

CHAPTER 4

HEROISM OF ROBERT JORDAN

Robert Jordan is the hero of the novel For Whom the Bell Tolls. When the development of the hero's character is earnestly noticed, it is found that heroism overwhelms the mind of the hero. Therefore it controls all his mind, attitude, and behavior as conveyed in the sequences of events.

This is interesting to be researched as heroism leads to accelerate the achievement of the success. Robert Jordan performs his heroism in the several elements of the novel, but the writer just limits the focus of attention on the three elements, respectively plot, characterization, and setting. It is because they are supposed to be representative enough as the main elements of the structure of the story in which they are interrelated to one another to express the wholeness of impression.

4.1 P l o t

The sequences of events which make up the novel For Whom the Bell Tolls are chronologically stated

below. Behind these events, the writer tries to catch the crucial point that generates them. That is what is called as heroism of Robert Jordan. The causally related events are:

1. Robert Jordan was behind the enemy lines to make contact with Pablo and Pilar, the guerrilla band.
2. Robert Jordan studied the bridge carefully so that the mission will be done successfully.
3. Jordan met the old Anselmo, Maria, and other members of guerrilla band.
4. Maria's story about the cruelty of the Fascists brought hatred to Jordan and desire to kill them all.
5. Jordan felt so much in love with Maria.
6. Jordan's love to Maria awared him that he was no longer ready to die for one day they would be married.
7. Jordan sent Anselmo and Rafael to watch the situation for he was sure that the Fascist might know about the attack.
8. As the snow fell, Pablo wanted Jordan to call off the mission.
9. Jordan argued with Pablo, he insisted to continue the mission ignoring the snow while Pablo did not.
10. Jordan was awaked by the sound of the Fascist cavalry men who carried a fascist whom Jordan had shot

before.

11. Robert Jordan decided to send Andres to inform General Golz that the plan leaked.

12. Robert Jordan sent Andres that night hoping that the mission would be called off.

13. Andres made his way to see General Golz.

14. Andres reached Golz's headquarter.

15. At the same time when Jordan was about to blow up the bridge, Andres in Golz's headquarter was informed that the attack had begun made Jordan's mission no value at all.

16. On the night before the mission, because of Pablo's stealing, it made Jordan's work more difficult.

17. The bridge finally could be blown, although some guerrillas including Anselmo were killed.

18. The guerrillas and Robert Jordan had to cross an open road to safety.

19. Robert Jordan's horse was wounded by the Fascist's bullets and fell.

20. Jordan's leg was broken and he could not ride any longer.

21. Robert Jordan sat down alone waiting for the Fascists to come.

22. Robert Jordan realized that the Loyalist would not win the war for many years.

23. Robert Jordan decided to keep fighting until the end of his life so he would not die in vain.

From the mentioned events, we can see some dominant atmosphere on Robert Jordan's mission to blow up the bridge. To achieve the goal of his mission, Robert Jordan carries out some important efforts as follows :

1. Robert Jordan fought in the Loyalist side against the Fascist.
2. Robert Jordan studied the bridge from every point and in detail so he could blow it up in the right moment.
3. The falling of the snow on the summer irritated Jordan because Pablo suggested him to call off the mission due to the snow.
4. Pablo wanted to call off the mission, while Robert Jordan insisted not to, they argued strongly which nearly came into a fight.
5. Jordan sent Andres to see General Golz hoping that the mission would be called off because the Fascist knew the attack.
6. Andres arrived at Golz's headquarter but it was too late for the attack had just begun.
7. Jordan's mission ruined by Pablo who stole the

detonators the night before the D-day.

8. Finally Robert Jordan and the guerrillas blew up the bridge but it also costed Anselmo's life.

9. The horse wounded by the bullets fell on Jordan's leg and broke it so Jordan could no longer ride.

10. Robert Jordan knew that his side might not win the war for many years but if they and he kept to fight his death would not be in vain.

Based on the description above, we can draw a conclusion that the hard mission which takes risk and hindrances can be achieved with an extraordinary power of "heroism".

