Alienation as a Social Phenomenon In Mark Twain's novel the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Huda Kadhim Alwan
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Directorate of Scholarships and Cultural Relations
Huda.master@yahoo.com

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to discuss the concept of alienation which has appeared in the nineteenth century. There are characters within Early American literature who become alienated from themselves or from society due to their innocent ignorance of societal norms or through their decisive self – reliance in following their own intuition as to what they believe right or wrong.

The struggle between social obligation and personal freedom can often lead an individual to being alienated from himself and from society. The socialized individual is often taken from nature and put into a community filled with written and unwritten laws. This journey between existences results in self–alienation, the more an individual is socialized, the farther he will be away from his natural inclinations. Furthermore, following his intuitions to avoid self–alienation often leads to being alienated from society.

The socialization of this individual, his restoration to participation in the life of society, is an important work. Here one can see the significance of the struggle for disalienation. Mark Twain's novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is chosen to explore the elements of alienation and focus on Huck and Jim as an alienated characters and to a answer whether alienation is good or bad.

KeyWords: Twain, Children, alienation as a social phenomenon.

Introduction

Alienation is a driving force that pushes the human conscience to extremes. Whether it is alienation from civilization or alienation from society, drastic changes occur. States of alienation come to exist as the result of many situations. Characteristics of alienation that are common to many characters in literature will be examined in this paper.

1 The theory of alienation is concerned with...
the fact that man's products in a given situation evade his control and being to work against and contrary to the will of their creation. A man who rejects a given social system and in connection with this shapes his stand in a negative fashion towards other people, does feel alien or alienated in the given society and in respect to other people. The issues become complicated when this “self–alienation” pertains to man's own ego. A man may react to certain situation with feeling of alienness.

Alienation appears as a social problem. The alienated have a conscious and unconscious view of adult life which disinclines them to accept adulthood. They view adult men as broken, damaged and hypocritical, adult women as possessive, controlling, and destructive to men and adult competition and rivalry as damaging to the competitor. Young men criticize their parents, but more often, they retain considerable sympathy with them, identifying with the frustrations of their mothers and seeing their fathers for all of their blame of them as men who were broken by the “system,” men who once had dreams and a potential that they have thrown away. Instead of a criticism of their parents, alienation might be more accurately seen as an attempt to excuse them, to absolve them from blame by finding their plight universal. The blame that may originally have been attached to parents is shifted to the whole of American culture; thus, it is not so much their fathers who failed, but society, to which they succumbed that made them fail. So interpreted the ideological rejection of American culture is an attempt to explain their parents' failings in terms that make them inconscient victims of a destructive culture.

The lives of the alienated can be a more trenchant commentary on their society than are their views. One can discuss the social and historical setting of their lives so, he may come to better standing of the roots of alienation and of why the rejection of American society is increased. American society makes extraordinary demands on its members— that they achieve a sense of personal wholeness in a complex and fragmented society, that they resolve major discontinuities between childhood and adulthood and that they locate positive values in an intellectual climate which consistently undermines such values.

Mark Twain (1835–1910) was a major American novelists during the 19th century. He used the middle–class values of the time. Twain became popular for his wit and humor. By satirizing society and using real characters and dialect, he created the new style of American writing. In one of his most famous works, *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn*, Twain ridicules society and its customs through the main character, Huck Finn. Huck, of a thirteen years old boy, escapes from his abusive father and partakes on a journey down the Mississippi. Meeting with a runaway slave, Jim, an adult African–American fugitive slave, Huck grows as a character through many different experiences and symbols throughout the novel.

Mark Twain was not a mere humorist or entertainer of boys and girls but he was a social satirist. He wrote novels attacking the American society. His satire was based on the reflections of his private experience. He lived in America during a period which had witnessed the change from agriculture into an industrial country. He wrote novels in which he tried to reform society and present the old values which declined completely. The author is known for his notable and insightful satires that gained him reverence from his society as well as his contemporaries. One of his important works is *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* which combined humor and social criticism. It is not a boy's book at all. It will only be read by adults, it is only written for adults. In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* the imaginative recreation of Hannibal is shabby and mean and elements of violence, cruelty and hypocrisy lie beneath the placid surface of the village. It was in Hannibal Twain first
encountered slavery (his family owned slaves) and slavery was to become an important theme in his fiction. In this novel, Twain explores Huck's justification of the ideals of his society in contrast to his internal knowledge of right and wrong.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is a great story to look at when studying social or cultural alienation, because of how Huck feels very alienated by society, and civilization in general and what he does to get away from it.

