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Topic: A Postcolonial Analysis of *Heart of Darkness*: The Anti-imperialist Sentiments

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 1.1: Background

Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad is a majo criticism of the imperialist way of governance. The book was written at the height of the British Empire, one of the colonial superpowers at that time, where they claimed that the sun never sets on their empire, due to the fact that they have colonised many lands in many different time zones. Thus, when the sun sets on a certain part of the British empire, another part would still be say. In that era, the Europeans believed they were superior to the natives that were colonised, the derogatory terms used to describe the Africans on the book as well as the portray the inferiority of the Africans. However, something different in the text was how Conrad compared the Europeans to the African, symbolizing the evil of colonialism and imperialism, being as bad as the inferior Africans.

The book was inspired by Conrad's adventures in 1890. In that year, Conrad was appointed by a Belgian trading company to serve on a steamer. While sailing up the Congo River, the captain became ill and Conrad assumed command. He guided the ship up to the trading company's innermost station. In the book, the story is about Marlow travelling up Congo and further inland, which is similar to the experience that Conrad had in his travels. Marlow experiences the entire country and is appalled by the treatment and exploitation of the Africans there. Major themes

include greed, violence, evil.

Chapter 1.2: Rationale

The rationale for studying *Heart of Darkness* would be how the book is able to portray both the Europeans and Africans in different perspectives and different levels of social status. The relevance of the book is useful as the author was expressing his experiences in Africa in a fictional manner and the different portrayals used to describe the Europeans and the Africans reflects what he saw during his time in Africa.

The purpose of the analysis on the Africans and Europeans in *Heart of Darkness* is due to the availability and contrasting portrayals of both parties as colonized and colonizer. The difference in their opinions and in social status also reveals the negative impact of colonialism which would be uncovered in the process of the research. The interactions between the Africans and the Europeans are crucial and racism is definitely part of colonialism. As such, the book *Heart of Darkness* is a suitable book to be used for analysis.

Chapter 1.3: Research Questions

1. How does Heart of Darkness represent the Africans as an inferior race to the Europeans?
2. How does the text present Marlow's changing view of the Africans in contrast with the other Europeans?
3. What is the significance of the two narrators which is used to present the story?

Chapter 1.4: Thesis Statement

The interactions between Africans and Europeans, their portrayals and Marlow's changing view represent the anti-colonialist sentiments the book possesses.

Chapter 1.5: Scope

This analysis would only use the book *Heart of Darkness* and the quotes pertaining to the Africans and Europeans in the entire book. Biographies of Joseph Conrad's actual adventures will be referenced in the course of this research. However, other fictional adaptations would not be used in the research. This is because other adaptations would include the script writer and director's own interpretation while this research would like to extract it directly from the book itself as that was the main purpose. Themes such as violence and greed would also be part of the analysis as all these themes are essential to show the negative side of colonialism.

Chapter 1.6: Significance of Research

This research would be significant as well because colonialism never really disappeared and is now manifested in a different form. Currently, global superpowers seek to control more parts of the world. The colonialism we saw in the past is now much different from colonialism we are seeing today. The colonialism today is more of an indirect control of the country, it usually includes superpowers offering help to other countries and forcing the country to be an ally of the

superpower. This can be seen in China's One Belt and Road Initiative. As colonialism is not beneficial to the colonized due to racism and tight control, it is timely for research on past literary works criticising colonialism so as to prevent history from repeating itself.

This research is significant because this research seeks to use postcolonial theory to analyse the Africans and Europeans in *Heart of Darkness*. The various interactions between the two parties along with the oppression of the Africans and the deemed superiority of the Europeans would present the negative aspects of colonialism and imperialism. In addition, the evolving view of Marlow towards the Africans also would reveal how as time passes, he realises the horror of colonialism. As such, this research would use this specific method to find out the portrayal of the Africans and the Europeans

Chapter 1.7: Limitations

Heart of Darkness is a novella and only limited examples of the Africans and the Europeans are available. The book is complex and there is much more than what meets the eye as the author compares the "superior" Europeans to the inferior Africans. To compensate this drawback, deeper analysis will have to be conducted as well as a careful reading of the text.

Another possible limitation in the course of this research is the lack of examples as well as many examples that fall in between multiple sections in the discussion and analysis chapter. To solve this issue, planning, choosing and categorising the examples would have to be conducted in a table on a separate sheet such that each section as sufficient quotes and evidence to prove the

thesis statement.

