

Tribhuvan University

Naturalistic Predicaments in Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not*

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Master of Arts in English

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**Recommendation Letter**

This thesis entitled "Naturalistic Predicaments in Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not*" has been prepared by Mr. Binod Sapkota under my supervision. I, hereby, recommend this thesis for examination by the Thesis Committee as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in English.

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**Letter of Approval**

This thesis entitled "Naturalistic Predicaments in Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not*," submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Binod Sapkota, has been approved by the undersigned members of Research Committee.

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## **Abstract**

This thesis analyzes naturalistic predicaments in Hemingway's novel *To Have and Have Not*. Hereditary, environmental and socio-cultural factors have played deterministic role in creating pathetic situation in the lives of characters. The character, especially, Harry Morgan, meets his tragic death preceding one after another naturalistic predicaments in this novel. Behind the tragic death of Harry and the pathetic situations of other characters too, environmental, hereditary as well as socio-cultural circumstances have played important role. Despite the characters desire to live decent life, it has been seen that different kinds of circumstances and situations compel them to suspend their free will thus lead them to their pathetic end. In order to show the relation between characters' pathetic situations and environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural circumstances, naturalistic ideas have been utilized in this research work.

## Contents

	<b>Pages</b>
Acknowledgment	iii
Abstract	iv
I. Hemingway and Naturalistic Trend	1-12
II. Naturalistic Predicaments in Hemingway's To Have and Have Not	13-48
Environmental Naturalism	20
Socio-cultural Naturalism	28
Hereditary Naturalism	39
III. Conclusion	49-51
Works Cited	

## I. Hemingway and Naturalistic Trend

This research paper explores environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural circumstances and situations in the novel *To Have and Have Not* that are responsible for the pathetic situations of the characters. Especially, the protagonist of the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Harry Morgan, meets his tragic death preceding one after another naturalistic predicaments. This project has asserted that the characters are not acting according to their own will; rather they are victims of circumstances and situations which are not other than environmental hereditary and socio-cultural. The characters of the novel are so entangled in the play of circumstances and situations that their freewill is suspended thus lead them towards their pathetic end.

Hereditary and environmental factors play deterministic role in the lives of characters and show no hope for human reformation. Socio-cultural environment too has played important role in leading characters towards their pathetic situation in this novel. Since socio-cultural matters help to shape human behaviour, there can be hope for creating a better world by bringing positive changes in socio-cultural environments. But in this novel, socio-cultural environment, too, has played deterministic role in leading characters to their undesirable situation.

Despite the desire of Harry Morgan to live decent life in the society by doing legal works, in this novel *To Have and Have Not*, he has to participate in black market activities to feed his wife and three daughters. Other characters such as Cuban revolutionaries, Richard Gordon, Albert, Marie, and Mr. Sing are also in one way or other try to bring positive change in socio-environment. They have not only failed in achieving such goal but they themselves are ruined preceding one after another difficult situations. To know the causes behind such results Naturalistic vision has provided vantage point. By using such vision, it has been found

that environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural circumstances and situations are too deterministic in leading characters toward their pathetic situation.

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. He is the son of a doctor father and a musician mother, who achieved the legacy of his father in fishing, hunting and in sports and of his mother by being a writer who had a keen ear for music of words. He was intensely active and competitive since his childhood. His formal education was brief. In his school days in his birth place he had great inclination and deep enthusiasm for sports and boxing. As a consequence of being a boxer, he damaged his eye-sight. He also actively participated in hunting and fishing expeditions in Northern Machinegun during his school days. Such experiences later on gave a shape to his literary career. During his childhood, he worked as a street boy and he spent several nights on the street. He actively took part in different literary programmes in his school.

Despite of having various difficulties, he graduated from his school in 1917. He was absorbed in many pursuits. His active participation in different programmes held in his school helped him to be a good writer. Hemingway was probably America's most famous novelist and great literary influence of his time. Philip Young evaluates Hemingway and his style and said: "During his lifetime Ernest Hemingway was very probably America's most famous writer. His style, his "hero" [...], his manner and attitudes have been very widely recognized- not just in the English-speaking world but wherever books are widely read" (5). Hemingway got mastery early because of war experiences and his enthusiasm. In writing he became famous for his distinct style. Hemingway's favourite characters are men who deal with death and accept its risk.

Hemingway became a reporter in Kansas city star after the United States had entered into the war, two months before his graduation. That job helped him in his literacy career. He had a deep urge to get enlisted in the war. Because of his eyesight he could not join army. He

became an ambulance driver in the war front. Unfortunately he got badly wounded. This traumatic shock of war frequently reflected in his novels. Since he had seen war from a close quarter it became a long lasting emotional experience. So, the death of people in war became a recurrent theme in his creative work. By utilizing such experiences he became successful in becoming an influencer writer that no other novelist has had an equivalent influence on the prose of modern fiction. Hemingway has become an outstanding novelist and great literary influence of his time and the next generation. Archibald Macneish in his few lines admires Hemingway's life: "Veteran out of wars before he was twenty, famous at twenty-five, thirty a master, whittled a style for his time from a walnut stick." (Baker 38)

Hemingway encountered the literary giant of the age Ezra Pound, James Joyce, and Sherwood Anderson when he came back home from the Italian front and went to visit Paris. He was deeply influenced by them, particularly by Ezra Pound and his writing style. Although, Hemingway has been criticized sometimes as an antithetical, he started to write article for Toronto Star. The articles were both about World War I and Spanish war. In 1923, he visited Spain and became an admirer of bull fighting. It is said that Hemingway quite deliberately shot himself with his favourite shotgun in 1961.

There is never a simple key to any writer worth much attention, but in case of Hemingway there is something that looks so like a key-even conceivably a master key-that it cannot escape any informed and thoroughly reader's notice. It lies waiting, curiously, in the very first story in his first book of short stories, which was his first significant book of any kind. Hemingway published that collection of short stories entitled *In Our Times* in 1924. The most striking thing about the volume is that there is no peace at all in the stories. The next most striking things about those stories is that half of the stories are devoted to the spotty but careful development of a crucial but long – ignored character – a boy, then a young man – named Nick Adams. These stories are arranged in the chronological order of

Nick's boyhood and early manhood, and are intimately related one to another. Nick Adams, is protagonist of the short stories, resembles the protagonist of his other novels. Nick's leg injury is similar to Hemingway's wounding on his knee at the front. The stories of *In Our Times* are high autobiographical.

Hemingway's books *The Torrents of Spring* and *The Sun also Rises* came in 1926. *The Torrents of Spring* contains the theme of random male violence. The other novel *The Sun also Rises* shows the mode of despair which is the salient trait of the writers of "Lost Generation". Nothing leads anywhere in the book, and that is perhaps the real point of it. The message of this book is that the life is futile. The other is his next book, *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), and one thing it does is to explain how the characters of *The Sun also Rises*, and the hero particularly, got the way they are. This book shows, in war, man dies for nothing and no Godly power can be his saviour. This god abandoned world has become a place of vacuity, anguish and fear.

Hemingway's next books are *Death in the Afternoon* (1932) and *Green Hill of Africa* (1935). The first is a book about bullfighting and the second book is on big-game hunting, about which he also knew a great deal. Both books are also a little hysterical, as if written under great nervous tension. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940) inspired by his experience of the Spanish Civil War, speaks out his sense of wars immortality and of the tragic betrayal of the Spanish people by Fascist and the Communist as well as by the Flauntiest party and the military dictator external Franco, the reactionary elements within Spain itself.

Hemingway's best novel *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952) is very short novel. It concerns an old Cuban fisherman, Santiago. To take the broadest view, however, the novel is a representation of life as a struggle against unconquerable natural forces in which a kind of victory is possible. Hemingway was awarded by 'Nobel Prize' for literature in 1954 for his

powerful; style forming mastery of the art of modern narration. We can see such kind of style in *The Old Man and The Sea*.

In the novel *To Have and Have Not* (1937), Hemingway has presented such world in which environmental, hereditary as well as socio-cultural circumstances have played deterministic role and show no hope for characters' reformation. This novel is one in which its author clearly showed that he had learned something that would become very important to him before he was done writing. It is the protagonist of the novel, named Harry Morgan, who teaches the lesson. The novel tells the story of Harry Morgan who is forced, since he cannot support his wife and children through honest work, to go his own way: he becomes an outlaw who smuggles rum and people into the United States from Cuba. In the end he is killed, but before he dies he has learned the lesson that Hemingway himself must recently have learned: alone, a man has no chance. In this hostile universe there are many things which are deterministic. To struggle with such matters, it is necessary to join mutual system. Even with such a systematic way too it is hard to overcome such deterministic matters but a single man's attempt to overcome with such matters would be futile. This novel exposes this vivid picture by the medium of all characters.

