

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WILLIAM GOLDING'S
LORE OF THE FLIES AND KEITH WATERHOUSE'S
THERE IS A HAPPY LAND

A thesis
presented in partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the degree of
Sardjana Pendidikan of the English
Language.



by
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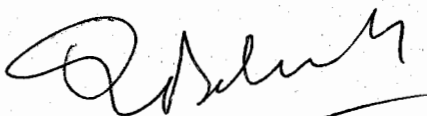
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Dedicated to my beloved
mother.

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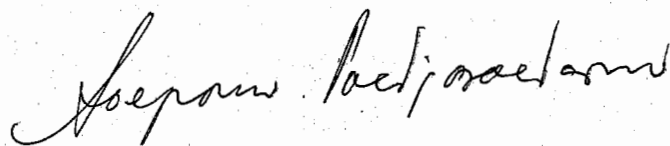
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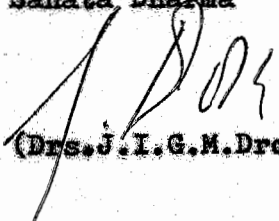
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CHAPTER ONE
WILLIAM GOLDING'S LOED OF THE FLIES

A. A SHORT SUMMING UP OF LOED OF THE FLIES.

This book tells the story of a group of English school boys. They are between the ages of six and twelve, and they have survived a plane crash on a tropical island. These boys are being evacuated during the war and are left without any adult control. They have to build their own society on the island. They get a chance to create a new paradise, but Golding soon indicates that the boys are part of human society.

The island provides food, plenty of opportunity of 'fun' and swimming. But soon a conflict develops between the boys. One group is led by Ralph. Ralph and his followers want to keep the fire going because only by keeping the fire going there is a hope of rescue. They also want to build adequate shelters. The other group is led by Jack. Originally they were members of a choir. They want to hunt wild pigs and give full freedom to their savage instincts. In the first meeting which is held on the platform Ralph wins most of the boys' votes. Therefore he is elected leader of the island. It is unfortunate that the rational democracy is not able to cope very well with the fears of the younger boys, the occasional tendencies to create mob action without thinking, the terror of the unexplained 'beast' which fills the night.

By and by Jack gains more followers. He starts painting himself with savage colours, neglects to take care of the fire because he is hunting a wild pig. He also establishes a wild and ritualistic dance that makes the other boys feel excited. Simon, one of the boys, is able to discover the truth of the 'beast'. It is actually a dead man in his parachute, dropped from the battle some miles above the island. It lies on the top of a mountain. While he is going to tell the boys, he is forced to enact the role of a pig in a ritualistic dance. He is never given an opportunity to reveal the truth, for the dancers kill him.

Ralph is not able to stop the others from killing Simon. He even recognizes the same dark frenzy in the center of his own being. Ralph's brain trust, Piggy, is also killed by Jack's assistant, Roger. Piggy is always unattractive to the others, although he is intelligent and useful. He is witty, practical and can think logically.

Jack, whose ambition is to become a leader, is victorious. His authority, his cruelty, his barbaric frenzy, all these can get a deeper hold in the nature of man than do Ralph's sensible regulation. The forces of reason fails to combat the brutality and the fear in the center^{of} man.

The society the boys create is not left to do its work alone. Just when Jack leads the savage forces to persecute Ralph and the whole island is set on fire in order to find him, a British naval officer comes to rescue the boys. The officer is very much surprised to see this because he does not expect that 'British' school boys will do such a thing. The British naval officer turns to Ralph, the leader of the group, saying:

"I should have thought that a pack of British school boys - you're all British, aren't you? - would have been able to put up a better show than that."

(Lord of the Flies p. 192)

Golding directly points out that Ralph has learned from experience:

"And in the middle of them, with filthy body, matted hair and unwiped nose Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of the true, wise friend called Piggy."

(Lord of the Flies p. 192)

This is the end of Golding's Lord of the Flies. The school boys are interrupted by the adult life again, after it has been proved that the boys are not able to manage in isolation. And soon after the presence of adult life the boys are united again.

B. THE THEME.

Apparently what Golding has in mind is that civilization cannot change the personality of a man. In other words, man belongs to modern society and cannot recapture the innocence and natural awe which dwell in him as a primitive being. He has, because of original sin, the tendency to become a savage. Savagery will get the upperhand, so long as there is an opportunity. The opportunity in this book is shown by William Golding by letting the boys - the British school boys - live in a remote island far from any kind of modern conveniences and free from adults' interference. No T.V. set, no radio, no watch, no lavatory can be found like in their homes.

Golding has his story similar with the book about children which has appeared before his, that is The Coral Island written by

R.M. Ballantyne:

" Lord of the Flies has 'a pretty big connection' with Ballantyne. In The Coral Island Ralph, Jack and Peterkin are cast away on a desert island, where they live active, civilized, and civilizing lives. "

(On Contemporary Literature p. 370)

Ballantyne also gives an evaluation on the British boyhood of the eighteenth century. But Golding sees more than what Ballantyne can see. According to Ballantyne those who are civilized are always better than those who are not. This is shown in the book by indicating that each tribe, whose members are 'primitive' people, is always fighting against another. Those who are powerful will become leaders in the society. Those who are weak become their prey. Ballantyne even shows that some tribes still eat their enemies' flesh. In short he shows that primitive people, primitive tribes, are cannibalistic. But Golding sees more than what has been indicated by Ballantyne. He sees that because of the essence of man and because of the original sin, all men have the potentialities to become cannibals. This cannibalism might arise or not, and it depends on the situation. Golding shows that even the British school boys who are well educated and brought up can put up a very bad show. Persecuting their friends, painting their faces, adoring ghosts, practicing ritual dances, all these are not expected from them. Therefore a conclusion can be drawn that no matter how highly people are educated, they still have the possibility of acting like a cannibal. But this depends on the situation in which they live.

In Lord of the Flies the opportunity to act like a cannibal is shown in :

1. The complete cut-off from the modern world.

" There's no village smoke, and no boats," said Ralph wisely. " We'll make sure later; but I think it's uninhabited. " " We'll get food," cried Jack. " Hunt. Catch things until they fetch us. "

(Lord of the Flies p. 29)

Apparently the island in which they are cast away is uninhabited, and it is a coral island. So they are isolated from the modern world.

2. No adults can be found.

" We're all drifting and things are going rotten. At home the ^{fe} was always a grown-up. Please, sir; please, miss; and then you get an answer. How I wish ! "

' I wish my auntie was here. '

' I wish my father O, what's the use ? ' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 90)

It is obvious that the boys have to manage everything in the absence of adults. Adults to the boys also means a restraint.

3. Opportunity to create a symbolic idol.

"So let's hear from that littlun who talked about a beast and perhaps we can show him how silly he is."

'Last night I had a dream, a horrid dream, fighting with things. I was outside the shelter by myself, fighting with things, those twisty things in the trees.'

He paused, and the other littluns laughed in horrified sympathy.

'Then I was frightened and woke up. And I was outside the shelter by myself in the dark and the twisty thing had gone away.'

(Lord of the Flies pp. 80-81)

Because there is no adult present, the boys, starting from the 'littluns' (the little ones) begin to believe that there are ghosts and beasts. The first boy who mentions the presence of the beast is a small boy only. But later the idea of the beast spreads, among the 'biguns' (the big ones) and they also become frightened. The fear of the beast causes a conflict between Ralph and Jack which makes Ralph desperate because he loses all his followers, and he knows that without his leadership savagery will get the upperhand. So without restraint, people can degenerate into animality.

C. ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

As has been mentioned before, this book resembles very much Ballantyne's The Coral Island. In The Coral Island, the three English school boys are cast away on a coral island because of a shipwreck. This island used to be inhabited. There are still some wood stumps, a ruined house, a living blind Sat, an empty pitol, all these show that there used to be inhabitants on this island. But on their arrival there is not any sign which shows that there is a human being alive. The three boys can live happily on the island; all the knowledge they have got and read from books can be put into practice. This island is like a paradise for them. But this peaceful situation is destroyed by the arrival of the tribes from another island. These tribes are fighting against another. Because of this fight the good island is changed into a hell. The three boys, because they cannot stand the dreadful sight, are forced to interfere. And one of the boys, Jack, shows that ^{he} is powerful and admirable. Some time later they are separated from each other because of some pirates. But the three boys are 'good' boys, and they are able to become united again, and at last they can return to England.

These three boys are called Jack, Ralph, and Peterkin. In Lord of the Flies Golding casts the boys on a coral island as well.

On this island there is no adult. The characters are : Ralph, Jack, and Simon. Though the two have the same setting, Golding has a different idea in his mind. If Ballantyne thinks that primitive people are corrupt, Golding thinks that it is the learned people who are corrupt. The primitive people in The Coral Island are gradually changed because of the arrival of the missionaries. The white people and the missionaries are people bringing the message of original sin. Primitive people are 'bad' people, and they have to be taught to make them civilized. The three boys, the 'British boys' are free from original sin. But Golding indicates that the British boys are the same as other boys and they are also capable of performing dangerous games.

Golding knows much about school boys. He knows that the presence of adults usually functions as a power of restraint. If boys are free from adults' control, they will turn to savage people again, as is seen in Lord of the Flies. But the three boys in The Coral Island can live happily in spite of the adults' absence. They live a civilized life; they can overcome practical difficulties such as : to make fire with bowstrings and spyglasses, to hunt pigs for food, and they can kill them ^{with} absence of guilt. All of them are brave and honourable. Even Jack can prevent the tribes from acting cruelly.

Another characteristic feature of Golding's writing is the isolation, the complete isolation. The setting created by Golding is a specific one. The setting is a remote island empty of adults and of modern means of living. By doing so his readers can see how the boys develop. The isolation as such is essential because without it the conflict between Ralph and Jack might not have developed at all. To show that the adults' presence brings restraint, adults come to them again only at the end of the book so that his readers can see that as soon as the boys' instinct is let free, adult life must interfere with them again. The British boyhood is also emphasized by Golding. Golding might be called an allegorical writer.

His metaphor as an allegorical writer is also worth-noticing. Metaphor, according to The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English is : " a way of speaking or writing in which a word or phrase is used to mean or describe something quite different from what it usually expresses." And an allegory, according to The Holt Intermediate Dictionary of American English is : " a story in which the characters and happenings stand for ideas or qualities, such as truth, loyalty, virtue, etc." Golding's story

is only about the British boyhood, but this can be applied to all boys in the world, even to people in general. Child characters are used partly as a symbol.

- Each character stands for a different symbol. Thus,
- Ralph ; stands for leadership as expected by the British. He is the one who has to maintain 'law and order'.
- Jack ; stands for man and his instinctive behaviour. Jack becomes Ralph's opponent. He always breaks the law.
- Piggy ; stands for a man of science and wisdom. Because he is sensible, he becomes Ralph's brain trust. His way of thinking is always logical and practical. He is mentally strong, physically weak, intelligent, but he is disliked by his friends. Even Ralph sometimes shows his disinclination towards Piggy.
- Simon ; stands as the symbol of the saint. From his dealings with other boys, a conclusion that he has a good character can be drawn. He is ready to sacrifice himself for others, mild and charitable. Only he has a difficulty in expressing what he has in mind. He is innocent and becomes the victim of the ritual dance.

The title of the book is Lord of the Flies. The phrase 'Lord of the Flies' is a metaphor. The metaphor is the following : The Lord of the Flies is a pig's head stuck on a pole, and surrounded by flies. The flies are the insects eating away the rotten flesh, and also the small human beings who are deadly afraid of it. The littluns and the hunters are constantly terrified by the beast. Because of this, whenever they get a pig, Jack cuts the pig's head and sticks it on a pole as a sacrifice to the beast, so that the beast will not disturb him and his friends. This practice shows that children can behave like primitive people. In spite of their education they are practicing foolish things that do not make sense according to civilized men.

They act like primitive people :

" Jack held up the head and jammed the self throat down on the pointed end of the stick which pierced through into the mouth. He stood back and the hung there, a little blood dribbling down the stick. Instinctively the boys drew back too ; and the forest was very still. They listened, and the loudest noise was the buzzing of flies over the spilled guts. Jack spoke in a whisper.

'This head is for the beast. It's a gift.'

The silence accepted the gift and awed them. The head remained there, dim-eyed, grinning faintly, blood blackening bet-

between their teeth. All at once they were running away, as fast as they could through the forest over the open beach."

(Lord of the Flies pp.130-131)

Golding thinks that Ballantyne is wrong about the world. Frank Kermode writes as follows :

"he sees a world enormously altered by new knowledge. He understands the strong reaction against this new knowledge which is characteristic of modern art, an art in love with the primitive ; also the patterns of human behaviour are now very generally explained by reference to psychic residues or infantile guilt. It is a world you can blame the "science" for if you like, a world in which the myth of progress has failed; but the rival myth of necessary evil and universal guilt has come back without bringing God with it ... "

(On Contemporary Literature
p. 369)

In the story, the only boy who is regarded as a good boy is badly treated and at last killed. The " pack " of British school boys can be equated with people in their natural condition where there is no restraint. On the island there is a complete freedom to do things in accordance with their individual desires. Because of this freedom the boys soon degenerate themselves into animality and bestiality. Those who are physically strong are able to lead the others. The British school boys do not merely represent the boys in general, but they can represent the human race in general not limited to a certain period of time nor to a certain place. Golding sees the essence of man.

Golding does not end his story with a complete victory of cannibalism. He ends his story with a short cut. The boys are not left alone to do what they like. At the point when cannibalism is at its climax of its victory, adults, the controlling power, come to them again. He does not tell about the arrival of the ship nor does he tell where the ship is from. He only points out that while the symbol of British leadership is being persecuted and Ralph is in despair, a ship is coming and Ralph is saved from the very danger caused by cannibalism. The death of the two boys as a victim of cannibalism is enough for showing how cruel the boys can be, if they are left free to follow their instincts. The readers can be sure that unless the adult power comes to live again, Ralph will be murdered as well like the other two boys. By the short cut ending the readers are shown their mental situation, and yet they are still hopeful. They do not feel desperate in spite of the bad tendencies which always dominate their dealings.

