CHAPTER – I

Introduction
John Ernst Steinbeck (1902-1968) was one of the most popular American writers. His works had a profound effect on the American people. To-day, he is still a worldwide literary figure because he wrote largely out of his own experience, but unlike most of his contemporaries, he wrote very little about himself. Throughout his career, John Steinbeck championed the working class and other marginalized people, making their stories visible to an international audience. During his life time he wrote twenty seven books including sixteen novels, six non-fiction books and five collection of short stories. The generation of novelists who became prominent in the nineteen thirties included, Thomas Wolfe, Ernest Hemingway, James T. Farrel, John Steinbeck, Erskine Caldwell and William Faulkner. All these writers were more or less realists and naturalists in their primary inspiration. In fact, John Steinbeck was a versatile writer who has unique writing style and technique.
John Steinbeck was born on February 27, 1902 in the Salinas Valley of California. His father was John Ernst Steinbeck who was a treasurer for a long time of Monterey County. His birth place was in the state of Florida and he came to California at the age of 16. He was of German origin. Steinbeck’s mother, Mrs. Olive Hamilton was from Ireland. She taught for many years in the Public School of the Salinas Valley areas. So John Steinbeck was of German and Irish descent. Steinbeck had two elder sisters – Beth and Esther and a much adorned youngest sister, Mary. He was the third of the four children and the only boy in the family. As a child, Steinbeck grew up in the fertile Salinas Valley – called the ‘Salad Bowl of the Nation.’ Young Steinbeck who had a special regard for nature, had a deep appreciation of his environment, not only the rich fields and hills surrounding Salinas but also the nearby Pacific Coast where his family used to spend summer weekends. It is said that Salinas Valley is the location of many of Steinbeck’s books and short stories. From his childhood stage, his emotions of contact with nature, excited secret experiences and private discoveries lingered with him. Once he said:

I remember my childhood names for grasses and secret flowers. I remember where a toad may live and what time the birds awaken in the summer – and what trees and seasons smelled like.³

The family of Steinbeck was not a wealthy family, but, notwithstanding, comfortable and prominent in the small town of Salinas Valley of about 3000 population. Parents of Steinbeck were social minded-persons because they always engaged in different activities of the community. Steinbeck’s father was a Mason,
and his mother, Mrs. Steinbeck, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and Founder of the Wanderers, a women’s club that travelled vicariously through monthly sports. While his father established his identities by spending his valuable time for the community welfare, their son became a spoiled child. His father was the first to recognize Steinbeck’s unusual talents and to express confidence in his promise as a writer. The mother, energetic and active in club work, hoped that her son would grow up to a banker or a lawyer or even a minister. After realization of John’s abilities and dreams, his mother firmly believed that someday John would become a successful writer like Both Tarkingtion, a novelist popular at that time. As the parents were well-educated and loved books, it was the custom after dinner for everyone to gather in the sitting room and listen to the father and mother take turns reading the popular Alice books, adventure stories by Robert Louis Stevenson, or tales from Greek and Roman mythology. On his ninth birth-day John was delighted to receive his gift from his father, a copy of *Morte d’ Authur*. It was Steinbeck’s first book which proved to be the most influential in his future writings. Besides, the thought obtained from the *Bible* also gave a great impact on Steinbeck’s writings.

