THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN STEPHEN CRANE’S MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREETS

A THESIS

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Medan, March 2009
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AUTHOR’S DECLARATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Problem

Literature is identical with the word through the expression of human feeling, imaginative process, and creativity (Wellek, 1981: 2). Literature is said to express human feeling because it conveys human sense, thoughts, feeling in order to share ideas and experiences. Literature is made to express and communicate the feeling of the author through imagination in imaginative process which needs creativity.

Talking about literature is basically talking about life. Through literature we will come to know more about life. But it is still ambiguous to get satisfactory reason of asserting that literature represents life. What kind of life that literature concerns with is a challenging question to answer. Wellek (1981: 94) emphasizes that literature is a social institution, its medium is language, a social creation. Thus, it is an expression of social loving through language. He further said that:

“Literature represents life, which is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual has also been the objects of literary imitation. The poet himself is a member of society, possesses a specific social status. Thus, he at least summarizes a life history he perceives in his position as an individual and social being, in his works. That is why the author of the novel imitates and reflects the social problem in his novel based on his experience because he is as individual and social being in the society.”

Reading literary works directs readers to see some problems in society. The problems are called the social problems. Social problem is a form of
behavior, which is considered to be deviated from social norms. The deviation becomes problem because it is not in accordance with social norms. Thus the response of society to the deviants causes problems to the society. The problem is called social because it is against social norms. Some problems in Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* which are considered to be social problems.

Robert A. Nisbet (1978: 2) states that a social problem is a condition that is harmful to society. But the matter is not so simple, for the meaning of such every day terms as *harm* and *society* are not clear. Every society has different measures about social problems. For instance, alcoholism is a social problem for a certain society but not for another one. Social problems are also different, based on the time factor. Gambling has probably dilemmatic social problems in the past. But nowadays, it is not dilemmatic anymore because there have been rules that determine gambling is social problems. Clearly, most people define social problems as conditions that harm or seem to harm their own interests.

Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is an observation of a real life and the characters of the story which are depicted from their childhoolds to their adult life in order to present the elaborating incidents of real life, better. The characters of the stories become the victims of circumstance that they are struggling to breach the social and economic problems which set upon them at birth. Maggie’s life becomes tragic because she finds some problems in her bad environment and finally she commits suicide. That is why it is interested in analyzing Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* through the social problems that influence Maggie’s life.
1.2 The Statement of the Problem

Social problems are a kind of serious disease that hinders people in getting normal social life and they become social blocks to manifest social living harmony. The phenomena of social problems are depressingly so long that many people throw up their hands in despair. In this analysis, there is a question that needs to be answered to know more about the social problems that affect Maggie’s life.

What social problems are found in Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*?

1.3 The Scope of the Analysis

The scope of the analysis is about how the social problems in terms of poverty, unemployment, alcoholism, family disorganization, child abuse and prostitution influence the protagonist of *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. It is also about the cause of social problems and their negative effect to the society.

1.4 The objective of the Analysis

In accordance with the title of this thesis and the problem of the analysis, the main objective of writing this thesis is to explain and analyze the social problems in terms of poverty, unemployment, alcoholism, family disorganization, child abuse and prostitution that influence Maggie’s life and to identify the causes of the social problems.
1.5 The Method of the Analysis

An analysis is a scientific study in order to get the understanding about something through the explanatory research. In doing the analysis, using the descriptive method. Firstly, reading the novel, *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. Reading the novel, finding some social problems that influence the protagonist of the novel. Secondly, selecting some data which describe the social problems from what the characters say and do. Then interpreting all the data and put in the form of quotations.

The analysis the social problems is directed on the protagonist, Maggie, by using extrinsic approach, particularly sociological approach. Descriptive method is the analysis on the descriptive data of status, condition, attitude, relationship or the way of thinking of the object. Sociological approach of literary analysis starts with a conviction that the relationship between literature and society is vitally important, and the investigation of the relationship may depend one’s response to a literary work. Commonly, the object of analysis of this method is on individual or community with their status, condition, attitude, relationship or the way of thinking toward phenomena.

In recent time, functionalism has been one of the most influential schools of social thought, starting with the work of the French sociologist Emile Durkheim, functionalist theory was refined by Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton, and many others. In this thesis, using Talcott Parson’s Structural functionalism in the book *Sociological Theory*. Parson believes that there are four functional imperatives that are necessary for (characterization of) all systems:
1. Adaptation (A)
2. Goal Attainment (G)
3. Integration (I)
4. Latency (L) or pattern maintenance.

These four functional imperative are known as the AGIL scheme. In order to survive, a system must perform those four functions.

According to functionalist theory, the various parts of society are in delicate balance, and a change in one part affects the others. Each part has a function in maintaining the balance order. For instance, the function of the economic institution is to provide food, shelter and clothing that people need in order to survive, while the function of the education institutional is to train individuals in the skills needed to keep society operating.

In this thesis, analyze the social problems in terms of poverty, unemployment, alcoholism, family disorganization, child abuse and prostitution that influence Maggie’s life.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

The Analysis is about the social problems in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* in terms of poverty, unemployment, alcoholism, family disorganization, child abuse and prostitution. All the social problems above are present in society. Since the objective of the analysis is to explain the social problems like the social disease, using a theory which is relevant to sociology to support the analysis. So using Mimetic Theory. Abram (1984: 97) in his book *A Glossary of Literary*
Terms, says that Mimetic views the work as a true imitation, reflection, or presentation of the world and human life. Ritzer (2003: 5) in his book Sociological Theory says that “Sociological Theory is a set of interrelated ideas that allow for the systematization of knowledge of the social world, the explanation of the world, and predictions about the future of the social world”.

Robert (1947: 7) in his book Social Psychology says that “Social psychologists concentrate on the consequence of social influences on the individual and the way they understand the world”.

There are many sociological theories. In this case, also take Marx’s Theory. Marx (1964: 64) emphasizes that human beings are an “ensemble of social relations”. He indicates by this that our human nature is interwoven with our specific social relations and our institutional context.
2. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

2.1 The Frame of Social Problems

Social problems are the results of social change and cultural lag. Social change reflects the disparity in rate of change between the elements of society, especially that between behavior and the values that define it. Social problems are the heritage of a dynamic, democratic society, where change is rapid and social values favoring ameliorative action are strongly developed. Therefore, social problem is defined as a condition believed to threaten a social value and conceived to be capable of change by constructive social action. The elements of social problem are: (a) the social situation, (b) the value judgment, and (c) the appropriate social action. Social problem thus arises when large numbers of persons engage in behavior believed both contrary and injurious to some value that the society considers important. When these related conditions exist, social problem exists.

Social problems, almost by definition, are problem which society makes for itself. Society has other problems, as do the people who make it up. But it is those problems which arise as part of the system into which a society is historically oriented which are denoted by the term social problems. Many types of individual problems may be fraught with human tragedy, but not necessarily constitute a social problem. It is only when such individual problems are widespread, when they are caused to a considerable extent by existing social
institution, when they become a burden to society, and where known methods of
coping with them are neglected, that they become social problem.

A more precise sociological definition holds that a social problem exists
when there is a seizable difference between the ideals of society and its actual
achievements (Coleman and Donal, 1984:3). Social problem are created by failure
to close the gap between the way people believe things should be and the way
things really are. For example, according to this definition, racial discrimination is
a social problem because we believe that everyone should receive fair and equal
treatment, yet certain groups are still denied equal access to education,
employment, and housing.

Social problems involve both objective and subjective considerations. The
objective elements comprise over human behavior, whether in the form of cases
disposed of by juvenile courts, crimes known to the police, person unemployed
and seeking employment, or married broken by divorce. Most (but not all) of the
situations constituting the foundation of social problems can be measured, and
statistical techniques have greatly improved our knowledge of these situations in
recent years. The subjective aspects of social problems, on the other hand, involve
social values and normative definitions of the situation. The objective situation
must be defined before it is a social problem. Whether real or imaginary, the
threat to social values is important if it is believed to be real. Many social
problems are no less important because they exist largely in the minds of the
public.
A society in which social problems are prevalent is also a disorganized society, although the two concepts are not synonymous. Social problems, as we have suggested, involve situations though to threaten social values and believed to be remediable by social action. Social disorganization is the process whereby the group is broken. The disparity between behavior and its definition (social problems) often arises out of social disorganization, but the two are not the same thing. The group has reality only in and through the reciprocal social relationships between its members. When these relationships are broken, social disorganization exists.