Seeing Simon's life people can readily admit that Simon's pattern of behaviour is acceptable. On the contrary Jack's be-

haviour is not acceptable, yet people cannot easily blame him. Most boys will behave like Jack if only they have an opportunity. In Jack people can see the general tendencies of children—they will do what they like with no regards to what adults might think. In his metaphor it is seen that 'law and order' is destroyed because of the complete freedom and because of the difficulties which cannot be easily solved without the presence of adults. The beast is not there at all, the fear of the beast is created by the 'littluns'. Although the beast frightens the 'littluns', the 'biguns' cannot help being influenced and they also become frightened. Sometimes Ralph himself who is expected to behave properly cannot meet expectations as is seen from the following text :

" They bumped Piggy who was burnt, and yelled and danced. Immediately, Ralph and the crowd of boys were united and relieved by a storm of laughter. Piggy once more was the centre of social derision so that everyone feels cheerful and normal."

(Lord of the Flies p. 142)

Although Ralph thinks that^{it} is no good to join the dance and the feast, he is betrayed by his stomach so that he joins them in laughing at Piggy. Deep in Ralph's heart he is eager to join in the dance.

As a responsible leader there is a sense of guilt in Ralph concerning the death of Simon. As a leader he should have been able to prevent the murder, but he simply does not do it. Piggy tries to comfort him by finding some reasons why they do not try to prevent the murder.

" I wasn't scared, said Ralph slowly, I was - I don't know what I was."

It was an accident, said Piggy suddenly, that's what it was. An accident. His voice shrilled again. Coming in the dark he hadn't no business crawling like that out of the dark. He was batty. He asked for it. He gesticulated widely again. It was an accident."

(Lord of the Flies pp.148-149)

Ralph's best friend, Piggy, tries to soothe him so that he is not dejected and does not give himself up to the savage boys. Piggy is sure that if Ralph yields to the boys there is not anyone to prevent savagery. If this happens it is evident that Piggy will not have the island. So they think that Simon himself is guilty of groping in the dark for nothing.

Knowing that even Ralph himself, the leader who is considered perfect has the sense of guilt and has the tendencies to join the dance, a conclusion can be drawn that all people basically have the same tendencies. Golding's Lord of the Flies also has a similarity and dissimilarity with Ballantyne's The Coral Island.

CHAPTER TWO
KEITH WATERHOUSE'S THERE IS A
HAPPY LAND

A. A SHORT SUMMING UP OF THERE IS A HAPPY LAND.

Keith Waterhouse tells his story in the first person. The narrator, a small boy from the back streets of a Northern suburb is first cousin to every child that ever talks in a secret language, goes, fights with his best friend, or misbehaves at a pantomime. He does not have parents anymore, and he lives with his 'auntie' Betty. They live in an estate where all the needs of the inhabitants are supplied by the state. In that estate the houses are similar. There is also a park which belongs to all the people of that estate.

The parents of the children always tell them not to play in other people's houses or fields, especially the rhubarb field, or to enter other people's garden without the owners' permission, or to borrow something from other people. They are not allowed to receive anything from people they do not know. Although the parents always stress these things, children do not pay attention to them. They just do what pleases them without considering other aspects, because children are naturally spontaneous. It seems the intention of the writer to show the different attitudes taken by adults and by children towards a certain happening.

The narrator has an intimate friend named Ted, his own cousin. There are other boys and girls, among whom are : Big Rayner, the biggest of the lot, Little Rayner, his younger brother, Raymond Garnett, sometimes called Garno, the boys from the Catholic school, Barbara Monaghan, Mono, Kathleen Fawcett and Marion Longbottom. Adults are also present in this story.

If in any situation or condition there are always exceptions, so there is in this world. People who are a bit simple belong to this category. In this book Uncle Mad is presented as an exception. Although he is an adult he behaves like a child. So he is abnormal, and his name has already revealed his abnormality.

Soon a conflict develops between the narrator and Ted, his best friend. Because Ted's shirt becomes dirty while they are playing, the two boys start to quarrel and they begin to fall out; they do not speak to each other anymore. Ted tells the other boys and girls what has happened, and Ted starts to suggest to them that the narrator has been very naughty, since he has also bitten Ted into the ankle. Although the bite does not give much pain, Ted

lets the others call him 'monkey' because the narrator has bitten him while they are playing 'mad monkey'. His friends begin to dislike him because of Ted's story. He becomes isolated, and his only friend is Marion Longbottom now, a newcomer to that estate.

In his state of isolation and in his search for sympathy from other children and parents, he gets to know some boys from the Catholic School, and also Uncle Mad. Now he starts to go to Uncle Mad's home very often because the boys from the Catholic School also play there. Moreover they have much liberty in Uncle Mad's home. Uncle Mad does not mind the children playing in his house. They can go upstairs to the bedroom. They can write on the wall with chalks, they can roll a wheel down the stairs, they can do what they like. In other people's houses they would not be allowed to do such things because it is considered impolite.

Once a year there is a feast called 'Church Moor Feast'. Everybody can always go to the feast. Usually people go with their friends. It has become Ted's mother's tradition on such an occasion to invite Ted and the narrator to go to the feast. Before they go to the feast, they go to the pantomime. Although the two boys are quarreling and do not speak to each other, Ted's mother asks them to go to the feast. So the two boys are in good terms again. Unfortunately they misbehave at the pantomime—the two boys keep on laughing while the pantomime is going on, so that this disturbs the lookers-on who sit behind the two boys—and Ted's mother gets angry. As a consequence the visit to the Church Moor Feast is cancelled while Ted is not allowed to go out at all. The narrator has to go there all by himself. Nevertheless he goes and finds a lot of fun there. By and by he gets bored, so he starts to look around with an expectation to find a friend or anyone who can give him money. He sees Carnobearable.

His relation with Ted becomes worse after the pantomime. Ted says it is the narrator's fault that they were sent out of the pantomime and forbidden to go to the feast. Ted begins to induce the other boys and girls to fool him in as many ways as possible. Now he is not allowed to join them in many different games. The boys even try to throw stones at him when he wants to join them when they have a bonfire night. Marion now does not belong to him anymore, but belongs to the others. Therefore it is very difficult for him to maintain a good attitude towards them. Actually he is willing enough to get along with them, but they despise him.

He wants to show that he is not as mean as all that. To

gain confidence he wants to fight with Garbo so that the other children might admire him. Garbo is the smallest boy in the school. Although according to his calculation he ^{will} win, he is defeated. As a result of his foolishness all the children become his enemies; even the small children near the school seem to mock him. So he is mentally isolated.

Then comes a tragic event. Marion gets lost. They do not know where to find her for her parents are working all day long. It seems that adults do not pay much attention to their children. By his intelligence he is able to find her in a quarry where he once went with Uncle Mad and the boys from the Catholic School. He is very proud of having found her, but when he tells the children that he has found her, they do not believe him, and they only laugh at him. Apparently she has been killed by Big Rayner; it is a case of sexual assault.

Big Rayner is sent away from school, and a week after the funeral, the narrator wants to visit Marion's grave. He wants to draw attention from other people because of his isolation. He wants to pray, but he cannot do so. He begins to pretend to be praying, to look very sad. But he cannot do these things because in this case he cannot pretend. He begins to think sad things about himself, and this makes him cry. He wants attention from adults as well as from the other children, but he does not get it. The end of the story is just like the beginning, the boy is still lonely, and there is no sign which shows that people now start to pay attention to him.

B. THE THEME.

Keith Waterhouse is of the opinion that adult life is completely different from that of children. Parents are there to control the children's behaviour. Lack of control on the parent's part might cause a dangerous result.

If parents set up laws, children will trespass on the laws. For adults, laws and conventions are important in social life, especially among the educated people. In getting along with neighbours an adult will keep on a distance and not get on with them too intimately. A child will get along with anyone as closely as possible so long as he likes. Parents might tell their children not to get associated with some 'naughty' children. But children will not pay heed to such advice. Parents have their dealings based on 'reason' whereas children have theirs based on 'feeling and instinct'.

Unlike parents, abnormal people have a different attitude. They belong to the children's world rather than to the adults' world.

They are adults in form but they are children in their deeds. In this book Uncle Mad represents people who belong to this category. The readers can observe that Uncle Mad gets along with children more than with adults. It is not mentioned at all that he ever gets along with adults. He is very funny, he makes strange noises and movements which make the children happy. He always tries to attract the children's attention because in them he finds a better response to his jokes. Therefore children like Uncle Mad more than adults do. He is even suspected by some parents of bad morals as seen in the following :

" From across the road a woman shouted : ' If you're looking for Mr. Sissons, he's been out all afternoon!'
Mr. Longbottom shouted : ' I don't know what his bloody name is. He's got my young'un with him.'
'Oh, he's always taking other people's kids for rides,' the woman said. 'I tell mine to keep away.'
Suddenly Mr. Longbottom seemed to go blinking crackers. He picked up the cartwheel from where it lay and threw it, so that it spun like a piece of slate on a lake and crashed up against the window."

(There is a Happy Land p.149)

After Marion Longbottom is lost all adults suspect that Mr. Sisson has taken her away.

A normal setting is seen in There is a Happy Land , But not in Lord of the Flies. Keith Waterhouse presents adults in order to show that there is a contrast between the world of adults and the world of children. Many different actions are shown to stress the two different worlds. Parents usually think that the happiest time in their lives has been youth, when they were children. But Keith Waterhouse indicates in his book that this is not always the case. Some children have bitter experiences in their childhood. This is seen in the narrator of this book himself who is dejected throughout his childhood. He is not happy, partly because he has parents who show their love to him. All his friends seem to leave him. The dejection can also be seen in Marion Longbottom because she becomes the victim of the childish games performed by Big Rayner. The same unhappiness can also be seen in the boy from the Catholic School who sings 'There is a Happy Land' in a sorrowful tone.

The parents in There is a Happy Land are unconcerned with what is going on in the children. Because of their indifference the children are forced to do what they like. What the children have done can be viewed as a result of the lack of attention on the parents' part. Because there is no control the bigger children are playing rude games which are dangerous. Parents do not give examples which are expected by children. If a child starts to violate the

rules he will be punished, but the parents never try to prevent him from violating such rules by giving him something to do.

Parents expect their children to rely on themselves, but children can find a lot of fun in imitating their friends and other people who win their admiration. It is their nature to imitate other people. They like to have many friends. Those who do not have friends will seek friends, and if they cannot find them they will try to get sympathy from adults. In this book the narrator is not able to get friends, therefore he is isolated. And he gets sympathy from Uncle Mad; in him he finds response, in him he gets freedom.

- Everyone needs sympathy. Because of the needed sympathy:
- Ted is persuading his friends to make fun of the narrator.
 - The narrator is ready to fight against his friend Garbo.
 - The narrator tries to find Marion Longbottom who is lost, so that all people and his friends will pay attention to him and thus he feels happy.
 - In the graveyard he tries to look sad so that people might ask him why he is so sad.

Unfortunately no one pays attention to him; he tries to cry :

" I look out my handkerchief and tried to cry, but I couldn't. I started thinking of sad things to make me cry."

(There is a Happy Land p.159)

It is undeniable that childhood does not always mean the happiest time. Sometimes childhood means misery too.

C. ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

Keith Waterhouse sees that a child is very much different from an adult. Based on this idea he writes his book. From the psychological point of view Keith Waterhouse's idea is correct. Psychologists usually do not agree with the idea that a child is an adult in a small form. Rev. Paul Hanley Furfey gives his view on the child's world as follows :

" It is a fallacy to look upon the child as merely a small adult, and this fallacy is very common. Grown people are constantly judging children by their own standards. They fail to realize that identical acts do not mean the same thing to him and to them. The fond mother cannot see any fascination in mud pies and she cannot understand why her three-year-old daughter does. To the father, the game of baseball is a fine sport but it is not a matter of life and death. He cannot quite catch the view point of his son to whom it is almost that. Unconsciously parents are judging their children by their own standards. They are looking upon their sons and daughters as merely small adults.

..... Nothing could be further from the truth. Even physically the child differs from the adult almost in every cell.

The psychological differences between the child and the adult are even more striking. Here again is not merely a case of differences of degree but of differences of kind."

(You and your Children pp. 22-23)

The grown-ups in There is a Happy Land do not pay attention to their children because they are too busy to do so. They usually pay no attention to them until the latter get into trouble. Parents must know not only what the children are doing. They must be familiar not only with their children's external habits but with their underlying motives as well.

In the average boy there is a great change when he is eight or nine years old. If usually he stays at home, he now begins to seek fresh fields at a distance. This is called the 'gang age'. At this gang age he likes to group together with the boys of his age or a bit older. He has new friends, new games, and new ideals.

There are three characteristic features at this age :

1. The membership of this gang age is stable. They meet each other every day and each is uncomfortable away from the group.
2. In their activities they like to play informal games such as tag and hide and seek.
3. There is a common antagonism between the sexes. It is at this age that sometimes they perform the so-called 'juvenile crimes' when they are in groups. It is a supreme insult to call a boy at this age a 'girl'. Usually they need club life and team games.

A gang-age boy needs large freedom but it is different from that of the adult and adolescent. It is different from the infantile restrictions imposed on the younger child. Although the narrator has reached the gang-age, infantile restrictions are still imposed upon him. He can not have club and team games.

There is no complete isolation in There is a Happy Land. The children live with the control of adults everywhere. In spite of the adults' presence a childish game not less severe than in Lord of the Flies can be seen. Such a murder is done by the boy who has just reached the gang-age. And the isolation from the other children of the same age is seen in the narrator himself. Lack of attention from the parents is miserably felt by the boy. This is only to stress that a child is not a small adult. A child has his own world, and so has an adult.

Physically the boy is not isolated because he can get along with his own aunt and friends. But the child is mentally isolated because he cannot fulfil his desire of friendship. He is isolated by his friends who are of the same age. No father or mother pays attention to him for the benefit of his mental growth, so that he feels more and more dejected.

