

### Chapter 1 : Jack London: An American Radical? by Carolyn Johnston

*Jack London did more than any other American writer to introduce his audience to socialism. In the 1st account of London's career to draw on all of his personal papers, Carolyn Johnston provides a balanced interpretation of his contributions as a radical writer.*

Characters[ edit ] Mason- Mason is a middle aged man who works on the Yukon. He was born in Tennessee but has worked on the Yukon for many years now. He has made many trips up and down the trails and believes himself to be an expert. She is a native to the Yukon and lives her life oppressed because that is how women are treated in the Yukon. She loves Mason because he treats her as an equal. Malemute kid- Malemute kid is also a native to the Yukon. He met Mason when he was younger and travels with Mason and Ruth. He has become an apprentice to Mason. They are running low on food and do not have enough to give the dogs their fill so they are becoming ravenous. Mason attempts to mush the weak dogs up a hill, but once at the top one of the dogs falls, Mason is swept off his feet and the sled tumbles back, dragging everything to the bottom. Mason whips the dogs savagely, crippling the dog who was previously hurt and angering the other dogs. Ruth and Malemute kid watch in silence. Later, Mason has just stopped his sled when a massive pine tree comes crashing down on his shoulders. Malemute kid and Ruth chop away the tree, build a fire and wrap Mason in furs. He has a broken leg, arm and back, and is paralyzed from the waist down. As they set up camp, Mason talks of his home in Tennessee and his previous wife, but mostly he talks of his love for Ruth. He asks Malemute kid to leave him so as to save Ruth and her unborn child. Malemute kid goes out to hunt a moose, which could keep them all alive for weeks, but is unsuccessful. Returning to camp, he finds that the ravenous pack of dogs have gone after their food. Malemute kid with his rifle and Ruth with an axe, fight off the beasts, but all of their dry salmon was gone. With only had five pounds of flour remaining for the miles of wilderness in front of them, Malemute kid and Ruth have no choice but to continue on their journey without Mason, who has fallen into a coma. Ruth, a native who is not accustomed to showing grief, kisses Mason and blindly takes off on her sled towards civilization. It was first published in the February edition of the magazine Overland Monthly. An American Original Oxford Portraits.

Chapter 2 : Carolyn Johnston | Open Library

*Jack London's "An American Radical?" treats professionally a specific, important topic that is often misrepresented and misunderstood and that has never been fully, tightly, and objectively explored.*

The Gilded Age was the period in history following the Civil War and Reconstruction roughly the final twenty-three years of the nineteenth century, characterized by a ruthless pursuit of profit, an exterior of showiness and grandeur, and immeasurable political corruption. While most authors were writing long-winded, detailed paragraphs, London filled page after page with crisp, clean sentences. His many articles and novels gave readers adventure and insight without bogging them down in endless description. He wrote on themes of struggle and survival, and the messages of his stories brought him international renown. London was one of the most publicized figures of his time, equal in status to celebrities and the wealthy elite upper class. Chaney was a journalist and lawyer, but he made a name for himself in the developing world of American astrology the study of planets and how they may affect human behavior and characteristics. No one knows without doubt about who fathered London. His birth certificate was destroyed in the fires of the great San Francisco earthquake in see box. That tragic earthquake would be covered in a magazine article by London, and would be considered one of the most moving accounts of the earthquake. Later in , his mother married John London, a veteran of the Civil War " The family moved to West Oakland, where London completed grade school. He would later write of being poor as a child, but his family was actually of the working class. For a time, he served on a patrol in the San Francisco Bay that scouted out and captured poachers men who fished illegally. He also sailed the Pacific Ocean on a sealing ship. Once he became accustomed to the traveling life, London traversed the country. He enjoyed moving around. At nineteen, he returned home to attend high school. Through his travels and experiences with various individuals and cultures, London came to consider himself a socialist, someone who believes in the public ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth. Socialists view capitalism as the root of poverty and believe that equal distribution of wealth would put an end to the divisions of social class. London unsuccessfully ran for mayor of Oakland, California, on the Socialist Party ticket several times. Becomes a writer Many writers cannot recall a time when they did not write. For them, writing is something they felt they were born to do. This was not the case with London. He saw writing as a means to make money. He studied other writers and practiced mimicking their style as he began to submit jokes, poems, and short stories for publications. Most of these early attempts failed. The San Francisco Earthquake of At 5: That earthquake was not the most powerful ever experienced in the state or country, but it was the closest to a highly populated metropolitan area. City streets rolled up and down as if they were waves on the ocean. Tall buildings collapsed, killing and trapping not only pedestrians but occupants as well. In all, the great quake destroyed 28, buildings over city blocks. More than , residents were left homeless. Estimates of those killed reach 3, According to eyewitness Adolphus Busch , whose words are recorded on Eyewitnessto-History. The helpless man watched it in silence till the fire began burning his feet. Then he screamed and begged to be killed. The policeman took his name and address and shot him through the head. Wrote London, "There was no hysteria [panic], no disorder. Evacuation efforts via ferries were made, and complete chaos took over. Men and women fought for seats on the escaping ferry boats; children had their clothing torn from their backs as people tried to pull them to the ground in order to get on the boat in front of them. Finally, the flames died out on Friday. Fire-fighters had given all they had"mostly in vain"to put out the fire. In the end, the flames had to run their course and burn themselves out. London spent the winter of in the Yukon, at the time part of the Northwest Territories in the northwest region of Canada a year later, it became its own territory. There, he joined thousands of others in the search for gold. Onboard both ships were miners, carrying the gold they had found in the Yukon territory. Suddenly, America was immersed in the gold rush craze, and London was among the hopeful gold prospectors seeking the gold deposits found naturally in the earth and in rivers and streams. Although not successful as a gold prospector, London did manage to write about his adventures. Those exploits were first published in the magazine Overland Monthly in He met the demand: Rarely a day passed that he did not write something.

