APPENDICES

Biography of Ernest Miller Hemingway

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born in suburban Oak Park, near Chicago, on July 21, 1899. He was the second of six children of Dr. Clarence and Grace Hemingway. His father was a physician and enthusiastic outdoorsman. As a boy, his family, especially his father initiated him into the rituals of hunting and fishing trip, and so acquainted him early with kinds of virtues, such as courage and endurance. This experience, his love of outdoor adventure, would later be reflected in many his fiction or stories.

Graduated from high school, he worked as reporter. Then he went overseas to take part in World War I. He was in volunteer war service as an ambulance driver before he gained transfer to the Italian front and was seriously wounded. Fighting on the Italian front inspired the novel *A Farewell to Arms* (1929). Hemingway’s compelling inspiration was war and the effects on people. He had portrayed the cruelty and stoicism required of soldiers in his writing, when covering Greco-Turkish War.

After the war, he lived for several years in Paris and worked as correspondent for Toronto Star. In Paris he also became part of a group of Americans writers. He published some remarkable and completely individual short stories, that was his major book and the finest short stories of his time such as *Three Stories and Ten Poems* (1923) and *In Our Time* (1925), was a collection of stories of Nick Adam. The year he left Paris he published the powerful novel
The Sun Also Rises (1926). This novel remarked the lost generation as he considered himself as the lost generation.

In 1930s, Hemingway lived in Key West and then left to Cuba. But he had a lot of journey. He spent much of his time in Spain, Florida, Italia, and Africa. He spent his time respectively as a bullfight aficionado, hunter, and deep sea fisherman. In his long journey, he published many works that subjects were often contests, such as hunting or bullfighting.

Spain and bullfight had appeared in Death in the Afternoon (1932), the hunt is a comparable experience and ritual in Green Hills of Africa (1935), in his completion of The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber and The Snow of Kilimanjaro (1936). Then he reported the unforgettable revelation of the Spanish and its people in For Whom the Bell Tolls (1939).

At the same time, the stories of Ernest Hemingway were a celebration of the ethic of courage. Therefore, his stories were close with violent and death. Death became the extreme limit and the final test of the experience, in his fiction. As he remarked of the bullfight, “I was trying to learn to write, commencing with the simplest things, and one of the simplest things and the most fundamental is violent death.” (Perkins; 1933: 1196). Death was appeared in his writing in violent forms as unpleasant condition. In his Have and Have Not (1937) and Across the River and Into the Trees (1950), death was understated as “bad luck”

Hemingway reputation grew in his thirties. In 1953, His short stories and novels had been acclaimed as among the very best in the world. His The Old Man and the Sea brought him to be awarded the Pulitzer Prize. He had also won the
Nobel Prize for his contribution in literature. Hemingway gave much influence for development of American short story and fiction.

After had been forced out from Cuba in 1960, Hemingway lived in a remote spot near Ketchum, Idaho. In this last home, he suffered illness and required hospitalization. And in the early morning of July 2, 1961, he committed suicide by his shotgun at his home.

**Hemingway’s Literary Works**

1. Three Stories and Ten Poems (1923)
2. In Our Time (1925)
3. The Torrents of Spring (1926)
4. The Sun Also Rises (1926)
5. Men Without Women (1927)
6. Farewell to Arms (1929)
7. Death in the Afternoon (1932)
8. Winner Take Nothing (1933)
10. To Have and Have Not (1937)
11. The Spanish Earth (1938)
12. The Fifth Column and the First Forty Nine Stories (1938)
13. The Fifth Column (1940)
14. For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940)
15. Men at War (1942)
16. Across the River and Into the Trees (1950)
Summary of Hemingway’s Short stories

**The Snow of Kilimanjaro**

The Story starts when a man names Harry Morgan suffers gangrene while he makes a hunting trip in Africa. An accident is brought him into injured and suffers illness. Because of his illness, he can not do anything. He is dying. He is very upset and frustrated with his bad condition.