Chapter 2 - Literature Review

Chapter 2.1: Introduction

The following review of literature introduces the concept of postcolonialism. Postcolonial theory is used as a lens for colonialism. As a major theme of *Heart of Darkness* is colonialism and a strong message the book sends is against the imperialist governance system. Thus, postcolonial theory is a suitable lens that can be used to analyse *Heart of Darkness*.

Chapter 2.2: Postcolonial Theory

Postcolonial theory deals with "the effects of colonization on culture and societies" (Ashcroft, et al., 2007: 168). During the colonial era and sometimes after, the colonizer felt that they were superior (Selden and Widdowson, 1993). In the book Heart of Darkness, the Africans were negatively impacted due to them being treated as slaves and being deprived of basic human rights. In addition, the Europeans also thought and saw themselves as superior by discriminating against the Africans by calling them 'savages' and not treated like humans.

Postcolonial theory is the analysis of connections and relationships between the colonizer and the colonized as explained by Tyson (2006). Postcolonial focuses on the oppression of the colonized, Ashcroft, Griffiths, & Tiffin, (1995) and that postcolonial theory encompasses all aspects of oppression the colonized faced. The theory should not be confined to only after-colonialism but

the entire duration. In Africa specifically, many authors have written about the negative experiences and oppression the people faced due to colonialism. These oppressive acts include plundering, polluting their natural environment and forced labour. In the book of *Heart of Darkness*, the Europeans were portrayed to be evil, exploiting the Africans and stealing their precious ivory, as suggested by postcolonial theory. Thus, the postcolonial theory would be able to be used as a lens to understand the interactions between the Africans and the Europeans and specifically, the oppressive treatment towards the Africans.

Postcolonial criticism seeks to understand the relationships psychologically, culturally, socially and politically Tyson's (2006). These four factors can be used to contrast the differences between the colonized and the colonizer. These four more significant factors would be part of the postcolonialism criticism and postcolonial theory. Postcolonial critics would pay close attention to the text as to how the text reinforces or resists colonialism oppressive ideology Tyson (2006). A positive portrayal of the colonizer could suggest pro-colonialism while a negative portrayal would suggest anti-colonialism. Postcolonial theory would understand and analyse the various factors in society as well as the potential ideological messages in the book. In the book of *Heart of Darkness*, the Europeans seems to have the upper hand and access to more privileges psychologically, culturally, socially and politically. However, the Africans were deprived of that and had to give up their cultural identity for the Europeans greed for money and ivory. Hence, postcolonial theory can be used to analyse the text.

The focus of postcolonial theory is still on interactions between the colonizer and the colonized as well as their various portrayals throughout the books and articles. Thus, the key focus of

postcolonial theory is the colonizer and colonized own portrayals and interactions. In *Heart of Darkness*, there were many imagery used to describe both parties and the conversations among the Europeans also characterize the Africans who were seemingly inferior in the eyes of the Europeans. Postcolonial theory is also able to offer a new perspective in analysing the interactions between Africans and Europeans within *Heart of Darkness*. The new perspective created also raises questions about the imperialist system governance as readers begin to see the horrors of imperialism and racism towards the Africans. It also questions whether the Europeans were really superior to the Africans. Hence, postcolonial theory can be used to analyse the Africans and the Europeans in *Heart of Darknes*s.

Chapter 2.3: Characteristics

Barry (1995) believed that postcolonial theory has four characteristics. The first being the representation of the colonized as the "Other". Edward Said introduced the term "Other". "Othering" phenomena where the Europeans feel that they are superior to the people from the lands they had colonised. The colonizer would assume their culture and society as superior and deem the colonized as backward and inferior. This process of separating each other is called "Othering". "Othering" can be observed in the book *Heart of Darkness* when the Europeans saw themselves as the light entering the dark Africa to save the natives living there. In addition, in terms of living conditions, the Europeans set themselves one par above the Africans

The second characteristic, is in relation to using the colonizer's language. The colonized feel that if they use the colonizer's language, it is as if they are agreeing to be colonized and part of the

colonizer's colony. In *Heart of Darkness*, the Africans did not at any point use the colonizer's language. Thus, we can infer they are rejecting the Europeans control over them subtly according to postcolonial theory.

