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On William Golding's Use of Jack's Varying Position of Power in *The Lord of the Flies*

It has often been said that those who seek positions of power are those who are least fit to yield it. In *The Lord of the Flies*, much of William Golding's intended message falls within this central idea of unfit and corrupt leadership, with much of the novel's drama being found in the power struggle between the piece's central characters, Ralph and Jack. Jack's attempts to usurp power away from Ralph provide for the novel's most biting social commentary: Jack, being one who has always found himself in positions of leadership, naturally expects that he will continue this trend and reign as the ruler of the castaway boys; and as the story progresses, Jack manages, through ruthless and base dealings, to shift the balance of power away from Ralph and towards himself. This overarching narrative of unjust power acts as commentary on the world in which Golding lived.

In the beginning of the novel, Jack naturally sees himself as the most fit ruler among the boys given his previous position of leadership in the choir, this being indicative of the "old-guard" power trope that mirrors the power struggles one finds in modern political life. When one is first introduced to Jack, one is given the image of a "natural leader"; he is found leading the choir boys, his most vehement supporters, to Ralph and Piggy's tribunal. When deciding upon leadership, Jack is overtly upset by the group's decision to cast Ralph as their leader, and just barely manages to contain his frustration over the decision. This inclusion of Ralph's anger over the boys' vote by Golding neatly sets the tone of the two's power struggle found throughout the piece as its central drama, and gives the reader insight into Jack's privileged and self-entitled placement of himself within his world. In effect, Jack acts as a symbol for the "old-guard" within the power structures and political system of the modern world. Jack, fully expecting power and respect simply because of his past experiences with power, represents aristocracy. The power he

gains is not derived from merit or public opinion, but rather from past history of power and his own cunning. This directly plays into the author's intended message of rule by the unjust.

Jack, through the course of the novel, uses his cunning and the inherited power granted to him through the choirboys to unseat Ralph, the elected leader of the boys, and places himself at the top of the islands' sociopolitical food-chain, providing an analogue to modern political dealings one finds in the politics of today. Additionally, while Jack initially acts as a friend and ally to Ralph, the reader soon finds that this friendship ends when Jack realizes that Ralph will not be as easy to manipulate and to control as he finds the other boys. Thusly, Ralph stands his ground on the issue of the signal fire, a move that was not anticipated by Jack. This mirrors the political bullying one finds in modern political systems, with unjust actors, through immoral and amoral dealings, vying for positions of power that they otherwise would not be able to obtain.

It can be seen, then, that Golding used the character of Jack as an analogue for corrupt political actors.