Between 1897 and 1917, he wrote more than fifty novels and hundreds of short stories and articles. His routine was to write no fewer than one thousand words a day, early in the morning. Rises to celebrity status The first decade of the twentieth century was busy for London. In 1897, he married his friend, Bess Maddern. Based on deep friendship rather than love, the union was one of many of its kind during that era, when men of importance chose women of good breeding for their wives. London and Maddern had two daughters, but the marriage did not last. In 1902, London and his wife divorced, and he married his secretary, Charmian Kittredge, in 1906. London had written his first novel, *The Son of the Wolf*, in 1899. In 1903, London wrote what would become one of his most famous novels, an adventure tale titled *The Call of the Wild*. In between writing and researching his novels, London continued to write magazine features, both fiction and nonfiction. He maintained a heavy correspondence with readers, who wrote about ten thousand letters to him each year. His critics, however, called him a hack, someone who churns out writing that is popular with the public but has little literary merit. Beauty Ranch Open space was important to London. As an adventurer, he had developed a strong connection to both land and sea. By 1906, he had made six more land purchases and was the proud owner of Beauty Ranch, an estate comprising 1,200 acres. The ranch was actually an experimental farm, where London promoted the concept of scientific breeding for the best and strongest features of animals and even imported European purebreds to improve the quality of his stock. He was a pioneer in soil conservation, and used tilling overturning many layers of soil and terracing shaping a slope into steps to prevent soil erosion to improve the quality of soil on the hillsides. In addition to growing grapes, London planted vegetables, fruit trees, grass for hay, and even cacti. In 1906, London and his wife began building their dream home. The sprawling Wolf House was built of redwood trees, the roof made of imported Spanish tiles. On August 22, 1906, final cleanup began, and the couple made plans for moving their custom-built furniture into the house. Nothing could be done to save the building, and the writer was crushed as he watched his dreams go up in smoke. Worse yet, he felt that someone had deliberately set fire to the Wolf House. Investigations into the tragedy showed that the fire probably started because someone had left oil-soaked rags at the scene. The mystery was never solved, and the house was never rebuilt. Cruises on the Snark The Londons were determined to sail around the world in a yacht designed by Jack. The plan was to take seven years for the voyage, but the reality of the trip was far different. A severe case of sun poisoning forced the couple and their small crew to sail for land in Australia, where doctors told London he could not spend any more time in the sun. The voyage, which began in 1906, lasted just a little over two years, and the Londons returned home, heartbroken. Immerses self in work After two great disappointments the fire and interrupted voyage, London was a depressed man. He traveled to New York as well as to San Francisco and Los Angeles on business, and he spent much of his writing time on his boat, the *Roamer*. His wife coaxed him into returning to Hawaii in 1908 and again in 1910. Each time, he spent months there, writing and relaxing. London could never relax for long, however, when he thought about life at Beauty Ranch and all that he wanted to get done there. Because he was forever trying to expand his property and ranch, London was constantly in debt and under pressure to write. London refused and remained focused on writing so that he could fund his interests. He pushed himself to the limit, and on November 22, 1917, London died of uremia toxins in the bloodstream. He was just forty years old. For years, he had suffered from a painful kidney disorder, which could have only been made worse by his drinking alcohol. There has been speculation that London killed himself by overdosing on the painkiller morphine, but no evidence has ever been found to support that claim. The world was in shock. They provide understandable commentaries on key historic movements and events as well. Between 1906 and 1917, the state purchased another 300 acres. For More Information Dyer, Daniel. *Sun Dial Press, The Call of the Wild. The Cruise of the Snark. The Wit and Wisdom of Jack London:*