High school for Steinbeck began in 1915. During his high school period, Steinbeck was not arrogant and most classmates liked him. On the basis of his personal qualities, academic record, and better-than-average performance in track and basketball, Steinbeck was elected president of his club. His interest in writing and reading literature developed at a young age. He was the associate editor of his high school’s newspaper, *El Gabilan*. He also wrote many articles and short stories for his newspaper where his talent was recognized by many of his teachers. He once
remarked to a classmate “You know, I write the purest English of anyone of the world.” Steinbeck’s parents wanted Steinbeck to become a famous educated person for he was the only boy of the family. To please his parents he got himself enrolled at Stanford University in 1919. There he took only for those courses that interested him: Classical and British literature courses, writing courses, and a smattering of science. The President of the English Club said that Steinbeck, who regularly attended meetings to read his stories aloud, “had no other interest or talents that I could make out. He was a writer, but he was nothing else.” Throughout his life, writing was, indeed, his passion, not only during the Stanford years. From 1919 to 1925, when he finally left Stanford without taking a degree, sometimes he worked closely with migrants and bindlestiffs on California ranches. His experiences among the working classes in California lent authenticity to his depiction of the lives of the workers, who remain the central characters of his most important novels. Later he briefly tried construction work and newspaper reporting in New York City and then returned to his native state. In 1928 he worked as a tour guide and a caretaker for a Lake Tahoe estate where he wrote his first novel, *Cup of Gold* (1929) about the pirate Henry Morgan, and met Carol Henning, his first wife who was a San Jose native. Steinbeck and Henning were married in January 1930. During his marriage to Carol and for most of the Great Depression, Steinbeck lived in a cottage owned by his father in Pacific Grove, California, on the Monterey Peninsula where Carol was to search for jobs to support them, he too continued his writing. It is said that Steinbeck’s writing style as well as his social consciousness of 1930s was also shaped by his wife Carol, an equally compelling figure in his life. It was she who
helped edit his prose, urged him to cut the Latinate phrases, typed his manuscripts, suggested titles, and offered ways to restructure. After publication his first novel, *Cup of Gold* (1929), his next novels, *The Pastures of Heaven* (1932) and *To a God Unknown* (1933) were also published. However, his first three novels were unsuccessful both critically and commercially. Steinbeck had his first success with *Totilla Flat* (1935), an affectionate and gently humorous story about Mexican–Americans. Nevertheless, his subsequent novel, *In Dubious Battle* (1936) was notable for its markedly grim outlook. His novel is a classic account of a strike of agricultural labourers and the pair of Marxist labour organizers who engineer it. It is the first Steinbeck’s novel to encompass the striking social commentary that characterizes his most notable works. It was in 1937, when Steinbeck received greater acclaim for the novella *Of Mice and Men*, a tragic story about the strange, complex bond between two migrant labourers. In 1939, Steinbeck crowned achievement for his famous novel, *The Grapes of Wrath*. For this in 1940, Steinbeck won a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award. The novel describes the migration of a deposed family from the Oklahoma Dust Bowl to California and critiques their subsequent exploitation by a ruthless system of agricultural economics. Later it was adapted into a classic film directed by John Ford that was named as one of the American Film Institute’s one hundred greatest films.

After the best selling success of *The Grapes of Wrath* in 1940, Steinbeck went to Mexico to collect marine life with Edward Flanders Ricketts, a marine Biologist. Steinbeck’s ecological and holistic vision was determined both by his early years roaming the Salinas hills and by his long and deep friendship with E. F.
Ricketts. The two men collaborated on *Sea of Cortez* (1941), a study of the fauna of the Gulf of California. Ed.Ricketts’ influence on Steinbeck, however, struck far deeper than the common chord of detached observation. Although his wife Carol accompanied Steinbeck on the trip of Mexico (1940), their marriage was beginning to suffer, and would end in 1941, even as Steinbeck worked on the manuscript for the book. In 1942, Steinbeck’s divorce from Carol became final. The same year he married his second wife, Gwynololen Conger, a lovely and talented woman who was nearly twenty years his junior. With his second wife Steinbeck had his only two children – Thomas (“Thom”) Myles Steinbeck (born 1944) and John Steinbeck IV (1946-1919). During the World War II, Steinbeck served as a correspondent for the “New York Herald Tribune”. He wrote several articles and some effective pieces of Government propaganda, among them *The Moon is Down* (1941), a novel about Norwegians under the Nazis. With the end of World War II and the move from the Great Depression to economic prosperity, it is said that Steinbeck’s works are found softened somewhat. But while even containing the elements of social criticism that marked his earlier work, the three novels Steinbeck published immediately following the war, *Cannery Row* (1945), *The Pearl* (1947), and *The Wayward Bus* (1947) were more sentimental and relaxed. Steinbeck also wrote the original stories for several films, including *Lifeboat* (1944), directed by Alfred Hitchcock, and *A Medal for Benny*, and wrote the screenplay for Elia Kazan’s “Viva Zapatal”, a biographical film about Emiliano Zapata, the Mexican peasant who rose to the presidency.
The year 1948 was particularly a bad year for Steinbeck. In May 1948 Steinbeck travelled to California on an emergency trip to be with his friend Ed. Ricketts, who had been seriously injured when his car collided with a train. Ricketts died hours before Steinbeck arrives. On returning home from this devastating trip, Steinbeck was confronted by Gwyn, who told him she wanted a divorce for various reasons related to estrangement. She could not be dissuaded, and the divorce became final in August. After Rickett’s death Steinbeck spent the year in deep depression.

