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**IDEOLOGY USED AS A WEAPON BY PEOPLE IN POWER TO
MANIPULATE THE SUBORDINATE PEOPLE IS THE INDIRECT
SUBJECT OF THE NOVEL “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” BY EARNEST
HEMINGWAY**

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ABSTRACT

When World War I (1914-1918) finally ended, an estimated 10 million people were dead, and 20 million were wounded. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary triggered the war in June 1914, but the causes of the conflict go deeper. A brand of aggressive nationalism had taken root across all of Europe. Political power utilised not only the state's people but also the colonised people through the underlying workings of ideology. Germany, France, and England had become imperial powers with economic rivalries around the globe. The interlocking royal families of Europe created far-flung political alliances and pledged to take sides in the conflict. Add to this the coming revolutionary struggle in Russia, and all the pieces were in place for a catastrophe. A four-year conflict followed. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire (mostly today's Turkey) fought against the Allies, led by France, England, Russia, Italy, and, eventually, America. Ernest Hemingway's A FAREWELL TO ARMS depicts the manipulation of the Ideological State Apparatuses, which are glory, duty, honour, and obligation, and how they work inside people, and how Oppressive State Apparatuses work against the people who understand the exploitation of ideology. From a postcolonial perspective, this paper highlights the conspiracy of ideological weapons, which instils in people a sense of self-betterment, prompting patriotism and nationalism, but this only serves to draw them into service.

Key Words: *World War I, Ernest Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms, ideology, ideological weapon*

Introduction

Many writers have written to indicate the oppression of war. Among them, one of the most popular novels is “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” by Earnest Hemingway, published in 1929. Earnest Hemingway was already famous for his portrait of dissolute youth in Paris, *The Sun Also Rises*, but this novel was a great step forward in terms of sophistication and importance. It tells of Hemingway's own experiences as an ambulance driver during the last days of World War I; his wounding and convalescence and affair with a nurse. More important, though, was Hemingway's revolutionary technique. His prose was terse and journalistic, stripped of adjectives and any construction that might call attention to it. Such narration achieved a numbness that reflected the mental brutalization the war visited upon the hero-and the author.



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Hemingway eschews abstract concepts such as glory, duty, and honor because, like his hero's, his own experience during the war showed him that these were weapons used by people in power to manipulate ordinary people. After the popular and critical success of this novel, Hemingway became an international celebrity with literary credibility.

Statement of the Problem

Ideology is one of the biggest problems for countries in general. In this connection, several discussions have been done, but the problem has still existed. People have to face many problems while they work unknowingly under the influence of ideology to make themselves or their country honorable, developed, or successful. but their effort somehow remains ineffective because their masters want personal benefits through the false notion of idealized concepts such as glory, nationalism, patriotism, honor, and duty. Hemingway eschews abstract concepts such as glory, duty, and honor because, like his hero's, his own experience during the war showed him that these were weapons used by people in power to manipulate ordinary people.

Research Objectives

- To explore how ideology works for the state master and makes ordinary men its subject.
- To discover the problems faced by the people who are the subject of ideology.
- To make people aware of how the tools of ideology are baseless.
- To investigate the probable solution of people who are the subject of untruthful tools of ideology.

Research Questions

- What are the problems faced by the people who are the subject of ideology during war?
- What is the probable solution of people who are the subject of untruthful tools of ideology?

Significance of the Study

This research will highlight the role of literature in resolving the exploitation of ideology. The critics explore only the oppression and hardship of the war in the novel A FAREWELL TO ARMS by Ernest Hemingway. This research will provide a new angle for researchers to discover solving ways of the problems of subordinate people in the world. It will also enable researchers to look deeper beyond the meaning that A FAREWELL TO ARMS (1929) depicts the oppression and hardship of the war. This research attempts to uncover manipulation of Ideological State Apparatuses, and shows how these concepts make people psychologically slave and follower of it. It also reveals how Repressive State Apparatuses support the ideology and maintains the ideology. This research will provide a new way of interpreting the war novels and make people aware of their enslavement of ideology. Nobody has interpreted Ernest Hemingway's novel, A Farewell to Arms in this perspective yet; this research will fill this gap.



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Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the novel “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” by Ernest Hemingway (1929) and generally to war literature. The close reading of the works of Ernest Hemingway reveals the fact that the writer aims at unfolding the problems of the man, who are the subject of ideology. In this research, the researcher will limit itself to explore the ways and techniques of Earnest Hemingway’s work “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” (1929) to help mentally blind followers of ideology and to resolve their matters in this regard.