The novel begins with a young man belly down on a pine forest in Spain observing a bridge he was assigned to destroy. This young man's name is Robert Jordan or Roberto in Spanish. He is an American. Robert Jordan at that time is not all alone, he is accompanied by an old Spaniard whose name is Anselmo. This scene is the exposition of the story. At this scene, the hero is introduced. After that the story moves to chapter two. In this chapter besides the hero, all characters are introduced. At this scene, Robert Jordan meets Pablo, Pilar (Pablo's wife), Maria, Rafael, Augustin, Andres, and the rest members of the guerrilla band. Robert Jordan comes to the band because he ordered by Golz to

ask their assistant to carry out his mission.

Robert Jordan and the old Anselmo seem to have a close relation rather than Jordan to any other guerilla. Since the opening paragraph, we are informed that from their first meeting, Jordan already trusted Anselmo because simply Anselmo is a very good guide. As the story develops later, we are to know that their good relationship is built from the same view they share. They both hate killing but they also know that in war they cannot avoid killing. They make up one close friendship although they get acquainted only for a very short time. Somehow, Anselmo feels that Jordan's presence has an effect of changing his loneliness.

He had not been lonely since the *Ingles* had clapped him on the shoulder. The *Ingles* was pleased and happy and they joked together.

(Hemingway, 1945: 193)

Robert Jordan brings the atmosphere of friendship for Anselmo, although they have been together only for three days.

Robert Jordan is a hero caught up in Spanish Civil War assisting the Loyalist side against the Fascist. He is very brave that he is worth enough to perform the risky mission in that war. The most important in his mind now is the bridge. He makes the mission as the

primary priority, after he received orders from General Golz,

He had only one thing to do and that was he should think about and he must think it out clearly and take everything as it came along, and not to worry, to worry was as bad as to be afraid. It simply made things more difficult.

(Hemingway, 1945: 12)

The following action is to observe the bridge from various angles in order that the operation of destroying it will be off great success without being disturbed by principle obstruction. Oberseving the bridge is also a hrad task because it should involve careful anticipation, courage to take risk of any possible and unexpected events due to the situation of the Civil War, and the help of the local guerrillas who know the area very well. Of the three aspects in carrying the observation, courage is the most confirmed because whether the observation is successful or not as stated in the following quootaion :

This was the graetes gift that he had, the talent that fitted him for the war; that ability not to ignore but to despise whatever bad ending there could be. This quality was destroy by too much responsibility for others or the necessity of undertaking something ill planned or badly conceived. For in such things the bad ending, failure, could not be ignored. It was not simply a possibility of harm to one's self, which *could* be ignored.

(Hemingway, 1945: 369)

Jordan believes that he has courage. Even more it is his talent that suited well in war, and by this talent the successful of the observation is relied on.

To carry out his mission, Robert Jordan faces a great challenge which could fail. When Robert Jordan discussed the plan of exploding the bridge, all his assistants agreed to help him, except Pablo. He rejected the idea with the main reason of the coming of the snow. However, Pablo's real reason might involve the personal conflict between the two men. Facing this conflict, Robert Jordan desperately insisted to destruct the bridge. He is even not reluctant to fight against him. Jordan's desperation to fight against his opponent fairly is one of the indicators of his heroism. Without fighting in facing the obstacles as performed by Pablo, his heroism character will never be recognized and his mission to destroy the bridge will not come to the reality.

I'd like to kill him and have it over with, Robert Jordan was thinking. I don't know what he is going to do, but it is nothing good. Day after to-morrow is the bridge and this man is bad and he constitutes a danger to the success of the whole enterprise. Come on. Let us go it over with.

(Hemingway, 1945: 204)

To keep on doing the plan whatever the situation might

be, for Robert Jordan means to keep fighting. He should not ruin his plan to destroy the bridge. The bridge is very important, it signifies his heroism if he is able to defeat the obstacles. Robert Jordan said to himself "my obligation is the bridge and to fulfil that, I must take no useless risk of myself until I complete that duty."

