposition between the Whites as the superior slave owner and the Blacks as the inferior slaves. However, what is found relating to the binary opposition in the text is not only to what happen between the Whites and the Blacks but also within the Blacks itself. It is also found the internal racism within the Blacks in which some Blacks are considered more superior than the other Blacks. In *The Known World*, this is represented through the main character, Henry Townsend who becomes a slave owner as he finally gets his freedom. Jones, as an author, brings the worldview from his group that the slavery practice in that era brings out the racial discrimination that is done not only by the Whites, but also by the Blacks by reproducing the discourse the discrimination in forms of slavery. As Blacks, instead of fully rejects racism, they also do the practice of racism by imitating what the Whites do. Through *The Known World*, Jones criticizes the impacts of discrimination in slavery practices related to internal racism, i.e racism occurring within the Blacks by reproducing racism through owning slaves.

The Known World is the novel elaborating the racist treatment in forms of slavery practices in Virginia in the 19th century. Considering themselves as superior, the Whites have power in judging and controlling anything including the life of Blacks. In 19th century, the Whites commonly lived in the plantation area as the owner who considered that Blacks were the strong and thus helpful to quickly manage the plantation. Some Africans were weakened as the result of being bought or kidnapped by the community members of Whites (Katchur 2006:6). Therefore, it makes the Whites have the power to control the Blacks in doing everything. The most powerful person who have the power to take control is a rich person, most of which are the Whites. Here is the example from the novel:

"There was no one else in the county who could have gotten away with putting a Negro and her two children in a house on the same block with White people. On one page of the census report to the federal government in Washington, D.C.,

the census taker put a check by William Robbins's name and footnoted on page 113 that he was the county's wealthiest man. He was a distant cousin of Robbins's and was quite proud that his kin had done so well in America." (Jones, 2003:23)

As the most powerful and richest Whites in the Manchester County, Virginia, William Robbins is an honorable man respected by people around him. It is shown in the novel that Blacks are not permitted to live in a one house with the Whites, even though they work as house servants because Whites consider that Blacks are dirty and get in a lower position. Furthermore, it makes most all of the Whites did not want to take the risk to live in the one block with Blacks. They will get ridiculous from the other Whites if they disobey his rule. In that situation, Robbins does everything that he wants because he has the higher position than the others either Whites or Blacks. It shows that the life of Robbins as the White master predominance of the racist treatment in slavery practices. The slave owners in American society also give the different treatment toward the slave who disobey he rule. The term of education is something horrible for the slave owners. In American society in the 19th century, the slave owners forbid their slave to get education, except the religious lesson. They will get some problems if they give education toward their slaves because the educated slaves will be clever and will make them fight against their master. It is the reason why the slave owners forbid them to get education.

"“This nigger,” the paper said, “is on business for his owners, Ramsey and Fern Elston at the Elston Estate. He can be trusted to come back home.” It was signed “Fern Elston,” but it looked nothing like her signature because he had never seen it. The Elstons took that pass away from him, not knowing he had another signed “Ramsey Elston.” On that one he was not just on “business” for the Elstons but “urgent business.” (Jones, 2003:258)

Providing education for slave can make a big problem for the slave owners. They can easily escape from plantation through the education that they get. The slave considers that education is the key of freedom. For the example, if the slave can read or write he will write the false free paper by himself. On the other hand, if the slave does not know how to read or write, he cannot make his own free paper. Hence, it shows that Jebediah tries to escape the plantation through his skill in writing the free paper. That is why the slaveholders in American society did not permit the slave to get some education. It will bring them into a dangerous position. They consider that it is the horrible thing. In the Southern society the prohibition of slaves to get education was legally declared. For the slave owners it was a kind of anticipation to avoid the slave for running away from their plantation.

Cruel punishment given to the Blacks by the Whites had become a custom in the slavery practices, when slaves disobey their masters as illustrated in the following

“After he walked it's about 8 miles he collapsed. He heard a slow horse coming his way and stop. It was William Robbins. Robbins knew that there was something wrong. He said to the man who is hiding behind the tall grass. “Whatever you are, I know you are there,” “Come out if you're nigger, and if you are White, tell me your name and I'll leave you to it.” Elias did not answer him. “then you are Nigger and not White” said Robbins. He fired once to the

grass. If you did not come to me I will draw more of it, rise up and come to me". Elias got to his feet and his arms high in the air. Elias told Robbins that he is a slave that belongs by Henry Townsend. Robbins punched him as hard as he could in the jaw and Elias fell back. "I know Henry Townsend and if I have to pay for a dead one, then that is what I will do" Robbins said and he punched him again. Robbins said to the Elias that he is forbidden to come against the White man even he live to be a hundred years." (Jones, 2003:80-81)

The punishment is not only given by the master but also by the other Whites who have the power, no matter if the Blacks are not their slaves. Even though Robbins is not a slave owner, he still gives the punishment to Elias. Then, he gives Elias back to Henry by shot the one of his leg. It shows that Whites in the slavery practices have the power to do control and dominate the Blacks.

