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The Allegorical Structure in Animal Farm

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Abstract. In this paper the researcher aims to explore the symbolical structure of the novel; *Animal Farm*, a twentieth century novel written by the renowned English novelist, George Orwell. It is an in-depth analysis and discussion of the various symbols employed by the author and their significance and representations in the real occurrences and characters of the Russian Revolution. The structure of the novel can be studied and analyzed from two different perspectives or levels. On the surface it is a simple story about different kinds of animals such as pigs, cows, horses, sheep, hens, donkeys etc. which live on a specific farm called Manor Farm owned by Mr Jones, a bourgeois man. On the deep level it is a complex, daring and dashing narrative on the ups, falls and downs of the Russian Revolution taking place in 1917 under the leadership of Trotsky, Lenin and Stalin. Orwell does not directly and explicitly narrate the episodes and consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution for personal and political reasons. Instead he takes advantage of the known literary device, symbolism, which he masterfully manipulates so as to convey his intentions and messages. Every animal in the novel stands for a real character in the events of the Russian Revolution. Furthermore, incidents happen in the story represent real episodes in the revolution. George Orwell shows a great skill in managing, arranging and developing the plot of the story in such a subtle way that readers enjoy its humor and irony as well as appreciate its intellectual, political and social weight and thoughts. In fact the novel is a stark political satire on despotic and totalitarian regimes which manipulate rhetoric and exploit the masses in various ways for political agendas and power pursuits. This is exactly what happens in the case of the Russian Revolution. Karl Marx visualizes a society where there are no class privileges, exploitation, poverty and where all people are equal in every respect. He establishes a new political and social system known as communism. When the Russian Revolution succeeded in 1917, all the principles and values of communism put down by Marx started to be violated



and a new worse dictatorship is in its way to be formed. Russia became one of the worst dictatorships in the world under the rule of Stalin.

Keywords: Symbolism, Russian Revolution, *Animal Farm*, Dictatorship, Satire, Class, Pigs, Politic Leaders, Exploitation, Propaganda.

Introduction

Symbolism and allegory are effective literary tools employed by writers in all ages and across world cultures. Allegory is more comprehensive than symbolism. The first one is a compact narrative that encompasses many symbols signifying ideas, characters and events. English writers make use of these literary devices beginning with Geoffrey Chaucer's work *The Canterbury Tales* to contemporary writers. John Bunyan's celebrated novel, *The Pilgrim's Progress* is another early allegorical masterpiece in English literature. Symbolism, on the other hand, emerged as an organized literary movement in the late nineteenth century in France pioneered by a group of French poets. From France the movement spread all over Europe and America. Throughout twentieth century English writers take symbolism to sophisticated levels of mastery such as D. H. Lawrence, T. S. Elliot, George Orwell and others. Thus allegory and symbolism become effective weapons at the hand of writers to attack, defend, prove, despise or satirize ideas, people or events.

In many literary works, authors do not express their points of views in a direct way for some reasons; literary, social, political or aesthetic. They rather prefer to employ a literary technique or device called allegory or symbolism to be able to explore critical and sensitive issues. *Animal Farm*, a novel by George Orwell, falls into this category. It is written in an allegorical way to satirize the Russian Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. Orwell resorts to symbolism for political reasons. He was not able to attack the dictatorship and inequality that emerged in the wake of the Russian Revolution in an explicit way for logical reasons. Harold Bloom argues that:

Orwell's artistic aim was to remedy what England lacked: 'a literature of disillusionment about the Soviet Union' (iii. 272). If we apply Tolstoy's definition of art (which includes Orwellian hallmarks of simplicity, clarity,

and accessibility) as the evocation of a feeling once experienced so as to make others feel it, Orwell had to evoke his disillusion over the Russian failure to achieve what to English Conservatives was anathema: social equality (147).

George Orwell himself reveals the genesis and motive of writing the novel in his preface to the Ukrainian edition published in 1947. He writes:

And so for the past ten years [i.e., since the Spanish Civil War and the purges in the USSR] I have been convinced that the destruction of the Soviet myth was essential if we wanted a revival of the Socialist movement. On my return from Spain I thought of exposing the Soviet myth in a story that could be easily understood by almost anyone and which could be easily translated into other languages. However the actual details of the story did not come to me for some time until one day (I was then living in a small village) I saw a little boy, perhaps ten years old, driving a huge cart-horse along a narrow path, whipping it whenever it tried to turn. It struck me that if only such animals became aware of their strength we should have no power over them, and that men exploit animals in much the same way as the rich exploit the proletariat. (CE 3, 110.)