Earnest Hemingway's work *To Have and Have Not* has received heavy critical comments from distinguished critics from all over the world. In this regard, Philip Young comments on this novel as:

It is regrettable that this pronouncement, articulating a deathbed conversation, does not grow with any sense of inevitability out of the action of the book. A contrast between the Haves and the Haves Nots of the story is meant to be structure and support for the novel and its message, but the whole affair is unconvincing. The superiority of the Nots is apparently based on the superiority of the sex life of the Morgans, on some callow explanations of

how the Haves got their money. Just how all these things lead to Harry's final pronouncement was Hemingway's business, and it was not skillfully transacted. (18)

In the above lines, Philip Young writes about the structure of the novel *To Have and Have Not*. He does not see proper sequence of the story because he writes, whole affair is unconvincing. He also says that in the novel Harry Morgan's final pronouncement was Hemingway's business, and it was not skillfully transacted. So we can say that Philip Young has focused on the structure and the theme of this novel.

Furthermore Robert E. Jungman has commented on this novel *To Have and Have Not*. He talks about the religious aspect of the novel. He focuses on the religious interpretation of the novel. According to him, the text can be analyzed from different perspectives. One of them can be religious perspective. He writes:

But what exactly does "stick together" mean? All too often in the past, this idea has been interpreted along economic lines, yet there are alternative ways to approach *To Have and Have Not*, which for many readers will be richer and perhaps more persuasive. In particular, because much current scholarship on Hemingway's novel has moved in the direction of religious interpretation, it should not be surprising that Toni Knott, for example, has found at least two echoes of the book of Matthew in Hemingway's text. (2)

In the above lines, Jungman has focused on the recent scholarship, which is attracted by the religious interpretation of the novel. He further writes that Toni Knott has found at least two echoes of the book of Matthew in Hemingway's text.

However, viewing the novel from another perspective, Toni D. Knott writes about what had happened since the opening of the Hemingway papers at the John E. Kennedy Library. Toni has pointed out weakness of the novel. He writes that most critics panned the

book for a number of perceived faults. They commented on structure, point-of-view and the way how social issues are presented in the novel. In this regard Toni D. Knott writes:

To have and have not has long been considered one of Hemingway's inferior works and classified as a minor novel. Immediately after its release in mid-October 1937, most critics panned the book for a number of perceived faults: lack of social concern, anti-intellectualism, lack of structure, and shifts in point-of-view. Although the work has received some renewed attention since the opening of the Hemingway papers at the John E Kennedy Library, and gained some recognition as one of the first "gangster" stories. (1)

Toni D. Knott has presented the novel *To Have and Have Not* as one of the first “gangster” stories. After the opening of the Hemingway papers at the John E Kennedy Library, the novel began to receive new kinds of interpretations. Among them, this novel gained some recognition as one of the first “gangster” stories. Knott in the above lines also has pointed out the novel as a minor novel of Hemingway.

Steven T. Ryan has also commented on the novel *To Have and Have Not*. He has commented from the Marxist perspective which can be found in the characterization of the characters. Basically Steven focuses on the characterization of the protagonist of the novel, Harry Morgan, who discovers that one can no longer stand alone. He talks about the conflict between the individual and society in relation to the thirties dialectics. Steven T. Ryan writes:

From the thirties to the present, the unevenness of *To Have and Have Not* has resulted in its quick dismissal by most Hemingway critics. During the thirties, critical responses focused on how far Hemingway had leaned to the left in his portrayal of Harry Morgan, the man who discovers that one can no longer stand alone. The critical consideration since the thirties has continued to

focused on the conflict between the individual and society although in a broader thematic sense than the thirties dialectics. (27)

By focussing on the final words of Harry, Steven has tried to point out Hemingway's devotion to the left. Harry says that 'one can no longer stand alone' at the final phase of his life. These words, according to Steven, mean to say 'unity of workers of the world' which is the idea Marxism.

From the above critical comments on Hemingway's novel *To Have and Have Not* it is clear that the text has been analyzed from various perspectives. Some have commented on technical part of the novel and some other has commented from Marxist perspective. Robert E. Jungman has pointed out towards the religious meaning of the novel. Thus there comes a strong need to analyze this novel with new perspective. We did not find naturalistic perspective while analyzing this text. So, this thesis paper has tried its best to analyze this novel from naturalistic perspective.

The ideas of M.H. Abrams, which are written in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* to define naturalism, are important for this thesis paper. His ideas about the tragedy and the role of the characters in naturalistic texts has been utilised in this research work. Emile Zola's concepts about experimental novel have been taken into consideration in this research paper. While analyzing the text *To Have and Have Not*, the book, *Darwin: A Norton Critical Edition* edited by Philip Appleman has played important role to understand the relationship between human being and the nature, culture, environment, heredity and society. In this book edited by Appleman we can find the ideas of Darwin, Huxley, Kropotkin and other naturalistic writers.

Another important resource is "The Moral Anatomy of Robert Knox: The Interplay between Biological and Social Thought in Victorian Scientific Naturalism," the journal written by Evelleen Richards, in which the ideas of Robert Knox are included. In this journal

Richard has commented on the Knox's racial ideas which have been beneficial for this thesis paper so, those ideas have been taken to prove the hypothesis. David Arnold and Ramachandra Guha have written the book *Nature, Culture, Imperialism* to discuss the issue in relation to the Indian politics. From this book, we can know the relation between human being and natural world. Such kinds of ideas have been utilized in this thesis work. While analyzing the novel *To Have and Have Not*, not only these above discussed ideas have been taken but also the perspectives of Tony D. Knott and Maxwell Geismar have played important role to prove that environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural circumstances have played deterministic role and show no hope for characters' reformation.

Focusing on naturalistic predicament experienced by the characters, especially Harry Morgan, protagonist of the novel, this thesis has analyzed Hemingway's novel *To Have and Have Not*. Naturalism believes that environment, heredity, socio-culture as well as circumstances have important role in the life of human beings. Taking the help of renowned naturalistic thinker's ideas, this paper has exposed the world of this novel in which characters are victims of circumstances. And those circumstances and situations are of environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural. In this regard, ideas of Charles Darwin, Sir Julian Huxley, Maxwell Geismar, David Arnold, Ramachandra Guha, Emile Zola, Robert Knox, Evelleen Richards, John C. Burnham, Hamilton Cravens, T. H. Huxley and Peter Kropotkin have played important role to expose the relation between environment, heredity and socio-culture with pathetic situations of the characters. Those great ideas of great writers have helped to expose the reality that the characters of this novel *To Have and Have Not* meet their pathetic end preceding one after another predicament. Behind such pathetic end environment, heredity and socio-cultural circumstances have played crucial role.

In Hemingway's books and short stories, characters are often placed into naturalistic settings where they confront an idea, a feeling, a struggle and they must respond accordingly.

Typically, they respond with Hemingway's code of "grace under pressure." Hemingway as a writer has a great deal of respect for nature and its role in shaping events, but he has more respect for a man in nature shaping his own events. Hemingway uses nature as a foreshadowing of things to come. Take rain for example in *A Farewell to Arms*. For Hemingway, rain is often indicative of rebirth or death, occasionally a mixture of both. It could also be representative of transition and change it can bring replenishment and nurture life, but in large amounts, in over excess, it can bring suffocation and death.

Stylistically, Hemingway's descriptions of the natural world are some of the most visually compelling in all of literature. His ability to accurately describe a landscape in relatively small amount of words is extraordinary. In this regard Leo Braudy writes:

The new literary sensibility Hemingway heralded was one of the personal isolation and honor that wrapped its individuality around itself like a banner in the face of the (eastern) social words of James, Wharton, and even F. Scott Fitzgerald. Unmoved by the encyclopedic methods of the naturalistic novel of the 1930s, Hemingway wrote a fiction of sensibility caught in history, not philosophical in the European mode that Norman Mailer, Saul Bellow, and others were to introduce to post war fiction, but ruminative in the older American tradition of London, Frank Norris, Stephen Crane, and the other journalists Manqué and Sportswriters from whom Hemingway had sprung.

(93)

Hemingway has written naturalistic text in his own way unmoved by the encyclopaedic methods of the naturalist novel of the 1930s. He wrote a fiction of sensibility caught in history which is different from other writers like Norman Mailer, Saul Below, Frank Norris, Stephen Crane, and other journalists, who were writing their text philosophically. Vance Bourjaily has translated Hemingway's concern with craft and personal testing into the kind of

densely detailed naturalistic world so often called "brawling" or "tumultuous" by post war blurb writers. The model situation for masculine testing is the hunt, the trial by nature. The outcome is usually tragic or at least melancholic. We can see important branches of Hemingway's heritage in the works of James Jones, Nelson Algren, Norman Mailer and Gore Vidal. These writers have focused on urban realism, synoptic sweep, social comedy and sexual science fiction. Typically, the Hemingway influence takes the form of nostalgia for a world where individual effort counted.

*To Have and Have Not* is only one Hemingway's novel set in America, even if only in periphery of Florida Keys. In this 1930s, he was concerned with political and economical crisis due to World War-I. On Labour Day in 1935, a hurricane struck the keys destroying a civilian conservation corps work camp. Hundreds of veterans drowned. Government gave no attention towards the people who were alive. So, Hemingway wrote one angry article "Who murdered the vets?" This novel is also based on the same context. So, in this novel too, environmental, socio-cultural situations play important role in the life's of the characters.