### Chapter 3 : Jack London | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Jack London did more than any other American writer to introduce his audience to socialism. In the first account of London's career to draw on all of his personal papers, Carolyn Johnston provides a balanced interpretation of his contributions as a radical writer.*

In San Francisco, Flora worked as a music teacher and spiritualist, claiming to channel the spirit of a Sauk chief, Black Hawk. Whether Wellman and Chaney were legally married is unknown. When she refused, he disclaimed responsibility for the child. In desperation, she shot herself. She was not seriously wounded, but she was temporarily deranged. After giving birth, Flora turned the baby over for care to Virginia Prentiss, an African-American woman and former slave. Late in 1893, Flora Wellman married John London, a partially disabled Civil War veteran, and brought her baby John, later known as Jack, to live with the newly married couple. The family moved around the San Francisco Bay Area before settling in Oakland, where London completed public grade school. He wrote to William Chaney, then living in Chicago. Chaney concluded by saying that he was more to be pitied than London. The house burned down in the fire after the San Francisco earthquake; the California Historical Society placed a plaque at the site in 1964. London was largely self-educated [citation needed]. Seeking a way out, he borrowed money from his foster mother Virginia Prentiss, bought the sloop Razzle-Dazzle from an oyster pirate named French Frank, and became an oyster pirate himself. London hired on as a member of the California Fish Patrol. In 1895, he signed on to the sealing schooner Sophie Sutherland, bound for the coast of Japan. In *The Road*, he wrote: Man-handling was merely one of the very minor unprintable horrors of the Erie County Pen. They were unthinkable to me until I saw them, and I was no spring chicken in the ways of the world and the awful abysses of human degradation. It would take a deep plummet to reach bottom in the Erie County Pen, and I do but skim lightly and facetiously the surface of things as I there saw them. After many experiences as a hobo and a sailor, he returned to Oakland and attended Oakland High School. His first published work was "Typhoon off the Coast of Japan", an account of his sailing experiences. Heinold lent London tuition money to attend college. London desperately wanted to attend the University of California, Berkeley. In 1896, after a summer of intense studying to pass certification exams, he was admitted. Financial circumstances forced him to leave in 1897 and he never graduated. No evidence suggests that London wrote for student publications while studying at Berkeley. This was the setting for some of his first successful stories. Like so many other men who were malnourished in the goldfields, London developed scurvy. His gums became swollen, leading to the loss of his four front teeth. A constant gnawing pain affected his hip and leg muscles, and his face was stricken with marks that always reminded him of the struggles he faced in the Klondike. Father William Judge, "The Saint of Dawson", had a facility in Dawson that provided shelter, food and any available medicine to London and others. The Bonds, especially Hiram, were active Republicans. He concluded that his only hope of escaping the work "trap" was to get an education and "sell his brains". He saw his writing as a business, his ticket out of poverty, and, he hoped, a means of beating the wealthy at their own game. On returning to California in 1898, London began working to get published, a struggle described in his novel, *Martin Eden* serialized in 1909, published in 1917. His first published story since high school was "To the Man On Trail", which has frequently been collected in anthologies. This resulted in a boom in popular magazines aimed at a wide public audience and a strong market for short fiction. In 1903, Sterling helped London find a home closer to his own in nearby Piedmont. He referred to his books as "the tools of my trade". Bess had been part of his circle of friends for a number of years. Stasz says, "Both acknowledged publicly that they were not marrying out of love, but from friendship and a belief that they would produce sturdy children. Jack had made it clear to Bessie that he did not love her, but that he liked her enough to make a successful marriage. Jacobs was killed aboard the USAT Scandia in 1905, but Jack and Bessie continued their friendship, which included taking photos and developing the film together. During the marriage, London continued his friendship with Anna Strunsky, co-authoring *The Kempton-Wace Letters*, an epistolary novel contrasting two philosophies of love. In the novel, his fictional character contrasted two women he had known. Both children were born in Piedmont, California. Here London wrote one of his most celebrated