There was a famous author named Jack Calvin, who was the friend of John Steinbeck and Ed. Ricketts. Jack Calvin, after the death of Ed. Ricketts, observed that “Ed was a reservoir for John to draw on,” and that “in Ed he found an endless source of material – or call it inspiration, if you like – and used it hungrily.” After Ricketts’ death, “The fountain,” says Calvin,” had been turned off.” It is however clear that Ricketts’ death had a profound effect on Steinbeck’s writing. In 1949, Steinbeck met stage-manager Elaine Scott at a restaurant in Carmel, California. Steinbeck and Scott eventually began a relationship and in December, 1950, Steinbeck and Scott were married, within a week of the finalizing of Scott’s own divorce from actor Zachary Scott. This third marriage for Steinbeck lasted until his death in 1968. In 1951, Steinbeck republished the narrative portion of the book as The Log from the Sea of Cortez, under his name only (though Ricketts had written some of it). This work remains in spirit to-day. One year later in 1952, he published highly controversial East of Eden, the novel he called the ‘big one’ set in California Salinas Valley. Steinbeck’s later writings were comparatively slight works, but he did make several attempts to re-assert his stature as a major novelist: Burning Bright
(1950), *East of Eden* (1952), and *The Winter of Discontent* (1961). However, none of these works equaled the appreciation of his earlier novels. Steinbeck’s reputation is dependent primarily on the naturalistic, proletarian—themed novels that he wrote during the Depression. It is in these works that Steinbeck is the most effective at building rich, symbolic structures and conveying the archetypal qualities of his characters. His last published book, *America and Americans* (1966), reconsiders the American character, the land, the racial crisis, and seemingly crumbling morality of the American people.

Like Faulkner, Steinbeck was a writer attached to the reality of a certain region or a land. His perspective was too broad, and his sense of self-importance too small. The important thing to be remembered is that for him, writing was a way of life. He did not write for fame, although occasionally he enjoyed being famous. He did not write for money, although there were times when he needed money. So he wrote because he loved to write, because he was addicted to it. He loved the words, the shape, the sound and the history of the meaning of the words. He was delighted in the magical properties of language. In *Cannery Row* 1945, he articulated that joy as an example:

> The word is a symbol and a delight which sucks men and scenes, trees, plants, factories, and Pekinese. Then the thing becomes the Word and back to Thing again, but warped and woven into a fantastic pattern. The word sucks up Cannery Row, digets it and spews it out, and Row has taken the shimmer of the green world and the sky-reflecting seas.10
It is noteworthy that the work of Steinbeck attracts our attention and affection because he was a lover of life. He was not a writer obsessed with himself or a sense of superiority. He wrote in tune with the rhythms of life in an age which was dominated by writings which were essentially the autobiographical exploration of the writer’s own morbid psyche. Steinbeck was exceptionally unautobiographical in his work. His humanity was exposed in his writing in those qualities which are quite opposite to the postures of superiority or weary knowledgeability and disillusionment which has become so common to modern prose: in a sense of fun, a probing curiosity, and a capacity of wonder. All these qualities are generally associated with childhood, and throughout his life, there was a good deal of child in Steinbeck. The child in Steinbeck, as the child in Mark Twain, was very often the writer’s best part.\textsuperscript{11} He felt that writing was a miraculous thing and thought that it was a kind of a miracle that he could spend his life doing it. At the end of his career, he thought that he was a failure and thus became his own harshest critic because he was not satisfied with what he had done:

A writer of out of loneliness is trying to communicate like a distant star sending signals. He isn’t telling or teaching or ordering. Rather he seeks to establish a relationship of meaning, of feeling, of observing. We are lonesome animals. We spend all life trying to be less lonesome. One of our ancient methods is to tell a story begging the listener to say--and to feel--.\textsuperscript{12}

In 1962, once in an interview in Sweden, Steinbeck said that he had never looked upon himself as an author. He didn’t think he had ever considered himself as
an author. He had considered himself a writer because that's what he did. He didn’t think what an author did. In fact, Steinbeck was in the habit of writing of any kind throughout his life. To Steinbeck to finish writing was sadness to a writer—- a little death. When he put the last words down, he felt that it was done, “But, it isn’t really done. The story goes on and leaves the writer behind, for not story is ever done.”

