MAINTAINING THE FIRST LADY’S POWER AS REFLECTED IN JANE COX’S LIFE IN DAVID BALDACCI’S FIRST FAMILY

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
Yonathan Sostenes Grace Hadi
Student Number: 061214057

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Date 21 September 20
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Defended before the Board of Examiners
On 3 October, 2011
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Yogyakarta, 3 October 2011
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University

Dean

Rohandi, Ph.D.
THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO:

JESUS CHRIST
MY LATE FATHER
MY MOTHER
MY SISTER
AND MY ALMA MATER
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 3 October 2011

The Writer

Yonathan Sostenes Grace Hadi
061214057
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PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIK

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Pada tanggal: 3 Oktober 2011
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Yonathan Sostenes Grace Hadi
ABSTRACT


This study analyzes the novel entitled First Family by David Baldacci. The analysis aims at finding out how Jane Cox as the main character tries to maintain her post as the First Lady.

There are two problems formulated in this study. The first problem is “How is Jane Cox depicted in the novel?" The second problem is “How does Jane Cox overcome the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady?"

This study is a library research. The primary source is the novel itself, while the secondary sources are taken from several books on literature such as journals and papers as well as some articles from the internet. The theories used in this study are the theory of character and characterization, theory of motivation, and psychological approach. Theory of character and characterization is applied to analyze the characteristics of the main character. Motivation theory is applied to get the understanding of the motivations and meaning behind the main character’s actions. Meanwhile, psychological approach is applied to analyze the true motivation behind the main character’s actions.

Based on the analysis, there are two findings in this study. The first finding identifies and analyzes the characterization of Jane Cox. She was the First Lady. As a result, her life was well-organized. Seeing that Jane was the President’s wife, she was depicted as a sympathetic person. She would really give good thought on a thing. Jane was also a generous person. She held a birthday party for her niece at the presidential property. Jane Cox as the First Lady would always state clearly what she wanted. That is why she was depicted as an assertive person. This made her a stubborn person because she would stand on her own ideals. She was also depicted as a reserved person since in the White House, the people among her were so demanding. It made her feel lonely. The second finding identifies and shows how Jane Cox overcomes the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady. The problems she should face were the scandals of her husband and her brother. All of her actions were meant to save her husband’s political career as the President and, of course, to maintain her post as the First Lady.

Finally, the writer would like to propose two suggestions for the future researchers and for teaching English using the literary works. For the future researchers, the writer suggests to analyze and study the conflicts in David Baldacci’s First Family. Another suggestion is for the implementation of First Family as a material to teach English, especially for teaching Prose 2.
**ABSTRAK**


Studi ini menganalisa sebuah novel berjudul *First Family* karya David Baldacci. Analisa tersebut bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana Jane Cox mempertahankan kedudukannya sebagai Ibu Negara.


Terakhir, penulis ingin mengajukan dua saran bagi peneliti selanjutnya dan pengajaran bahasa Inggris menggunakan karya sastra. Untuk peneliti selanjutnya, penulis menyarankan untuk menganalisa dan mempelajari simbolisme atau konflik yang terjadi di dalam novel *First Family* karya David Baldacci. Saran selanjutnya adalah untuk penerapan novel *First Family* sebagai material dalam pengajaran bahasa Inggris, khususnya untuk mengajar Prose 2.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my praise and greatest gratitude to Jesus Christ for His countless blessing in my life until today. I am so grateful for the strength, health, and guidance He gives to me so that I am able to finish my thesis.

My deepest gratitude goes to my late father, Lemuel Hadi Supaat, my mother, Ribkah Pujiati, and my sister, Nita Ardianti for their never ending support, love, and pray. May Jesus always bless them and give them happiness and joy.

I would like to express my gratitude sincerely to my sponsor, Drs. Antonius Herujiyanto M.A., Ph.D. I would like to thank him for his advice, support, kindness, patience, and beneficial suggestions for my thesis. May God bless him and his family with joy and happiness. My sincere gratitude is also addressed to Ms. Adesti Komalasari, S.Pd., M.A. for her help, suggestions, and advices.

I also would like to thank all the lecturers of English Language Education Study Program for their guidance during my study in Sanata Dharma University. Also, I would like to thank all the secretariat staff of English Language Education Study Program and all the staff of Sanata Dharma University library for facilitating me during my study. God bless them all.

A special thank goes to my beloved one Agatha Piscesia Paskalin for all of her love and encouragement so that I can keep moving forward.
A bunch of thanks also goes to my great friends: Ragil, Kurnia, and Budi for sharing laughter, stories, happiness and craziness during our study in Sanata Dharma University.

And I would like to thank all the people that cannot be mentioned here and who had filled my life chapters. God bless them all.

Yonathan Sostenes Grace Hadi
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five parts. The first part is background of the study. The second part is objectives of the study. Problem Formulation consists of questions, Benefits of the Study, and Definition of Terms. It is meant to lead readers in getting into the problem which is studied and discussed in this writing.

A. Background of the Study

One of popular works of art is novel. Reading a novel enriches our knowledge. Novels do offer us insight into how people live and offer us suggestions about how to live well. In order to understand what the author of the novel wants to convey, we should deal with the plot, structure, theme, and also characters of the novel. Moreover, characters often become the media to convey the author’s message.

Hudson (1913:10) present that literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of its which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language. Furthermore, literary works deal with human feelings and human significant aspects which may lead to the conclusion that literature is an expression of personality.
This study analyzes David Baldacci’s *First Family*. David Baldacci (1960-present) is also a screenplay and short story writer. He practiced law for nine years in Washington, D.C., as both a trial and corporate lawyer but he preferred to earn his living as a writer. David Baldacci has published twenty one novels and many of them become best-seller novels.

A novel entitled *First Family* by David Baldacci talks about maintaining power in one’s life. In this case, it is the First Lady’s power as reflected in Jane Cox’s life. However, the scandals from her husband and her brother were risking her post as the First Lady. As the result, in order to maintain her post, she tries to overcome the problem. Analyzing the character in the novel enriches my knowledge especially in the psychoanalysis aspect in which, Jane Cox the main character of the novel is the subject matter of this study. This novel contains values that show what life might be. Therefore, this study is focused only on the description of Jane Cox and the way she overcomes the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady.

In order to do so, there are some theories applied, namely the theory of character and characterization, the theory of human motivation and the theory of psychology. The approach is psychoanalysis approach. This study is expected to be beneficial for any reader especially those who want to become a teacher in the future.

B. Objectives of the Study
This study aims at finding out how Jane Cox as the First Lady tries to maintain her post, as seen in David Baldacci’s *First Family*.

C. Problem Formulation

The problems of this study are formulated as follows:

1. How is Jane Cox described in the novel?
2. How does she overcome the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady?

D. Benefits of the Study

For the students, this study can be an introduction before they start reading *First Family*. Hopefully, the students will be able to understand an example of good literary works, moreover, the theories and approaches used by the writer to express his ideas in the form of literary works.

For English teachers, this study may help the teachers to provide interesting reading materials for the students in order to create an interesting way of learning and increase the motivation of the students.

For the Indonesian readers, hopefully, this study will help the reader in providing a clear explanation about the novel discussed from some points of view so it will help the reader in understanding the content of the novel.

For further studies, in the future, hopefully this study can be an example in analyzing the related novel and other researchers may use it in order to help them discuss the other aspects in the novel.
E. Definition of Terms

Some terms are defined to avoid misunderstanding. The definitions of terms are:

1. Power

According to online Merriam-Webster dictionary (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary), power is a capacity for being acted upon or undergoing an effect. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (1995: 1282) defines power as the ability or right to control people or events. It is related to the power Jane Cox used to overcome the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady.

2. First Lady

It is stated in Longman Dictionary (1995: 600) that First Lady is the wife of the President of the US. In the novel, Jane Cox was depicted as the First Lady.

3. First Family

According to Longman Dictionary (1995: 600), First Family is the family of the President of the US. It is where Jane Cox belongs to.

4. Character
Character is the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say or the dialogue and what they do or their actions (Abrams, 1985: 20). In this study, the main character is Jane Cox.

5. Characterization

According to Holman and Harmon (1986: 81), characterization is the way to create imaginary person so that they exist for the reader as life like. Methods of characterization include (1) what the character says about him or herself, (2) what others reveal about the character, and (3) the character's own actions. This study mainly discusses about Jane Cox as the First Lady.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to conduct this study, some theories are used to support the analysis. The related theories are explained briefly in this chapter in order to help the readers have a clear description about the foundation of this study. This chapter consists of three main parts, namely Review of Related Theories, Theoretical Framework, and Context of the Novel

A. Review of Related Theories

There are some theories used in this study. They are: theory of character and characterization, theory of human motivation, theory of psychology, and psychological approach.

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

In his book, Abrams (1985: 23) defines characters as persons presented in the dramatic or narrative work interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action). Characters have an important role in a novel. It could make the story much more meaningful because the author could convey the message of the story to the readers through the characters.