works, *The Call of the Wild*. While London had pride in his children, the marriage was strained. Kingman says that by , the couple were close to separation as they were "extremely incompatible". When I tell her morality is only evidence of low blood pressure, she hates me. During , London and Bess negotiated the terms of a divorce, and the decree was granted on November 11, He was arrested by Japanese authorities in Shimonoseki , but released through the intervention of American ambassador Lloyd Griscom. After travelling to Korea , he was again arrested by Japanese authorities for straying too close to the border with Manchuria without official permission, and was sent back to Seoul. Released again, London was permitted to travel with the Imperial Japanese Army to the border, and to observe the Battle of the Yalu. London asked William Randolph Hearst , the owner of the *San Francisco Examiner*, to be allowed to transfer to the Imperial Russian Army , where he felt that restrictions on his reporting and his movements would be less severe. However, before this could be arranged, he was arrested for a third time in four months, this time for assaulting his Japanese assistants, whom he accused of stealing the fodder for his horse. Released through the personal intervention of President Theodore Roosevelt , London departed the front in June London was elected to honorary membership in the Bohemian Club and took part in many activities. It was described as too difficult to set to music. London was injured when he fell from a buggy, and Netta arranged for Charmian to care for him. The two developed a friendship, as Charmian, Netta, her husband Roscoe, and London were politically aligned with socialist causes. The Bond brothers were working in Nevada as mining engineers. They attempted to have children; one child died at birth, and another pregnancy ended in a miscarriage. Writing, always a commercial enterprise with London, now became even more a means to an end: I write a book for no other reason than to add three or four hundred acres to my magnificent estate. He conceived of a system of ranching that today would be praised for its ecological wisdom. He hoped to adapt the wisdom of Asian sustainable agriculture to the United States. He hired both Italian and Chinese stonemasons, whose distinctly different styles are obvious. The ranch was an economic failure. Sympathetic observers such as Stasz treat his projects as potentially feasible, and ascribe their failure to bad luck or to being ahead of their time. Unsympathetic historians such as Kevin Starr suggest that he was a bad manager, distracted by other concerns and impaired by his alcoholism. Starr notes that London was absent from his ranch about six months a year between and , and says, "He liked the show of managerial power, but not grinding attention to detail Just as the mansion was nearing completion, two weeks before the Londons planned to move in, it was destroyed by fire. Animal activism London witnessed animal cruelty in the training of circus animals, and his subsequent novels *Jerry of the Islands* and *Michael, Brother of Jerry* included a foreword entreating the public to become more informed about this practice. London had been a robust man but had suffered several serious illnesses, including scurvy in the Klondike. In accordance with his wishes, he was cremated and buried next to some pioneer children, under a rock that belonged to the Wolf House. The grave is marked by a mossy boulder. His death certificate [56] gives the cause as uremia , following acute renal colic. Recent scholarship based upon firsthand documents challenges this caricature. In his autobiographical memoir *John Barleycorn* , he claims, as a youth, to have drunkenly stumbled overboard into the San Francisco Bay , "some maundering fancy of going out with the tide suddenly obsessed me". He said he drifted and nearly succeeded in drowning before sobering up and being rescued by fishermen. Also, in *Martin Eden* , the principal protagonist, who shares certain characteristics with London, drowns himself. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. September Learn how and when to remove this template message London in his office, London was vulnerable to accusations of plagiarism, both because he was such a conspicuous, prolific, and successful writer and because of his methods of working. He wrote in a letter to Elwyn Hoffman, "expression, you see"with me" is far easier than invention. Newspapers showed the similarities between the stories, which London said were "quite different in manner of treatment, [but] patently the same in foundation and motive. A year later, it was discovered that Charles Forrest McLean had published a fictional story also based on the same incident. The chapter is nearly identical to an ironic essay that Frank Harris published in , titled "The Bishop of London and Public Morality". London insisted he had clipped a reprint of the article, which had appeared in an American newspaper, and believed it to be a genuine speech delivered by the Bishop of London.

