

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Critique on American Dream: Reading Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not*

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By

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This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Critique on American Dream: Reading Hemingway’s *To Have and Have Not*” by Bikash Raj Paudel, submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

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Abstract

This present research depicts Ernest Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not* as a critique on American Dream. The research exposes the hardships caused by the World War II and Economic Depression of 1930s. During these hard times, the protagonist of the novel, Harry Morgan struggles hard to fulfill his dream of happy and prosperous life with accumulating a lot of money. So, though having many legal sustaining options, he involves in illegal activities which finally shatter his dream of living economically successful life.

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I. Hemingway and American Dream

This research probes Ernest Hemingway's fictional work, *To Have and Have Not*. It seeks to present how the issue of American Dream has been depicted throughout the novel and its subsequent failure. The failure here refers to the inability of a person to materialize his dream or desire. In the context of Hemingway's novel *To Have and Have Not*, the central character Harry Morgan is guided by American dream. He is obsessed with the desire of accumulating material prosperity. Despite having many legal sustaining capacity or way, he involves in black market activities. In the initial phase, he was simply a boat sailor but later on he involves in illicit smuggling. He was rum-running and man- running from Cuba to Florida Keys during the dismal days of the Depression. He ran risks too, stray coastguard bullets and sudden double-crosses and through this medium he could acquire wealth.

To Have and Have Not is a 1937 novel by Hemingway in which the significant core of the novel is portrayed through the protagonist of the novel, Harry Morgan who runs contraband between Cuba and Florida. The novel depicts Harry Morgan as an essentially good man who enters into black market activities beyond his control. Initially, his fishing charter Johnson tricks Harry by not paying back the money he owes him, and then escapes the country by airplane before Harry can realize what is going on. Then, Harry takes critical decision to smuggling Chinese immigrants into Florida. In his struggle, he loses his right arm and boat but he does not lose his dignity and courage and continues his activities without regret. He works hard with his wife, Marie and after all owns a house in Florida with nice furniture, a piano, a car, several guns and a big boat with two engines. When he loses his own boat he rents his friend Freddy's boat so that he can take out the four Cubans. The Cubans rob a bank before boarding the boat, and then kill Morgan's friend, Albert because he sees them escaping the bank.

When Albert's body is tossed over the side, Morgan manages to kick over the Cuban's machine gun. Without fear he manages to revenge the Cubans by killing them but in doing so he is mortally wounded. Anyway, under the pressure of corrupt and immoral local officers, he moves beyond the law into a series of dangerous and illegal voyages that finally lead to catastrophe. In this novel, Hemingway has created second protagonist, Richard Goardon who is a successful social novelist. He earns a lot of money by selling his novels. Once when he was visiting as Rough Key Bar, he meets a genuine member who charges him as worthless. His wife also suffers from his infidelities. At last his wife leaves him alone and goes away with another man.

Theory of American dream has been taken as the tool to analyze the text. The term was first used by James Truslow Adams in his book *The Epic of America* (1931). The expression the 'American dream' has come to summarize the belief that America is the land of almost infinite possibilities in which everyone, however humble in their origins has the opportunity to succeed in their lives. This dates back to before the founding of the nation, when the first settlers began to arrive from Europe, and is expressed in "The Declaration of Independence" (1776). Historically, therefore, American dream refers to a promise of freedom and equal opportunity which is the original version of American dream. A new frontier lay open and everyone who worked hard could expect to have a happy and prosperous life. It is as Thomas Jefferson has stated in his article "The Declaration of Independence," "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" no matter in which race, sex or class he or she belongs to. Today, however, American dream is interpreted in less idealistic way. It is the instant business success of those who are ruthless or lucky. Instead of ideals, hard work and courage, a certain element of fraud the accumulation of profit being an unquestioned end in itself. And this sort of dream is the distorted version of American dream which is merely

business success. After the civil war American became materialistic. Money became the primary thing.

The writers in the twentieth century, however, have tended to look at this extremely optimistic outlook on life skeptically suggesting that the dream and the reality are quite different. Young and energetic man is as the protagonist of these writings. Many scholars, critics, intellectuals and academics have devoted significant energy for discussing what actually American dream was and how it was distorted and completely collapsed corrupting the mind of Americans. The criticisms and texts of American dream critics and theorists like Jim Cullen, James Truslow Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Luther King Jr. and David Madden are used as the methodological tools to expose the critique of American dream in Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not*.

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1898-1961) was probably the most famous and great literary influence of his time in American. He is a famous prominent interpreter of an era of disillusion and meaninglessness in which people put faith in violence, sexual passion, liquor, bull fighting, and the ritual sports, intellectual as well as the spiritual status of the people were also ridiculous. He became disillusioned with the post-war society and saw its value as artificial and corrupt. He felt consciously part of a new group, described famously by the writer Gertrude Stein as the lost generations. He was the contemporary of John Dos Passos, F.Scott Fitzgerald, John Steinbeck, whose works lead to feature characters who, despite having financial secure and even extravagant lifestyles, are emotionally wound and spiritually bankrupt. Their lives have no meaning and have a sense of anti-climax. His experiences of four marriages, deep sea fishing, big game hunting, great journey of African participation in the World War I, the Spanish civil war & World War II made him the subject of news reporters. He brought up the all these subjects in his writing. In literature and literary

criticisms he was at the talk of town. He received the Pulitzer Prize in 1953 for *The Old Man and the Sea* and the Nobel Prize in literature in 1954.

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899, was the son of doctor sportsman, who gave him a man seized gun when he was ten years old and musical mother who hoped he would develop an interest in music. He achieved the legacy of his father in fishing and hunting. During his childhood he worked as a street boy and he spent several nights on the street. In spite of having various difficulties, he graduated from his school in 1917. He was an ambulance driver in the World War I which provided him the chances to observe the casualties of war very closely. In stead of staying the relatively safety of Hotel Florida, Hemingway tried to get as close to combat as possible. Soon after arriving on the Italian front Hemingway witnessed the brutalities of war. On his first day on duty an ammunition factory near Milan blew up. He had to pick up the human –especially female–remains. This first encounter with death left shaken. So, the death of people in war became a recurrent theme in his creative work.

The time of Hemingway after the world wars was disparaging and time of resentment, when the world standards of conduct no longer seemed valued. When the concern of the common virtues had no more meaning then the costly platitude of wall motto, and responsibility was wealth susceptibility was rather ridiculous. Depicting this time sharply and without compromise, in the idioms of common speech rather than the expression of the literature, Hemingway became an outstanding novelist and great literary influence of his time and the next generation.

Hemingway wrote different varieties of short stories and novels. The significant aspect of his writing is that his basic attitude remained unchanged from his first work *In Our Time* (1924). He always presented life as solitary struggle, desperate fever of action. His first novel *The Sun Also Rises* (1926) is a portrait of young adult in the post-war era. It projects

the mode of despair which is salient trait of the writer of Lost Generation. The generation saw world war I as a universal deception, a nightmare of broken promises, of failure of idealism in the name of which the war had been fought the war was a colossal and useless sacrifice of million of young lives. The novel presents the lost generation traits people alienated by world war I and self-aesthetised with alcohol. In this novel the characters are young Americans living in Paris. Some had fought very bravely for the nation but now they are completely useless like used condom in peace time. Without hope or ambition, they try to enjoy each day as it comes. Their despair is similar to the despair of T.S. Eliot's *Wasteland*.

