

## APPENDIX 1

### The Biography of Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway was born in Oak Park, Illinois. His mother Grace Hall had a operatic career before marrying Dr. Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, who taught his son to love out-door life. Hemingway's father took his own life in 1928 after losing his health to diabetes and his money in the Florida real-estate bubble.

Hemingway attended the public schools in Oak Park and published his earliest stories and poems in his high school newspaper. Upon his graduation in 1917, Hemingway worked six months as a reporter for The Kansas City Star. He then joined volunteer ambulance unit in Italy during World War I.

In 1918 he suffered a severe leg wound and was twice decorated by the Italian government. His affair with an American nurse, Agnes von Kurowsky, gave basis for the novel *A FAREWELL TO ARMS* (1929). The tragic love story was filmed first time in 1932, starring Gary Cooper, Helen Hayes, and Adolphe Menjou.

In the second version from 1957, written by Ben Hecht and directed by Charles Vidor, Rock Hudson and Jennifer Jones were in the leading roles. Its failure caused David O. Selznick to produce no more films. After the war Hemingway worked for a short time as a journalist in Chicago. He moved in 1921 to Paris, where wrote articles for the Toronto Star. "If you are lucky enough to have lived in Paris as a young man, then whenever you go for the rest of your life, it stays with you, for Paris is a moveable feast." (From *A Moveable Feast*, 1964) In Europe Hemingway associated with such writers as Gertrude Stein and F. Scott Fitzgerald, who edited some of his texts and acted as his agent.

Later Hemingway portrayed Fitzgerald in *A MOVEABLE FEAST* (1964), but not in a friendly light. Fitzgerald, however, regretted their lost friendship. Of Gertrude Stein Hemingway wrote to Maxwell Perkins, his editor: "She lost all sense of taste when she had the menopause. He was really an extraordinary

business. Suddenly she couldn't tell a good picture from a bad one, a good writer from a bad one." (From *The Only Thing That Counts*, 1996)

When he was not writing for the newspaper or for himself, Hemingway toured with his wife, the former Elisabeth Hadley Richardson, France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1922 he went to Greece and Turkey to report on the war between those countries. In 1923 Hemingway made two trips to Spain, on the second to see bullfights at Pamplona's annual festival.

Hemingway's first books, *THREE STORIES AND TEN POEMS* (1923) and *IN OUR TIME* (1924), were published in Paris. *THE TORRENTS OF SPRING* appeared in 1926 and Hemingway's first serious novel, *THE SUN ALSO RISES*, on the same year. The novel deals with a group of expatriates in France and Spain, members of the disillusioned post-World War I Lost Generation. Main characters are Lady Brett Ashley and Jake Barnes. Lady Brett loves Jake, who has been wounded in war and can't answer her needs. Although Hemingway never explicitly detailed Jake's injury, Jake and Brett and their odd group of friends have various adventures around Europe, in Madrid, Paris and Pamplona.

Although the novel's language is simple, Hemingway used understatement and omission, which make the text multi layered and rich in allusions. In 1957 the story was adapted into screen. Henry King, starring Tyrone Power and Ava Gardner, directed the film. After the publication of *MEN WITHOUT WOMEN* (1927), Hemingway returned to the United States, settling in Key West, Florida. Hemingway and Hadley divorced in 1927 and on the same year he married Pauline Pfeiffer, a fashion editor.

In Florida he wrote *A Farewell to Arms*, which was published in 1929. The scene of the story is the Italian front in World War I, where two lovers find a brief happiness. The novel gained enormous critical and commercial success. In 1930s Hemingway wrote such major works as *DEATH IN THE AFTERNOON* (1932), a nonfiction account of Spanish bullfighting, and *THE GREEN HILL OF AFRICA* (1935), a story of a hunting safari in East Africa. "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn*," is perhaps the most quoted line from the story. *TO HAVE*

AND HAVE NOT (1937) was made into a film by the director Howard Hawks. They had become friends in the late 1930s.