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The Call of the Wild is one of the most widely translated and published books by an American writer, and a proper, comprehensive bibliography of The Call of the Wild would require a tremendous international research effort; the following essay is offered in the absence of such a project as a temporary surrogate for the important literary-historical, critical arguments that have engaged the novel in the one hundred years since it was first published. Frierson noted in a PMLA article that "It is well known that a heated controversy took place during the eighteen-nineties over the inclusion of fact, brutal fact, in fiction. For example, The Call of the Wild was published during a period of unprecedented American imperial expansion in the Western hemisphere; but the novel also appeared during a period of intense debate over the influence of French literary Naturalism on English and American fiction. Both the geo-political situation of the United States in and the literary-critical debates of the era might provide fruitful points of departure; they might even cross paths at several points. But the beginnings of any genealogy are necessarily turbulent and difficult, and we must restrict ourselves in the present introduction to the contentious literary-critical debates that have engaged The Call of the Wild with the understanding that they offer a point of departure for other more detailed inquiries into the novel and its historical milieu. The third reason stems from the fact that Frierson was a scholar of British Literature and his article places the debate over literary Naturalism in an international context; the article is a fine example of a careful engagement with scholarly traditions of other nations and how those have approached Jack London and the debates that are important to any understanding of his writings. The student with a reading knowledge of foreign languages should study the numerous scholarly works available in other languages and literary traditions. This was perhaps due to the fact that the novel had been serialized by The Saturday Evening Post and had therefore been read by reviewers prior to its publication in book form. The student of the book would do well to consult these early reviews of the novel as they provide both a portrait of the period and microcosms of later trends in the study of the book. The review in the August 2nd issue of the San Francisco Chronicle, for example, states that "His books are strong meat for the anemic generation that worships at the shrine of Henry James. Indian Summer review the rise and later dispersal of American literary culture from its historical epicenter in New England. The early articles and reviews of the novel also included important biographical information about its author. These early newspaper writings are available on microfilm in some libraries. For example, Theodore C. The resurgent interest in London continued through the inter-war period with a Macmillan edition of The Call of the Wild and an omnibus edition by the same publisher that included both The Call and The Scarlet Plague The Macmillan edition is of particular import; it featured an introduction by Frank L. Mott that was published in the seven Macmillan reprints up until and which continued to appear in other subsequent editions. The biographies of this period are varied in both method and style. The first of these was a fictional biography by the popular historical novelist Irving Stone entitled Jack London, Sailor on Horseback The biographical criticism continued through other works of the inter-war period. It was a study that appeared against many of the current trends in London criticism. Foner, a prolific scholar of American labor and social history, dedicated two pages to The Call of the Wild in the book. The new editions of The Call of the Wild also prompted critical revaluations of the novel. Abraham Rothenberg interpreted London as both a "revolutionary" and a "perverse" nihilist in his introduction to the Bantam edition of the text , and Mordechai Richler denounced London in "Dogs and Wolves" The Spectator July as having a "muddled ideology" but at the same time praised the novel. A Chronological Bibliography was added to the earlier work by Woodbridge et al. These important bibliographical works were only surpassed by Jack London: A Reference Guide by Joan Sherman. The most important source of scholarly articles on The Call of the Wild from until recently was the Jack London Newsletter. Though no longer published, the JLN remains a vital archival source of information for all readers of The Call of the Wild. These

critical and biographical works added important inter-disciplinary methods to the field of London studies and the exegesis of *The Call of the Wild* that continue to the present. Several important critical editions of *The Call of the Wild* have been published over the past decade. Complete text with introduction, historical contexts, critical essays The demise of the Jack London Newsletter also prompted the publication of the new Jack London Journal, which often featured reviews and articles addressed to contemporary readings and editions of *The Call of the Wild* consult the main page of this website for more information on the JLJ. The increased digitization of the profession of literary scholarship has also made certain unpublished, archival, and visual resources more readily available. In the years since it was published, *The Call of the Wild* has been discussed in many non-academic texts as well as in the doctoral dissertations of young scholars. These sources are often unique and original sources of information. The peak years of dissertation writing on Jack London were , during which time thirty doctoral dissertations were written on his works. Ten more dissertations were written in the years Although many dissertations are eventually published in some form, some are not, and these may provide excellent resources for London researchers. More recent doctoral dissertations may be available on-line in electronic form. It is a practical rule that the publication of articles on *The Call of the Wild* in newspapers and scholarly journals has been a reliable indicator of the health of London studies in America since the book was published. The peak years of the study of *The Call of the Wild* are often reflected by the quantity of articles published in a particular time-frame; quantity should never, however, be confused with quality. A Reference Guide lists a total of articles or books that mention *The Call of the Wild* in their titles, the majority of those being articles. A Bibliography cites only half as many as pertinent to that novel. The prospective student should consult the indices and works cited sections of the most recent publications listed below in order to construct a careful and comprehensive bibliography of writings pertinent to *The Call of the Wild*. Henry Veggian University of Pittsburgh.