In *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), his famous anti-war love story Hemingway uses nature symbolically. The novel presents human predicament, despair and disenchantment in the midst of degradation of the fruitless World War I. In this novel, major characters are the focus of the quest for order and certitude amid the chaos and disorder of the modern existence. Modern mechanical war has killed the age old heroic ideas and demolished the old moral and social values; war has become a deep and permanent crisis in public affair. In war man dies for nothing and no godly power can be his savior. The death of the heroic ideal has hurted the male psyche.

Similarly, his 1940 novel for *Whom the Bell Tolls* was 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 the fascist and the communist as well as by the flauntiest party and the military dictator external Franco, the reactionary elements within Spain itself . The novel deals with the complex treatment of the political corruption, atrocities and futile loss of lives on both sides. The hero, Robert Jordan, is fighting against fascism in the Spanish civil war. This experiences teach him to believe in the value of sacrifice. At the end he learns about the power of love.

Hemingway wrote many novels and short stories in his lifetime in 1940. He was divorced by Pauline Pfeiffer and he married Martha Gellhorn as his third wife. He clearly presented all sorts of fatality and absurdity of war. He found ugliness, loss of values of lives, atrocities and brutalities in the war. In 1942 Hemingway started editing an anthology of war pieces entitled *Men at War*. He was awarded by medal for his extraordinary courage and bravery during the war. In 1945, he was decorated by Bronze star, Again in 1945 Martha gave divorce to him and he married with Walsh who was his fourth wife. *Across the River and into The Trees* (1950) did not get much popularity. This novel presents Hemingway's views on war and its tactics. *The Old Man and the Sea* which was published in 1952 is his strong work. The themes of the novel are heroism, stoicism, and ceremony. This short, simple novel is a beautiful allegory of human life. It got popularity because of its simplistic approach to courage and endurance in the time of adversity. The Cuban setting and the continuous struggle of old man in fishing is depicted in a heart -rending way. An old man Cuban fisherman catches a huge fish after a long , patient fight. But sharks came and eat it down to the bones. Then the old man returns with just a skeleton. The immense of death was colored by a sense of the fearful kinship between the forces of survival and the forces of destruction. The protagonist continues his struggle not for survival only for his pride. He shows what a man can do and what a man can endure, people laugh at him but he does not complain. His struggle is the struggle for existence. The old man showed courage in the fight and stoicism in defeat. *The Old Man and the Sea* received the Pulitzer prize in 1952 for his powerful style forming mastery of the art of modern narration, As Hemingway entered his own old age , he felt his powers as his favorite hunting gun.

Since the publication of the novel *To Have and Have Not*, in the mid October 1937, has been widely read and reviewed. In the beginning most critics panned the book for the number of perceived faults; lack of social concern, anti-intellectualism, lack of structure and

shift in point-of-view. Although, the book has received some renewed attention since the opening of the Hemingway papers at the John F. Kennedy Library and gained some reorganization as one of the first gangster, stories developing the "tough guy" hero. Robert E. Jungman read this novel from the religious perspective. He says:

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 persuasive. In particular, because of much current scholarship and Hemingway's novel has moved in the direction of religious interpretation [. . .] then to reexamine Harry Morgan's dying words from religious perspective. (224-25)

Jungman stresses that Harry's speech in chapter 23 recalls Ecclesiastes. It would appear therefore that Hemingway wants Harry's life and death to be seen within a context at least partially religious, a view supported by Larry Grimes's comment that "Hemingway is interested in a dimension of existence, a mode of being that certain of [his] characters achieve [. . .] the mystical - religious dimension of life perceived only when there is nothing left to perceive." That this dimension of existence which comes "only when there is nothing left to perceive" closely resembles the vision on Ecclesiastes is obvious.

Similarly, Toni D. Knott reviews the novel ironic categorization. He states that:

Hemingway uses ironic categorization to show that heroes are people with inner strength, self-awareness and a sense of humanity who cannot be picked from a crowd by physical appearance or defined by a particular code of behaviour. At the same time, he does not have a simple or idealized moral center from which to judge his central characters: no one character has a corner on morality. Harry Morgan errs in many of his judgments, and many of his actions are downright despicable. And while Helen Gordon and Professor

Machlalsey are more sympathetic characters not all of their choices and actions are moral. (85)

Toni Knott states that categorization is rampant throughout the work. Terms for deceitful people include; "Lenguas largas", "kidder", "crook", "bully", "informer", "yellow rat" etc. The rich are described as "tourists," yachtsmen", " grain broker", "Hollywood director", "owner" etc. There are also the terms for poor people: "poor," "hunger bastard", "guajiros", "poor fellow" etc. The "us" versus "them" situation is through the use of irony- indicative of the need to connect and cooperate with one another.

Similarly, Carlos Baker reads *To Have and Have Not* as an experimental novel. He argues that:

Hemingway had been experimenting with one technical problem after another in the attempt to develop his art. He was not only seeking to advance his dexterity with a prose instrument earlier forged and tempered but he was also beginning to attack the problem of cultural synecdoche, the means by which the novelist, presenting and evaluating the things he has known summarizes dramatically the moral predicament of his times. (206)

Baker notes two experiments which fail; the attempt to "dove tail" and "arc- weld" two essentially disparate plots and the use of caricature, which seemed out of place in connection with the power and the fury of the Morgan story. However, he analyzes three other experiments which succeed the maintenance and releases of emotional intensity, the establishment of multiple perspectives and the building up of an ordinary Key West charter boat fisherman to a figure of heroic proportions.

Similarly, another critic Steven T. Ryan critiques the novel from the ground of experiment. He says that the novel has unity through opposition. He says:

To Have and Have Not, by attempting to confront ordinary life, deals continually with a grey area between life and death. The oppositions which develop is not the impure states of the previous novels but rather between impure states. A complex unification through contrast in the concluding soliloquies of two women reveals a realistic distinction those who have known life and those who have not. Instead of economic have's and have not's, therefore Hemingway's final contrast is between those who have had life and the distinction between Life and those who have had only life (the distinction between Life and life is as useful in Hemingway as the distinction between Nature and nature in Emerson). (28)

Ryan's point is that *To Have and Have Not* is unified through opposition, although certainly not the simple opposition of economic have's and have not's. A deeper opposition is discovered when one realizes that in this novel Hemingway has enlarged the scope by examining the enormous grey area of ordinary life which lies between spiritual life and death.

Shova Kanta Aryal in his research tries to show the existential zeal of an individual in the society. He portrays the struggle of an individual in the collapsing world to search his authentic identity and to dismantle the existing word by revolting the existed norms and values. He says:

The Protagonist Harry Morgan resists the impacted social norms and values. Existentialism has been a reaction in favour of individualism, subjectivity, introspection and inner desire, and feeling Existentialism is probably the most dynamic and appropriate philosophical movement to define and interpret anxiety, uncertainties of terrified people towards individualization. In *To Have and Have Not*, Hemingway presents the counter attack of an individual against the authority of the society. Harry Morgan did not involve illicit activities

forever but he always used to give the intellectual threat to government [. . .].