In 1937 Hemingway observed the Spanish Civil war firsthand. As many writers, he supported the cause of the Loyalist. In Madrid he met Martha Gellhorn, a writer and war correspondent, which became his third wife in 1940. In TO WHOM THE BELLS TOLL (1940) Hemingway returned again in Spain. He dedicated to book to Gellhorn, Maria in the story was partly modeled after her. "Her hair was the golden brow of a grain field," Hemingway wrote of his heroine. The story covered only a few days and concerned the blowing up of a bridge by a small group of partisans. When the heroine in A Farewell to Arms dies at the end of the story after giving birth to a stillborn child, now it is time for the hero, Robert Jordan, to sacrifice his life for comradeship and love. The theme of the coming of death also was central in the novel ACROSS THE RIVER AND INTO THE TREES (1950).

In 1960 Hemingway was hospitalized at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for treatment of depression, and released in 1961. During this time he was given electric shock therapy for two months. On July 2 Hemingway committed suicide with his favorite shotgun at his home in Ketchum, Idaho. Several of Hemingway's novels have been published posthumously. True at First Light, depiction of a safari in Kenya appeared in July 1999. It is one of the worst books published by a Nobel writer. During his lifetime Hemingway was awarded with Silver Medal of Military Valor (medaglia d'argento) in World War I, Bronze Star (War Correspondent-Military Irregular in World War II) in 1947, Pulitzer Prize in 1953 (for *The Old Man and the Sea*), Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954 (*The Old Man and the Sea* cited as a reason for the award).

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Leicester, and later his grandfather Margaux Hemingway. Ernest Hemingway is interred in the town cemetery in Ketchun, at the north end of town. A memorial, erected in 1966, is just off of Trail Creek Road, one mile northeast of the Sun Valley Lodge.

## APPENDIX 2

### *The Summary of For Whom the Bell Tolls*

Robert Jordan is a young American college professor now fighting for the republican Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War. He travels through a forest behind enemy lines with his guide, an old man named Anselmo, scouting the terrain. He asks Anselmo the best way to travel to the bridge and remembers being assigned the mission of dynamiting the bridge by the Russian General Golz. Anselmo leads Jordan by a small stream, where they meet Pablo, the leader of a band of guerillas whose help Jordan hopes to receive. Pablo is suspicious and melancholy, and Jordan worries that he will cause him trouble. Jordan tells Pablo his mission, and Pablo disapproves. They travel to Pablo's camp, going past his group of fine horses. Pablo speaks of taking the horses, and Anselmo recalls the time when Pablo and his band of men, with the help of the foreign operative Kashkin, blew up the train at Arevalo. Pablo wants to blow up another train and expresses frustration at the idea that Robert Jordan will try to give him orders.

Robert Jordan steps outside the cave into the night air. The gypsy follows and asks him why he did not kill Pablo. Jordan worries that he should have, but when Pablo emerges and makes friendly small talk with him, Jordan realizes that to murder him now would simply be assassination. When Pablo leaves, Jordan goes back into the cave and talks to Maria about his past in the United States, and Pilar notices the attraction between them. He sends Maria away and asks Pilar whether he should have killed Pablo. She assures him he did the right thing; she says Pablo will not prove dangerous.

Jordan and Maria share a romantic night. In the morning Maria is gone, and Jordan sleeps until enemy aircraft flying overhead awakens him. He talks briefly about the bridge-blowing mission with Rafael and Fernando, then listens to Pilar talk about living in Valencia as he eats breakfast.

Planes fly overhead again, and Jordan talks to Pilar about loving Maria; he promises to be careful with her. Pilar talks briefly to Agustin about the differences between Pablo and Robert Jordan, then leaves with Robert Jordan and Maria to walk to El Sordo's camp. They stop for a rest, and Pilar tells Robert Jordan and

Maria about the start of the war, about the violence the republicans inflicted on the fascists in her town, and the ruthlessness with which Pablo killed his enemies. They reach El Sordo's camp, where Robert Jordan and Pilar enlist the deaf guerrilla leader's aid in blowing up the bridge. They discuss supplies and tactics, Robert Jordan and Pilar yelling into El Sordo's ear, and convince El Sordo of the need to perform the attack during the daytime so as to time it with the right point of the larger Republican offensive, when their retreat will be much more difficult. Like Robert Jordan, El Sordo is frustrated by the inefficiency of the military requirements.