Social problems arise when large numbers of persons are not playing their expected social roles. The basic premise of the traditional marital role was its permanency. When many people refuse, for reasons best known to themselves, to play this expected role, the resulting situation is defined as a social problems. The central male role in our family system is that breadwinner, a role that is not always possible to fill adequately. When millions of men are unable to carry out their obligations because of mass unemployment, the resulting situation is considered a social problem. Married woman who are unable to play their traditional roles as homemakers and mothers and must take outside employment are likewise failing to live up to expectations, usually through no fault of their own. In these and many other ways, discrepancies in the social structure are defined as social problems.
2.2 Characteristics of Social Problems

Norms are concrete applications of values in everyday life. **Values** are strongly held general ideas people share about what is good or bad, desirable. Values are more general than norms in that they do not prescribe specific behaviors for concrete situation. In fact, the same values may support a number of different-or even competing-norms. For example, parents who value their families may be torn between working yard in their occupations and spending more time at home.

A society’s values are important to understand because they influence the content of both norms and laws. Sociologist Robin Williams (1960) suggests a number of indicators of the choices people make that may point to their underlying values. Patterns of money expenditure, directions of interest (in literature, movies, music, and other arts), and direct statements all provide clues to what individuals, groups, or societies value. Some families, for example, spend their extra money on cars, bots, furniture, or clothing, whereas others may spend it on book, education, and concerts. These choices reflect different sets of cultural values. To these can be added time allocation (how much time people spend on various activities), as another indicator of how highly they value the activities or the goals those activities represent. Value statements may reflect what people see as **ideal**, whereas time or money expenditures may be better indicators of their **real values**.

Social values play a central part in the creation of social problems. Social values are normative group beliefs, either of a positive or negative character,
pertaining to the important institutional relationship of society. Democracy, Christianity, monogamy, and capitalism are among the patterns of social values that form the heart of our major institutions. Social values constitute the core of social problems, for without these definitions the problem would obviously never exist. Social values grow out of the culture, some spontaneously and other out of the formal prohibitions and admonitions of church and state. Values are transmitted from generation to generation through the formal and informal agencies of the society. Each individual receives the group values in slightly different form, and in turn transmits them slightly changed to the next generation. Social values thus comprise an important part of the social heritage that we call culture.

Social values are not, however, fixed and immutable standards. Changes in personality occur on a large scale and the result is a change in the value judgments themselves. These values-like the folkways mores, technical ways, and other social patterns-have no existence independent of human beings. At the same time, these social norms are independent of any one individual and hence are comparatively immortal in this sense. Many social values in the field of the family, for example, have changed since the turn of the century, as the gainful employment of women both before and after marriage has become largely accepted. The tolerance of divorce has also risen considerably, under the impact of several hundred thousand divorces annually. The traditional value of permanent married is still accepted in principle, but more and more persons are reluctantly coming to the conclusion that their own marriage (or that of a close friend or relative) is an exception and hence should not be judged by the former criteria.
1. **Social values cause social problems.** Social values in social problems, in the first place, social values “cause” social problems, in the sense that the problem would not exist without the defining agency of the value. Crime would not exist in a formal sense without the values of person and property and without the legal patterns that specify and clarify these values. Sexual promiscuity would not be a social problem if it were not for the Christian value the sexual relationships should be confined to marriage. Divorce would not be a social problem if marriage were not ideally defined as indissoluble. Other elements, such as the belief in purposive social action, are necessary in addition to social values before the behavior is finally adjudged a social problem. But the value judgment is the *sine qua non* of the problem would not exist.

We have seen how institutions incorporate one or more social values as their basic reason for existence. The functioning of these institutions, however, sets in motion social forces that threaten other social values, and thereby causes still other social problems. One of the most sacred and powerful social values in contemporary society is the complete and uncritical love of country. This value is incorporated into the framework of the national state and the individual is taught to identify himself so completely therewith that he will give his life in its support. At the same time, conflicts between sovereign states threaten the values of both and often lead to war. In the defense of one set of values, modern man thus mobilizes forces that many lead to war and the destruction of many other values, such as human life. War is admittedly one of the basic social problems of our
time. The institutionalization of one value (nationalism) has thus produced a threat to a whole chain of other values, as modern war sets in motion or intensifies many of the most pressing problems of our society.

2. Social values may conflict. Social values may also give rise to confusion as to whether or not a situation is actually a social problem. The same behavior may be defined differently by different groups, depending upon which value judgments are paramount. In our society, there are various situations that are defined as problems by some groups and not by others. The employment of children under fifteen years of age, for example, in such difficult and hazardous jobs as mining and heavy industry is generally considered a social problem. The democratic value of equal opportunity to education and an equal chance in life is threatened by such a situation. Other groups with other social values do not consider this situation a social problem, however, but rather think of it as an opportunity for the child to earn money and acquire practical experience at an early age. Furthermore, certain religious groups regard any attempt to ameliorate this situation by federal law as an unwarranted interference with the right of the family to decide what is best for the child.

Another situations in which social values conflict is the practice of racial discrimination. The democratic creed, embodied in such documents as the Declaration of independence and the Bill of Rights, asserts the basic equality of all man, regardless of race, creed, or nationality. Discrimination against the Negro in the South is widely regarded as an infringement upon these values, and hence
as a social problem. The institution against the Negro in the south is widely regarded as an infringement upon these values, and hence as a social problem. The institutional structure of the south, on the other, is based upon the denial of certain rights to the Negro, on the ground that without this discrimination the values of white supremacy and “race purity” would be seriously endangered. Attitudes that sanction discrimination are early incorporated into personality of the white child, and the practice of discrimination is regarded as at worst a necessary evil and at best a desirable way of life. The social practices of the North, it is true, are by no means free of prejudice and discrimination. But such activities are viewed as social problem, unfortunate departures from a value system, and not as desirable in themselves. Two sets of social values thus produce conflicts in the definition of the situation.

3. Social values may obstruct solution. Social values may also obstruct the solutions of social problems, when the proposed solutions appear to infringe upon other values. In a simple and well-organized society, the social values are by definition more consistent and homogeneous than in our own. Difficulties of antithetical values therefore seldom arise among primitive peoples, as they do in complex and heterogeneous societies. In attempting to initiate programs of action that will eliminate threats to one value, other values may be endangered, either actually or in the minds of many persons. The relative strength of the competing values-or the relative power of the pressure group supporting them-may thus
determine which program of action is undertaken and which set of values is preserved.

There are many examples of social values acting as obstructions to social action. Illegitimacy is widely accepted as a social problem. Approximately 100,000 unmarried mothers give birth to illegitimate children every year in the United States. The plight of both mother and child is unfortunate, and society has been traditionally vindictive toward the woman who transgressed the sexual mores and bore a child out of wedlock. Many programs for the amelioration of this social problem, however, would threaten other values, and hence would receive short shrift from the public.

One possible solution would involve sex education in the secondary schools. Another would involve the legalized dissemination of contraceptive information. Either of these programs, however, would encounter such immediate and widespread opposition that they are not seriously considered as possible solutions to the problem of illegitimacy. The values presumably threatened by such programs are those related to the prevention of sexual relation outside of marriage. Increased knowledge of sex or contraception is presumed to lead to greater sexual experimentation by young people. Hence in the value schemes of many persons, the remedy would be worse than the problem.

2.3. The Social Problem and Literature

Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and meter are social in
their very nature. They are conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society. Furthermore, Wellek (1981:94) said that literature represents life, which is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual has also been the objects of literary imitation. The poet himself is a member of society, possesses a specific social status: He receives some degree of society recognition and reward; he addresses an audience, however hypothetical. Indeed, literature has usually arisen in close connection with particular social institutions; and in primitive society we may even be unable to distinguish poetry from ritual, magic, work, or play. Literature has also a social function, or ‘use’, which cannot be purely individual.

The relation between literature and society is literature is an expression of society. The assume that literature mirrors or expresses life is even more ambiguous. A writer inevitably expresses his experience and total conception of life; but it would be manifestly untrue to say that he expresses the whole of life- or even the whole life of a given time- completely and exhaustively. It is a specific evaluative criterion to say that an author should express he life of his own time fully, that he should be ‘representative’ of his age and society. The relation between literature and society is firstly, there is the sociology of the writer and the profession and institutions of literature, the whole question of the economic basic of literally production, the social provenance and status of the writer, his social ideology, which may find expression in extra-literary pronouncements and activities. Then there is the problem of the social content, the implications and social purpose of the works of literature themselves. Lastly, there are the problems
of audience and the actual social influence of literature. Since every writer is a member of society, he can be studied as a social being. Though his biography is the main source, such a study can easily widen into one of the whole milieu from which he came and in which he lived. It will be possible to accumulate information about social provenance, the family background, the economic position of writers.
3. THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN STEPHEN CRANE’S

MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREETS

3.1 POVERTY

One of the starkest of the American class structure is the widespread existence of poverty. Poverty means babies dying of lead poisoning, old people freezing to death, people eating macaroni for 30 straight days, stunted hopes, and frustrated lives. In an affluent industrial society the existence of poverty poses sharp contradictions and challenges. Policymakers concerned with the problem of poverty have grappled with how to define it, who is most likely to be poor, the causes of poverty, and what programs might provide relief.