He draws the parallel picture of the existential zeal in each character though they are from different class and occupations. (23-27)

Aryal interprets the novel from existential point of view; the "existential zeal" of an individual largely determines the effort, suffering, relations, tendency and the way of thinking in the authoritarian society.

Another noted critic Robert E. Fleming writes that *To Have and To Have Not* as the libel of John Dos Passos. He says that "his characterization of Richard Gordon in *To Have and To Have Not* was so obviously based on John Dos Passos [. . .]. Similarly, David Kerner says that "the manuscripts establish Hemingway's Anti- metronomic dialogue while supporting his arguments he says that "there are other dramatic examples of Hemingway's attention to his anti-metronomic indentations. In the setting copy of *To Have and Have Not*, on indentation between two species made by Harry Morgan's mate Eddy, creates an anti-metronomic passage exactly like the younger writers in "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place"

The above mentioned reviews clarify that the novel *To Have and Have Not*, has been widely read and interprets from various perspectives and angles. All of these critics have their own interpretation of the text but none of the above cited critics have presented the issue of American dream. However, this issue demands a genuine research. It presents how the ideology of American dream corrupts the people and untimely fails. The present research, therefore, approaches the text from the prospective of critique of American dream on the basis of theoretical insights derived from American dream.

This research has been divided into four chapters. The first introductory chapter gives the orientation and concise outline of the research work. The second chapter contains the theoretical base on which the whole research is based. It also describes the issues that are closely associated with American dream. The third chapter analyses the text *To Have and*

Have Not on the basis of theoretical modality outlined in the second chapter. Some extracts from the text has been taken as valid evidences to prove the hypothesis while analyzing the text. This part serves as the gist of the research. Lastly, the conclusive chapter sums the whole research along with its findings.

II. The American Dream

The term 'American Dream' was coined by the historian James Truslow Adams in 1931 and it is connected with American literary history. If anything but the circumstances of geography and history connects its motley population and defines the United States, it is a complex set of shared ideas and aspirations commonly referred to as the American Dream. The United States is the land of citizens who project their unattainable communal desires into the vast continental expanse. No one can begin to understand American culture without coming to the terms with the American dream.

American dream is the concept which is based on the Puritan's hopes to find a land where there would be no shattering of desires and hopes. In the preface to his book *The Epic of America* (1931) historian James Truslow Adams notes, "Dreams of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyman with opportunity of reach according to his ability or achievement" (VII). The American dream which is reflected in American can not be understood unless the process of settlement made by British Puritans in 'New Found Land'. When Puritans successfully trod in America in around 1608 A.D., they began to think that America was a virgin land preserved by God for them. They knitted dreams for their future in New Found Land, and shaped their goals as per the nature of their needs. Those travelers who had come in America could not find peace in mind and soul during the Renaissance period because of digressed conflicts within the branches of Christian religion. They were suppressed politically and religiously by the government in Europe and were compelled to leave their homeland. They thought that they were the first creation of God in heavenly land and began to knit dreams for the prosperous future in the New Found Land. So the dream began in Puritan scriptures after the discovery of American and it inspired the New Englanders to dream for a perfect land where everything would exist in a perfect harmony.

But American was not as uninhabited land before the European immigrants' entrance as there was already the settlement of Red Indian Native Americans. The Native Americans didn't resist the immigration of European because they believed in brotherhood and were accustomed to live in harmony and peace with each other. They entered America in pursuit of new life, new history and with new dimension of thought. The Native American welcomed them thinking that the guests would be their brothers and sister and they would establish a mutual cooperative relationship with them. But unfortunately trouble began in the Eden when the newcomers forcefully started to take their fertile land and they were pushed to the less fertile land. This is the seed of nightmare sown within the concept of American dream.

United States is a nation of many ethnic groups. Many people came to America from different parts of the world in pursuit of better life. When Columbus discovered America, there was a flood of migration in America from Europe to settle down there in pursuit of new life, new history and with new dimension of thought. Among these settlers and immigrants there were some who really believed in the beginning of the history and religion-a fresh enterprise toward achievement and success. They were the puritans who were determined to maintain the purity of Protestants values and virtues. Richard Ruland argues, "The pilgrim fathers who thought hunting for Virginia made land fall at Capecod in 1920 to settle Plymouth plantation were following the concept of new beginning, but with an urgent sense of independence" (8). According to this statement, the newcomers entered to the Virgin Land to set themselves free from European chaos. As they came there, America became a land for search and experiment of new relations, which could prove it as a new world in itself. In order to change the land into the land of honey, blessed by God, Puritans believed that through hard-work one could achieve the targeted fruit.

The puritan imagination was the central forms in their dream land. The immigrants thought that they were the inheritors of civilization and messengers of God, and therefore the

children want to begin a new civilization in the heaven. They had planned to exercise the puritan values freely when they determined to migrate from Britain to America. However, it was not only a 'paradise lost' that occupied the mind of contemporary Christians, they also believed in paradise to be. The thirteen American colonies occupied by puritans declared that independence because of their high spirit. This became the first new nation. Slowly, the new nation tried to produce things and also writings, which were free from British influence. The puritans thought the New Found Land was beautiful but wild. To create a world of Puritanism they realized, they had to adjust with a new economy; new communities of immigrants from various walk of life and also maintain a good relationship with Native Americans. The ideal vision created about America was based on the idea of Utopian commonwealth where everything exists in perfect harmony. This concept of new comers as well as that of Native American is known as American dream.

In spite of various difficulties, Puritans and other immigrants devoted themselves to establish a new order of society, which was based in harmonious relationship between the settlers and the native Red Indians. The writing began to take place after this time. However, whatever was written, produced or aimed at in scientific observations during this period of early settlement in America, was shaped by American Puritan mind. Despite the efforts, which were made by the New Englanders in America to achieve success reality in that new place was not as easy as it was supposed to be. Gradually, the Puritan new settlers saw that America was not a paradise and it proved to be a place for many trails and difficulties. The enmity between the Puritans and the Native Americans widened further because of the suppression that was imposed upon the Native Americans. Other immigrants from various others groups of people falsified the concept of American Dream and tried to impose their own traditions. African blacks were bought as slaves in the New Found Land. This too later turned in against the puritans' ideals and hopes, therefore changing the whole landscape into

being one of nightmares rather than wishes being fulfilled. American whites dehumanized and mistreated African blacks as subhuman being and promoted slave trade business. At the same time the New Englanders began to deprive the Native Americans from opportunities. The high spirits of Red Indians were shadowed because they were forced to live under the white people's hegemony. Then, they became materialistic and they became spiritually and emotionally empty. They began to lose the feelings of humanity. The gap between black and white became wider and the blacks were tortured physically as well as psychologically more and more.

What is American Dream?