In the cave, the group discusses whether Pablo should be killed. They are in agreement that he has become dangerous, and Robert Jordan tells them he will kill him that night. Robert Jordan thinks it is like a merry-go-round and remembers at length his time at Gaylord's in Madrid with his friend, the Russian journalist Karkov. Maria asks Robert Jordan of what he is thinking, and he tells her about the hotel in Madrid. The group talks about superstition and divination, and Pilar defends her palm reading to Robert Jordan, who does not believe in it. Pilar describes the smell of death, the way a gypsy can tell if a person will soon die. Fernando is offended that Pilar would talk so to a person of Robert Jordan's education, and Pilar tells him angrily to shut up.

That night, Jordan and Maria talk and agree that together they feel like one person, as though their identities were interchangeable. In the morning, Jordan hears the sound of hoof beats and sees a fascist horseman riding toward him. He tells Maria to hide and shoots the horseman. He yells to the others to set up their tripod machine gun and sends Pablo with the rider's horse so that the tracks will lead away from the camp. He asks furiously who was on guard and is told it was Rafael, the unreliable gypsy. Jordan only hopes the cavalry will not see the tracks El Sordo's men left while rounding up horses, or El Sordo's force is likely to be taken by surprise and killed.

In the forest, Jordan finds Rafael, who left his post to trap a pair of hares. He discusses machine gun tactics with Agustin and Primitivo. Suddenly, they spot a group of fascist cavalry. But, the group does not spot them, so they do not fire the gun and draw attention to themselves from the other riders they know are

roaming near the camp. When the cavalry is gone, Anselmo volunteers to sneak to the village of La Granja and see what he can determine about the enemies movements. Before he leaves, he and Agustin argue about what to do with the fascists at the end of the war. The soldierly Agustin is for killing them but old Anselmo wants to see them reformed through work.

Robert Jordan and Agustin talk about Maria and Agustin confides that he is in love with her, and he tells Robert Jordan to take good care of her. Suddenly, Jordan hushes him; he hears noises in the distance and realizes that there is fighting at El Sordo's. He tells Agustin that they must not ride to help; they must stay where they are.

Jordan writes down the information and sends it with one of Pablo's men, Andres, to General Golz at Navacerrada. But he suspects it will be too late for Golz to receive orders from Madrid to cancel the attack based on Anselmo's information. Before he goes to sleep that night, Jordan makes sure all the preparations for the attack on the bridge the next day are complete. He thinks about his grandfather, a cavalry leader in the Civil War, and about his father, who committed suicide with his grandfather's pistol. His father was a coward, he thinks, but he would like to talk to his grandfather.

Maria and Robert Jordan are together on the night before the attack on the bridge. Robert Jordan tells Maria what their lives will be like in Madrid, and Maria tells Robert Jordan of the day when the fascists killed her father. That same night in Madrid, Jordan's friend Karkov talks to a General about the reports that the fascists were bombing their own troops near Segovia. Karkov says that Robert Jordan is there, and they hope to have a report from him soon. Robert Jordan and the guerillas begin their attack on the bridge. Jordan and Anselmo kill the sentries and affix the dynamite. Fernando is shot and killed. Jordan blows up the bridge and Anselmo is crushed by a large stone in the blast, and killed instantly. He does come but all alone, commenting that the men are dead and now there will be plenty of horses. The group mounts and begins to ride away. Going around a bend, Jordan realizes they will possibly be in range of the machine gun of a tank below. He sends Maria wide of the trail to protect her. While crossing, he and

his horse are hit by a shell. The horse falls and rolls over him, and Robert Jordan is dying.

In his few remaining breaths, he tells Pablo to use his head. He sends Pilar away and tells Maria that she must go, for now they are one and the same and she will be all that is left of him. He tells her that wherever she goes, he will go, too. The group leaves him with a machine gun so he can hold off any fascist cavalry that might be in pursuit make all the difference.