Poverty has been defined in both absolute and relative terms. **Absolute poverty** refers to having too little income to buy the necessities of food, shelter, clothing, or health care. In 1983 the poverty level for a non farm family of four was $10,178. The effects of poverty become apparent when we realize that such a budget allows only about $200 a month for a family of four. **Relative poverty** suggests that people are poor if they have much less than the average person in their society has, even if they can afford the necessities of life. Relative poverty may be more significant socially than absolute poverty. Relative poverty means that people cannot afford the material goods and life-styles that most people take for granted. Electricity, hot and cold running water, a telephone, no rats in one’s home a TV set, and shoes may not be necessary for survival, but they are considered social necessities in most parts of the United States. Some analysts
suggest that relative poverty causes such antisocial behavior as delinquency, educational apathy, and attacks on the more affluent. Rainwater (1969) suggests this may occur because individuals do not feel they are part of their society.

Poverty is not evenly distributed through the population. More than half the poor are under the age of 14 or over 65, and are poor because they are unable to work (Retine and Huber, 1974: 102). Although two thirds of all persons below the poverty level are white, the rates of poverty are much higher for nonwhites. In short, the poor are disproportionately young, old inner city or rural, females, and members of a minority.

What Causes Poverty

Poverty in the United States is not due to an overall failure to produce enough goods and services. It is, instead, a question of how wealth is distributed. To some extent the same is true on a worldwide scale. Three types of explanations of poverty have been offered: economic, political and cultural.

1. Economic

Much poverty can be traced directly to simple economic causes-low wages and too few job. In technological societies like Canada and the United States, people without education and skills find it hard to get any kind of employment, and those who find work are likely to be employed in low-paying job. As a result, many of these working people are poor.
A major cause of poverty is lack of jobs and low wages paid for many jobs. Half of the poor families are headed by someone who works, and one-third of those family heads work full time. Poverty among those who work is due to lower pay for jobs traditionally filled by unskill workers, minorities, and women.

The high rates of unemployment in recent years are reflected in low family incomes. Unemployment is much higher among young people, older people, and minorities. Permanent unemployment is a characteristic of some poor people, and even temporary unemployment may produce poverty.

2. Political

Poverty is as much a political problem of economics and culture. This is evidence from the fact that industrialized nations that are less wealthy than the United States have been more successful in reducing the gap between the haves and the have-nots. Herbert Gans (1971) suggest the existence of poverty serves the interests of many who are more rich and powerful than the poor. Without poverty, much of society’s dirty work would not get done; the prices of many goods and services would be much higher; many welfare workers and some group other than the poor would need to bear the costs of change and growth in American society.

3. Cultural

Banfield (1960) suggest that the cause of poverty is the present rather than future orientation of poor people. In these views, people must change their
attitudes if they are to escape poverty. Each generation faces the conditions of political isolation and economic deprivation that may create similar behaviors in each succeeding generation. When economic conditions improve, individuals will change their behavior and values and escape poverty.

To analyzes poverty problem in Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is related to from 1880 to 1900 in which the population of the United States increased by some twenty-six million people, nine million of whom were immigrants. The resultant need for more municipal services, housing, jobs and educational facilities overwhelmed the local government. Tensions among the various groups erupted into violence that local police were unable to completely control.

The story centers on Maggie Jhonson, a young woman who struggles to survive the brutal environment of the Bowery, a New York City slum at the nineteenth century. Her father and mother are both alcoholics, and her parents are jobless. She and her two brothers, Jimmie and Tommie suffer a violent and abusive childhood. To be clearly we see the following quotation.

“*The girl, Maggie, blossomed in a mud puddle. She grew to be a most rare and wonderful production of a tenement district, a pretty girl. None of the dirt of Rum Alley seemed to be in her veins. The philosophers, upstairs, downstairs, and on the same floor, puzzled over it. When a child, plying and fighting with gamins in the streets, dirt disgusted her. Attired in tatters and grime, she went unseen.*” (chap. 5 pages 21)

From quotation above, Maggie’s family life is very poor because her parents are jobless. Her parents are lack of money to purchase adequate food, shelter and clothing. Her parents cannot get a good job because her parents also
uneducated. Her parent’s do not have experience in working and some skills to work in factory because as we know that this story occur at the end of nineteenth century where in New York city become the era of industrialization. This era affects the life of the society at the time. Because her parents lack of money, her parents cannot support their children to go to school. That is why the attitude their children do not so goods. The parents can not to be idol to their children because their parents also do not go to school. Their family is uneducated person. It makes their family become broken home family. Their parents cannot give the good attitude. It is support the children always fight with the gang in the streets. Their parents fail to be a good parent for the children.

To make it clear by reading the following quotation to support analysis.

“Jimmie stood until the noises ceased and the other inhabitants of the tenement had all yawned and shut their doors. Then he crawled upstairs with the caution of an invader of a panther’s den. Sounds of labored breathing came through the broken door panels. He pushed the door open and entered, quaking. A glow from the fire threw red hues over the bare floor, the cracked and soiled plastering, and the overturned and broken furniture. In the middle of the floor lay his mother asleep. In one corner of the room his father’s limp body hung across the seat of a chair.” (chap. 3 pages 13)

The quotations above tell that Maggie’s family is very poor. Her house has broken, with broken door panels, the cracked and soiled plastering, and the overturned even broken furniture. It can also find poverty problem in this story. To be clearly, see the following quotation.

“Maggie broke a plate. The mother started to her feet as if propelled. “Good Gawd!” she howled. Her glittering eyes fastened on her
child with sudden hatred. The fervent red of her face turned almost to purple. The little boy runs to the halls, shrieking like a monk in an earthquake. He floundered about in darkness until he found the stairs. He stumbled, panic-stricken, to the next floor.” (chap. 2 pages 10)

In that situation show that a plate is very important for her mother because her mother know she doesn’t have money to buy the new one. A plate is more precious to her than her daughter. Maggie’s mother is very dangerous and brutal. She is like a monster. If her children do some trouble, suddenly, she will angry with them. Not only Maggie’s mother is like a monster but also her father. Both of them have the high temper and they always fight to each other.

Maggie’s Parents are jobless. They cannot do their responsibility to the children. It makes they are very sad and become depressed. Her father and mother become alcoholics. They drink to heal their pain so that they don’t have to face their reality life. But that is the wrong way and not the good solution for them. They think that by drinking alcohol they can run away from all the problems. Drinking kinds of alcohol make their life more difficult and find the new problems. All day they just drink alcohol. They don’t care to their children anymore. They make themselves happy by drinking alcohol and then obey their children. The habitual of Maggie’s parents give the bad influence to the children. Children to be naughty and spent much time in the streets not at home. In the streets they can do anything and make them happy. Home for them is nothing. Not like heaven for them but the hell. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“But suddenly he roared an oath and advanced upon the rolling fighter. “Here, you Jim, git up now, while I belt yer life out, yeh disorderly brat.” He began to kick into the chaotic mass on the ground.
He swore luridly, for he felt that it was degradation for one who aimed to be some vague kind of soldier, or a man of blood with a sort of sublime licence, to be taken home by a father.” (chap. 1 pages 4)

“You’ve been drinkin’, Mary,” he said. “You’d better let up on the bot’, ol’ woman, or you’ll git done.”

“You’re a liar. I ain’t had a drop,” she roared in reply.

They had a lurid alteraction.” (chap. 2 pages 8)

It show that how disorder Maggie’s family life. Father and mother always fight to each other and then they also fight to their children. How unfortunate this family.

Some years later, Tommie, the young boy and father have died. After their father dies, Jimmie becomes the head of the household. He takes a job as a truck driver, which give him a measure of pride and gains a reputation as a troublemaker with the police. Maggie is also work at a shop where she makes collars and cuffs along with several other young women. While Maggie’s mother doesn’t do anything to make her family survive. She only drinks and she has become famous in the neighborhood, especially at the police station and the courts. The following quotation will make it clear.

“Jimmie grew large enough to take the vague position of head of the family. As incumbent of that office, he stumbled upstairs late at night, as his father had done before him. He reeled about the room, swearing at his relations, or went went to sleep on the floor.”