*Jack London was into socialism but it wasn't this globalist new world order type of socialism, plus a lot of his attraction to socialism was reactionary against capitalism and that's what is presented as a solution to people.*

The Coexistence of Good and Evil: Human nature is embodied from all angles in the story of the animal. Influenced by Zola and Darwin, London tries to illustrate the darwinism and socialism in the novel. Therefore, it is more objective when we interpret the optimistic and fatalistic, active and reclusive human nature that Jack London believed from the naturalism point of view. University of New Mexico Press. Jack London on the road: The tramp diary and other hobo writings. Utah State University Press. Jack London adventures, ideas, and fiction. The Ungar Publishing Company. Jack London's "An American radical. Understanding The Call of the Wild: A student casebook to issues, sources, and historical documents. China Renmin University Press. Jack London, revised edition. What life means to me. Jack London American Rebel pp. Imagining the primitive in naturalist and modernist literature. University of Missouri Press. A biography of Jack London. The Call of the Wild and The Jungle: The Cambridge companion to American realism and naturalism: Howells to London pp.

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Social Darwinism Social Darwinism was a late 19th century sociological theory which was primarily based on the writings of Herbert Spencer. Nature then determined that the strong survive and the weak perish. Certainly the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races, represented for London, the superior. In *A Daughter of the Snows*, London wrote: There must be a reason for the dead-status of the black, a reason for the Teuton spreading over the earth as no other race has ever spread. There must be something in race heredity, else I would not leap at the summons. For more information on Social Darwinism, see Robert C. Temple University Press, *Racialism*. There was a strong reemergence of racial thought in America and Europe around the turn-of-the-century. Jack London was not immune to the influence of writers who were interested in race. From Herbert Spencer, London learned that the theory of evolution also pertained to Man and society. All of these men promoted the belief in the fundamental differences whether physical or mental between the races. Some were more extreme in their views, such as supporting racial supremacy or separatism, while others simply felt that the differences between the races should be recognized. In *The Son of the Wolf*, he wrote, "He thought of the tender women of his own race, and smiled grimly. Yet from the loins of some such tender woman had he sprung with a kingly inheritance, - an inheritance which gave to him and his dominance over the land and sea, over the animals and the peoples of all the zones. Single-handed against fivescore, girt by the Arctic winter, far from his own, he felt the prompting of his heritage. Other "Klondike" stories which include racial issues, include: In "The Eyes of Asia," London continued his interest in racial dynamics: Nor white, nor Asiatic, nor European. Blended misfits of out-crossed bloods. It would be awful - we could not forgive ourselves. Fancy it - the Anglo-Saxon staring at me from almond; the Japanese staring at you from Anglo-Saxon eyes, inscrutable, foreign, utterly, abysmally alien. The earlier "Klondike" stories had as their central theme the struggle of white men to overcome the elements. In his stories of the South Seas the white man was still pitted against the environment, but also the other races. Atavism Atavism is a biological term referring to the reemergence of inherited ancestral traits in a person. In *Before Adam*, London writes: I had never seen blueberries before, and yet, at the sight of them, there leaped up in my mind memories of dreams wherein I had wandered through swampy land eating my fill. Certain traits he recognizes in himself, he relates to the life of his early ancestors. Send suggestions, additions, or corrections to:

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### Chapter 8 : The Call of the Wild

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### Chapter 9 : The White Silence - Wikipedia

*THE PHILOSOPHY OF JACK LONDON By Joseph Sciambra, M.A. In a September 7, letter Jack London wrote, "As a boy, the first heroes that I put into my Pantheon were Napoleon and Alexander the Great.*