*The Snow of Kilimanjaro* tells about dying Harry. Since he gets injured in his hunting trip, Harry has suffered very bad pain. He feels very disturbing and thinks it will be worst. He cannot do anything to help himself. Indeed, he does not do any thing. Harry is wasting his time by refusing whole his life, at the same time dreaming if he lead better life. He just thinking and waiting for his death.

Thus, Helen, his wife, is taking care of him. She tries to do the best to help him in forgetting the pain. Helen tries to give him hopes, which will be any help can rescue him and he will not be died. But, Harry is very angry and upset. He does not want any body to help him because he thinks no one can help him from
pain but death. Death is the only that can let his painful disappear. He is in waiting for death and feels bored and angry.

A Day’s Wait

A Day’s Wait tells us about a child names Schatz and his father. Schatz is nine years old boy. He has fever and must stays in bed long day. The story starts when his father calling the doctor. The doctor sees him and checks his temperature. The doctor gets his temperature is one hundred and two in Fahreinhert. Schatz knows it.

His father knows that there is nothing will be worried if it is still under one hundred and four, but not for Schatz. It makes him very frustrated because as he knows that it is very dangerous. He does not understand the measurement between thermometer in Celsius and Fahrenheit degree. He pairs it by wrong side.

Since the time, he does not want to do any thing. He seems very detached from what was going on. His father finds him just looking at the foot of the bed by looking very strangely. He just wants to be alone. Until one day, he asks his father about his death. He said that he does not worry but at once he cannot stop thinking of it. He feels too bored for waiting death. He thinks that nothing can make him better even the medicines.

Finally his father knows that Schatz miss understand. Father talks to him the differences of thermometer degree. But it is not make Schatz feels and thinks better. In the next day he is not worried any more but he cried very easily at any little things that were not importance.
The Killer

The story begins when two people comes to looking for man names Ole Anderson. They plan to kill him. A young man, names Nick, knows that two people, who are looking for Ole Anderson, are killers. Although he is not sure why they are going to kill Anderson, he wants to help him. He goes to Ole Anderson’s house, meets him and tells the murder plan.

This story tells about Ole Anderson and his killers. Nick, who knows the murder plan, is going to save him. Nick meets and talks to him. But, it is very difficult for Nick, when he knows that Mr. Ole Anderson does not try to escape from the murder. Even, he has heard the news before Nick coming. But he does not escape from it.

He meets Ole Anderson, but him just thanks to Nick for his coming. Even, he does not want to know the murder looks. He does not do any effort for run. He thinks he cannot do anything for escaping death. Even, the police can not save him from death.

Nick feel unsatisfied and trouble confused to Ole Anderson decision. He suggests him to think others effort to him escaping from the killer. But for Ole Anderson, going out of home also does not help him. Everything has been wrong and nothing can do now. Ole Anderson thinks there is nothing can do for escaping death. For Nick, it is difficult then leaves him and moves from the town.
The Capital of the World

*The Capital of the World* tells about a young man story, names Paco, who works as a waiter. Paco is a young man who loves in bullfighting. Although he does not have chance but he has obsession in bullfighting. He is much respected to brave figure of the bullfighter. He has dreaming become a bullfighter.

Paco’s story begins when he is working in serving guests. While he and his friend, Enrique, clean the kitchen, they talk about the bullfighters. He shows up Enrique that he can act like the bullfighter. He thinks he is not afraid of the bulls. But Enrique believes that every one is afraid. So is Paco. Enrique thinks that he is just a country boy and will be frightened worse than him.

Paco challenges Enrique for fighting. He asks Enrique to use the knives as the horn. Enrique acts as the real bull and Paco as the bullfighter. The fight is happen as if it is the real bullfighting. Paco thinks that he is fighting to the real bull. He is very enthusiastic and makes Enrique worried and afraid. But Enrique just follows his instruction to feel and think like a very strong bull. The bullfight is really happen in the kitchen.

Finally, Paco is injured and blooding. Paco asks Enrique to bring doctor. He refuses himself. He feels faint and nothing. He is very upset and cannot do anything. He thinks it is very late. He dies and can do nothing.