

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

FACULTY of ARTS and SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT of ENGLISH LANGUAGE

and LITERATURE



***A Comparative Approach to Jack London's
"The Call of the Wild " and "white Fang "***

GRADUATION THESIS

Prepared by : Necdet Akay

Supervised by :Associate Prof.Dr.Gül Ccelkan

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Preface :

Man's attitude toward nature and the animal kingdom and its relationship to man have always been my primary concern. Jack London is one of those new writers who treats animals, in fact dogs and wolves as the heroes of his works and tries to show the follies of man kind through the eyes of these creatures.

For these reasons I have chosen White Fang and The Call of the Wild as two works to concentrate on as the subject of my graduation thesis.

I would here by like to extend my many thanks to the University President, Dr. Suat Gunsel, and our chairperson. Associate Prof. Dr. Gul Celkan for giving the best of all possible educations one can get. I also wish to thank Dr. Celkan for her assistance in the preparation of this thesis.

Necdet Akay

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TRNC

Introduction

My first acquaintance with London's fictions did not come until graduate school, when I read "The call of the Wild" and "White Fang" and found them entirely respectable, even impressive.

Since the 1950s, in fact, London has been looked into by a growing number of scholars and critics. The present book is written out of a similar conviction that London is a serious and often compelling writer whose reputation has suffered at the hands of critics interested more in advancing a larger thesis than in doing justice to individual writers and works.

The question, of course, is not whether London attempted novels but whether his attempts were successful. Consequently, the most important justification for this study is my inability to accept the convention wisdom that London was a good short story writer but a poor novelist.

He wrote many excellent short stories but he was not as successful with longer fictions.

"The call of the wild" was the novel that brought him fame. He wrote a serious books soe of them very much appealing to the public and others not as successfully acclaimed.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR :

Works performed by American novelist and story writer Jack London whose original name was John Griffith prepared in the form of stories on his life expressively reflect his adventurous life. London was born on January 12th, 1876 in California and was the informal son of Flore Weitman and professor Wilt Chaney. But in fact he was the son of an astrologist who was continually having trips throughout the world for his job. His father had left baby Jack and his mother when she was just pregnant for him. Later Jack's mother went to Oakland so Jack grew with his mother and his father-in-law which he took his family name, London. Both his mother and his father-in-law were suffering from poverty, when he was only a boy, Jack was employed in many different jobs in order to support his family's life since they were poor. He contributed his family by selling news papers as well as working as a worker and then as a sailor.

With his strong body and endless power, Jack London also being proud of living based on his power and slyness found an opportunity for getting familiar with the problems and pains suffered by the poor and decayed. He discovered books when he was just ten. He liked reading stories on sea and sailing mostly and was hoping to sail on his boat one day. When he was 15, Jack purchased a sail-boat and started to steal oysters from the bay at night times. He led just a vagrant's life during the period between

1891-1894. He joined the army of the unemployed who made a move toward Washington. He was awarded with the year of the journalist prize for his achievement in which he informed a storm which occurred some where close to Japan in 1895. While London was leading a vagrant's life, he was arrested and prisoned in the Niagara Falls Jail for 30 days. When he reached 18, he returned Oakland for receiving high school education. By this time, he was studying his courses 19 hours a day while he was supporting his life by working in the school as a servant. Jack, leading this life accomplished to graduate from the school upon completing his entire course program in one year which was originally set to 4 years. Preparing a daily work schedule London started to write sonnets, ballads, witty, short stories, anecdotes, horror and adventure stories. He was greatly affected by socialism during his enrollment. The reason for this was, " his being well - acknowledged the prisons of the society, hell and sacred hole of humanity " basing on his own expressions.

He trained himself through reading simplified versions of the books of famous authors such as Darwin, Marx and Nietzsche in Public Libraries and combined the idea of " prevailing of the white " with socialism. He was admitted to the California State University in Berkeley after he finished his high school in Oakland. But he left the University in Berkeley at the end of his first year of attendance and went to Klondike region to explore gold. Finally he returned back without accomplishing his task, but he gained some

adventures and experiences while he was in Klondike. He drafted all his adventures and experiences. The articles, short stories and poems Jack London wrote in different magazines during the period between 1899-1903. By 1900 London had become an accomplished and successful author. In addition, a book of his was published in three volumes within the decade.

As we said before, he didn't succeed in finding gold in Klondike, the experiences and impressions he had there worked worth. He started a tour around the world on a private ship constructed according to his order however, he could not have accomplished this task completely. He became the most famous, widely read and best loved author of his era. While he was leading a highly adventurous life, he succeeded in expressing and narrating the adventures of people different in character to the public as well. By 1915, he became one of the richest and most famous authors of his era. He was recklessly spending his efforts and the money. Throughout his career, Jack London repeatedly stated that in spite of not liking his job as a writer or novelist, he had to do it as the only means of earning his living and expanding his estate. As he puts it, he would write "rot" if somebody would only pay him for it. His friends and most of his interviewers from time to time doubted his sincerity to the fact that he wrote just for the money. The extent to which he hated writing was paramount when in an interview he compared or even preferred coal-shoveling and ditch-digging to writing if not for the commercial side of it. He was no longer fond of writing but, he was

performing his socialist ideology through his life. At the age of 30-35 he began to fall down in the public eye because of his drinking habits. He used too much alcohol which drove him mad time to time. By all the accounts his death caused by overdose drug intake was appraised as a suicide by many. After his death in the year of 1916 many authors of his era began to criticize London's thoughts and ideologies so he didn't continue attracting his interest in his country, U.S. but especially in USSR he became a popular author.

AUTHOR'S WORKS :

Jack London, being one of the authors whose books were converted to different languages expresses his life struggle in a romantic manner in his works. "To the Man on Trail" , (1898) his first story, was published in the Atlantic Monthly magazine preceding the second story "Odyssey of the North" published in the same magazine. "The Son of the Wolf", his initial book work reached to a wide reader population in 1900. He seriously had an impact on especially. Hemingway, Steinback and many others involved in adventure writing in the 20th Century. He laid "The Son of the Wolf" down in 1900 when he went to Alaska to explore gold and consequently after this he created "The Call of the Wild", one of his most famous and unforgettable leading works in 1903. His other most famous novels are "The Sea Wolf" (1904) characterizing a pitiless Captain. "Before Adam" (1906) where he dealt wild people, "White Fang" (1906) describing the sophistication of a wild dog and "Burning Daylight" (1910) telling the story of a man who left a great wealth he gained in Klondike behind, in historical order. Picturing the fully adventurous lives of the people working under very hard natural conditions and within a pitiless community in the novels and stories he composed during his first decade of authorship while especially working up the passion for together with the sea itself. Jack London proved that he was not only a realistic but also a populist author in his later works such as " .

