# 제 7 주 '상실의 시대'와 어니스트 헤밍웨이

I. First World War (1914-1918); the "Great War"
1. Casualties
1) Allied Forces: Killed and died: 5,152,115; Wounded: 12,831,004; Missing: 4,121,090; Total Casualties: 22,104,209 (52.3%)
2) Central Powers: Killed and died: 3,386,200; Wounded: 8,388,448; Missing: 3,629,829; Total Casualties: 15,404,477 (67.4%)
3) Grand Total: 8,538,315; 21,219,452; 7,750,919; 37,508,686 (57.6%)
2. American Involvement
1) German U-boats attacked British warships (American killed); President Woodrow Wilson declared a war on Germany on April 6, 1917
3. Depression in Europe vs. "Roaring Twenties" in U. S. A
4. collective nervous breakdown
1) Apres-guerre: a sense of disillusionment, despair, cynicism
2) Lost Generation
‣ Anderson's introduction of H to Gertrude Stein
‣ The "Lost Generation": a term used to refer to the generation, actually an age cohort, that came of age during World War I.
‣ The term pularized by Ernest Hemingway who used it as one of two contrasting epigraphs for *The Sun Also Rises* (1926)
‣ In A Movable Feast: a garage owner who serviced Stein's car; "You are all a generation perdue."
‣ Stein, in telling Hemingway the story, added, "That is what you are. That's what you all are . . . All of you young people who served in the war. You are a lost generation."
‣ This generation included distinguished artists such as Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, T. S. Eliot, John Dos Passos, Waldo Peirce, Alan Seeger, and, Erich Maria Remarque.
II. Timeline of Hemingway
1899: July 21, Ernest Miller Hemingway was born to Clarence and Grace Hemingway in Oak Park, IL.
1917: Graduated River Forest High School and got a job as a reporter for the *Kansas City Star*
1918: In World War I, Hemingway drove an ambulance for the American Red Cross. He was wounded on July 8 on the Italian front near Fossalta di Piave (over 200 pieces of shrapnel)
1920: Started reporting for the *Toronto Star*
1921: Married Hadley Richardson (his 1st of 4 wives); they moved to Paris, France, on the advice of American Anderson, to join the expatriate community of writers there
1922: As a correspondent for the *Toronto Star*, H covered the Greco-Turkish War
1923: *Three Stories and Ten Poems* was published by Robert McAlmon in Paris; his first son, John, was born.
1924: *in our time,* a collection of vignettes, was published in Paris by Three Mountains Press.

1925: *In Our Time*, adding fourteen short stories to the earlier vignettes, was published in New York by Boni & Liveright
1926: *The Torrents of Spring* and *The Sun Also Rises* are published by Charles Scribner's Sons
1927: A short story collection, *Men Without Women*; married Pauline Pfieffer after divorcing Hadley Richardson
1928: The Hemingways moved to Key West, Florida, where son Patrick was born. H's father, Dr. Clarence E. Hemingway, committed suicide
1929: *A Farewell to Arms* was published after the first manuscript was lost by Pauline and Hemingway had to start over
1931: Gregory, Hemingway's third son, was born
1932: *Death in the Afternoon*, a nonfiction study of bullfighting is published
1933: Published a short story collection, *Winner Take Nothing*
1935: Published *Green Hills of Africa*
1937: Reports as war correspondent on the Spanish Civil War; *To Have and Have Not* was published
1938: Published *The Fifth Column and the First: Forty-nine Stories*
1940: Divorced Pauline Pfieffer and married Martha Gellhorn, also a writer. The Hemingways purchased Finca Vigia to be their home in Cuba; *For Whom the Bell Tolls* was published
1942: Edited *Men at War*
1944: Met Mary Welsh in London, traveled with American troops in France and Germany as a World War II correspondent, and participated in the Allied liberation of Paris
1945: Divorced Martha Gellhorn, supposedly for laughing at him in the hospital after he was involved in a serious car crash
1946: Married Mary Welsh
1947: Received the Bronze Star for his role in the liberation of Paris
1950: *Across the River and into the Trees* was published. Hemingway survived a nearly fatal plane crash.
1951: H's mother, Grace Hall Hemingway, died
1952: The Old Man and the Sea was published
1953: Won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction
1954: Was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature
1960: The Hemingways moved to Ketchum, Idaho, near Sun Valley; hospitalized at the Mayo Clinic for uncontrolled high blood pressure, liver disease, diabetes, and depression. Received shock treatments because he thought the FBI was following him, but he couldn't convince others. These treatments weakened and emaciated Hemingway, along with his diseases, and drained him mentally so that he found it nearly impossible to write. (The FBI was keeping tabs on him because he had lived in uba until Castro took over.)
1961: July 2, committed suicide in Ketchum, Idaho by shotgun to the head; buried in Ketchum
1964: *A Moveable Feast* was published posthumously
1969: *The Fifth Column and Four Stories of the Spanish Civil War* were published