Nurgiyantoro (1995:176) stated that reading a novel means that the readers are faced with characters. Therefore, it is very important for the readers to know the theories of character so that the readers are involved in the whole story. In
narrative or dramatic works, characterization refers to the presentation of persons by means of characters’ actions, speeches or physical appearances. Since every character has their own personality and physical attributes, a character can be differentiated from each other. There are two kinds of character according to Milligan (1983: 195). They are major character and minor character. The major characters are those who appear more often in the story than the other characters, while the minor characters are those who appear less often in the story.

Foster (2000: 46-51), in his book, differentiates flat character from round character. A flat character has a steady characteristic, which means that the characteristic does not change from the beginning of the story until the end of the story. Meanwhile, a round character is changing, means that there is a difference of the characteristic at the end of the story. Flat character is created in a single idea or quality and the presentation is without many individualizing detail so that it can be fairly adequate described in a single phrase or sentence. A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and it is represented with subtle particularity.

According to Murphy (1972: 161-173), there are nine ways that are used by an author in presenting the characteristics of the character in the novel. They are explained in the following.

a. Personal description

It refers to the physical appearance of the character, such as the height, the posture of the body and skin color. These kinds of description will help the readers to visualize the character and to understand the physical characteristic.
b. Character as seen by another

The author may also describe the character through the eyes and opinion of others instead of describing the character directly. He represents the character’s performance and personality by letting other characters in the story convey to their readers what they are like based on the character that they encounter. The readers may gain the description as a reflected image.

c. Speech

The reader will gain some clues to a person’s character through the character’s own words. When he gives his opinion in conversation with another, he is reflecting his personality. From his speech we know his attitude toward other characters and life.

d. Past Life

The author may give the past life of one character in the story in order to understand the character. He gives some events that have helped to shape a person’s character by learning something from someone’s past life in the story. He may reveal a person’s character by giving direct comment, through the person’s thought, through conversation with others or the medium of another character.

e. Conversations of others

The author may give clues to the readers in order to show the person’s character through conversation with other characters. People often talk about other people. And the matter of the conversation can give us reference to the person’s character.
f. Reactions

The author can describe the character’s personality through his reaction on different situations and moments, so that the readers may know the quality of the character in dealing with the situations and moments encountered by the character.

h. Thought

The author lets the readers know the character’s personality by stating explicitly what is in the character’s mind. The readers are led to the mental process of the character that conveys ideas.

i. Mannerism

The author describes the character’s behavior and also his habits both the positive and the negatives ones. From his habits and behavior the readers can know the reflection of his personality.

2. Theory of Human Motivation

According to Beck (2003:15), motivation is broadly concerned with the contemporary determinants of choice (direction), persistence, and vigor of goal directed behavior. According to Jung (1958:4), a simple but accurate definition of motivation is not easy. It must be able to include terms that refer to such diverse states as desire, wishes, plans, goals, intents, impulses and purposes. Relationship between people is related with motivation because there is always a reason behind somebody’s action and the relationship itself may influence the motivation in triggering an action.
Maslow (1943:368-374) also states that most human behavior can be explained by the individual’s tendency to seek personal goal states that create life rewarding and meaningful. Human motivation can be classified in a level of needs:

a. Psychological need

It is the basic, powerful and obvious of all human needs. It deals with the biological maintenance of organism such as food, water, oxygen, activity sleep, sex, protection from extreme temperature and sensory stimulation.

b. Safety

It deals with the need of protection, security, stability, freedom from fear and anxiety.

c. Love and Belongingness

It is important because everyone needs somebody else existence. The relationship with others is needed to fulfill this need.

d. Self-esteem and esteem

It deals with self respect (self value) and esteem of others (other value). Self-esteem includes self-confidence, competency, control, sufficiency, achievement, independence and freedom. On the other hand, esteem needs are the need to achieve, be competent and gain approval and recognition.

e. Self-actualization needs

It is the highest level because in this need, an individual explores his or her talent, capacity and full potential. According to those aspects, to self actualize is “to become the kind of person who wants to become - to reach the
peak of one’s potential.” It means that everyone must achieve what they can do. These actualization approaches stress the positive nature of behavior and argue for understanding motivation from the point of view that one strive to control or affect an environment.

3. Theory of Psychology

According to Kasschau (1995:7), psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Psychology involves both animal and human behaviors. Most behavior involves mental processes which means it occurs for reasons that is aware or not aware by the individual. In his book, *An Outline of Psychoanalysis* (1949), Sigmund Freud wrote that psychoanalysis makes a basic assumption, the discussion of which falls within the sphere of philosophical thought, but the justification of which lies in its result. There are two things concerning human psyche or mental life: firstly, his bodily organ and scene of action, the brain (or nervous system), and secondly, human’s acts of consciousness, which are immediate data and cannot be more fully explained by any kind of description. The most well-known theory of Freud’s is the theory of ego, superego, and id.

Referring to Sigmund Freud’s theory, Pervin and John (1997) stated on their book that ego seeks reality. The ego’s function is to express and satisfy the desire of the id in accordance with the reality and the demands of the superego. They also stated that superego represents the moral branch of human’s functioning, containing the ideals that humans strive for and the punishments
(guilt) they expect when they violated their ethical code. This structure functions to control behavior in accordance with the rules of society, offering rewards (pride, self-love) for “good” behavior and punishments (guilt, feelings of inferiority, accidents) for “bad” behavior. Contrasting to the superego is the id. The id represents the source of all drive energy. The energy for a person’s functioning originally resides in the life and death, or sexual and aggressive instincts, which are part of the id. In its functioning, the id seeks the release of excitation, tension, and energy. It operates according to the pleasure principle – the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain. In operating this way, the id immediately seeks total release. It has qualities of a spoiled child: it wants what it wants when it wants it. The id cannot tolerate frustration and is free of inhibitions. It shows no regard for reality and can seek satisfaction through action or through imagining that it has gotten what it wants; the fantasy of gratification is as good as the actual gratification. It is without reason, logic, values, morals, or ethics. In sum, the id is demanding, impulsive, blind, irrational, asocial, selfish, and finally, pleasure-loving.

B. Theoretical Framework

The approach applied in the analysis here is from Rohrberger and Woods (1971). It is psychological approach. This approach suggests the influence of human psychology on literary work, and thus, the character analysis can be traced using theories of psychology. This approach is applied in this study because the analysis is based on some theories of psychoanalysis from psychology.
To emphasize the personality analysis in this study, the writer uses the theories of psychoanalysis from the book, *An Outline of Psychoanalysis* (1949) by Freud and *Personality: Theory and Research* (1997) by Pervin and John. In order to describe the characteristics of Jane Cox, the main character in David Baldacci’s *First Family*, the writer use the theory of characterization by Murphy. Meanwhile, in order to see how Jane Cox overcomes the problems of maintaining her post as the First Lady, the theory of human motivation by Maslow is applied.

C. Context of the Novel

1. Background of the novelist

David Baldacci was born in 1960 in Virginia. He received a Bachelor of Arts in political science from Virginia Commonwealth University and a law degree from the University of Virginia. Baldacci practiced law for nine years in Washington, D.C., as both a trial and corporate attorney.

David Baldacci has been producing bestselling thrillers consistently since his debut in 1995 with *Absolute Power*. He returned to the top of the charts with a stand-alone international espionage thriller, *The Whole Truth*. The early part of his career featured mostly stand-alone thrillers, until 2003 when he penned *Split Second*, the first of four novels featuring Sean King and Michelle Maxwell. With his latest effort, *First Family*, he revisits the now-former Secret Service agents for their first appearance since *Simple Genius* in 2007.

Baldacci’s works have appeared in numerous worldwide magazines, newspapers, journals and publications. He has authored seven original
screenplays. His books have been translated into more than 45 languages and sold in more than 80 countries. All of his books have been national and international bestsellers. Over 110 million copies of his books are in print worldwide.

Baldacci writes for numerous magazines and newspapers. He is a contributing editor for Parade magazine, which has a circulation of over 75 million readers. The novel *Absolute Power* won Britain's W. H. Smith's Thumping Good Read award for fiction in 1997 and was nominated for a literary award in Italy.

2. Background of the novel

*First Family* poses an interesting dilemma for Sean and Michelle: Could a kidnapping take place at the tightly guarded presidential compound, Camp David? If this were to happen, who would have protocol in investigating the matter? Such an event indeed occurred as 12-year-old Willa Dutton is taken in brutal fashion following a children's birthday party at Camp David. Willa's father, Tuck, is the brother of First Lady Jane Cox and niece of the current president, Dan “The Wolfman” Cox. President Cox is preparing for Election Day and the opportunity to be re-elected for another four-year term. Any negative publicity surrounding his immediate family cannot be good for campaign efforts. In addition to the Secret Service, CIA and FBI involvement, the First Lady goes out on her own to hire Sean and Michelle. Mrs. Cox has had prior experience with them and had worked closely with Sean during his own stint as a Secret Service agent.
Baldacci’s novel races to a breakneck ending involving a standoff at the Atlee Plantation. Once Sean and Michelle uncover the true reasoning behind Quarry’s abductions of Willa and Diane, they are placed in a precarious situation. They must fulfill their obligation to rescue Willa, but then are faced with the moral dilemma of revealing some of the past indiscretions by the First Family that would not only create a bigger scandal than Watergate or Monicagate, but could very well impact the outcome of the upcoming Presidential election.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes three sections, namely object of the study, approach of the study, method of the study. Object of the study that states the work being discussed. Approach of the study presents the approach applied in this analysis. Method of the study describes the steps taken in this study.