"The Iron Hell " (1907) and " Martin Eden" (1909) as well. His other popular and autobiographic novels are " The Road " (1907) and " John Barleycorn " (1903) where he implied the memories of an alcoholic. " The people of the Abyss " (1903) is one of his works where he concentrates on social problems. However, the one which contains the most comprehensive social aspects is " The Iron Hell " outstanding among the whole works of Jack London. The reason is that this book is that is of major importance since it attracts the attention of humanity on the dangers and troubles that facism brings on entire world community long before its challenge.

Following " The Son of the Wolf" in 1900 , he wrote out " The God of his Father " in 1900, " Love of Life" in 1907 and " South Sea Tales " in 1917. While he was sailing over Southern Pacific with a boat, he wrote down his adventures in an Island which he arrived in. " The Cruise of Snork ", he wrote in 1910. Later in the same year, he settled in a farm close to Glen Ellen in California and lived in his splendid house which he call "Wolf House" for the whole of his rest of life. Meanwhile composed " The Strength of the Strong " and " The Absymal Brute " . In 1905 he wrote two stories called " The War of Classes " and in 1915 " Smoke Bellew ". London's stories add up to 100 and his short life was about 17 years but he wrote 50 books in a short period.

The leading works prepared by others on London are "The Book of Jack London" (1912) by chairman London (his second wife), "Sailor on Horseback" (1928) by Irving Stone and "Jack London and His Times" (1939) by Joan London, his daughter.

Among London's numerous works published in Turkish Language," Inci Pesinde" (published in 1937), "Child of the Sun" (published in 1938), "Yasam Hirs" (Published in 1953), "Before Adam" (published in 1971), "Safak Kizi" (published in 1975), "Aclar Ordusu" (published in 1976), "Ay Vadisi" (published in 1977) , "Cinayet Sirketi", (published in 1979) , "Demiryolu Serserileri" (published in 1984), "Alaska Kid" (published in 1986), "Halk Avcisi" , "Sampiyon", "Dehset Ulkesi", "Alinteri" , "Sevginin Katiksizi" , "Kiz Kar ve Kan" , "Tanrilar ve Kopekler" and "Dogu Yakasi" may be accounted.

THEME EMPLOYED IN HIS WORKS :

The basic instinct constitute the main theme in most of the works created by Jack London. The author employs a style which demonstrates vulgarity and roughness of people and the poverty of the capitalist community in such a manner that shake the reader thoroughly in his composition. At a time, the basic instinct in people are frequently repeated. The importance of rough strength continuedly tampers his mind and he depicts the inner violence and struggle of man in a dramatically realistic manner. His works represents how disturbing the roughness concept which underlie the social behaviours of people is for London. Jack London's being a mostly popular author is an essential result of his speciality and talent to forward a vulgar and rough wording which in fact shocks the reader and cause them fell creepy. It is obviously seen that poverty caused by the rich populations constitute the main theme generally impressed in most of his works. We see that he deals with the attractive and interesting dimensions in his later works. Particularly in "The Call of the Wild " and "White Fang " , he draws the pitiness of nature against both human and animals (wolves-dogs). The theme almost shows how to survive in the wild nature.

Since he is a naturalist author, London frequently touches the human-nature and the nature-animal interrelations. He expressed the pitiness of nature only over the mankind simultaneously but separately that nature over

the animals stressing the fact that only the strong would survive and struggle with the nature. Regardless from his dominance on wild nature (in particular, in the "Call of the Wild and the White Fang") most of his stories and novels which contain social issues have also been adopted by a great majority among the readers and addressed commonly with praise. "Martin Eden " which has great importance from the side of social context have represented Jack London as a populist author as well.

THE CALL OF THE WILD :

The string and tough Buck Weighing 63 kilograms was born from a St. Bernard and a Scotch sheep dog. He is a companion of judge Miller and his family. He runs and travels in Miller's farm in Santa Clara Valley. This blue-blooded dog against all efforts to make him a household.

The Klondike strike which arises during that year, increases the value of such dogs like Buck. One of the gardeners of judge Miller sells the dog to a dog trainer who grows dogs suitable to serve for the cold climate conditions of Alaska in order to cover up his gambling debts. Buck, which has shown no reaction the first time, just protest the honourably suppressing act of wiping a cord around his neck, however, in response to this, they stretch the dog's neck using the cord giving the dog extreme pain which indeed makes the dog even lose its sense, and then they lock him in a grid. Later they put the dog in the grid into a train and take him to Seattle where they finally deliver the dog to the person who shall train him.

Broiled under the sun and having not eaten anything, Buck now becomes a devil. Once he is allowed to get out of the grid which he was kept in, he immediately attacks the person who is to train him. However, he cannot reach the man. And the trainer hits Buck hard with the stick in his

hand. Buck continues his attack but again gets beaten by the stick. Buck, performing a few further attacks loses each time he tries, and gets his first important lesson. The man holding a stick in his hand is his owner.

After a short period, they sell Buck to two French originated Canadians, Perrault and Francois, Buck undergoes a fearful experience in Alaska. The wildness of the Eskimo dogs shocks him. One of them attacks a sweet dog who travels with Buck in the same ship, and right away gets violently carved by the dogs surrounding it. A pure white Spitzberger (he has full experience in the arctic region) gains the endless disgust because of enjoying this violent view very much.

One morning, harnesses are equipped on Buck and immediately he is put to the sled. Under a great shock, Buck has learned that resistance is nonsense. The rider Francois and other dogs teach Buck how to pull the sled, how to excavate ice in order to make a shelter for himself and how to steal food without being captured. Perrault and Francois carry the mails of the mine explorers who are located at the far sides of the region. This sled goes maximum 60 kms daily through care-taking and dangerous path, only eating an amount of five hundred and seven hundred and fifty gram of trout dried under sun. Buck, at the beginning, rejects the leadership of Spitz, though from time to time shows some tolerances. The clever insolence of Spitz drives him quite angry. In an Eskimo village when they are attacked by a group of

hungry dogs, facilitating the situation, Spitz attacks Buck. However, Buck succeeds to recover from this attack by blocking the attack by taking an advantage of his strong body. Then, he starts to hate Spitz more and more each they left behind. And now Buck can do everything to overthrow Spitz from his leadership. The two opponents are compelled to fight each other until one of two die at last. The final fight comes when Spitz kills a rabbit which was chased by Buck. Spitz is a cunning and experienced fighter, however, Buck, by using his big shoulder knocks him down. After the fight other dogs have made a circle around them, attack the dog who was defeated and kill Spitz by splitting him into pieces. Buck wins the battle. After the death of Spitz Buck becomes the leader of the sled. The other dogs being to be afraid of Buck's wildness and accept Buck's leadership.