1970: *Islands in the Stream* was published
1972: The Nick Adams Stories, a short story collection, was published.
1985: *The Dangerous Summer* was published
1986: *The Garden of Eden*, a novel Hemingway started about a love triange, was completed and published
1987: *The Complete Stories of Ernest Hemingway: The Finca Vigia Edition* was published as the definitive version of Hemingway's best stories.
III. Hemingway and the First World War
1. Wounded in Italian front
1) Early in 1918 Hemingway responded to a Red Cross recruitment effort and signed on to be an ambulance driver in Italy
2) For two months in 1918, he drove ambulances until he was wounded. "When you go to war as a boy you have a great illusion of immortality. Other people get killed; not you … Then when you are badly wounded the first time you lose that illusion and you know it can happen to you."
3) Red Cross hospital in Milan for recuperation; spent 6 months in the hospital; fell in love with Agnes von Kurowsky, a Red Cross nurse 7 years his senior. Agnes and Hemingway planned to marry, but she became engaged to an Italian officer in March 1919, an incident that provided material for the short and bitter work "A Very Short Story".
Jeffrey Meyers: devastated by Agnes' rejection, H abandons a wife before she abandons him in future relationships.
2. Return to Home early in 1919
1) a time of readjustment; how scared he was in another country with surgeons who could not tell him in English if his leg was coming off or not."
2) Kuroswsky's abandoment of him
3) fishing and camping in Michigan with high school friends (semi-autobiographical character Nick Adams)
4) Late in 1920 H began as a freelancer, staff writer and foreign correspondent for the *Toronto Star Weekly*
5) Moved to Chicago in September 1920 to live with friends, while still filing stories for the *Toronto Star*
6) In Chicago he worked as an associate editor of the monthly journal *Cooperative Commonwealth*, where he met Sherwood Anderson and Hadley Richardson (Bernice Kert, author of The Hemingway Women, claims Hadley was "evocative" of Agnes, but that Hadley had a childishness that Agnes lacked)
7) H was hired as foreign correspondent for the *Toronto Star*; and the couple left for Paris
3. Life in Paris
1) Carlos Baker believes that, while Anderson suggested Paris because "the monetary exchange rate" made it an inexpensive place to live, more importantly it was where "the most interesting people in the world" resided (Gertrude Stein, James Joyce, Ezra Pound, F. Scott Fitzgerald…)
2) a regular at Stein's salon, H met influential painters such as Pablo Picasso, Joan Miró, and Juan Gris

3) American poet Ezra Pound (14 years his senior) met Hemingway by chance at Sylvia Beach's Shakespeare and Company in 1922. P introduced H to James Joyce, with whom H frequently embarked on "alcoholic sprees"

IV. Hemingway's Writing style

1. hard-boiled style

‣ from *City of Angels*: "What's that like? What's it taste like? Describe it like Hemingway.")

‣ "No amount of analysis can convey the quality of *The Sun Also Rises*. It is a truly gripping story, told in a lean, hard, athletic narrative prose that puts more literary English to shame" (*The New York Times*)

‣ "Prose is not an interior decoration but an architecture, and Baroque is over." (Hemingway)

‣ Nobel Prize for Literature (1954): for "his mastery of the art of narrative, most recently demonstrated in *The Old Man and the Sea*, and for the influence that he has exerted on contemporary style."

‣ iceberg theory

"If a writer of prose knows enough of what he is writing about he may omit things that he knows and the reader, if the writer is writing truly enough, will have a feeling of those things as strongly as though the writer had stated them. The dignity of movement of an ice-berg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water. A writer who omits things because he does not know them only makes hollow places in his writing." (Hemingway, *Death in the Afternoon*)

2. Where did he learn?

‣ Henry Louis Gates: fundamentally shaped "in reaction to [his] experience of world war". After World War I, he and other modernists "lost faith in the central institutions of Western civilization," by reacting against the "elaborate style" of 19th century writers; and by creating a style "in which meaning is established through dialogue, through action, and silences—a fiction in which nothing crucial—or at least very little—is stated explicitly."

‣ Carlos Baker: Because he began as a writer of short stories, Hemingway learned to "get the most from the least, how to prune language, how to multiply intensities and how to tell nothing but the truth in a way that allowed for telling more than the truth."

‣ Kim: his experiences as reporter

V. A Farewell to Arms (1929)

1. title: whose arms: Catherine's or arms of war?

2. autobiographical: vicarious satisfaction (Kurowsky <—> Catherine Barkley)

3. bildungsroman: mental/psychological growing up

4. settings:

‣ spatial

‣ temporal

‣ climatic

5. point of view: in the 1st person, but sometimes switches to the second person during his more philosophical reflections

6. main characters: Frederic Henry, Catherine Barkley, Rinaldi, Ferguson, Count Greffi

7. symbols and images: rain ("cheeful" rain, fog), Catherine's long hair
8 major themes
1) love story: "My *Romeo and Juliet*"
2) anti-war novel: grim reality of war
3) epistemological story: human mortality, human love
4) existentialism: "Existence precedes essence"
5)
VI. From the Text
1. In the late summer that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains. In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. Troops went by the house and down the road. (opening paragraph from *A Farewell to Arms*)
2. I tried to tell about the night and the difference between the night and the day and how the night was better unless the day was very clean and cold and I could not tell it; as I cannot tell it now. But if you have had it you know. He had not had it but he understand that I had really wanted to go to the Abruzzi but had not gone and we were still friends, with many tastes alike, but with the difference between us. He had always known what I did not know and what, when I learned it, I was always able to forget. But I did not know that then, although I learned it later."
3. Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names or rivers, the numbers of regiments and dates.
4. That was what you did. You died. You did not know what it was about. You never had any time to learn. They threw you in and told you the rules and the first time they caught you off base they killed you. Or they killed you gratuitously like Aymo. Or gave you the syphilis like Rinaldi. But they killed you in the end. You could count on that. Stay around and they would kill you.