Trading slave in the American society in the 19th century had become a dominant characteristic. There was no law which could avoid the Whites in selling the Blacks because the selling of the Black was legal in that era (Fall, 2000: 102). They considered slaves as articles of property which can be bought and sold for profitable price, speculated on market, or hunted for reward. Furthermore, there were many Blacks sold in an illegal way. In the 1841, the trading of slave happened in Northup's life. Solomon Northup is a free man who had been sold by Whites. The human right of free colored people is often seized by Whites. The trading slaves gave mainly pain for the slaves, they had to be ready for being bought and sold even though they had to be separated from their families. Sometimes, slave children were bought to be playmates and they might be given as present to the master's child or the master's wife. In that time the slave traders did everything in order to get many slaves. More and more slaves were kidnapped from their homes in Africa and taken to the colonies in chains to cultivate crops on the growing number of Southern plantations (Katchur, 2006:7). It means that, even they were free Black they could not do everything they want and they were always aware to be sold because the slave traders would do everything even they got painful treatment by the kidnapper. Kidnapping free Blacks was a part of business in America in the 19th century. Losing their human right, they would lose their family as well as their properties. They could not do anything because they were often treated cruelly on the voyage to the Americas, and many died (Katchur 2006:37).

"On the night when Augustus, as usual, had un-estimated the time for getting back home were about a day late. He got a stopped with three patrollers. They asked him to show his free paper. When Augustus showed his free paper to Travis, one of the patroller, Travis ate this free paper. Augustus said that it was a good free paper. "You ain't free less me and the law says you free," Travis said. A wagon twice as large as Augustus's came up to the four men. It was a Darcy, a White man who is a slave seller. Travis and Darcy do some negotiation touching prices of Augustus Townsend. After a few moments, finally they agree for the price of Augustus. Augustus told to Darcy that he was a free man and was freed by William Robbins, but Travis punched him as hard as he could. The only one patroller who helps Augustus is Barnum, but all of Barnum's protection had been neglected by Oden and Travis. Travis burned all the trains and good that brought by Augustus to get rid all of the trace". (Jones, 2003: 211 - 216)

The action of disparaging racism targets by denying his identity, it will be destroyed this culture by creating the division group of politic, social, economic in a country (Samovar 2010: 187- 211). It means that racism system can dispartate the person from their culture or their family. They can feel like stranger with their own race. Many restrictions and laws decreased the freedom of the free Black man. In the article "A Slave Family in the Ante Bellum South", Loren Schweninger described the status of the free Black man. Schweninger found in the "Revised Laws of the City of Nashville, 1850" that if a free Black person travelled without his or her free papers, he or she were to be treated as slaves (Andersson,2006:3). Whites consider that free Blacks are forbidden to walk in the street at night because they could disturb Whites and there are some Whites who could not realize if there are also Blacks who was born as a free man.

In American society in the 19th century, there were some masters who did not give the cruel treatment toward their slave. "In some cultures, slaves had some rights, the opportunity for freedom, and even the possibility of becoming community leaders, in such societies, the children of slaves might be free. In other cultures, masters treated human beings as a property that can be bought and sold. The children of those slaves also became slaves with no hope of escape" (Katchur, 2006:13). It means that not all of the slave owners treated their slaves in a brutal way.

Cruel treatment is not the only manifestation of racial discrimination by the Whites. Controlling Blacks to be what the Whites want is commonly done to get profit. Racism happens in the person who has the significant purpose to make the inferior to be more respected toward the dominant. Here is the example in the novel.

"Don't settle for just a house and some land, boy. Take hold of it all. There are White men out there, Henry, who ain't got nothin. You might as well step in and take what they ain't takin. Why not? God is in his heaven and he don't care most of the time. The trick of life is to know when God does care and do all you need to do behind his back."

"Yessir."

"I know you have it in you to want, to want to take hold and pull it in for yourself, don't you, Henry?"