Because the Fascist has already known the plan of attacking the bridge which harm them, and the preparation of the attack has been fixed, Robert Jordan is put into a dilemma. This undesirable situation needs thoughtful solution to predict various possibilities that being able to fail the major mission with the purpose of finding the best alternative. Finally Robert Jordan decides to send Andres to General Golz to inform the unfavourable news and the fixed preparation of the blowing of the bridge. To meet General Golz is not easy because Andres should pass through enemy's territory. Nevertheless, Andres at last succeeded to reach Golz's headquarter with the help of an officer named Gomez. But Andres is too late to see Golz. General Golz has already gone to the attack at Segovia. Duval, Golz's assistant receives Andres's information. When Duval tries to reach Golz through the phone, he is also too late. From the phone, the first

sound of the attack is heard. Golz has already started the attack, and Duval's information is received too late by General Golz. At the same time, on the hill where Robert Jordan and the guerrillas are preparing the exploding, as soon as they hear the first sound of the attack on Segovia, Robert Jordan pulls the pins and the bridge is blown. We know that Jordan's mission in military term is no value at all. General Golz knows it after he receives Duval's information after he has just started the attack

'Yes,' he said into the telephone, speaking in French because it was Duval on the wire. '*Nous sommes foutus. Oui. Comme toujours. Oui. C'est dommage. Oui.* It's a shame it came too late.

(Hemingway, 1945: 401)

Through no of his fault, Robert Jordan's mission is no value. It is because the bureaucracy of the military forces that hampers his way to Golz.

Pablo may still be a real threat to the success of the operation. Robert Jordan's hindrance reaches its climax when Pablo finally steals the detonators, the fuses, the caps, and the explosives of Jordan's equipment. The bridge operation is serious and dangerous, with Pablo's stealing it becomes more serious, more dangerous, and taking great risks.

You will kill them all off and not even get your bridge blown if you have nothing better than what you have now.

(Hemingway, 1945: 362)

One way or another, Robert Jordan has to use hand made grenades and explode them by himself in a close distance.

Even though he knows how dangerous his work is, Robert Jordan is still willing to do it. His heroism code teaches him that a hero should never give up, he must do the orders ignoring his personal danger. This shows that Robert Jordan owns strong desire to carry out his mission, although he must face dangerous and difficult obstacles. Now Jordan's problems become heavier. The situation has been going progressively worse. He does not have enough men to overcome the enemy guard posts, he no longer has the equipment necessary to blow the bridge properly, and he has very little hope that Golz will cancel the attack even if Andres reaches him in time. The situation does not turn to what he expects it to be. His plans seems impossible to do. And he knows it. He told himself how bad the situation is and how mad he is with Pablo for what he had done :

Bur crouched there, sorting out the grenades, what he was thinking was: it is impossible. How I could have deceived my self about it I do not

know. We were assunk when they attacked Sordo as Sordo was sunk when the snow stopped. You have to go on and make a plan that you know it is impossible to carry out. You made it and now you know it is not good. ... Do you suppose there will be a miracle and Golz will get the message from Andres and stop it? If there isn't, you are going to kill them alloff with those orders. Maria too. You'll kill her too with those orders. Can you even get her out of it? God damn Pablo to hell, he thought.

(Hemingway, 1945: 361-362)

Robert Jordan is aware of the risk. The risk isthat he might kill all of them including Maria and himself. Andthere is also a possibility that the bridge cannot be blown by using handmade grenades. Again he is faced the reality and his heroism code. Perrсистенly Jordan made up his mind to do the orders; to follow his heroism code, as he said to himself : "I will do the bridge with what we have." Then, when he lied down beside Maria he wishpered to her, "We'll be killed but we'll blow the bridge."

After stealing the materials from Jordan's bag and threw them down into the river, Pablo came back to the band. The reappearance of Pablo markswhat seems to be a turning point in the book. This happens on chapter thirty eight. Things immediately begin to look better with the additional men and horses brought by Pablo. The work does not look as impossible as it had seemed.

