

*Appendix I***SYNOPSIS**

Todd is a young black man who succeed to join an Air Force pilot training during the World War II in 1944. The story begins with the description when the plane flew by Todd crashes to the field and he is thrown from the cockpit in bad injury.

He is found by an old man named Jefferson and his son, Teddy. Jefferson orders Teddy to get a doctor while he stays with Todd. Todd feels his pain and reminds the letter from his girl who wakes him from exaggerated dignity. She tells Todd not to be happy with his achievement because he is never ordered to go the battle. She warns him to be careful with the game played by the White.

In his waiting for the doctor, he thinks about all humiliation he receives during the training. He is treated as monkey doing tricks by the people who watch him as a pilot. The people watch him as a pilot as a part of new experiment without share his accomplishment. It makes him dissapointed.

In order to make Todd entertained, Jefferson tells a story about his experience died and goes to heaven. Jefferson tale is not a new one. It tells about Jefferson himself who experiences died and goes to heaven. That man receives six good wings and refuses to use a harness when he fly just like what the other black men who go to heaven do. He does everything following his heart in exultation. When Saint Peter tells him to use his harness because he is speeding too much then he follows the order. Time by time, he forgets the warning and flying with

speeding again. Saint Peter is angry because flying with speeding is a danger to heavenly community. And then Saint Peter takes the wings back and gives him a parachute to go back to Alabama.

Todd is angry because the tale is almost precisely similar with him. He feels mocked by Jefferson because he said that it was the usual mistake of the black men who died and go into heaven to forget the heavenly rules because of their exultation and say that the mistake is an accident as an excuse.

When he is unconscious he dreams about his childhood. He never received respect and encouragement from his mother about his dream to fly an airplane. The most touching part is when he fell from the roof because he wanted to grab a plane model.

When he is aware, the landowner comes with two men seizes him in a straitjacket because he is considered as a lunatic one. Todd is very angry, but he can do nothing. And then the landowner pushes him to go away from his field because he is black. When Todd goes away with bad injury he saw a black buzzard flies to the sun and turns into the flaming gold eagle.

SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR

*Appendix 2***SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR**

Ellison's background, which brought him into contact with a number of crucial areas of American culture, both black and white, helps to explain his artistic position. Born in Oklahoma City in 1914 to parents recently moved there from the South Caroline, he grew up in racial atmosphere somewhat more open than either the Deep South or the large urban centers. His father died when Ellison was three, and he was reared by strong, intelligent mother who supported the family by working as a domestic servant but also canvassed for the Socialist party and was jailed several times for challenging local racial restrictions on housing. His mother encouraged his reading-she had named him after Ralph Waldo Emerson, hoping he would become a writer-and he was a good student in the segregated schools he attended. Oklahoma City was a flourishing center for a jazz when Ellison was growing up; he develop a deep love for music and become friends with member of the Blue Devils Orchestra, which later formed the Count Basie Orchestra. Ellison himself became a good trumpet player amd, for atime considered a jazz career. In 1933 he enrolled in Tuskedee Institute in Alabama and left without degree.

In New York, Ellison met some of the writers who had contributed to Harlem Renaissance in 1920, notably Richard Wright and Langston Hughes who encouraged him to write. In the following years he published a number of short-stories and non fiction pieces in various journals. In 1943 he tried to enlist as a

trumpet player in the U.S. Navy band but rejected and joined the Merchant Marine instead. After the war, he settled down to work on the novel which became *Invisible Man* published in 1952. The book was extraordinary succes, winning the National Book Award in 1953 and being named in a pott of critics, conducted by Book Week in 1965, as “the most distingushing novel” of the past twenty years.

He made a lecture tour in 1954 in Germany and spent two years in Rome as a fellow of the American Academy of Art and Letters. In 1970 he became Albert Schweitzer Professor in Humanities at New York University.

PRINCIPAL WORKS :

Flying Home (1944), Battle Royal (1947), *Invisible Man* (1952), *Shadow and Act* (1964),

BIBLIOGRAPHY