Alienation as a Social Phenomenon

Alienation is a “term used to describe the sense of growing distance between men and their former objects of affection”. Alienation, estrangement, withdrawal, disengagement, separation, noninvolvement, and indifference all these terms point to the sense of loss, a growing gap between men and their society. In America there was a great confusion about what was good and valid that made people ask what their society had offered them. Many Americans were left with the sense of loss, of unrelatedness and lack of connection. Popular magazines condemned the absence of decency and goodness in current literature. The revivalists called for a return to the faith of old days. The roots of alienation in America lay in a new kind of society and in that society alienation had taken the form of rebellion without programme. Alienation affected the bottom and the top of America society.

For some Americans the material Utopia of the nineteenth century did not exist because the poor people remained unemployed, rejected and means of progress meant a little to them, they could not escape their poverty; so they had no reason to embrace their society which offered them little. For any American Negro, or any unemployed worker whose job had been lost through automation, alienation made good sense and required no complex explanation. Alienation as a social phenomenon could be seen in every era and society but it was not a puzzle as much as it was in American society.

There were two major traditions in studying the aspect of alienation. The first one was characteristically American, viewing it as a (personal) problem concerning the alienated figure. This kind was purely psychological. It was concerned with the individual life. “Alienated youth unwittingly supported this view by their readiness to discuss their childhood, their interest was in their own psychology and beliefs”. The second tradition saw alienation as a social problem. The root of this tradition was in the European sociology but increasingly powerful in America, it views alienation as a reaction to the stress, injustice in the social order. The alienated man “was seen as a victim of his society. His alienation was imposed upon him by a tyrannical economic system, by politicians who ignored his interests or by employers who exploited his labor.”

The meanings of the term “alienation” were legion and this term had become fashionable, it became synonymous with whatever the writer believed to be the central evils of modern society. Some of these distinct meanings, distinguishing between cosmic outcastness, historical loss, social stress, developmental estrangement, and individual alienation. In Huckleberry Finn, the alienated individuals were young men who rejected what they saw as the dominant values, roles, and institutions of their society. The theory of alienation was concerned with the fact that man's product in a given situation evaded his control and began to work against and contrary to the will of their creator.

Melvin Seeman was the author of a conception of a five-element structure of alienation, widely influential in American literature, which has made possible the operationalization of the study of attitudes in this field. Accepting the widespread nature of the concept of alienation in contemporary literature. Melvin Seeman set
himself two tasks. First to analyze the five meanings given to the concept of alienation and secondly to make them operational for the purpose of empirical studies. The five meanings of the word “alienation” were powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, isolation and self-estrangement. 

In the first sense (powerlessness) the author referred to Marx’s statement that a worker under Capitalist relations of production had power of decision and in this sense the worker was alienated. In the second sense (meaninglessness) Seeman had in mind a situation so unclear that the individual did not know what views he should hold. In the third sense (normlessness) The aim was, to gain data relating to the individual’s conviction that in order to obtain a goal he would have to take socially impermissible action. The fourth sense (isolation) relates to the degree of an individual’s feelings of alienness in respect to society and its culture. The fifth sense (self-estrangement) was the most confused as the author was aware. The major themes of alienation were: themes of alienated development, the cult of the present, the fragmentation of identity, the fantasy of fusion, the quest for positive values, and the refusal of adulthood.

**Alienation and Rejection to American Culture**

Central to alienation was a deep mistrust of any and all commitments, be they to other people, to groups, to American culture or even to the self. Most basic was the distrust of other people in general, as low and pessimistic view of human nature. With pessimistic rejection of any social political or “civic” commitment went a repudiation of American culture in its more general forms. Alienated young men tended to be highly articulated about their reasons for disliking their national culture, and these reasons were completely political. Other men rejected American way of life because it was materialistic. The alienated rejection of commitment extended even to daily actions with a special mixture of ambivalence and gloom. On every level the alienated refused conventional commitments seeing them as unprofitable, futile and dangerous. The rejection of American society was one part of a more global distrust of any commitment.