“The mother had gradually risen to such a degree of fame that she could bandy words with her acquaintances among the police justices. Court officials called her by her first name. When she appeared, they pursued a course which had been theirs for months. They invariably grinned, and cried out, “Hello Mary, you here again”? (chap. 4 pages 22)
Maggie grew up into a beautiful girl. One day, her brother brings home his friend Pete, who shows her some attention. She falls in love with him. Maggie tells herself, Pete will help her escape her harsh life. Maggie wants to change her style life to be better than before. She has much money, foods, cloths and good shelter. Maggie’s relationship with Pete compounds her suffering, however, when her family and her neighbors condemn her. But Maggie doesn’t care. Maggie just wants to escape her poor life to be better and she believes with Pete her life will be better soon. She will get everything in her life. Unfortunately, once times she knows that Pete is a bad boy. Pete rejects her after he knew Maggie pregnant. She tries to return home, but is turned away. She doesn’t know what she will do. At last, she feel homeless and penniless then she turns to prostitution to make a living.

Poverty problem in Stephen Crane’s Maggie: A Girl of the Streets are caused by, first Maggie’s parents are jobless. They don’t have skills to do something because they are uneducated and then they are very lazy person. Thus, one thing that they can do is only drinks alcohol, angry and fight. The last, Maggie’s parents are alcoholic. It makes them lazy to do something for help their family. Consequently, they lost the responsible to the prosperity their family. This alcoholic is the most terrible factor, which causes poverty in this novel.

3.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

In recent years unemployment has come to be recognized as one of the outstanding contemporary hazards in society as a whole, as well as in industry. It
is generally conceded to rank among the leading cause of social distress, first, because of its frequent and widespread recurrence, and second because of the increasing number of persons and occupations affected. It is one of the primary causes of poverty, and resembles the letter in that neither can be met successfully by charitable relief alone. In many respects, unemployment is comparable to war. This analogy holds in the numbers indiscriminately disabled by being thrown out of work, in the economic waste involved, and in the irreparable damage to personal and family security. The consequences of unemployment are thus seen to be leading factors in personal and social disorganization.

The major types of unemployment are summarized under the generalization, social disorganization. In preindustrial societies, especially prior to the organization of society upon a money economy, there was no comparable problem. This is the principal difference between unemployment and poverty as historical phenomena. Poverty has always been a menace to human society. Unemployment, by contrast, is a relatively new cause of distress. When people worked directly with the commodities that they consumed, they may have been poor, but work was always plentiful, as regular as the individual needs. Consequently, the folkways gave authority to the principle that a person should not be permitted to eat if he was unwilling to work. This ancient folk belief is only partly applicable today. At present thousands of men become workless in spite of their needs or willingness to work, because something is wrong with the machinery uniting the economic processes of production, distribution, and consumption.
The contemporary problem of unemployment is fundamentally caused by a lack of balance between supply and demand. Society has reached a stage in productive efficiency wherein the labor of large number of person is not required. The labor surplus, rejected because of age, competition of younger workers, technical changes in industry, merging of computations, business depressions, the moving of industry from one region to another (such as the shift of the textile industry to the south), or the gradual decline of an industry, constitutes the problems of enforced leisure, illness, and unemployment.

It is very clear to see unemployment problem as a social problem revealed in this novel. The following quotation will make it clear.

“In the street infants played or fought with other infants or sat stupidly in the way of vehicles. Formidable women, with uncombed hair and disordered dress, gossiped while leaning on railings, or screamed in frantic quarrels. Withered persons, in curious postures of submission to something, sat smoking pipes in obscure corners. A thousand odors of cooking food came forth to the street. The building quivered and creaked from the weight of humanity stamping about in its bowels.” (chap. 2 pages 5)

Maggie’s parents are uneducated persons. They don’t have some experiences in working. It makes them jobless and cannot do everything. Besides that they live in the tenements of the Bowery, a slum area of New York City, so they difficult to get a job. As a good parent for their children, they have to do everything to get some money to fulfill the needs of daily life. But the fact, they are lazy to find a job. They give up to their reality life and then they don’t have responsibility as a good parent. They have tried to find a job, but they still unlucky because as we know that they don’t have a good quality and then at the time, their
life condition is one of the victims general economic problem in that vicinity. They are very depression. They cannot thinks correctly. They cannot find a solution to solve their problem. They give up to their reality life. It make they don’t care anything. Then they turn to drink alcohol to heal their pain and suffering. They spent their much times by drinking alcohol until they drunk and make some troubles. This quotation will make it clear.

“The mother sat blinking at them. She delivered reproaches, swallowed potatoes and drank from a yellow brown bottle. After a time her mood changed, and she wept as she carried little Tommie into another room and laid him to sleep, with his fists doubled, in an old quilt of faded red-and-green grandeur.” (chap. 2 pages 9)

“During the evening he had been standing againts a bar drinking whiskies, and declaring to all comers confidentially, “My home reg’lar livin’hell! Why do I come an’drin’ whisk’ here thish way? Cause home reg’lar livin’ hell”!. (chap. 3 pages 12)

Actually, in that slum area not only Maggie’s parents are jobless but many people in there. From the novel we can know the old woman, neighborhood of Maggie’s parents is also a jobless. Each day she takes a position upon the stones of Fifth Avenue. She is as a beggar there and she will receive daily a small sum in pennies from the persons who walk in front of her. She wants do anything to get some money. The difficulties of the life make her thinks that everything is rightful. She will try many ways to can buy some foods, cloths and shelter and then she will survive. To be clear see the following quotations below.

“The old woman was a gnarled and leathery personage who could not at will an expression of great virtue. She possessed a small music box capable of one tune, and a collection of “God bless yehs” pitched in assorted keys
of fervency. Each day she took a position upon the stones of Fifth Avenue, where she crooked her legs under her and crouched, immovable and hideous, like an idol. She received daily a small sum in pennies. It was contributed, for the most part, by persons who did not make their homes in that vicinity.” (chap. 3 pages 11)

Unemployment is widely regarded as a major social and economic global problem. Most of the people who become unemployment remain without work for every short period. However, there is also a hard core of unemployment who remain without for long periods of time. The area where Maggie’s family lives very brutal, poor and dirty. The families in that district are jobless and very poor. The suffering of their daily life make them do not care to themselves and their surrounding. They don’t have money to buy cloths, repair the broken home moreover get the education. That is condition make their place is very dirty where a thousand odors of cooking food come forth to the street and the building is quivered and creaked from the weight of humanity stamping about in its bowels.

Unemployment is generally the leading causes of social distress. Maggie’s parents and the old woman will do anything to get what they need for themselves or their families. We can make it clear by reading the following quotation tp support the analysis.

“Once, when a lady had dropped her purse on the sidewalk, the gnarled woman had grabbed it and smuggled it with great beneath her cloak. When she was arrested she had cursed the lady into a partial swoon, and with her aged limbs, twisted from rheumatism, had kicked the breath out of huge policeman whose conduct upon that occasion she referred to when she said, “The police, damn’em!”
“Eh, Jimmie, it’s a shame,” she said. “Go now, like a dear, an’ buy me a can, an’ if yer mudder raises’ell all night, yehs can sleep here.” (chap. 3 pages 11)

The quotations below show that the old woman grabbed the purse of the young lady. The old woman will do anything to get money although what she did to the young lady is belong to criminal action. She doesn’t think that what she do will risk her own safety because she is the old woman not the young anymore. In her ages, she should become a good old woman and she need not to do the criminal action. She must show a good attitude in the end her life. But the fact, because suffering of the life make everyone do the bad things although it can brings them to the jail.

As the conclusion is that most of the people live in tenements of the Bowery cannot get a job because they don’t have education, so they don’t have some skills that need in working at that time. Most of them don’t go to school because they lack of money. Maggie’s parents are only spent their much time sit smoking pipes and drinks alcohol until they forget everything. Then the old woman is become a beggar in order to get some money and buy alcohol for drink.

3.3 ALCOHOLISM

Alcohol, like most drugs, is rather harmless when used in moderation but is one of the most dangerous drugs when used to excess. Alcohol depresses the activity of the central nervous system and thereby interferes with coordination, reaction time, large doses of alcohol may produce disorientation, loss of consciousness, and even death. As already noted, the psychological reaction to
alcohol varies from person to person, from group to group, and from to culture. However, the effects of alcohol clearly increase as the level of alcohol in the blood increases. The effects of alcohol first become apparent when the concert of alcohol in the blood reaches 0.1 percent, and extreme intoxication occurs at 0.2 percent. A user with over 0.4 percent blood alcohol is likely to pass out, and concert over 0.7 percent are usually fatal.