A. Object of the Study

The novel chosen for this study entitled First Family was written by David Baldacci. It was published by Macmillan and consists of 89 chapters. The novel tells a story about the life of First family. This study focuses on the characterization of Jane Cox and the motivation of maintaining her post as the First Lady.

B. Approach of the Study

This study uses a psychological approach by implementing theory of character, characterization, and theory of motivation. This choice is based on the assumption that it is suitable with the changing in the life of Jane Cox as the First Lady, especially in the dynamic psychological changing that is described clearly by Baldacci.
C. Method of the Study

In order to collect data in this research, the writer used the library research method. The primary data were taken from the novel itself, David Baldacci’s First Family. Meanwhile, the secondary data were taken from several encyclopedias, books, journals, reviews, and reference dealing with this research.

Furthermore, there were some steps taken in conducting this research. The first step was the close reading. The writer did it several times in order to understand the story deeply. This was aimed to understand the content of the novel thoroughly and to focus more on the main aspects discussed in the novel.

Determining the topic and formulating the problem formulation were the next step done by the writer. Here the writer used the problem formulation to limit the analysis scope only of the chosen topic. The third and fourth steps were finding possible method that could be applied in conducting this research and choosing the suitable approach and supporting theories to be applied in this research. The writer then chose psychological approach of Rohrberger and Woods (1971). Furthermore, the writer took some theories to be inserted in Chapter II. Some of those theories were theories of character and characterization, theory of human motivation, and theory of psychology. Then, in collecting some additional data related to the research which were not available in the library, internet research was also done.

After obtaining enough data, answering the question mentioned in the problem formulation was done. In the analysis part, the problems were answered step by step. Firstly, the writer analyzed how Jane Cox was depicted in the novel.
Secondly, the writer tried to reveal how Jane Cox overcomes the problems faced by the First family in order to maintain the power as the First Lady.

Finally, the writer drew conclusions from the analysis to answer two questions stated in the problem formulation and also gave some suggestions for the readers especially for ELESP students.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer would like to answer the two questions which have been proposed in the problem formulation. The first question is how Jane Cox is depicted in the novel and the second question is how she overcomes the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady.

A. How Jane Cox is depicted in the novel

Jane Cox is a major character that influences the story in the novel. Moreover, she is a dynamic character since she experiences constant change in some aspects about her. The discussion here will be theoretically guided by the theory of nine ways of characterization from Murphy (1972).

1. Physical Appearance

Jane Cox was 48 years old and she had three children (Baldacci, 2009: 7). She was five-eight in flats, tall enough that her clothes hung well on her. Her face was in decent shape. It held the marks and creases of a woman who’d give birth multiple times and endured many political races. The press still referred to her as attractive and possessing movie-star good looks. Still, she had progressed a long way from the days when firm cheekbones and firmer backside were high on her list of priorities (Baldacci, 2009: 6).
Moreover, she would dress the best in every situation. One day, she was attending her niece’s birthday. It is supported by the quotation below:

“… wearing patriotic red, white and blue bowling shoes. She clamped her shoulder-length brown hair back into a ponytail and carried out the cake herself.” (Baldacci, 2009: 6)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Jane Cox would dress in simple but exclusive as the First Lady, although it was just a party for children. About such thing, it was also described by Sean King, a private investigator in the novel. It is shown in the quotation below:

“Under her black overcoat she wore a knee-length blue dress, along with sensible pumps and little jewelry. Her hair though covered in scarf, was in its trademark upsweep that many had compared, mostly favorably, to Jackie Kennedy. The woman had never been flash, Sean knew, just classy. Elegant.” (Baldacci, 2009: 47)

Through the quotation above, it can be seen that as the First Lady, Jane Cox would present the best in order to have a good image in front of public.

2. Well-organized

Jane Cox was the First Lady of United State of America. As a result, her life would be well-organized. It is supported by the quotation:

… Jane had trained herself not to show emotion, certainly not publicity unless the political condition on the ground required it. It wasn’t that she lacked passion. But many political careers had been shipwrecked on the shoals of erratic displays of anger or frivolity or else false sincerity that to voters demonstrated an innate dishonesty. No one wanted immoral, erratic fingers holding the nuclear codes, and the public also frowned on the spouse of the holder of the nuclear codes being a whack job too.

So for at least the last twenty years of her life, Jane Cox had watched every word she said, calculated every movement she made, diagrammed every physical, spiritual, and emotional
action she ever contemplated. And the only price she had to pay for that was to give up all hopes of actually remaining human. (Baldacci, 2009: 135)

From the quotation above, it can be seen what Jane Cox thought about her life. It can be seen that there were schedules for everything Jane Cox did, even the word she said. It is because she had to be perfect in front of the public.

3. Generous

In the novel, Jane Cox was described as a generous person. Such character can be seen when she held a birthday party for her niece, Willa. It is supported by the quotation:

Jane move forward and hugged Willa’s mother, Pam Dutton, who was tall and thin with curly red hair. “She looks happy, doesn’t she?” said Jane to Pam. “Always happy around her aunt Jane, replied Pam, patting her sister-in-law’s back affectionately. As the two women stepped apart Pam said, “I can’t thank you enough for letting us have the party here. I know it’s not, well, it’s not the norm, what with Dan, I mean the president not even being here.” …

Jane smiled. “The law provides for joint ownership of all federal property between the president and the First Lady. And just so you know, I still balance our personal checkbook. Danny’s not that good with numbers.” … (Baldacci, 2009:7)

From the quotation, it can be seen that it was not about held a big birthday party with so many expenses. But, it was about the place where the party was held. It was in the Camp David. The facility was officially designated by the Defense Department as Naval Support Facility
Thurmont (Baldacci, 2009: 5). Her niece’s family was very grateful about it. It was all because, Jane Cox loved Willa so much.

4. Sympathetic

Jane Cox was a sympathetic person. She would really give a good thought on a thing. Such character can be seen when she and her sister-in-law were having conversation about Willa. It is supported by the quotation:

She looked at her daughter. “Next year she’s a teenager. My oldest a teenager, hard to believe.”

…

Jane said, “Based on my own experience, boys will mess with your heart and girls with your head.”
“[I’m not sure my head’s ready for Willa.”
“Keep the lines of communication open. Know who her friends are. Gently insert yourself into everything that’s going on around her but pick your battles cautiously. Sometimes she’ll pull back. That’s only natural, but once you’ve laid the ground rules it’ll be okay. She’s very intelligent. She’ll get it pretty quickly. She’ll be glad of the interest.”
(Baldacci, 2009: 7-8)

It can be seen that when Jane Cox was giving some idea to her sister-in-law about how to handle her daughter, represent Jane Cox’s mannerism. Jane Cox had the experience on it, because she had had her family earlier than her sister-in-law. Moreover, it was also because Jane Cox was expecting the best for her niece’s life.

Another point that will describe Jane Cox as a sympathetic person when she was telling her thought for Willa to Sean and Michelle, private detectives she hired to find her kidnapped niece. It is shown in the quotation:
“She’d just turned six. She wanted a pony, of course. I guess all little kids do. Dan was still in the Senate back then. We took her to a little farm out near Purcellville in Virginia. She got right up on that animal and we almost couldn’t get her off. Most kids would’ve been scared to death.”

She slowly put the photo back down.

Jane said pointedly, “She is brave and capable, but she’s still a little girl.” (Baldacci 2009: 97)

It can be seen that Jane Cox was really love her niece, as if she is her own child. She would give everything for her niece’s happiness.

5. Assertive

In the novel, Jane Cox was also depicted as an assertive person. As the First Lady, she would always state clearly what she wanted. Such character can be seen when she wanted to spent some time with her husband. She had made few demands on him when she’d agreed to stand by him in his run for the nation’s highest office. One of them was that she could enter his inner sanctum without announcement, without being on the official visitor’s list. (Baldacci, 2009: 9)

Another point that would describe her as an assertive person was when she had a conversation with private investigators about how to get her niece back safely because she was kidnapped and her mother was murdered. It is supported by the quotation:

Jane gave her a smile that came awfully close to condescending. “We’re in middle of a reelection campaign. This town specializes in making apolitical political, Michelle. There are no limits to the depths to which some people will go.” “And you think that might influence the FBI’s investigation?” Sean said “I don’t want to take the chance that the answer to that question is yes. I want people with only one agenda. Finding out the

Through the quotation above, it can be seen what Jane Cox’s reaction about the problem was. She decided to cover the kidnapping because her husband was in the reelection campaign. Moreover, if the case became public, it would ruin her husband’s political career as the President of the U.S.