After a ride over about nine hundred kilometres in fourteen days, they stop the relax just for three days at Skaquay, and immediately following this period, the dogs continue the journey in bad weather. They will be going to Dowson starting from this point with a heavy mil load. Buck is proud of being the sled leader. Through his duty is hard to overcome, this completely satisfied him. But sometimes when the dogs stop the relax for a while, Buck listens to the wild cries of his ancestors coming from far mountains. This wild call makes Buck unhappy because he belongs to Francois and Perrault and his duty is to pull the sled in front of the other dogs as the leader. The wild call coming from mountains, invites Buck to hunt with his ancestors.

After getting a break for just two days in Dawson, the dogs are again harnessed to the sled. When they arrive at Skaquay 30 days following their departure, the dogs are sold in order to replace the tired dogs with new and fresh ones. Two men and woman who have acquired Buck and his two fellow travellers don't know anything about this region. Because in this area (Dawson) the climate is very bad and going on the way in the region of Dawson without knowing the way and climate is very dangerous. The new owners of Buck and the other sled dogs have got no such experience and knowledge about the hard travel. They overload the sled and don't behave well toward the dogs. Initially they give too much food to them, however, when the food stock starts to decrease in quantity, they leave some dogs suffering from cold. As a result, many of the dogs die, and the others weaken and lose their strength so much that they cannot pull the sled a bit further.

Finally, luckily they reach John Thornton's camp. Thornton tells them not to progress because of the ice on waters are considerably thin. But they don't take Thornton's advice and one of them whips Buck. Since Buck has been treated very badly, he loses very much weight and even his bones are quite noticeable. Buck consequently reject to pull the sled and the man who holds a stick begins to hit the animal with a stick that this behaviour is only brutal. The man who is warned doesn't care for the advice, and he continues hitting the animal, Buck. But this time Thornton jumps on the man and prevents his beating the dog. Following this he removes the

harnesses and slides Buck out of the sled. The group continue their way. But, at the instant when they are still visible by naked eye, the ice layer underlying their feet cracks, and both the people and the dogs fall into the cold water.

Following this event, John Thorton treats Buck's wounds and finally, the animal recovers fully and gains his previous power back. Buck devotes himself to Thorton as he never did to anyone ever before. However, because of this love he feels for his lord, he doesn't respond to the wild life calls, "The Call of the Wild". Which never set him free. The arrival of Thorton's partners, their workers explode the camp and leave, taking Buck with them. When they are crossing over a small waterfall Thorton falls into the water. When Thorton is about to drown, Buck immediately jumps into the water and reaches him. Buck saves Thorton's life. After this event, both Thorton and Buck love each other more.

When they reach the valley of gold, they have a rest for a while. At this time the stones rolling down the hill cause a danger to them. But, they survive all together.

Thorton starts to feel proud of Buck increasingly. When he is in town he claims that Buck, his dog, is capable of moving a sled charged with a load of five hundred kilograms for a hundred meters on ice. Consequently, someone hearing this bets 1200 dollars for this competition. Buck is tied to the sled. At first he doesn't move the sled a bit further. When he voices,

coming from excited people stop, Buck begins to pull the sled with his endless power. Buck seems not to succeed but later he moves the sled which is stuck on the ice slightly. Meanwhile Thorton supports Buck by crying and praising him. Buck finally accomplished the task which may only be performed by at least a sled team, alone.

Having received this money, Thorton and his two friends start to explore a mine about which are some legends. They cannot find the mine but, they find a lower valley where gold is settled like oil. They start to work in the valley in order to find the gold. While they are working, Buck listens to the call of the wild.

Sometimes Buck travels with a wolf which is at a distance from camp and hunts as his ancestor did in the past. When he returns back to the camp after a long period of absence, he finds Thorton and his friend dead. He begins to howl very sorrowly.

There is nothing to do for Thorton and his friend. The Indians who killed them are still at their camp. Buck follows the Indian's trail for a while in order to take revenge from them. In the Indian camp they celebrate their accomplishment by dancing. When Buck sees this atmosphere, he drives mad and jumps on one of the Indians and carves him. Following this, he attacks the second without any delay. The Indians, seeing these, think that an evil spirit is attacking them so they rush away with great fear.

Then Buck joins the wolf crowd. He proved his strength by fighting, since he is more sly and stronger than the others he becomes the leader of the wolves. The crowd expand by joining the other wolves coming from mountains. Meanwhile the Indians are very affected by the attacks of Buck and in their eye Buck is a "ghost Dog" sent on them to give them pain and suffering by god. However, when summer comes, Buck goes at the age of the river where his lord was killed. There, he sits just in front of the grave of Thorton for a while and he falls into deep thinking. And when the time comes for Buck to leave the place, he howls grievly for the death of his lord.

WHITE FANG

Both banks of the frozen river was covered with dark spruce tree. Temperature was below -50 degree, suddenly man and dog sounds were heard coming from the distant. Two men and eight dogs who have managed to survive in this freezing cold were making their way together with their loaded sledge. They were advancing without speaking. Sometimes they were looking at each other with their frozen face. Precisely at this time a dreadful howling was heard. Dogs showed uneasiness. Not before long, a second howling was heard. The sledge driver named Henry said to his friend Bill "they are followings us". The thing on the sledge was quite different, since Bill and Henry were carrying a coffin. The man in the coffin was Henry's uncle and had asked to be buried in his birth place in his written will. Just at that time they understood then were tracked by a wolf.

After arriving at the camping site Bill began to distribute fish to sledge dogs. There was one fish for each dog. But when one of the dogs began to attack the fish of the other, at first Bill through of giving massing fish. Later it was understood that another animal had stolen the fish. Next morning they set forth again. But one of the sledge dogs was not seen around. Later second sledge dog was lost. From then on Bill was fastening the dogs very tightly during night and always observing them. But this precaution did not suffice and third even fourth dog was lost. Bill and Henry looked each other

blankly. If there was only one dog to do this job, then how was it that other dogs did not attack it ?