All the boys are also isolated from their parents. The parents are doing their own job without paying special attention to their children. The parents in this society seem to work all day so that there is not time left for their children. On the contrary, the children, whose nature is to occupy themselves, begin to seek activities. They play in groups because this delights them. Because their parents do not have time to control them, and because it is their nature to oppose all kinds of restrictions imposed from adults, they ignore the laws and begin to go to the field far from their homes. As a consequence Marion Longbottom becomes the victim of the unexpected 'game' of the biggest boy. She gets lost and after some search she is found in the quarry where the boys usually play. Apparently she has been ^{killed} by Big Rayner. Big Rayner is the biggest boy of the group, and he is the only one who is capable of performing such a deed. She has been killed after a sexual assault. This would not have happened if only their parents had not given them enough attention; such a happening does occur. This is to point out that the parents should not be ignorant of what is going on ⁱⁿ the children's world. The parents are responsible for what their children are doing. Furthermore their intervention is always welcomed by good children.

As a control is not enough for parents to set up rules. They must also give examples. For children, if they are given rules without being explained, they will not pay heed to the rules. On the contrary, they will obey the rules and imitate the examples, because the nature of children is not imitate adults, especially whom they admire. They always search for grown-ups to be admired and imitated. The boys admire Uncle Mad, therefore they imitate him quite a lot.

Isolation from the group means a lot for a child as old as the narrator. His isolation is felt in the games, in the Church Moor Feast, in the graveyard, and even at school where he is always challenged by his former friends. He demands an understanding from the parents and from the companions, but none of them fulfils his desires. He is not accepted by his friends, and he is even called 'yellow' which makes him the unhappiest of all.

Nevertheless he suffers this hurtily and patiently.

Children who lack parental care will run to Uncle Mad.

Nevertheless he suffers this humbly and patiently.

Children who lack parental care will run to Uncle Mad, for, in him, they can find comfort. He behaves like a child, which pleases the children. Because he pays attention to the children, they like Uncle Mad more than they like their parents. From the beginning the two boys - the narrator and Ted - have liked Uncle Mad. Garno likes him more than the two. Uncle Mad has won their admiration.

It is the task of the parents not to impose too strict rules upon their children, but let them find their own freedom and use that freedom wisely as expected by adults. Big Rayner is given freedom, but he does not use his freedom as expected by the adults. Physically he is big like an adult, but he is not yet mentally mature. So mental maturity does not depend on physical maturity, and mental maturity is more important than physical maturity.

The saying 'live and let live' cannot be applied to children. The adults' and the children's world are completely different, and what can be applied to adults cannot be applied to children. Children prefer to have their own world. They are curious in order to know what is going on, but adults do not want to interfere in other people's business. Parents agree that they shall not enter other people's garden without the owner's consent. But children will innocently trespass on such a rule whenever there is a chance to do so. Outsiders, unless they belong to the family, will not be allowed to enter another person's house further than the living room. Extraordinarily Uncle Mad allows the children to do such a thing, which according to the adult's standard will not be allowed. He even does not mind if the children play in his bedroom, and this is too much for ordinary people. It is evident that Uncle Mad forms an exception.

A lot of examples can be given to show the different worlds. One of them is trespassing upon the rules set up by the elders, usually the parents.

"What have I told you about going in Clorkson's woods?"

'W-e-e-ell !' I went.

'I'll give you well ! What were you doing there ?'

'We-e were riding bikes !' I just had to make it up as I went along.

'Whose bikes ?'

'I didn't know. 'Ted's'.

'Well you don't go on Ted's bike or anybody else's bike. And you keep out of them woods. Do you hear ?' "

(There is a Happy Land p.50)

The strictness of the rules by the parents which shows the life in this particular estate can also be seen from the following advice given by auntie Betty:

Advice given by auntie Betty :

" ' Well, you keep out of them woods ! Do you hear? You go into the park in future, else you don't go out at all ! ' Her voice was getting right shrill.

' What's up ? ' I said.

' I'll give you what's up! And you keep away from that feller ! And if he gives you anything you tell him you don't want it ! ' "

(There is a Happy Land p. 51)

From the above text it can be observed that parents are imposing rules to children without giving any reasons. Sometimes parents prohibit the children from doing what they like most. So here again, the presence of parents means restraint to the children.

Keith Waterhouse distinguishes the two worlds clearly; children tend to play, whereas adults tend to be serious in every respect. For adults it is a great blunder to disturb other people's quietness, for children it is nothing at all. They are spontaneous because they cannot appreciate a social situation. They are egoistic. Restraint from adults sometimes does not make them aware of their mistakes.

" 'If you can't keep these lads quiet I'll have to ask you to leave', she said. ' I'm sorry, but there's other people besides you. ' "

(There is a Happy Land p. 82)

From this extract the rights possessed by adults can be seen. In return they know what their duties are. Children certainly do not have this quality.

It is very easy for adults to hide their feelings ; but children are hardly able to do such a thing. Their nature requires them to be down-right. They do not restrain their feelings. Children cannot pretend. The narrator is in the churchyard, and he tries to pretend to look sad. But can he pretend ?

" At the lych-gate I sat down on the stone seat and pretended to be sobbing. I was thinking to myself of women tiptoeing past and saying : 'No, leave him alone, he's all right,' no women came past. I tried to cry and I couldn't."

(There is a Happy Land p.158)

Each family tries to manage by itself. This is a typical modern society, which is very individualistic. An old one is more collective, the members like to cooperate with each other. Every family tries not to meddle with other people's business. Therefore when Marion is lost people do not immediately react. They think more of their own sons and daughters. They are more concerned with making money. The following will illustrate:

" Mr.Theaker, still in his shirt-sleeves, set off with Mr. Longhottom. Mr.Fawcett shouted: ' I'm looking after my own. I bet she's been down there as well. ' He turned round

and started braying their Kathleen over the head."

(There is a Happy Land p.148)

As the story goes on there is always a reference to the fact that there are many differences between the world of adults and that of children.

CHAPTER THREE
CHARACTERIZATION COMPARED

A. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHARACTERS COMPARED.

In both books children are used as the main characters. By using children as their main characters the two authors are able to express what they have in mind. There are similarities as well as differences in the two books.

In Lord of the Flies Golding presents us with a planeload of small boys, English prep-school boys. The age range of the boys is roughly from six to twelve. The boys are divided into two groups: the littluns and the biguns. The littluns can do nothing but crying. The big ones ^{are} in the transition from childhood to adolescence.

"He was old enough, twelve years and a few months, to have ^{lost} the prominent tummy of childhood; and not yet old enough for adolescence to have made him awkward. You could see that now he might make a boxer as far as width and heaviness went, but there was a mildness about his mouth and eyes that proclaimed no devil."

(Lord of the Flies p.10)

In There is a Happy Land, Garbo, the smallest boy at school is also about six years old.

"Down Wharfdale Crescent I caught up with Raymond Garnett and walked with him towards the cup hut. He was a sixer, was Garbo. Ted and little Rayner had pulled his neckerchief out of his woggle and he was just fastening it up again."

(There is a Happy Land p.56)

In Lord of the Flies, the littluns are too young to be left alone. They still tend to do things rashly, without thinking. They still need their parents. Even the biguns are not able to manage everything themselves once they are left alone. They do not know where to ^{wash} their faces, where the toilet is, and they do not know what they have to do. So the absence of adults causes some suffering to them, although in the beginning they are very glad to be left alone undisturbed. The isolation from the world makes the situation worse. The absence of adults can be seen from the following passage :

"There aren't any grown-ups. We shall have to look after ourselves."

(Lord of the Flies p. 32)

In There is a Happy Land there is a presence of adults. But the adults do not care what is going on in the children's world. They are there as if not present. This 'absence' on the parents' part can be seen from the following :

" My Auntie Bettie didn't take anymore notice of me, just went on talking to this woman."

(There is a Happy Land p.15)

Because in Lord of the Flies there are no adults, the biguns have to act like adults although they are too young for that. They have to take care of the younger boys, Therefore they begin to set up rules on the island :

" 'There's another thing. We chose those rocks right along beyond the bathing-pool as a lavatory. That was sensible too. The tides clean the place up. You littluns know about that.'

' I said if you are taken short you keep away from the fruit. That's dirty.'

(Lord of the Flies p.76)

Piggy expects that the children will be sensible. But they are not, they tend to create mob actions :

" 'Like a crowd of kids '

He signed, bent and laced up his shoes. The noise of the errant assembly faded up the mountain. Then, with the martyred expression of a parent who has to keep up with the senseless ebullience of the children, he picked-up the conch, turned towards the forest, and began to pick his way over the tumbled scar."

(Lord of the Flies p. 38)

In There is a Happy Land the rules are given without any explanation beforehand. In Lord of the Flies the rules are made by the boys themselves, and they can understand why they need the rules. Yet the result is that they break their own rules. If the rules which are understand are trespassed upon, it is not surprising to see that the rules which are not understand are treated similarly. Children cannot be treated as adults. So it is wrong to suppose that children are grown-ups in a smaller form. The fact is that children remain children. Parents are expected to take a lead, to motivate ^{and} encourage the children with good deeds ; they must discourage their children if they do things which are dangerous for their mental growth.

It is obvious that in Lord of the Flies all children are male. There is no girl found in this book. Two leaders are found in this book. Ralph - the sensible leader, and Jack - the one who gives free rein to his instincts. They are fighting against each other, and finally Ralph does not get anymore followers, so that he is left alone. In the end the animal instinct gets the upper-hand ; they only have pleasure in performing ritual dances, killing a friend with no reason at all, hunting wild pigs when they have to take care of the fire, and setting the whole island on fire.

In Keith Waterhouse's There is a Happy Land, there is a more natural situation because boys, girls and parents are found. This is done on purpose, because the writer wants to contrast them by presenting both the children's and the adults' world, so that the contrast can be easily seen :

adults	:	children
base things on experience	:	seek new experience
can pretend	:	never pretend
respect laws	:	ignore laws
live a business life	:	live a free and flexible life
have limited relationships	:	have unlimited relationships
respect the importance of	:	do not respect the importance of
social ethics	:	social ethics

The main character in There is a Happy Land is the narrator himself. His age, who he is, what his name is, all these cannot be identified exactly. What is evident is that he does not have parents anymore.

William Golding presents his adult only at the end of his story, after everything has gone wrong. After all it is only a childish game, and the adult world really exists. The most striking thing is the contrast between the periods of absence and presence of adults and modern conveniences. As for the beginning they do not have any trouble in looking after themselves. But soon it is clear that without restraint they can perform dangerous games. Because of the absence of adults their behaviour is uncontrolled. When the whole island is set on fire and Jack and his friends are persecuting Ralph, the adult world comes to life again, so that the preceding action is only like a dream.

Although they are educated in the British way, British is considered superior in civilisation. British education fails them in these circumstances. In other words, their education has not yet penetrated into their being. The potential animal life and instinct can get the upperhand if there is an opportunity. The opportunity is shown in the isolation.

Adults in There is a Happy Land work as the power of restraint, the power which controls the children's behaviour. Besides having the function as the power of restraint, there is the function of contrast with the children's world. It is always the purpose of adults to control children. Such control can be seen from the parents who try to restrain their children from getting along with certain individuals. Children will readily get along with anybody

they feel interested in. So they base their dealings more on feelings than on sense.

People who are a bit silly cannot be categorized as adults in spite of their grown-up bodies. They are old, but they act like children. So they are in between. Uncle Mad represents people belonging to this category. He is old, but he is very childish so that parents do not like him. But children like him very much because they can find some new experiences in him. He is even suspected by some parents of bad morals as is seen in the following text :

" From across the road a woman shouted : ' If you're looking for Mr.Sissons, he's been out all afternoon.' Mr.Longbottom shouted : ' I don't know what his bloody name is. He's got my young'un with him.'

'Oh, he's always taking other people's kids for rides,' the woman said. ' I tell mine to keep away.'

Suddenly Mr.Longbottom seemed to go blinking crackers. He picked up the cartwheel from where it lay and threw it , so that it spun like a piece of slate on a lake and crashed up against the window. It didn't go threw the window. One pane went through altogether ; two or three others cracked. The wheel fell in the bed of irises below the window.Nobody tried to stop Mr.Longbottom."

(There is a Happy Land p.149)

From the above passage it is obvious that parents do not want Uncle Mad to play with their children because he is considered dangerous.

B. COMPARISON OF THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERS

It has been mentioned that William Golding presents his story in a metaphor. The characters of Lord of the Flies are symbolic. Several characters in this book are treated extensively whereas some of the less important characters are described only roughly. From the differences of character develops a conflict.

Four main characters are shown in the book, each symbolizes a certain characteristic. Description of characters will be given briefly, in an attempt to describe them based only on the reading of the book.

Ralph

: The main figure, a figure representing potential British leadership. According to him , 'law and order' is above everything. His characteristics;

Resolute / firm

: He is resolute in facing all kinds of difficulties ; to get meat and water, to keep the fire, to build up shelters.

Sensible

: Before doing things he always considers them minutely. He does not let his feelings influence him although he is still a child.

- Hard-working** : Physically as well as mentally he is strong. He is planning to keep the fire going although all his friends prefer going swimming or hunting.
- Patient** : His treatment towards the littluns shows his patience. He also bears the bitterness patiently.
- Sympathetic** : Before he is isolated all of the boys like Ralph.
- Understanding** : He understands why Piggy does not want to be called 'Piggy'.
- Hopeful** : It is uncertain when the rescue will be coming, but he is hopeful.
- Calm** : See the extract below :

" But there was a stillness about Ralph as he sat that marked him out ; there was his size, and attractive appearance ; and most obscurely, yet most powerfully, there was the conch."

(Lord of the Flies p. 22)

Ralph can be compared with the narrator in There is a Happy Land . There are some similarities between Ralph and the narrator. Both of them are the main characters, both are isolated from their friends. In the beginning both get along well with the other children. Only after a crisis they are isolated from the rest of the boys. Yet there are dissimilarities too. Ralph is the symbol of sensible leadership, and the narrator is the symbol of the children's world.

- The narrator** : The main figure, a figure representing the children's world, a boy who is not happy at all. His characteristics :
- Inferior** : He is mocked by the other children, and he feels inferior. Therefore he wants to compensate.
- Unsympathetic** : Nearly all boys do not like him , except Ted and Marion. But later they, too, dislike him.
- Clever** : He is able to draw conclusion correctly and rapidly. At school he is clever , he knows much about Australia.
- Daring** : He is not afraid of Big Rayner, although he is sure to be defeated. He also challenges Garno to have a fight with him.
- Naughty** : When he is with Ted, he is shouting something to Mrs. Longbottom.
- Unreliable** : Many times he tells lies to his own aunty, Betty.
- Optimistic** : He takes things easy. Whatever experience he gets, he never complains.