Literature Review

This section discusses the relevant literature about the present research. In addition, it discusses the critics’ views representing different dimensions of Hemingway’s work. Moreover, it finally discusses that aspect of Hemingway’s work “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” (1929) which has not been interpreted yet.

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961) is one of the many American writers who lived during World War-I and was highly affected by it. He wrote several well-known war novels, and one of the most famous novels is A Farewell to Arms (1929). The greatest American novel to emerge from World War I, A Farewell to Arms cemented Ernest Hemingway's reputation as one of the major novelists of the twentieth century. Drawn largely from Hemingway's own experiences, it is the story of a volunteer ambulance driver wounded on the Italian front, the beautiful British nurse with whom he falls in love, and their journey to find some small sanctuary in a world gone mad with war. By turns beautiful and tragic, tender and harshly realistic, A Farewell to Arms is one of the supreme literary achievements of all time. The novel commonly depicts Hemingway’s views on love and war and places the reader in a situation of agony. Hemingway tries to break the ideal concept that war and love bring glory and satisfaction. The novel illustrates the cruelty, suffering, hardship and oppression of war, and represents how war makes people frustrated. In addition, Hemingway offers a deep, mournful meditation on the nature of love. No sooner does Catherine announce to Henry that she is in mourning for her dead fiancé than she begins a game meant to seduce Henry. Her reasons for doing so are clear: she wants to distance herself from the pain of her loss. Likewise, Henry intends to get as far away from the talk of the war as possible. In each other, Henry and Catherine find temporary solace from the things that plague them. Researchers have interpreted the novel briefly; they held different views. However, whole criticism possesses the same subject matter and conclusion that Heming way’s novel A Farewell to Arms (1929) is a study of disillusionment of love and war. Critics hold different views devoid of the fact that Ideological State Apparatuses or Oppressive State Apparatuses manipulate people during the war. The general idea of the novel is that it portrays the cruelty, suffering, hardship, and oppression on people who are the subject of the war, and how love brings suffering to people.



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The novel, *A Farewell to Arms* is a war novel and one of the most impressive at that, but the decisive point is that the horrors of warfare, the accumulation of cruelty and death, are set in relief by the narrator's passionate attachment to a nurse and by her own death in childbirth. (Straumann, 1965). Hemingway shows the world of war with all its ugliness, violence, insanity, and irrationality. Besides giving an accurate account of the war, Hemingway has given an insightful description of the psychology of the soldiers. Being tired of war and its irrational pogrom, the soldiers started to look for peace. (Al-Fahdawi, 2017)

According to Ganjoo, (2014) "the predominant aspect of war and love is seen in the novels: *The Sun also Rises*, *A Farewell to Arms*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*" (p.48). It is war, which paves the way for love in *A Farewell to Arms*. War and love can be described as interdependent themes. Love as such is replaced by death towards the end.

Moreover, the novel also has been analyzed in perspective of Feminism. Catherine's character influenced many feminist critics and they have tried to show Hemingway's wrath towards women. Therefore, Catherine's intelligence, resourcefulness, and ability to cope in the social world place her in the category of confident and competent characters. Catherine is a good woman who grew up in a tragic world where her virtue is meaningless. (Assadnassab, 2005)

According to Fetterley (1978):

If we weep reading [*A Farewell to Arms*] at the death of soldiers, we are weeping for the tragic and senseless waste of their lives; we are weeping for them. If we weep at the end of the book, however, it is not for Catherine but for Frederic Henry. All our tears are ultimately for men, because, in the world of *A Farewell to Arms* male life is what counts. Moreover, the message to women reading this classic love story is clear and simple: the only good woman is a dead one, and even then, there are questions. (p. 89)

Many critics have examined the novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, with the standpoint of psychoanalytical theory. The novel is the outcome of Hemingway's trauma of war that he experienced during war. Both Henry and Catherine traumatized by the cruelty of war and that is why they seek solace in love affair. Their life is totally controlled trauma of their past. Hemingway wants to describe that oppression of war controls men mental health.

According to Elshain (1987), *A Farewell to Arms* demonstrates the "reflective puncturing of war myths that most powerfully served to defeat the simplistic, hollow heroics characterizing the western world war" (p.110).

