

## **CHAPTER – III**

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## CHAPTER – III

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the last two chapters, I have presented the introduction and review of literature. Now, it is essential to point out the relationship of Hemingway's life and his writing to examine how the writer transferred his perception of reality in to fictional world. Understanding of Ernest Hemingway's life span is important because, it will be helpful to understand his writing.

Ernest Hemingway is one of those authors whose life and works are interdependent. His style of writing was greatly influenced by his personal experiences. Therefore a study of Hemingway's literary aspects would be incomplete without an understanding of his life, which has a lasting effects on his works.

Hemingway has been multi-dimensional personality all through his life; an ambulance driver in the first world war, a deep sea fisherman, a boxer of relatively good stature, an excellent hunter, a noble prize winner for literature, popularly known as "Papa" and successful journalist and besides all these multifarious activities he was greatly literary legend.

He was passionately involved with bullfighting, big game hunting and deep sea fishing, and his writing reflected this. He also depicted the problems of contemporary society. Then, the Question arises how he found

it possible to write about all that matters. One possible answer lies in the life he lived and hence it is necessary to take an account of his life in details.

### **3.2 BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE**

Ernest Miller Hemingway, the son of Dr. Clarence Hall and Grace Hall Hemingway, was born in Oak Park Illinois, a suburb of Chicago in 1899. Young Hemingway was very much influenced by his father who embodied a conflict between the independent masculine world of the outdoors of hunting, fishing and physical endurance as contrasted with the over domesticated town life. In spite of his mother's endeavours to give genteel education like music, Hemingway was much fascinated by the instruments like fishing rods and guns.

His father was the medical practitioner. Hemingway inherited love for adventurous life from his father. His mother was a talented singer. She played an active part in Church affairs. She wanted to develop love for music in her son. Her mother's dominant role in the household coers and his father's erratic and depressive nature distributed the peace of the house. Constant clashes between parents raised emotional tension in the family. It also disturbed Ernest's sensitive mind. Hemingway gained the artistic sensitivity from his mother and love for hunting, shooting, fishing and depression from his father. Twice he ran away from the house. He worked as laborer, dishwasher. Hemingway received his formal schooling in the Oak Park public school system. In high school, he was mediocre at sports, playing

football, swimming, water basket ball and serving as the track team manager.

At school, he was brilliant student. He played football and proved his talent in boxing at the school. He participated in debates and acted in the class play. He was the member of school orchestra. He wrote for and later edited a weekly newssheet and contributed his creative writing in school's literary magazines. His schools days were difficult. His experiences in the adolescent age were to be projected in to his earlier short stories.

After, Ernest graduated from high school, his father's desire was for him to go college, but Ernest Hemingway had very different ideas. Having been forbidden to join up for the First World War by his father, Ernest applied for the job as journalist and by October 1917, the 'Kansas City Star' employed Hemingway.

Ernest has to leave home to take up his job. His father accompanied him to train station and stood by the train until his son's moment of departure. Ernest was to remember the leaving for a long time afterwards and wrote about it in 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' relating the mixed emotions he felt of sadness, relief and adulthood. He was trained 'on the job' by studying a style manual which declared good writing entailed short sentences, vigorous English, positive and not negative writing. He learned at the star that professional reporters stated the way things are.

Ernest learnt a great deal at the star but by now he was bored with mundane news stories and quite desperate to see some real action. He

wanted to become involved in the First World War. Ernest had a defective left eye it was thought his entry in to the forces was not very likely because of this deficiency.

However, Ernest learnt from another young reporter on the star, Theodore Brumback, that had enlisted in the American field service and had spent four months driving ambulance in France, despite having a bad eye himself in fact a glass eye.

At the time of Hemingway's graduation from high school, World War I was raging in Europe, and despite Woodrow Wilson's attempts to keep America out of the war, the United States joined the allies in the fight against Germany and Austria in April 1917. When Hemingway turned eighteen he tried to enlist in the army but he deferred because of poor vision; he had a bad left eye that he probably inherited from his mother, who also had poor vision. When he heard the Red Cross Volunteers as ambulance drivers he quickly signed up. He was accepted in December 1917, left his job at the paper in April of 1918, and sailed for Europe in May. He took many experiences while travelling in Europe, which later on reflected in the literature.