Ralph's main opponent is obviously Jack. Jack wants to be a leader, but he does not want to keep the fire going. So Ralph has to retain his position because he knows that if Jack really becomes the leader of the island there will be no 'law and order', no smoke, no shelters, and there will be no rescue. Ralph wants to retain leadership because of his sense of responsibility, and Jack wants to be a leader because he is ambitious. Jack is ready to obey only to adults, and it is obvious that there is no adult anywhere about. The first thing Jack asks is whether there is any adult or not. When he only sees Ralph, he is not satisfied at all:

"The boy came close and peered down at Ralph, screwing up his face as he did so. What he saw of the fair-haired boy with the creamy shell on his knees did not seem to satisfy him. He turned quickly, his black cloak circling.

Out of this face stared two light blue eyes, frustrated now, and turning, or ready to turn, to anger."

(Lord of the Flies pp. 19 - 20)

From the above extract can be seen how disappointed Jack is, when he expects leaders, but what he finds are only children like him.

Jack

: He stands for instinctive rather than reasoned behaviour. His characteristics:

Ambitious

: From the beginning he wants to become a leader, as is seen from the following :

" 'I ought to be chief,' said Jack with simple arrogance, 'because I'm chapter chorister and head boy. I can sing G sharp.' "

(Lord of the Flies p.21)

Rough / rootless

: All his treatments towards Piggy and the littluns show that he is rough. He leads the persecution.

Physically strong, skillful

: He is the leader of the hunters, he becomes expert in hunting.

Hot-headed

: He gets angry very easily. See the quotation of Lord of the Flies pp. 19-20. above.

Insensible

: He does what he likes, he follows his instinct. He does not do what he has to do.

Courageous

: He is not afraid of the beast, he will fight against it.

Selfish

: He does not care for the littluns

because they only trouble him,
Wicked : He does anything to satisfy himself.

Symbolically Jack stands for animal behaviour. He is able to convince the other boys that he will hunt the beast. This way of solving the problem seems to satisfy the other boys.

There are a lot of similarities between Jack and Big Rayner or Big Rayner plus Ted. The two boys in There is a Happy Land are selfish. Big Rayner is forever making fun of the younger boys and girls. He seems to be of the opinion that those who are younger have to obey him, although he never obeys the adults. And those who are not obedient to him will be treated severely. Big Rayner is a big boy, and he is much older than the rest of the boys. Physically he is an adult, but he is only a boy. His behaviour does not resemble the behaviour of an adult. All his dealings show that he is a child in an adult form. He is very naughty, so is Ted. Ted is also selfish as can be seen from the following :

" Just as we were going in their gate he said: ' If my mother wants to know how I got all this tar on, it was your stick that did it, not mine. ' Just like him, blames it all to me.. Well, it was always me that had to call for him, never him that called for me. And he could hit you, but you couldn't hit him. And if he ever got into cop it, it was always your fault. "

(There is a Happy Land pp. 9-10)

It might be said that the two boys are the leaders of the gang. They are the most influential. Consequently all of them dislike the narrator, and he becomes isolated. The two boys are satisfied because they succeed in isolating the narrator. Actually the rest of the boys do not realize that they also take part in isolating the narrator because they just do what they feel like to do.

Big Rayner and Ted

: They also represent children in general. Their characteristics :

Nasty

: Because Big Rayner is bigger than the rest, he can do what he likes without any restraint from the other children. Ted is even cheeky because he says some thing nasty to Mrs. Longbottom .

Influential

: They are so influential that they are able to persuade Marion to join them.

Cruel

: Because they are superior in physical strength, they are very cruel. Because they are together they form a gang and lack of control from adults makes them cruel.



Egoistic

: They want to get admiration from the younger children for themselves.

It seems impossible that the narrator should be isolated, because there are many people. But it happens, because he is not isolated physically, but mentally. And mental isolation is no less unbearable than physical isolation. Because he is mentally isolated, he feels more isolated just when there are people around him. Even when people do not mean to mock him he feels that the mockery is meant for him. The situation when the little girls near the school are playing with themselves without any idea to mock the narrator is felt as a mockery because of the word 'bite' :

" The second one replied : 'Why did you let it go ?'

'Because it bit my finger so.'

Then both of them chanted together, laughing and giggling and sometimes stumbling over the words: 'Which finger did it bite ? This little finger on the right ?' "

(There is a Happy Land p.121)

Marion Longbottom is the saint in There is a Happy Land, because she is murdered by Big Rayner. Marion is not guilty in any way, but she knows Big Rayner's secret. Big Rayner does not want it to be disclosed, so he kills her after some sexual assault. This is one instance which shows that even young children can perform a dangerous game beyond what adults expect of them. This deed is the result of the parents' ignorance of what is going on in the children's world.

Her parents do not pay attention to where she is going to play. They just let her free. They make rules for her, but they never check whether the rules are observed or not. They only work and work to get money, without paying special attention to the education of the children. As a result the children find their own activities without knowing whether these activities are justified or not. The innocent Marion becomes the victim of the parents' indifference and the view that a child is a small adult. Children will not readily obey the rules, not like adults.

Marion is still a small girl, therefore it is not surprising if she is inconsistent. After she has just moved into the estate she becomes the narrator's friend. She is even willing to accept some magazines made by the narrator. But after she has been influenced by Ted and Big Rayner, she changes her attitude and starts disliking him. She is innocent because it is just a group instinct. After she has found out what Big Rayner has done, she is murdered because he is sure she will tell the other boys and girls.

- Marion** : Represents the saint in There is a Happy Land
She is the victim of parents' carelessness.
Her characteristics :
- Honest** : She never tells lies.
- Helpful** : She is ready to help the other children if it is necessary.
- Unselfish** : She is ready to accompany the narrator to play.
- Sympathetic** : The other children like her, but because of the narrator, she is sometimes disliked.
- Good at heart** : She is good at heart. Because of the group's influence she dislikes the narrator.

Marion's fate is similar to Simon's.

Simon in Lord of the Flies also becomes the victim of the tribal ritualistic dance performed by the boys. He has some good characteristics because he is meant as a saint :

- Simon** : Represents a saint. He becomes the victim of the tribe when they are performing a ritualistic dance. His characteristics :
- Honest** : He always tells the truth, never pretends.
- Courageous** : He is not afraid of the beast. He even looks for the beast in the forest.
- Nervous** : Sometimes it is very difficult for him to express his ideas because he is nervous.
- Resolute** : In facing the difficulties he is resolute. He keeps on working although the others have stopped.
- Helpful** : He works harder than his friends.
Younger boys always like him because he always helps them to pick fruit.
- Sensible** : He does not believe in the beast because it does not make sense.

Uncle Mad in There is a Happy Land represents an abnormal person. In contrasting the two worlds, Keith Waterhouse sees that there is still a third group, namely people who are not normal, who are a bit simple. They belong more to the children's world than to the adults;

- Uncle Mad** : Represents a world between the adults' world and the children's world. This group is only a minority. His characteristics :
- Humorous** : He likes to crack jokes, therefore the

children like to imitate him. He can make various funny noises.

Simple-minded : See the extract below :

" ' What do they call him Uncle Mad for ? ' asked Ted.
' Cos he's crackers, ' said Mono. ' What do you think for? '"

(There is a Happy Land p. 26)

Sinister / frightening : His face shows ill will to parents. So they do not let their children play with him.

Abnormal : The name indicates that he is mad.
He is an adult who is unlike an adult.

Uncle Mad is similar to Piggy in Lord of the Flies. If Uncle Mad is a child in adult form, Piggy is an adult in a child form.

Piggy : Represents a man of science. His characteristics :

Sensible : He can think reasonably, therefore Ralph always asks for his advice.

Scholarly : According to him, life is 'scientific'. He knows many things which are not yet known by their friends.

Unsympathetic : None of the boys except Ralph like him.

Intelligent : He can find new ways of solving problems.

Daring : " daring indignant Piggy took the couch".

(Lord of the Flies p.42)

Wise : "..... and the fall through the air of true wise friend called Piggy."

(Lord of the Flies p. 192)

Piggy is an outsider for the biguns because of his disinclination towards manual labour. He is physically weak but mentally strong. He does not help much in working.

The rest of the boys are also comparable because of the fact that both groups are very easily influenced by the older boys. Thus as a summary of the characters they can be compared as follows.

<u>There is a Happy Land.</u>	<u>Similarity</u>	<u>Lord of the Flies</u>
The narrator	- Main Character	Ralph
	- Isolated by the others/ persecuted by the others.	
Ted and Big Rayner	- Both are selfish	Jack
	- Influence the others.	
	- Murder Marion/Simon.	

Marion Longbottom	- Symbol of innocence	- Simon
	- Both are murdered	
	- Have good characters	
Uncle Mad	‡ The link of the two worlds	Piggy
	- Expelled from the group	
	- Abnormal	
The rest	- Inconsistent	The rest
	- Dependent	
	- They only want to join the bigger boys and girls.	

The two books deal with children's behaviour in a world of their own. In spite of the similarity in their isolation, there is a difference in their approach. The children are shown differently. One deals with lack of communication whereas the other deal with a struggle for authority. In the beginning Ralph is able to cope with the situation and is able to manage every thing with the help of Piggy and Simon. But later he is not able to cope with the fear of the beast. He is defeated by Jack, and persecuted by the boys. Though he becomes the victim of persecution and loses all his followers, he goes on with one consistent principle to establish 'law and order'. His consistency is seen in the fact that he does not yield to Jack meekly, but he struggles until the last drop of blood. Indeed, sometimes there is a conflict within himself 'will it not be better if he gives himself up to the boys?' But it is evident that if he gives up, his friends - the former English school boys - will not easily pardon him because they are not 'school boys' anymore and they have become savages. If Ralph suffers much because of the other boys, the narrator from the other book also suffers much because of the same reason. As a result he gets acquainted with the boys from the Catholic School and with Uncle Mad. But Uncle Mad becomes very rough towards him, so he becomes frightened. Uncle Mad's rough treatment makes him afraid of going to Uncle Mad again. Now he is more isolated. He tries to get the other boys' attention by having a fight with Garro. The outcome of the fight seems beyond his expectation. Now he tries to get sympathy from adults by going to the graveyard. He expects that while he is praying an old woman will be tapping on his shoulder uttering some nice words.

But this is only his fantasy which will never come true.

In the end both Ralph and the narrator are crying for the end of innocence. Ralph is crying for his best friends Simon and Piggy, whereas the narrator is crying for his friend Marion in the graveyard. But his idea to cry for Marion is not successful. Instead he cries for his self, his own bitter situation.

" And in the middle of them, with filthy body, matted hair, and unwipe nose, Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of true, wise friend called Piggy."

(Lord of the Flies p.192)

In the same way the narrator is also crying at the end of the book. He does not cry for anybody else but himself:

" After a bit the slow tears cease, but they were not for Marion or for anyone else so far as I knew."

(There is a Happy Land p.159)

Ralph and the narrator are isolated : this isolation can be seen from the following :

" He¹⁾ knelt among the shadows and felt his isolation bitterly. They were savages it was true; but they were human, and the embushing fears of the deep night were coming on."

(Lord of the Flies p.176)

" Outside Garco said : ' I am going home to read my Radio Fun'."

Marion said : ' So am I ,"

I suddenly felt almost sick with loneliness. The air around us was still heavy and the night gave out nothing but these far-off motor + bike noises."

(There is a Happy Land p.58)

Big Rayner is always playing with the girls. He makes fun of the younger boys just for the sake of fun, such as braying at them. Because of this he can get the other boys and girls to isolate the narrator. They do not realize that the narrator is being isolated. Jack in Lord of the Flies is also able to isolate the symbol of leadership Ralph just because he promises them food. Food is the most vital in such a place, therefore they are very easily influenced. They are easily betrayed by their stomach. Ralph does not succeed in convincing them of the importance of the fire. To them, Jack is more realistic than Ralph because he is able to solve the problem of beast although it is not the way of solving the problem as expected by adults. Jack promises them to hunt the beast and to reconcile the beast with a pig's head. Jack is able to isolate Ralph. Ted and Big Rayner are able to isolate narrator.

1)He = Ralph.

There is an abnormal development of sex in Big Rayner because of the extensive freedom rendered by parents. It is clear that the parents do not want their children to be free, only they are too busy to control them. Big Rayner always plays with the girls in the den somewhere in the rhubarb field where the parents never go to watch their children. They always prevent their children from going to the rhubarb field, but the children - the bigger children - always find opportunities to play there.

In the rhubarb field Big Rayner, Ted, Barbara Monaghan and Kathleen Fawcett are playing when the narrator and Marion are coming. The presence of these two children in the rhubarb field disturbs their 'play'. From what they are saying the narrator is able to detect that before Marion came to that estate, Big Rayner had 'known' her. Big Rayner is afraid that his secret will be disclosed by Marion. The secret which Big Rayner does not want to be disclosed is certainly concerned with sex. The same secret of the beast may not be revealed by Simon. Jack also wishes to keep the secret by killing Simon, the one who knows everything about the secret. Marion is killed because she knows the secret, Simon is also killed because ^{he} knows the secret. The ^e only difference is that in their ritual dance the boys kill Simon accidentally, whereas Big Rayner kills Marion on purpose.

Therefore Big Rayner is dangerous to the other kids. He might influence the others so that all the boys will be as nasty as him. Although he is big, he is still a child. So he has to be punished as a child should :

" ' Big Rayner's been taken to that reform school,' said Mono after a bit.

' Poor old him, ' I said. ' How long do they keep them there ? '

' Till they're grown up ' said Mono."

(There is a Happy Land p.160)

The boys in There is a Happy Land are boys but considered as adults by the parents. But the boys in Lord of the Flies are adults in their dream, yet considered as boys by the officer.

What has been done by the children is only a 'game', but this 'game' becomes dangerous. Big Rayner can also be compared to Roger, one of the figures in Lord of the Flies. Both have big bodies and are very rough in their action.