In the novel, Harry Morgan, an honest, trusting Floridian is driven to crime during the depression. He is cheated by his fishing charter customer Mr. Johnson by slipping away without paying any of the money Harry owes him. This event forced Harry into black market activity. After this preceding one after another naturalistic predicament he meets his tragic death. This novel also presents us another important character named Richard Gordon, who is known as the proletarian writer of the market of 1930s. He also meets his pathetic end because of the circumstances. Heredity matters play important role to break his marriage. Because of different cultural background Gordon and his wife become unsuccessful to run their married life. One day they involve in hot discussion as a results Mrs. Gordon runs with her lover. Because of this event Richard Gordon starts more drinking. As a result he meets his pathetic end. This man's story is interwoven with Harry Morgan's story. Either one way or

other characters become victims of circumstances and situations which are no other than environmental, heredity and socio-cultural.

## ***II. Naturalistic Predicaments in Hemingway's To Have and Have Not***

In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Hemingway has presented such characters who desire decent life. Especially, the main character Harry Morgan wants to live decent life in his free will but hereditary, environmental and social circumstances lead him into a desperate situation. His customer doesn't pay up after a long fishing expedition in Morgan's boat. This results in Morgan's involvement in the smuggling trade between Cuba and the Florida Keys. He transforms into an uncaring brusque and to-the-point-man who only wants to reap the monetary benefits to support his wife and daughters. Along the way we are introduced to a series of characters: some involved with Harry and some not, delving briefly into their personal stories angst and relationships. This novel is divided into three episodes. The first episode was meant to stand on its own merits as a short story. In the context of the whole novel, the first episode serves mainly to establish his personality and show what sort of man he is- his reluctance to get into illegal activities, his strength, his survival instinct and the cruelty that it sometimes results in, and his human qualities. This reads like a self-contained short story with no real point other than an action-filled scenario. It revolves around Harry Morgan, an honest man turned into a smuggler by necessity. As the story unfolds, we witness Morgan's involvement in various smuggles that lead to him to losing an arm and to his eventual demise.

The second and shortest episode starts with Morgan's life who already has taken up smuggling. This second episode certainly shows the risk he has to take, but doesn't serve to do much other than explain a certain point in the third episode. The third episode shows the further developments and the conclusion of Morgan's criminal career. The answer to what makes him criminal has been analyzed through naturalistic perspective. It is also where the book's title comes in- here we see the contrast between those who 'have' and those who

'have not'. This comparison makes it easier to understand by contrast just how inevitably Morgan was driven to the life he now leads. Though, Hemingway could have treated this issue by simply depicting the rich people as bad and Harry as good, he instead develops the story with tremendous emotional complexity as a by product of not only economic but also hereditary, environmental and social circumstances. Hemingway gets inside the heads of many well-off Americans and shows us their thoughts and fears which are governed by situations and circumstances. Hemingway doesn't paint the Marxist rebels that Morgan agrees to transport to Cuba in black and white. Some are ruthless mercenaries, but some genuinely seek to make the world better, and others are just there by chance. The tragedy in the book is that all these characters, with a few exceptions really were not bad sorts, were driven by much more powerful forces against one another, and all ended badly. Those powerful forces are not other than situations and circumstances under which they have to undergo. Basically, no character gets succeed in acquiring his/her goal. Such as Harry Morgan has deprived from his facilities what he had earlier. One after another circumstances lead him toward his tragic death. Those circumstances were not other than environmental, socio-economic and hereditary. The characters, especially the protagonist Harry Morgan cannot exercise his freewill due to the socio-economic, environmental and hereditary causes.

Harry Morgan, a fishing boat captain who runs contraband between Cuba and Florida is depicted as an essentially good man who was forced into black market activity due to economic force which is beyond his control. At the first part of the novel, his fishing charter customer Mr. Johnson tricks Harry by slipping away without paying any of the money he owes him. Because of this event, Harry makes a critical decision to smuggle Chinese immigrants into Florida in order to feed his family and to fill his gas tanks. From there, it is just a small step to carrying liquor, a disastrous run that ends when Harry Morgan loses his arm and his boat. The evil desires like dishonesty of other, too causes his downfall. In order

to exist and to be fit for survival, one might require a perfect body. Body is the source of strength and power to live but loss of his arm makes him crippled. One after another predicament follows him when he was forced to the black market activity. Once Harry gets mixed up in the brewing Cuban revolution, however even those losses seem small compared to what's at stake now: his very life. All these events happen in the novel are not because of the desire of the characters. But these predicaments occur one after another because of the environmental, hereditary, and socio-economic circumstances.

The beginning scene of the novel is in a restaurant of Havana. Harry Morgan starts to talk with his colleagues, at the same time gun shots at the place and a person dies. Harry Morgan doesn't like such things in the beginning of the novel but the same man shoots others and other people shot at him. All these changes occur in the life of Harry Morgan not because of his desire but because of those circumstances which are crucial to change Morgan's human loving personality as a murderer. We can see Morgan's feeling toward human being in the following lines: "I took a quick one out of the first bottle. I saw open and I couldn't tell you yet; what it was. The whole thing made me feel pretty bad" (14). From these lines, we can say that Harry Morgan wants decent life in the society. Because of the gun fight in the restaurant the social life of the community is disturbed. That event makes Harry feel pretty bad. Such kinds of gun fighting occur in that society, so, Harry also puts illegal gun with him. That socio- cultural environment compels Harry Morgan to put gun with him for the possible encounter with such situation. Later on in the novel, Harry uses gun to handle difficult situations. Like these events in the novel, naturalistic thinkers also think that the environment of the society or socio-cultural environment has important role in the deeds of a person living in that society.

Harry Morgan believes on Mr. Johnson in the first part of the novel. He doesn't ask Mr. Johnson for the money he owes him because Harry wants to deal with Mr. Johnson as a

gentle man. This act of behaving as a gentle man can be taken as Morgan's desire of living decent life. Harry contemplates on this subject matter in the following lines:

I was thinking three weeks was a long time to let him go, but if he was good for it what difference was there? He should have paid every week anyway. But I've let them run a month and got the money. It was my fault but I was glad to see it run at first. It was only the last few days he made me nervous but I didn't want to say anything for fear of getting him plugged at me. If he was good for it, the longer he went the better. (16)

From the above lines, we can see the desire of Harry Morgan to live a decent life. But what happens after this? Mr. Johnson tricks Harry by slipping away without paying money what he owes him. Because of this event Harry faces economic crisis in his life. Without money Harry doesn't see the possibility of living decent life in the society. So, the socio-economic condition leads him to black market activity. This event becomes the crucial point in the life of the protagonist, Harry Morgan, to lead him toward his tragic death preceding one after another predicament.

Likewise what happens with Harry Morgan in this novel after his mistake of believing Mr. Johnson, Harry faces one after another difficult situations which ultimately lead him toward his tragic death, which was beyond his control. Naturalism also believes that a person will meet his tragic end in his/her life preceding one after another predicament which is impossible to get under control by the victim because that is natural law which is beyond the human capacity. The following lines show Harry Morgan's economic crisis due to the selfish act of Mr. Johnson.

I couldn't bring in a load because you have to have money to buy the booze and besides there's no money in it any more. The town is flooded with it and there's nobody to buy it. But I was damned if I was going home broke and

starve a summer in that town. Besides I've got a family. The clearance was paid when we came in. You usually pay the broker in advance and he enters you and clears you. Hell, I didn't even have enough money to put in gas. It was hell of note, all right. Some Mr. Johnson. (33)

From the above lines it is clear that Harry Morgan feels uneasy to go home without money. He has to feed his wife and three daughters. Without enough money he cannot go to his home. This problem occurs because of his customer Mr. Johnson, who doesn't pay according to their contract. After this economic crisis, Harry tries to do anything that can help him to feed his family. This circumstance leads Harry toward black market activities.

Nature is indifferent toward human beings but acts as a determining factor in their life. Human beings as well as other species are involved in struggle for existence either internally or externally. In this regard Darwin writes:

This is struggle for existence among individuals who are not all alike. Some of them are advantageous and others unfavourable in the struggle. Consequently, a higher proportion of individuals with favourable variations survive on the average and a higher proportion of those with unfavourable variations will die or fail to reproduce themselves. (Qtd. in Appleman 245)

From the above saying of Darwin, we are more convinced that why the protagonist of the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Harry Morgan, meets his tragic end. In the novel we can take Mr. Johnson and Harry Morgan as rivals. In such society Harry Morgan believes on Mr. Johnson. But Mr. Johnson tricks Harry and moves away without paying money. Because of that money, Harry Morgan is compelled to take part in black market activity, from where he never comes back. In this regard, we can say that Harry Morgan's act of believing heavily on Mr. Johnson without being conscious about what would be the condition if Mr. Johnson betrayed him. This is blunder from the side of Harry Morgan. He meets tragic end because he

doesn't know how to struggle with such persons like Mr. Johnson in the society. After that moment, Harry faces one after another difficult situations which lead him to his tragic death.