George Orwell is aware of the tremendous power of literature in instigating action, resisting despotism and mobilizing people. His literary repertoire is seen by many critics as belonging to cultural studies which have a social and political purpose behind them. In *Animal Farm*, this objective has skillfully been achieved. Orwell emphasizes this in *The Collected Essays*:

Whoever feels the value of literature, whoever sees the central part it plays in the development of human history, must also see the life and death necessity of resisting totalitarianism, whether it is imposed on us from without or from within (146).

So *Animal Farm* is a sharp and bitter sarcasm and satire on the evils, power-hunger and cruelty of human beings particularly the Russian communist rulers incarnated in the form of animals. Graham Greene comments on this:

Animal Farm, a satire upon the totalitarian state and one state in particular. I have heard a rumor that the manuscript was at one time submitted to the Ministry of Information, ... an official there took a poor view of it. 'Couldn't you make them some other animal,' he is reported as saying in reference to the dictator and his colleagues, 'and not pigs?' (195)

Kingsley Martin elaborates on this issue. He states:

Mr Orwell's Devils have been numerous and, since he is a man of integrity, he chooses real evils to attack. His latest satire, beautifully written, amusing and, if you don't take it too seriously, a fair corrective of much silly worship of the Soviet Union, suggests to me that he is reaching the exhaustion of idealism and approaching the bathos of cynicism. (196)

There are a lot of things to satirize in the Russian Socialist Regime which George Orwell has deftly downgraded. How wonderful that a group of animals revolt against their tyrannical tormentors! This turns out to be a boisterous caricature and parody of the Russian Revolution. J. R. Hammond says that "The idea of expressing his disillusionment with Stalinism - and, in a wider sense, with totalitarian regimes in general - in the form of an animal fable was thus simmering in his mind for a long time before he found the opportunity to write it" (78). Allegory as a literary technique has highly been polished at the skillful hand of George Orwell. *Animal Farm* is a crafty masterpiece molded in a nutshell-like formation.

Discussion and Analysis:

Animal Farm is a sharp political satire on the communist regime that ruled over Russia after the revolution in 1917. The novel tells two parallel stories. Superficially it is about animals that live and organize their life on an animal farm just as human beings do. It is a good story that children enjoy themselves with reading or watching. On the other hand, it is a story that has a deep symbolical structure in which every event represents a real incident that took place during and after the Russian Bolshevik Revolution. Every animal character has a symbolical significance and representation. Each one stands for a real character or a specific group in society. The novel is not merely a

bitter satire on the Russian Revolution and its consequences but it is a universal satirical attack on every dictatorship and totalitarian regimes at any time and in any place. Orwell has a pessimistic view on revolutions. In *The Collected Essays*, he nails the root cause of revolutionary failure. He believes:

Throughout history, one revolution after another ... has simply led to a change of masters, because no serious effort has been made to eliminate the power instinct.... In the minds of active revolutionaries, at any rate the ones who 'got there', the longing for a just society has always been fatally mixed up with the intention to secure power for themselves. (iv. 36)

George Orwell employs a complex network of symbols in the novel. This massive structure of symbols will be annotated and analyzed based on the development of the plot. Allegorically speaking, Old Major represents Karl Marx, the theoretical exponent of Communism. Or Old Major is, perhaps, considered as standing for a combination of both Marx and Lenin. Lenin was the first relentless tyrant after the overthrow of the imperial Czar in the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. Communism began to consolidate itself during Lenin's reign. Old Major's attempt to instigate the animals to revolt against Mr. Jones, the owner of Animal Farm, symbolizes Karl Marx's effort and philosophy in provoking the proletariat to rise in an uprising against the capitalists and imperialists who mercilessly exploited them. The argument raised by The Old Major to convince the animals of the necessity of the revolution is exactly the same as the one that was put forward by Karl Marx to mobilize the working class into action against the Russian capitalists. The thesis is that labor has been unscrupulously exploited by those capitalists who control the means of production, distribution and labor due to the fact that the power of capital is in their hands. The Old Major says that Man is the main enemy for animals. If they can get rid of man, their life will become easy and comfortable. In his initial and famous speech, the Old Major asserts:

There, comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single word – Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever.... Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labor would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work

night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of the human race! That is my message to you, comrades: Rebellion! (AF, 4-5)

The Man here allegorizes capitalism. Marx believes that capitalism is a monster that devours everything leaving behind poor and hungry people. The Old Major gives instructions to the animals and a code of behavior that they should strictly follow in their struggle and fight against Mr. Jones and his men. He states:

I merely repeat, remember always your duty of enmity towards Man and all his ways. Whatever goes upon two legs, is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. And remember also that in fighting against Man, we must not come to resemble him. Even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his vices. No animal must ever live in a house, or sleep in a bed, or wear clothes, or drink alcohol, or smoke tobacco, or touch money, or engage in trade. All the habits of Man are evil. And, above all, no animal must ever tyrannize over his own kind. Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal (AF, 6).

This code of conduct parallels the original communist manifesto in which the goals and principles of communism had been stated. The song sung by Old Major together with animals in which the future is envisaged symbolizes the National Anthem of the Russian Revolution namely *La Internationale*.

In allegorical terms Napoleon, the boar leader who takes the charge of Animal Farm together with Snowball, represents Stalin and Snowball stands for Trotsky. The name of Snowball is tell-tale. It reminds readers of Trotsky's white beard. The third leading pig is a porker whose name is Squealer. He symbolizes the Russian servile media and press. His principal job is to convince the masses of the rightness of the leading pigs' decisions whatsoever. He is a typical propagandist and an efficient minister of information and media. He is well-known among the animals with his capacity to turn black into white and vice versa by dint of his rhetoric and eloquence.

All the other male pigs on the farm were porkers. The best known among them was a small fat pig named Squealer, with very round cheeks, twinkling eyes, nimble movements, and a shrill voice. He was a brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail which was somehow very

persuasive. The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white (AF, 9).

In addition to politics, religion is tremendously manipulated by political leaders so as to serve their interests. Moses, the raven, functions as a symbol for the Orthodox Russian Church and later the Roman Catholic Church. He stands for what is religious and ecclesiastical in the novel as well as the Russian society. George Orwell through Moses, the raven, mocks the church and religious people because they disseminate false tales and stories about god and the next life to stray people from the right cause of freedom, rights and equality. By this they support and consolidate the position of dictators and tyrants who make use of religion for their own benefits. Moses tells the animals tales about the Sugercandy Mountain where they will go, live and enjoy their life when they die. Karl Marx asseverates that 'religion is the opium of the masses.' It seems that Orwell adopts the same view regarding religion and reveals the religious poignancy and hypocrisy through a tame raven, Moses.

Moses, who was Mr. Jones's especial pet, was a spy and a tale-bearer, but he was also a clever talker. He claimed to know the existence of a mysterious country called Sugercandy Mountain, to which all animals went when they died. It was situated somewhere up in the sky, a little distance beyond the clouds, Moses said. In Sugercandy Mountain it was Sunday seven days a week, clover was in season all the year round, and lump sugar and linseed cake grew on the hedges. (AF, 10)

The two horses on Animal Farm reveal a tragic story and a pessimistic view of man. Boxer and Clover represent the working class; the proletariat. Boxer is a hard-working horse but dimwitted. He cannot go beyond the letter D while he is learning English alphabet. Martin says that: "The story of the loyal horse who worked until his lungs burst and was finally sent off to the knackers' yard is told with a genuine pathos; it represents a true and hateful aspect of every revolutionary struggle" (196). Once these two horses accept the pigs as their leaders, they support and obey them whole-heartedly and unquestionably. After the animal revolution against Mr. Jones, Boxer has a motto: 'I will work harder,' and when Snowball has been expelled by Napoleon from Animal Farm, he adds another motto: 'Napoleon is always right.' This state of simple-mindedness, dullness and ignorance characterizes the simple arguments, thinking and gullibility of the proletariat.