" High overhead, Roger, with a sense of delirious abandonment, learned all his weight on the lever -----

The rock struck Piggy a glancing blow from head to knee; the couch exploded into a thousand white fragments and ceased to exist."

(Lord of the Flies p. 172)

" Big Rayner jumped to his feet and got hold of their kid by the hair. ' If you don't shut up, our young'un, you're going to get your sodding neck broke ! ' he shouted."

(There is a Happy Land p. 47)

But Big Rayner has more similarity with Jack. Both are rough in their action, and they like to make fun of the younger children. Both are the murderers of the two saints in the two books.

" Big Rayner sniffed and breathed heavily through his mouth. I wanted to do the same, only I daren't. Big Rayner took his piece of paper out of his pocket and pretended to read my name on it again. It was a piece of graph paper that he must have got of the metal work class.

' Let's see what I want hold of you for ' he said. "

(There is a Happy Land p. 96)

" ' You want a real pig,' said Robert, still caressing his rump, ' because you've got to kill him.'

' Use a littlun,' said Jack, and everybody laughed."

(Lord of the Flies p. 110)

As has been mentioned before, Jack is also comparable to Ted. In the beginning Jack and Ralph are cooperating with each other. Ted and the narrator are also cooperating with each other, and they are in fact best friends. Ted is egoistic, so is Jack. Jack wants to be a chief, but the boys do not elect him :

" This toy of voting was almost as pleasing as the couch. Jack started to protest but the clamour changed from the general wish for a chief to an election by acclaim of Ralph himself."

(Lord of the Flies p. 22)

Ted, the narrator's best friend, is also selfish. The following will illustrate this :

" Another thing about Ted, he always wanted everything for himself."

(There is a Happy Land p. 11)

C. COMPARISON OF THE TWO SAINTS

Marion and Simon are the saints in the two books. They are always ready to help. Simon is ready to devote himself to anything sensible. He is ready to join the exploration of the island when they have just landed on the island. Simon helps much in the building up of the huts, although the others prefer to do what they like. He picks fruit for the littluns :

" Here the 'littluns' who had run after him caught up with him. They talked, cried out unintelligibly, lugged him towards the trees. Then, amid the roar of beast in the afternoon sunlight, Simon found for them the fruit they could not reach, pulled off the choicest from up in the foliage, passed them back down to the endless, outstretched hands, when he had satisfied them, he paused and looked round. The littluns watched him inscrutably over double hand-fuls of

ripe fruit."

(Lord of the Flies p. 54)

Marion, like Simon, is also helpful. Before she is influenced by Ted and Big Rayner, she is always ready to accompany the narrator:

" ' Well, I'm off, I said. Are you coming or not ?'
' Might as well, ' she said. "

(There is a Happy Land p. 20)

Besides honest, Marion is also neat in her dressing :

" Not like Marion. If her clothes crept up by accident when she was skipping or playing pieball she would always say :
' Oo, I'm showing next Monday's washing' and pull them back down again."

(There is a Happy Land p. 30)

The following will illustrate her honesty :

" As a rule she spoke properly, but when Kathleen or Barbara Monaghan were on to her, she spoke like all them sneering."

(There is a Happy Land p. 33)

The other boys are making fun of Marion. The above extract also shows this. Sometimes the boys in Lord of the Flies are making fun of Simon or Piggy :

" Simon became inarticulate in his effort to express mankind's essential illness. Inspiration came to him.

Simon's effort fell about him in ruins ; the laughter beat him cruelly and he shrank away defenceless to his seat."

(Lord of the Flies p. 85)

Simon is superior to the other boys in foretelling what will happen. He is able to foresee that Ralph will be able to go back to England. It is shown in the following :

" ' You'll get back to where you came from .'

' All the same. You'll get back all right. I think so, any way.'

' No, I'm not. I just think you'll get back all right.' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 196)

There is a small difference in the quality of saintness in Simon and in Marion. In Marion can be found some typical children's behaviour, but Simon's behaviour shows that he is different from the ordinary boys. Marion becomes the victim of her playing in the field, whereas Simon becomes the victim of his conviction that there is no beast. This conviction is the truth. The people themselves can become the beast. Simon's view about life is more realistic ; Marion does not have such a quality.

Another similarity of Marion and Simon is that both are between the two age levels. Marion is only a little girl and

sometimes she does not know that the bigger children are making fun of her :

" ' Have you been pinching staples ? ' said Big Rayner, raising his voice as if he was surprised. ' Have yer ? ' ' Yes, ' said Marion. She didn't know they were having her on. "

(There is a Happy Land p.42/43)

If Marion always becomes the target of mockery, Simon, also smaller than the 'biguns', becomes the victim of cruelty:

" Simon was crying out something about a dead man on a hill. ' Kill the beast ! Cut his throat ! Spill his blood ! Ro him in ! ' "

The sticks fell and the mouth of the new circle crunched and screamed. The beast was on its knees in the center, its arms folded over its face ---- All at once the crowd surged after it, poured down their rock, leapt on to the beast, screamed, struck, bit, tore. There were no words and no movements but the tearing of teeth and claws. "

(Lord of the Flies p. 145)

Marion can be interpreted as a saint too, as seen from the following extract :

" I trod as carefully as I could along the grass verges and stood by the grave. It had a little wooden notice on it, like a label. All it said was : ' Gone to little Jesus', but there was no name or anything on it. "

(There is a Happy Land p.157)

Marion has been warned by Barbara Monoghan not to tell anybody what she has seen Big Rayner is doing :

" ' You don't want to go round calling people, Marion Longbottom, cos you might get something you don't want, ' said Barbara Monoghan. "

(There is a Happy Land p. 47)

Simon has also been warned by the beast not to let the others know:

" ' I'm warning you. I'm going to get waxy. D'you see ? You're not wanted. Understand ? We are going to have fun on this island! So don't try it on, my poor misguided boy, or else. ' "

' Or else, ' said the Lord of the Flies, ' we shall do you.... see ? Jack and Roger and Marion and Robert and Bill and Piggy and Ralph. Do you. See ? ' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 137)

D. COMPARISON OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

Uncle Mad is an outsider. He does not belong to the world of adults. None of them like him :

" I ran into Carnegie Road, and far up the road I could see the group of men walking in the direction of Uncle Mad's. There were about eight or nine of them now. One of them was carrying a stick. "

(There is a Happy Land p.148)

Most of the bigger boys do not like Uncle Mad :

" ' Go down to Uncle Mad's and he'll kiss you better ! ' said Ted.

' Won't he, Garno ? ' ' Don't you start ! ' said Raymond Garnett ."

(There is a Happy Land p.128)

Piggy is also an outsider :

" 'He's not Fatty,' cried Ralph, ' his real name's Piggy! ' 'Piggy !' 'Piggy !' 'Oh, Piggy !'

A storm of laughter arose and even the tiniest child joined in. For the moment the boys were a closed circuit of sympathy with Piggy outside : he went very pink, bowed his head, and cleaned his glasses again . "

(Lord of the Flies p. 21)

" There had grown up tacitly among the biguns the opinion that Piggy was an outsider, not only by accent, which did not matter, but by fat, and ass-mar, and specs, and a certain dis-inclination for manual labour. "

(Lord of the Flies p. 62)

Whenever there is an opportunity, all the boys will make fun of Piggy; and if there is an opportunity the boys will make fun of Uncle Mad. So Piggy very often becomes the victim of the boys, like Uncle Mad.

" They bumped Piggy who was burnt, and yelled and danced. Immediately, Ralph and the crowd of boys were united and relieved by a storm of laughter. Piggy once more was the centre of social derision so that everyone feels cheerful and normal."

(Lord of the Flies p. 142)

" Garno was pelting along looking round to see if Big Rayner was catching up with him, and he just missed running into this fellow¹⁾ who was coming towards us down the path past the fourth basin, riding his bicycle and sticking his leg out at the others. The man leaned over and went :

'Grr-quack ! ' at Garno, and everybody cracks out laughing."

(There is a Happy Land p. 23)

E. CONCLUSION.

There are many similarities as well as differences between the two books. A different approach in the two authors is seen in this respect that the one presents adults to show the contrast of the two worlds, and the other does not use adults to emphasize that without adults the children cannot live. They can live, but they live a different life, so different from that of a 'normal' situation that the officer is surprised to see the boys' degeneration in the absence of adults .

1) this fellow = Uncle Mad.

It would be easier if the comparison of the two worlds is compared more minutely so that people can get a better understanding of the difference. The comparison of the two different worlds will be given from quotation taken from the two books :

a. Adults respect rules / laws, children do not bother about rules.

" ' The rules !' shouted Ralph, ' you're breaking the rules !'
' Who cares ? '

(Lord of the Flies p. 87)

" ' Well you don't go in, none of you !' said Mrs. Fawcett,
' Do you hear me ? None of you ! '
We all muttered, 'Yer!' We were all glad because we knew
it was nearly over. "

(There is a Happy Land p. 75)

b. Adults have restraint, children have no restraint, they are spontaneous.

" Then, with the martyred expression of a parent who has to keep up with the senseless ebullience of the children, he picked up the conch, turned towards the forest, and began to pick his way over the tumbled scar. "

(Lord of the Flies p. 38)

" At the lych-gate I sat down on the stone seat and pretended to be sobbing

I tried to cry and I Couldn't. "

(There is a Happy Land p.158)

c. Adults are independent, children are dependant.

" ' There aren't any grown-ups. We shall have to look after ourselves. "

(Lord of the Flies p. 32)

" ' If you can't keep these lads quiet I'll have to ask you to leave,' she said. 'I'm sorry, but there's other people besides you. ' "

(There is a Happy Land p.83)

d. Adults' life is business like, children's is flexible.

" ' Been working for days now. And look !'
Two shelters were in position, but shaky. This one was a ruin. ' And they keep running off. You remember the meeting? How everyone was going to work hard until the shelters were finished ?' "

(Lord of the Flies p.48)

" Her mother used to say Marick hadn't to play with me, only she worked most of the time, she used to clean our classrooms out every night, so she was never in. "

(There is a Happy Land p.28)

e. Adults consider social ethics important, children consider social ethics unimportant.

" ' You could have had fire whenever you wanted. But you didn't - you came sneaking up like a thief and stole Piggy's glasses! ' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 168)

" * Well you don't go on Ted's bike or anybody else's bike.
And you keep out of them woods, Do you hear ?" "

(There is a Happy Land p. 50)

All the points above show the differences of the two worlds. The quotations are meant to clarify those differences. Uncle Mad and Piggy are in between children think that Uncle Mad does not work, but in the end the children realize that even Uncle Mad has to work. He has to work like other adults. He has to conform to the adult pattern, and if he does not want to he is put into prison and forced to. Children live for playing only, and are surprised :

" I had never seen his bare arms before, I had never thought of him working for a living."

(There is a Happy Land p. 163)

Only in the end when there comes the rescue Ralph realizes that Piggy had been useful to them, and he cries for the lost innocence the child that Piggy has been.

CHAPTER FOUR
PLOTS COMPARED

A. THE PLOT OF LORD OF THE FLIES

In Lord of the Flies the story develops as follows :

Because of a plane crash, a party of British school boys are forced to land on an island which is uninhabited. They find a conch which produces a very good sound. That conch becomes the sign to call together the boys scattered all over the island. They unite themselves and form a society of boys under the leadership of Ralph. They are so happy that they are able to ^{setup} some rules among themselves.

" ' We'll have rules !' he cried excitedly. ' Lots of rules ! Then when anyone breaks ' em-' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 32)

The island is full of natural resources, such as wild pigs, fruits, water, wood, and many other things which are important to young boys. Because it is a tropical island, they feel like being in a worldly paradise.

" ' There's pigs,' he said. ' There's food ; and bathing-water in that little stream along there - and everything.' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 34)

In the beginning they have a smashing time among themselves because there is nothing to worry them, moreover they have never been on such a beautiful island before. But a conflict soon develops among the boys themselves. The boys who are not yet capable of sticking to the rules start to do what they like in spite of the fact that in such a condition they have to stick to the rules given to them. They are still in-capable of recognising the importance of fire and shelters. They still have tendencies to obey their instincts only. They do not have discipline among themselves. Moreover the charm of beauty of the island has been utterly destroyed by the fear of the beast. This idea of the beast first arises among the littluns, and soon it develops among the biguns. Only three boys, Ralph, Piggy, and Simon do not have fear for the beast, but the rest are very much afraid. Because of this the three boys become the victims of the other's animal instincts. Because the three boys do not believe in what the others fancy, and are not ready to accept their fear, moreover because the three insist on maintaining the fire which does not please the others at all - it is very hard for them to maintain the fire whereas they want to live freely in their own way - the conflict becomes serious. It is better for the boys to have fun on the island without any rules whatever, which means that those who

are weak will obey those who are strong. Jack becomes the leader of the boys who want to live free from rules. This idea seems to satisfy most of the boys so that they are ready to join Jack. In Jack they find meat and comfort, whereas in Ralph they only find rules and hard work to maintain the fire and shelters, a work which is very tiring. Left to themselves Ralph, Piggy and Simon are persecuted by the rest of the boys, Piggy and Simon are killed. Ralph is hunted like a wild pig.

" Ralph launched himself like a cat ; stabbed, snarling , with the spear, and the savage doubled up. There was a shout from beyond the thicket and then Ralph was running with the swiftness of fear through the undergrowth. He came to a pig - run, followed it for perhaps a hundred yards, and then swerved off. Behind him the ululation swept across the island once more and a single voice shouted three times. "

(Lord of the Flies p.185)

They set the whole island on fire in order to catch Ralph. So they do not only hunt animals, but now they have already started to hunt a human person. While they are hunting him, the adult world comes into existence again. A ship has come to rescue them. The smoke which has led to the rescue does not come from the fire built by the conscious effort, but rather by the unconscious one. The naval officer is able to prevent the boys from doing harm to Ralph. So it is clear that the adult world exists in order to prevent the boys from doing harm.

The savages hunt Ralph like hunting a wild pig, and they are going to treat him like a pig also if they can catch him; when they have caught him, they will cut his head and they are going to stick the head on a pole like a real pig. So Ralph's head will become 'lord of the flies'. One of the twins tells Ralph what the savages will do :

" ' But what are you going to do when you catch me ?' "

From the top of the towering rock comes the incomprehensible reply.