Mark Twain incarnates the spirit of American society in an age when the nation, territorially and spiritually enlarged, entered vigorously upon new adventures. In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, loneliness, isolation are demonstrated by Huck’s encounter with the overpowering spread of the frontier with the majesty and size of the Mississippi River, with the huge, deep forest that surrounded the settlements.

To the society, Huck appears as a marginal figure but never totally alienated from the huge artificial construction, society. He must share part of the social beliefs, false or not, and that becomes the cause of his uneasiness and inner conflict when he tries to make serious decision which are incompatible with the conventions. Huck’s use of term “nigger” proves that he must be conditioned under the force of collective consciousness to a certain degree. Social mores, when coming to the problem of race become for more predominant and influential upon Huck. In chapter XVI Huck’s inner state when Jim asks Huck for help to the free town Cairo:
Conscience says to me, What had poor Miss Watson done to you, that you could see her nigger go off right under eyes and never say one single word? What did that poor old woman do to you, that you could treat her so mean?  

Huck is the central character in the novel. He likes to be free, this desire is the central factor in the novel which explores the possibility of the individual achieving true freedom in society. He bears the load on his young shoulders. His opinions are correct despite his youth and his lack of experience. He has sympathy with his fellow man no matter how he appears on the surface. He is a natural fugitive; but he feels secure and natural only when he is on the river in the company of Jim. When he becomes in contact with people along the river, he is forced to assume a false identity. His first escape is from his cruel father and the society of St. Petersburg. He is a character of true goodness and nobility. He is a good and decent person, his help a Negro slave to escape constitutes a profound condemnation of the way of life and moral values of the American South. His conscience has been formed by the morality of St. Petersburg and he never succeeds in freeing himself of that society's corrupt standards. Huck's deformed conscience is the measure of the moral corruption of the community which shaped it.

Despite the normalizing power of the social regulations, the empirical feelings Huck is experiencing provides him with a pretext for helping Jim. Later in Chapter XVI, Huck expresses what he has truly felt as he resolves to give Jim a hand:

…feeling bad and low, because I knowed very well I had done wrong, and I see it warn't no use for me to try to learn to do right; ... Then I thought a minute, and says to myself, hold on, - s'pose you'd a done right and give Jim up; would you felt better than what you do now? No, says I; I'd feel bad – I'd feel just the same way I do now. (p. 95)

The other side of Huck's consciousness – his heart – shows a clearer picture until in chapter XXXI when Huck must decide what to do after the King and Duke, the two confidence tricksters who impose themselves upon Huck and Jim, sell Jim back into slavery. He decides to write to Miss Watson and asks her to get back her slave:

"Once I said to myself it would be a thousand times better for Jim to be a slave at home where his family was, as long as he's got to be a slave …chapter XXXI, P. 206

In this chapter Huck chooses to be damned rather than give Jim up to his owner, Miss Watson. The journey on raft with Jim is for Huck the journey of moral discovery. He sees Jim as a human being with normal human instincts and desires. In the middle section of the novel, he witnesses many incidents which show cruelty, brutality, hypocrisy in the townships along the river, his response to all is one of
sorrow and disgust. He is a refugee from civilization. The novel is about his freedom. He proved a fine narrative voice for Twain's criticism of the American South. At the end of the story Huck says:

“... But I reckon I got to light out for the Territory a head of the rest, because Aunt Sally she's going to adopt me and sivilise me, and I can't stand it. I been there before”.

chapter XXXXIII, P. 281

There is no more than a hint of pessimism in the final sentence. They imply the only way for his freedom is to flee society into the safety of the wilderness.

One reason for Huck's alienation is his father who plays a negative parent in Huck's upbringing, he is also an important man to the plot. Pap complains about Negro's voting. He from the start physically, mentally, and morally despicable, voices views completely opposed to those of his creator. For the wrong reason he attacks a man better qualified to vote than he and for another wrong reason, disqualifies himself as a voter.

He comes from the lowest depths of white society, he is a tramp, a thief, and a drunkard but he still fiercely and jealously guards his status as a white man. He has no theories to promote of racial superiority. The villain in Pap's melodrama is not the Negro but the 'govment' on which he takes revenge with words; his technique is to turn reality upside down and play at possessing status he does not have. He is a suffering figure in his own right; and he is no longer used to parody bourgeois notions of moral reform.