Nobody has interpreted Hemingway's works in the light of postcolonial theory. Although many critics have examined critically to extract real intention of writer and many researchers may be remained successful, yet the novel has deeper meanings, which are unexplored. This research is an attempt to expose the unfamiliar meanings of the novel to researchers. Indeed, the novel



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generally depicts the oppression and hardship of war and love, but the novel meanings go beyond this. In the context of the war oppression, Hemingway explores the manipulation of Ideological State Apparatuses, which make people psychologically slave and follower of it. It also reveals how Repressive State Apparatuses support the ideology and maintains ideology. This research will provide a new way of interpreting the war novels and make people aware of their enslavement of ideology. This paper analyzes the novel A FAREWELL TO ARMS using the postcolonial theory and tries to define how abstract concepts of ideology such as glory, duty, and honor have no idealized truth.

Research Methodology

The methodology adopted in this study is as under:-

Type of Research

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research.

Data

War literature in postcolonial aspect is the data of the research.

Sampling

The sampling for this study is the novel “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” by Earnest Hemingway.

Theoretical Framework

In this research, standpoints- ideology- of postcolonial theory to analyze the text of “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” by Earnest Hemingway are used. Postcolonialism is the critical academic study of the cultural legacy of colonialism and imperialism, focusing on the human consequences of the control and exploitation of colonized people and their lands. Post-colonial theory is a body of thought primarily concerned with accounting for the political, aesthetic, economic, historical, and social impact of European colonial rule around the world in the 18th through the 20th century. In the novel A FAREWELL TO ARMS, Earnest Hemingway explores the principles of post-colonial theory. The principles that the western masters use to expand their territory and colonial power are the concepts of ideology. The ideology exploits not only the colonized people but also the people of their own country. It works in the guise of betterment and civilization, but it brings about the destruction of the world and the exploitation of the lesser class.

Data Analysis

Post-colonialism and Ideology

Postcolonialism is the critical academic study of the cultural legacy of colonialism and imperialism, focusing on the human consequences of the control and exploitation of colonized people and their lands. More specifically, it is a critical theory analysis of the history, culture,



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literature, and discourse of (usually European) imperial power. On a deeper level, post colonialism examines the social and political power relationships that sustain colonialism and neocolonialism, including the social, political and cultural narratives surrounding the colonizer and the colonized. This approach may overlap with studies of contemporary history, and may draw examples from anthropology, historiography, political science, philosophy, sociology, and human geography. Sub-disciplines of postcolonial studies examine the effects of colonial rule on the practice of feminism, anarchism, literature, and Christian thought.

As a literary theory, Post colonialism deals with the literatures produced by the peoples who once were colonized by the European imperial powers (e.g. Britain, France, and Spain) and the literatures of the decolonized countries engaged in contemporary, postcolonial arrangements. In addition, Postcolonial literary criticism comprehends the literatures written by the colonizer and the colonized, wherein the subject matter includes portraits of the colonized peoples and their lives as imperial subjects. According to many critics, Western masters claimed that they made the lesser countries the colony to make them civilized, modern, healthy, educated, and nonviolent, but they intended to exploit people and make them worsen than that they were in the past. Critics and philosopher are on the one forum with the view that Western Masters exploited us in the guise of false slogan that we would civilize the rest world. This slogan actually called ideology, which makes people its subject. In fact, Western Masters give people misconceptions through ideological state apparatus.

In his essays Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses Louis Althusser exposes the face of ideology and its works for state masters. He says:

“Ideology is a ‘Representation’ of the Imaginary Relationship of Individuals to their Real Conditions of Existence”. (Althusser, 1969, p.109).

The State, for Althusser, is the kind of governmental formation that arises with capitalism; a state (and you can substitute the word "nation" here to help conceptualize what the "State" is) is determined by the capitalist mode of production and formed to protect its interests. It is historically true (whether you are a Marxist or not) that the idea of nations as discrete units is coterminous with capitalism. It is also possible that democracy, as an ideology and/or a governmental form is also coterminous with capitalism, as democracy gives the "illusion" that all people are equal, and have equal power (and hence masks relations of economic exploitation). Althusser mentions two major mechanisms for insuring that people within a State behave according to the rules of that State, even when it's not in their best interests (in regards to their class positions) to do so. The first is what Althusser calls the RSA, or Repressive State Apparatuses, that can enforce behavior directly, such as the police, and the criminal justice and prison system. Through these "apparatuses" the state has the power to force you physically to