They had only four sledge dogs left. Wolf herd followed them exactly for one week. One morning in another camping place when Bill and Henry were having breakfast in the freezing cold. Suddenly a struggle , a fight between the dogs started. Henry had taken a big stick and entered into the fight and saw a wolf which was like a dog. He hit the dog with a great strength with his stick. Wolf ran away crying with pain. He stole a fish from one of the dogs again. After Henry told Bill what he saw, both began to think. This attacking wolf was like a dog and, on the other hand, it was female. They set forth again. This time they climbed a slope and naturally dogs were tired out. Four dogs could not pull the loaded sledge. Suddenly sledge lost its balance and was overturned on its side. The coffin that fell from the sledge was sliding very rapidly towards the frozen lake. The Coffin, hitting a stone, opened and a frozen corpse emerged.

Henry who was unable to find a means observed his uncle sliding very fast on the snow until it disappeared. Their food had also been used up and they had at least 50 miles of road left to travel. They had only one rifle and three bullets. During this time the wolf herd just behind them was quite hungry and was approaching them on each opportunity.

That evening they stopped to spend the night early. Dogs were so hungry that their energy was about to be exhausted. The leader of sledge dogs was showing sign of nervousness among other dogs. That evening the last of the dried fish had been distributed to dogs and each dog ate its fish quietly.

The next day the two friends were going on their way in silence in the dark and cold. Their sledge overturned on a road twist and Bill immediately took the harness off the dogs. Meanwhile the leader of the dogs began to sneak away. At this time female wolf following Bill and Henry was only 100-150 meters away from them. The leader dog approached female wolf dog very closely and begun sniffing her. Female wolf was making graceful movement to him and jumping one-two steps back word. Just at the time the leader dog understood his mistake but it was too late. The leader dog who was quite at a distance, was running towards the sledge barking. Seeing this, Bill became nervous and after grabbing his rifle went to the help of his dog. Henry and Bill the last time during his run for help. After that neither the leader dog nor Bill were seen again. Henry was thinking sadly, because he would be on the line.

When it was evening, Henry made a fire and sat before it. There were three sledge dogs other than himself. Suddenly mournful howling was heard, now it was time for Henry's end. Wolf herd approached Henry very closely and some of them tried to attack him. But that evening nothing happened him.

Later Henry set out on his voyage again. His only purpose was to arrive at Mac Cury in the shortest time. He had little strength because of hunger and sat in the middle of it. He knew that wolves could eat him any time. Henry had lost all his hope. He knew that wolves would attack him when the fire was out.

It was morning, but Henry was still alive. He had managed to survive, but how? just at time he heard approaching dog and man sounds, there was also rifle sounds. A sledge team coming from Mac Curry had seen the incident and ran away at once. Henry had been saved.

Female wolf was in search of something and it was time for mating, she had to find a strong wolf and the strongest wolf of the herd, "Single eye" began to put on coquette airs to the female wolf. Single eye won the fight made for female wolf and thus everyday. Single eye and female wolf were walking around and hunting together. Days, weeks, and months passed, female dog (wolf) began to show uneasiness and tried to find a good shelter for her. At last she found a silent cave and brought forth young. Single eye had been lost in astonishment with this incident. Because female wolf did not let single eye to caress the young. At this time famine had begun. Single eye was hunting with all his effort but could not find anything. When the situation was so bad, the female wolf began to hunt together with single eye after leaving her young in the cave. One day they killed a lynx young, later one weasel and one hedgehog. Later there was nothing to eat. One day single

eye went out for hunting, but this time the situation was different. Suddenly began between the two. This was a fight for death or survival. Unfortunately single eye lost this fight. Female wolf felt that something happened to the single eye, but she couldn't leave the young behind. Scarcity went on and one by one the young began to die from hunger. One day the female wolf lost her patience and went out to hunt. Later she encountered the mother lynx. This was a sort of fight for defiance. But the lynx was more agile and more powerful and female wolf was not to be sneezed at. After a dreadful fight, the female wolf severe wounds but was able to kill the lynx. Later on she dragged the corpse of the lynx to the cave and gulped it down together with her young. Day after day the young wolf showed development in its growth. Sometimes it went out from the cave and tried to recognise the outer world. In the spring time flowers began to blossom, small squirrels and hedgehogs began to go out. This was very beautiful for a bandy legged young. The young wolf was in great attempt to get familiar with the other animals. It approached each animal and tried to recognise them. But since it had an instinctive wildness almost all the time tried to attack each animal. Because this wildness was an inheritance coming from single eye (his father) and his mother.

Little young was growing. From time to time young was going away from the cave, but could easily come back. A new scarcity began. This time the young consciously understood what starvation was. The young himself could also hunt small rats. His mother was an expert to him in the case of hunting. Sometimes he was hunting together with his mother. Occasionally they took part in merciless fights. The young understood the forest law

completely. There were two types of living. One of them belonged to him and the other was the survival of others. Eat, otherwise you could be eaten.

One day the mother thought of the cave being no more secure and set fourth to find a more secure place together with the young. They saw a fire ahead and approached. Since the young wolf, was very curious, he sneaked away and went close to the fire. He saw 5 strange creatures that he had never seen before, slowly he approached them and stopped just in the middle of them. Indians began to make fun of him. Even one of them touched the young wolf but the wolf immediately bit his hand. The other Indian hit the young wolf strongly. Instantly the young wolf began to cry. Hearing this, his mother ran and approached the Indians. After seeing the wild wolf, Indians were scared and went back. Then one of them after looking at the mother wolf showed docility and began to wag her tail. The young wolf after seeing this movement was confused. After all his fearless mother wolf was not a pure blooded wolf, she was a dog, but her father was a wolf. Once at a time Kiche was living in an Indian camp and during scarcity time she went to the forest, naturally joined in a wolf herd and mated. It was the first time for the young wolf to see his mother to yield to a different living thing .So these living creatures were quite strong, even stronger than his mother.

Since young wolf's teeth were white, one of the Indians, Gray Beaver had named him as "White Fang" . After drinking their coffee the five Indians

went to their camp taking their dogs together with them. Now a new life for Kiche and White Fang was starting. Each day White Fang was gaining new experiences. Kiche was tied, but young wolf could walk around the camp. Mankind was a god for him and there were lots of them everywhere. These gods were ruling animals and giving food to them.