During his life time, John Steinbeck wrote twenty seven books, including sixteen novels, six non-fiction books and five collections of short stories. The major books written by him, are *Cup of Gold* (1929), *The Pastures of Heaven* (1932), *To A God Unknown* (1933), *Tortilla Flat* (1935), *In Dubious Battle* (1936), *Of Mice and Men* (1937), *Of Mice and Men* (a play, 1937), *The Red Pony* (novella, 1937, revised edition 1945), *The Long Valley* (short story, 1938), *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), *The Moon is Down* (1942), *Cannery Row* (1945), *The Pearl* (novella, 1947), *The Wayward Bus* (1947), *Burning Bright* (play,1950), *East of Eden* (1952), *Sweet Thursday* (1954), and *Winter of Our Discontent* (1962). In fact, Steinbeck was a versatile writer. He has been described as a social-protest writer, a realist, a naturalist, a journalist, and a playwright. He has many strong themes running through his works. The most notable are the strengths of the family, the effects of the environment on man, and social protest. He experimented with many different writing styles and points of view. All of these factors combine to explain why Steinbeck is still a literary force to-day. Whatever his “experience” in fiction or journalistic prose, he wrote with empathy, charity, perspicuity: “In every bit of honest writing in the world, ” he noted in 1938 journal entry, “…. there is a base
theme. Try to understand men, if you understand each other you will be kind to each other. Knowing a man well never leads to hate and nearly always leads to love.”

In 1962, Steinbeck won the Nobel Prize for literature for his “realistic and imaginative writing, combining as it does sympathetic humor and keen social perception.” On the day of the announcement on October 25 when he was asked by a reporter at a press conference given by his publisher, if he thought he deserved the Nobel Prize, he said: “Frankly, no.” In his acceptance speech later in the year in Stockholm, he said:

The writer is delegated to declare and to celebrate man’s proven capacity for greatness of heart and spirit --- for gallantry in defeat, for courage, compassion and love. In the endless war against weakness and despair, these are the bright rally-flags of hope and of emulation. I hold that a writer who does not passionately believe in the perfectibility of man has no dedication nor any membership in literature.

He also said in his speech:

Man himself has become our greatest hazard and our only hope. So that today, Saint John the Apostle may well be paraphrased: In the end is the word, and the word is man, and the word is with man.

John Steinbeck died in New York City on December 20, 1968 of heart disease and congestive heart failure. He was 66 and had been a life-long smoker. In accordance with his wishes, his body was cremated, and an urn containing his ashes was eventually interred on March 4, 1969 at the Hamilton family gravesite at
Garden of Memories Memorial Park in Salinas with those of his parents and maternal grandparents.

Most of the novels of John Steinbeck deal with various kinds of human relationships. Human relationships found in the novels of John Steinbeck are unique, extraordinary and realistic. In his literary form and expression and plot construction, Steinbeck tries to bring new techniques and styles. Because of his unique style of writings, complicated human relationships and themes of universal importance, his works are remarkable. Some of his major novels, *Tortilla Flat* (1935), *In Dubious Battle* (1936), *Of Mice and Men* (1937), *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), *Cannery Row* (1945), *The Pearl* (1947), *The Wayward Bus* (1947), and *Sweet Thursday* (1954) are taken up to discuss various forms of human relationships.

traditional myths and legends like *Biblical* and *Arthurian Themes* predominated the works of John Steinbeck. In 1971 Richard Astro and Tetsumaro Hayashi edited the Proceedings of a Conference on Steinbeck sponsored by Oregon State and Ball State Universities, and published it under the title *Steinbeck: The man And His Work*. This volume aimed at a friendly and an honest evaluation for accurately measuring the range and magnitude of Steinbeck’s achievement. Again in 1947 Tetsumaro Hayashi edited and published two volumes of a collection essays with the title *A Study Guide To Steinbeck: A Handbook To His Major Works*, these two volumes placed Steinbeck in a clearer light thereby making his canons more easily accessible to students and critics alike. In the same year Howard Levant published his book, *The Novels of John Steinbeck: A Critical Study*. It marked a starting point for useful analysis of Steinbeck’s novels. Paul McCarthy’s book, *John Steinbeck* (1980) tries to highlight Steinbeck’s sensitive and versatile craftsmanship. Not only this, this book tries to show keen awareness of economic and social problems, and an enduring faith in mankind and compassion for the downtrodden people. In 1984, a book entitled *The True Adventures of John Steinbeck* was published by Jackson J. Benson. It is a very interesting biographical work of John Steinbeck. In this book the writer tries to tell an interesting story of a man, who was a writer, who cared about language and the people. The letters of John Steinbeck were first published in 1975. With this publication, Benson has written the story of a very complicated man leading a very vivid and eventful life. After a long research of thirteen years, Benson has tried to show that Steinbeck was writing against a particular socio-historical context, not as an occupation but as a way of life. Again in 1986, John H.
Timmerman published a book under the title of *John Steinbeck’s Fiction: The Aesthetics of The Road Taken*. This book tries to refer to some fundamental artistic beliefs and techniques of Steinbeck. Besides, there are a number of works available on John Steinbeck written by many scholars doing research on Steinbeck. Investigation in the works of Steinbeck has been carried on with the establishment of the Steinbeck’s societies. However the critical works on John Steinbeck written by different writers, so far, there is not any book dedicated exclusively to the study of the Human Relationships in the novels of John Steinbeck. That is why the topic “A Study of Human Relationships in the Novels of John Steinbeck” has been taken up in this thesis.