Such character also can be seen when Jane was covering about her brother’s affair. Her brother’s name was Tuck. It is described in the quotation below:

“So if Tuck’s affair came out you were afraid it would tank your husband’s chances? That’s why you had Betack lie to Pam?” said Sean, who did not try to conceal his rising anger.

“Sometimes it’s hard to determine where the First Family starts and stops,” shot back Jane. “And in any case, I was determined not to find out that the public’s opinion of my husband would be adversely affected by such revelation. If nothing else it would give traction to an opposition that so far has found none.” (Baldacci, 2009: 249)

From the quotation, it can be seen that Jane Cox was covering her brother’s affair because she was afraid Tuck’s affair would affect her husband’s career.

The other fact about Jane depicted as an assertive person was also elaborated by Baldacci in the novel. It is shown in the quotation below:

She made a call and canceled all of her appointment for the day. In over three years at the White House serving as First Lady she had never missed an event, no matter how small or relatively trivial. Ever since Willa had disappeared she had struck them off with regularity. And she had no regrets. (Baldacci, 2009: 345)
It can be seen that Jane Cox would do the best as she could to get her niece back safely, even if she must spare her time on thinking and managing the country.

6. **Determined**

Jane Cox was depicted as a determined person. She would stand on her own ideals, of course with such an important reason. Such a character can be seen when she got a letter from the person who kidnapped her niece. It is described in the quotation below:

Sean said, “Jane, if you received a letter that has something to do with Willa, we need to know. The FBI needs to know.”

“That is impossible.”

“Was the letter from the kidnappers?” asked Sean.

Jane finally looked away. “It might be. It’s impossible for me to tell. For anyone to tell.” (Baldacci, 2009: 251)

From the quotation, it can be seen that there is an important reason from Jane Cox. She refused to show the letter to the investigator because if she showed it to them, the kidnappers would murder her niece.

Another moment that would describe Jane Cox as a determined person was when the kidnappers told Jane to check the specific post office regularly, since they are communicating through it. One day it was the time for Jane check the post office. The security chief told her not to do so because it might be trap moreover would cost her life. Yet Jane Cox insisted to go on with that.

“Ma’am, please,” said her security detail chief. “We haven’t cleared the shop.”
You haven’t cleared the shop anytime since I started coming here,” she said imperturbably. “And exactly nothing has happened.”

„But it could be a trap.”
„I will accept all responsibility.”
„But it’s our job to protect you.”
„And it’s my job to make decision about my family. You can watch from the car, but you are not to leave the vehicle for any reason.” (Baldacci, 2009: 267)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Jane Cox was only doing her best in order to save her niece. Even if she may walk into a trap in that post office, it did not matter. The reason was clear. She wanted her niece came back home safely.

7. Reserved

According to online Merriam-Webster dictionary (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary), reserved is not showing what one is thinking or feeling. Here in the novel, Jane Cox was also depicted in such character. It is supported by the quotation below:

Jane Cox looked out the window of the First Family’s living room. Sixteen hundred Pennsylvania was in the middle of the capital city. And yet for those who called it home it might as well have been in a different solar system. There was no one on earth who could fully understand Jane’s life other than the families who had inhabited this house, tying their fate to the office of the presidency. Jane had dinner brought up to her by the White house staff and ate it alone. She had several invitations to dine out this evening and had declined them all.

„She would rather be by herself. Well, as alone as home with over ninety full-time staff and too many security agents to count would allow."
(Baldacci, 2009: 134)
From the quotation, it can be seen that she felt lonely and she felt uncomfortable with what she had at that time. She really wanted a supportive companion, yet in White House such thing was not an easy matter.

B. How Jane Cox Overcomes the Problem of Maintaining Her Post as the First Lady

This part discusses how Jane Cox overcomes the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady. In order to see such thing, there are two points that will be specifically elaborated. They are the scandals of her husband and her brother. The discussion here will be theoretically guided by the theory of human motivation by Maslow and psychoanalysis by Freud.

1. Jane Cox’s brother

Tuck Dutton is Jane’s brother. It was described in the novel that his daughter kidnapped and his wife was murdered. Thus, Jane hired two private investigators; Sean King and Michelle Maxwell, to investigate this.

“To think that on the same day of that wonderful celebration this… this horror would have happened.” She suddenly stared at Sean. “I want you to find Willa. And the people responsible for this.” (Baldacci, 2009: 48)

Actually, the problem became federal investigation because of Tuck’s relation to the First Family. He was the President’s brother-in-law. In fact,
it was the FBI’s responsibility yet as the First Lady, Jane Cox had her own choice. It is described in the quotation:

He swallowed nervously. “It’s a federal investigation. We can’t get in the middle of that. They’ll eat us for lunch.”
“You helped me once, Sean, and I’ve never forgotten that. I know I have no right to ask, but I desperately need your help again.”
“But the FBI?”
She waved a dismissive hand. “I’m sure they’re very good. But it goes without saying that because of Willa’s relationship to me this will very quickly become a political punching bag.” (Baldacci, 2009:48)

The reason why Jane Cox hired only the two private investigators was because she knew the investigation would reveal something else. If the FBI found out about that, it would affect her family; the First Family.

Moreover, it would affect her post as the First Lady.

As the private investigators worked through the case, they found out that Tuck was gaining connection with a woman which was former employee of Department of Homeland Security. Tuck worked as a defense contractor. He was working on a biodefense proposal for Department of Homeland Security (Baldacci, 2009:67). Moreover, both were having an affair. After that, Sean King and Michelle Maxwell were reporting what they found to Jane Cox. It is shown in the quotation below:

Sean glanced at Michelle. “Tuck might have been having an affair.”
Jane stood. “What?”
“You had no idea?”
Of course not, because it’s not true. My brother would never do that. What proof do you have?”
Enough to make us want to investigate it further.”
Jane sat back down. “This is...incredible.” She glanced up. “If you think he had an affair, you’re not implying that…”
“Jane, I can’t answer that question. At least not right now. We’ve only been on this thing for a short time. We’re doing the best we can.” (Baldacci, 2009:98)

It can be seen from the quotation that actually Jane Cox was covering Tuck’s affair. It is her id. She thought by hiring only private detectives, any revelation about Tuck’s affair would not really brought so much negative impact for her husband’s career as the President. It is her ego and superego.

Meanwhile, Sean King kept going on investigating the matter. Later, he found out the name of the woman Tuck was having affair with. Her name was Cassandra Mallory. Moreover, Sean interrogated her, as it is described in the quotation below:

Sean turned on the device and said, “On the day before his wife was killed, Tuck was here with you. He stayed at your condo, is that correct?”

... “Yes, he was here.”

... “And you two were having an affair?”
“Yes.” (Baldacci, 2009: 150)

Sean King found out that the affair was true. Jane Cox was, indeed, covering her brother’s affair. Her motivation was to fulfill her needs of safety. She did not want the problem bothered her life as the First Lady. However, Cassandra also told Sean King that Tuck’s wife might also have an affair. It is shown in the quotation below:

“Tuck Dutton was supposed to come back to Virginia on the day after his family was attacked. But he came back early. Do you know why?”

... “I…I think he suspected something was going on.”
“He thought his wife was having an affair. He mentioned something about some phone calls he’d over-heard. And he said one time that he followed Pam and she had coffee with some man he didn’t know.” (Baldacci, 2009:150-151)

Cassandra’s confessions filled Sean’s mind with more question, yet at least he could figure it out a little bit. About Tuck’s wife was also having an affair that was one angle he would never considered. Thus, Sean confirmed this to Tuck. It is shown in the quotation below:

“Cassandra said you overheard some conversation and you actually saw Pam with a guy.”
“That’s right. I couldn’t believe she might cheating on me.”

“... What did you overheard on the phone calls?” As detailed as you can.”
“There were two calls. I just happened to pick up the same time as Pam did on one of them. I heard a guy’s voice. He said something like, ‘I want to meet. And soon.’ And Pam wanted to do it later. That’s all I heard before I got nervous and hung up.” (Baldacci, 2009:176-177)

Tuck kept on informed Sean about what he saw at that time. He precisely described the man that was with his wife at the coffee shop. But, both his wife and the man did not likely a lover. It was a serious moment they were having; moreover it aroused more questions in Sean’s mind.

Later on, after running on some more investigation with Michelle, Sean found out that the man who was with Tuck’s wife was an FBI agent. It was Aaron Betack. He was there because Jane Cox asked him, as it is described in dialogue below:

“Because Agent Betack did meet with Pam.”
“How do you know about that?”
“Because I asked him to.”

...
“What’s the hell is going on, sis?”

…

“Pam suspected you were having an affair. She came to me for advice. As usual, I tried to smooth things over for you.”

…

“So Betack was talking to Pam about what he’d found?” asked Michelle.