In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, circumstances play crucial role in the lives of almost all characters. Another example is also there in the novel where Mr. Sing believes in Harry Morgan. Mr. Sing doesn't feel any danger from the side of Harry even while dealing with such kind of illegal act in the case of Chinese immigrants. Because of the mistake of Mr. Sing in understanding the circumstance under which Harry Morgan goes on he meets his death. After being conscious about dangerous job which are related to sea voyage Mr. Sing doesn't think about safety while dealing with Harry, who came into black market activity after experiencing economic crisis. In this novel, ocean often acts as an indifferent force but plays important role to govern the lives of characters. Because of the setting in which Harry Morgan and Mr. Sing deal, they fight against each other and after the death of Mr Sing, Harry Morgan deeps his dead body in the sea. In the dark, there is no one to see what has happened at the place. The sea is very deep at that place. The physical environment plays important role in hiding the dead body so that the police could not find any proof against Harry Morgan. So, here too, we can see the important role of environment and situations to lead Mr Sing to his pathetic demise.

In one way or another, not only one character but almost all the characters are either directly or indirectly affected either by circumstances and heredity or by social factors. Whatever characters do there is rational as well as natural reason behind each and every deed. Those reasons were not of supernatural elements but they are guided by natural causes. In the novel *To Have and Have Not* the protagonist Harry Morgan enters black market activities because of the economic crisis after the betrayal from the side of Mr. Johnson. Harry Morgan works for Mr. Johnson as a fishing boat captain. Harry wants to earn money for the family. He wants to make money by doing decent works but the situation or

circumstance compels him to join black market activity. As a pawn, sometimes he works for someone and sometimes he works for someone else. In this particular point we can say that Harry is the protagonist of the naturalistic novel and *To Have and Have Not* is the naturalistic novel. Likewise what has happened in the novel, *A Glossary of Literary Terms* describes naturalistic novel as:

The end of the naturalistic novel is usually “tragic” but not, as in classical and Elizabethan tragedy, because of a heroic but losing struggle of the individual mind and will against gods, enemies, and circumstances. Instead the protagonist of the naturalistic plot, a pawn to multiple compulsions, usually disintegrates or is wiped out. (262)

Harry Morgan, the protagonist of the novel, does everything in the novel not from his free will but of compulsions. He cannot go to his home without enough money in his pocket to live a decent life in the society. So he enters black market activity. When he enters black market activity, he kills Mr. Sing because of the compulsion which is beyond his desire. One after another predicament occurs in his life. In the second part of the novel he was carrying liquor which is illegal, at that moment he and a nigger become injured. Because of the shot Harry Morgan loses his one arm and his ship which is his only base of his economy. In the third or the last part of the novel he was killed because of the shot hit by Cuban revolutionaries. From this point, we can say that the protagonist of the novel *To Have and Have Not* is the protagonist of the naturalistic novel. Harry as a protagonist meets his pathetic death and the novel *To Have and Have Not* ends in tragic mode. It has tragic end but not as in classical and Elizabethan tragedy.

#### Environmental Naturalism

Environment refers not only natural physical surrounding but also the condition of individual in relation to social factors such as socio-cultural, socio-economical, socio-

political etc. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, the protagonist Harry Morgan works as a fishing boat captain. The setting of the novel is Key West, where the sea is near. People living in that setting are affected by the sea whether they are interested or not. Natural environment always determines the activities or lives of individuals. Here in the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Harry Morgan and other many characters are involved in such jobs which are related to the sea. If there had not been sea in the setting of the novel, perhaps, Hemingway did not choose such kinds of characters. So, environment determines everything in the lives of people where they live. In the novel, there are many evidences of description of natural environment which can be taken as the determining factors behind the deed of characters:

Those big flying fish are the best sign there is. As far as you could see, there was that faded yellow gulfweed in small patches that means the main stream is well in and there were birds ahead working over a school of little tuna. You could see them jumping; just little ones weighing a couple of pounds apiece.

(17)

From these above lines it is clear that why the characters in the novel choose to fish in that particular place. Harry Morgan, MR. Johnson and other characters were in the job of fishing. They had to fish where there were fishes. Many evidences from the above lines show that in that particular place there were fishes. So, they invest their baits in that particular place otherwise they would not fish in that place. So, it is clear that in the novel *To Have and Have Not*, things have happened according to the law of nature not of supernatural causes.

Environment has an important role in the life of human beings as well as non-human beings. Without suitable environmental situations a person cannot survive. Living creatures are the product of environment in one or another way. In this regard Sir Julian Huxley says: “a character is always the joint product of a particular genetic composition and a particular

set of environmental circumstances.” (Qtd.in Apple man 248) Heredity and environment play vital role in the deeds of human being. The brute within, man against nature or man against himself are all conflicts that surface in a naturalistic novel. Usually the character must fight of external temptations or pleasures that might release the brute within. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, the brute within each individual is comprised of strong and often warning emotions, passions such as greed, lust, or the desire for dominance or pleasure. Man is victim of environment and heredity. So, man is not a free and responsible agent for his action. Basically the environment determines the way of life of a man. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, the main character Harry Morgan and other characters are involved in getting control over each other. They want to get pleasure by drinking and there brute within is released from the act of fishing as well as their act of shooting each other from the beginning to the end of the novel. All these acts and their conditions are because of the situations and circumstances behind which environment has important role.

The setting of the novel *To Have and Have Not* is Key West which consists of sea. Harry Morgan, the protagonist of the novel is a sea boat captain. He thinks without boat he cannot survive: “I make my living with the boat. If I lose her, I lose my living.” (10) From this extract spoken by the protagonist we can feel the determinism of character’s life in terms of environmental matters. Harry Morgan develops his skills which are beneficial in the environment where he lives. From the above lines too, it is clear that Harry develops his skills which are related to the sea activities such as fishing and he knows how to handle the boat as a captain. Being a fishing boat captain, he has much information about fishing and the places where he needs to go. He develops his skills according to the environment where he lives. He has chosen his job according to the environment under which he lives. So, we can say that the activities of the man are the product of environment in this novel. In this regard Maxwell Geismar writes:

In this brief space I have hardly been able to consider such technical issues of the naturalistic moment as its stress on “determinism”, “materialism”, and a mechanistic universe, or its method of using massive and sometimes overpowering detail to describe the social environment of a period. (198)

Being a novel too, *To Have and Have Not* has such details of contemporary social environment such as Cuban revolution, the society where murder, gun fighting and other many things which were the common features of the time when Hemingway was writing this novel. Impact of those socio-cultural as well as socio-political environments can be seen in this novel. Likewise, as said by Maxwell Geismar in the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Hemingway has presented the world, which consists of characters that give more importance to matters rather than spirituality. In the novel Hemingway has presented the nature which has determining role in the life of every character. The characters are intertwined *with* socio-economic, socio-cultural and socio-political environment in such a way that they have no chance to exercise their freewill which is beyond their capacity in their life. They are not acting according to their desire but they are acting according to the circumstances. Almost every important character of the novel meets his/her undesirable ending preceding one after another predicament in their life.

In this hostile universe, an individual man is helpless. Without taking help from other one cannot survive. Taking help from other is important but sometime this act of mutual aid is affected by different situations and circumstances. In such conditions, one cannot deal with the situation and he/her begins to feel threat from different direction. . In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, the protagonist Harry Morgan doesn't like to take help from others. He has confidence with himself but every time this person cannot handle the situation. Time and again he fails to deal with the situation. So, preceding one after another predicament, he meets his tragic death. Because of lack of mutual habit of working, Harry Morgan, the

protagonist the novel *To Have and Have Not* meets his pathetic end. In this regard, Kropotkin says: “Those animals which acquire habits of mutual aid are undoubtedly the fittest. They have more chances to survive and they attain, in their respective classes, the highest development of intelligence and bodily organization.” (Qtd. in Appleman 411)

The novel is a simple story of Harry Morgan, sometime fisherman force into smuggling and illegal immigration just to feed his family. In this way Harry Morgan wants to survive at any cost. He is simple, hard, emotional, tough guy. He believes on Freddy but he doesn't believe on other characters in the novel: “Listen, I've done business with Freddy since during the war. Twice I've been partners with him and we never had trouble. You know how much stuff I've handled for him. He is the only son of a bitch in this town I would trust. I would not trust anybody" (131).

From the above lines it is clear about that what kind of man Harry is. He deals with many characters like Mr. Johnson, Mr. Sing and Cuban revolutionaries. He thinks he is capable of dealing with them in any environment and situation but he fails to deal with them as his expectations. In the first part of the novel he is tricked by Mr. Johnson, in the second part he loses his own arm and his boat and in the last part of the novel, he loses his life. His act of not taking help form other leads him towards his tragic death. He does not co-operate with other friends or with other characters in the novel. He wants to do everything with himself. He doesn't know the value of mutual aid, so he meets his tragic end, preceding one after another difficult situation in his life. He tries to do works in his own way without giving any attention to others way and he doesn't give importance to mutual aid in the novel. So, in this hostile universe there is little chance to survive for such kind of animals who do not believe on mutual aid. Harry Morgan is such kind of person in the novel *To Have and Have Not*, so he meets his tragic end at the last part of the novel but not as in classical and Elizabethan tragedy.