Boxer, who had now had time to think things over, voiced the general feeling by saying: "If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right." And from then on he adopted the maxim, "Napoleon is always right," in addition to his private motto of "I will work harder." (AF, 35)

The rivalry between Napoleon and Snowball refers to the historical adversity and rivalry between Trotsky and Stalin who after the revolution began to differ with each other over almost every issue. Kingsley Martin explains this point by saying "The falsehoods about Trotsky, whose part in the revolutionary period, only secondary to Lenin's, has been gradually erased from the Soviet history books, is another fair count against Stalinite methods" (196). Snowball's strategy in organizing and forming Animal Committees to improve the animals' life conditions represents Trotsky's attempt in bringing about development and improvements to the life of the Russian people through establishing committees and setting up five-year plans. The pigs, especially Napoleon and Stalin, begin to enjoy certain privileges which are not extended to other animals on the farm. This is a serious violation of the Animal Farm's principles particularly the commandment which states that 'All animals are equal.' This principle will later read as 'All animals are equal but others are more equal.' This concept of perfect equality was broken by Trotsky and Stalin when they accrue on themselves special privileges. The pigs as the most privileged class signify the creation of a new social class system which is again a flagrant violation of the basic principles of Animalism. Stalin, Trotsky and their entourage began to distinguish themselves by conferring upon themselves new privileges, decorations and favors which were denied to the proletariat or common people. Kingsley Martin contends:

We all know of the sheep, who drown discussion by the bleating of slogans; we have all noticed, with a wry smile, the gradual change of Soviet doctrine under the pretence that it is no change and then that the original doctrine was an anti-Marxist error. (The best thing in Mr Orwell's story is the picture of the puzzled animals examining the Original Principles of the Revolution, and finding them altered: 'All animals are equal,' said the slogan; to which is added, 'but some are more equal than others') (196).

Napoleon's snatching away the puppies born out of Jessie and Bluebell is significant. These puppies will later grow up into fierce and well-trained dogs that function as Napoleon's body guards and Special Forces to carry out his

orders and commands. This in reality symbolizes Stalin's formation of The Secret Police which he used in expelling Trotsky, carrying out blindly his plans and orders and ruling the country with an iron hand. The way in which Snowball argue that birds are considered to be four-legged animals and Squealer's propositions to convince animals suggest the unscrupulous manipulation and distortion of facts by the Communist Regime in order to suit their policies and purposes. Squealer, the pigs' mouthpiece, stands for the Russian servile media and press which solely worked for beatifying and glamorizing the ruling clique. It is said that Squealer has the ability and skill to turn white into black and to persuade animals of the validity of his argument. Russia under the communist regime never had a free press and media. They tried to convince the masses that the ruling party was working hard for their benefit and advantage.

The pigeons sent by the leading pigs to other neighboring farms in order to instigate animals into a rebellion against their masters give the readers an idea about the communist leaders who tried to disseminate their ideology and philosophy all over the world and to encourage the working class to rise in revolt against the bourgeoisie. The communist propaganda was effective and influential to the extent that today a communist party can be found in almost every country of the world. Two prominent farms and owners are elaborately presented in the novel right from chapter four to the end. These farms are Foxwood and its owner Mr. Pilkington and Pinchfield Farm and its owner Mr. Frederick. Foxwood seems to symbolize England and its owner Mr. Pilkington stands for Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of England at that time. Mr. Frederick represents Hitler and Pinchfield Farm symbolizes Germany. The name of the farm is significant; to pinch means to steal and Hitler was seen no more than a power usurper. The invasion carried out by Mr. Jones and his men to recapture Animal Farm suggests the substantial German threat posed on Russia in 1918 and Mr. Jones's defeat by animals signified the defeat of the counter-revolution and the disruptive forces that tried to thwart the 1917 Russian Bolshevik revolution.