…

“I had Agent Betack inform Pam that Tuck was not cheating on her.” (Baldacci, 2009:248-249)

It can be seen from the quotation that Jane Cox were, indeed, covering her brother’s affair. So, as the First Lady, she had asked an FBI agent- Agent Betack, to told a lie to Pam, thus the problem would be solved and Pam would not eager to seek more about the affair. There was only obvious reason why such way was attempted by Jane Cox as the First Lady. It is shown by the following quotation:

“So you had him lie to her, in other words?” said Michelle

“My husband’s reelection is a foregone conclusion barring any unforeseen calamity, including personal.”

“So, if Tuck’s affair came out you were afraid it would tank your husband’s chances? That's why you had Betack lie to Pam?” said Sean, who did not try to conceal his rising anger.

“….There might be a scandal, but it wouldn’t involve the First Family.”

“Sometimes it’s hard to determine where the First Family starts and stops,” shot back Jane. “And in any case, I was determined not to find out that the public’s opinion of my husband would be adversely affected by such revelation. If nothing else it would give traction to an opposition that so far has found none.” (Baldacci, 2009: 249)

From the quotation, it can be seen that Jane Cox’s ego and superego made her to cover her brother’s affair by telling a lie. It was because she did not want the affair brought negative impact to the First Family, moreover to her post as the First Lady.
Jane Cox fully understands the consequences of being the First Lady. She has to manage everything in a good direction. Moreover, there is no room for mistake. It is a description of self-esteem need from Jane Cox. As it is in her brother’s case, she had to put a layer over the other layer. Technically speaking, she had to cover everything up. It was Jane Cox decision in order to maintain the power as the First Lady.

Her brother’s wife was murdered and the daughter was kidnapped. Actually, it was pretty easy for her to let the FBI investigate on the matters. Yet, she did not. She chose to hire private investigators in order to simplify what was going on. It is the description of her ego. Because, if she let the FBI did the investigation, this case would get bigger, and they would slowly but sure, found out that there was an affair in it. This was not something the FBI should know. Everything would be thrown to public. Moreover, the First Lady did not own the very power to discontinue it. Such matter would bring negative impact to the President’s career.

In that point, based on Freud’s theory (1949), it is her id. So, if it was only private investigator, every truth came up, would be only in a small scale. They would keep it for themselves and it would not affect the First Family. In that point, it is the description of Jane Cox’s superego. Moreover, from what Jane Cox did, as what discussed above, it was clear that she needed safety. She did not want the affair affected her post as the First Lady.
2. Jane Cox’s husband

Dan Cox is Jane’s husband. Here in the novel, he was depicted as the president of U.S.A. He put much more points to the problem, actually. It all started when Sean King found Dan Cox in the car with a woman. Sean King used to be a secret service agent, when he saw what happened in that time. He was explaining this to Michelle, in the middle of ongoing investigation process to find the kidnapped Willa. It is described in the quotation below:

… I’d been walking around for about an hour. It was maybe 11.30. That’s when I saw him.”
“Saw who?”
“Dan Cox.”
“Okay, you saw him, so what?”
“He was in a parked car in an alley, dead drunk, with some chick going down on him.”
“So what’d you do?”
“I told the lady to get out of the car.”
“Was she a hooker?”
“Don’t think so. She was young but not dressed the way you’d think a hooker would be. … I asked her for some ID.”

(Baldacci, 2009:54- 55)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the president was having an affair with a lady. Her name was Diane Wright. She was a volunteer for Public Relation firm of Dan Cox’s campaign. Moreover the lady got pregnant and also gave birth. The President did not know it, but Jane Cox knew and had to deal with it. It is described in the quotation below:
“Wright called me back a month later. She’d missed her period. Then she’d found out for sure that she was pregnant. She was certain you were the father. She hadn’t had sex with anyone else. In fact, you were her first, she said. I believed her. She didn’t want any money or anything. She was just scared, didn’t know what to do.

Tuck and Pam were living in Italy at that time. She had gotten pregnant, but had miscarried. She didn’t tell anyone other than me and Tuck. And the fact was that the baby was yours, even if you had it by a woman other that your wife. I couldn’t just let it go to a stranger, because I knew Wright wasn’t going to keep it. It was still your blood. I made an arrangement with Wright, and eight months later she traveled to Italy. I met her there. When the baby was delivered I took it to Pam and Tuck. When Pam came home later everyone just assumed the little girl was hers.”

(Baldacci, 2009:401-402)

From the quotation, it can be seen how Jane Cox was trying her best in order to protect her husband’s career as the president. Her motivation was to fulfill the needs of safety. She did not want her post as the First Lady interrupted by the scandal. So, her id was to protect the president and herself, while her ego and superego decided to cover the scandal by delivered the child to her brother’s family. In other words, the child was adopted.

Actually, the president had another affair. This time with a lady named Tippy Quarry. She was also a volunteer for Public Relation firm of Dan Cox’s campaign. She got pregnant, but she did not want to give birth. She called Jane Cox and told her what happened. Jane was shocked. Once again, Jane Cox was the one who should handle the problem. It is supported by the quotation below:

Jane wiped her eyes with a tissue. “I did. She called me in a panic when she found out she was pregnant. She couldn’t tell her parents, she said. They wouldn’t understand. She also didn’t
want to carry it to term. I couldn’t blame her since you forced yourself on her. Abortion was the only option. I couldn’t have her go to a hospital or a real physician. Something might have come out. Her parents might have been contacted. It had to be done quickly and quietly. I knew of someone who could do it. I even drove her there and dropped her off. I paid for the procedure and gave her money for a cab home. The idiot obviously botched it. I … I never knew that this had happened, though. I never followed up. I guess I never wanted to follow up. I just wanted to forget about it.” (Baldacci, 2009:402-403)

From the quotation, it can be seen that Jane Cox was, again, trying her best to protect her husband’s career as the president. Her id was to maintain her post as the First Lady. As the result, her ego and superego made her to chose a fastest way to overcome the problem; abortion. However, Tippy Quarry did not survive it. Knowing this, Tippy’s father was planning his revenge. He kidnapped Willa; Jane Cox’s niece and Diane Wright; Willa’s bio-mother.

In the previous discussion, there were two detectives investigating the case of Jane’s brother; Sean King and Michelle Maxwell. In the middle of progress to find out who were the murderer and the kidnapper, they found out there was an affair, however the First Lady solved it. In here, the private detectives found out another fact. They could figure out that Willa, the kidnapped child, was adopted. She was not Tuck’s real daughter. It is supported by the quotation:

“Two C-sections.” She indicated the old suture tracks on Pam’s belly paralleling the Y-cut. They looked like faded zippers.
“And the third vaginally,” added Sean
“Impossible,” said Mogulas.
“What?” Sean said sharply.
“The visual exam showed her pelvic bones were unusually configured and her birth canal was abnormally narrow: The X-
ray film confirmed those conclusions. And while it's hard to tell at the autopsy level, she appeared to have had an SI joint dysfunction; she was probably born with it. Bottom line, no ob-gyn would've gone the vaginal route with the lady unless they wanted to lose their malpractice insurance; way too risky. She'd have to deliver by C.”

(Baldacci, 2009:87)

Through the quotation above, it can be seen that the findings from autopsy bureau really shocked both Sean and Michelle. They realized that Pam was only gave birth twice. But, in Dutton family, there were three kids. Another question came to both minds. Then, Sean King tried to clear things out. He talked to Jane Cox about what he knew from the autopsy. It is described in the quotation below:

“Pam only had two children, both by C-section.”
Ice seemed to congeal in Jane’s bloodstream. “Pam had three children as you very well know.”
“That one of the kids was not Pam’s. Was it Tuck’s by another woman? And was the child Willa?”
“I can’t answer that.”
“Can’t or won’t?”

…..
“Okay, I admit that I can’t tell you for sure if Willa is Pam’s daughter. I always believed that she was. Let put it this way, I had no reason not to believe that she was.”
“Well, if you are withholding something from me I will get to the truth at some point and the result may not be your liking.”

(Baldacci, 2009:219- 220)

Through the quotation, it can be seen that Jane Cox did not predicted the investigation would reveal what she did in order to cover the scandal; the adoption. Jane Cox really did not want Sean knew the truth about Willa. Her ego and superego made her pretended as if she did not know anything. Since in the previous discussion Sean already found out about the affair, Jane was limiting Sean’s investigation on her family; the First family.
did that in order to avoid the chance the investigation might reveal another scandal. Moreover, she did that in order to maintain her post as the First Lady.

Later, after a long time spent for picking up every clue they have, finally, Sean and Michelle could locate where the kidnappers were. Moreover, they knew the identities. The head-planner was Sam Quarry; Tippy Quarry’s father, along with his son, Kurt, Daryl, and Gabriel the youngest. Those people were reside out of town, far away from where the White House standing strong. Reaching the location, Sean and Michelle found a house. They thought it was where the kidnappers lived. Thus, both decided to give the house a visit. Inside the house, Sean and Michelle found all the answer of all the questions they had in their mind. It is described in the quotation below:

At the very beginning of this wall there was written calendar date from nearly fourteen years ago. Michelle read the four words written next to the date, “He raped me, Daddy.” Beside it was the name of Tippi Quarry and next to that was a photo of Tippi in her hospital bed hooked up to life support. She turned to look at Sean. Her expression of panic was matched by his.