There is always relation between human beings and physical environment around them. In this regard David Arnold and Ramachandra Guha write, “Moving more firmly within the parameters of environmental history per se, there is the study of human engagement over time with the physical environment, of the environment as context, agent, and influence in human history”(2).

Man is seen as a part of nature. Whatever he does, it affects nature as well as what happens in the physical environment affects man. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, there is an example of cove where there used to be a big dock for loading sand. Bacuranao is a place where there used to be a town. Because of the natural disaster the town is all gone now except one house. Element of natural climate directly or indirectly shape human activity and productivity. These elements of environment and situations change the social structure, economic organization and belief systems. In the novel there is cove in Bacuranao where there used to be a dock for loading sand. This is example of one kind of economic organization in that place. They used to go in with Schooners and load guavas from the river after piled the sand up. There used to be a big town but the hurricane destroyed that town and now there is different environment than before. Natural elements change the environment of the place so the people who used to be there change their way of life:

The northers, in the winter, pile the sand up and close it. They used to go in with schooners and load guavas from the river and there used to be a town.

But the hurricane took it and it is all gone now except one house that some Gallegos built out of the shacks the hurricane blew down and that they use for a club house on Sundays when they come out to swim and picnic from Havana. (53)

People living in Bacuranao used to live their life in their own way but one day hurricane came and their whole way of life changed. Hurricane was not predictable and there was no

reason behind that force which was experienced by those residents of Bacuranao. But this is the destiny of human beings in this hostile universe where they have to face the irrational and dominative external forces. So, human life appears to be a mysterious and painful, preceding one after another pathetic situations leading to the catastrophe. Like in the life of Bacuranao residents, who were destroyed by the natural force named hurricane, the protagonist of the novel, Harry Morgan faces such kind of socio-cultural, economical and political problems that lead him to his pathetic end.

In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Hemingway has presented such world in which the lives of the characters are described in such a way that is thoroughly naturalistic and materialistic. In this regard Evelleen Richards has pointed out the concept of Robert Knox as:

Nevertheless his conception of life was also thoroughly naturalistic and materialistic, and he excluded any possibility of a remote or intrusive supernatural power transcending or directing organisms. For Knox, the “living zoological world” was a “self-created, self-creating world,” and human morality, intellect, and social organization were grounded in the material laws of life. (Knox Qtd. in Richards 406)

Characters are characterized in such a way that they are not guided by any remote or intrusive supernatural power in this novel *To Have and Have Not*. It seems that they are grounded on natural and material laws of life. There is no supernatural explanation of event in this novel. No action is guided by such supernatural power. Characters experience difficulties or pain or any kind of joys are not because of external supernatural powers but they are victims of situations, circumstances and social matters. Cuban revolutionaries robbed the bank and they are trying to take that money to Cuba by taking help of Harry Morgan and Albert. But Albert refuses to let them go with that money. Albert stands on his morality and tries to prevent Cubans to carry that money. This happens because Albert gives

more importance to morality. Albert is not affected by any kind of supernatural power at that critical time. Albert is shot down by one of the Cuban revolutionaries. The material law of life is responsible behind the death of Albert. So in this regard too, in this novel, circumstances and situations are more important factors behind the changed conditions of characters, in which most of them have experienced pathetic end.

We can see social conditions, heredity, and environment play important role in shaping characters in this novel. Heredity and social environment have determined characters characterization. We can see such characters that are directly affected by their underlying forces, heredity or environment which can be analyzed scientifically. This novel exposes the dark harshness of life. Poverty, racism, sex, violence, prejudice, corruption, prostitution etc. are common with frankness.

Naturalism believes that there is a single, natural world as shown by science, and that we are completely included in it. They hold that everything we are and do is connected to the rest of the world and derived from conditions that precede us and surround us. Each of us is an unfolding natural process, and every aspect of that process is caused and is a cause itself. So we are fully caused creatures, and seeing just how we are caused. By understanding consciousness, choice, and even our highest capacities as materially based, naturalism re-enchants the physical world allowing us to be at home in the universe. Naturalism shows our full connection to the world and others, it lead to an ethics of compassion, and it gives us for greater control over our circumstances.

In this novel *To Have and Have Not*, many characters are victims of situations and environment. Different circumstances compel them to change their life style. Harry Morgan, at the beginning of the novel does legal works. One day his customer doesn't pay up after a long fishing expedition in his boat. This event compels Harry to involve in the smuggling trade between Cuba and the Florida Keys. He changed himself into a man who is only

interested in money to support his wife and daughter. He does not care about whatever kind of work he needs to do. In the course of plot of the novel, we can see Harry's changing condition, from human loving person to murderer. In this novel, characters have tried to cooperate with the environment predicament occurs which lead them to their pathetic end. Especially, Harry Morgan and Richard Gordon face such kinds of predicaments which lead them toward their tragic death.

#### Socio-cultural naturalism

Hemingway exposes how different people within a society interact with each other and the respective socio-environmental condition which demands a difficult, painful experience. Man is a social animal. He needs a society to live in. In the society there are certain kind of rules and regulations. Such rules and regulations affect the life of people living in that society. Sometime a person feels ordeal because of the culture of his society. At that situation he needs to seek way out from such difficulties. Every time, man cannot solve his problems in the society. A person tries to find the solution but he/she may invest his/her whole life in finding the solution of the problems which occur because of the social factors such as cultural, economical, political etc. The texts written in this world are not away from the description of our society. In this regard Emile Zola writes:

Science enters into the domain of us Novelists, who are today the analyzers of man, in his individual and social relations. We are continuing, by our observations and experiments, the work of the physiologist, who has continued that of the physicist and the chemist. We are making use, in a certain way, of scientific psychology to complete scientific physiology; and to finish the series we have only to bring into our studies of nature and man the decisive tool of the experimental method. (648)

From the above lines it is clear that the novelists are discovering something new relation between individual and society. In the novel, *To Have and Have Not*, there is the description of the individual in relation to economic, cultural and political factors. Such observations and experiments are based on scientific explanation. There is no example of supernatural explanations of events but they are based on cause and effect relation.

We can analyse and interpret scientifically the world which is created by Hemingway in his novel *To Have and Have Not*. There are many examples of this kind of explanations, one of them is:

Passing the hook thorough their mouth, out the gills, slitting the slide and out, trying the mouth shut on the wire leader and tying the hook good so it couldn't slip and show the bait would troll smooth without spinning. He's a real black nigger smart and gloomy, with blue voodoo beads around his neck under his shirt, and an old straw hat. What he liked to do on board was sleep and read the papers. But he put on nice bait and he was fast. Can't you put on bait like that, captain? Johnson asked me. Yes, sir. Why do you carry a nigger to do it? When the big fish run you will see, I told him. What's the idea? The nigger can do it faster than I can. (16)

In the society there are different types of work and different kinds of people. Some have capacity to something and other has capacity to do other thing in the better way. So the society runs smoothly. From the above extract of the novel it is clear that the nigger has more perfect ness in putting bait while fishing. So Harry Morgan and Mr. Johnson have taken him in that job by providing money, from that money he lives his life.

Another extracts from the text also provides us that the novel *To Have and Have Not* is about the world which is constructed with such details which can be interpreted scientifically and also in terms of cause and effect relation in the society:

You ain't said how much money. You got to have money for talking chances. There ain't much money in any kind of chances now, Al', he said. Look at me. I used to make thirty-five dollars a day right through the season taking people out fishing. Now I get shot and lose an arm, and my boat, running a lousy load of liquor that's worth hardly as much as my boat. But let me tell you, my kids ain't going to have their bellies hurt and I ain't going to dig sewers from the government for less money than will feed them. I can't dig now anyway. I don't know who made the laws but I know there ain't no law that u got to go hungry. (97)

The economic crisis of the protagonist of the novel is clearly seen in the above lines. The novel was written in the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war period. So it also shows the overall economic crisis of the world at that time. It is natural that the war affects the life people living in the society. At the time of 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, people did not have enough money and security of any job in the society. The government cannot take responsibility of its citizens at the time of crisis. But it is expected that the government would not impose law that you got to go hungry. This kind of experience and feeling is described in this novel *To Have and Have Not*. In a society if someone wants to live a decent life he/she needs to make his/her economic source strong. If that economic source becomes collapsed then the social life of the individual becomes miserable. Such kind of miserable situation is experienced by Harry Morgan after he got shot and lost an arm and his boat. In this situation he shows his hope thinking that there is no natural law to remain in hunger. Everybody has the right to have stomach full. So he has expected such kind of law which can provide minimum right of people to survive a decent life in the society.