Pap sleeps with the pigs in the town tanyard, and his attitudes and behaviour are akin to his physical appearance. He captures Huck and locks him in a hut on the river banks. There he abuses him, beats him and almost murders him he taught him to lie and steal. His father kidnapped the boy. They lived in a lonely cabin in the wood, on the Illionors side of the river. Huck managed to escape, leaving an evidence that he had been murdered. He enjoyed the freedom of his new life, though it was restricted. Three days and nights of total isolation and freedom were shattered by the discovery of a still – warm camp fire. He determined to find out his fellow-settlers and on Jackson's island he met Miss Watson's runaway slave, Jim. They spend their time with folk-tales and Negro love. The two fugitives sail down the Mississippi river on a raft. Jim hopes to reach the Northern States in order to be a free man. Their raft was run down by a steamboat and the two were separated.

Jim is a representative of his class in the American South in the years preceding the Civil War. As a slave he enjoys no personal rights. He and his family are the property of their owner. It was his suspicion that Miss Watson planned to sell him to a farmer in New Orleans that caused him run away. He likes to be free. Huck's relationship with him constitutes the central theme of the book. He is a primitive man. He believes in superstition and the hidden forces which governing the world manifest themselves in signs and omens. Mark Twain was in no way patronizing in his portrayal of a Negro. In spite of his childish simplicity, Jim has a great dignity and he is also a man of fine sensitivity.

Black slaves are strongly discriminated and alienated in the mid to late 1800s simply due to the color of their skin. Twain's novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* reveals how people in the south alienated blacks using the character, Jim. He is alienated in various ways and is denied most of the basic rights a white man has.
during this time in America. His alienation reveals the views and moral values of the white culture in the south, and Jim being alienated is a result of his race.

Jim's life as a runaway slave is extremely risky because if he is caught and turned in by someone he faces either being enslaved again or death. On this journey up the Mississippi River to attain freedom in the north he meets a boy named Huck Finn. Huck is a middle teenage boy who faked his own death in order to escape an abusive father. Huck is from the Deep South is very uneducated, he was raised much uncivilized which leaves him very naive to how other ways of life are. As Huck is travelling with Jim, he constantly refers to him as “nigger” because he doesn't know any better. All white society referred to black people as “niggers”, the generalized nickname for the black culture and alienated each and every black person, showing the poor moral value to the white culture during this era. When Huck first meets Jim this is how Huck acts, as if black people aren't people. Huck alienated Jim because he doesn't know better than to not treat him as if he is a minority. 

With Jim Huck is safe and no longer alone. Although Huck poses a threat to Jim's freedom throughout the novel, Jim does not pose a problem for Huck, and thus Huck is for the first time fully free and comfortable. Together they suffer storms and serpent attacks; they manage their Eden; then, after discovering that the repressive forces of the shore are inexorably working in their direction, they leave the island and take to the raft.

Lonesomeness is not merely the result of Huck's separation from society he needs while living in a closed world. Separated from the raft and Jim by fog and an island, Huck is further separated from all the world.

No, you feel like you are laying dead still on the water; and if a little glimpse of a snag slips by, you don't think to yourself how fast you're going, but you catch your breath and think, my! how that snags tearing along. If you think it ain't dismal and lonesome out in a fog that way, you try it once ...you'll see. (p. 86)

Here Huck's point of view within the world no longer works, and the system by which he made sense no longer functions. The result is dismal and lonesome.

In Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn", the story's main character, Huck Finn, feels alienated by the morals and norms of 1830's/1840's American society, and as a result, he runs away with a slave, Jim, who Huck relates with, and feels that Jim makes sense. Because Huck feels alienated by the various people, the civilized morals that were forced upon him by them, which he encountered in the town where he grew up, he seeks a way out. To get away from the civilization, and the alienation which accompanies it, which he dislikes, Huck rafts down the Mississippi River with Jim. Because this whole story is about someone feeling alienated, and what he chose to do about it, Huckleberry Finn is the perfect example of a novel in which a character is alienated from a culture or society.

Huck feels that the society around him is just too strict, and just doesn't make much sense to him. He seeks an escape from the preachy, intolerant people which he was originally surrounded by, such as Miss Watson. Huck faces many aspects of society, which makes him choose his own individuality over civilization. He practically raises himself, relying on instinct to guide him through life. As portrayed
several times in the novel, Huck chooses to follow his innate sense of right, yet he does not realize that his own instincts are more moral than those of society.