One day white fang, when walking around the tents, encountered the dogs of the camp. One of them, Lip-lip a sledge dog, only 4-5 months old, and was quite aggressive. At their first encounter he attacked White Fang and wounded him. After this event White Fang kept himself away from the dogs. But Lip-lip kept looking for a reason to quarrel with White Fang. Everywhere when he saw him, it bit and scared him. Since Kiche was tied, she could not do anything. Thus White Fang learned to fight alone and struggle with difficulties.

Winter came again and scarcity began, Indians went away to hunt but came back with their hands empty. During this time animals were hungry. Not before long some dogs began to attack others. The ones losing the fight would be eaten by the other dogs. White Fang was keeping himself away from such fights, because he was not fully grown up yet. One day Gray Beaver after having permission from his chief left the camp in search for finding new and fertile land and took Kiche together with him. White Fang was shaken with this separation.

Now his only protection, his mother had left him. As the time passed, scarcity increased and Indians started to eat their horses, and after finishing them they started to eat dogs. Other dogs who had not been butchered ran away to the forest. White Fang couldn't believe what he saw: That mankind could eat even his slaves when they were hungry. White Fang also ran to the forest because this was his only chance and he was more experienced than other dogs.

Next morning nearly mad from being hungry, White Fang was walking around Mc. Kenzie river. Suddenly he heard a grumbling and a dog jumped over White Fang. White Fang was an agile animal and at once prevented this attack by moving side ways. In front of him was the furious dog, his old enemy, Lip-lip. They looked at each other for a moment. Now White Fang was grown up and could deal with him. With a great hatred coming from inside, White Fang attacked Lip-lip. They were fighting tooth for tooth and this was a fight for death or survival. Not long before White Fang who was nearly crazy from hunger and hatred tore here Lip-lip into pieces. This result was similar to the fight of his mother, Kiche with the lynx once.

Slowly scarcity was passing and everywhere was becoming green so White Fang could come back to the camp. In the camp there was an air of cheerfulness and everybody was celebrating the coming of Spring. Grey Beaver and his mother (White Fang's mother) Kiche also came back. Since White Fang had victoriously beaten Lip-lip, he had no fear from anybody. He

proceeded his development with his effort to survive with the continuous hate from mankind and also from his fellow race. There was no suspicion that these developments were undirectional. It was impossible for him to have the feeling of love and affection. The valid rule for him was to yield to the strong and to crush the weak. He was immediately destroying the animals that were smaller and weaker than himself.

One morning Gray Beaver went to Mc. Kenzie river for hunting taking also White Fang together with him. Since it was spring time everywhere was green and there were butterflies flying around, playing squirrels and of course other animals which come down to the river side to drink water. At his first shot Gray Beaver made a great deer fall down and later took it back on his shoulders and set forth for the camp. Deer skin was used to make tents. Its bones and horns were used to make decorative items and knife handle. In the evening White Fang approached the tent of Gray Beaver and looked to his god as if waiting for some meat. After eating the meat, White Fang curled near lighted fire and his god.

White Fang himself wanted this way of living. If he had desire, he would have stayed in the forest and lived among his wild brothers.

The relation between White Fang and his mother, Kiche was not like it was before. When it was time for meal and he wanted to grab to meat that were thrown to the dogs, he sometimes encountered his mother's sharp

teeth. White Fang didn't love his mother any more, and for him Kiche was an ordinary dog.

At the end of December, Gray Beaver, Mit-Sah and Kloo-Kooch were walking along the river, MC. Kenzie. White Fang had been harnessed to the sledge together with seven or eight dogs borrowed from the trainer of sledge dogs. Sledge foots were made of birch wood and its ends were curled for breaking up snow when it was going. Each of the harness were of different length and thus sledge pulling animals avoided clashing into one another. Naturally White Fang was the leader of the sledge. The other sledge dogs had to accept White Fang's superiority. Because White Fang was a stone-hearted animal and starting from his childhood times he had found himself in a severe fight of death or survival.

Months followed months. Gray Beaver's travel was still going on. After pulling sledge and great efforts that seemed endless, White Fang increasingly developed and became more powerful. Finally Gray Beaver's long journey ended, spring was about to begin. Meanwhile White Fang completed his one year (first year). He had greyish hair which was typical of wolves and was a wolf without a doubt with his appearance. The name of the town which they reached was Fort Yukon which was famous with its rich gold mines. There were a number of people who had great hopes for finding gold in the town. It was the spring of the year, 1898 and thousands of gold explorers were making raid to Dawson and Klondike while passing through

Vulcan on their way. But they had still hundreds of miles of road to reach their destination. Gray Beaver didn't join the gold explorers and preferred staying at the town of Fort Yukon. Gray Beaver had also many items which were useful for the gold explorers in his sledge. He had brought some furs, leather gloves and boots. Since he considering of going big profit, he ventured such a long journey.

White Fang encountered white man first time at Fort Yukon. After seeing the white man he judged them as being superior gods without any suspicion White Fang felt those instinctively, but could not grab the situation completely. During their stay in Fort Yukon, white man were pointing at White Fang with their fingers. He attracted attention, since he was a great sledge dog looking like wolf. In the eyes of White Fang, white man strong but their dogs were not. For the first time White Fang saw the different types of dogs. He was making fun of those dogs that did not know have to fight, and made them angry. But he was acting very stealthily. For instance, he was pulling the dog of a white man who had just come to town and with his shoulder he made the dog fall down and then he immediately ran away from the fight.

During that time , the other waiting sledge dogs, after leader had drawn back from the beaten dog, surrounded the unfortunate dog right away and fore the animal into pieces. Naturally seeing this scene, the dog owner draw his gun and shot at the sledge dogs. Before the white man, could draw his gun, White Fang immediately backed away from the scene and observed

the incident from a distance . By doing this he actually betrayed his sledge dog friends, but he knew well that he could not oppose a god with a gun. As such several weeks passed and Gray Beaver increased his profit. Meanwhile there was a man who was never satisfied by observing White Fang's fight and after steamer came a long side, he waited for White Fang to start a fight. This man was called by his nick name " Beautiful Smith ". He was small, short and had a sharp-pointed head over his coarse body. His forehead was low and flat, backside of his head was protruding. Nobody in the town liked him, because he was immoral, crook and bad. He had no main occupation but he was an expert about the dogs. Since the only entertainment in the town was to observe the dog fighting, the only man who was organizing this fight was Beautiful Smith. Unfortunately he was keeping his mind White Fang. His purpose was to train White Fang and introduce to fights. He could gain a lot of money from this business. After his discovery of White Fang's owner, Gray Beaver, he planned how to take the dog from his owner.