....

When they had finished one entire wall Michelle said quietly, “He raped her. Then they got her to have a back-alley abortion. The First Lady was involved.” “She nearly bled out and ended up in a coma,” added Sean in a hollow voice. (Baldacci, 2009:378)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that what Jane Cox did to Tippi Quarry had a consequences. Tippi’s father was going to reveal the moral
truth about the First Family. They also found the truth about Willa; the kidnapped child. It is described in the quotation below:

“But how does Willa tie into this?”

As they followed this line of Quarry’s investigative work, Michelle said, “How long ago did that incident with Cox happen, Sean?”

He calculated in his head, “About thirteen years ago.”

She said, “Willa just turned twelve. Plus nine months for the pregnancy. Sean, Willa’s the President daughter. You happened on the after they’d had sex, not before. And the lady got pregnant.” (Baldacci, 2009:378)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the fact about Willa which was covered by Jane Cox is true. It was all the plan of Sam Quarry. Those facts were about to be revealed by him. He had lost his daughter because of the work from the First lady protecting her husband’s career. From the kidnapping of Willa and Diane Wohl, at the end he was planning to murder both the President and the First Lady. Knowing this, Sean and Michelle continue to find and rescue Willa immediately.

On the other day, there was a letter from the kidnappers sent to the White House. It was not directly addressed to the First Lady but to a kitchen staff. The kitchen staff told this thing to a higher officer. Then, the letter landed on the First Lady’s desk. Jane Cox took out the letter and read through it. The writer had been concise. If Jane wanted Willa Dutton back alive and well, the next letter that would be sent could not be shown to anyone else. If the police got hold of it, the writer said that he would know. And the contents of that letter, the writer claimed, would destroy everything if the public became aware of the contents. And it would cost
Willa Dutton her life. She read through one critical part several times. It is shown in the quotation below:

_I do not want to kill the girl, but if I have to, I will. The next letter you will be sent will reveal a lot. In some ways, it will reveal everything. If the public finds out, all will be lost for you. I know that you know what I mean. If you follow the instructions, Willa will come back to you alive and well. If you don’t Willa dies and everything else will be over. That is the only way it can be._ (Baldacci, 2009:198)

Jane Cox really did not show the letter to anyone. She managed to withhold it. She knew that what she was doing would slow down the investigation. However, she was the First Lady. She had the right to decide what the best for this investigation moreover for her niece. Until, one day, when Jane Cox was having discussion with Sean, Michelle, and Tuck about the progress with the case, Agent Betack came over and revealed something that even Jane Cox was not thinking about it. It is shown in the quotation:

…

Betack gazed around uneasily at the others. “There was a letter delivered to one of the woman who works in the kitchen here. Shirley Meyers.”

Jane rose. “You will leave now, Agent Betack. This instant.”

…

“Aaron, what letter?” asked Michelle.

Before Betack could answer, Jane snatched up the phone. “One call, Betack. Either you leave now or your career is over.”

…

Sean said, “Jane if you received a letter that has something to do with Willa, we need to know. The FBI needs to know.”

“That is impossible.” (Baldacci, 2009:250-251)

From the quotation, it can be seen that Jane Cox was really making a gap between the investigator and her. She was withholding an important clue
for the problem. She knew that what she did was, indeed, wrong but she was really afraid her niece would die if she told anyone about the letter. It is described in the quotation below:

“But why would you withhold it?” Sean wanted to know. Jane did not make eye contact with him. “It was a shock to receive it the way I did. I was trying to evaluate things before I determined what to do about it.”

…”

“Please, Mrs. Cox, you need to understand fully what you’re doing here. You need to tell them what was in the letter.”

“Fine, I’ll tell you. The letter said that I would be getting another letter sent to a post office box.”

…”

Jane noticed this because she added, “And it said if anyone who remotely looked like a police officer or federal agent went anywhere near the box, we would never get Willa back.”

“Is that why you kept the letter to yourself?” asked Tuck.

“Of course. Do you seriously think I want anything to happen to Willa? I love her like she’s one of my children.” (Baldacci, 2009:252)

Through the above quotation, it can be seen that Jane Cox was really protecting her niece. She knew the investigator would do the same, but this time the situation was different. She withheld the letter in order to keep her niece alive.

In the previous letter, the kidnappers also asked Jane Cox to check the post office regularly, since it was the way of communication. The next days, after that difficult conversation, Jane Cox went to the post office and found a new letter in the box there. However, she did not know the FBI had run investigation on the post office box she had been visiting every day. The FBI was there at the same time. Thus, before she could somehow
withhold it again, the FBI came over to check the letter. It is supported by the quotation below:

Instead of going, the door to the limo opened and FBI agent Chuck Waters was standing there. “I need the letter, Mrs. Cox.” “Excuse me, who are you?” Waters held up his badge. “FBI. I need the letter,” he said again. “What letter?” “The letter you just took out of that box in there.” … “I don’t know what you’re talking about.” … “Mrs. Cox, the FBI has had you under surveillance from day one on this.” “What!” she exclaimed. … Waters said, “I have a warrant here.” He held up the piece of paper. “To search your purse and your person.” “You can’t do that. I’m not a criminal.” “If you have evidence critical to a kidnapping investigation and you are knowingly withholding it, then you are a criminal, ma’am.” “I can’t believe your gall!” (Baldacci, 2009:342-343)

It can be seen that Jane Cox was really maintained the power as the First Lady at the present time. It was clear from every sentence she made. She actually wanted to keep the letter for herself. She did not want anyone to see the letter, at least not right now. Because she, of course, wanted Willa came back safely. However, before Jane went to the post office to check the post office, she already had prepared something for the FBI. It is described in the quotation below:

She had known she was being watched by the FBI. When she opened the box and saw the letter in there, she had held her purse close to the mailbox and slid the letter behind the torn lining of her large purse, while appearing to merely place it in her purse. The letter she’d allowed Waters to take was one of her creation that she had typed on a typewriter she’d found in storage at the White House. She had placed fake letter in her purse before she’d left to check the mailbox. … (Baldacci, 2009:344)
Jane Cox made a fake letter to fool the FBI agents. Actually, she knew that she was being watched by the FBI since the first letter came from the kidnappers. It was her plan so that no one would come over at any point and ended with the death of her niece.

After all, Jane Cox did not expect that the investigation would reveal the truth about Willa. She hired Sean and Michelle in order to narrow down the case. Just to find and rescue Willa. She did this because she loved Willa. She did not want any other things to come up. In this point, it was Jane Cox’s ego. However, as a detective, Sean and Michelle would do whatever they could that enabled them to find Willa. When, the investigation process reached the truth part about Willa, Jane Cox felt uncomfortable. Meaning that, she had to cover it. She had to hide the truth since it would affect the First Family if anyone outside the White House knew about it. It was Jane Cox’s id. Fortunately, the kidnappers communicate with Jane Cox through a letter. She used this situation as a decoy. She withheld every letter she accepted from the kidnappers. It was her decision in order to maintain the power as the First Lady. She had the right to process the letter became presidential property and made the letter confidential. It was Jane Cox’s superego. She did this because she wanted everyone to put aside the truth about Willa and concentrate more on finding her niece. The decision Jane Cox made for the problem here was also implying that she wanted everyone to understand her power as the First Lady. Even, she felt so much worry about her niece, yet she also
still had so much way to handle it. Moreover, she did not want these problems ruined her husband’s career as the President.

Jane Cox was trying the best as she could to protect her husband and his career. It was Jane Cox’s ego. Actually, she did not want to hurt anybody. She only wanted a better situation for her husband. In that point, it was Jane Cox’s superego. However, she was alone. She was the only one who really realized what the problems were. What she decided for Diane Wohl and Tippi Quarry described the way she chose in order to maintain the power as the First Lady to overcome the problems. For Diane Wohl case, Jane arranged the baby to stay with her brother. Because it was not a good fact if public knew that their president had a child but was not from his own wife. Meanwhile, for Tippi Quarry case, Jane made a mistake. The abortion went wrong and Tippi Quarry ended up in a comma. The decision she made for Diane Wohl and Tippi Quarry, was her id. She did not think that decision would deliver so much trouble for her life and the First family. At the time when she made the decision, what she actually wanted was only to put away the scandals. She did that because she loved her husband so much. The decision Jane Cox made for the problem here was also implying that she wanted everyone to understand her power as the First Lady. Even, she felt so much worry about the scandals, yet she also still had so much way to handle it. Moreover, it was her way in order to maintain her post as the First Lady.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the conclusions of the analysis as discussed in chapter four, while the second part consists of suggestions for future researchers on the novel as well as the suggestion for teaching and learning activities using the novel.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the problem, there are two points can be presented in the conclusions. It is dealing with the characterization of Jane Cox as the First Lady and how she overcomes the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady.