Huck struggles with his conscience, which caused him to rethink many of his ideas and actions. Many times by his love of friendship with Jim, Huck would admit what he did to Jim and apologize for the actions. Without Jim as a friend Huck would not have realized that Jim is the same as everyone else even if he was a slave. Jim is one of the main causes of Huck's inner self battle over society, friendship, and personal morality. Huck struggles with his conscience in three ways: social (society) conventions, Jim, and Huck with himself over his own morality. Huck battles with social conventions in two ways. The first way is intellectually, and the second way is morally. By focusing on Huck's education Huck becomes an outcast and distrusts the morals and percepts of the society that labels him a pariah and fails to protect him from abuse, despite Miss Watson's and the Widow Douglas' attempts to educate and civilize Huck. He learns to distrust the morals of society through Miss Watson's teaching of prayer and God.

Huck chooses to alienate himself from society to escape its evils— not alienate “self”. Throughout the novel he struggles with the ideas of right and wrong because the rights and the wrongs of society do not match up with his. Society dictates that helping a slave escape is wrong; Huck that Jim should be free and would “go to hell” for him. Society dictates that black people are subhuman; Huck realizes that Jim has feelings. Society dictates that money is power; Huck would rather have no money at all in order to avoid conflict because he witnesses all the corruption. Huck's only refuge is in the Mississippi River. There among nature, he is not constrained by societal regulation. He chooses to alienate himself from society rather than abandon his self-conscious. Both in the beginning and in the end Huck runs away and alienates himself from society when others try to “civilize” him. In this way he is not alienating his true self instead he prefers to return to nature and his own ideals.

Because of the color of his skin Jim is an outcast; but his social exile that reveals the corruption of white society. Jim's alienation from society reveals the poor moral codes and misguided assumptions of white society along with providing insight into this hypocritical system.

Through his constantly high moral standards Jim reveals the morals wrong the supposedly elevated white society commits. In chapter twenty four Jim tells Huck the thing he is most ashamed of is hitting his daughter when she turned out to be deaf; at the same time the King and the Duke have no problem stealing from orphans, “If they weren’t the beatenest lot, them two frauds that I ever struck” (p.160). This contradiction of morals shows Jim as the moral superior.

Huck and his friend Jim display much alienation from society due to their background history as well as their adventures in a search for a better life.

Huck's and Jim's flight from St. Petersburg translates into actions the theme of vernacular and protest. The fact that they have no means of fighting back against the forces that threaten them, they can only run away in which the inferior social status of the vernacular character placed him in a weak position. Huck's and Jim's defenselessness for shadows the outcome of their efforts to escape. Mark Twain wrote The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn as a criticism and a protest against Southern society of the 19th century. Throughout the novel Twain recognizes the cowardice, hypocrisy and stupidity of the South during the period leading up to the Civil War. As Huck and Jim float down the river in their journey for freedom; each of their adventurer shows us a little more about how Mark Twain felt about the South
and it’s views on slavery, brotherhood, and society as a whole. In fact, many of the characters within the novel are direct representations of the South, each portraying a different aspect or view of the South in the eyes of the author. At the end of the book Jim is technically free and Huck has the power to light out for Territory. It prepares for Huck's rejection of 'civilization' at the end of the novel and for Twain's later denunciation of what he termed 'the damned human race'.

The novel ends with Huck continuing down the Mississippi River to wherever it takes him. Huck is a quiet individual with himself in mind. As Huck throughout the whole story conquers many challenges, it all relates to one thing, the Mississippi River. Huck's true inner emotions come about on that quite, long river. This is where Huck can find refuge from the ever so changing world. As he later comes across and sees how true America is. Like, Huck does not like it and continues down on river. Huck is a true self individual and does not want to be involved in the time period's issues and matters. The Mississippi throws natural challenges at Huck, yet also is a relaxation place for him. The river represents freedom to Huckleberry, and the route to freedom for Jim. The shore represents civilization, control and laws to the both of them.