The exile of Snowball from Animal Farm by Napoleon is considered a turning-point event in the development of the plot of the novel. This incident brings out the sharp contrast between the two characters. Snowball turns out to be more inventive, loyal and honest. He has an original mind who works for the betterment and improvement of his country and its people whereas

Napoleon is an unscrupulous pig whose eye is on power right from the beginning. He wants to rise to the top position of authority by hook or crook. He has a Machiavellian mind; the end justifies the means. He is a power-hungry rival who takes all the necessary measures to seize power. This is exactly what happens when Napoleon gives an order to the dogs which he brought up and trained to attack Snowball. The expulsion of Snowball corresponds to Trotsky's exile by the devil-like machinations of Stalin. The latter used his secret police to drive Trotsky away from Russia. Stalin became a new unchallenged dictator who gradually violated all the principles and the manifesto of the Russian Communist Revolution. The cause of the differences between Snowball and Napoleon is the construction of the windmill. Snowball is for building the windmill because this project will provide animals with electricity and improve their life conditions while Napoleon disparagingly rejects this proposal. His argument is that increasing the food products by working hard and for extra hours is more important than the windmill. Orwell depicts this power struggle and its destructive consequences in the following passage:

The whole farm was deeply divided on the subject of the windmill. Snowball did not deny that to build it would be a difficult business. ... But he maintained that it could all be done in a year. And thereafter, he declared, so much labor would be saved that the animals would only need to work three days a week. Napoleon, on the other hand, argued that the great need of the moment was to increase food production, and that if they wasted time on the windmill they would all starve to death. (AF, 31).

Napoleon, however, adopts the windmill plan designed by Snowball after his expulsion. Symbolically speaking, this event allegorizes the differences and disharmony between Trotsky and Stalin over the importance of industry or agriculture. Trotsky supported the industrial plans and he put a great emphasis on industrialization for the economic development of Russia. The windmill symbolizes the industrialization. Stalin attached a great importance to agriculture and after Trotsky's exile he began to realize the importance of industry and adopted the industrial plans prepared by Trotsky.

New ceremonies and rituals are established by pigs that should be observed by animals on Animal Farm. Such ceremonies and celebrations are meant to glorify and deify pigs as the most privileged class of animals. The dead

Major's skull is taken out of its grave and hung on a stump at the foot of the flagstaff. All the animals are requested to walk reverently past the skull before entering the barn. This ritual may be regarded as the cult of Lenin-worship observed by the communists or may be deemed as the worship of the political and economic philosophy put down by Karl Marx; the theoretical exponent of Communism. By introducing such ceremonies and rituals, the road is almost paved for establishing a new form of autocracy and dictatorship on Animal Farm where democracy and equality become impossible to be realized. In chapter eight Napoleon has bestowed on himself new decorations and privileges to honor and deify himself particularly after his victory upon Mr. Frerederick, the owner of the Pinchfield. He confers the Order of the Green Banner upon himself and violates the fifth commandment which states that 'no animal should drink alcohol.' Now pigs enjoy certain advantages that are not extended to other animals. This is deftly delineated as follows:

Boxer and Clover pulled the wagon which served as a hearse, and Napoleon himself walked at the head of the procession. Two whole days were given over to celebrations. There were songs, speeches, and more firing of the gun, and a special gift of an apple was bestowed on every animal, with two ounces of corn for each bird and three biscuits for each dog. It was announced that the battle would be called the Battle of the Windmill, and that Napoleon had created a new decoration, the Order of the Green Banner, which he had conferred upon himself (AF, 66).

A brewery is set up to provide animal with beer in defiance of the principles of Animalism. This symbolizes the immense and absolute power bestowed upon Stalin and his ruling clique. A new powerful dictatorship and a complex bureaucracy had solidly been established under Stalin who became the unchallenged and undisputed tyrant of Russia.

The famine on Animal Farm when animals almost starve into death due to the lack of food is a historical fact during the Russian communist period under Stalin's rule. The Russian farmers did not have sufficient food to keep them away from the specter of starvation. They consequently protested against certain government procedures and orders by burning crops on farms just as hens do when they smash their own eggs in response to Napoleon's decision to take their eggs away and sell them to neighboring farms. The hens even do not have eggs to be hatched into chicks. These hens which rise in revolt against

Napoleon's order are later put to an unjust trial and speedily executed without a conspicuous crime or accusation.

Then a sheep confessed to having urinated in the drinking pool—urged to do this, so she said, by Snowball—and two other sheep confessed to having murdered an old ram, an especially devoted follower of Napoleon, by chasing him round and round a bonfire when he was suffering from a cough. They were all slain on the spot. And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon's feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones (AF, 52).