In a society, there are different individuals with different kinds of interest. Some of them like to impose their ideas upon others and some of them like to live in their own way. In

other words man is a social animal as well as political being. Man has his own ideologies under which he wants to be governed. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, there are descriptions of individuals who are involved in politics. Cuban revolutionaries come to America for economic support in fulfilling their purpose of making their country independence from every kind of dependencies and tyranny. But their act of revolution doesn't get its end. Because of different factors such as social factors makes that impossible in the novel. In a society, people want to live in perfect ness but different natural as well as social factors make obstacle in getting such perfect ness. The story of the novel *To Have and Have Not* is told as three separate time segments in Harry Morgan's life, which forces certain disjointedness to the tale. But it also allows Hemingway to illuminate Morgan's story different segments of Cuban and Key West societies at different times with changing social conditions. In the last part of the novel those revolutionary persons from Cuba are killed by Harry Morgan. Different situations and conditions one after another lead to their tragic end. These are also the people who fight for betterment of their country but get nothing other than tragic end. In their failure too, there is the role of circumstances and situations under which they had to undergo.

There are many characters capture sometimes in only a few paragraphs, people who are egoistical, idealistic, cynical, desperate, silly, worn-out greedy, dissolute, resigned, driven, and just coping. Albert, a man doing relief work for less than subsistence wages, is one of the clearest and most poignant images, hiring on as made to Morgan's even though he knows the voyage is supremely dangerous. Albert is shot by one of the revolutionaries feeling danger after Albert's obstacle in their aim of taking money which is stolen from a bank. In this point also, we can say that circumstance has great role in the case of Albert's murder. In the novel, Albert doesn't like to help those Cuban people because they are

involving in dirty act of robbing the bank. Albert wants to see the world ruled by law but he is shot to death:

Cast of those lines, the big one said. You! to Albert. Wait a minute, Albert said. Don't start her. These are the bank robbers. The biggest Cuban turned and swung the Thompson gun and held it, on Albert. Hey, don't! Don't! Albert said. Don't! The burst was so close to his chest that the bullets whocked like three slaps. Albert slid down on his knees, his eyes wide, and his mouth open. He looked like he was still trying to say, Don't! (150)

From these lines within this short portrait of Albert, we see not only the extremes that desperation will drive a man to, but also Hemingway's commentary on social/political organizations and economic structure that give rise to such desperation. This was quite typical of Hemingway, as he never beat his reader's over the head with his political philosophy, but showed the underpinning of his reasoning through the circumstances of his characters. The events are described in such a way that they seem rational as well as natural. Hemingway, in this novel, has presented such world which is away from irrational and supernatural explanations. In this regard Emile Zola writes:

In our role as experimental moralists we show the mechanism of the useful and the useless, we disengage the determination of the human and social phenomena so that, in their turn, the legislators can one day dominate and control these phenomena. In a word, we are working with the whole country toward that great subject. The conquest of nature and the increase of man's power a hundred fold. Compare with ours the work of idealistic writers, who rely upon the irrational and the supernatural, and whose every flight upward is

followed by a deeper fall into metaphysical chaos. We are the ones who possess strength and morality. (651)

Emile Zola is the precursor of naturalistic novel. In this extract he means to say naturalistic novel by experimental novel, where irrational and supernatural elements are excluded but natural and scientific way of descriptions are included. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, we can see such kind of exclusion of irrational and supernatural elements and the inclusion of descriptions of events in terms of cause and effects, in scientific way. Different situations and circumstances play important role in the life of characters.

In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, every character has their unique role. No one has really leading role in this novel. But only the difference is that some are more skilful and other is less. In this regard too, Emile Zola writes:

This is why I have said so many times that naturalism is not a school, as it is not embodied in the genius of one man, nor in the ravings of a group of men, as was romanticism; that it consists simply in the application of the experimental method to the study of nature and of man. [...] There does not appear to me to be a literary or scientific path larger or more direct. Everyone, the great and the small, moves freely, working and investigating together, each one in his own specialty, and recognizing no other authority than that of facts proved by experiment. Therefore in naturalism there would be neither innovators nor leaders; there are simply workmen, some more skilful than others. (653)

From the above lines it is clear that the novel *To Have and Have Not* has presented such world which is similar to the description found in naturalistic novels. Harry Morgan, Morgan's wife Marie, Mr. Freddy, Mr. Sing, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Richard Gordon, Mr. MacWalsey, etc are all important characters in their own field. Every character has their own

way of their lifestyle. They have their own specialty. Even a minor character, nigger, in the first part of the novel, has that job of putting bait in the process of fishing. Because of his talent of putting bait fast, he gets that job. Like a nigger other characters have also some kind of specialty in their field. But the level of specialty differs from one another. It seems that those characters are trying their best to live a decent life by utilizing their talent in their respective fields. But some kinds of obstacle occur in their life because of circumstances and situations. Such kind of circumstances and situations are not other than environmental, socio-cultural, socio-economical and socio-political as well as hereditary. Many characters, in this novel *To Have and Have Not*, have experienced unhappy life preceding one after another predicament leading to their tragic end. Harry Morgan is the best example among them.

In the novel there is also the description of which is affected by the political matters. Harry is attached with the politics when he accepts to carry Cuban revolutionaries to Cuba. Harry doesn't know about them at the first but when he knows about them and their intensity, it is very late to take another decision. In the very time one of the revolutionary killed Harry Morgan's mate Albert. They forced Harry to go with them as a captain of the ship. In the way Harry thinks about the revolutionaries and their aim, while talking with a boy who is also a revolutionary:

You cannot realise how bad it is, the boy said. I love my poor country and I would do anything, anything to free it from this tyranny we have now. I do things I hate. But I would do things I hate a thousand times more. I want a drink, Harry was thinking. What the hell do I care about his revolution. F\_\_\_\_\_ his revolution. To help the working man he robs a bank and kills a fellow works with him and then kill that poor damned Albert that never did any harm. That's a working man he kills. He never thinks of that. With a family. It's the Cubans run Cuba. They all double cross each other. They sell each

other out. They get what they deserve. The hell with their revolutions. All I got to do is to make a living for my family and I can't do that. Then he tells me about his revolution. The hell with their revolutions. (165)

From the above lines, it is clear that the politics which is described in the novel *To Have and Have Not* can be analysed from scientific method because persons who are involved in a decent job of freeing people from every kind of tyranny or to help the working man but by killing a fellow works with them is criticisable. By using taboo, Harry criticizes such kinds of revolutions. This novel portrait such characters who are ill educated. They are lower-class people whose lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct and passion. Harry and other characters are attempting to exercise their free will or choice which is beyond their control. So they are driven to their unhappy ending preceding one after another difficulty in their life. Both groups who are involving in the conflict at the dock of the ship are killed by each other. Harry Morgan's mate Albert is killed by those revolutionaries at the first meeting and later on in the class between Harry and those revolutionaries, they killed each other. It is felt while reading the story of the novel that it has depicted an endless cycle of despair. Survival, determination, violence and taboo are displayed in this novel *To Have and Have Not*.

Person has many things to take from society. Husband and wife have important role to form a family. In a society there are many families. The base of the society can be taken as the relationship between husband and wife. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, we can feel the difficulties felt by Marie Morgan after the death of her husband. To live a decent life in a society one has to follow the rules and regulations which are created by the society. Marie feels uneasiness for the further life in which she has to live without her husband. In the life of a human being sex plays important role. It is said that every person has sexual desire. In a society there should be some facilities for the people to give way out for their sexual desires.

Marriage is one of the best solutions for giving way out to those sexual desires of every individual. But, when one partner dies there occurs problem.

In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Marie Morgan, after the death of her husband, has just been initiated back into the sex world: "I can take it just a day at a time and a night at a time, and maybe it gets different. It's the goddamned nights" (251). "It", the pronoun in the soliloquy, is sex. A series of "goddamned nights" accurately describes sex world. Marie clarifies that the damnation is not based on her poverty: "If he'd have left some money or if there'd been rewards it would have been better but I couldn't feel no better" (251). Marie must confront her own emptiness. She looks ahead to a future of impersonal sexual activity: "I'd have to hire a man to do it now I guess and then I wouldn't want him. So that's the way it goes. That's the way it goes alright" (254). From the above lines it is clear that in the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Harry Morgan's wife Marie Morgan has experienced difficult situation in terms of sex, after his husband's death. She has given more importance to sex than to money in these above lines. To live a happy life in a society, only one thing is not enough but there should be many things which are related to economical, political as well as biological. So, in a society a person faces many kinds of difficulties to live a decent life. Here, in the novel, Marie also faces difficult situations proceeding one after another to her pathetic condition in which she has to live without her husband in this hostile universe. It seems that people living in this world must have to face problems either from one or another way. Sometime they have to face political, sometime economical, sometime psychological and sometime physical.

In the novel, when Captain Willie had taken Harry Morgan's boat and destroyed by the bomb, he became moneyless and jobless. So, Harry Morgan involved in civil disobedience directed at government interference through taxes levied on alcohol. In chapter three, Harry seems without his right arm and boat but he didn't lose his dignity and courage.