"I do, Mr. Robbins." He did not know how much he wanted until that moment. "Then take it and let the world be damned, Henry." (Jones, 2003:140-141)

Knowing that Henry is much smarter than the other Blacks, Robbins treated Henry differently from the other slaves. Indirectly, Robbins has a motive to perpetuate the thought of Henry. He always takes a control to Henry. Even though when Henry becomes a free man, Robbin keeps considering him his slave. He tries to keep Henry stay and makes Henry feel comfortable with him. The aim of this treatment is to make Robbins gets many profits through Henry. Believing in Robbin, Henry makes a decision to be a part of owning people. He thinks that if he wants to be a part of the Southern society he should do what the other people do. This shows how dominant power of Whites influence the mindset of the Blacks. Internal racism results from the psychological programming by which a racist society indoctrinates people of color

to believe in White superiority (Tyson, 2006:362). From that quotation it means that Whites will do everything to influence the Blacks in order to make Blacks believe with them. To equalize the position with the Whites, Blacks do everything what Whites ask. They become very obedient and they also imitate what the Whites do.

Whites will do everything toward the Blacks in order to get some profits. They would like to furnish to make a good look. "The crews of slave ships generally tried to feed and treat the slaves decently according to the standards of the time. This was not because they cared about the slaves as people but because only a living (and healthy-looking) slave would fetch a good profit when the ship landed" (Katchur, 2006:60). It means that the more intelligent and experienced a slave is, the more expensive he will cost. The slave seller usually prepares the slaves to become better due to economic reason.

"Fern, good day."

"Good day, Mr. Robbins."

"I have someone who needs to be educated, starting with writing and what not. He can't even write his own name. He should know how to do that and much else besides. He should know how to conduct himself in Virginia."

(Jones, 2003:127 -128)

In the Southern society in the 19th century it was very rare for slave to get education from the Master. Providing education for the slaves means a potential threat and danger for the Whites, since education provides the Blacks power and knowledge to have equal position with the Whites. In other words, Blacks' innocence is the White's advantage. In the novel it is shown how Robbins as Henry's master gives the education to Henry. However, this is done due to Robbins' reason to sell Henry with a high price, instead of giving him opportunity to get higher position. This special different treatment means a big asset for Robbins.

Previous quotations show how the suffering of the Blacks is caused by the dominant power of Whites. Not only does the dominant power of the Whites control the physical being of Blacks, but also their mind. They influence and shape Blacks mindset and thought.

A slave is human being considered as property and forced to work for nothing. Slavery not only happens in the relation between master and slave that refer to Whites and the Blacks but also within the Blacks itself. In the era of the antebellum of Civil War there were many Free Blacks who owned slaves. As a matter of fact, they wanted to protect their family or the other Blacks as a slave from the White master. The main purpose of this phenomena was that the Blacks wanted to increase their economic condition. In reproducing the discourse of racism, the Blacks also imitate the way of the White masters in treating their slaves including treating the slaves inhumanly. Racism, both internal and external, became a culture in that era.

"Henry asked Moses to stop the working for today, but Moses did not heard what Henry said. Henry stepped to him, took the saw and slapped him once, and when the pain begin to set in on Moses's face, he slapped him again. "Why don't you never

do what I tell you to do? Why is that, Moses?" "I do. I always do what you tell me to do, Massa." "Nigger, you don't. You never do." Moses shocked for what Henry had said to him. He never supposes that Henry will do this to Moses. "You just do what I tell you from now on," Henry said" (Jones, 2003:124).

The quotation above tells that Henry was the Master of Moses. He becomes Moses' master for 6 months, during which he also treats Moses like his friend. They roll over in the ground together, share one room for sleep and until the day Robbins comes to Henry and sees how the way of Henry treats Moses. Seeing how Henry treats Moses, Robbins becomes angry and says to Henry that "the law will protect you as a Master to your slave, and it will not flinch when it protects you. That protection lasts from here" and he pointed to an imaginary place in the road – "all the way to the death of that property" (Jones, 2003:124). It means that the law will respect him if he also respects with the rule in that society. Henry has to be obedient in what the Robbins said. He follows the way how Robbins treats their slaves despite his treating Moses as his friend at the first time. Doing this, Henry does the practice of discrimination towards his own race. The influence given by Robbins has the big impact in the way of Henry treats his slave. Henry as a Black called his slave "Nigger", a mocking word with negative connotation for them, as it alludes to being poor, foolish and weak. Being influenced by Robbin, Henry does the racist treatment toward his own race.