Jim Cullen, a scholar of American popular culture subtitled his book *A Short History of an Idea That Shaped a Nation*, offers his take on half a dozen overlapping versions of the American dream. What is American dream and who are the dreamers? In general sense, a dream is regarded as fantasy. The motivating forces of fantasies are wished and unfulfilled desires and every single fantasy is a fulfillment of wish, a correction of unsatisfying reality. For Sigmund Freud, it is psychological outcome of unfulfilled desires and wishes. But American dream differs from Freudian definition of dream. American dream is the dream of wealth, freedom and pleasure. It is shaped by eidetic promises of American land before and after the exploration of America. Puritans and European immigrants thought of America as a land of infinite wealth, unrestrained freedom, and unchallenged fresh beginning of new life in the New Found Land is called American dream. So it is related with life, liberty and pursuit of happiness to everybody regardless of race, gender, class, ethnicity etc. This euphoric vision of wish fulfillment is what is called dream. Finally, it enhanced capitalism in the sense that success lies in the possession of money.

Jim Cullen in his book entitled *The American Dream* writes that "The term [American Dream] seems like most lofty as well as most immediate components of an American

identity a birth right for more meaningful and compelling than terms like "democracy", "constitution" even "The United States" (5). American Dream, then, is the dream of the European immigrants' after they left their homeland because of the oppressions in politics and religion and set out to American for a new and better life with enough accumulation of wealth continuously. There was to work hard and earn more money itinerantly and to enjoy a life of paradise.

The American dream is a national ethos of the United States of America in which democratic ideals are perceived as a promise of prosperity for its people. James Truslow Adams using the term American dream first time, states.

The American dream is that dreams of land which life should be better and richer and fuller for every man with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. It is difficult dream for the European upper classes to interpret adequately, and too many of us ourselves have grown weary and mistrustful of it. It is not a dream of motor cars and high wages merely but a dream of social order in which each man and each woman should be able to attain the fullest stature of which they are innately capable and be recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position.

(8)

In this sense, American Dream is the dream of material prosperity. But at the same time more than material prosperity, it produced the dream of social order and freedom equally to everyone. Commenting upon American Dream he writes that the American dream that has lured millions of all nations in the past centuries has not been a dream of material plenty though that has undoubtedly counted heavily. It has been a dream of being able to grow to fullest development as a man and woman, unhampered by the barriers which had slowly been erected in the older civilizations, unrepressed by social orders which had

developed for the benefits of classes rather than for the simple human being of any and every class.

Despite Puritans' attempt to achieve success in their life, the New Found Land was extremely difficult to deal with and they began to realize it was not like a paradise but it proved to be trails and tribulations for the Puritans. The immigrants struggled a lot in trying to liberate themselves from British colonization, they had to undergo various struggles and hardship to achieve democracy and declare America as an independent state and country. Their protest and demonstration against British colonization, freed America from British dominance and it was declared as independent nation in 1776, as *The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America*, American Dream is articulated explicitly as, "We hold these truth to be self evident that, all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" (qtd. in Lohani 13). The dream was the personal ability to have a personal freedom. It was dream of social order and equality regardless sex, class and race. Similarly, Thomas Jefferson in "*The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America*, July 4, 1776 stated that;

That to secure these rights governments instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of the Government becomes destructive these ends, it is Right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, lying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed with dictate that Governments long established should be change for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience had shown that mankind are more

disposed to suffer, while evil are sufferable, that to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. (13)

The sentiments written in The Declaration of Independence are considered as the foundation of American dream. American dream has four fundamental principles. The first is a belief in continuous progress towards a perfect society and personal success. The second, a belief in democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people as the exclusive sponsor of liberty and equality. The third, the idea of melting pot that in American people of various nationalities, religious belief and ethnic origins are changed into something new and specifically American. And the fourth, the belief in the manifest destiny that America had been chosen by God to free the rest of the world from despotism and ignorance.

The governments are instituted among men to secure the rights. Only that government is legitimate so long as it continues to secure these rights and therefore continues to enjoy the consent of the governed. True democracy means the ability to remove a government without violence, to whip out the political failure. The art of politics is the minimizing unhappiness or of unavoidable sufferings. The process of avoiding suffering was greatly assisted by the existence of free institutions. The greater their number, variety and intrinsic strength, and greater their individual independence, the more effective the democracy which harbors them would be. All such institutions should be treated like fortresses: that was soundly constructed and continually manned. Although it had flaws and was still not perfect, their constitution had allowed a system of government to flourish with freedom and opportunity unequalled anywhere in the world before or since. The United States had no need for wall or laws to keep people from going elsewhere; and for over 200 years countless millions of people had come here from all part of the globe, creating a society of Pluralism and diversity resting on liberty for being an American and enjoying the fruits of Constitution. The liberty and

opportunity that the system of self government made possible were a life long adventure. The constitution of United States had constituted the concept of dream. It states:

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and authority of good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British, is and ought to be totally dissolved; that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independence states may of right do. (qtd. in Urofsky 6)

On an ideological level, the realization of American Dream was demanded of all men, but on personal level many accepted the deprivation of rights for the blacks, poor and other ethnic group. The marginalization, oppression and suppression of the poor and blacks resulted into the nastier gap between whites and blacks, poor and rich, as they tortured and exploited. For the blacks and poor people the American Dream became mirage. The blacks, poor and other ethnic groups were perpetually othered. When the nation used to feel difficult and war they used to send blacks in the front line but the real juice of fruit used to be sucked by the white and other rich people. Because of racial prejudice, color segregation and cultural variation the blacks and other ethnic groups were forced to live and work in narrow sectors of American life. Annually, throughout the months of February, known as black History Month, Martin Luther King Jr's voice punctuated the airwaves like a public service announcement, delivering his "I Have a Dream" speech in March 1963 for jobs and freedom in Washington D.C. that, "I have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American Dream. I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia some sons of former slaves and the slaves of

former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood" (qtd. in Madden, Introduction. xv). King realized that the former promises, which were not happening and he still hoped that these would be segregation. King's speech revealed that America still had not fulfilled the promises, which were made by the Advocates of American dream. As for equality and liberty he has advocated that:

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough place will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together, with this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to Jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day, this will be the day when all of the God's children will be able to sing with a new meaning, 'my country' it's of the sweet land of liberty, I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of pilgrim's pride, from every mountain side, let freedom ring. (Urofsky 232)

King had dreamt for equality of different races and colors. Many slaves who took the Underground Railroad way to escape from slavery had also aspired of a society based on no racial prejudice. King only tried to remind others that America still privileged the white colored to the black colored people. Like in this statement by king, a dreamer's dream consists of a projection of future and a range of future possibilities of completion of American dream. In 1968, a few months after king's assassination, a black student leader told democratic candidate Hubert Humphrey that; "I don't believe in the American Dream, because the American dream does not believe in me. The America for the black men is nothing more than a nightmare" (Madden XV).

American has given the black people a bad check, which has come back, marked "insufficient funds." The American dream is known by the opportunity, but these things became the fruit beyond horizon. Martin Luther King Jr. was the iconic figure of American dream, yearning for equal treatment in the land King had realized" the tragic fact that the negro is still not free" because the life of negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and chains of discrimination. King was clear known that color discrimination was highly prevailing and the former promise were not taking place and he still hoped that there would be no segregation. Many people from Europe, Asia and Africa migrated to America and began to believe in American dream. They also believed in the concept that America was the land of blessings. American dream is unique in comparison to other nation's dream. David Madden in the introduction of *American Dream; American Nightmares* argues that, "the eidenic promises of American land helped shape aspects of the American romantic vision and idealistic elements in that situation, as it experienced the land, helped produce the American dream" (XVII).