He started to do hard labour with his wife, Marie, and after all owned a house in Florida with nice furniture, a piano, a car, several guns, and a big boat with two engines. As the Harry became prosperous, the government again started to levy the taxes on him but when he was a beardless condition neither the government nor any social institutions pay attention. From this, it is clear that how hostile the world is. In this regard T. H. Huxley says: “life is a continuous free fight, and beyond the limited and temporary relations of the family. The Hobbesian war of each against all is the normal state of existence” (Qtd. in Appleman 411). We can take a country as a family because as a citizen it is expected that government has to look after our difficulties. Only after that, the government has right to take taxes from the citizens. But this is not applicable in the plot of the novel *To Have and Have Not*. Harry Morgan doesn't get any help from the government when he was in difficult situation but when he becomes rich government takes taxes from him. These kinds of activities can be seen in this world. Because of the government policy, Harry Morgan faces many difficult situation preceding one after another leading him to his tragic death.

Hemingway has created second protagonist, Richard Gordon, who is known as proletarian novelist for the market of 1930s. He knew the problems of the poor people since he was better educated than other people. He knew that, books about the struggle of labour unions and unemployed workers may be popular. He earned a lot of money selling his novels. But this man also faces difficulties in the society because of the psychological problems. Both of them husband and wife was suffered from their infidelities. People with money and fame also are suffered in this world. The sexual desires of the people makes them victim of situation. In this novel *To Have and Have Not*, Richard Gordon and his wife quarrel with each other, that event leads them to their marriage breakup. Proceeding one after another predicament Richard meets his tragic death at the end. So we can say that different situations and circumstances plays important role in the life of a human being. In this novel

in the life of Richard Gordon sex matters many things. In the novel this man's story is interwoven with Harry Morgan's story. Harry and Richard Gordon try to live decent life in their society. One after another crisis occurs in their life sometime economical, sometime physical, sometime political, sometime ethical, sometime cultural, which are responsible for their tragic death.

### Hereditary Naturalism

People have different ways of thinking and behaving because of the genetic difference preserved by racial, cultural discrimination and different conditions. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, one of the black characters shot to death as an animal in the gun fighting. This event occurs in the very beginning of the novel. From that event it is clear that the writer presents such racial discrimination by exposing niggers involving in gunfight who are not identifiable and one is shot to death who is murdered as an animal. Heredity plays important role in this novel because Hemingway has exposed a nigger who gets shot to death without being recognised character. This happens in the plot of the novel because socio-cultural factors affect the way of presenting characters. If such things do not matter, why didn't the writer select white character in the place of that nigger, who is shot to death as a animal at the very beginning of the novel? In this regard, Evelleen Richards' ideas are better to present here which comes from Robert Knox:

In this sense, he was profoundly racist. To Knox the human races were so different and distinct that they were "entitled to the name of species." Any anthropological or political theory that did not take this fundamental principle of innate and ineradicable racial differences into account was "unscientific", and doomed to failure: "wild, visionary and pitiable theories have been offered respecting the colour of the black man, as if he differed only in colour from the white races; but he differs in everything as much as in colour. He is

no more a white man than an ass is a horse or a zebra....” (Knox Qtd. in Richards 393)

In the novel, the nigger is presented as non-human being. That nigger gets shot and dies at the beginning part of the novel. That nigger represents not only other than black race.

Environment and heredity play important role in the characterization of the characters in the novel as well as in the life of human being. Because of socio-cultural environment,

Hemingway presents us a nigger in such a pathetic role. If heredity didn't play role, the case would be different. So we can say that heredity has played important role in the characterization of characters in the literary text as well as in the life of a man, too.

In this context, it is clear that the cause behind the pathetic death of the nigger in the beginning of the novel is no other than hereditary. To make it clear, we can see the example of the text where a nigger is characterized in this way:

The nigger with the Tommy gun got his face almost into the street and gave the back of the wagon a burst from underneath and sure enough once came down, falling toward the sidewalk with his head above the kerb. He flopped there, putting his hands over his head and the chauffeur shot at him with the shotgun while a nigger put in a fresh pan. I saw the nigger getting his face down on the paving to give them another burst. He shot twice over the nigger's head, coming on, and once low. He was trying to come up, still holding on to the Lugar, only he couldn't get his head up, when the nigger took the shotgun that was lying against the wheel of the car by the chauffeur and blew the side of his head off. Some nigger. (12)

From the above lines, the nigger is just fighting and at the last that nigger gets shot to death without more information about that person. This kind of presentation of character is guided by racial factors, which are the products of hereditary elements. In this case we can say that

the pathetic death of the nigger is affected by hereditary cause. Like what is said by Robert Knox pointed out by Evelleen Richards, black characters are treated as different from those other characters. They are involving in low class jobs. It is seen that because of such presentation of black characters in discriminating way they are heading forward their pathetic end. They are not treated equally in the society. Those black characters are deprived from equal salary from their job providers.

In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, there are many characters who are introduced with their racial identity rather than their individual identity. In this regard too, there is the hand of hereditary causes which have played important role while characterizing those characters. Because of the presentation of characters based on their hereditary identity, it is natural that there is more chance of pathetic ending of lower class people. To live decent life in the society, one should be economically, culturally, morally, politically, as well as racially strong. Otherwise, there is difficult for those people to live a decent life who belong to lower class. It doesn't mean that the higher class people can live decent life. There are possibilities of some kind beneficial things for those people who belong to high class in terms of political, economical, racial as well as ethical matters. Basically, in this novel no character lives decent life. In one way or another they are deprived from decent life. Some characters cannot live decent life because they are very poor. Some other characters cannot find such life because they belong to inferior racial group in the eyes of society. Some are immoral, so their social life is criticisable and some are affected by there own habitual matters. It is clear from the above description that, in the society, there is difficulty in achieving decent life. Many things such as heredity, environmental circumstances and other many social factors play important role in preventing people from decent life. People have desire to live decent life but always there are obstacles. Who do not like better life in our society? But in our everyday life we must face problems which are the products of different situations and circumstances. These

problems occur in our life and they destroyed our life by controlling our desire and will which are beyond our capacity.

The Cuban revolutionaries are trying to free their country from every kind of tyranny. This is the example of their desire of living decent life in their country. But the politics of their country didn't provide them such decent life. That cause made them compel to take part in robbing the bank and to kill other fellow who works with them. It is clear that their ancestors are Cuban so they are involving in freeing their country Cuba. If they were belonged to other country, they had not to take part in such revolution. Their pathetic death is the product of their participation in that revolution. So it is clear that heredity plays important role in the life of characters in this novel. Along with the situations and the circumstances, hereditary elements are responsible in the tragic end of many characters in this novel. Hereditary influence, environment and the instinct always contrast with human will. So he is driven by inexplicable forces. He is compelled to do otherwise. Man's socio-economic factors largely shape his outlook towards other. Social habits make man altruist, which leads him to aid and defend his fellows. Man's intelligence and moral choices are also inescapable parts, which have conditioned and development and self-realization of the individual. All individuals are forced to suffer painful conflicts where there is no escape. If nature is totally indifferent to human misery, there is no harmony between man and nature.

Hemingway has presented such characters that are from different family backgrounds. The following are only a few example of terms used throughout the novel to group individuals. Terms for deceitful people include: "Lenguas Fargas" or "long tongues", "kidder", "crook", "bully", "informer", "yellow rat", "squealer" and "stool". The "rich" are described as "tourists", "yacht men", "debutante daughters", "grain broker", "owner", "speculator", "millionaire", "professional son-in-law", "the very rich", "Hollywood director", "director's wife", and "winter people". Also, there are terms for poor people:

“poor hungry bastard”, “guajiros” or “peasants”, “the working man”, “poor homeless man”, and “poor fellow”. In the novel these terms are used to address different characters that are from different hereditary background. Some characters get respect in the novel just because they are related to higher class family and some are treated badly because they are from lower class. In this regard, ideas of Toni D. Knott are important to present here:

Hemingway continues his policy of omission by never directly addressing ethnic and gender social issues; thus he strengthens the story by making readers experience more than they consciously understand. ....Ironically, Hemingway uses literary techniques which depend on the sexist and racist conditioning of his reading audience. (2)

From the above lines it is clear that, in the novel *To Have and Have Not*, Hemingway has knowingly or unknowingly exposed such views which are sexist and racist. So it is seen that the hereditary elements play important role in this novel. Some characters are insulted in the plot of the novel just because of their background. They expressed difficulty because of their family background. The way the book was written is reflective of the times, where lower class races were called derogatory names and performed menial and servanitary tasks.