The thesis makes an attempt to analyze the human relationships in the major novels of John Steinbeck. Most of John Steinbeck’s novels deal with the family relations between husband and wife, parents and children, and among friends. Most of them also deal with the transplanted family or groups, with those who moved from place to place to confront a nature awesome in its beauty, power, and potential for wealth and disaster. Everybody in this world needs companions to build relationship with each other, relationship is a necessity for one to live a normal and settled life. John Steinbeck was one of the famous American writers who tried to experiment people helping and understanding one another in achieving their goals.

The thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction dealing with John Steinbeck’s life and works. This is followed by the second chapter dealing with social and literary background of the period in which John Steinbeck lived and worked. This background which is the literary milieu of John Steinbeck is
very important because it shows the circumstances which influenced John Steinbeck as a writer. The third chapter is devoted to the analysis of human relationships in John Steinbeck’s early novels which were published in 1930s. They are:

_Tortilla Flat_ (1935): The novel deals with the life of Danny and his friends who are pleasant rogues, and who never work unless extreme circumstance drives them to it. Though they are satisfied with wine, food, love and firewood, they are warm-hearted and charitable to the needy persons. Danny, the leader of the group, found that he had inherited two houses in Tortilla Flat from his grandfather. Danny, who is endowed with generosity, rents out one of the houses to his friend Pilon who later gives shelter all the economically backward friends. Thus life is going on there. To Danny private property is a burden because he thinks that private property and income may damage human relationships. When the houses burnt down, Danny says that they can be free and happy again. At last Danny died. That evening after the funeral of Danny, his house, which was the foundation of the fellowship, was ritualistically burnt down and his friends were all scattered. Here the novel indicates a special concern for and interest in people who are socially and economically disposed. _Tortilla Flat_ is the first full-scale novel of John Steinbeck, drawing on his contemporary Southern Californian environment, for character and event.

_In Dubious Battle_ (1936): _In Dubious Battle_ is one of the most successful proletarian novels yet written in the United States of America. Although the story springs directly from the class of social and economic forces during the early part of the Depression decade, it remains considerably more than a propaganda piece. In the novel two strike leaders –Mac and Jim along with the fruit pickers organize a strike
against the landowners and growers for higher wages and better living conditions. Situation of the strike grows worse and at last it collapses. The struggle between the strikers and the growers is said to be “a dubious battle.” Here John Steinbeck has most successfully presented his notion of relationships: friendship, the leaders and the followers etc.

*Of Mice and Men* (1937): John Steinbeck’s novel *Of Mice and Men* appeared in February 1937 at a time when the United States was in the grip of the greatest economic depression it had ever known. During the Great Depression period, in California, two migrant field workers—George Milton and Lennie Small who dreamt of owning a piece of land of their own came to a ranch near Soledad (Southwest of Salinas, California) to ‘work up to stake.’ George who is wise always felt worried that Lennie who has limited mental quality might unknowingly and innocently misuse his powerful strength in a harmful way. Inspite of strict warning for not use his strength in a wrong way, Lennie misuses it. At last to avoid punishment from the pursuers, George lovingly killed Lennie.