There are seven characteristics of Jane Cox including her physical appearance based on Murphy’s Theory of Characterization. (1) Jane Cox was depicted as the First Lady of the United States of America. She was 48 years old. She was beautiful and she was five-eight in flats, tall enough that her clothes hung well on her. Being the president’s wife, she would dress the best in every moment. (2) Her life was very well organized for being the First Lady. Moreover, she had schedule for everything she did. (3) She was a generous person. She loves her niece so much that she held a birthday party for her in presidential facility. (4) Jane Cox also a sympathetic person. When she knew her niece was kidnapped, she did everything she could to get her niece back.
(5) As the First Lady, Jane Cox was an assertive person. She would always state clearly what she wanted. As a result, (6) Jane Cox also became a stubborn person. She would stand on her own ideals. However, in so many moments and problems she had in her life, (7) she was also a reserved woman. The situation seemed ignored her when she wanted to share about her feelings or else. Because she lived in the White House and the people around her were so demanding.

The second conclusion deals with how Jane Cox overcomes the problem of maintaining her post as the First Lady. In order to see such thing, there are two points that will be specifically elaborated. They are the scandals of her husband and her brother. All of Jane Cox’s actions in order to solve the problems, were meant to protect her brother and, of course, her husband. She did not want her husband to lose his position as the president because of the scandals. In order to do that, she was covering all of them. All the decision she made to overcome the problems were complicated. She did that in order to maintain the power as the First Lady. Moreover, it was because she loved her family.

B. Suggestions

1. Suggestions for Future Researchers

The novel *First Family* by David Baldacci is an interesting novel. It shows how one tries to overcome the problem of maintaining the post. The basic idea of the story is very interesting. It is conveys a message to the readers
about how power complicated the importance of making decision to solve problems and the consequences in this life. Therefore, the readers would get a beneficial value from it after reading this novel.

As this study analyzes how one tries to maintain the post, the future researchers could use the same approach, in this case psychological approach, to analyze other aspects of the novel. This is interesting for the future researchers to study and analyze about the conflicts elements in the novel especially related with the author’s background and the characters.

2. Suggestion for English Teachers

Concerning the advantages of English literature for the students, it is important for them to read more literary works because more knowledge especially about the use and kinds of language can possibly be learned from the works. The students can recognize and learn various English sentence structure or pattern and enrich their vocabularies. The students can enjoy and enrich their knowledge about something new. It is useful for the students to analyze the characters in the novel in order to get a deeper understanding about many kinds of characters.

The suggestion for English teachers deals with the lesson plan which is enclosed to this thesis. The lesson plan is for three meetings of Prose 2 class. Each meeting has 2 X 45’ of time allocation. It is important for English teachers to understand the difference between Prose 1 and Prose 2. Prose 1 uses short stories as learning materials, while Prose 2 uses novels.
The first meeting focuses more on reading activities. Before applying the lesson plan, the teacher must be sure that the students have already known about the aspects of literature, such as characters, plot, setting, and symbolism. The teacher must also provide students with copies of the synopsis of David Baldacci’s *First Family*. It is suggested that the teacher adds dialogues taken from the novel into the synopsis to make it livelier. Students must read the synopsis thoroughly and individually. Then, the teacher can ask his/her students to form a group of four students or make sure that there are six groups in the class. Students must do the exercise in the group. The exercise will be submitted in the end of the class.

For the second meeting, the teacher must distribute the copies of the homework assignment and inform students to read the whole novel of David Baldacci’s *First Family* by the end of the first meeting. Students must pick a draw for the topic they will have to discuss about in their presentation. The teacher must make sure that there are six groups in the class. The presentation will be held in the second meeting and in the third meeting. The presentation focuses more on students’ speaking skills and listening skills. All information listed in the homework assignment sheet must be informed to students. The teacher has to make sure that the information about the assignment is clear.

Three presentations will take place in the second meeting and the other three presentations will be held in the third meeting. The scoring procedure of the presentation must cover not only the content of the presentation and the linguistic aspects, but also students’ performance, time management and
equality for each member of the group in presenting the result of their
discussion. The response of the group in answering questions from their
classmates during the question and answer session should also be considered in
the scoring procedure. This thesis is expected to be functional for English
learning activities and other educational purposes.
REFERENCES


**Electronic Sources:**


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

LESSON PLAN FOR TEACHING PROSE 2

Subject: Prose 2
Semester: V
Time Allocation: 6 X 45 minutes (3 meetings)
Basic Competence: Students are able to understand an English literature text

Indicators:

Reading:
1. Students are able to identify the characters, setting, and symbols of the story
2. Students are able to draw the plot of the story
3. Students are able to identify the moral values of the story

Speaking:
1. Students are able to retell the story with their own words
2. Students are able to make their presentation about the story
3. Students are able to share their interpretations about the story

1. Teaching-Learning Method
   Individual work, group discussion, presentation

2. Teaching-Learning Activities
   1. First meeting: 2 X 45 minutes
      • Pre-Activities (5’)
        a. Greeting
        b. Teacher introduces new topic
        c. Teacher distributes the synopsis of First Family
• **Whilst-Activities (63’)**
  a. Students read the synopsis individually
  b. Students make a group of four students
  c. Students discuss the story in the group

• **Post-Activities (22’)**
  a. Students submit the result of the group discussion
  b. Teacher gives homework
  c. Teacher explains the homework (making groups and deciding the topic for each group for their presentation)
  d. Teacher closes the class

2. **Second meeting:** 2 X 45 minutes
   • **Pre-Activities (5’)**
     a. Greeting
     b. Teacher invites the first group to have their presentation

   • **Whilst-Activities (75’)**
     a. Preparation for each group before making their presentation (15’)
     b. Group’s Presentation (time allotted for each group: 20’)

   • **Post-Activities (10’)**
     a. Teacher reviews class materials
     b. Teacher closes the class

3. **Third meeting:** 2 X 45 minutes
   • **Pre-Activities (5’)**
     a. Greeting
     b. Teacher invites the fourth group to have their presentation

   • **Whilst-Activities (75’)**
     a. Preparation for each group before making their presentation (15’)
     b. Group’s Presentation (time allotted for each group: 20’)

   • **Post-Activities (10’)**
     b. Teacher reviews class materials
     b. Teacher closes the class

APPENDIX 2
TEACHING MATERIAL

Prose 2

TASK 1: Read carefully the synopsis of David Baldacci’s *First Family*!

TASK 2: Make a group of 4 and answer the following questions!

1. Who are the characters found in the story? How have they been described/characterized in the story?
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  
   d.  
   e.  

2. Where has the story taken place? (setting: time and place)
   a. Time:  
   b. Place:  

3. Draw the plot of the story! (the sequence of events/the conflicts)
   Answer:  

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
4. Is there any symbolism in the story? What are they?

Answer:

5. Is there any moral value or life lesson you can learn from the story? What are they?

Answer:

Group Members:

1. ........................
2. ........................
3. ........................
4. ........................
PROSE 2

TASK 3: HOMEWORK! Read the whole novel of David Baldacci’s *First Family* and make a presentation for each group according to the topic you get!

The topics:

A. **Characters and characterization**
   It includes the discussion about all the characters in the novel and also the discussion about a certain character who is very important and influential according to your group.

B. **Setting of the novel**
   It includes the setting of place, time, and also the atmosphere of the story. It also discusses the social condition when the novel was made.

C. **Plot of the novel**
   The discussion of the plot of the novel covers the sequence of events happen in the story. It also deals with the conflicts of the characters in the novel, including the internal and external conflicts.

D. **Symbolism**
   It deals with representation of things or characters to other characters in the novel.

E. **Moral values or life lessons**
   The discussion covers the moral values of the novel and also life lessons of the characters found in the novel.

F. **Background of the novelist**
   It discusses the background of David Baldacci as the author of *First Family*. It includes his biography and the influences of his background to the novel.

• Each group will have 5 minutes for the preparation and 20 minutes for the presentation. It is divided in to: 15 minutes – group presentation, and 5 minutes – question and answer session.
• The presentation data *must* be submitted a day early before the presentation in a soft copy and a hard copy.
• Make sure that every group member gets the equal part of the presentation!
Camp David, USA. A birthday party turns into a nightmare when a child is snatched after the celebrations. The First Lady enlists the service of Sean King and Michelle Maxwell to bring the child home safely. But she and King share a past. Years ago he saved her then senator husband from political disaster. And this may not be all that passed between them.

Former Secret Service agents turned private investigators Sean King and his partner Michelle Maxwell are hired by Jane Cox, the First Lady, to find her abducted young niece. A violent and tragic kidnapping turns out to be a convoluted nightmare in which the First Couple's past deeds triggered a chain reaction leading to the abduction of an innocent child and the death of her mother at gun point.

But the dead woman is not the kidnap victim's mother, not in a biological sense. The girl was adopted, a fact Sean King is not made privy to because the
abductees’ parentage hides a secret that could bring down the First Family. As Sean and Michelle follow blind leads, tragedy strikes closer to home. Michelle leaves Sean King to run the investigation on his own but later calls him to join her when what at first seemed like an accident turns out to be a homicide.