The following extract from the text has such hereditary elements in which Richard Gordon and his wife are engaged in hot conversation:

‘So now you want to start again with a drunken professor?’ ‘He’s a man. He’s kind and he’s charitable and he makes you feel comfortable and we come from the same thing and we have values that you’ll never have. He’s like my father was’. ‘He’s a drunk.’ ‘He drinks. But so did my father. And my father wore wool socks and put his feet in them up on a chair and read the paper in the evening. And when we had croup he took care of us. He was a boiler maker and his hands were all broken and he liked to fight when he drank, and

he could fight when he was sober. If he ever went with another woman she never knew it.'(184)

In the above lines Gordon's wife is talking about his boyfriend and her father's habits which she thinks are somehow similar. Mr. Gordon and his wife are arguing with each other that they are not loyal to each other. Because of Gordon's wife's heredity she loves John Macwalsey, who has similar habits same to her father's. The relation between Gordon and his wife become bad because they think they are from different family and cultural background. Because of the hereditary causes their married life becomes unsuccessful. Later in the novel she left Mr. Gordon and ran away with her lover Macwalsey. Mr. Gordon starts drinking more and more. From this example from the novel, we can say that hereditary elements play important role in the life of Gordon family. Because of their different cultural root and their different habits which are the products of their family background, they experienced many difficulties in their married life. One after another difficult situation precedes them to break their husband wife relation. Not only they break up their relation but this event becomes the main cause leading Gordon to his tragic death.

It becomes clear that heredity play important role for the pathetic situations of the characters in this novel *To Have and Have Not*. In that hot conversation between Gordon and his wife, once again, Gordon's wife doesn't see any potentiality in Gordon to be a writer. She says to Gordon. "I'd be a better writer than you. And John MacWalsey is a good man. That's what you're not. You couldn't be. No matter what your politics or your religion" (185). Here too Gordon's wife points out toward his husband's hereditary elements. She doesn't think that Gordon cannot be a good writer. Pointing to his background she claims that. Characters do not get success in acquiring their goal of living decent life in this novel *To Have and Have Not*. Like in the life of Gordon and his wife other characters also experienced difficult situations because of hereditary causes. One after another predicament precedes them toward

their tragic end. Behind such pathetic situation, circumstances, environment and heredity have played crucial determining role. In this regard, M.H. Abrams says: "A person inherits compulsive instincts especially hunger, the drive to accumulate possessions and sexuality and is then subject to the social and economic forces in the family, the class, and the milieu into which that person is born" (261). Richard Gordon's wife exposes her desire to live with such man who is similar to her father, who had abnormal type of life. She likes such life because she is from that family, where drinking and fighting is common. Because of her habit and her way of thinking, Richard Gordon and his wife could not stay together forever. At the last part of the novel they break their marriage and Gordon's wife runs with her boyfriend. Because of this event Gordon starts drinking more; as a result, he meets his tragic death.

Heredity has important role in shaping the life of every individuals. An individual inherits many things from his ancestors. Knowingly or unknowingly he performs such inherited habit or instinct or other things in his life. In such condition, those kinds of hereditary matters lead a person toward his unexpected condition. In this regard, Edward Burgess says:

By intelligence is meant something different from instinct. All animals possess instincts of some kind – that is they have inherited from their ancestors traits or impulses, to certain fixed modes of actions; which they are irresistibly impelled to adopt. Instincts are not exactly like reflex action, because the element of consciousness enters into them. At the same time they are involving to this extent, that animals perform them without being taught and always in the same way. (Qtd. in Burnham 637)

Gordon's wife reacts violently with her husband when she saw some sign of infidelity from her husband's side. Every time there can't be consensus between husband and wife also. If someone sees the sign of infidelity of other, s/he can't act as before. Then there begins

exchange of dialogues. Such condition occurs in the life of Gordon's family life. Gordon's wife has been controlling her reaction against her husband's side. She has been controlling her reaction against her husband before. But when it occurs in uncontrolled way, she reacts violently upon her husband which leads them to break their husband wife relationship.

In the following extract we can see the hot discussion between Gordon and his wife after she saw lipstick on her husband's ear, which is the sign of his infidelity:

Well? Richard Gordon said to his wife. 'You have lipstick on your shirt,' she said. 'And over your ear.' What about this? What about what? 'What about finding you lying on the coach with that drunken slob? 'You did not.' 'Where did I find you?' 'You found a sitting on the coach.' 'In the dark.' 'Where have you been?' 'At the Bradleys.' 'Yes,' she said. 'I know. Don't come near me. You reek of that woman.'(180)

In the above lines we can see the discussion between Richard Gordon and his wife. In this particular situation they can't control their real instinct which is the product of their heredity. Animal acts always in a similar way but a person acts according to the situations. But, sometime a person can't control his instincts. Here, too, in this novel, when Richard's wife saw lipstick on her husband's shirt and over his ear, the sign of infidelity, she burst upon him violently without any control over her instincts. She commands her husband not to come near to her. Because of the event, their married life collapsed, here we can see the predicament in the life of Gordon's family because of the hereditary matters. Proceeding one after another predicament Gordon meets his tragic death.

The culmination of the novel's plot lies in the final words of the story's main character Harry Morgan. Dying of wounds suffered during a gunfight on his boat, Harry, seemingly incoherent, tries to answer the Coast Guard captain's question: "Tell us who did it. How did it happen, boy?" (219). Harry replies to the uncomprehending captain and his mate:

“A man [...] one man alone ain’t got. No man alone now [...] No matter how a man alone ain’t got no bloody fucking chance” (220). Hemingway adds, “It had taken him a long time to get it out and it had taken him all his life to learn it. [...] He had told them; but they had not heard” (220). Morgan’s dying words, then, seem to sum up his final understanding of the human condition: an individual man is helpless in the face of an implacably hostile universe. He has to face tragic death preceding one after another naturalistic predicaments. Behind such situation, environment, socio-culture, heredity, different kinds of situations and circumstances play crucial role, like what has happened in this novel *To Have and Have Not*.

## Conclusion

Environment, heredity and socio-cultural circumstances have played crucial role in changing the conditions of characters in this novel. Every human being is the product of various kinds of networking in society. Hemingway, in his novel *To Have and Have Not*, shows how different people within a society interact with each other. He has exposed how environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural circumstances and situations play deterministic role and show no hope for human reformation. These kinds of circumstances and situations compel characters to suspend their freewill thus lead them toward their pathetic situation. Especially, Harry Morgan, the protagonist of the novel, meets his tragic death preceding one after another naturalistic predicaments.

In this novel *To Have and Have Not*, Harry Morgan, protagonist, is led into a desperate situation by a customer named Mr. Johnson who doesn't pay up after a long fishing expedition in Harry Morgan's boat. This results in Morgan's involvement in the smuggling trade between Cuba and the Florida Keys. From there, it's just a small step to carrying liquor, a disastrous run that ends when Harry loses an arm and his boat. Once Harry gets mixed up in the brewing Cuban revolution, however, even those losses seem small compared to what's at stake now: his very life. Despite his unwillingness to enter into black market activity, Harry is compelled to do so because of that circumstance in which he was cheated and left in extreme economic crisis.

By presenting environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural causes behind the pathetic situations of the characters, Hemingway has presented himself as a naturalist who has perfectly understood the human nature and society. Not only Harry, we also share the same mental anguish and strong rebellious nature. Social realities lead us to the violence and aggressive encounter in society. In this novel too, Harry and other characters have faced violence and aggressive encounter in the course of the plot.

We can't escape the influence of greed, jealousy, anger, sexual desire, instincts to challenge the rival who raises obstacle in our happiness. In the novel *To Have and Have Not*, there are many characters such as Richard Gordon, Macwelsey and Helen have become victim of jealousy and sexual desire. Marie Morgan also exposes her pathetic situation which is the product of her realization that in the future, she has to face difficulty in giving way-out to her sexual desire, after her husband's death. A human being can't feel satisfaction by fulfilling just one kind of desire. Human beings have different kinds of desire such as physical, economical, political, ethical, psychological etc. He wants to fulfil all his desire, if there comes any obstacle he can take action which can destroy him too.

Man wants to be good but circumstances lead a rational and humble being to aggression and terror which are always unwanted. Anytime, man can break this bond when he cannot get solace in this hostile universe. Like a beast in jungle, he wants to exercise all his power. But a man's attempt to overcome obstacles becomes futile when he faces environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural circumstances and situations. Harry, at the beginning of the novel, has involved in descent work. One day Mr. Johnson cheats Harry by slipping away without paying any of the money Harry owes him. After that, Harry faces extreme economic crisis that leads him to participate in illegal works. To run such illegal works he starts to carry guns. That event changed human loving Harry to bloody murderer.

In this novel *To Have and Have Not* characters are not acting according to their freewill. Either one way or other they are compelled to do according to the situations. Those situations and circumstances are related to environment, heredity and socio-culture. Not only in the story but also in the real life too, people like Harry are compelled to enter black market activity because of the problem that is caused by extreme economic crisis. At the extreme economic crisis Harry doesn't see any positive sign from anywhere. So, he enters black market activity, from where, he thinks he could survive. After this, preceding one after

another naturalistic predicament, he meets his tragic death. Not only Harry Morgan but also Albert, Richard Gordon, Mr. Sing, Cuban revolutionaries and some other minor characters have become victim of situations and circumstances. So, we can say that in this novel *To Have and Have Not*, characters have been characterized according to the laws of nature. In this novel there are no supernatural explanations of the events. Whatever has happened in the plot of the novel, it can be analyzed in terms of cause-effect relation. Such kinds of causes are no other than environmental, hereditary and socio-cultural circumstances.

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