Robert Jordan, then, commanded his men to make

preparations for the H-Hour. Jordan's nervousness is shown by his over-zealous repetition of the orders that no one is to do anything until the sounds of the offensive are heard. The climax episode finally happens. The bridge is blown though the chance is very little to do it. On the battle the band lost Fernando, Eladio, and the old warm-hearted Anselmo. On the effort to escape, they had to cross an open road to the way to Gredos. To cross that road, Robert Jordan's turn is the last turn. Unfortunately his horse was caught in the explosions of the cannon shells, and it fell, breaking its left leg. He realized that he cannot ride on the horse with a broken leg. He knows that the death is coming to him. By that, he gets inner conflict: between his partisan idealism to follow his heroism code and the reality. The solution of his inner conflict leads to the falling action until it comes to the resolution. His broken leg gives him a badly pain, that he cannot bear any longer. The thought of killing himself to end the pain arises in his mind. Because of the pain the thought of killing himself seems right.

Do it. Do it now. It's all right to do it now. Go on and do it now. No, you have to wait. What for? You know all right. Then wait.

(Hemingway, 1945: 442)

His solution of the conflict is to desoise the impulse to kill himself, and to decide to wait until the enemy approaches. After carrying out his great mission, Robert Jordan now faces another mission, which is more philosophical, that is the struggle of obtaining the freedom. In this case he is convinced that the freedom will come true some day although now it has not existed yet. Furthermore, he predicts that his struggle to obtain the freedom will not be in vain in case the common people keep struggling to gain it. From this statement, it can be known that Jordan's heroism provides mental power not only for himself but also for his followers who have the same view to struggle for freedom as quoted below :

I have fought for what I believed for a year now. If we win here we will win everywhere. The world is a fine place and worth the fighting for...
(Hemingway, 1945: 438)

Somehow, Robert Jordan does not want to betray his heroism. He understands completely that, "Because there is something you can do yet. As long as you know what it is you have to do it. As long as you remember what it is you have to wait for." Robert Jordan's idealism on heroism prevents him to end his life without doing the meaningful thing for other people. He decides to wait the enemy to come so he can fight them until the

end of his life and doing it means that he gives his friends a little more time to escape. With this settlement of his conflict he comes again to his peace.

All right, he said. And he lay quietly and tried to hold on himself that he felt slipping away for himself as you feel snow starting to slip sometimes on a mountain slope, and he said now quietly then let me last until they come.

(Hemingway, 1945: 442)

The hero's last wish is fulfilled. Quietly he saw the enemy approached, and quietly also he separated from the life. "He was completely integrated now and he take a good look at everything." Robert Jordan's last goodbye to his life is done by looking at the sky for the very last time and touching the palm of his hands against the pine needles where he laid behind. The story ends with the victory of Jordan's idealism to follow his heroism code using his physical and mental strength.

The resolution of the story, then, takes place at the last paragraph of the novel. Robert Jordan prepares himself in welcoming the Fascists.

Lieutenant Berendo, watching the trail, came riding up, his thin face serious and grave. His sub-machine gun lay across his saddle in the crook of his left arm. Robert Jordan lay behind the tree, holding on to himself very carefully and delicately to keep his hands steady. He was waiting until the officer reached the sunlit place where

the first trees of the pine forest joined the green slope of the meadow.

(Hemingway, 1945: 443)

Whether he realizes or not, Robert Jordan during his threedays life among the guerrillas on the hill has shown heroism. Through his actions and thoughts, Robert Jordan shows the reader the characteristics of being a hero. Robert Jordan's heroism is his concept of life that he has to make it into real actions in whatever situation he might be. In performing his heroism, of course, Jordan faces many hindrances whether they come other people, reality or himself. Robert Jordan's conflicts begins from the order to blow a strategic bridge. Before doing this order, Jordan has already known that it is a hard and difficult work, and the chance to succeed seems so little. He understands that there are bureaucracy, unfaithfulness, and the lack of discipline of the eople whom he works with, whether they are the military forces or the guerrillas. The conflicts of Robert Jordan is based on his partisan idealism and those reality. In finishing his conflicts, Jordan holds his integrity as a hero. He maintains his purpose to help the Spanish against the Fascists. He does his duty regularly and faithfully with counting all the possibilities. His conduct to solve his

conflicts is by showing a certain attitude which marks the heroism. His resolution to his conflicts brings him into satisfaction. Through his obedience to his heroism code, Robert Jordan is successful to climb out of his problems and find life worth living.