In this novel it is shown how Henry as the Black masters asks others to punish his slaves instead of punishing his slaves by himself.

"Moses," Henry said, "take him and chain him till I decide if he wants a good life or a bad life." Since the day was a good one and Valtims Moffett the preacher would hold the services in the lane, Moses chained Elias in the large barn. "You want a good life or a bad life?" Moses mocked and then left him." (Jones,2003:85).

"On his way to the Townsend place on Tuesday morning, Oden Peoples the Cherokee met Sheriff John Skiffington and told him he had been hired by Henry after one of his slaves had run away." (Jones,2003:93)

The citation shows that Henry as the Master does the way that usually the White masters treat their slaves. He calls Oden people to cut Elias's ear. He does not want to do it by himself. He also asks Moses to chain and bring him to the pantry. He also does the cruel treatment to their slaves. The reason why he does not do it by himself is that he wants to show to other slave that he is a good and kind Master. Usually, the Master gives the punishment to their slaves by themselves. In this condition it shows that Henry as the Blacks Master does not want to act like White Master, but after he gets some lesson from Robbins on how to be a great Master, he becomes imitate what the Robbins does as long as he is being a slave owner, especially the way when Robbins in treat his slave. It also shows that how Robbins gives a big influence to Henry. Unconsciously, Robbins slowly engrafts toward Henry in the way to discriminate his own race.

In the 19th century in America there were a lot of free Blacks who owned slaves. Some of free Blacks in America bought and sold other Black people. This condition happened since 1654 and then faded through the Civil War. The typical

farm owned by a free Black man was a "farm house" with no commercial enterprise (Jackson, 1830:392-397). Most of the free Blacks worked on the farms, but there were other Blacks working as barbers, shoemakers, carpenter etc. The free Blacks were successful in the plant owner, usually bought some slaves. The reason was to increase their economic condition as well as to protect other Blacks.

According to Goldmann, it is trans-individual subjects, above all, who elaborate world views, a process impossible for the individual to achieve (1981:17). The trans-individual subject is the subject from collective subject who represents their idea through the literary work. Therefore, the author as the part of trans-individual subject as individual subject represents the idea and feeling from his certain community to criticize what had happened in the environment. In this case, through the novel, Edward P Jones as an author exposes his opinion from his social group's idea, feeling and aspirations in response to his social condition in that era in order to fix the problem in the society. The problem in his social environment gives him the idea to write the literary work. Through the novel, Jones tries to bring the opinion from their class about racism in the slavery practices in the 19th century. The condition in the 19th century was still dominated by the Whites as the superior. The existence of the dominant people's behavior can influence the social culture in society. The society cannot function without cultural norms that assist in governing behavior and values. From that culture, the people started to see, to do the repetition and action that happened in their society. They did not consider whether the culture was right or wrong. They just followed that people usually did. Furthermore, the culture can and does change time after time as societal norms change. In this novel, Jones tries to show that the system of slavery in the 19th century in America has been a large part of society and still remains. This slavery system had become a culture in that era. In which, it is the one most guilty in the circumstance as a custom in America. Slavery practice is famous with the brutalities. The racism issue plays a role in American slavery through the way of the Whites as the master in treating the Blacks as the slave badly. It shows that the masters always have the power in doing everything. Thus, human being does not have the equality in their society. People tend to discriminate each other based on race. In this case, Jones portrays the slavery system in the 19th century in America by criticizing the fact of the life of people in slavery system.

Jones says that Blacks also gets in a racist treatment by the other Blacks through the slavery practices. It means that, if the person has the higher position than the others, he will have the power in doing everything toward the people in lower class. The brutal ways in the slavery practices are the proofs of the people who feel superior to the others. The people who are in the same color can also do the racist treatment towards their own race. He concludes that there was no tolerance even though we were in the same color. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"the law will protect you as a master to your slave, and it will not flinch when it protects you. That protection lasts from here" – and he pointed to an imaginary place in the road – "all the way to the death of that property" – and he pointed to a place a few feet from the first place. "But the law expects you to know what is master and what is slave. And it does not matter if you are not much more darker than your slave. The law is blind to that. You are the master and that is all the law wants to know. The law will come to you and stand behind you (Jones, 2003: 123)."