The third characteristic, is accepting a hybrid or double identity. Most postcolonial writers have two cultural identities, one of the colonizers and the other as the colonizer. Postcolonial criticism would take notice of hybrid identities. With regard to the text, Conrad was of European descent but due to his journey and adventures in Africa, he was able to portray both cultures accurately similar to the situation of his time.

The last characteristic, pays close attention to the interactions between the colonizer and the colonized. Barry (1995: 195) proposes that there would be a change that would take place over three phases. The first is 'adopt' phase, when the writers adopt the European lens. The second is 'adapt' phase, when the writers are in the transition phase changing from the European lens to embracing the colonized. The last is 'adept' phase, where the writers change and introduce new characteristics, with no relation to the European lens. In *Heart of Darkness*, the change is seen in the main character Marlow. He changes from viewing the Africans like the same as any other European. However, he slowly starts to doubt the lens and begins thinking about imperialism. In the end, after talking to Kurtz who tried to make a difference by appearing as a God to the Africans. Marlow realises the evil of imperialism and starts to view the Africans as complete humans.

Chapter 3 - Methodology

Chapter 3.1: Postcolonialism Theory

The postcolonial theory would be used as a lens to analyze the book *Heart of Darkness*.

Specifically the theory would be used to pay attention to the portrayal of the Africans and

Europeans. The next section of the research would be focused on Marlow's evolving view of the

Africans throughout the story which did not stay consistent unlike the rest of the Europeans.

Lastly, the use of the two narrators would also be analysed to form the last part of the research.

Barry's (1994) point of the colonized being represented as an inferior race as well as Edward

Said's (1978) phenomena of "Othering" would be used to analyse the quotes related to the

portrayal of the African as inferior and Europeans as superior. Barry's (1994) emphasis of

interactions between the colonizer and the colonized, specifically of the mindset shift in the

book. This would be used to answer the second research question. Lastly, the use of the two

narrators would be analysed as not many books are written in such a form where the book is in

two layers to answer the last question.

To conclude, postcolonial theory would be used to analyse *Heart of Darkness*. Specifically, there

would be three sections which includes the portrayal, interactions of the Africans and Europeans

and lastly Marlow's evolving view of the Africans.

Chapter 4 - Discussion and Analysis

Chapter 4.1: Portrayal of the Africans and the Europeans

The portrayal of the Africans and the Europeans in the book *Heart of Darkness* reveal the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist sentiments that the book seeks to bring out through the portrayals. The portrayal of the Africans and the Europeans fulfills Said's (1978) definition of postcolonial theory which proposes the phenomena "Othering" which can be identified through the portrayals of the colonized and the colonizer.

Chapter 4.1.1: Good versus Evil and Light versus Dark

In the text, the contrast between Good versus Evil and Light versus dark does portray the anti-colonialist sentiments. "Hunters for gold or pursuers of fame, they all had gone out on that stream, bearing the sword, and often the torch, messengers of the might within the land, bearers of a spark from the sacred fire. What greatness had not floated on the ebb of that river into the mystery of an unknown earth!" *(Chapter 1, Pg. 6)*. Throughout the text, the Europeans are generally portrayed as the saviours with words such as 'sacred' being used to describe the Europeans. The Europeans are generally portrayed as good and they themselves also felt that they were better and more holy as compared to the Africans they colonised. They also believe that Africans were inferior to them due to their evil ways and the book manages to portray such a

consistent scene. Firstly, the Africans are also seen as unknown and possible dangerous and the Europeans see themselves as their saviours to save them from their wicked ways. As a reward, they would then exploit the resources and people in the 'mysterious … unknown' Africa. "It was like a weary pilgrimage amongst hints for nightmares." *(Chapter 1, Pg. 31)*. Marlow, the main character of the book also views his work as in Africa as a 'pilgrimage' as if it were a holy crusade and journey. To conduct a pilgrimage one has to be holy. This implies that the Europeans really felt that they had this right because they were holy and superior and had to save the Africans from their uncivilised and wicked ways. The last phrase also brought out the uncertainty and how Marlow thought of the uncivilized Africans as 'nightmares'. Plus, the adjective used was 'hints'. This seems to be because Marlow thought that Africans may not be as superior as him and are not that big of a threat and only just a 'hint'.