Robert Jordan apparently must try hard to perform his heroism. The way to it is not simple and easy. He is faced with a series of conflicts to show heroism. First he faces the difficulty of the bridge operations, then he deals with Pablo's unfaithfulness, later represented by Andres he faces the bureaucracy of the military forces. Due to the last cause, his mission is not valuable at all. After that, he faces the reality that he cannot have a beautiful future with Maria as he ever dreamt before, and at last he is faced the two choices whether to kill himself or to die in combat. But in fact, in solving these conflicts, Robert Jordan acts as a hero who follows his heroism code by presenting himself as a courageous young man, willing to take risk, owning strong desire, embodying fighting spirit and thoughtfulness, and also an idealist.

Robert Jordan's heroism is not merely for his own self actualization, which can give him satisfaction.

His heroism is also for the individuals whose safety is

more important than his. Robert Jordan once declared to Augustin that "I suffer for others. But for my self very little." His heroism, somehow, is meant for his primary pupose to help the Spanish people gaining freedom from the Fascist. Although Robert Jordan is finally defeated but it is an honorable defeat. His heroism gives meaning to the group. It gives his fellow guerrillas a way to safety, so they can keep fighting against the Fascist in order to regain freedom once they ever had.

4.2 Characterization

The best way to understand Hemingway's works, one has to know what kind of a world and what kind of people live in such world he creates. Hemingway usually characterizes his hero as person who endows defeat and whose life underlied by the nothingness (nada) (Aldridge, ed., 1952).

Hemingway hero is commonly characteized by strong characterization. The strong characterization in For Whom the Bell Tolls has its own entity "heroism" from which all hero's actions and attitudes are actualized. The heroism completely motivates Robert Jordan to conduct some heroic behaviors and attitudes such as

courage, fighting spirit, thoughtfulness, strong desire, taking risk, and idealism.

Robert Jordan is an ordinary young man who caught up in a war. He is tall and thin, with sun-streaked fair hair, and a wind-sun burned face. He is dressed like other Spanish peasants. He wears the sun-faded flannel shirt, a pair of peasant's trousers and roped-sole shoes. He is a partisan whose home town is in Montana, America. Before he came to Spain, he was a Spanish instructor at Montana University, Missoula, Montana. He came enlisted on the side of the Loyalist, fighting as a demolitions expert or a dynamiter. He has been fighting in this chaotic Spanish Civil War for a year now. His physical appearance does not show much that he is a brave courageous young man. Indeed, he is. He has bravery and courage; the elemental courage as a sign of manliness. Robert Jordan ever declared to Pilar that he had no fear, and he added if one had fear, he was considered to be useless. Not only Jordan is aware of his bravery, but also Maria and Pilar. As Maria told to Jordan :

The Pilar told me that we would all die to-morrow and you know it as well as she does and that you give it no importance. She said this not in criticism but in admiration.

(Hemingway, 1945: 325)

Robert Jordan thinks that living in a chaotic world only courage is the only weapon to defeat the harshness of life, and in that situation he believes that one should never escape from the situation whatever it is. To this thought are added in positive and explicit form, the social virtues of faithfulness and of devotion in the human ideal which goes under the name of Republic. As a dynamiter, on the line of duty, he is never worried about his duty because "he knew from experiences how simple it was to move behind the enemies lines in all this country." Jordan believes in empiricism. Experiences are important only through them man can win an understanding to reality. Robert Jordan had blown many bridges with all size and constructions. Only this time he is ordered by General Golz to blow an important and strategic bridge. This order is serious and dangerous because the bridge would not be blown until the forthcoming Loyalist attack on Segovia had actually begun. He knows from the beginning that the work "presented certain difficulties and involved certain consequences." Since the work is extremely important, Robert Jordan is chosen to do it due to his bravery and courage.

Robert Jordan has not only brave but also fighting spirit because he fights not for his own country but

simply for something he really believes. He and the guerrilla band together against something worse more than death, which is impersonal and amoral. They are fighting, as he said to himself: "for all the poor in the world, against all tyranny, for all the things that you believed and for the new world you had been educated into." His fighting spirit arises as he sees the inhumanity done by the Fascist to the ordinary peasants of Spain.