In addition to its direct physical effects, alcohol contributes to other social problems. In a recent Gallup poll, about 20 percent of the adults questioned complained about the effects alcohol use had on their family life. But those problem seem small compared to the 28,000 deaths in the United States attributed to drunken drivers and their families have now begun to band together and have pushed tough laws in several states. Alcohol is believed to be involved in one-third of all suicides, one-half of all murders, and two-thirds of all sexual assaults. Of course, this does not mean that all of those crimes would have been prevented if the offenders had not been drinking, but some of them certainly would not have occurred.

While alcoholism has been drawing increasing national attention in the United States and Canada, the term is applied very loosely and is often little more than a derogatory label. More precisely, an alcoholic is a persons whose drinking problem disrupts his or her life, interfering with the ability to hold a job, accomplish household task, or participate in family and social affairs.
There are many people drink alcohol and many of them get problem with it. The problem drunkard and the alcoholic are terms applied to problems in which we call alcoholism. These problems have been there since long time ago.

Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, basically reveals poverty and unemployment, it is also reveals alcoholism. The following quotations will make alcoholism problem clearer.

“The mother sat blinking at them. She delivered reproaches, swallowed potatoes and drank from a yellow brown bottle. After a time her mood changed, and she wept as she carried little Tommie into another room and laid him to sleep, with his fists doubled, in an old quilt of faded red-and-green grandeur. Then she came and moaned by the stove. She rocked to and fro upon a chair, shedding tears and crooning miserably to the two children about their “poor mother”, and “yer father, damn’is soul.” (chap. 2 pages 9)

From the quotations above, show that Maggie’s parents are alcoholics. They are jobless and lack of money but they still spent their money to buy alcohol. They think that by drinking alcohol they can forget their problem. They want to make them enjoy and happy temporarily. The fact, by drinking alcohol it makes their get some troubles again. They cannot find some ways to solve their problem moreover they get the new problem. By drinking alcohol make Maggie’s parents don’t give love and care to children. It makes the communication between father and mother and between parents and children is not so good. They don’t know with who they want to talk to about their trouble in the life. It makes them misunderstanding to each others and finally they always fight to each others. This alcoholism problem also happens to other people in that district. The following quotations will describe it.
“Eh, Jimmie, it’s a shame,” she said. “Go now, like a dear, an’ buy me a can, an’ if yer mudder raises’ell all night, yehs can sleep here.” (chap. 3 pages 11)

It is very clear that not only Maggie’s parents who drink alcohol but also the old woman, the beggar which each day she take a position upon the stones of Fifth Avenue where she can get some money to buy some foods and then to buy alcohol. She will do anything to get money and buy alcohol. One day, the old woman ever grabbed the purse of young lady when she walks in front of the old woman and in the end she is arrested by policeman.

Then Maggie’s father is also ever takes the can of the old woman when she ask Jimmie buy alcohol to the bar. He doesn’t care who have that can. He just wants to drink but may be at that time he doesn’t have enough money to buy alcohol. And he will do anything in order to he get what she need for himself although he must fight with Jimmie, as it said in the following quotations.

“In front of the gruesome doorway he met a lurching figure. It was his father, swaying about on uncertain legs. “Give me deh can. See?” said the man. “Ah, come off! I got dis can fer dat ol’woman, an’it ‘ud be dirt the swipe it. See?” cried Jimmie”. (chap. 3 pages 195)

This condition will make the economic of that district go worse. The drunkards only spent their money to buy alcohol not for their family. That is why they always lack of money and they children cannot go to school and at last, it will bring them to poverty problem.

The author of this novel not only reveals alcoholism actions but also the results of them. The following quotations will make it clear.
“The man puffed his pipe calmly and put his great muddried boots on the back part of the stove. “Go t’hell,” he said tranquilly. The woman screamed, and shook her fists before her husband’s eyes. The rough yellow of her face and neck flared suddenly crimson. She began to howl”.

“You’ve been drinkin’, Mary,” he said. “You’d better let up on the bot’, ol’ woman, or you’ll git done.” You’re a liar. I ain’t had a drop,” she roared in reply. They had a lurid altercation.” (chap. 2 pages 8)

From the quotations above, Maggie’s mother always fights with her husband for drinking alcohol, however she is the one trashed from alcohol and make their life more difficult. The broken relationship between father and mother is apparent with the fighting and hurling of insults. When both of them fight to each other, they always want to hit, kick and said the bad words. It makes the bad influence to children. Consequently, Children don’t have an idol in their life. Father and mother is the bad person in their life. Their parents cannot give a good lesson.

The most terrible effect caused by drinking alcohol is toward development of children. To make it clearer, see the following quotations.

“As it rolled clanging into the street, Jimmie began to scream, and kicked repeatedly at his father’s shins. “Look at deh dirt what yeh done me,” he yelled. “Deh ol’woamn’ll be t’rowin fits.” He retreated to the middle of the street, but the old man did not pursue. He staggered toward the door. “I’ll paste yeh when I ketch yeh!” he shouted, and disappeared.” Chap. 3 pages 12)

Jimmie is very angry with his drunkard father who want to take the can of the old woman when the old woman ask Jimmie to but it in the salon. He hates his father so much. He doesn’t believe his father will do that with him. It makes him
so bored to his parents and he want to leave his family. He doesn’t care anymore all about their family problems. He wants to escape himself from the problems he hates so much.

Jimmie and Maggie grow up. They work to get some money. Because after their father died, their mother is only drinks alcohol all day. Alcohol makes her lazy to go to work and she lost her image as a good mother to the children. Jimmie became a truck driver and he is very naughty. He became so sharp that he believed in nothing. He is arrested by policeman for many times. Then Maggie’s life is also very bad too. They became the victims of their parents’ attitude. We can see another result of the alcoholism in the following quotations.

“The mother had gradually risen to such a degree of fame that she could bandy words with her acquaintances among the police justices. Court officials called her by her first name. When she appeared, they pursued a course which had been theirs for months. They invariably grinned, and cried out, “Hello Mary, you here again?” (chap. 4 pages 22)

This cause is very worse. It causes the bad influence to children because Maggie’s mother always drinks alcohol and she became very familiar to policeman. The policeman in that place have know well Maggie’s mother. It because in drinking alcohol, she often does some troubles that it can bring her in many courts. But she still is not changes her bad attitude to be good mother. She enjoys her life by drinking alcohol and tries to forget her responsibility to children. How poor mother her. She cannot to be a idol to the life her children. She doesn’t give love, support and care to children. As we know that is very important to build their family life to be good although their family is very poor.
3.4 FAMILY DISORGANIZATION

Family disorganization is a consequence of incomplete tests for successful marriage and of the absence of information by which permanent marriage can be insured. It is no proof that marriage is a failure. During the early stages of family development, primitive people regarded the family primarily as an economic group, and developed economic tests to insure its permanency. The man had to be the supporter and developer; the wife had to be capable of child bearing and of the hard work required by primitive living conditions. These requirements for family life became factors in sexual selection. If personal or emotional factors existed, they were not recognized as essential to successful matrimony.

Therefore, in its origins, marriage grew out of the family needs to extend common interests in food getting and child rearing. This materialistic basis gave a stability to the family that has now disappeared with the separation of the domestic and economic institutions. Although marriage does not furnish additional tests of family stability, it makes a negative contribution in demonstrating that there is no historical reason why the modern family should attempt to adapt itself to any one theory of marriage.

This variability is precisely the trend that many students of family relations consider to be a most wholesome sign in current marriage adjustments. People now look upon marriage “for butter but not for worse.” Those who seek divorce do so not because they are dissatisfied with marriage in general but because they are dissatisfied with a particular marriage. Increasing marriage rates, despite increasing divorce, are cited as a proof of this tendency.
In addition to the fact that there are no workable tests or available data by which the person may exercise absolute precaution against the hazards of matrimony, Keller (1930: 157) points out that no partnership is exposed to more possible causes of misunderstanding and incompatibility than the average married couple. If for no other reason, divorce will always be a necessary remedy for mistakes on this score, especially because the possibilities of an adjustment increase with the increasing complexity of our culture.

Family disorganization is a family disintegration as a unit. It causes the members of the family do not do their responsibility. Father doesn’t do what he should do as the head of the family and mother doesn’t do what she should do as a good mother. And children don’t do what they should do as a child. They don’t do their own role for different reasons.

Actually, in our daily life, father as a head of family doesn’t go to work because he is sick, lazy or he has been passed away. Thus, to continue the life of the family, his wife becomes the head of the family. Then her children help their mother to do something at home.

The cases of such family disorganization are found in the Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. The following quotations will make it clear.