In short time that Hemingway worked for the Kansas City Star, he learned stylistic lessons that would later influence his fiction. The newspaper advocated short sentences, short paragraphs, active verbs, authenticity, compression, clarity and immediacy. Hemingway later said :

“These were the best rules I ever learned for the business of writing. I have never forgotten them.”<sup>1</sup>

Hemingway first went to Paris, upon reaching Europe, then traveled to Milan in early June after receiving his orders. The day he arrived, a munitions factory exploded and he had to carry mutilated bodies and body parts to make shift morgue, it was an immediated and powerful initiation in to the horrors of war. Two days later he was sent to ambulance unit in the town of schio, where he worked driving ambulances. On July 8, 1918, wounded by fragments from Austrian mortar shell, which had landed just few feet away.

Hemingway’s wounding along the piave river in Italy and his subsequent recovery at a hospital in Milan, including the relationship with his nurse Agnes Vonkuriwsky, all inspired his great novel, ‘A Farewell To Arms’ : In this way, his earliest life experienced thrilling events, which paved the ways for his literary work.

### **3.3 HEMINGWAY’S PERSONAL AND MARRIED LIFE**

Around midnight on July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1918 in a forward listening post on the West Bank of the river near Fossalta, Ernest Hemingway was severely wounded. He was taken to a field hospital near Treviso. He spent five days there. Then, he was taken to Milan. There were 18 Red Cross nurses to look after them. Hemingway was popular with all nurses but he liked one nurse especially, Agnes Kurowsky. She was by all accounts very good nurse. By

the middle of the August, Ernest was wildly in love with Agnes. Agnes didn't fully respond. Ernest wanted to marry her but she was committed to nursing career. She rejected his marriage proposal and it was failure in his first love affair. •

Hemingway went back to Michigan after leaving the ambulance service. He was trying to find a job, which was proving difficult. He eventually found a job as a reporter. Meeting Elizabeth Hadley Richardson in a friend's apartment seemed to put a spring back in to his step. Although, eight years older than Hemingway, they married on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1920 in the country Church at Horton Bay. Hadley gave birth to a boy to be called John Nicanor Hemingway.

They separated after Hadley found out about his affair with a vogue editor from Arkansas called Pauline Pfeiffer. Hemingway dedicated *The Sun Also Rises* to Hadley and to his son, John Hadley Nicanor.

All royalties from his book also went to Hadley. Hemingway was, it was said, devastated that he was losing a woman he had loved and still loved. On January 27<sup>th</sup> 1927, Hemingway was divorced from Hadley and on May, 10<sup>th</sup> 1927, Hemingway married Pauline in Catholic Ceremony. He and Pauline went to Key West, Florida, Pauline was pregnant and wanted like Hadley to have her baby on American soil. Pauline had her baby by Caesarian section, it was another boy, although Hemingway wanted a girl. In 1931, Pauline had another baby, Gregory Hancock. By 1939, Hemingway and Pauline separated.

Hemingway got divorce from Pauline and married Martha Gelhorn on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 1940. But when the set off for the east to cover Chaing Kaishek's war against Japan in January 1941, their leadership was already strained. Hemingway could not cope with a wife who had career of her own. In March, 1944 he went to England at Martha's urging. Soon after he arrived, he was involved in another accident. Several newspapers incorrectly reported his death.

In May, 1944 in London, he met Mary Welsh, and fell in love with her. Martha had joined him in London but things were very bad between them. He found himself alone for most of the time in Cuba, Martha was acting as reporter in war time England.

By early, January he was back in Paris with Mary, his marriage to Martha Gelhorn was over. Hemingway did not stay in Europe for 'Armistice Day', but returned to Paris with Mary Welsh. He then went on to Finca Vigia in March 1945. Guilty again about his failed marriage to Martha, he fell in state of alcohol and indulgence. After drinking too many daiquiries he had another serious car crash.

On March 14, 1946 with his divorce finalized from Martha, he married Mary Welsh. Hemingway and Mary went to Northern Italy. So he could relive his ambulance driving days. He met a woman called Adrinna Ivancich and fell in love with her. This meeting inspired 'Across the Rivers and In to the Trees.' In June, 1953, Hemingway and Mary went to Europe.