The answer to the puzzle before the seasoned investigators lies in the deep south, in Alabama, where a wronged father wants the truth to come out. He seeks his own version of justice and has put in motion a plan to execute vengeance. For years engineer and Vietnam War veteran Sam Quarry had visited his vegetative daughter in the hospital, nursing a broken heart and gathering evidence against the First Couple. But he did not stop there. He set a trap for them to walk in. Only Sean and Michelle stand between the avenger, Jane Fox and the President.

Using his extensive contacts in the FBI, Sean is able to use forensics and investigator's sixth sense to track down the kidnappers to two Gulf War deserters and to Alabama. There Sean and Michelle confront the harrowing story that drove Sam Quarry to the extreme.

Showing the determination that took her to the White House, the First Lady stops at nothing to bury the truth. In doing so, she adds more dead bodies to the list of her victims. However, when all seems to be in order at last, the ghosts rise from the dead. Jane Cox had not counted on Sean and Michelle’s relentless quest for truth and justice. She threatens and offers bribes to no avail. Their case breaks on a second visit to the Quarry farm in Alabama, when a remark points the finger at the First Lady.
Baldacci’s novel races to a breakneck ending involving a standoff at the Atlee Plantation. Once Sean and Michelle uncover the true reasoning behind Quarry’s abductions of Willa and Diane, they are placed in a precarious situation. They must fulfill their obligation to rescue Willa, but then are faced with the moral dilemma of revealing some of the past indiscretions by the First Family that would not only create a bigger scandal than Watergate or Monicagate, but could very well impact the outcome of the upcoming Presidential election.

Adapted from:
APPENDIX 4

BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID BALDACCI

David Baldacci was born in 1960 in Virginia, where he currently resides. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from Virginia Commonwealth University and a law degree from the University of Virginia. He practiced law for nine years in Washington, D.C., as both a trial and corporate attorney.


David Baldacci's works have appeared in numerous magazines, newspapers, journals and other publications worldwide. He has authored seven
original screenplays. His books - all of which have been national and international bestsellers - have been translated into more than 45 languages and sold in more than 80 countries; over 110 million copies are in print worldwide. Baldacci is also a contributing editor for *Parade* magazine, which has a circulation of over 75 million readers.

Castle Rock entertainment made *Absolute Power* (Warner Books/Grand Central Publishing, 1996) into a major motion picture starring Clint Eastwood and Gene Hackman. The novel *Absolute Power* won Britain's W. H. Smith's Thumping Good Read award for fiction in 1997 and was nominated for a literary award in Italy. *Absolute Power* was selected for *People Magazine*'s “Page Turner of the Week” and won the 1996 Gold Medal Award for Best Mystery/Thriller from the Southern Writers Guild.

The paperback version of *Total Control* (Warner/Grand Central, 1996) was a best-selling favorite of the traveling public for over a year. The novel won the 1997 Gold Medal Award for Best Mystery/Thriller from the Southern Writers Guild.

*The Winner’s* (Warner/Grand Central, 1997) sales topped those of Baldacci’s first two novels, no doubt aided by revealing in the novel how to fix the lottery and win a hundred million dollars! *The Winner* received a starred review in *Publishers Weekly*, its highest rating.

*The Simple Truth* (Warner/Grand Central, 1998) was the first of Baldacci’s novels in which part of the plot was based upon an actual event. President Clinton selected *The Simple Truth* as his favorite novel of 1999.
Saving Faith (Warner/Grand Central, 1999) is a novel about how Washington really works, and it reached number one on both the New York Times Bestseller List and the Publisher’s Weekly national bestseller list. Saving Faith was selected for People Magazine’s “Page Turner of the Week.”

Wish You Well (Warner/Grand Central, 2000) is strongly linked to Baldacci’s maternal family history. In doing research for this book, he spent countless hours talking with his mother, who spent her first seventeen years on the “high rock” and learning its lifelong lessons. Wish You Well received a starred review in Publisher’s Weekly and was selected as the inaugural book for All America Reads, a national reading program.

Last Man Standing (Warner/Grand Central, 2001) is an explosive psychological thriller about Web London, a member of the FBI’s elite Hostage Rescue Team, who is desperate to find answers for secret terrors and relief from unbearable guilt. Last Man Standing reached the top slot on the New York Times Bestseller List.

The Christmas Train (Warner/Grand Central, 2002), filled with memorable characters who have packed their bags for a holiday adventure, shows how we do get second chances to fulfill our deepest hopes and dreams during the season of miracles. The Christmas Train has quickly become a holiday classic.

Split Second (Warner/Grand Central, 2003) is a compelling, fast-paced political thriller that gives readers an inside look at the work of the Secret Service as it strives to protect America’s leaders. As their worlds close in upon them, former agents Sean King and Michelle Maxwell team up to seek answers to events
that, at first glance, seem to be unrelated disasters. *Split Second* became a *New York Times* bestseller on its first day of publication.

*Hour Game* (Warner/Grand Central, 2004) teams Sean King and Michelle Maxwell from *Split Second* in a race to prove a man’s innocence in a domestic burglary. They quickly find themselves caught in a chain of murders that once again rocks the quiet hills of Wrightsburg, Virginia. At every turn, King and Maxwell find themselves trying to put the pieces together as the killer plays the murderous “hour game.”

In *The Camel Club* (Warner/Grand Central, 2005), Baldacci goes beyond the traditional boundaries of fiction, painting a frighteningly vivid portrait of a world that could be our own very soon and the few people who have a chance to stop the last war the world may ever fight.

In *The Collectors* (Warner/Grand Central, 2006), Baldacci weaves a brilliant, white-knuckle tale of suspense in which every collector is searching for one missing prize... the one to die for.

*Simple Genius* (Warner/Grand Central, 2007) brings back the dynamic team of Sean King and Michelle Maxwell from *Split Second* and *Hour Game*. While investigating a dead body found at a think-tank and high tech research facility just across the York River from the CIA Training Facility in Camp Peary, Virginia, King and Maxwell find themselves thrown into the midst of a worldwide race to control information at any cost—even murder.
**Stone Cold** (Warner/Grand Central, 2007) brings back the unusual group of sleuths, the Camel Club, for another mystery involving Jerry Bagger, Annabelle Conroy, Alex Ford and a deadly assassin whose identity, like Oliver Stone's, remains veiled in mystery.

**The Whole Truth** (Grand Central, 2008) is Baldacci’s first international thriller, one that puts the all-too-real world of perception management at the forefront of global defense contractor activities.

**Divine Justice** (Grand Central, 2008) is the fourth in the Camel Club series. Oliver Stone finally faces his inner demons and finds himself in rural Virginia where coal mining and small-town relationships clash...with deadly results.

**First Family** (Grand Central, 2009) brings Sean King and Michelle Maxwell back together as they come to the aid of the First Lady when a family member is kidnapped. Michelle finally faces some of her deepest secrets and inner demons.

In **True Blue** (Grand Central, 2009) a mysterious high-profile homicide in the nation’s capital collides with the dark side of national security, and Mace Perry, an imposing but fallen-from-grace police officer, plans to make it right at all costs.

**Deliver Us From Evil** (Grand Central, 2010) brings back Shaw from **The Whole Truth** in another gripping adventure, but this time with even more deadly results. Shaw joins a new player on the scene, Reggie Campion, in eliminating the
evil empire of Evan Waller—although neither is aware of the other’s true intentions.

_Hell's Corner_ (Grand Central, 2010), the fifth novel in the Camel Club series, finds John Carr, aka Oliver Stone, about to undertake a high-risk covert mission. But before the mission can begin, another tragedy strikes: a bomb is detonated in Lafayette Park, an apparent terrorist attack against both the President and the Prime Minister. In the chaotic aftermath, Stone takes on a new, more urgent assignment: find those responsible for the bombing.

_The Sixth Man_ (Grand Central, 2011) reunites Sean King and Michelle Maxwell in their most shocking case: a high-stakes struggle where the relentless needs of national security run up against the absolute limits of the human mind.


David Baldacci's books have been publicly discussed and/or read by everyone from Howard Stern and Don Imus to Newt Gingrich and Rush Limbaugh, from George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton to Charlie Rose and Larry King. Baldacci has made many televisions and radio appearances and has been featured in numerous national and international publications. David Baldacci contributes to, and is involved in, several philanthropic efforts. His greatest efforts are dedicated to his family's Wish You Well Foundation. Established by David and his wife, Michelle, the Wish You Well Foundation supports family literacy in
the United States by fostering and promoting the development and expansion of new and existing literacy and educational programs. Recently, the Foundation partnered with Feeding America to launch "Feeding Body & Mind." Through Feeding Body & Mind, hundreds of thousands of new and used books have been collected and distributed through area food banks, helping feed both body and mind. David Baldacci serves as a national ambassador for the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and participates in numerous charities, including the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy, the American Cancer Society and the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.

Adapted from: http://davidbaldacci.com/about-david/biography