Marlow's aunt shared a similar opinion, "Something like an emissary of light, something like a lower sort of apostle." *(Chapter 1, Pg. 27)*.. This view of entering Africa as a colonizer to save the Africans from their uncivilised ways was like the 'light' entering the heart of darkness much like the title itself. Darkness is the symbol of Africa of its unknown and dark because of the suffering of the colonized in its heart. Ironically, this light that is entering the heart is in fact preventing other good light from entering the dark area that in the end may not need light and has its own light. The Europeans painted themselves as the light while the Africans as the dark and used this symbol as a way to describe their work in Africa. However, the outcome is reversed and the colonized ended up suffering. Hence, due to human flaws such as corruption and greed, colonialism may not be the best and this is the point that the book seeks to put forward. The

contrast of good and evil, light and dark is significant in the portrayal of the Europeans and the Africans.

Chapter 4.1.2: Humanity versus Savagery

Another significant contrast used in the portrayal of the book is of humanity and savagery. For example the Africans "could by no stretch of imagination be called enemies. They were called criminals … the eyes stared stonily up-hill. They passed me within six inches, without a glance, with that complete, deathlike indifference of unhappy savages." *(Chapter 1, Pg. 36).* The Africans are definitely inferior as they were slaves, exploited and called 'savages'. The word suggests that the Africans are uncivilized and barbaric. The Africans are also described as lifeless and like statues from the word 'stonily', which suggests that they are poorly treated and suffer under colonialism and imperialism. In addition, the Africans are treated badly consistently throughout the book and the thought of the Europeans being superior because they thought of themselves as civilised and humane is also reinforced. The racist language used by Conrad delebreately also seeks to reinforce the evil and dark side of the imperialist and colonialist way of governance. Deragotary remarks such as 'nigger' were used throughout the entire book to reinforce such a racist stance towards the Africans.

Another example where the Africans were described as "scattered in every pose of contorted collapse, as in some picture of a massacre of a pestilence … one of these creatures rose to his hands and knees, and went off on all-fours towards the river to drink. He lapped out of his hand, then sat up in the sunlight, crossing his shins in front of him, and after a time let his woolly head fall on his breastbone." *(Chapter 1, Pg. 41).* The words used to describe the scene are strong

such as 'massacre', 'pestilence', and how Marlow described the suffering Africans as creatures reveal the extent of how badly the people were being treated. The words 'creatures', 'wooly', 'went off on all-fours' and 'lapped'. These words and phrases paints that the Africans were suffering horribly that they no longer looked or behaved like humans. This poor treatment is the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist symbol which shows the horror of such a method of governance. The poor treatment also reflects how because the Europeans thought that they are more civilised and the Africans were barbaric savages they could by all means treat them badly as they are savages. However, all these connotations are placed and decided by the Europeans which do no justice to the Africansar all.

Chapter 4.1.3: Master versus Slave

Another essential contrasting factor is the master and slave distinction. "Fresleven … went ashore and started to hammer the chief of the village with a stick. Oh, it didn't surprise me ... that Fresleven was the gentlest, quietest creature that ever walked on two legs … but he had been a couple of years already out there engaged in the noble cause, you know, and he probably felt the need ... of asserting his self-respect in some way. Therefore he whacked the old nigger … till ... the chief's son, - in desperation ... made a tentative jab with a spear at the white man (*Chapter 1, Pg. 21).* In this particular scene which was what that landed Marlow his job in the company, there was a scuffle between some Africans and a European, Fresleven. In the recount by Marlow, Marlow used disturbing words to describe the scuffle. Marlow mentioned how Fresleven was out there in African in the 'noble cause'. Take note of the word 'noble'. He also mentioned how Fresleven being out there in the 'noble cause' needed to assert his 'self-respect'. Interestingly,

this mindset change from a 'gentle' and harmless person to a violent person is also somewhat mentioned in another scene during Marlow's medical where the doctor wanted to measure Marlow's head and said that the change happens in the brain. This mindset change did not seem to be surprising to Marlow who used words such as 'you know'. This case presented shows the poor treatment of the Africans when they receive all the toture from such a mindset change in the Europeans. In fact, this story did not end just yet, all the people who lived in that tribe fled as the chief's son killed Fresleven to protect his father. Even though the son should be commended for saving his father, the whole village fled in fear because the Europeans did not wish to see this particular group of Africans upsetting the hierarchy and provoke other tribes to follow suit. Thus, the whole village might have been punished severely if they had stayed. This discrimination is deeply rooted, in what seemed to be an significant scene in the book is vital as all these small but subtle actions are what that defines and gives the book the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist sentiments.