One day he approached Gray Beaver and introduced himself. Upon seeing Beautiful Smith , suddenly White Fang began to growl. White Fang did not like the man. Beautiful Smith proposed to Gray Beaver to sell the dog, but Gray Beaver refused him. Beautiful Smith knew the Indians quite well and gave him some fire water (whisky) and left. After a few days Gray Beaver got used to alcohol and spent his money on whisky. When Beautiful Smith came again, he was obliged to accept his offer and sold White Fang to him.

In the hands of this crazy god, Beautiful Smith, White Fang turned to the devil. Before that time White Fang was an enemy only to his race , but now he was an enemy to everyone and was at the peak of his wildness. After training the animal completely, Beautiful Smith put White Fang to races. White Fang struggled vidently with each dog coming to his front and finished fights with success and without any wands. In this way and with the assistance of White Fang, Beautiful Smith was gaining a lot of money. There were many kinds of dogs opposing him.

Sometimes curious fight lovers caught a real wolf from the forest and put forward for White Fang. One time a female lynx was caught and they made it fight with White Fang. In this fight White Fang killed the lynx, but got wounded himself. All the men who were wagering were doing their best for White Fang to lose the fight.

Because nobody liked the dog owner, Beautiful Smith. On the contrary every body liked White Fang, but because of their hatred towards Beautiful Smith, they wanted White Fang to lose the fight. Later on White Fang's name became the " Fighting Wolf ". His greatest feature that he gave him superiority over his enemies was being highly agile. Owing to these countless fights , White Fang became a professional fighter who was almost a death machine.

One day a gambler named Tim Keenan came to Fort Yukon, bringing his day fight with White Fang. Next day the bulldog named " Cherokee " was



pulled out the wards White Fang. After seeing this short, stupid looking and clumsy competitor. White Fang was suddenly amazed and began to examine Charokee. He had never seen such a strange dog before. Suddenly Charokee jumped forward. White Fang did not expect such a movement from such a clumsy animal. He moved side ways. This time it was time for White Fang to attack. White Fang jumped suddenly like an arrow, pierced his competitor's ear and tried to bite his windpipe. During this attack Charokee was wounded heavily, but did not lose his determination. After freeing himself from White Fang's attack. Cherokee suddenly turned back and bit White Fang's windpipe and squeezed with his jaw like a press. In order to free himself from this squeezing jaw, White Fang turned from left to right, but every effort was useless. Cherokee was slowly advancing to reach White Fang's windpipe. At last White Fang accepted his first defeat. His fate was between the jaws of Cherokee. Just in time there had been some stir (among) the spectators and a day barking was heard. Two men coming along the river side come to the fighting area with their sledge. Seeing this occurrence Beautiful Smith immediately jumped over to the fighting place and kicked White Fang, who was in the threshold of death. Suddenly a huge and young man cut through the crowd and hit Beautiful Smith's as the face. Before knowing what had happened, Beautiful Smith fell down. This young and strong man called Scott, had also freed White Fang from Cherokee's merciless teeth. Young man called his friend, Matt for help and left after putting White Fang on their sledge.

Weedon Scott and Matt looked after White Fang for a complete week with great care. White Fang was saved. White Fang got accustomed to his owner and from day to day a grate affection was formed between them. At first White Fang showed sympathy only for him, later he also began to feel similar, sympathy for his owner's friend, Matt. Days followed days and weeks followed weeks. White Fang got accustomed to living together with his new gods and the most beautiful was that his hatred and mercilessness inside of him had been replaced with affection. But this affection was only for his respectful master, Scott.

One day a letter came from San Francisco. The letter required Scott to go back immediately to his family in San Francisco. Because Scott's father had found a very profitable job for him. Scott was a well-known mining engineer and at that time there were not many mining works in the vicinity of Northern towns. Because of that, he decided to leave Fort Yukon. White Fang felt his owner was about to go for a long journey. Scott was thinking about how it would be to separate from White Fang. A few days later Scott completed all his necessary preparations for the journey and after going to San Francisco, he bought his ticket for the steamer.

He said good bye to White Fang and told Matt to look after him very carefully, and left the hut. Matt wanted to come along with him until the Harbour. In order not to follow them, they closed White Fang in the hut. Matt and Scott went to their sledge and set forth for the Harbour. When the steamer's

pipe was heard for the last time, Scott just got on the board. Suddenly the crowd the behind him ? was distributed. White Fang had entered the deck secretly and was now standing just behind his owner. Scott was amazed so much that he immediately informed Matt. There was nothing to do. White Fang would go to San Fransisco together with Scott. Matt at once left the steamer and waved his hands to his friend from the shore .

White Fang went ashore in San Fransisco. He frozen with amazement. Dusty roads of San Fransisco frightened White Fang. Above all when he walked about the city, he saw cars, traffic and crowd, and those scared him.

Scott's family was living in a little town a little far from the city. After coming to town Scott's father who was a retired judge embraced his son and naturally was followed by his mother. White Fang suddenly by Scott. After telling what had happened to his father and mother, they went inside. In the meantime, White Fang stayed in the garden. House sheepdog Collie got an inkling of White Fang and began attacking immediately. White Fang if so desired, could kill her there at once, but preferred to escape by running away. Because Collie was a female. Wolf rules prohibited attack on families. Since White Fang was running faster, Collie couldn't catch him and turned back to the house again.

Meanwhile Scott mentioned his dog, White Fang to his family. Scott knew that it would be very hard for White Fang to adapt himself to such a different environment. As for White Fang, and by his nature, he could easily keep in step with different media and began to recognize other gods surrounding Scott. His father, mother, wife, brother, sister and small children were Scott's friend. So they had to be accepted as friends of also White Fang. But the most difficult problem for him was to get accustomed to house dogs. Actually he did not like dogs because he was a wolf. Housedogs were disturbing him.

Months passed by. There were a lot of food but little work to do in Southern lands. Maintaining a convertible and happy life had been useful to White Fang. Southern land was good place both for its weather and also for its people's treatment. Here White Fang recognized warm weather and erased his hatred. He was different from the other dogs. His one side was wolf while the other side remaining as dog. His dog side was weighing down. His wolf side, concealing his dreadful wildness. He had preferred to be near mankind instead of joining his fellow race. He was accustomed to mankind. Even he could give permission to the hands of unknown man to caress his head, but his hatred toward dogs had never passed. When he was only a young dreadful sledge dog, Lip-lip had given him pain. Later Beautiful Smith had taken him to race and White Fang fought with almost every kind of dog. Now Scott's family was no longer afraid of White Fang. Even old judge's (Scott's father) prejudice against White Fang began to diminish. In short each

member of Scott's family liked White Fang very much. But old judge had still some doubts. He believed White Fang would never be completely docile.