Hemingway attempted suicide in the spring of 1961, and received E.C.T. treatment again. Some three weeks short of his 62<sup>nd</sup> birthday, he took his own life on the morning of July 36, 1961 at his home in Ketchum, Idaho, with a shotgun blast to the head. Judged not mentally responsible for his final act, he was buried in Roman Catholic Service. In a particularly spectacular suicide, he rested on the floor of a hallway in his home, leaned over it to put the twin muzzles to his forehead just above the eyes, pulled both triggers.

Hemingway is interred in the town cemetery in Ketchum, Idaho, at the North end of town. A memorial was erected in 1966.

### **3.4 HEMINGWAY'S LITERARY CAREER**

His literary qualities were developed in his school in Oak Park, where he worked as the editor of his school paper and thus demonstrated his ability of writing well for the first time in his life. After graduation from high school in 1917, he worked briefly as a reporter for the "Kansas City Star" he enjoyed a rather sensational career as journalist by the age of twenty five, as he covered the Greek-Turkish war and interviewed the world famous figures such as Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Mussolini. He worked as reporter for the 'Toronto Star' and 'Star Weekly' and interviewed literary people like Sherwood Anderson, Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound. Encounters with these writers encouraged him to concentrate on writing.

Hemingway's literary career began with his short stories appeared in avant-garde and popular magazines. He published 'Three Stories and Ten Poems' in 1923 and series of 32 fragments 'In Our Time' in 1924 and 'The Torrents of Spring' in 1926. Hemingway's literary reputation rested on his works between 1924 and 1933. His first major work *The Sun Also Rises* (1926) postulated him as a spokesman of war generation. *A Farewell To Arms* (1929) was the Second major work of Hemingway which was an immediate financial and critical success. His next works 'Death in the Afternoon' appeared in (1932) and 'Winter Take Nothing in (1933).

Meanwhile, he traveled extensively in Africa and wrote three related stories (two of which had been published separately) under the title *To Have and Have Not*. His another work in 1940, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* aroused a storm of controversy in political spheres. It was equally criticized by left-wing, right-wing and liberal critics. His next major work. *Across the River and In to the Times* (1950) was hailed as milestone in his career which was again based on the political theme of 'War against Fascism'. It is due to this novel that Hemingway had to meet with much critical disapproval. Almost all the critics called it novel below the expectations of novelist who wrote 'The Sun Also Rises' and 'A Farewell To Arms.'

Hemingway took this review to his heart and in two years retrieved his position as a great writer by his master piece 'The Old Man and The Sea' (1952). *The Old Man and The Sea* has been described as ' a poem in prose.'<sup>2</sup>

'The Old Man and The Sea' was hailed as 'a mini epic perfect in design and execution.' Hemingway thus regained his lost position by winning the noble prize for the Old Man and The Sea. On October 28, 1954, the Swedish Academy announced the Noble Prize for literature and cited that he was awarded the noble prize for "powerful style of forming mastery of the art of modern narration as most recently evinced in The Old Man and The Sea."<sup>3</sup>

'Islands In The Stream' was meant to be a revival of Hemingway's reputation after negative reviews of his work 'Across the River and in to the Trees'. Hemingway began writing this novel in 1950 and advanced greatly through 1951. 'The Garden of Eden', is written by Hemingway. It was published posthumously in 1986.

Between the Lausanne conference and the Ruhr assignment Hemingway had faced a grave personal disaster. A suitcase containing the manuscript of almost everything he had written since his study in Michigan was stolen from Mrs. Hemingway in the Gare de Lyon. A few poems survived, with two short stories, "Up In Michigan" and "My Old Man." Hemingway sat down at the beginning of 1923 to solid spell of work in order to replace this crushing loss.

"Up In Michigan" and "My Old Man" has been categorized as written under the influence of Sherwood Anderson. "Up In Michigan", the story of violent and painful seduction told with a frankness which is more commonly to be found in literature, nowadays than when the story was written, shares

Anderson's insistence on sex as fundamental motive power in human behaviour.

"My Old Man", the story of boy's relationship with father, a crooked and cowardly jockey is a study in disillusionment written in virtuo so rendering of the boy's own speech.

"Out of Season" that we must turn to see the direction that his writing was to take, for this is handled quite differently from the earlier two and has all the characteristics of vintage Hemingway. He presents the tale in a typically oblique manner.

'Indian Camp' the first story of In Our Time, is typical of the Nick Adam's sequence. It is a story of initiation in to violence and pain. 'Big Two Hearted River', the account of Nick's fishing trip which closes 'In Our Time'.