' Roger sharpened a stick at both ends.' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 180)

The development of plot in Lord of the Flies can be clearly seen. In the beginning they were able to live peacefully, but the beast causes a disturbance of peace among them. Jack becomes the leader because he is able to overcome the fear of the beast whereas Ralph cannot manage this kind of situation. The development consists in the fact that school boys who are good, timid, obedient, have now become rough, wild, boisterous and very aggressive. Formerly they were good young English gentlemen, but now they are like savages

who like to hunt and to act like cannibals.

B. THE PLOT OF THERE IS A HAPPY LAND.

Unlike Lord of the Flies, the plot of There is a Happy Land is stationary. All the time there is a reference that there is a striking difference between the world of adults and that of children. In the beginning the narrator has only one friend, called Ted, his own cousin. Because Ted is selfish and thinks that he is always right, the two boys start to fall out. It can be observed already that there is a difference between the attitudes taken by the boys and girls and that taken by their parents. From the first chapter can be observed already that the two boys are naughty. They are shouting to the lady who has just moved to the new estate with a secret language known by the two boys :

" We walked back up the road as far as the furniture van and shouted to the woman in the arm-chair : 'Darjo Yarjou sparjeak Arjy Parjy?' She shouted : 'Wait till I go down to that school ! You'll be laughing on the other side of your faces !' We shouted : ' Couldn't catch a copper ! ' and crossed over the road, seeing how straight we could go walking backwards. "

(There is a Happy Land p.6)

From the beginning the difference of the two worlds is shown. The children do not pay heed to the pattern of conduct to which they have to conform. The narrator is playing with his best friend, but he popped tar bubbles on his clothes that his best friend becomes angry :

" He put one leg out, trying to look as if he was turning round a corner, and then he found he had got all tar all over his trousers ... Just as we were going in their gate he said : ' If my mother wants to know how I got all this tar on, it was your stick that did it, not mine. ' "

(There is a Happy Land p.9)

While they are playing mad monkey Ted gets hurt, and he becomes more indignant :

" I bit his bare leg. I bit a lot deeper than I thought and he shouted : ' Ge - et - o - off, man ; I'm telling you!' I let go and I could see the marks of my teeth on his leg. I pretended to be a mad monkey and went : ' Grrrr-an ! Grrr-an ! "

(There is a Happy Land p.12)

They also misbehave in the pantomime and adults object to such a thing. They kept on laughing, and actually they must be quiet :

" ' Out !' she said. She bundled Ted up and shoved him out into the aisle, me with him. She walked quickly to the red sign where it said : 'Exit!' We followed after her, going : ' What's up ? What have we done? to each other. "

(There is a Happy Land p.83)

The contrast of the two worlds is seen in the conversation between the narrator and his aunt. His aunt gives him advice and warning:

" ' I'll Edmond^end you if I see you talking to him,'
My Auntie Betty said, ' You do as I say. And you don't go to
the public lavatories in the park neither."

(There is a Happy Land pp.51-52)

It is also shown how sinister Uncle Mad is :

" I tried to shove his hand away and I felt those warts, all
rough. He wouldn't move it. I didn't know what he was playing
at but I didn't like it and I got up. He made a sudden grab
for me and this time he didn't make any and noise and I
knew he wasn't playing. I dragged myself away and staggered
backwards over to the fireplace."

(There is a Happy Land p. 143)

Waterhouse contrasts between the expectation of a child and that of
an adult. At the Church Moor Feast the children ^{are} expect that they
should not receive anything. If an unknown person gives anything,
they should not accept it. But the narrator does the contrary, he
behaves like a child should. So he receives proudly when someone
gives him a dinner plate. Garno and the narrator are boys, so they
behave like boys. The narrator receives a dinner plate from a woman,
Garno goes with Uncle Mad, although parents have forbidden it.

" I said : 'Kyeul' in a strangled sort of way and took the
plate --- Just in front of me I could see Uncle Mad and
Raymond Garnett. They were still walking together but they
weren't holding hands anymore.

I set off home with my dinner plate, to tell my Auntie
Betty I'd won it."

(There is a Happy Land p.93)

But the adults and 'teachers' will not readily accept this, as seen
from the advice given to the narrator. This advice is given by the
head master of the school in which the children are studying.

" ' --- Now listen to me. If anyone ever offers you money
you must say, thank you very much but I would rather not.
Have you got that ?'

' Yes sir.' "

(There is a Happy Land p. 109)

To the children the gang-war -fare is very interesting, but to the
adults it is nothing. Children are not allowed to have a fight with
one another. For children fighting is a kind of new experience.
For adults it is a dangerous game, so the children shall never have
a fight. This can be seen from what Auntie Betty says :

" Only once, when we were having our tea and I bit into
some malt loaf and my split lip hurt and winced, she said:
' Yes, well that's what you get.' She never mentioned the
fight again."

(There is a Happy Land p.122)

No development of plot is seen in There is a Happy Land

except the fact that the narrator becomes lonelier because of the fight and the isolation. From the beginning the narrator has been lonely.

C. COMPARISON OF THE PLOT IN THE TWO BOOKS.

In Lord of the Flies there is a question of civilization and how the British boys are expected to live. Golding is showing a man stripped of all sanctions and civilization, man as he is left to follow his passions freely.

In There is a Happy Land there is a question of friendship and a difference of the world of adults and the world of children. A child will feel happy if he has a lot of friends and will feel desperate if he is isolated from his friends who are as old as him. If a child can do what he likes, he will be happy. The narrator feels lonely because those who are as old as him do not accept him. Moreover he cannot do what he likes. Usually there is happiness in childhood, but there is not any in the narrator. Because the title of the book is There is a Happy Land, and the child, the main character of the book is not happy at all, the title of the book is ironic. Childhood does not mean the happiest time for the narrator.

Children are very easily influenced by their friends, parents, and those who win their admiration. Children do not pay attention to the rules, but parents like to set up rules for their sons and daughters. The boys in Lord of the Flies do not pay attention to the rules either. They are very easily influenced. In the beginning they belong to Ralph, but later they belong to Jack. They are foolish, they just do what those who have influence on them say. They are ready to dispose themselves to their leaders. The obedience of the littluns is the blind obedience. Children like to repeat actions with pleasant consequences and to stop actions with unpleasant consequences. Maintaining 'law' and order' is unpleasant, therefore they do not want it.

The boys in Lord of the Flies identify Simon with the beast and they get out of control. Marion in There is a Happy Land is killed on purpose. Both Simon and Marion become the solution of this is by the interference of adults. In There is a Happy Land adults intervene by looking for Marion. In Lord of the Flies adults intervene by the rescue of the boys, although the snake that finally brings the naval officer to the island does not come from any conscious effort but from the barbaric fury of the maddened boys who set the whole island on fire. All the boys in Lord of the Flies are the victims of the boys who let free their passions and instincts.

united again as if nothing had happened except the fact that they are now very dirty, and they do not show that they are British. It is not surprising if they are united again for they are boys, and boys will be boys. The murder of Simon and Piggy looks now like a childish game, although in fact these games have caused death.

CHAPTER FIVE
SETTING COMPARED

A. THE SETTING IN GENERAL.

The setting as described by William Golding is :

- a. An isolated island.
- b. Empty of adults interfering with what the boys are doing.
- c. A world full of magic beings, represented by the beast, the Lord of the Flies.

This beast is half real and half imaginary. It is imaginary because it is invented by the boys who think that a certain monster comes out from the sea every night. It plays a great part in their imagination and it is made up into a kind of god, like among ancient tribes. Somehow it is real too, because it is death in two forms:

- a dead pilot with his parachute on the top of a rock, jutting out like a living being.

" The flies had found the figure too. The life-like movement would scare them off for a moment so that they made a dark cloud round the head. Then as blue material of the parachute collapsed the corpulent figure would bow forward, signing, and the flies settle once more."

(Lord of the Flies p. 139)

- a pig's head stuck on a pole, which is considered as Lord of the Flies.

" Simon stayed where he was, a small brown image, concealed by the leaves. Even if he shut his eyes the sow's head still remained like an after-image. The half-shut eyes were dim with the infinite cynicism of adult life. They assured Simon that everything was a bad business."

(Lord of the Flies p. 131)

William Golding thus sets his story on an isolated, ~~island~~ a coral island. Had the story not taken place on such an island, the conflict might not have happened. The fact that ^{the} island is isolated from the modern world, with nothing but natural resources means that in such a place a " normal" way of life is impossible.

The setting as described by Keith Waterhouse is :

- a. A typical British community in which all the houses and all the needs of its inhabitants are supplied.
- b. A community where all parents are present. They are all there to contrast the world of adults and the world of children.
- c. A community in which all the children have facilities for playing. There is a public place for playing, but there are also places in which the children are prohibited to enter.

d. A community in which people 'live and let live'.

Keith Waterhouse therefore presents the isolation in a different way. His setting is not like Golding's, physically isolated from the modern world and its adults, but it is more mentally isolated in a small self-contained neighbourhood in which each knows the other, in which all the needs of the inhabitants are supplied by themselves. There is no indication of contact with the outer world. Children can get into contact with adults provided they need to do so. But in Lord of the Flies it is impossible for the children to get into contact with adults. So it is a complete isolation. The isolation in There is a Happy Land is not so important as that of Lord of the Flies. In Lord of the Flies the isolation is a determining factor because without it the murder might not have happened. In There is a Happy Land even without isolation of the narrator and the neighbourhood, the murder of Marion could also have happened. What Keith Waterhouse wants to emphasize is the different attitudes as such taken by adults and by children. The setting of place in There is a Happy Land is not a determining factor unlike that of Lord of the Flies.

In There is a Happy Land parents are there as if they were not there at all, just like on a remote island. He also shows what the ethics of adulthood requires parents to do and how the parents try to bring this across to their children, but he also shows that the children do not pay attention to what the adults tell them. Adults are bound to rules, whereas children have no rules at all. In Lord of the Flies, the symbol of adulthood ;law and order; Ralph is nearly killed, and would clearly have been killed, if there had not come a ship to rescue them. Eventhough it is only a childish game, such a game can give a very dangerous result.

Concerning the age of the children, there is also a parallel. The children from the two books are from six to twelve, Big Rayner in There is a Happy Land is much bigger than the rest. He is more than twelve ^{years} old. He is already concerned with sex. Apparently Big Rayner and the girls are playing sex. There are only three girls : Kathleen Fawcett, Barbara Monaghan and Marion Long - bottom. Marion knows much about Big Rayner, because before Marion had moved to that estate, Big Rayner had "known" her already. To prevent her from spreading what she knows, Big Rayner seduces her again, and later on kills her. Another children's 'play' is also shown in the book :

" Big Rayner and Mone were keeping quiet. They were not

joining in the game. They were just sitting there trying to look as though they hadn't been doing anything before we came in. I could tell ... I knew straight away that what ever had been going on it was something shared by Big Rayner, Mono, Kathteen Fawcett and Barbara Monogham."

(There is a Happy Land pp.41-42)

Big Rayner is the naughtiest of them all. All of the rest are afraid of Big Rayner. The narrator does not like him because he does not like the narrator either. Sometimes the narrator is very daring towards him, although without success.

" ' Who said you could bite that kid's leg?' said Big Rayner.
I said : 'We - e were only playing.'
' Who said you could bite it ?'
' I didn't bite it! '
' Who said you could bite it ?'
' Nobody!'
' Cock or hen, then ?' said Big Rayner.
' Hen.'
'Cock or hen ?'
' Hen'
' Cock or hen ?'
' Hen' "

(There is a Happy Land p.99)

B. COMPLETE ISOLATION VS INCOMPLETE ISOLATION.

The isolation created by William Golding is complete , whereas the one created by Keith Waterhouse is incomplete. Each somehow wants to show the contrast between the two worlds. Golding, by having the setting on an isolated island is able to show the contrast. The maintenance of culture is very difficult in such a place where there are no adults and no modern means of living. Savagery gets the upperhand.

" Viciously, with full intention Jack hunted his spear at Ralph. The point tore the skin and flesh over Ralph's ribs, then sheared off and fell in the water."

(Lord of the Flies p. 172)

William Golding also shows the situation when they were still school boys and as they are now. After the conflict, Ralph cannot compromise with them anymore. When they were at school they could have 'pax', but now they cannot.

" ' And another thing. We can't have everybody talking at once. We'll have " Hands up " like at school .' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 32)

" Ralph moaned faintly. Tired though he was, he could not relax and fall into a well of sleep for^{well} of the tribe. Might it not be possible to walk boldly into the fort, say 'I've got 'pax', laugh lightly and sleep among the other? Pretend they were still boys, schoolboys who had said 'Sir, Yes, sir'- and worn caps? Daylight might have answered yes; but darkness and the horrors of death said no. Lying there in the ...

darkness, he knew he was an outcast."

(Lord of the Flies p. 176)

Keith Waterhouse shows the contrast of the world, but he does not make his setting isolated. He makes his setting in a particular society, so that the contrast of the two worlds can be easily seen. The parents, in spite of their presence, do not pay attention to what their children are doing. They prefer working for money to paying attention to their children. And children never think of what their parents are doing. Adults have to work while children enjoy themselves by taking part in all kinds of games. They will feel delighted if they are together with their friends who are of the same age. Children in this community are given a certain place for playing their games, but they do not play in park, instead, they go to the woods and to the rhubarb fields. Children do not want to obey their parents anymore because they have reached the gang age. Parents should give examples, they should not only give a lot of rules to them. Parents in that estate seem not to pay attention to the education of their children.

The isolation of Ralph and the narrator is seen in particular from the fact that in the end the two boys are isolated from the rest of the boys. Ralph, after the death of Simon and Piggy, has to oppose the rest of the boys, therefore he is isolated and friendless.

" Ralph put his head down on his forearms and accepted this new fact like a wound. Sammeric were part of the tribe now. They were guarding the Castle Rock against him. There was no chance of rescuing them and building up an outlaw tribe at the other end of the island. Sammeric were savages like the rest; Piggy was dead, and the conch smashed to powder."

(Lord of the Flies p. 177)

The narrator is also isolated in the end, no one takes pity on him. He does not have any friends anymore.