This represents the historical notorious Moscow Trials of 1936-38 in which a huge number of innocent Russian people stood trial and were horribly executed by Stalin for crimes they had not committed. They were forced under torture to confess the allegations that they were party to the subversive activities carried out against Stalin. These trials were just a farcical comedy which gained the communist regime a worldwide notorious reputation and particularly gave Stalin a bad name.

Squealer and Napoleon again ascribe the hens' uprising to Snowball's satanic machinations to topple their rule. Snowball is used as a scapegoat and scarecrow to whom all the problems, failures, miseries and difficulties of Animal Farm are attributed. This corresponds to the fact that Stalin continued his insidious and malignant propaganda against Trotsky who was living in a remote country and no longer existed in the Russian scene. This episode reveals the cruel savagery of dictators who are always ready to inflict upon their supposed adversaries and opponents to maintain their power and consolidate their position. The despotism, barbarity, power-hunger and ruthlessness of Stalin are poignantly and diabolically exposed to readers through Napoleon's actions. The immense power of propaganda and media to sway and distort the public opinion is also emphasized through Squealer's cunning skirmishes and propositions.

The agreement signed between Napoleon and Mr. Frederick that no one should attack each other under any circumstances represents the treaty arrived at between Stalin and Hitler in 1939 that each party should abide by the peace agreement and no war should erupt between them. The unexpected invasion of Animal Farm by Mr. Frederick and his defeat at the hands of Napoleon and

other animals symbolize the violation of Stalin-Hitler's peace pact by Germany when Hitler suddenly invaded Russia in 1943. Germany was badly defeated and humiliated at the hands of the Bolsheviks as well as the Allied Forces in World War II. In chapter eight a poem is written in praise of Napoleon by a poet named Minimus. In this poem Minimus glorifies and deifies Napoleon who is presented as a demi-god. Later on, particularly after the victory over Mr. Frederick, Napoleon confers upon himself new titles, honors and orders such as the Order of the Green Banner so as to consolidate his position in power and to sanctify himself. Now Animal Farm has an unchallenged leader and a tyrannical dictator. This track of events is similar to the gradual steps taken by Stalin to consecrate and distinguish himself as the unsurpassed leader. Many poems and hymns were written by Russian poets to praise and glorify Stalin who like Napoleon bestowed on himself new titles and decorations. Stalin became the worshiped god in Russia and the new powerful tyrant. Napoleon, further, grants the pigs a new privilege. That is pigs are allowed to drink whisky which is regarded as a serious violation against the Fifth Commandment stating that 'No animal should drink alcohol.' This incident parallels the new privileges, advantages and power granted to Stalin and his close circle of leadership which were not extended to the common people of Russia.

Towards the end of the novel, a new class system has already established at the top of which comes the class of pigs, then the class of dogs and the lower class is represented by other animals on Animal Farm. Pigs enjoy every privilege and luxury available on Animal Farm. They get, along with dogs, fatter and fatter everyday while the other animals become thinner and thinner because they do not have enough food to sustain themselves. Squealer, the propagandist, is ready to throw dust into the eyes of animals by reading them inflated and cooked figures of food productions in order to persuade them that Animal Farm is run perfectly and successfully by Napoleon and his crew. Ironically the animals' food rations have been reduced except the pigs and dogs under the pretext that the pigs and dogs work harder than others. Squealer argues that the pigs tire themselves with planning and thinking for the benefit of all animals and the dogs protect the farm from any invasion or assault by enemies.

In Russia Stalin and his governing crew became the most privileged class just like pigs. The Secret Police and the Red Army entertained similar

privileges as dogs as they were seen the guardians and protectors of Russia from aggression. The living conditions of the Russian proletariat got worse than it used to be during the reign of Czars. A new social class hierarchy was formed under the rule of Stalin at the top of which not the Czars but this time the Bolsheviks; Stalin and his entourage.