“When he had a dollar in his pocked, his satisfaction with existence was the greatest thing in the world. So, eventually, he felt obliged to work. His father died, and his mother’s years were divided up into periods of thirty days.” (chap. 4 pages 17)

Maggie’s father does not go to work. He cannot do anything for getting some money. He doesn’t do what he should do as the head of the family. It is
because he cannot find a job that suitable with his quality. He is uneducated person. So, he doesn’t have a good skills and experiences. That is why she doesn’t give money to his family. If he has a little money, he just spent it to buy alcohol. Instead, Maggie’s mother is probably the worse person in the story. As a mother, she doesn’t go to work to get some money. After her husband died, she should have the most responsibility to children. She must try anything to get some money for buy foods, cloth even shelter. The fact, she doesn’t do anything, moreover she just stay at home and drink alcohol.

In the quotation above it is explained that after Maggie’s father died, Jimmie became the head of the household. He does what he can do. He works as the truck driver, which gives him a measure of pride, and gains a reputation as a troublemaker with the police. Maggie is also work in the shop. They need to take some responsibility to can survive in their brutal environment. It is a family disorganization. This case of Maggie’s family disorganization may happen to other family in their district.

The result of Maggie’s family disorganization, again, is very clear to be seen in the following quotation.

“Her mother drank whisky all Friday morning. With lurid face and tossing hair, she cursed and destroyed furniture all Friday afternoon. When Maggie came home at half-past six her mother lay asleep amid the wreck of chairs and a table. Fragments of various household utensils were scattered about the floor. She had vented some phase of drunken upon the lambrequin. It lay in a bedraggled heap in the corner.
“Hah!” she snorted, sitting up suddenly. “Where yeh been? Why don’yeh come home earlier? Been loassin’ round the streets. Yer getting’ t’ be a reg’lar devil.” (chap. 5 pages 28)
Maggie’s mother cannot do anything to get some money. She just stays at home and drinks alcohol. All most day, she drinks alcohol. She is became a drunkard mother and also brutal. As the result of alcohol, the drunkard doesn’t look after his children and it makes children look after themselves. It is very pity if children of the drunkard have to work in their young age. They must do what, naturally, they cannot do.

Maggie as the daughter in the family has to do many works. She works in the shop to get some money and after arrive at home she also work to clean and prepare anything. She works hard all day. She does all works because her mother doesn’t do anything inside or outside home. She just drinks alcohol all day moreover she make their home very dirty and in a mess after drink alcohol. Basically, it is never mind if a mother cannot work to get some money. May be she is sick or she is too old to do something. It is better if she has a good child and then they help her mother to work. She just stays at home and she will do anything for her children such as cooking, sweeping, washing etc. She only gives love, care and support to her children.

The case of family disorganization in Stephen Crane’s Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is Maggie’s parents always drink alcohol and lay drunk all day. It makes them lazy to do anything that can create some money for their life. At last, children try anything to survive. They go to work. They will do anything to get some money and hope their life escape the lack of money and then they can solve all their problems life.
3.5 CHILD ABUSE

For a long time the social science literature on the family was filled exclusively with discussions of the functions of the family in society, with little or no attention paid to violence in the family. Those who did mention it considered only the dramatic extremes, such as homicide. Recent research is finding that physical violence and abuse between family members is statistically frequent and that it receives fairly widespread cultural approval (Galles and Straus, 1979).

Child abuse is defined differently by different people, but most would agree that broken bones, concussions, lost teeth, burns, and serious neglect constitute child abuse. Physical punishment may result in child abuse quite unintentionally when adults do not realize their own strength and hit children too hard or throw them down. Probably most adults do not set out deliberately to abuse a child. They may get so angry they lose control, they may be drunk and not and not fully aware of what they are going, or they may unintentionally hit a child harder than they meant to. Because physical punishment of children receives some normative support in our society, this support may contribute to the likelihood of child abuse.

Abuse Children are more likely to come from broken homes, and less than half of the abused children were living with their natural father (Gil, 1970:27). Children from large families are also more likely to be abused. Gil found that the usual indicators of social class- income, occupational prestige, and education are all negatively related to child abuse. In other words, the lower the parents’ social and economic status, the more likely they were to hurt their children. The
Children were more likely to be abused by their mothers than by their fathers, in part because fathers were not present many homes. Gil argues that child abuse occurs frequently in American society because physical punishment of children is condoned and even encouraged.

There are many explanations of child abuse. Psychologists tend to picture child abusers as people who are mentally ill or at least have severe emotional problems. The typical child abuser is described as impulsive, immature, and depressed, with little control over his or her emotions. Social workers are inclined to see environmental stress as the most important cause of child abuse. An unwanted pregnancy, desertion by the husband, or by unemployment and poverty put special pressures on a parent that may result in child abuse.

Child abuse is the physical, psychological or sexual maltreatment of children. Most child abuse happens in a child’s home, with a smaller amount occurring in the organizations, school or communities they interact with. Children with a history of neglect or physical abuse are at risk of developing psychiatric problems or a disorganized attachment style. Disorganized attachment is associated with a number of developmental problems, including dissociate symptoms as well anxiety, depressive, and acting-out symptoms. The following quotations will explain us about child abuse problem in Stephen Crane’s Maggie: A Girl of the Streets.

“But suddenly he roared an oath and advanced upon the rolling fighter. “Here, you Jim, git up now, while I belt yer life out, yeh disorderly brat.” He began to kick into the chaotic mass on the ground. (chap. 1 pages 5) The father hear, and turned about. “Stop that, Jim, d’yeh hear? Leave yer sister alone on the street. It’s like
I can never beat any sense into yer wooden head.”
(chap. 2 pages 7)

Maggie’s parents are very bad parents. They never gives their children a sense of being loved through emotional support, encouragement or attachment, caressing, hugging, touching, etc. They just think themselves. All day, they drinks alcohol and never spent bonding times and share wonderful moments with their children. It gives the bad effect to Jimmie and Maggie’s attitude.

When Jimmie’s father know that Jimmie fight with the gang of children from nearby Devil’s Row. He arrives and breaks up the fight by kicking his son and his combatant. His father is very angry to Jimmie. His father has the high tension it may because he always drinks alcohol and he has many problems. His father gives punishment to Jimmie by kicking, hitting and saying some the bad words. As a good father, he can give punishment to his children in order to children don’t fight or do some mistakes in their life. For instance, children cannot play with their friends in out side for three days or parents don’t give money. That is punishment is not gives the bad effect to children. Kicking, hitting and saying the bad words are very bad punishment. That is action can influence their developing psychiatric and physical health problems. Moreover if parents curse too much to children, it will make children get the high depression and then it influence the way of thinking. Children will always remember what their parents do to them and will do to the others. And children hate their parents and then they will imitate the bad parents’ attitude. To make it clear see the following quotation.

“The father wrenched the pail from the urchin. He grasped it in both hands and lifted it to his mouth. He glued his lips to the under edge and tilted his head.
There was a tremendous gulping movement and the beer was gone. The man caught his breath and laughed. He hit his son on the head with the empty pail.” (chap. 3 pages 12)

From the quotation above, we can see that Maggie’s father is a bad father. He fails to be a good father to children but he want his children will be a good children. That is impossible, if he is still brutal father and said the bad words. I cannot imagine how come parents talk the way they talk to their children in this novel. It shows that the characters are very rude, inconsiderate of each other, and I don’t think they value themselves much.

“Hah!” she snorted, sitting up suddenly. “Where yeh been? Why don’yeh come home earlier? Been loafin’ round the streets. Yer getting’ t’ be a reg’lar devil.”

(chap. 5 pages 28)

Maggie’s mother is very bad mother. She know that her daughter work hard all day in the shop but when Maggie is late come home, she is very angry to her and then said the bad words. She cursed her daughter to be devil. She gives the bad name for her daughter. Her mother’s word is look like a symbol or prediction for tragic Maggie’s life in the future.

Child abuse problem in this novel, to be clearer see the following quotation.

“The mother in the corner upreared her head and shook her tangled locks. “Aw, yer bote no good, needer of yehs,” she said, glowering at her daughter in the gloom. Her eyes seemed to burn balefully. “Yeh’ve gone t’ d’ devil, Mg Jhonson, yehs knows yehs have gone t’ d’ devil. Yer a disgrace ‘ yer people. An’ now, git out an’ go ahn wid dat doefaced jude of yours. Go
wid him, curse yeh, an’ a good riddance. Go, an’ see how yeh likes it.”