American dream in this sense is more romantic in its nature because of the ideal vision. The difficulties all seem to disappear easily in such a vision. The immigrants fleeing from the chaos and anarchy of Europe made new beginning in the Garden of Eden. "The American became the heirs of all civilizations because their dream was and is unique" (Madden XVIII). The existence of an area of free land and advancement in technology explain the development of American dream and its fulfillment however, still large number of population denies the fulfillment of former hopers and adherers of this American dream like T.S. Eliot, Walt Whitman, and Fitzgerald argue that dream cancels dream, in the new realm of fact. They argue that the advocates make another sequence of dream which cancels the former dream because the former problem of Americans is overlapped by another new one.

Undoubtedly, American has achieved a lot of things through technological progress, economic strategy and media networks. The existence of an area of free land and the continuous success of technology explain the development of American Dream and its fulfillment. The unrivalled production of computer software by Bill Gates itself shows that some American has got success. Because of the modern equipment and advancement in information technology the world has turned onto a narrow global town. American is power and control over these things has enabled it to control the world some point. The advocates of American dream bring these facts to prove their logic that American dream has been fulfilled. While observing at a deeper level of American society, it is ostensible that there are many challenges and counters to the concept of fulfillment of American dream. Madden has quoted James Truslow Adam's statements where he says that "American has been the great adventure for millions of immigrants, not all of them understanding the meaning of the American Dream"(XXXIX). That is why; America is still in want of fulfilling American Dream. Adam specifically coined the term to warn, the possible death of American Dream. The American blacks, the ethnic groups and racially distinct communities have been deprived from opportunities throughout.

American dream is always threatened to be fulfilled due to the concept of American and different unexpected event that happened in American land. The American's concept of othering black and minorities' people, the Great Depression of 1930s, sexual degeneration, America's participation in two great World Wars and America's war and military activities in countries for the sake of so-called democracy and peace are obstacles to achieve American dream. The almost unchallenged power of American military force began to take jerky path of violence immediately after the two World Wars. Due to these things still a large part of American population is denied from American ideals.

Since, the early 19th century, the United States has regarded and property

achieved through a combination of philosophical and ethical principles propounded by its founders and implemented in their most perfect form. In tandem with this is its natural wealth and bounty within the New World. The meaning of American dream has evolved over the course of American history. While historically traced to the New World mystique – the availability of land and the continuing American expansion – the ethos today simply indicates the ability through participation in the resonant society and culture of the United States to bring prosperity to oneself. It is the opportunity to make individual choices without the restrictions of class, caste, religion, race and ethnic group. American Dream has become the pursuit of material prosperity- that people work more hours to get bigger cars, fancier homes, the fruits of prosperity for their families. But American dream is beyond the grasp of the working people.

The present researcher explores Ernest Hemingway's novel *To Have and Have Not* from the perspective of American dream. This study focuses on the issue of American dream concerning the novel will be discussed soon. Harry Morgan, the protagonist of the novel is hegemonized by the American dream of collecting wealth. Due to the obsession of acquiring material prosperity he involves in illegal activities but his dreams shatters and dies painfully in the gun fight. The novel was written during the great Depression era. Harry Morgan complains about the U.S. government's inability to end the Depression and allow him to feed his family. Besides that minor characters in the novel are untrustworthy and betrays each other. The spouse cheats each other. *To Have and Have Not* is Hemingway's only novel based in America where he has made a comment on American dream that proves its consequent failure.

III. Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not* as a Critique on American Dream

The expression the 'American Dream' has come to summarize the belief that America is a land of almost infinite possibilities in which everyone has opportunity to succeed in their lives. This dates back to before the founding of the nation, when the first settlers began to arrive from Europe, and is expressed in "The Declaration of Independence" (1776). However, one of the great twentieth century novelists, Ernest Hemingway has tended to comment on this dream. The novelist is skeptical at this `extremely optimistic outlook, suggesting that the dream and reality are quite different.

To Have and Have Not is the only one of the novels based in America from the pen of Ernest Hemingway. It is set in Key West- a little archipelago south-west of Florida, near Cuba, home to poor fishermen and millionaires in decline. The novel is closest and severest commentary on that elusive phrase, the 'American Dream'. The novel was published in 1937 which is known as the depression novel. In the 1930s America was sick, very sick indeed because of the Great Depression and there was still the impact of Great World War I in which America had taken part. There was spirit of disillusion in American atmosphere. Old ways of life had been crumbled down, old ideals shattered, a new order was coming in and there were people who dreaded its impact. The people were regarded as lucky enough who have job, honest work and paid only starvation wages. Breadlines, mass unemployment, bankruptcies, and widespread despair were the order of the day during the Great Depression.

In this novel, Harry Morgan is the strong protagonist who is the owner of a charter fishing boat based in Key West, Florida. He is big, powerfully built athletic man in his early forties, ruggedly handsome and scarred by a life of adventure. He knows and loves the sea but has been forced to work as a guide for rich and ignorant tourists. The novel revolves around Harry Morgan, an honest man hundred percent American in spirit turned into a

smuggler due to his higher dream of achieving material prosperity. The U.S. government, social institution and the then law are also responsible to involve him in smuggling. The life was crippled because of Great Depression but the government and social institution became indifferent toward the individual problem. He did not always involve in the black market activities, but he used to give intellectual threat to the U.S. government. He complained the impotence of the U.S. government to end the Depression and allow him to feed his family, and he acted outside the law to achieve this latter goal. He became an outlaw who smuggled liquor and people into the United States from Cuba. He ran contraband because he was obsessed with American dream of collecting money.

Hemingway's Harry Morgan is a prototype of *Key West* local. He is a poor sailor who carries visitors into the port on his boat. The first time we meet him in one of the restaurants of Havana, the beginning scene of the novel. Harry Morgan was coming there from San Francisco. In his conversation with other people we can sense who he is and how he has been making his survival. He says, "I make my living with the boat. If I lose her I lose my living" (3). It is clear that he is a poor working man whose life depends on the boat. While he was talking with other in the restaurant of Havan he saw a gun fight. In the gun fight a Negro women is killed which he hates. Harry Morgan's hate of killing of Negro women depicts him as a lover of humanity. In these following lines his social position is further depicted:

The three of them started for the door, and I watched them go. They were good-looking young fellows, were good clothes, none of them were hats, and they looked like they had plenty of money. They talked plenty of money anyway and they spoke the kind of English Cubans with money speak. As they turned out of the door to the right, I was a closed car come across the square towards them. The first thing is pane of glass went and the bullet smashed into the row of bottles on the show-case wall to the right. I heard the gun going and

bop, bop, bop, there were bottles smashing all along the wall. I jumped behind the bar on the left side and could see looking over the edge. The car was stopped and there were two fellows crouched down by it. One had a Thompson gun and the other had a sawed-off automatic shot-gun. The one with the Thompson gun was a nigger. The other has a Chauffeur's white duster on. (5)

The above quote depicts Harry Morgan is from low economic background. So, he struggles day and night to solve his hand to mouth problem. Morgan has strong determination to uplift his economic condition. In the society there is always tension between haves and have nots. Haves are the power holder people and they always impose and suppress the have nots which gives tension, anxiety and frustration. To overcome these factors, Harry Morgan resists the impacted values, system and norms. The novel shows the conflict within the society and within the individual in the context of a dialectical unity.