In the first story, we find Nick's first contact with birth and pain and death, the Indian mother's physical pain in birth and the emotional pain which led to the Indian father's death by suicide. But the central point of the story is the emotional effect upon Nick. During his first visit to Spain, he wrote two short stories namely, 'The Butterfly and The Tank', and 'Under the Ridge.'

In the next three stories Nick meets other experiences which, if not so emotionally shattering, represent further stages in the undoing of innocence. 'The Doctor and The Doctor's Wife' shows a boy confronted between his parents in which he finds himself taking his father's side.

In the next two stories Nick is a little older. 'The End of Something' tells of the finish of an adolescent love affair, in which Nick faces how he really feels instead of what he thing he ought to feel.

'The Three Day Blow' tells us more about this experience and shows, too, Nick's further imitation in to the world masculine companionship. This story is beautifully counterpointed by, 'The Battler', in which he meets a punch crazy violent boxer and his soft-spoken negro protector.

A young wife's sense of isolation which find in the short story, 'Cat In The Rain'. The essence of the stories lies in their emotional impact. Before long he was able to begin out patient therapy at the Ospedale Magglore, a routine, which provided the physical details and the moods, evoked in the haunting short story, 'In Another Country' included in this part.

All these short stories of had been published previously under an uncapitalized version of the same title, 'In Our Time'. They differ from the most of the other stories in their brevity and their narrower field of vision. Half of them were not based on first hand experiences but were composed by the painstaking reworking of events, Hemingway had either read about or heard about from other. As a collection, the miniatures appear to represent a transitional stage in the evolution of Hemingway fiction.

Many of the scenses in the miniatures from 'In Our Time' are taken from executions, bullfights, and war. They combine to create an impression of the violence of "In Our Time", and in this respect these inter-chapter

pieces a clearer unity as a group than the other short stories of 'In Our Time' for which they act as counter point.

"Date Line : Toronto" is a collection of most of the stories that Ernest Hemingway wrote as stringer and later staff writer and foreign correspondent for the Toronto star between 1920 and 1924.

'Death In The Afternoon' is non-fiction by Ernest Hemingway about the ceremony and traditions of Spanish bullfighting. It was originally published in 1932. The book provides a look at the history and magnificence of bullfighting.

"Green Hills of Africa" (1935) is non fiction book by Ernest Hemingway on the subject of the East African hunting safari, he took with his wife, in December of 1933, with legendary Philip Percival as his guide. Most of the action takes place in the region of lake Manyara in Tanzania.

'A Moveable Feast' is a set of memories by American author, Ernest Hemingway. The book relates anecdotes of Hemingway's years in Paris as a part of the American expatriate circle of writers in the 1920s.

Some of the prominent people to an appearance in the book include Aleister Crowley, Ezra Pound, F. Scott etc. The book was edited by Ernest's fourth wife, Mary Hemingway and published posthumously in 1964.

'The Dangerous Summer' (1960) is a book written by Ernest Hemingway. In it, Hemingway describes the half-real life bullfighting rivalry that took place the year before between legendary bullfighting Luis Miguel Dominguin the second and his brother in law Antonio Ordóñez. The

two bullfights wanted to prove who was better by each trying to kill more bull than the other during 1959.

The title is perhaps foreshadowed in a phrase to be found in Hemingway's short polemical article, "Who Murdered the Vets ? : A First hand report on the Florida Hurricane" (New Asses, 17 Sept. 1935), where reference is made to storm damaged Florida keys as, "these Islands where there is no autmn but only a more dangerous summer..."<sup>4</sup>

'True At First Light' is work by American novelist Ernest Hemingway released posthumously in 1959. It is designated a "fiction memoir" and describes a journey to Africa. Patric Hemingway who accompanied his father edited it.

In terms of his literary out put, it includes not only the volumes mentioned above but also journalism, reportage of the Spanish civil war and amongst other short stories, the two of the best he has ever written, 'The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber' and 'The Snow of Kilimanjaro'.

We also find the following short story collections –

Three stories and Ten Poems (1923).

Man Without Women (1927).

The Fifth Column and the Forty Nine Stories (1938).

The Fifth Column and Four Stories of the Spanish Civil War (1969).

The complete short stories of Ernest Hemingway.