*The Grapes of Wrath* (1939): *The Grapes of Wrath* is a realistic American novel published in 1939. Setting against the background of the *Great Depression*, the novel focuses on the Joads, a poor family of sharecroppers driven from the Oklahoma home by drought, economic hardship, and changes in financial and agricultural industries. Due to their nearly hopeless situation and in part because they were trapped in the *Dust Bowl*, the Joads set out for California along with thousands of other migrants of Oklahoma, they sought jobs, land, dignity and a future. In this novel, different kinds of human relationships such as: the mother and
the son, the mother and the daughter, fellowship, the husband and the wife and the preacher and the worshipper etc. are explored with a close scrutiny.

The fourth chapter is devoted to the analysis of human relationships in the later novels of John Steinbeck which were published in 1940s. They are:

*Cannery Row* (1945): *Cannery Row* is a post World War II novel written with a mixture of humour and sadness about the lives of the inhabitants of Cannery Row, a street in Monterey, California. After the return from the War in 1943, some of his friends, who were soldiers suggested Steinbeck to write something not related to war. Steinbeck responded with *Cannery Row*, but he observed that it was wasting his time in flippancy when he should be writing about the war. The story of the novel is told about the adventures of Mack and the boys, a group of unemployed men. They want to do something nice for Doc, the proprietor of a biological supply house on the Row, whom they all admired. For him, they successfully organize a second party after the first party failed. The novel has shown Steinbeck’s reaction to a world whose basic values have changed drastically after eleven years of severe economic depression, soon followed by the massive aggression and destruction of the world war.

*The Pearl* (1947): *The Pearl* is a Steinbeck’s simple and touching novella first published in the book form in 1947. The story explores the destructive effect of colonial capitalism on the simple piety of a traditional native culture. It is the story of a young pearl diver named Kino and a great pearl. Kino finds a great pearl in his routine diving in the sea. He carries it to sell to many brokers who are trying to cheat
him. He realizes that the brokers are only the many hands of one head and that he can not sell it more. Then he curses the great pearl and throws it as far as he can into the channel. At last he becomes a free man. In this novel, Kino’s wife Juana warns Kino the pearl is evil and will destroy his family. She requests him to throw it away into the sea. Kino’s brother, Juan Tomas supports Kino in all of his endeavours but warns him of the dangers involved in possessing such a valuable pearl.

*The Wayward Bus* (1947): *The Wayward Bus* is Steinbeck’s novel after the World War II and his first full-length novel after *The Grapes of Wrath*. The basic intention of the novel seems to be the creation of a suitable atmosphere in which men may reveal their honesty or their hypocrisy and self-deception. In the story of the novel, a representative group of characters makes a bus trip from Rebel Corners to San Juan de la Cruz. During the trip, the passengers of the bus are isolated and in that time of isolation they interact with each other and that interaction reveals their underlying characters. Basically, the novel is written by Steinbeck about illusion and reality, success and failure, frustration and fulfillment, and sex or masculinity and femininity. All the characters and relationships are defined primarily in terms of sexuality, and when the novel is first published, it was considerably mildly shocking and scandalous for its outspokenness on the subject.

*Sweet Thursday* (1954): The novel *Sweet Thursday* is published in 1954. It is a sequel to *Cannery Row* and set in the years after the end of the World War II. According to the writer, “Sweet Thursday” is the day between Lousy Wednesday and Waiting Friday. The story of the novel may be told in a simple way. Doc returns from the war to the failed Western Biological Laboratory to the changed Cannery
Row. Everything changed there. Mack and the boys are still living in the Palace Flophouse, Lee Chong has sold his store. Dora’s local brothel, the Bear Flag Restaurant is run by Dora’s old sister, Fauna. Doc tries to rebuild his neglected business but Suzy, an admirer of Doc is causing trouble. To follow an astrological prediction by Fauna for Hazel’s become President of the USA, Hazel fights destiny. He breaks Doc’s arm—thereby bringing Doc and Suzy united. Consequently, Fauna plots to throw Suzy into the arms of Doc and enlists the aid of Mack and the boys—Hazel attempts to arouse Suzy’s sympathy in bringing the couple together.

In the fifth chapter or the last chapter of the thesis, an attempt is made to register the summary of the whole thesis and the importance of human relationships in modern fiction, and to access the achievements and the failures of Steinbeck as a humanist writer. In order to understand Steinbeck’s works better, it is essential to understand the social and literary milieu of the author.
Notes


7 Susan Shillinglaw, Biography in Depth: John Steinbeck, American Writer. 19 April 2012 < http://as.sjsu.edu/Steinbeck/biograph_biology_in_depth >