In the beginning, the novel focuses on Harry Morgan's efforts to support himself and his family. His tools for accomplishing this are his fishing boat, his wits and his strength. He must depend on the rich, whom he often despises, to charter his boat, and then he must deal with their erratic, often destructive nature. He is not an immoral man, but he is willing to make compromises to achieve his principal goal: clothing and feeding the family. In fact, it is the rich who destroy his option, so that he must go outside the law. A rich man, Johnson, sneaks away without paying Morgan for the charter of his boat on the lose of his equipment:

We waited and I began to wonder about Johnson not showing up. I'd left word at the dock for them to tell him to go on board and wait for me but they said he had not come. Still, I figured he had been out late and probably did not get up till around noon. The banks were open until three-thirty. We saw the plane go out, and about five-thirty. I was all over feeling good and was getting plenty

worried. At six o'clock I sent Frankie upto the hotel to see if Johnson was there. I still thought he might be there at the hotel feeling too bad to get up. I kept waiting and waiting until it was late. But I was plenty worried because he owed me eight hundred and twenty five dollars. Frankie was gone about a little over half an hour. When I saw him coming he has walking fast and shaking his head." He went on the plane", he said. (18)

The above extract shows that Harry Morgan who is an honest man waits for the money to be paid patiently. But the rich tourist, Johnson cheats him and flies away not paying back the money that owes him. Then after, Harry takes a critical decision to attempt smuggling Chinese immigrants into Florida in order to earn money. Despite having legal and moral sustain capacity, Harry involves into black market activities. The main cause behind his decision to be involved into such illegal and immoral activities is that he was hegemonized by American dream. He was obsessed with the dream of possessing money.

Harry Morgan was in a pathetic situation. He did not give money, so he was ready to do anything to earn. He begins his business with Mr. Sing whom Frankie brings to him. Harry agrees with Mr. Sing to smuggle twelve Chinks on the condition to be paid twelve hundred. According to Frankie it was a good business. In his own words "Better than politics. Much money. Plenty big business" (25). Harry agrees to smuggle some illegal Chinese for the mysterious Mr. Sing, despite knowing that he goes to jail if he is caught. It is a small step to carrying liquor- a disastrous run that ends when Harry loses an arm and his boat.

Harry Morgan is a cold-blooded murderer. He kills Mr. Sing cruelly who has not done any harm to him. He was the easiest man to do business. The lines given below proves his cruelty:

He put his hand in his pocket and reached the money out toward me. I reached for it and grabbed his wrist with the money in his hand, and as he came

forward on the stern I grabbed his throat with the other hand. I felt her start and then churn ahead as she hooked up and I was plenty busy with Mr. Sing but I could see the Cuban standing in the stern of the boat holding the sculling oar as we pulled away from her through all the flopping and bouncing Mr. Sing was doing. He was flopping and bouncing worse than any dolphin on a gaff [. . .] I held him quite just a second, and then I laid him down across the stern. He lay there, face up, quiet, in his good clothes, with his feet in the cockpit and I left him [. . .] 'I dropped him in about seven hundred fathoms', I said. 'He's going to down all the way. That's a long way, brother. He wont' float till the gas brings him up and al the time he's going with the current and baiting up fish. (39)

Harry Morgan's post-prohibition smuggling is a free wheeling form of civil disobedience, a hundred percent American in spirit, directed at government's interference through high taxes levied on alcohol. In his own way, Harry Morgan is no different from such figures as Joseph Kennedy, who made a fortune during the prohibition bootlegging whisky and became a symbol of economic success even as he and his wife were giving birth to a home grown version of Royal Family. Like Joe Kennedy, Harry Morgan embodies the spirit of capitalism unlike Kennedy who has the money to buy his way out of trouble, the lone wolf small operator. Harry ends up in part three without his right arm of his boat, driven only by a gut conviction that "there ain't no law that you got to go hungry" (68).

In this novel, Hemingway labours hard in various ways to evoke the class and societal consciousness picture of the times. It depicts drunken, dehumanized veterans who smashed each other senseless just to prove they can take it, two generations of "sporting women" who trade in the only assets they have Cuban revolutionaries who spew political slogan, vindictive government officials who bristle with disdain for the average workingman, and the corrupt,

vacuous, and rich 'have'. Hemingway's criticism of the upper class developed as degenerating into denunciations of sexual impotence, aberration or promiscuity. Likewise, his contrast between the privileged haves and under-privileged Harry who after all owned a house in Florida with nice furniture, a piano, a car, several guns and a big boat with tow engines. Harry Morgan's expression shows the economic outlook in general.

'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 ain't going to dig sewers for the government for less than will feed them. I can't dig now anyway. I don't know who made the law as but I know there ain's no law that you got to go hungry.

(68)

Here, Harry Morgan questions about social inequality and hierarchy. It shows the social bad situation where people do not have security of job and enough money to live in the society. Because of the impact of the world war, there was economic inconsistency. Harry used to earn thirty-five dollars each day from boat sailing but unfortunately he losses his boat and his right arm as well. In this situation neither any social situation nor government pays attention to provide food and essential basic things for Harry Morgan's family. There is no natural law to remain the hunger. Everyone has right to have belly full. In *To Have and Have Not*, Harry Morgan is this kind of hero who shows courage and stoicism in collapsing world.

Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not* is a depression novel in which social and economic injustice has been depicted. In the 1930s, he was concerned with political and economic crisis due to World War I. On Labour Day in 1935, a hurricane struck the keys destroying a civil conservation crops work camp. Hundreds of veterans drowned.

Government gave not attention towards the people who were alive. So, Hemingway wrote one angry article "Who Murdered the Vets?" This novel is based on the same context. The people were regarded as lucky enough who have a job honest work and paid only for starvation wages. Breadlines, mass unemployment, bankruptcies, an abandoned forms, and widespread despair were the order of the day during the Great Depression. Thomas Jefferson, in his article 'The Declaration of Independence' has clearly stated about the role of government. It is instituted to secure the rights of citizens. When Harry Morgan was in breadlines condition neither the government nor any social institutions pay attention. He himself lost his boat and he was insulted by upper class people because he did not have enough economic standard. Then after, he involves to oppose the rules and regulation.

The style is distinctly modernistic with the narrative being told from multiple viewpoints at different times by different characters. It begins in first person (Harry's viewpoint), moves to third person omniscient, then back to first person (Albert's viewpoint), then back to third person omniscient where it stays for the rest of the novel. The story is told as three separate time-segments in Harry's life, which forces a certain disjointedness to the tale. But it also allows Hemingway to illuminate Harry's story with different segments of Cuban and Key West Societies at different times with changing social conditions. There are many characters vignettes people capture sometimes only in few paragraph, people who are disparate, silly, infidel, egotistical, idealistic, cynical, worn-out, greedy, dissolute, 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 as mate to Harry even though he knows the voyage dangerous. Within this short portrait of this man, we see not only the extremes that desperation will drive a man to, but also Hemingway's commentary on social, political organizations and economic structures that give to such desperation. The life of characters and economic circumstances caught in the implacability of fate. All of these people have their

own dreams, their own methods of dealings with vulgarities of life and each is limited by the ultimate depression of life limited to only a short spaw. Harry's wife though she was a former prostitute and her part is relegated to only a small part shines through as one of the most engaging and durable people here, supportive of her husband's dreams, able to put aside her husband's foible's, and having strength to continue when all her world collapses around her.