The short stories and articles that Hemingway wrote about the Spanish civil war can almost all be linked to first hand experiences of the

time, as can 'The Fifth Column, the play he wrote about 'Madrid Under Siege.'

Ernest Hemingway was prolific writer. His writing was dedicated to the essential facts about the human life. Through, his fiction, he has revealed contemporary life. As a writer, he himself endured and created a large and precious legacy in the works of his imagination. His valuable literary work has brought immense development in the American fiction. His literary work has got permanent place in the history of American literature.

### **3.5 THE LITERARY INFLUENCES**

Armed with letters of introduction from Sherwood Anderson, Hemingway soon found his way in to the circle of American and other expatriates who were living in Paris. He was frequent visitor to Gertrude Stein's apartment in Rue de Fleurus; where he met James Joyce and admiringly read 'Ulysses'. He also became friendly with Ezra Pound, then at the height of his activities as a supervisor of people's creative output. Pound was working over T. S. Eliot draft of 'The Waste Land.'

Hemingway was also writing poems as well as prose short stories of which a few were published in various little reviews. He showed his poems, short stories, and parts of novel to Pound and to Gertrude Stein, the criticisms they offered were noted, discussed, often adopted, some times openly rejected. He has paid generous tributes to the help and encouragement he received from his masters at this time.



F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sherwood Anderson, James Joyce, Ezra Pound, and Gertrude Stein are among those usually credited with influencing Hemingway's early writing. Most of that early work was written in the forms of poems and short stories. Hemingway said, 'Ezra was right half the time, and when he wrong, he was so wrong you were never in any doubt about it. Gertrude Stein was always right.' But Gertrude Stein was eventually to quarrel with him, as with so many of her circle, and Hemingway, who spent much of time revising the text of the 'The Making of Americans' and helping her to get it published, could hardly be expected to accept her later remark that he had learnt how to write by correcting the proofs of her work. Hemingway was already a practised writer and had formulated the basic principles of the way in which he was to write. He was still learning, as writer is always learning if he is serious about the practice of his craft; but even if he discussed imagist poems with Pound. Reading helped him to extend his technical resources just as much as listening did.

By the 1920, Gertrude Stein's Salon at 27 Rue de Fleurus, walls covered by avant-garde paintings, attracted many of the great artists and writers including Ernest Hemingway, Ezra Pound, Henri Matisse, Thornton Wilder, Sherwood Anderson, and Guillaume Apollinaire. Gertrude Stein coined the term "Lost-generation" for some of these expatriate American writers. Gertrude Stein's judgement in literature and art were highly influential. She was Ernest Hemingway's mentor, upon the birth of his son he asked her to be the godmother of his child.

In this way, Hemingway influenced by Gertrude Stein, American Critic. He was also influenced by the Russian writer Fyodor Dost Oevsky. Baroja also influenced him, although this is not fully appreciated by English-speaking critics. Baroja was Spanish writer Sherwood Anderson's influence on American fiction was profound, his literary voice can be heard in Ernest Hemingway's writing.

The literary work of Theodore Dreisser has brought great influence on Hemingway. Ring Lardner influenced Hemingway. Hemingway wrote his stories in school under the pseudoname Ring Lardner.

### **3.6 MAJOR FACETS OF HEMINGWAY'S LITERARY WORK**

It is said that every writer is the product of the age in which he lives. Hemingway is no exception to it. He is regarded as one of the special products of the age of freedom in America. Due to the emphasis on realism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century American fiction, there was a need of revitalization in literature. It was Hemingway who revived the dying art of novel and gave it a new life. Despite leading a busy life of shooting, big-game hunting, fishing, fighting travelling etc. Hemingway had a remarkable literary output. He wrote of what he experienced and that to as honestly, clearly and directly as he could.

His themes are related to the central experience of war, violence and death. As a representative of war generation, Hemingway seems to be

interested in violence and painful experiences in life. However they leave behind not only physical scars but also the psychological ones. In almost all of his, the hero or the protagonist faces a close touch of death or actually dies. Naturally 'dignity in confronting death' is one of the leading themes in his novels. He also emphasizes the 'view of Nihilism' that American adolescents faced. This nihilistic view instills a feeling of futility and makes man feel impossible to lead a decent self respecting, dignified and satisfying life. Hemingway's faith in the valuable qualities of courage, forbearance, tolerance and simple affection has found its reflection in the themes of his novels. The search for peace in society and moreover in inner spiritual is one of the recurrent themes in Hemingway's novels.