The tragic and horrible fate of Boxer, the powerful horse, symbolizes the ignoble destiny of the Russian workers and farmers at the hands of Stalin. These farmers revolted against the Russian bourgeoisie, capitalists, feudalists and czars because these people exploited their labor just as Mr. Jones exploited the labor and productions of animals on Animal Farm. They wanted to improve their life conditions and to liberate themselves from the bondage of slavery as it is stated in the principles put down by Karl Marx and the Manifesto of the Russian Revolution. Unfortunately, all the principles and goals of Animalism put down by Old Major have been broken down and trespassed by Napoleon in the same way as the principles and goals of the Russian Revolution were violated and discarded by Stalin.

Another set of new ceremonies and rituals have been introduced on Animal Farm to further glorify Napoleon as well as to divert the attention of the animals from the suffering, hardship, poverty and misery they are now enduring. Spontaneous demonstrations are waged in support of the policy of Napoleon despite the fact that these demonstrations are never spontaneous. They are, however, organized by Napoleon's loyal supporters. In every occasion, Napoleon seizes the opportunity to remind the animals that the root cause behind their difficulties is Snowball. Snowball becomes an effective scarecrow and he is further slandered and maligned by Napoleon. This represents the myriad strategies taken by Stalin to consolidate his power and to deify himself. Many demonstrations took into the Russian streets in support of Stalin and his policy. Trotsky was further disgraced in every speech delivered by Stalin to Russian people.

The unexpected return of Moses, the Raven, to Animal Farm after a long period of absence is significant in the context of religious discourse. Moses is cordially welcomed by Napoleon and other pigs. This means that they want to reconcile with the religious establishment for political purposes and this stands against Karl Marx's maxim that 'religion is the opium of the masses.' This incident has a parallel in the political history of Stalin and his regime when he decided to compromise with the Roman Catholic Church in order to

gain its support and allegiance. Furthermore, he wanted to mend his relations with the Vatican in Rome and this was a purely diplomatic manoeuvre. Stalin exploited religion and manipulated the clergy for his own political purposes and personal benefits. This is exactly the case with any absolute dictator who tries to wield all the social, political and religious institutions to his own personal agenda.

The novel ends where it begins. In other words, Mr. Jones's system of life has been restored by the pigs. The pigs now sleep on beds, drink wine, wear Mr. Jones's clothes, deal with human beings, kill other animals without crimes and adopt all the evils and vices of Man of which Old Major warned them not to follow. Napoleon announces the abolition of the name of Animal Farm and its old name, Manor Farm, is restored. In addition to that, the word 'comrade' used to address every animal on the farm is abolished. This corresponds to the complete betrayal of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Stalin, at the center, becomes a demi-god whom no one dares challenge. A new fascism has been established in Russia. All the ideals of the Revolution have been violated and the whole country is run by an authoritarian and tyrannical regime. Stalin's rule is totally based on force and terror. When the animals see the pigs sitting with Mr. Pilkington playing cards and drinking beer, they become astonished and cannot tell the difference between the pigs and their guests; Mr. Pilkington and his men. George Orwell aptly closes up his novel with:

Twelve voices were shouting in anger, and they were all alike. No question, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which (AF, 88).

Conclusion

In *Animal Farm*, George Orwell, depicts a deep-rooted story of human struggle and conflict for power. What is new in this novel is the subtle and masterful use of the literary devices; allegory and symbolism. They prove to be effective weapons at the hand of a skillful master. It turns out that the master in this case is the English novelist; George Orwell.

Orwell satirizes the Russian Revolution by means of a simple fairy story whose heroes and characters are mere animals. It is funny to see animals think, talk, act and behave just as human beings do. The characters of these animals

have been developed and fleshed out according to some definite and specific real historical characters who played crucial roles in the Russian Revolution and the communist leadership that followed the revolution.

Russia after the overthrow of the feudal system by dint of the proletariat revolution witnessed a new era of human suffering, exploitation and savagery by a new totalitarian regime led by Stalin. Stalin became the new dictator and tyrant of Russia just as Napoleon, the pig, in the novel. The novel turns out to be a bitter and ruthless political satire and attack on all the revolutionaries who manipulate things and exploit people for the betterment and enforcement of their power positions and for the sake of their supporters and followers. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell discloses a diabolic and pessimistic view of man. Man is fallible and incorrigible. Man (the feudalist) is the root of all evils as stated by Old Major. This statement is further certified by Orwell as he becomes disappointed with the betrayal of the principles of the Russian Revolution.

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