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behave. More importantly for literary studies, however, are the second mechanism Althusser investigates, which he calls ISAs, or Ideological State Apparatuses. These are institutions, which generate ideologies, which we as individuals (and groups) then internalize, and act in accordance with. These ISAs include schools, religions, the family, legal systems, politics, arts, sports, etc. These organizations generate systems of ideas and values, which we as individuals believe (or don't believe); this is what Althusser examines. How do we come to internalize, to believe, the ideologies that these ISAs create, Althusser's answer starts with the distinction between ideologies and ideology? IDEOLOGIES are specific, historical, and differing; we can talk about various ideologies, such as Christian ideology, democratic ideology, feminist ideology, Marxist ideology, etc. IDEOLOGY, however, is STRUCTURAL. Althusser says that ideology is a structure, and as such is "eternal," i.e. to be studied synchronically; this is why Althusser says that ideology has no history. He derives this idea of ideology as a structure from the Marxist idea that ideology is part of the superstructure, but he links the structure of ideology to the idea of the unconscious, from Freud and from Lacan. Because ideology is a structure, its contents will vary, you can fill it up with anything, but its form, like the structure of the unconscious, is always the same. In addition, ideology works "unconsciously." Like language, ideology is a structure/system, which we inhabit, which speaks us, but which gives us the illusion that we are in charge, that we freely chose to believe the things we believe, and that we can find many reasons why we believe those things.

Further, he says that ideological state apparatuses work through language. It creates values through language and makes people slave. Now we come back to our literary theory Post-Colonialism. We can understand the imperialism with the help of Althusser's ideology. In the same way, Western masters make people their subjects and started their exploitation by their own labor. Here the aim of study is not to elaborate the exploitation of colonized people but the study aims at exploiting of subordinate people by upper class. Western Masters manipulate not only colonized people but also their own people to exploit other. They used ordinary people as a tool making responsive of establishing values. In fact, family, religion, education system, institution and society initiate these values in people mind.

Hemingway and Ideology

No study of Earnest Hemingway can be complete without an understanding of the author's life because he is one of those authors whose lives and works are interdependent. In fact, there are three Hemingway: Hemingway the man, Hemingway the author and Hemingway the legend. It is difficult to say where one ends the other begins. The author has derived most of his raw material for his novel and short story from his personal experience and his books have



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influence his life tremendously. Hemingway the author and Hemingway the man produced the legendary Hemingway.

In early 1918, there came an opportunity Hemingway had been waiting for. Red Cross needed voluntary ambulance drivers to serve with the Italian Army. He called his application and on 12 May 1918, he enlisted as an Honorary Lieutenant. Fenton observes, (1995) "From Kansas City Hemingway took with him not only the lessons he had learnt about the writing but also a trained reporter's eye which would enable him to profit considerably more from his Italian experience than if, for example, he had been able to enlist directly from high school from the Jun" (p. 115). Hemingway got himself recruited as ambulance driver in the Italian army. He joined the army not because of any dire need or pressure but because of his own romantic notions about war. In his book *The Immediate Critical Reception of Ernest Hemingway*, Frank L. Rayon (1977) mentioned the views of ambulance drivers who developed the "spectatorial attitudes" towards the war in the First World War. According to him, these ambulance drivers became "watchers of war" because they were not combating but only travelling. Hemingway opted for war for satisfying his restless, adventurous spirit, but he was horrified by what he saw on the battlefield and returned with permanent wounds on his body and his memory (p.102).

Initially, humanitarian impulses had motivated American participation in the First World War but this idealism had soon turned Skepticism. The enthusiastic voluntary passion of Hemingway was shocked to see human suffering on such large scale and immorality of war and war masters. He keenly observed the warrior feeling and suffering. It seemed to Hemingway that warrior were under compulsion to take part in the war. They wanted to get rid of war but they cannot do it because of some reason. The reason of their taking part in war is ambiguous and Hemingway depicts only notion of the reason to fight.

Hemingway's views of the ideology in connection with war are important to understand because he exposed the manipulation of ideology indirectly. Hemingway did not believe in any ideal concept of society because he did not seek any solace among them. He claimed that all the values were originated to manipulate people for state in the past and all these values work against man. Hemingway raised question in their work on the reliability and suitability of the social norms and values. In fact, he wanted to say that we must remove those values which are against people.