“Git th’ devil outa here.”
Maggie went.” (chap. 9 pages 42-43)

Maggie’s mother always abuse her children. Maggie’s mother’s depression makes her difficult to control her emotion to children. She always ignore and rude to her children moreover to her daughter. It make Maggie doesn’t know what should she do in her life. She wants to be a good person and escape their poor family but that is impossible to be reality, because her mother that’s must most close to her daughter, cannot to be an idol to her life. And also everyone in her district is about the same. So, it is hard to become a different type of person. Maggie doesn’t have an idol. No one care and love to Maggie in the family. So, when she meets Pete, a friend of her brother, Maggie falls in love with him. She tells her self, will help her escape her harsh life. And then she decided to live together with him, but Pete soon tires of her. She tries to return home, but is turned away. Maggie’s mother is very angry with her. She curse and reject her daughter. She doesn’t want have daughter like Maggie. Both her mother and her brother condemn her as a fallen woman, despite the immoral behavior of both of them. She comes to Pete once more time, but Pete is still rejects her. Finally, She feel homeless and penniless. No one care and love her and then she turns to prostitution to make a living.

The case of child abuse problem in Stephen Crane’s Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is Maggie’s parents are alcoholics. They drink alcohol to heal the pain of their life and forget the problems. Drinking alcohol make Maggie’s parents have
the high tension. They are very easy to angry if their children do some mistakes. They will kick, hit and said the bad words, and the very bad effect, they like fight to each other until they use the violence in the family.

3.6 PROSTITUTION

Prostitution has declined dramatically in the past half-century. Kinsey’s data suggested that prostitution had begun to decline in the 1940s, and Hunt concluded that prostitution had declined by over 50 percent since the time of the Kinsey report. It appears that the demand for prostitution has gone down as sexual freedom has increased. Another possibility is that increasing job opportunities for women have made prostitution less attractive as an occupation. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that prostitution will disappear, for hundreds of years of efforts to stamp it out have been remarkably unsuccessful.

Prostitution continues because it satisfies important needs for both prostitutes and customers. The primary reward for most prostitutes is, of course, money. Even a moderately successful prostitute earns much more money than a waitress, stroke clerk, or professor. As for the customers, a prostitute offers sex without emotional ties and obligations. Customers do not have to “woo and win” the prostitute, and they have no obligation to be nice after yard. Prostitutes will also perform sexual activities that may be difficult for the customer to obtain elsewhere. Prostitutes are easily available to those who lack the time or social skills necessary for normal dating, to servicemen and others who are isolated from women, and to men with severe physical handicaps.
Many people think of all prostitutes as women, but male prostitution is also common especially in big cities. Some male prostitutes hire out to women, but most cater to other men. From the “call boy” to the homosexual streetwalker, male prostitutes display the same occupational distinctions as their female counterparts.

Although female prostitutes come from all walks of life, most are young, unmarried women from low socioeconomic backgrounds. Studies show that many prostitutes have had severe conflicts with their families and were often considered troublemakers at an early age. Although many people believe that prostitutes are forced into the profession by pimps, most prostitutes simply drift into their occupation. They begin by giving sex in exchange for favors from boyfriends, progress to occasional “tricking”, and then become full-time professionals. There is however a serious problem among teenage runaways who are in desperate need of money and are sometimes lured into prostitution by unscrupulous pimps.

A hundred years ago prostitution was widespread in North America. It was illegal, but it was carefully ignored by most police departments. At that time most prostitute worked in brothels (houses of prostitution) concentrated in the “red-light” districts of larger cities. Madams paid police officers to leave their girls alone, and they were not disturbed as long as they did not venture out of their district. In the early part of the twentieth century, this cozy arrangement was upset by a wave of vice crusades. The American of Society and Moral Prophylaxis, the American Purity Alliance, the YMCA, and other organizations mounted a
powerful offensive against prostitutions. One by one the red-light districts were closed down and increasing numbers of prostitutes became streetwalkers instead.

Today prostitution is illegal everywhere in North America except a few counties in Nevada, where brothels are permitted. Nevertheless, prostitution seems to be practiced more openly today then it was in the 1940s and 1950s. Enforcement is sporadic, and is aimed at prostitutes while largely ignoring their clients.

Slum life, pain and suffering, alcoholism and prostitution are they key element in the plot summary Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. The story describes in the slums, in which alcoholism and prostitution are prevalent. The uncontrolled used of alcohol leads to the downward spiral these characters’ their lives would be so much easier. However, the decisions they make constantly increase their pain and suffering.

“Girl of the Streets” means that a person is living in complete desolation. This spoke of a person that had noting in this world. They don’t have no where to go and no one to stand by them. It also means that this girl had nothing to live for therefore, she had no struggle for herself. In this time a person of the streets is someone who do not respect anybody and simply care for themselves. It also is understood to describe a person who would do absolutely anything to survive in the streets. The following quotation will make prostitution problem clearer.

“Go now, an’ see how yeh likes it. Git out. I won’t have sech as youse in me house! Git out, d’ yeh hear! Damn yeh, git out!” (chap. 9 pages 42)

“May she be cursed forever!” she shrieked. “May she eat nothin’ but stones and deh dirt in deh streets. May
she sleep in deh gutter an’ never see deh sunshine again.
D’ bloomin’.
“Here now, said her son. “go fall on yerself, an’ quit
dat.” (chap. 9 pages 45)

From the above Maggie’s mother and her brother are very angry with Maggie when they know she falls in love with Pete. Maggie and Pete are very close. They always go out for dating and it makes Maggie spent her most time with Pete. She gets many experiences with him because Pete always bring her to the place that she never see before. For instance, they go to museum and bar for drinking something. She enjoys herself with Pete and sometime it make she forget to go home early. For temporary, she can forget her pain and suffering in her life. She can find something new in out of home and she know the glamour of life in the night. One day, Maggie come home very late and her mother very angry with her. Maggie’s mother looks her actions as being the devil’s work and she chase away Maggie to go out and never come home again. After that Maggie leave her home and stays with Pete for a short period. She doesn’t know where she will go, she just have Pete that give her love and care. As it said in the following quotations.

“Go now, an’ see how yeh likes it. Git out. I won’t have sech as youse in me house! Git out, d’ yeh hear! Damn yeh, git out!”

“The girl began to tremble.
At this instant Pete came forward. “Oh, what d’ hell, Mag, see?” whispered he softly in her ear. “Dis all blows over. See? D’ ol” woman ‘ill be all right in d’ mornin’.
Come ahn out wid me! We’ll have a outa-sight time.”(chap. 9 pages 42)
Naturally, Pete is as immoral as Jimmie, but he has hidden it more effectively under a respectable appearance. At first he behaves like a gentlemen as he becomes attentive to Maggie’s desires on their first date, but his true intentions emerge when she refuses to kiss Maggie, and he thinks he has "been played for a duffer. To make it clear, see the following quotation below.

“Pete did not pay much attention to the progress of events upon the stage. He was drinking beer and watching Maggie. Her cheeks were blushing with excitement and her eyes were glistening. She drew deep breaths of pleasure. No thoughts of the atmosphere of the collar-and-cuff factory came to her.” (chap. 7 pages 33)

The quotations above make it clear that Pete is not a good man. He makes relationship with Maggie because she is a beautiful girl, the girl that is blossomed in a mud puddle. She grow up to be a most rare and wonderful production of a tenement district. Pete just wants take the advantages from the bad condition in her family.

Maggie’s family and Pete are to blame for Maggie’s tragedy. First, Pete turned his back on her and blows her off, and he doesn’t ever have to respect enough to talk to her. Then her own family turned their backs on her and humiliated and teased her till she just ran out. This quotation will make it clear.


“What’s up? Dat Jhonson party on anudder tear?” “Naw. Young Mag’s come home!” “Git out!” Maggie turned and went.” (chap. 15 pages 68)
“Oh, go to hell!” cried he. He slammed the door furiously and returned, with an air of relief, to his respectability.” (chap. 16 pages 73)

No one receive and understood Maggie’s life. Her family and Pete reject her. It makes her feel like she is not want in this world anymore, and that she had no use of being her, so she takes her life. In this novel, when Stephen Crane uses the color red to describe emotions, I think he is describing anger, violence, blood, pain and sorrow. That color is the symbol of the Maggie’s life.

After Maggie reject by them, she doesn’t have no where to go and no one to stand by her. She has nothing to live therefore, she must struggle for herself. She doesn’t know what should she do, that is why she choose the wrong way and to be a prostitute girl. She doesn’t have another choice to can survive. According to Maggie, to be a prostitute girl at that time is the easy away to get much money. She has to start out on the street to get experience then she will get much money quickly.