The statement explains that the Black masters still do the same treatment to their slave as the White masters usually do no matter if they are Blacks like usually the Whites masters do. People tended to discriminate others not only based on their skin color, race, caste, sexual orientation, religion, and many more but also people in the same color also tended to do the racist treatment especially in the slavery practices. The dominant people came from the people who were in the higher position even though they are in the same race. Whites' people tend to influence the Blacks through their action in treating them. The dominant behavior by the Whites in treating their slaves influences the Blacks in treating their slaves. Jones, as the author that represents his social class through the literary work, exposes that the influence of the Whites makes Blacks enslaved their own race. As a Black, he tells in his novel that Blacks are dominated by other Blacks. They always treat their worker in a bad treatment in order to show their power to be honorable people. It means that, if the person has a higher position than others, they will have the power to do something that they want to do to those in the lower position.

Treating in brutal way toward the slave is done by the Blacks without considering either the good or bad. From that condition, it makes a big effect in their society. It can be seen from the way he treated his slave, he criticizes the way of Whites treats their slaves but he also follows the way of Whites treat their slaves.

"Henry had always said that he wanted to be a better master than any White man he had ever known. He did not understand that the kind of world he wanted to create was doomed before he had even spoken the first syllable of the word *master*" (Jones,2003:64).

Henry always says that he wants to be a good master than other Whites, but in a fact, he treats his slave as the Whites do. He officially failed to be a better master than the other Whites do. Treating the slave in the brutal way is one of the ways to make the slaves obedient toward his master. Henry has his own way to give the punishment towards his slaves. He does not want to do by himself. He always asks to other slave to do it. It shows that as the master, he still treats his slave inhuman way. Even he does not do it by himself, he still treats his slaves in a cruel way and he also accepts the racist treatment towards his own race. This is because he just repeats what his master usually does. Then, this condition of the dominant people as Whites' behavior becomes the culture in American society in slavery system. Slavery system by Whites has a big effect in the life of Blacks. The system of racism can be said as the effects of slavery practices in the American society. The reason of the people in the American society in being a slave owner is the power toward another. Slave is a possession in which rich people are seen from the quantity of slave that they had. This condition makes the Blacks, who should respect another Blacks, become enslaved their own race. They treat their own race because of getting influence from the society. Through the novel, Jones created the main problem that racism does not only happen based on the skin color, race, gender, and age, but also based on the position, such as the position of master towards the slave. In the way of treating the slaves, Henry Townsend as the Black master is always influenced by the Whites. Living as the master makes Henry thinks that position is something that has the big influence in doing everything. In this case, the person who has authority and power can play as he wants. Position is the tool to operate everything.

Goldmannn stated that the author, however, is the first, or at least one of the first, to express this world view at a level of advanced coherence, whether on the theoretical level or on the artistic, by creating an imaginary universe of characters, objects and relations (1980:66). To express the world view related to the discourse in the society, Jones as the part of trans-individual subject represents his social class from his environment. Furthermore, as a Black, Jones is unique because he had an effort to take outside the slave from the life of slavery. On the other hand, as a Black, he also enslaved his own race. Inside the Blacks society, he could do racist treatment because of influence given by Whites. Jones, as an author, brings the idea from his group that the slavery practices happen in that era does the effect of the culture that still exists in their society. As Blacks, they do not fully reject the term of racism and they also do the racist treatment because they get influences from the Whites. It is because the Blacks do not consider either this action good or not. The Blacks think for accepting this system can make them become in an equal position with the Whites. Furthermore, the system proves that eventhough the Blacks become the slave owner, they cannot be separated with the way of Whites do. As the transindividual subject, Jones considers that this phenomenon is due to the fact that the Whites had influenced the Blacks in the way of enslaving people. Thus, it can be said that racial discrimination in form of slavery practice imply that the Blacks are simply categorized as inferiors who are always controlled by Whites. In writing the novel, Jones focuses on this topic. It is because from his literary work, he becomes a symbol in his society who represents the collective subject in America. *The Known World* as human fact represents how the Blacks American in American society in the 19th century in endure the practice of slavery.

Conclusion

The discourse of racial discrimination in form of slavery in 19th century as represented in *The Known World* is manifested not only in the relation between the White as the master and the Black as the slave. Jones' *The Known World* represents internal racism; i.e racism done by the Blacks toward the other Blacks. Reproducing racial discrimination by owning slaves after being free, the Blacks attempt to reach higher social status. This attempts to reach superiority like the Whites, however, do not pose them in equal position with Whites. Imitating what the Whites do in terms of slavery, Blacks remain inferior since not only are the Blacks physically abused by the Whites, but also ideologically dominated by the thought of the Whites in terms of discriminating their own race.

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