Interpellation in Farewell to Arms

World War I has many different causes, so it is important to look at both long term and short term factors. The long-term causes of the war can be traced back to at mid of the 19th century. These include the tension between the European powers, the creation of alliance system, the arms race, the Balken war and the rise of the nationalism. There were a large number of factors that led to outbreak of the war. However, the key concepts such as



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imperialism, nationalism, alliance system, arms race, and materialism led to outbreak war generally (Saldais, Smith, Taylor, Young, 2012). The event that triggered the start of the war was Balken state, the area of Southeastern Europe, in which was imperial powers were actively involved in the region. In the war an estimated 10 million people were dead, and 20 million were wounded. A large numbers of family were compelled to live a poor life and a survey concluded that assassination of people on such large scale brought poverty and suffering to their family. Sate masters did nothing neither for warrior no for their families as much profitable as they could lead a better life. They only exploited the common man and made them fool through ideology. Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms is an attempt to revel the interpellation of ideology. Hemingway tries to expose the ugly face of state masters who caused assassination of people on such large scale under the claims of betterment and civilization. In fact, they intended to exploit colonized people by manipulation of their subordinate class. This study tries to elaborate the exploitation of lower class in not only colonies but also independent state through ideology. Hemingway chooses the historical events of war to expose the interpellation and destruction of the war. In A Farewell to Arms, he has displayed his remarkable understanding of both. There is no place for moral values and genuine emotions.

The novel has Frederic Henry, the narrator of the story, as its central character through whom Hemingway has expressed his disillusionment with the war. Enlisted in the Italian Army, Henry goes through the horrifying experience of war. Through his keen experiences of the war we come to know the condition of warrior, suffering and hardship of war, cruelty and hypocrisy of upper class, and the real meaning of the glory, duty, honor and obligation. During the war, he falls in love with Catherine Barkley, a nurse. Observing the irrationality and absurdity of the war, Henry tries to escape from it in order to find what he calls 'separate peace' alone with Catherine. He receives the worst blow when Catherine dies in a childbirth leaving Henry alone in the world.

Frederic Henry joins Italian Army as a voluntary ambulance driver and his aim is to provide services to soldiers, which are the sign of dignity and honor. However, he observes that there is no dignity and honor because the soldiers are helpless not only under the oppression of war and natural disastrous but also under the cruel masters. There is a little arrangement to protect the soldiers from the natural disastrous. That is why the writer tells:

“At the start of the winter came the permanent rain and with the rain came the cholera. But it was checked and in the end only seven thousand died of it in the army” (Hemingway, 1929. p. 2)

In addition, when Henry returns from leave the Lieutenant Rinaldi tells him:



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“Since you are gone we have nothing but frostbites, chilblains, jaundice, gonorrhoea, self-inflicted wounds, pneumonia and hard and soft chancres. Every week someone gets wounded by rock fragments. There are a few real wounded” (Hemingway, 1929. p. 19)

The interpretation of these lines tells us how war brought suffering to soldiers. Soldiers died of different types of diseases and there is nothing to stop it. Their masters are careless in this regard. This is the assassination of soldiers by their masters because they are responsible for triggered the war and push them into it to acquire state benefit. They have no interest in lower class, who works for state and betterment. State wants more and more power and money irrespective to this how it will bring destruction for their people. Writer wants to tell us that the people, who believe in the glory and sacrifice for nationalism, moral values and heroism, are expired due to natural disaster and climate disease. This is pun that writer uses to show us how concrete values are the exploiter of man. The men who want to show heroism, bravery and patriotism are the victim of natural disaster. The important for state master is not people but the victory and the conquering the land.

Hemingway says that every people of the state want to become soldiers under the influence of ideology but when they go onto front they come to know the reality of it. The soldiers in the war do not want to fight because they have known the reality of war. Henry experiences are eyewitness of it. Henry tells that while driving in his ambulance, Henry encounters an American soldier who has a hernia and cannot walk. The soldier confesses that he does not want to go to the front line. Hemingway (1929) represents through Henry’s observation:

I sat in the high seat of the Fiat and thought about nothing. A regiment went by in the road and I watched them pass. The men were hot and sweating. Some wore their steel helmets but most of them carried them slung from their packs. Most of the helmets were too big and came down almost over the ears of the men who wore them. The officers all wore helmets; better-fitting helmets. It was half of the brigata Basilicata. I identified them by their red and white striped collar mark. There were stragglers going by long after the regiment had passed—men who could not keep up with their platoons. They were sweaty, dusty and tired. Some looked bad. A soldier came along after the last of the stragglers. He was walking with a limp. He stopped and sat down beside the road. I got down and went over. What’s the matter? He looked at me, then stood up. I’m going on. What is the trouble? -the war. What is wrong with your leg? It’s not my leg. I got a rupture. Why don’t you ride with the transport?” I asked. Why don’t you go to the hospital? They won’t let me. (p. 39)

Here the writer wants to attract our attention towards the immorality of three points. One is the condition of officers, who wear the helmet of good condition and the soldiers, who wear the poor condition helmets, which hardly provide protection to them. This is the clear picture of Marxist



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view. Second is the immorality of officers who do not allow vehicle and sick report to patent of war. Thirdly the feeling of soldiers who fed up with war and don't want to go to the front. Soldiers who have identified the patriotism and heroism want to get rid of the war. Henry's advice to soldier shows what kind of technique soldiers use to get rid of the war. Henry tells a soldier to give himself a bump on his head so they will have to send him to the hospital. The soldier takes this advice, and gives himself a bump. Henry says that he shook his head at me. His helmet was off and his forehead was bleeding below the hairline. His nose was skinned and there was dust on the bloody patch and dust in his hair.

All the soldiers realize that honor, gory, duty and obligation embody false justification to moralize the immoral thing. They say that they were beaten when they took them from their farms and put them in the army. "All the hope that the war would provide them with an opportunity to show their manhood had been crushed by harsh realities of the war."

During the Caporetto retreat, the organized army reduced to confused mob does not know that to do with them. The rain falls instantly mercilessly and very oblivious of human suffering that accompanies war. For the Henry the abstract world such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of the road, the names of rivers, the numbers of the regiment and the dates. When Benello deserts his companion, Henry realizes that there could not be worse demoralization than this. The retreating soldiers have thrown away their rifles thinking that if they threw away their rifles nobody can make them fight. They fed up with the war completely. They have suffered from fatigue exhaustion and hunger. This action of the soldiers shows that the concepts of heroism, bravery, honor, glory and duty are fake. The keen desire of the soldiers is to stop war so that they come back to their homes.

Another technique State Masters use is awarding medals to soldiers. Henry is also awarded a silver medal for his bravery and sacrifice. Hemingway criticizes and raises questions on the justification of the wounded people through awarding medals. In fact, he wants to question us what is the role of medals in the life. Hemingway presents the hypocrisy of ideology through the game of awarding medals.

Ettore's story of medals symbolizes the game of awarding medals.

"I've got the bronze twice and three silver medals," said Ettore. But the papers on only one have come through. What's the matter with the others? asked Simmons. The action wasn't successful," said Ettore. When the action isn't successful they hold up all the medals" (Hemingway, 1929, p.119).

Ettore says that he get medals on the successful mission. However, he further says that if the mission will not be succeeded, they get all the medals back.

On occasion of the retreat, we also see the hypocrisy the Sate Masters. When Henry asks for the evacuation of the wounded, the medical officer replies that we evacuate some wounded and



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leave the rest. For example, Henry says that “if there is a retreat, how are all the wounded evacuated. They are not. They take as many as they can and leave the rest. What will I take in the cars? Hospital equipment, said officer” (Hemingway, 1929, p.181).

Following the State Standard Operating Orders Medical officer orders Henry to load Hospital equipment in the ambulances and cars instead of wounded because equipment is more important than the wounded. This shows the ugly face of the upper class and exploitation of those people who fight for glory duty and honor.

Repressive State Apparatuses

Repressive State Apparatuses are those institutions that maintain ideological State Apparatuses with power and violence. Police and Army are the example of RSA. Hemingway beautifully represents how RSA maintains the values in society and makes untruthful things truthful with power. In the context of the war, the writer also uncovers the immorality of RSA. When people do not work for the state master, masters use power against them. In the novel, the soldiers who decline to do any task are gun down by the Military Police.