The rich and perverse who think that they are moral and socially aware but who actually are totally selfish and oblivious to true human feeling and morality. Richard Gordon, a successful novelist still youth in the manner of a man who can afford the best clothing and care and privileged existence of a celebrity. He is not a bad writer, but he has sacrificed a part of his soul to maintain his carefree pattern of living. He has wife but no children, no permanent residence, and many affairs. He has no clear conception of himself and is distributed by his uncertainty about how to act in a crisis. His writing is slick but superficial, contrived to exploit commercial opportunities, and he is no real judge of character, a crucial prerequisite for a real artist.

In chapter 21, Richard Gordon's infidel, immoral and extra-marital relation is exposed. He returns from Bradleys with lipstick all over his shirt.

'You have lipstick on you shirt', she said. 'And over your ear' [. . .] 'Don't' come near me. You reek of that women' [. . .] 'you bitch' 'no', she said. 'I'm not a bitch. I've tried to be a good wife, but you're as selfish and conceited as barnyard rooster. Always crowing, "Look what I've done. Look how I've made you happy. Now run along and cackle." Well, you don't make me happy and I'm sick of you. I'm through cackling.' 'You shouldn't cackle. You never produced anything to cackle about'. 'Whose fault was that? Didn't I want children? But we never could afford them. But we could afford to go to the Capd' Antibes to swim and to Switzerland to Ski. We can afford to come down

here to Key West I' in stick of you. I dislike you. The Bradley woman toady was the last straw'. 'Oh, leave her out of it'. 'You coming home with lipstick all over you. Couldn't you even wash? There's some on your forehead, too'. (128)

In these above lines, the luxurious life and dispute between Richard Gordon and his wife is presented. Richard Gordon's wife Helen Gordon has been suffering from his infidelities. She is a extremely beautiful woman of early thirties. She blames her husband as parasite who uses his sexual experience as raw-material for his works, she leaves him for another man because "he makes enough money to support" (129) her when Gordon attempts to comfort his wife's lover at waterfront bar, the bouncer beats him. Richard Gordon is a proletarian novelist who writes for the 1930s market. In Key West, he meets a genuine member of the proletarian, World War I, veteran, who condemns his book as worthless.

The people who belong to "haves", are closely examined. Their life is miserable. By seeking inner harmony, men cut themselves from society's struggle. Such harmony is illusory and superficial. It vanishes at any serious contact with reality. Concept of beauty and harmony seem empty only because capitalist society denies their realization in life. The dream of harmony can be realized and can be effective in art only when occasioned by genuinely serious, progressive tendencies in actual life. The great thinker and realist see the inhumanity of capitalist society that all the harmony within man, his creative expression, is being ruthlessly crushed. An emotion becomes evil and only as the consequence of the anarchy and inhumanity of the capitalist division of labour remain in society.

In the world of the depression, poverty, starvation and breadlines, descriptive documentary writing received renewed attention. The novel *To Have and Have Not* brings these all reference to show pathetic picture of "have nots" people. Harry who belonged to "have nots" was stiffed by a client with not enough money to fill his gas tanks, then he started to smuggle to same illegal Chinese for the mysterious Mr. Sing. Harry Morgan was innocent

at first but he started to have drinks when he lost his right arm and boat. The novel concerns a fishing boat captain who runs a contraband between Cuban and Florida in order to earn money to run the family during the depression, Hemingway tells the story in the third person narration but, significantly, he brackets the whole with a reaction at the beginning told from Harry's perspective and a short, heart-wrenching chapter at the end narrated by his wife, Marie. In between there is adventure, danger, betrayal, and death, but this novel begins and ends with the tough and tender portrait of a man who plays cards that are dealt him with courage and dignity: long after hope is gone. The novel shows how Harry, a former cope, is involved into a illegal activities because he see not other ways of sustaining life. As the novel progress, he gets anger, and more bitter, and the story could have as a the tale of a man beaten down by 'the Depression'. He was lured by the money so he started to work in public project. But in some of the cases he becomes utterly immoral within 20/30 pages, he is contemplating murder.

Hemingway is presenting about the decay of American Dream. The rise of proletarian movement was also a great threat to the American Dreams. The Cuban People are revolting against American imperialism, existing political system and tyranny of military.

We are the only rue revolutionary party, the boy said. We want to do away with all the old politicians, with all the American imperialism that strangles us, with the tyranny of the army. We want to start clean and given every man a chance, we want to end the slavery of the *guajiros*, you know, the peasants, and divide the big sugar estates among the people that work them. But we are not communist [. . .] we just raise money for the fight, the boy said. To do that we have to use means that later we would never use. Also we have to use people we would not employ later. But the end is worthy the means. They had

to do the same thing is Russia. Stalin was a sort of brigand for many years before the revolution. (116)

America wants to expand its imperialism and hegemonize all over the world. So, the Cuban people are revolting against the US supported government. They never like to go in revolution and destruction but there was no alternative way for them. Government itself pushed the people to go against the prevalent system. There was too much domination upon middle class people which results the great revolution. The people had strong commitment to continue revolution until they get equal opportunities. They claim that they are revolutionists not terrorists.

I hate terrorism. I also feel very bad about the methods for raising the necessary money. But there is no choice You do not know how bad things are in Cuba [. . .] There is absolute murderous tyranny that extends over every little village in the country. Three people cannot be together on the street. Cuba has no foreign enemies and does not need any army, but she has an army of twenty five thousand now, and the army, from the corporals up, suck the blood from the nation. Every one, even the private soldiers, are out to make their fortunes. (116)

In the above quote, Hemingway arises the patriotic feeling. The Cuban people respect for the nation so they believe that there is no necessary of any army general in a large number because people themselves can guard the nation. They respect for national sovereignty, on the contrary government mobilized a large number of army soldiers.

In capitalism, a man is alienated from his work, fellowmen etc. Modern industrial capitalistic society has given nothing more than alienation, fragmentation disparity and disorder. It produces alienation, anxiety, loneliness, frustration and humiliation in the spirit and psyche. Man experience fragmentation through the division of labor, mechanization,

exploitation. This is the main cause for Harry Morgan to remain alone without his wife Marie. Harry Morgan was exploited by the authority of the society so he was compelled to go away for his survival. On the other hand, Marie had to do hard struggle to solve the hand to mouth problems. They are alienated to each other due to a economic problem. *To Have and Have Not* presents alienation caused by exploitation and mechanization under capitalism.

Not only Harry Morgan is alienated from his family, Richard Gordon, a social novelist who has established his position in the society is also a victim of alienation. He knew the problem of 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. At last when his wife eloped with another person, he became helpless. When he attempted to comfort with his wife's lover in a bar, himself was beaten down. He has to spend his life in a traumatic situation due to abduction of his wife by another prosperous person. He wrote several books in order to aware the people against capitalism, but he himself becomes the victim of capitalist society. He had the self-realization that he belongs to powerless class so he could not defend with his wife's lover.