In those days newspapers were mentioning a ferocious killer that had escaped from Saint Quentin prison. He was a man thirsty for blood just like a monster. After getting beaten up and receiving punishments, he went mad. The society rejected him and did not help him. The truth of the matter for this ferocious killer being in such a state was not due only to himself, but also due to his own society. His name was Jim Hall. While escaping from Saint Quentin prison, he killed a guardian in a dreadful manner who had given him terrible pain. He tore the guardian into pieces using his bare hands, teeth and nails. He was so strong that he broke his chains and took the guardian's gun. He was thus free.

After receiving this information Sierra Vista people got into panic and nobody dared to go out at night. Meanwhile judge Scott became mad because he himself had given Jim Hall's life-long punishment. After the court hearing, Jim Hall had threatened judge saying he'd never forgive this punishment. So such a dreadful killer was sure to take revenge from the judge.

In the house of the Scott's, White Fang did not understand anything but felt something was going to happen. One night while all the people in the house were sleeping, White Fang woke up. He waited without making any

movement and kept his laid down position. Silently sniffed the air. There was a small of a foreign god's presence in the house. Later he heard some rattling noise, but did not attempt to bark. Actually he never barked. Meanwhile then foreign god was slowly moving, but White Fang moved even slower then him. Since he was able to hear small animal's rattling noise in the forest, his ears were very sensitive to sound. Foreign god began climbing up to the middle floor. At the end of the stairs, he went directly to his much beloved master's room. His hair stood on its end again and suddenly jumped towards the foreign god who were climbing the stairs. Attacked his enemy without making any noise. It had been at the same time he attached himself with his forelegs to the men's shoulder and penetrated his teeth into his neck. The man stood up from the ground, but White Fang immediately attacked for the second time , and began to tear the man.

The people of Sierra Vista got up with fear. Dreadful growling and noise coming from everywhere. Suddenly gun shootings were heard and then cry of a painful man was heard. Fight had lasted approximately for three minutes, but the surrounding was like battle field. Weedon Scott immediately put on the lights and came down stairs after taking his pistol with him. Suddenly he saw White Fang emitting dreadful growl. On the other hand a huge human was laying on the floor. The man's throat had been pierced. Judge Scott shouted that the man was the well-known Jim Hall !.

White Fang was about to die and just opened one of his eyes and looked around and after seeing his master. Weedon Scott, he moved his tail very little and closed his eye again. Suddenly Judge Scott came near White Fang and looked at his wounds. Immediately he called for a veterinary surgeon, but the veterinary had nothing to do and that magnificent, beloved wolf had come face to face with death. Weedon Scott and his father looked up White Fang with great care and without feeling tiredness that nobody had never seen until that time, they wrapped him all over in such a way that only his eyes, nose and tail were free to move. White Fang laid down in bandages for some weeks. At last when the bandages were removed all the people in the house gathered and were looking at him. The first cry came from his master's wife, Alice "Great, loved wolf is living". In fact White Fang was trying to stand up. After laying long, his muscles became loose.

The truth of the matter for White Fang to turn to life was his god's love for him. Which he once White Fang had given him the great power for survival.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A comparative approach to "The Call of the Wild" and "White Fang"

When we have a look at these two novels, we see some similarities from the standpoint of their themes and plots. The redemption of an outcast (White Fang) is a companion of the novel "The call of the Wild". London begins the plot of the novel "White Fang" by using an excerpt he took from an encyclopedia in the following chronological order :

White Fang

Is conceived Feb. 1st

Is born April 3rd

Is blind for 21 days

Finishes suckling by June 5th

He had begun to eat by May. 3rd

He quit his mother for good in December

Was full grown in three years

Lived 15 years

"White Fang" itself was with reddish tints and glints in his full coat. London mentions the "White Fang" given birth to by a grey wolf father and his mother a red tinge wolf. White Fang is a complete antithesis of its predecessor. "The Call of the wild" for the fact that there is a structural similarity between the two stories. Although London seems to be writing on the same term which he referred to as the "Survival for the fittest animal".

We realize that the themes of his two novels seem to be about wildness.

According to the author a reader can see a parallel between "White Fang and the cave" :

1) Both Buck and white Fang spent their early days in a different environment (Buck lived in the estate of judge miller; White Fang in the cave)

2) When they saw the real world, each discovered the brutality of nature through fights with other animals for their meals (Buck in learns the law of survive and fight; White Fang learns the "Law of meat" in numerous chashes with creatures in the wild bush) and each learns to submit to the law of the club, the rules of man by suffering a beating.

3) Each learns the discipline of obedience and work when he becomes a team - dog for astern but fair master (Buck for Francois and Perrault; White Fang ;for Ciray beaver)

4) Each is sold to a master of extreme cruelty in whose service either nearly dies (Beauty Smith in White Fang ; Halland Charles in the novel The Call of the Wild).

5) At a last dispirited moment each is saved by a kindly master from whom each learns selfless love (Buck with John Thornton, White Fang with Weedon Scott).

London in his two stories (The Call of the Wild and White Fang) compares the life of a dog or wolf with a little child, that is, both a little child and a new-born dog that tries to learn that snow is cold and fluffy, that fire burns, that some people are kind and others cruel. In the novels both Buck and White Fang are considered as a human child. For instance, Buck finds himself in a conflict between the civilized society and wilderness , unable to choose between the civilizing influence of John Thornton, his owner and the increasingly insistent call of his primitive brothers. But Buck chooses to stay with his owner, John Thornton instead of joining his ancestors , living in the mountains. I think London wanted to show his characters in the novels as a human being , that is, Buck and White Fang are put in the place of a human and the reader sees the events passing in the novel through the eyes of Buck and White Fang. Both White Fang and Buck learn how to behave when they come face to face with the dangers. The "Novel of White Fang" is not separated from "The Call of the Wild" the two novels could be considered as one long novel. Because the characters represent the same things like, wilderness, love, intelligence, loyalty. There are a number of similarities between the stories. In the novels there are thematic images like fire, sun, daylight, summer and warmth. These images are used to describe the region of Klondike. For instance; The Southland presents the antithesis of the

Northland, wilderness to which Buck associates images as: darkness, frost, moonlight, winter, and cold. Buck in the north search for a warm place by digging the snow. Seeing the light and warm glow in the tent of Francois and Perrault, he seeks refuge there but is driven back violently into the cold. In the end he learns the trick of burrowing under the snow, discovering paradoxically that the only warmth lies there.