The idea of 'separate peace' arises out of the awareness of the absence of peace in the post war situation. But it undoubtedly symbolizes man's alienation from society, growing loneliness and his innate need for peace. It is obvious that Hemingway's themes reflect growing awareness of the common man's problems in America. But again he seems to have realized that 'Separate Peace' is no solution to human problems. Therefore some of his novels hold a theme that reveals Hemingway's in capacity to deal with complex social and political problems and ultimately he reverts back to man's isolation, endurance, courage, a life by senses. Dignity is also one of the important themes of Hemingway. His characters refuse to yield to the powerful forces of nature but retain their dignity. For example in 'The Old Man and The Sea', Hemingway portrays the character of Santiago as

sincere old man struggling alone with the Marlin and the sharks. He is left alone but refuses to yield to the powerful natural forces with all his dignity.

Hemingway seems to be aware of the importance of solidarity and inter-dependence. The relationship between individualism and inter-dependence has been one of the important concerns of Hemingway.

Hemingway has created some of the most memorable characters of his time. By portraying characters like Santigo, Hemingway has been successful in presenting his characters both as an individual and as a representative of whole generation at the same time. Even his minor characters have left a deep impact upon the readers due to their individuality. They exemplify Hemingway's code to some extent. His technique of characterization is different from others, as he doesn't directly make any authorial comments on the characters, so as to throw light on their nature and personality. It is often left to the reader's form his or her own impression about each character.

Some of his characters possess symbolic significance. They symbolize religious as well as some social moral tendencies. Not only the positive aspects of human nature like fortitude, patience, tolerance, strength but also some negative characters like disillusionment and pained sensibility are symbolized through his characters.

His characters become more lively because of his art of conversation. Dialogue plays a very important role in throwing light on his characters. Some times the physical feature of some of his characters is abruptly

described therefore the readers can not have a clear mental image of the characters.

Hemingway is well-known for his portrayal of a character known as 'Hemingway hero or code hero'. This 'code hero' represents all the moral qualities cherished by Hemingway such as courage, dignity, sense of honour, integrity, dedication to vocation, endurance etc. In the post world war world, where values were getting eroded, eroded day by day, the new generation tried to base their values (in arts, politics, and literature etc.) only on truth. The youth of new generation expected the world to endure the harsh reality of life by indicating pride, courage and silence. Hemingway is called representative of the lost generation.

He tried to impose a 'code of action not only in work but in talk and in play. Such a Hemingway code was major element in all his books. This code expects that, while facing futility one would try to create his own reality by imposing form upon chaos. There would be code for men and women, the way they hunt, drink wine, make love or suffer pains.

And thus acting well an individual can over come futility itself. Hemingway's some novels depicted a kind of a 'Hemingway Hero', which later on developed in to the 'Code Hero'.

Hemingway narrative structure is simple but at the same time it is never common place or tedious. It has a distinct rhythm of it's own. All the events occur in slow motion so that the reader can follow each stage of the narrative in detail. He tries to give all the facts in his narrative with great

exactitude. He wants to make his readers feel the motion directly not as if they were being told about an event but as if they were taking part in it. Because of his detached and carefully accurate use of language, critics compare it with camera and call his works as 'cinematic prose'. In his cinematic prose, he would manipulate language itself as a kind of camera to record precise observation of physical surfaces. This proved more effective in his short narratives.

Naturalism, as a literary genre presents a picture of life more real than the one found in realistic writing. Hemingway's novels have an evidence of naturalism everywhere. It is seen in his character portrayal and nature description. He, as naturalist, firmly believes that man is no more than the highest order of animals and that he is simply at the mercy of natural forces which him a pawn in the hands of these forces, e.g. in *The Old Man and The Sea*, the character of Santiago is portrayed in this manner. Santiago despite being brave, experienced old-fisherman is defeated by the sharks. The natural forces attack him and he fails in defending himself. This reduces him merely to the pawn in the hands of the most powerful natural forces.

Hemingway's craft and style were clearly influenced by different cultural, literary and familial forces in his life. Initially it was the influence of his family that has left a deep mark on his writing. The robust personality of his father is clearly seen in the portrayal of Hemingway heroes, who love hunting, shooting and fishing and all other outdoor life.