In chapter twenty-five Albert's wife grieves the death of her husband in a grotesquely comic scene in which he falls from the dock and loses her false teeth. Then, using a basic comparison contrast, the focus shifts to Marie Morgan who also discover that her husband has been killed. In the final chapter, Marie Morgan has a five page, late-night soliloquy in which she, like Dorothy Hoilis, examines the emptiness of her life. She is also unable to sleep. The two soliloquies reinforces each other, each presenting death in life. The process of life continues even when hope for true life is gone. Dorothy's soliloquy begins with the patterned repetition of popular slang, a cliché language which suggests no escape from the social maze:

Poor Eddie's tight as a tick. It means so much to him and he's so nice, but he gets so tight he goes right off to sleep, he's so sweet. Of course, if I married he he'd be off with some one else, I suppose. He is sweet, though. Poor darling, he's so right. I hope he won't feel miserable in the morning. I must go and set this wave and set boom asleep. It loop like the devil. I do want to look lovely for him. He is sweet. I wish I'd brought a mad. I couldn't though. Not even bastes. I wonder how poor John is. Oh, he's sweet too. I hope he is better.

(170)

In the above extract, Dorothy becomes the victim of the loneliness, alienation and aloofness. It's the human nature that inner mind works when one comes in the empty stage. Outwardly, the life of Dorothy seems as justifiable but inner it fulfills with vacuum of nothingness.

Hemingway is aware that there is vulgarity and grotesqueness in the character of Marie, even at age twenty-six with her platinum hair. He plays deliberately on his vulgarity in his treatment of both Harry and Marie. For instance, Marie is attracted to the stump of Harry's amputated arm, and Richard Gordon sees Marie as a decaying hulk of fish. In contrast, Dorothy Hollis is presented as a synthetic ideal of sexual charm.

Dorothy Hollis, the director's wife, is awake and she puts on her dressing gown and, going out onto the deck looks across the dark water of the Yacht basin to the line the breakwater makes. It is cool on the deck and the wind blows her hair and she smooths it back from her tanned forehead, and pulling the robe tighter around her, she nipples rising in the cold, notices the lights of a boat coming along the outside of the breakwater. (169)

When he is severely injured in a gun fight with Cuban bank robbers he realizes that he took the wrong way to accomplish his dreams. Though he still thought about the money for his wife at that time, too.

I guess I bit off too much more than I could chew. I shouldn't have tried it. I had it all right up to the end. Nobody'll know how it happened. I wish I could do something about Marie. Plenty money on his boat. I don't even know hero much money. Anybody be O.K. With that money [. . .] I guess I should have got a job in a filling station or something. I should have quit trying to go in boats. There's no honest money going in boats anymore. (121)

Harry Morgan is an individualistic character. He loves to do alone. His monologues in chapter ten, after the contract with four Cuban bank robbers shows his individualistic thought and desire to do things alone. He says, "It would be better alone, anything is better alone but I don't think I can handle alone. It would be better alone" (74). 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?" (155). Harry relies to uncomprehending captain and his mate:

One man alone ain't got. No man alone now.' He stopped. No matter how a man alone aint's got no bloody fucking chance. He shut his eyes. It had taken him along time to get it out and it had taken him all of his life to learn. He lay there his eyes open again.; 'Come on', said the captain to the mate. 'You sure you don't want anything. Harry? Harry Morgan looked at him but he didn't answer. He hold them but they had not heard. (158)

Harry's final understanding of human conditions on individual man is helpless in the face of an implacably hostile universe. In a typical interpretation of Harry's speech, Leo Gurko remarks that it represents "Hemingway's first step toward a collective as contrasted with purely individual action" (41). Harry speech represent Hemingway's flirtation with a quasi-socialist economic analysis of traditional American individualism. It shows the story of a man

who tries to buck this world single handed and found it couldn't be done and that men had to stick together to him.

The Great Depression features prominently in the novel, forcing depravity and starvation on the residents of Key west, referred to as "conch." Harry Morgan had a dream of occupying the economic success, so he struggled hard. He had a hope of finding an edenic place but his fails. In the novel when captain Willie had taken his boat and destroyed by the bomb , he became money-less and jobless. Then, he involved in civil-disobedience, a hundred percent American in spirit, directed at government interference through taxes levied on alcohol. In chapter three, Harry seems without his right arm and boat but he does not lose his dignity and courage. Harry Morgan's activities perform the existential zeal. He started do hard labour with his wife and owned a house in Florida with nice furniture, a piano, a car, several gun and a boat with two engines. As he became prosperous, the government again started levy the taxes on him but when he was in a breadlines condition neither the government nor any social instruction, pay attention. But later his boat was captured and his condition became more and more impoverished. He runs a contraband between Cuba and Florida in order to fulfill his dream of being rich. Harry Morgan, ignoring his wife's warning, he rented his friend Freedy's boat and took four Cuban back to Cuba. The Cubans robbed a bank and kill Morgan's mate Albert because he saw them escaping the bank. Harry Morgan took revenge, with the robbers but he is also mortally wounded. At last he meets catastrophe and his dreams of living economically successful life with the family shatters.

IV. Conclusion

The study has shown Ernest Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not* is a critique on American Dream in various ways. The novel portrays the social and economic condition of the Great Depression in America in 1930s. Hemingway has captured the mood of the time ravished by harsh economic environment.

Harry Morgan, the protagonist of the novel, embodies the dream of prosperous life and continuous progress towards personal success. It is a dream that culminates to seek freedom and pursuit of happiness by accumulating money. He has the faith that success is attainable if hardwork is paid. So, he is obsessed with a dream of possessing more and more money. The dream that Harry Morgan has, is the American dream since it initiates to earn more and more money in search of an edenic life in which the dreamer can occupy the highest economic and social rank.

Harry Morgan is hegemonized by American dream. Initially, he was not an immoral man. But it is the so-called haves who destroy Morgan's option. Johnson, a rich tourist sneaks away without paying him for the character of his boat. Then after, he starts to smuggle Chinese immigrants into Florida. When, Morgan was smuggling whiskey, he is seen and reported by a pompous rich official, losing the boat that is his only source of income. So, disasters come one after another in his way which deter him to attain his dream.

Harry Morgan owned a house in Florida with a nice furniture, a car and a boat with two engines. But he lost an arm in a shootout while running rum from Cuba to Florida and lost his life while running bank-robbing Cuban revolutionaries back to Cuba. He dies painfully, leaving his wife Marie and three daughters totally helpless. The novel also depicts alienation due to capitalism. Harry Morgan is alienated from his wife. Similarly, Richard Gordon also became helpless and alone when his wife ran away with another rich man.

Hemingway, has presented vulgarities and infidelities among the characters. For example, Richard Gordon has extra-marital relationship and his wife elopes with another man. Gordon's wife, although beautiful and rich, is seen as a neurotic slut who delights in treating her husband viciously. Although on the surface highly civilized, under this glossy veneer, she has no more morals than the lowest prostitute.

Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not* dramatizes the terrible plight of the protagonist, Harry Morgan. He suffers incredible hardships in order to bring prosperity and happiness in his life. He, therefore, a simple boat sailor turns to be a smuggler. Harry Morgan subordinates everything in search of better and prosperous life but the irony is that he dies a brutal and painful death.

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