In this part where Marlow was travelling with another European and other Africans who were helping to carry their bags. "Now and then a carrier dead in harness, at rest in the long grass near the path, with an empty water-gourd and his long staff lying by his side" (*Chapter 1, Pg. 13)*. Marlow is not very concerned about the death of the Africans who were helping carry his items and baggage. However, when his fellow European companion fainted, he was anxious and made sure he was well taken care of and rested in the shade before they carried on. The European had a minor injury. However, the African carriers were just left to die. This stark contrast between the treatment of both races reveal racismMarlow viewed the Africans as unimportant and

disregarded their deaths as if they were not fellow humans. This interaction between both

Africans and Europeans reveals how the Europeans thought of themselves as superior and

prioritized themselves over the Africans. The poor treatment of the Africans in this scene also

show the Europeans Othering the Africans. The contrast of master and slave as the Marlow

thought that he was superior as they had the power and technology. In addition, the Europeans in

the settlements had proper housing and had their welfare taken off. They had proper clothing,

food and water while the Africans lacked such necessities. This clear distinction between master

and slave leads to contrasting portrayals of the Europeans and Africans.

Therefore, *Heart of Darkness* is a anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist book through the

derogatory portrayal of the Africans and the portrayal of the superior Europeans. According to

Said's (1978) interpretation of postcolonial theory, Othering is achieved in *Heart of Darkness* as

the colonizer is portrayed as superior as compared to inferior colonized. This superiority and

inferiority is accomplished through the contrast between the Africans and the Europeans, good

and evil, master and slave, humanity and savagery. The distinction is key to how the Europeans

are portrayed to be superior through words and their own mindsets as well as the inferiority of

Africans because of the label the Europeans placed on the Africans.

Chapter 4.2: Marlow's Evolving View of the Africans

In the text, Marlow's evolving view of the Africans proves Barry's (1994) interpretation of

postcolonial theory where he emphasizes that the character would undergo a change in his

opinion of the colonized. In this case, Marlow was the character who underwent that change in opinion towards the Africans. The colonizers are disconnected and what they think is different from reality in terms of the activity in Africa. The colonizers are ignorant at the start and assume what they do is right and good. However, as they try to look at their treatment of the Africans, they start to analyse it objectively. At this moment they develop the conscience and fully understand their actions.

Marlow, in the adopt phase was like the other Europeans who thought that he was superior to the Africans. Hence, in the earlier parts of the book, he adopted the common European stance and discriminated the Africans and treated them badly. However, in the second phase, adapt, Marlow started to have new and other ideas. "They howled, and leaped, and spun, and made horrid faces; but what thrilled you was just the thought of their humanity—like yours—the thought of your remote kinship with this wild and passionate uproar." *(Chapter 2, Pg. 8)*. In this scene, Marlow was transitioning into the adapt phase which I found where he started to doubt the traditional European view of the Africans being significantly weaker and inferior to the Europeans. Marlow was conversing with Kurtz who was the key for Marlow to change from the first to the last phase proposed by Barry. Marlow figured out why Kurtz decided to act as the god to the Africans because even though 'they howled' they were still humans like a European. This scene still has a mix of both views which Marlow begins to embrace and we can identify how Marlow fits in Barry's (1994) adapt phase.

The third phase proposed by Barry (1994), the adept phase. "I was within a hair's breadth of the

last opportunity for pronouncement, and I found with humiliation that probably I would have nothing to say. This is the reason why I affirm that Kurtz was a remarkable man... he had made that last stride, he had stepped over the edge, while I had been permitted to draw back my hesitating foot. And perhaps in this is the whole difference;" *(Chapter 3, Pg. 48)*. Most would expect Marlow to become an activist but Marlow would not be like Kurtz who was that activist and can be viewed as one step ahead of Marlow. Marlow then decided to himself that the Europeans were greedy for power and money and just as bad as the savage Africans and felt that he was no better than the Europeans by discriminating to the Africans, thus had nothing to say. After encountering Kurtz who declared himself God of a few African tribes, Marlow saw that he did try to make a difference and 'stepped over the edge'. Marlow then realised how evil the whole trade and imperialism. This is the adept phase of Marlow in contrast to Kurtz who became an activist against imperialism who saw that the way was for the Europeans to become gods and help the Africans in a beneficial way. On the other hand, Marlow understood where Kurtz was coming from but refrained from taking any extreme measure but certainly had a change in his attitude towards the Africans.