Buck's first crucial rite of passage occurs in the stirring conflict with Spitz. As a lead dog doomed to be deposed by a younger, stronger rival, Spitz is the symbolic father, the incarnation of the demonic white wilderness of Buck's ancestors.

To take total control and leadership, Buck had to do two ritualistic things: defeat Spitz and kill the old bull moose, Buck accomplished both, thereby establishing first his supremacy over the half-civilized world of the dogteam, and second his right, to indisputably lead the wolfpack in the wild as the fabled "ghost dog".

The White Fang is written entirely in a plain style. We can see some similarities between the life of Buck and the life of White Fang -for instance; When he (White Fang) first leaves the cave to the outside world and faces the hardships of life, he is not able to adjust his eyes for the shining light. In the story of "The Call of the Wild", the character, Buck in his early age was not able to see the whiteness of the snow. The snow is used as image in the

two stories, but the light images plays an important role, because seeing the light are both Buck's and White Fang's first experience in the outside world.

London further goes on to support the psychological authenticity of the early episode encountered a young Fang's oral needs, and the feelings of abandonment when those needs are not gratified. Initially, White Fang's mother is a fount air of warmth and liquid food tenderness whose gentle greasing tongue soothed him when it passed over his soft little body and impelled him to struggle close against her to doze to sleep. At this time the White Fang has seriously known the bitterness of life and has got to know that he was to look out for its meals through fight with other creatures.

When the famine occurs in the camp, White Fang leaves the camp secretly, because he thinks he may join a wolf crowd. But later he abandons this idea and waits to experience the famine in the camp. For him there are two possibilities; waiting in the camp or running away to the mountains. The break of the Indian camp once more had given the White Fang a change of liberty. He tries to go back to his wild life environment and it finds out that life is not like as people see it in his previous camp with everything being deserted ahead. He finally decides to take his own obsessions and live with the human being despite his despire. He finely surrenders himself to Gray Beaver of his own choice, sit by man's fire and to be ruled by him. White Fang has sold his liberty and rights.

Being a property of man means to serve him. White Fang was doing his duty, but the reason for serving was not affection but fear. As a matter of fact he did not know affection properly. Kiche has remained dimly and worn in his memory. Since he was devoted to his god so tightly, he could not go together with Kiche; even he encountered her after breaking the agreement. With this agreement, he was giving up free life in the forest and accepting with his fellow race. His attachment to man was well above his love for freedom and longing for his blood friends. It was as if there was a strong law he had to obey.

White Fang is a book about freedom and bondage it insists that civilization for all its discontents is a bondage creature are seeking for! The contrasting ending of the Call of the Wild and White Fang, thus offer another expression of London's divided impulses. The outward thrust of the call which carries Buck away from the fire side into a demonic wilderness expresses the masculine "principle of movement."

CONCLUSION :

London is considered better at short story writing than at novels. He regard his compositions as reflecting not realism but idealized realism. He also claimed to have grasped the true romance of things. The main characters in London's novels tend to fall into two groups! the sheltered, over civilized young man or woman who must encounter brutal realities and the barbarian who must encounter the ethical and aesthetic influences of civilization.

London's writings were mostly composed of metaphorized languages in which he had humanized the dog. He had in fact some what abandoned the world of animal instinct for the world of humanistic values and choice; thus, from beginning to the end, environment has shaped white Fang's life.

Feelings of passion and his intelligence might have pulled Jack London toward the side of the suppressed. However, when approached from the emotional aspect, we see that he surrenders himself to the attraction of a pure and primitive strength and a superior human. The idealized " privileged human " character of Friedrich Nietzsche, the German philosopher seems to constitute the climax point of perfection and the hero of the " Call of the Wild " for Jack London.

Buck's , that is, a " civilized " dog's preference for returning back to his wolf ancestors has been subjected to criticism by many. The book is a wild adventure lacking emotions for some people-a moderate expression of " flesh and red blood cult !".

There probably are not a least quantity of people who claim that the novels is sensational in general, mostly unbelievable and sometimes slightly amusing even among the attorneys of "The Call of the Wild". So why among all his 50 book as, this work of Jack London is the one that find a vast majority among the people around the world and recalls the best feelings in a reader ? The answer is that this hero dog, Buck, has combined many merits in his personality, *bravery, devotion, patience, determination and intelligence.*

Many adventures causing the blood to move rapidly and giving the feeling of excitement on a strange and shocking background is given to the reader in a satisfying and entertaining manner. As all heroes in the novels of the Western World, Buck , also gains final information about his strengths and weaknesses.

After reading the novel, we may stop for a while for the book's being apart from realism and Buck's getting into himself and thinking for a long time and when his unbelievable strength is touched. However, while we dive into his adventures, we feel ourselves just very close to Buck, especially during his try to pull the sledge loaded with flour of five hundred kilograms. We feel as if we are the one who is pulling the sledge or when Buck is rotating

around sly and bad Spitz in order to find a weakness of the latter, we find ourselves carefully seeing the enemy as if we are the dog. So, neither realism nor logic itself has importance in US. And here, when we read those lines almost tightly holding the book, we realize that Jack London climbed up to the climax point of his story telling skills in the "Call of the Wild".

Unlike The Call, with its excursions into lyrical prose, White Fang is written entirely in a plain style. Far from being "over-drawn and padded, the account of White Fang's early experiences in the wild has the economy, concreteness, and visual precision of London's best short stories. In The Call, London had occasionally found the perfect visual expression of bewildering new experiences, as when Buck first encounters snow. In White Fang, with its more detailed account of puppyhood, there are many such scenes, especially in the two fine chapters "The Gray Cub and The Wall of the World".

Although the environmental theme is prominent throughout the novel, London's naturalism is not always so strident. Heredity and environment though important, are not the sole determinants of animal and human behaviour. In fact, the crucial movement toward civilization entails, ironically, an act of free choice, and White Fang's "bondage" in the world of men contrasts with his freedom in the wild.

In conclusion, what the author is trying to put across is that people are born and looked after up to a certain age and when adulthood is reached, the parents leave the child to live his independent life whereby he gains his liberty in life.

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