" The voices of the last lot of kids on the slide and on the lake carried up the hill towards me. In Parkside, a lamp flickered and went on by itself
- There was a lump in my throat, suddenly. It was not the kind of lump I forced on myself by thinking sad thoughts on purpose. It just happened on its own, and I did not want it. "

(There is a Happy Land p.165)

The isolation in Ralph is physical, because Ralph is persecuted by his friends and because he has certain principles on which he cannot compromise. Actually the narrator is ready to cooperate with the others, but they do not want to cooperate with him.

C. PHYSICAL ISOLATION VS MENTAL ISOLATION.

The isolation in Lord of the Flies is a physical isolation, and the isolation in There is a Happy Land is a mental isolation. This distinction is due to the fact that the boys in Lord of the Flies are really isolated from adults and modern means of living. But the narrator in There is a Happy Land is not isolated from those. He feels isolated because he is friendless, although there are many boys and girls of his age. The narrator is in the midst of friends, yet he feels lonely, he feels isolated. He does not have parents anymore and his aunt as his guardian does not pay such attention to him. Because of the isolation, the boys get used to a life which they never thought they would experience in their life. The following might illustrate :

" Nevertheless, the Northern European tradition of work, play, and food right through the day, made it impossible for them to adjust themselves wholly to this new rhythm

They were used now to stomach-aches and a sort of chronic diarrhoea They cried for their mother much less often than might have been expected; they were very brown and filthily dirty. "

(Lord of the Flies pp.56 - 57)

The narrator in There is a Happy Land feels dejected because none of the children of his age wants to be friends with him, not because there are no adults anywhere around. From the appearance they seem friendly, but they are not :

" They seemed friendly enough, but they were giggling over some blinking secret that they had, and that was the only reason they were talking to me. "

(There is a Happy Land pp.122-123)

The isolation of Lord of the Flies is physical because there are no adults and because the island in which they are cast away is a remote island. They must manage everything by themselves. They live in a world empty of adults. The children are young and they have never had this experience before. Therefore in the beginning when they are in difficulties they always wish there were adults, so that they might be helped. They also wish there were modern conveniences, so that they can live comfortably. They wish to be rescued as soon as possible, so they can return to their parents again, and can avail themselves of all the facilities they have in a normal society. They realize that they cannot live without the help from adults. Some of the boys are still too small to be left alone, and actually the care from adults is still indispensable. They are still dependent on adults, especially the littluns:

" : And that's not all. Them kids. The little' uns-who took

any notice of 'em? Who knows how many we got?' "

(Lord of the Flies p. 45)

None of the biguns seems to be responsible enough to take care of the littluns. From this the conclusion can be drawn that children are afraid and need parental love.

If the boys in Lord of the Flies are longing for adults, the boys and girls in There is a Happy Land are also longing for the love of parents. Their parents never care about what they are doing, because of their own hard work. Adults work too much so that they have no time to pay attention to their children. The education of their children cannot be organized well. They trust everything to the school teachers. From the narrator it can be seen that mental isolation is no less depressing than physical isolation. Children are created as social beings too, so if they are isolated from parents and friends, especially those who are of the same age, they will feel that they are outcast, and they will feel dejected. The narrator is isolated from both parents and friends. Whenever he is together with his friends, he always tries to keep them longer so that he has them with him. But because he is unsympathetic to them, most of them do not pay attention to him. His teachers do not pay attention to him either, although he is an orphan who needs sympathy :

" ' Did you tell your mother about this ?'

' Haven't got a mother, sir.'

' Well whoever looks after you, then. Do you live with your auntie ?' "

(There is a Happy Land p. 109)

D. MAGICAL VS NATURAL.

The setting of Lord of the Flies is magical, whereas the setting of There is a Happy Land is natural. Because of the idea that there is magic power represented by the beast, the question whether there is a beast or not always pops up in the boys' mind. Some of them believe that there is a beast, but few of them believe that there is not, since otherwise life is not completely scientific. Because of this then develops a schism among the boys themselves, between those who believe that there is a beast and those who do not. According to Piggy and Simon there is not any beast because a beast does not make sense :

" ' As if', said Simon, 'the beastie, the beastie or the snakething, was real. Remember ?'

The two older boys flinched when they heard the shameful syllable. Snakes were not mentioned now, were not mentionable. "

(Lord of the Flies p. 50)

So, through the children themselves the good island has been changed into an island full of magic beings, discomfort and unhappiness. The beast is created by the boys themselves, and the magic power of the beast is also created by them. The two magic beings which frighten the boys in Lord of the Flies are the dead body in a parachute and a pig-skull. Both are regarded as something holy, something frightful and terrifying. They are afraid of them, and they do not know really what they are.

Only Simon knows about it :

" ' There isn't anyone to help you. Only me. And I'm the Beast. '"

(Lord of the Flies p. 137)

Because the beast is only a pig-skull, Simon is not afraid of it, and he wants to prove what the beast is. But he is not able to deliver the message because he is killed by Jack's group while he is telling them that the beast is only imaginary. Simon is different from the other boys, he does not believe in the beast at all. He is small, but he is courageous. He works alone, for he does not have any supporter to help him. Although he works alone, he never yields to those who are not sensible. He is very weak, he is even too weak to return to the others after he realizes that the beast is only a dead man on a hill. His fate is to be killed by the group of boys who are having a ritual dance.

Different from Lord of the Flies, the setting in There is a Happy Land is natural. No physical isolation is seen in the book, but the children suffer from mental isolation. On the surface, the estate in which the narrator lives is a normal British neighbourhood, yet it seems that people live completely isolated from each other. So the setting of the two books is different, but the two authors have the same idea. In There is a Happy Land, the adults are there, only to emphasize the contrast between the two worlds. Because There is a Happy Land is a book about children, the story centres around children, particularly the narrator.

B. SOME SIMILARITIES.

Simon voluntarily embraces the beast. He knows that ~~and the beast~~ is 'only us'. He clammers up to where the dead fire is dominated by the beast. After he has discovered what really the beast is, he runs with the good news to the other boys on^{the} beach. He is killed before he is able to communicate his comforting news. Simon is killed by mistake. The boys are capable of killing Simon because they are led by their excitement. If they had known that it was Simon who was coming to them, they might not have



killed him.

The maintenance of 'law and order' is unsuccessful in Lord of the Flies. On the island everything seems hopeless ;

- the shelter : inadequate.
- the fire : goes out at the moment Jack succeeds in killing a pig.
- intelligence : fades. The practical intelligence of Piggy becomes irrelevant.
- the glass/fire-maker : smashed to powder.
- the conch / to maintain ' law and order' : broken to pieces together with Piggy.
- Ralph/ the leader : thrown away and persecuted.

Let see what happens in There is a Happy Land :

- parents : do not succeed in keeping their children indoors.
- school teachers : do not succeed in educating the students.
- adults : unable to prevent the children from trespassing the rules.
- the narrator : does not succeed in making contact with others.
- the children : are spoiled in their education.

Although it is possible for children to behave in a civilized way, the uncivilized elements are predominant both on the island and in the estate. This is caused by the fact that children do not do things based on their sensible judgement, but on their instinctive judgement and feelings. The judgement from a child and from an adult is different. Adults and children do not have the same interests and outlook. Adults are always presented as a power of restraint. If children are left free to do what they like, they will not show that they are educated in a modern way; they have the tendencies to act like primitive people.

There is a similarity too between the two books in the innocence of the games. In Lord of the Flies Simon is killed in a ritual dance and Marion in There is a Happy Land is killed because she knows too much. But Big Rayner can perform the murder only because of lack of attention from the parents. Although Big Rayner kills her on purpose, it can be said that Big Rayner is innocent because Big Rayner is only big in his body whereas

psychologically he is still a boy. It is the responsibility of the parents. Children should be provided with healthy children's activities. It cannot be expected that children can take their own responsibility and behave like adults. Children have a world of their own, and adults have a world of their own. The two cannot be mixed, nor can they be treated similarly.

In Lord of the Flies the boys are longing for adults because they are isolated from them, and they cannot live properly without them. In There is a Happy Land the narrator is longing for attention from adults too. Such an expectation of love proves hopeless :

" I closed my eyes and thought of the vicar coming up and putting his hand on my shoulder and asking me if he could do anything."

(There is a Happy Land p.158)

The two innocent victims are children who want to reveal the secret which the murderers do not want to be revealed.

F. ABOUT BRITISH BOYHOOD.

British boys are expected to behave in a good manner, because British is believed to be the nation of the highest culture. British people think that British boys will be perfect gentlemen. But William Golding soon indicates that 'boys will be boys', and that they will degenerate into savagery if there is an opportunity.

All the boys who are cast away on the island are British boys. It can be expected that they will not be afraid of the 'beast' or at least they will not paint their faces like cannibals. People think that they will maintain the fire all right until they are rescued. But this expectation cannot come true. They do even worse, namely killing two boys and hunting their leader. According to the naval officer, because they are British school boys, they should have been able to perform a better play than what they have accomplished.

" ' I should have thought,' said the officer as he visualized the search before him, 'I should have thought that a pack of British boys. You're all British aren't you? - would have been able to put a better show than that - I mean.'"

(Lord of the Flies p.192)

The boys cannot meet the expectation of the adults. The something happens in There is a Happy Land. The children are not able to behave in a good manner. Children have no interest in what is going on in the adults' world. And parents do not concern

themselves with what is going on in the children's world. They prefer making money to paying attention to the children.

The island in Lord of the Flies looks like a paradise. There are enough possibilities for maintaining a good life. According to the expectation of the adults, the boys should have been happy. But this expectation is never realized. It is also the expectation of the adults that the children, particularly the narrator, will feel happy in their childhood. The children in There is a Happy Land are very close to their parents and teachers, but they do not live in a civilized adult way, although many times parents stress that children shall live so.

So, as a conclusion, there are some similarities and differences concerning the setting. The setting in Lord of the Flies is a determining factor. The isolated island of William Golding is like the isolated island of Ballantyne. The beast presented by William Golding is half real and half imaginary. The setting of There is a Happy Land is a specific environment with some specific traditions. This environment is not isolated from the world like the coral island of William Golding. Yet in both books the setting indicates isolation and separation between the adults and the children's worlds.

CHAPTER SIX
POINTS OF DISSIMILARITY

A. THE TITLE.

What is meant by 'Lord of the Flies' is a pig's skull stuck on a pole which is put in the ground. Because of the blood the flies surround the skull, so that any time the flies are chased away from the skull, as they settle on it again.

" They were black and iridescent green and without number; and in front of Simon, the Lord of the Flies hung on the stick and grinned."

(Lord of the Flies p.132)

The Lord of the Flies which causes the boys to be frightened is not only the pig's skull, but it is also the figure with the parachute on the hill-top. This also causes the boys to be frightened. And Simon knows this ; he wishes to tell the other boys.

" The Flies had found the figure too. The life-like movement would scare them off for a moment so that they make a dark cloud round the head. Then as the blue material of the parachute collapse the corpulent figure would bow forward, sighing , and the Flies settle once more. "

(Lord of the Flies p.139)

The littluns and Jack's group are afraid of the beast. Jack has degenerated into animality. Jack who formerly was afraid of the blood is now accustomed to it; he is not afraid anymore. He even hunts his best friend and he is going to stick Ralph's head on a pole if he can get hold of him. So Ralph will become the Lord of the Flies like the pig's skull. Ralph himself does not understand the meaning of "Roger sharpened a stick at both ends", because it is beyond his thoughts.

"Roger sharpened a stick at both ends. Ralph tried to attach a meaning to this but could not. "

(Lord of the Flies p.180)

The title of 'There is a Happy Land' is contrary to the contents of the book. People think that childhood is the period when everything is pleasing and enchanting. It is not expected that a child will suffer during his childhood. Nevertheless the childhood of the narrator is not happy at all. He is isolated right from the beginning. During the interview with the school master he says that his friends are 'Ted and them', which shows that his only friend is Ted. The boy who sings 'There is a Happy Land' wishes that this period of childhood will soon pass, and he expects a happier time.

The narrator tries to get sympathy from the other children and from adults:

- He tries to have a fight with one of his friends Garno. He is defeated so that he loses his face, for all the children now do not like him.

Before the fight he was optimistic that he would defeat Garno because he does not see any reason why he should be defeated. And if other children pay attention to him, if he feels important, he is very glad.

" I was frightened when we got down on the field, not by Raymond Garnett but by this big crowd of kids who had waited to see the fight. At the same time I was happy because they were waiting to see me and Raymond Garnett and nobody else. "

(There is a Happy Land p.117)

All the boys are for Raymond Garnett, so he is already glad when one of the boys holds his coat for him. Yet it is too much already when the narrator asks the one who holds the coat to get his handkerchief; the latter instead drops the coat

" 'Got us my hanky, '.....He dropped my coat on the floor and started going: 'Yurrrks!' as though it were all over lice or something. "

(There is a Happy Land p.120)

The effort to draw attention by fighting is not successful. And he tries another way of drawing attention:

- He tries to pretend to cry and to look very sad while he is visiting Marion's grave. In the churchyard he attracts attention from the adults by pretending to cry, but he could not. A child never thinks of anybody else, he always thinks of himself.

" I prayed for Marion, but all the time I was wondering if the people in the churchyard were watching me. I looked at them through my eyes half-closed but they were too busy looking after their own graves. "

(There is a Happy Land p.158)

- He tries to attract attention by telling the other children that it was he himself who found Marion. Although it is true, the others are not ready to believe him.

" I said: 'Bet you don't know who found her. '

'Yar, we do then,' said Raymond Garnett. 'It was that copper that lives down Ebside. See, swankpot!'

'Yar, well it wasn't then, cos it was me!' I said.

'Car, listen to him!' shouted the kid out of 2c. 'Bet you knew where to look, didn't you?' "

(There is a Happy Land p.155)

The title 'There is a Happy Land' is ironic, for what is experienced by the narrator, the main character, is contrary to the title of the book. Besides the narrator, there is still another boy who is not happy at all, and he is longing for happiness. This boy is the lame boy who sings 'There is a Happy Land':

" He was singing some words of this hymn, and they sounded strange and distant.