A sergeant shot two officers who would not get out. Some troops went out. Those that went out were not lined up when they took the tenth men. And Passini says. One of those shot by the Carabinieri is from my town. He was a big smart tall boy to be in the granatieri. Always in Rome. Always with the girls. Always with the Carabinieri. He laughed. Now they have a guard outside his house with a bayonet, nobody can come to see his mother, father, and sisters, and his father loses his civil rights and cannot even vote. They are all without law to protect them. Anybody can take their property. If it wasn't that that happens to their families nobody would go to the attack (Hemingway, 1929, p.53).

In these lines, Hemingway represents how RSA controls the soldiers who decline to obey the order. He states that they and their families are devoid of any kind of civil right because they decline to obey the order of the state. Henry along with many soldiers becomes the victim of battle police. Henry joins Army as a volunteer to help the people but officers impose on him to obey the order whether it provides wounded the benefit or not. During the retreat, when the cars get stuck in mud Henry orders sergeant to cut the bush so that they will be able to move the sergeants refuse to do this. Henry shoots at them and one of them drops. The activity of Battle Police on the bank of Tangliamanto shows how RSA maintains the law and orders. When Henry reaches the bank of the river, he sees that battle police shoots the persons who are not with their regiment without hearing any kind of explanation.

Two carabinieri took the lieutenant-colonel to the river bank. He walked in the rain, an old man with his hat off, carabinieri on either side. I did not watch them shoot him but I heard the shots. They were questioning someone else. This officer too was separated



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from his troops. He was not allowed to make an explanation. He cried when they read the sentence from the pad of paper, and they were questioning another when they shot him. They made a point of being intent on questioning the next man while the man who had been questioned before was being shot. In this way, there was obviously nothing they could do about it. I did not know whether I should wait to be questioned or make a break now (Hemingway, 1929, p.218).

In above paragraph writer represents the activity of battle police, which is a department of Repressive State Apparatuses. A lieutenant Colonial along with officers gun down due to the reason that they do not obey the rule and regulation of army irrespective to that it would be right or wrong.

Even though Henry has deserted from army, the battle police do not leave him. Battle police arrest everyone who deserts and soot. The Bar man tells Henry that police are searching you and suggests you should escape to Switzerland as soon as possible. Following dialogue between Henry and Emilio represents the immorality of RSA.

What is the matter, Emilio? Are you in trouble? No. You are, Tenente.

Yes?

They are going to arrest you in the morning.”

Yes?

I came to tell you. I was out in the town and I heard them talking in a café.

I see.

He stood there, his coat wet, holding his wet hat and said nothing.

Why are they going to arrest me?

For something about the war.

Do you know what?

No. But I know that they know you were here before as an officer and now you are here out of uniform. After this retreat, they arrest everybody (Hemingway, 1929, p.254).

This shows us the immorality of RSA, which put violence on people and work for state even though it is fair or not. They work only for master and makes immoral thing moral with violence.

Conclusion

A Farewell to Arms represents the injustice of state, which exploits subordinate people for its unfair profit. Hemingway represents that state sets the ideology in the people mind through social norms, values, tradition and nationalism at first stage. People works under the ideology considering that they work according to own. However, they work according to moral values, norms and nationalism mostly. In the Farewell to Arms Henry and other soldiers, get enrolled



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under the influence of Ideological State Apparatuses. However, they realize in the war that these concepts are only the tools utilized by state masters to get their services. Having known the reality of glory, duty and honor, they fed up with the war and every soldier wants to return from front. They call them socialist and rebellion of the war. They threw their weapon so that nobody can ask them to fight. Henry also has known the true reality of concepts glory, duty, obligation and honor. He says these are the thing of the past. Henry says that I did not say anything. I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain. We had heard them, sometimes standing in the rain almost out of earshot, so that only the shouted words came through, and had read them, on proclamations that were slapped up by billposters over other proclamations, now for a long time, and I had seen nothing sacred, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards at Chicago if nothing was done with the meat except to bury it. There were many words that you could not stand to hear and finally only the names of places had dignity. Certain numbers were the same way and certain dates and these with the names of the places were all you could say and have them mean anything. Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and the dates. Gino was a patriot, so he said things that separated us sometimes, but he was also a fine boy and I understood his being a patriot.

In addition, Hemingway also beautifully describes how Repressive Sate Apparatuses controls those people who understand the manipulation of sate masters. The soldiers who do not obey order RSA either kill them or put them in prison. The battle police not only shoot the rebellion but also deprive their family from any civil rights. The writer tries to represent that volunteer solider are being shot by police on the trivial matters. In addition, when they leave Army, police remain in search of them to punish them.

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