As he grew up, he developed a great fascination for war and adventure and always waited for some chance of adventure that would combine glory with danger. It inculcated in him a strong dislike for passivity. He tasted bitter glory of war as he was blown up unfortunately by a Strayshell and wounded seriously when engaged in a rather ludicrous activity of handing out chocolates to Italian soldiers. This experience left its scars forever on Hemingway's spirit. He was so deeply attached to the war spirit and its consequences that Gertrude Stein remarked calling him, 'the spokesman of lost-generation'. The phrase 'lost-generation' is originally used to define the disillusioned young people who had seen an entire world of ethical, moral and political values shattered in the chaotic butchery of the world war.

However, it is misleading label for the young writers and critics after the world war. Infact, young writers like Hemingway developed a fresh sense of truth through his writing.

His greatest zest for life, a greater urge for action and travelling made him travel extensively, hunting in Africa and the far east, fishing in numerous ocean and seas. All this made a lasting impact on Hemingway's writing. He learned something from the paintings of Cezanne that made simple and true.

Hemingway constantly uses symbols in his writings. The subjective conditions of his characters are expressed by invariably following the symbolist technique. He uses 'mountains' as symbol of 'peace', 'security',

and health, 'plains as symbol of fatigue', war and death and 'snow' as a symbol of 'death'. This clearly makes his style look more as a combination of association and connotation than merely as denotation. In *The Old Man and The Sea*, the sea stands for life. It also symbolizes vastness, as it is full of many unexplored things in it.

After the publication of 'The Old Man' and 'The Sea', the critics saw the novel as a personal parable in which Santiago represents for the novel and the shark symbolize the critics who attacked the novel and tried to tear the literary reputation.

Another important facet of Hemingway's unique style is his 'idea of fifth dimension prose'. The idea came to Hemingway as he wanted to write a new prose more precise than the conventional prose. P. D. Oupensky originally used Infact this idea of fifth dimensional prose.<sup>5</sup>

Malcom Cowley dismissed this idea of fifth dimension as a mystical or meaning less figure of speech. Where as Hemingway says that, 'It is much more difficult than poetry. It is a prose that has never been written. But it can be written without tricks and without cheating.'<sup>6</sup>

The phrase a fourth and fifth dimension is rather too vague. According to some critics, 'the fourth dimension' perhaps has something to do with the concept of time and with fictional technique of describing it. They think that 'the fourth dimension' may be related to an 'aesthetic factor'. Though, it is called as mystical and meaningless figure of speech as



F.I. carpenter says, 'It became a reality in Hemingway's best fiction especially in 'The Old Man' and 'The Sea'.<sup>7</sup>

Aside from death being a part of the concept of the code hero, there are certain images that are often identified by certain connected with this view. His action is often called a restless man. By restless is meant that he will often stay awake at night and night time and sleep all during the day. The reason for this is that for the Hemingway man sleep itself is type of obliteration of the consciousness. Night is difficult time for the Hemingway hero, because night itself- the darkness of night-implies, suggests, or symbolizes the utter darkness of night that man will have after death.

Hemingway rejects things of abstract qualities – courage, loyalty, honesty, bravery. These are all just words.

This discipline of the 'Code Hero' plays vital part in the literary writing of Ernest Hemingway. Indigenous to almost all of Hemingway's novels and in fact to study of Hemingway in general is the concept of Hemingway hero, some times more popularly known as code hero who have a certain discipline. At first the average reader saw in the Hemingway hero a type of person whom he could identify with in almost a dream sense.

He was a man who moved from one love affair to another, who participated in wild game hunting, who enjoyed bullfights, who involved in all of the so called manly activities which the typical American male did not participate in it.

'The idea of Grace under the Pressure' is remarkable facet of Hemingway's literary writing. In it, the character must act in a way that is acceptable when he is faced with the fact of death. One might express it in other terms by saying that the Hemingway man must have fear of death, but he must not be afraid to die.

By fear, we mean that he must have the intellectual realization that death is the end of all things and as such must constantly be avoided in one way or another. He must not show that he is afraid of trembling or frightened in the presence of death. In nutshell, above mentioned features are always become the major facets of his literary work. These facets are essential to study thematic point of view because it paves the way for the research study.

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