There is a happy land, far far away
Where they have jam and bread three times a day.
Just one big fam-i-lee,
Eggs and bacon they don't see.

I had never heard these words before, and I had never seen the kid who was singing them. They sounded ghostly and mournful, and even though it was hot I shivered as he sang the last lines with a strange lilt:

Get no sugar in their tea,
Three times a day.

The kid walked past us without speaking, without even looking at us, and limped off down Coronation Grove. "

(There is a Happy Land pp.33-34)

The narrator has the same experience as the kid who sings this song. So it is not quite correct to say that childhood is the period when children always feel happy.

3. THE CONFLICT.

In tracing the dissimilarities between the two books, it is also necessary to trace the conflicts in the two books. In Lord of the Flies the conflict develops after 'law and order' has been established. Ralph wants the fire kept with no risk of there being no people to take care of it. But most of the boys do not care about the fire. They prefer picking fruits or swimming to watching the fire. Therefore most of the boys join Jack. He uses this chance to improve his position, because he wants to be a leader. The conflict in Lord of the Flies is between instinctive behaviour or the decrease into animality and the civilized way of life as expected by modern society.

" Indignation took away Ralph's control.

'I was talking about smoke! Don't you want to be rescued? All you can talk about is pig, pig, pig!'

'But we want meat!'

'And I was working all day with nothing but Simon and you come back and don't even notice the huts!'

'I was working too-'

'But you like it!' shouted Ralph. 'You want to hunt! while I-'

(Lord of the Flies p. 52)

There is a Happy Land is concerned with sex because the boys are playing with the girls, and they are uncontrolled by the adults. Big Rayner, as the name has revealed, is a big boy, although his mind is still childlike. He is the biggest boy of the lot, therefore he is the strongest, and if he does anything, none of the children is brave enough to stop him. The narrator is only a small boy, so he does not know yet what is going on in the bigger boys and girls.

So the narrator only acts as an observer, he does not take part in this kind of game which is played by the bigger boys and girls.

The conflict in There is a Happy Land develops between the narrator and the others, and between children and adults in general, whereas the conflict in Lord of the Flies is between the two groups of boys with different ideals. Finally the conflict also develops between one boy and the others.

In There is a Happy Land the narrator is lonely from the beginning, whereas Ralph in Lord of the Flies is only in the beginning liked by all the others. He feels lonely at the end after he has been isolated from the others and after he becomes the victim of hunting games. In the beginning Ralph and Jack are friendly; this can be seen from the time when they explore the island. -But this friendship does not last long.

The happiness of the children in Lord of the Flies is only in the beginning; later they cannot have a good time anymore for there are a lot of difficulties to be overcome. Jack likes to stay on the island because here he is free to develop his instincts. There is no restraint from adults here. Ralph wishes that the sooner the rescue comes, the better, because it means that he will be relieved from his tasks. The rescue becomes a hopeless affair, for when a ship comes, the fire which is supposed to be there has gone out because those who are in charge are instead hunting pigs. At the time Jack succeeds in killing a pig for the first time, and he is happy, Ralph is unhappy because the rescue has failed.

In the beginning the boys in Lord of the Flies are good, but the boys in There is a Happy Land are not. Ted and the narrator are making fun of Mrs Longbottom. They think she will easily forget this, because the boys are thinking in their own way.

Golding presents his story ^{with} great technical skill, as the school boys are shown to imitate the uncivilized tribes of former ages. If primitive people like hunting, Jack and his hunters like it more than anything else. Ralph also likes hunting, but for the sake of the rescue he restrains himself from doing it. Primitive people like dancing, and the boys also find a lot of excitement in dancing the ritualistic dances. Primitive people believe in idols, the boys in Lord of the Flies also believe in the beast except the three boys. Primitive people like to paint their faces, Jack also likes to paint his face with a lot of colours.

"Jack planned his new face. He made one cheek and one eyesocket white, ~~then~~ he rubbed red over the other half of his face, and slashed a black bar of charcoal across from right ear to left jaw. "

(Lord of the Flies p. 63)

Jack becomes the leader because he is physically strong. The boys also have some primitive tools such as spears and barbs.

Piggy cannot live long because he has a scientific mind and the boys do not want anything scientific. 'Law and order' is useless in this kind of society. The conch, the symbol of 'law and order' is smashed to powder. Ralph is also persecuted by the boys. The emblem of primitive life, the Lord of the Flies, can live in this kind of society.

The dissimilarities of the two books in brief:

There is a Happy Land.

Lord of the Flies .

Plot and conflict:

-stationary

-progressing, there is a development.

-a question of friendship

-a question of civilization.

-adults vs children

-'law and order' vs instinctive behaviour.

-need compensation

-no compensation.

from the beginning

-not from the beginning.

--caused by the others

-by their own natures and desires

-interference from adults

-no interference, only in the end.

Theme:

-showing the two worlds which are quite different.

-showing man free from restraint.

Title:

-ironical

-not ironical.

Setting:

-incomplete

-complete

-mental

-physical

-natural

-magical

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS

A. THE SKILL OF THE TWO AUTHORS.

Having read Golding's Lord of the Flies we are bound to conclude that he is one of the important English novelists. He has once been called a writer of 'fables'.

"Golding has been called a writer of 'fables'; 'what I would regard as a tremendous compliment to myself,' he says, 'would be if someone would substitute the word 'myth' for 'fable'.....I do feel fable as being an invented thing on the surface whereas myth is something which comes out from the roots of things in ancient sense of being the key to existence, the whole meaning of life, and experience as a whole.'"

(On Contemporary Literature, 369)

Golding's Lord of the Flies enlightens us about the natural condition of man. The book is based on the concept of original sin, the thinness of civilization and man's regression into barbarism. Civilization is only on the surface, whereas the inner being of man is the same with that of Neanderthal man. We are the same with the primitive people for if the situation permits, the barbarism which is in all of us can get the upperhand. Because of the thinness of civilization we can easily degrade into animality.

Keith Waterhouse is a good reporter in the wilder spheres of childhood. In There is a Happy Land we see how a child spends its childhood in its own childlike way. Keith Waterhouse is outstanding in his narration, so that the time of our childhood returns to us again. His way of picturing the events is so vivid that the contrast between the two worlds is clearly seen, and as a result we can know how to treat children properly, without doing ^{harm} to their development. Golding with his isolated island is able to show how the school boys behave in the absence of adults. Keith Waterhouse with his particular community and the experience of the narrator is able to describe the bitter experience of childhood and the contrast of the two worlds, which are sometimes looked upon as the same. All that is described seems to have happened to us all. Although There is a Happy Land is a work of fiction, its art is such that the author captures full attention from his readers.

The vividness of Keith Waterhouse's narration is partly caused by the use of daily language. His art of using the language is so skillful that the impact on his readers is very profound. Because of the use of daily language, the choice of setting, and the plot, the book can be greatly appreciated.

In reading about the fate of the narrator we are bound to ask how we behaved when we were children. Whether a child is happy or not depends on the parents and the child himself, and on the other children who play together with him. Keith Waterhouse wants to abolish the fallacy that children are adults in a small form. He also wants to abolish the idea that childhood is always interesting for all children. Examples are shown in the book that children do not always feel happy.

The normal development of a child does not depend merely on food, but also on the surrounding community in which the child lives. In There is a Happy Land the surrounding community hampers the child's mental development, for the parents in this community regard children as adults in a small form. Moreover the parents in this community think that children can be left freely without control. Therefore children can misbehave. What is important besides material needs for a child is 'love'. It is no good to give rules to children in a negative way by saying: "don't do it, don't", because children will disregard them. It is better to give rules in a positive way.

B. THE CHILDREN'S WORLD AS OPPOSED TO THE ADULTS' IN THE PRESENT SOCIETY AS SEEN BY THE TWO AUTHORS.

The two authors think that 'boys will be boys and they will never be the same with adults'. Keith Waterhouse gives a lot of examples and illustrations showing the difference between the two worlds. Because of the difference each of the group needs special treatment and each creates its own world. In There is a Happy Land children are never seen to play or work together with adults, for they have different interests and outlooks. Uncle Mad is an exception, therefore he needs special treatment. Uncle Mad belongs to the children's world, especially in his dealings. This causes him not to be liked by adults, for they think that it is considered improper for adults to play with other people's children without the parents' consent. But he is liked by the smaller children for he likes to play with them, and he pays attention to them. He also gives freedom to them, which of course delights them very much. They can play and enter his house freely.

The narrator shown by Keith Waterhouse lacks attention from parents, therefore he wants Uncle Mad's attention. Waterhouse sees that some kinds of treatment of children are not justified and are sometimes dangerous. It is not right to treat children as adults. Too much attention or too much liberty will do no good. It is the nature of children to do evil, so parents shall always control them. Children find comfort in disobeying adult people.

So far as education is concerned the parents in There is a Happy Land are not successful, for we see that the children behave badly. Parents should be able to prevent this. Parents should not think that children have enough sense to act independently, and that children will obey automatically if they are prohibited to do something. Parents should have in mind that children still need education and guidance from adults. Children can be very harsh, but they can be very mild too. It is the task of the parents to make children feel at home so that they will not seek comforts outside the homes for if they are not far from home it is easier for parents to control them. But few parents succeed in keeping their children indoors. The time will come when even the meek child will disobey all rules imposed by their parents. So it is a good idea for parents to know the psychological development of their children. It is necessary for parents to know how to solve this problem wisely.

According to William Golding, education does not change the personality of children. At school children are taught to say: 'yes, sir, yes, madam', but on the island where there is no control and nobody to help them, in a 'different' kind of society, children cannot^{do} what they have got from their parents and school teachers. Education does not change the whole being of a child, it only changes the surface. Civilization does not change the essence of man either. Although we belong to the twentieth century, if there is a opportunity, we can also perform dangerous 'games'. Golding is a religious writer. He believes that there is a spark of guilt in each of us because of the original sin in us.

The children in Lord of the Flies are easily frightened by the beast. The fear of the beast dwells in them. Only those who have sense, those who are grown-up are not afraid of the beast anymore. Deep in Ralph's heart he is afraid of the beast as well. Jack is frank in the sense that he admits openly that when he is hunting, he feels he is being hunted from behind by something he cannot explain. The school boys are good in the beginning; they wear caps; they are neat and their clothes are good; but after some time they do not show that they are school boys. Jack in his address to the other boys tells them that they must behave like British gentlemen because they are British. But no sooner he succeeds in killing the pig than he neglects to take care of the fire and disobeys the rules. Soon the boys adapt themselves to the new situation, to the new rhythm.

The children in Lord of the Flies are easily frightened by the 'the snake thing' and the Lord of the Flies. William Golding is

very pessimistic about our education and civilization. We have seen a lot of examples from the present world that sometimes modern men are capable of doing brutal deeds such as the Nazi regression. This reminds us that we should be always on our guard, for we are able to perform such deeds too.

Children enjoy the absence of adults, but they cannot be separated from their help. Children are usually dependent, unlike adults. Parents have to take care of them, otherwise they will not behave properly. It is true that parents are indispensable for children.

Both writers believe that the presence of adults is to control them, and their presence is always appreciable, although sometimes it is not welcomed by those who mean mischief. But because of their nature children in the absence of adults might become dangerous. Child psychology is necessary for parents, teachers, and educators. Both at school and at home we must provide them with games which can help them in forming their personality. We shall know how to treat them wisely, and we must give them freedom so long as they are able to use their freedom in the expected way.

We must appreciate the two writers for they have been able to assure us how important it is to know the difference of the two worlds and to treat them in the proper way. It is obvious that because of the progress in technical field and in many things, people seem to neglect the education of their children. Their negligence might be caused by their lack of knowledge or because of much work. For those who know how to treat children, they have to treat them in accordance with the child psychology. Instead of giving rules, it is much better if we also give examples. There is a saying: "Acts speak more eloquently than words." This saying is true.

C. THE TEACHERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Teachers share with parents the task of educating the young. Down through the ages the moral, religious and scientific training of the young has been their concern. In order to be able to deal with children, teachers have to study child psychology. The school - the institution to which teachers devote themselves - is responsible to fit the children physically as well as mentally for the task of living. The duty of forming the character is not easy because one deals with human person.

One of the teacher's tasks is to make the growth of the children as smoothly as possible. Besides scientific training, teachers must provide the children with proper activities - play activities - and information about sex in accordance with their growth. A child who can

play abundantly in his early years is fortunate. With proper playing facilities there will be less juvenile delinquency. We must provide children with activities because misdeeds are usually committed during spare times. Spare time activities also have a vital direct and indirect influence upon the development of children.

Teachers must know if a child has reached the gang-age - between eight and ten - and they must know how to overcome this critical period. Another period is that of adolescence. Adolescent girls should have a different type of recreation; they can usually plan their own activities. What they need is the assistance of their elders. Girls are receiving less attention than boys in spite of the fact that 'the girls of today are the mothers of tomorrow'. If teachers can retain the confidence of adolescent boys and girls and guide them well through this critical period, there is a hope that they will become good adults.

One great problem of the adolescent is the sexual problem. A wise and tactful handling of sexual problems will be precious advice to the child. For the child, information is the first essential. A reasonable amount of accurate knowledge will combat many problems which may arise. For a necessary training, parents must and teachers must have accurate information and a right attitude on sex themselves. Such information can be given in the classroom or at home by parents. They must talk about it naturally to create a confidence in the child that he is free to consult them if the latter is in difficulty. The best way to impart sexual topics is to do so gradually as the child's curiosity develops. With such information it is expected that children will not misbehave sexually as is seen in Big Rayner.

Teachers must be aware of the fact that children are different from adults. So the treatment must be different. Teachers must also realize that children, if they are free, can behave brutally. It must be remembered that the teachers' task is not only at school; outside the school they share the responsibility of the parents.

It is the expectation of the writer of this thesis that by reading the two books teachers and parents are aware of the fact that children need special attention from their parents and from those who are responsible for them. Parents and teachers should be patient in bringing up the young. They should be full of understanding so that the children will feel at home in the company of adults. Unless they feel at home, they will seek other activities which might be dangerous, for if they play outdoors there might be an opportunity to misbehave. Parents must realize that there is no substitute for the home. "Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization". (White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children in 1909.)

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