“A stout gentlemen, with pompous and philanthropic whiskers, went stolidly by, the broad of his back sneering at the girl. A belated amn in business clothes, and in haste to catch a car, bounced against her shoulder. “Hi, there, Mary, I beg your pardon! Brace up, old girl!” He grasped her arm to steady her, and then was away running down the middle of the streets.”(chap. 15 pages 75)

Several months, Maggie is still walking in the street, willing to offer herself to anyone in order to survive. Once time, she has no luck. The men there realize her lack of refinement and so reject her advances. Even when she walks on the poorer sections of the city, she has no luck again. At last, she moves into the worst sections near the river where she gone forever. She gives up to the life and
then take the wrong way that’s ‘suicide’. Her mother, on learning of Maggie’s
death wails hypocritically that she will forgive Maggie’s sins.

“At the feet of the tall buildings appeared the deathly black hue of the river. Some hidden factory sent up a yellow glare, that lit for a moment the waters lapping oilily against timbers. The varied sound of life, made joyous by distance and seeming unapproachableness, came faintly and died away to a silence.” (chap. 17 pages 77)

“Finally her voice came and arose in a scream of pain. “Oh, yes, I’ll forgive her! I’ll forgive her!” (chap. 19 pages 84)

The case of prostitution problem In Stephen Crane’s Maggie: A Girl of the streets is Maggie doesn’t know what she will do after her family and Pete reject her life. She doesn’t have no where to go and no one to stand by her. She has nothing to live therefore, she must struggle for herself. She wants to get much money quickly and then she can follow the glamour life. That is why she is being prostitute girl. She looks the life of a prostitute as one of glamour and one of money, where she works in a legal brothel, and makes hundreds an hour.
4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

After having analysis Stephen Crane’s *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, it can be concluded as follows:

The causes of poverty in the brutal environment of the Bowery, a New York City slum, at the end of nineteenth century are most of the people are jobless. They don’t have skills to do something because they are uneducated and then they are very lazy people. Thus, one thing that they can do is only drink alcohol and fight.

Unemployment exists in that slum area because most of the people are uneducated. So, they don’t have the skills demanded by the large factories which are built in that slum area. Most of them don’t go to school because they lack of money. They only spent their much time smoking pipes and drinking alcohol until they forget everything.

Alcoholism exists because most of people have many problems in their life. It makes them have the high depression. They difficult to control themselves and they cannot think positively. In order to forget all the problems, they turn to drink alcohol because alcohol is easy to get. They turn to alcohol as a best way to escape from their problem temporarily.

Family disorganization exists because most of people always drink alcohol and lay drunk all day. It makes them lazy to do anything that can create some money for their life. Father doesn’t do what he should do as the head of the family
and mother doesn’t do what she should do as a good mother. And children don’t do what they should do as a child. They don’t do their own role for different reasons.

Child Abuse exists because most of people are alcoholics. They drink alcohol to heal the pain of their life and forget the problems. Drinking alcohol make Maggie’s parents have the high tension. They are very easy to angry if their children do some mistakes. They will kick, hit and said the bad words.

Prostitution exists because a person is living in complete desolation. She had nothing in this world. She doesn’t have no where to go and no one to stand by them. She had nothing to live for therefore, she had no struggle for herself. She wants to get much money quickly and then she can follow the glamour life. That is why she is being prostitute girl.

4.2 SUGGESTION

At this time, some efforts have been done by human to solve social problems. Some analyses and methods have also been applied. But all the efforts are less to do. It is because social science, generally, can not give the specific kinds of social problems yet. In another hands, the condition that some people would to keeps away these social problems. We should never have one of all these social problems because it is related to each other. Alcoholism will result family disorganization, child abuse and end to poverty and prostitution. When we are in poverty, it will be difficult to get proper education, which is demanded by most of employment in this industrialization period.
Thus, we have to study hard in order to get good education then we can match the skill demanded. We can earn enough money. They money should be given to our family to fulfill our family necessities. Do not go to drink alcohol even once because it will make us get the new problem. Alcohol leads us to be come lazy person to go to work and then to be a brutal person. At last, we will fall into poverty problem because we can not earn money.

In these cases of social problems, therefore, the role of government is highly needed. The government should be sensitive in responding these social problems. The government should make good social policy like economic planning and social planning which function to the ordinary people.


APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREETS

The novel opens with young Jimmie in the midst of a street fight “for the honor of Rum Alley,” a tenement street in New York City at the end of nineteenth century. Jimmie is caught up in the “fury of battle” as he is continually assaulted by a gang of children from nearby Devil’s Row. Jimmie is rescued by Pete, a teenager who seems to be a casual acquaintance of his. They encounter Jimmie’s offhandedly brutal father, who brings Jimmie home, where we are introduced to his timid older sister Maggie and little brother Tommie, and to Mary, the family drunkard, vicious matriarch. The evening that follows seems typical: the father goes to bars to drink himself into oblivion while the mother stays home and rages until she, too, drops off into a drunkard stupor. The children huddle in a corner, terrified.

As time passes, both the father and Tommie die. Jimmie hardens into a sneering, aggressive, cynical youth. He gets a job as a teamster. Maggie, by contrast, seems somehow immune to the corrupting influence of abject poverty; underneath the grime, she is physically beautiful and, even more surprising, both hopeful and naïve. When Pete, a bartender makes his return to the scene, he entrances Maggie with his bravado and show of bourgeois trappings. Pete senses easy prey, and then begins dating; she is taken in by his relative worldliness and his ostentatious displays of confidence. She sees in him the promise of wealth and culture, an escape from the misery of her childhood.
There comes a night when the drunk and combative Mary accuses Maggie of going “to deh devil” and disgracing the family; Maggie runs into Pete’s arms, and we are given to understand that the two are, indeed, sleeping together. Jimmie is furious that Pete has “ruined” his sister, and he gets very drunk with a friend and gets into a brawl with Pete. After this, Maggie leaves home and goes to live with Pete. Jimmie and Mary affect sorrow and bewilderment at Maggie’s fall from grace, and her behavior becomes a neighborhood scandal. A scant few weeks after Maggie leaves home, she is in a bar with Pete when they meet Nellie, a scheming woman with a veneer of sophistication who has no trouble convincing Pete leave Maggie. Abandoned, Maggie tries to return home, but her family rejects her.

The linear narrative now ceases, and we are given a series of scenes, arranged in chronological order but separated by passages of time. There is an interlude in which we see that Jimmie, who acts horrified at Maggie’s actions, has in fact himself seduced and then abandoned at least one girl. In another brief scene, Maggie visits Pete at work, and he, too, refuses to acknowledge her legitimate claims on him. Months later, we are shown a prostitute—presumably Maggie, but unnamed—walking the streets of New York, pathetic and rejected, bound for trouble. There is a scene with Pete in a bar, badly drunk and surrounded by women; he collapses on the floor and, in his turn, is abandoned by the scornful and manipulative Nellie. Finally, the novel ends with Jimmie giving Mary the news that Maggie’s dead body has been found. Mary stages a scene of melodramatic mourning for her ruined child, which ends with her deeply hypocritical and bitterly ironic concession: “I’ll forgive her!”
APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHEN CRANE

Stephen Crane was born on November 1, 1871, in Newark, New Jersey, the last of fourteen children to Jonathan and Mary. His father was a Methodist minister and his mother was an active member of the church and reform work, including the temperance movement. Crane’s upbringing in this religious household profoundly influenced his own worldview, which he eloquently expressed in his works. James B. Colvert, in his article for the Dictionary of Literary Biography, notes that Crane’s poetry especially reflects “the anguish of a spiritual crisis in which he attempted to exorcise the Pecks” God of wrath and, beyond that, to test his faith in general against the moral realities” of the 1890s, which he recorded during his years as a reporter. His religious questioning was a primary subject in much of his fiction.

Crane began his career as a newspaper reporter after his father died and the family moved to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where his brother Townley ran a news agency for the New York Tribune. Townley and another brother, Will, encouraged Crane to rebel against his strict, religious upbringing and helped him develop a secular worldview, which was reinforced during his years at Lafayette College and Syracuse University. During his college years, Crane continued to write newspaper articles and began writing fiction.

After leaving college without obtaining a degree, Crane moved to New York City where he continued his work as a newspaper reporter. When he was
twenty-two, he wrote under the pseudonym Jhonston Smith and published at his own expense, his first novel, Maggie. He did not, however, gain frame until the publication of his second novel, red badge of Courage, which was heralded internationally as one of the finest war novels ever written.

During this time, Crane continued to work as a reporter in the west and in Mexico. In the late 1890s, he moved with Cora Taylor, a hotel or brothel proprietor, to England where he met Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, and Henry James. He continued writing fiction there and worked occasionally as a reporter, since his later novels were not well received. His travels, however, caused his health to deteriorate. Crane died of tuberculosis in 1900 when he was twenty-eight. In his short lifetime, he had produced a remarkable volume of work, including numerous newspaper articles, six novels, more than a hundred stories and sketches, and two books of poem.