In Huckleberry Finn, loneliness and isolation are demonstrated by Huck's encounter with the overpowering spread of the frontier, with the majesty and size of the Mississippi River, and with the huge, deep forests that surrounded the settlements. Huck Finn would experience rebirth whenever society made him feel stifled and bored. Huck Finn prefers to be free and fulfilled than be restricted by the rules and regulations of society. It is as if there is an existential neurosis, which is characterized by chronic alienation, aimlessness and meaninglessness. Both mark Twain and Huck Finn experience gloom, loneliness, and alienation from society. Throughout the novel, Huck loses his identity, takes on different names, plots his own murder, and as he grows in wisdom from these many situations, he develops new values that provide him with a fresh perspective on life.

Huckleberry Finn acts as a much greater person when he is not confined by the hypocrisies of society. Throughout the novel, he distances himself from society and creates his own world in which he follows his own feelings and experiences concerning what is honorable and morally correct. He almost always goes his own way, makes up his own mind, and lives by his own standards. Huck's isolation has had a positive effect on him and acts better than the people in society, treating people well and kind hearted. His isolation gives him moral values and sets of beliefs and a father figure who becomes the cure for his loneliness. His negative feelings turn into a positive bringing him a friend and a father figure and giving him morals and sense more than anyone in the novel.

**Conclusion**

Mark Twain's work creates and modifies a public image of the American west which deliberately manipulates contemporary conceptions that eventually won worldwide fame. In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Twain shows the American nation as a violent and corrupt nation through their enslavement to the African-Americans. The African-Americans are exploited and forced to work and are paid nothing in return. He exposes the Americans as dishonest and greedy people. But he shows the young men try to alienate themselves from their own society in order to be free and independent. This tendency of change reflects some hope at the end of the novel.

Mark Twain implies one issue throughout the story; when you live within society's limits, you must follow its rules and its ways. If you try to be free of them
you would be rejected. But if you live outside society, you would be actually free of any rules, conventions, traditions, or influences that may guide you into trouble.

Alienation is important because it points to its causes, directs us to what is intolerable, frustrating in an individual's life and the social process, and it suggests what needs to be done. Some forms of alienation are destructive to both the individual and his society. To understand the sources of alienation in this novel, one must explore Americans landscape because the effect of alienation cannot be judged outside the context of American society, time, and place. Hence, the effect of alienation cannot be evaluated apart from society. Alienation as a social phenomenon could have a bad effect on society because alienated individuals might become revolutionaries, or turn into criminals and outlaws.

Notes
1 Alienation Essays – MegaEssays – com / 2014 , p. 1
3 Adam Schaff, p. 63, 64
5 Kenneth Keniston, p. 201
6 Kenneth Keniston, p. 206
7 Kenneth Keniston, p. 205
www.bookrags.com/.../Adventures of Huckleberry – Finn
9 Mark Twain Biography. Mark Twain Childhood, Life and Timeline, copyright 2002 – 2013, pp. 1, 2
http://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/mark-twain64.php
11 Kenneth Keniston, p. 1
12 Kenneth Keniston, p. 6
13 Kenneth Keniston, p. 7
14 Kenneth Keniston, p. 9
15 Kenneth Keniston, p. 13
16 Adam Schaff, p. 3
17 Adam Schaff, p. 159
18 Adam Schaff, pp. 159, 160
19 Kenneth Keniston, pp. 163, 196
20 Kenneth Keniston, pp. 56, 59, 60
21 “Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”, copyright 2012, p. 1
www.research_assistance.com/paper/16112/...huckleberryfinn_the.html
26 Brian Donnelly , p.64
29 I . M.Walker , pp. 51 , 52
30 I. M. Walker , p. 50
31 Brian Donnelly , p. 10
32 Brian Donnelly , p. 66
40 “ Huck Finn as a Criticism and a Protest of the South ” Essay , copyright 2002-2013, p.1 www. exampleessays . com / view paper / 46940. html
42 I. M. Walker , p. 81

Bibliography

- “Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”. Copyright 2012. 
  www.research.assistance.com/paper/16112/huckeberry_finn_the.html
  www.antiessays.com/free-essays/544845.html
  Project tersch.com/eng/alienation.html
- Huckleberry Finn: Conflict Between Society and the Individual. 
  www.echeat.com/com/57/Huckleberry–Finn.aspx
  www.echeat.com/com/57/Huckleberry–Finn.aspx
  http://wrightinghood.com/.../national/alienation-in-early
  www.studymode.com/.../ays/Huckleberry–Finn-481130–html
  www.exampleessays.com/view paper/46940.html
  www.research.assistance.com/paper/16112/huckeberry_finn_the.html