The significance of the change in Marlow is because we can tell from Marlow's change in behaviour, he is sending a message that he has experienced imperialism and colonialism firsthand. The purpose of Conrad's book is to express his belief that colonialism is bad and through Marlow, Conrad seeks to present the view that colonialism is bad. He believes that colonialism is a result of the Europeans calling themselves superior and poorly treating the Africans. The solutions he tries to bring about is unlike Kurtz who still believes that colonialism

would still work out provided both colonizer and colonized respect each other. The solution is an entire mindset shift in his European readers so as to end the racist and superior attitude towards the Africans.

Chapter 4.3: The Use of Two Narrators

The book was written in two levels. There is an unknown sailor narrating his experience listening to Marlow narrates his own story in Africa. The frame tale also brings about the uncertainty of the story itself and because Marlow is narrating his experience, he cannot fully describe the horror he saw firsthand. When someone narrates from memory, he is not able to recall everything he saw and in most scenarios, he cannot find the appropriate word to describe the scenes he saw. Plus, the significance of the main narrator is that he resembles the reader as well, learning from Marlow about his experience and the evil of imperialism. Plus, through the misty atmosphere and narration of Marlow, the reader would have to discern what he thinks is the actual situation or Marlow's experience as the truth. The experience onboard the boat that Marlow is travelling with the narrator also resembles the journey into African in terms of atmosphere. The setting of the story onboard the ship with Marlow and the narrator is also 'misty' much like the story itself. The resonance of how life in London is as misty in Africa seems to suggest that the evil oppression against the Africans is also present in London revealing how colonialism also affects the colonizer. The story ironically ends in London being gloomy also raising the possibility that London is the heart of darkness.

Plus, the use of two narrators is also essential to bring out the change in Marlow's character. The main narrator has to infer from Marlow to recognize the change in Marlow's opinion towards the African. As we read, we tend to also accept that Marlow has undergone this change. The psychological technique used by Conrad by adding some distance is to allow the reading to do some soul searching and reflect on his own actions personally. The purpose of this book is mainly to shed light on the oppression the African's are receiving because of the Europeans claiming that they themselves are superior. To target this and change this mindset of the Europeans, Conrad has to convince the Europeans. When one criticizes others, it's best to criticize another person with the same problem. This would cause the target audience to think whether he commits the same mistake and is more likely to change as well. This is precisely what Conrad has done by using two narrators, to effectively convince the Europeans to change their own habits of assuming they themselves are superior.

Therefore, Conrad specifically chose to use two narrators to be able to present Marlow's mindset shift and effectively convince readers to reflect and undergo the change and understand the evil of colonialism.

Chapter 5 - Conclusion

To conclude this entire research paper, the findings and analysis did prove the statement which believed that the book is anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist because of the various techniques the book used as well as representation used in the book. The first research question relates to the different portrayals of the Africans and the Europeans. Through the different portrayals we can see how the Africans were placed in the negative light and the Europeans were portrayed to be superior. The second research question which pertains to the evolution of Marlow's view of the Africans. The evolution is the development of the conscience which Conrad wishes to see among the Europeans. Through this he seeks to show how Marlow who had experienced colonialism firsthand became against it due to its oppressive nature towards the Africans. The last research question about the usage of the two narrators is crucial. This characteristic is to further expand on Marlow's evolution, to make it more obvious and impactful and reveal London as the true heart of darkness. Hence, the book does contain the anti-colonialist sentiments.

A key aspect about the book was pertaining to the colonizers feeling they were superior and becoming racist to the colonized. This is not beneficial at all and even till this day racism still exist within our society. We may not be experiencing colonialism but racism still exists and a major motive of this book is to stop racism. Hence, though this book may be written a century ago, it is ultimately a relevant read till today as the issues addressed are still the same.

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