So you fought, he thought. And in the fighting soon there was no purity feeling for those who survived in the fighting and were good at it. Not after the first six months.

The defence of a position of a city is a part of war in which you can feel the first sort of feeling.

(Hemingway, 1945: 225)

Robert Jordan is not a communist. He does not have a communist conception at all. He is simply anti-fascist. The reason why he fights under the communist is just to win the war. Because here in Spain, the communist offered "the best discipline and the soundest and sanest for the presecution of war." He, then, accepts the duration of war because in the conduct of war, they are the only party whose programme and discipline he could respect. It is probably common sense because there were many allies to fight side by side with the

Russians in the Second World War -in order to win. Jordan did the same. He even does not have any politics. As he questioned himself, "what were his politics? He had none now, he told himself." He is not a man of politics. All he has is his belief; the source of his heroic action.

Although Robert Jordan spends long enough with the communists, he is never influenced by them. He maintains his belief strongly. As he talked to himself:

Since when did you ever have any such conception? himself asked. Never. And you never could have. You're not a real Marxist and you know it. You believe in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. You believe in Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. Don't ever kid yourself with too much dialectics. They are for some but not for you. You have to know them in order not to be a sucker. You have put many things in abeyance to win a war. If this war is lost all those things are lost.

(Hemingway, 1945: 288)

Robert Jordan is surrounded by communism, but he never get influenced. His strong hold to his belief points that he is a man of thoughtfulness; risking his life in a war and allows himself under the command of a concept he does not share, only to win the war.

As a thoughtful man, Robert Jordan rejects cowardliness. He dislikes and hates cowardice which his father owns. His father had killed himself with the gun that the grandfather carried in the Revolution of

America. Jordan is ashamed of his father's cowardliness, but finally he understood and forgave him everything and pitied him. He knows that his father is a weak man. To avoid of being a coward, since he was a boy Jordan had developed a courageous conduct. He threw the gun his father used to kill himself into the lake, hoping that it would be washed away from his memory.

He had put the gun back in the drawer in the cabinet where it belonged, but in the next day he took it out... and saw his face in the still water, and saw himself holding the gun, and then dropped it, holding it by the muzzle, and saw it go down making bubbles until it was as big as watch charm in that clear water, and then it was out of sight...

'I know why you did with the old gun, Bob,' Chub said.

'Well, then we don't have to talk about it,' he had said.

They never talk about it...

(Hemingway, 1945: 318)

Since he was a boy, Robert Jordan does not want to live with the memory of his father's cowardliness. But the fact is that he still cannot erase his father's suicide. That coward action of his father can never be gone from his memory. And it hurts him. He remembered how sick he was when he knew that his father was a coward. He hates cowardice, he thinks that cowardice is "the worst luck any man could have."

Instead of his disgust to cowardice, Jordan adores

and glorifies bravery. He is very fond of his grandfather, a brave soldier during the American Civil War. He admires him for his courage. He wanted to inherit his grandfather's courage instead of his father's cowardice. He always wants himself to be like his grandfather. The memory of his grandfather seems as the support to his bravery. As he always compared himself to him:

Your grandfather fought four years in our Civil War and you are just finishing your first year in this War. You have a long time to go yet and you are very well fitted for the work.... What is little brush between a guerrilla band and a squadron of cavalry? That isn't anything. What if they took the heads? Does that make any difference? None at all.

(Hemingway, 1945: 316)

Between him and his grandfather there is no difference, although they fought in the different wars. The value of bravery is the same, though they face different obstacles and fight with different people. Robert Jordan and the grandfather fight in different time and space, but he wants to fight as long as the grandfather did, so he can match him in things he adores. Later when Jordan was wounded, the thought of killing himself arose in his mind. But he replied, "I don't want to do that business that my father did. I will do it alright but I'd much prefer not to have to. I'm against that.

Don't think about that. Don't think at all." Jordan can never ruin his heroism by killing himself.

Robert Jordan is an idealist. His idealism as a human being to do things he wants, is reflected in his belief as anti-fascist and humanity. Working efficiently as a dynamiter with the Republican guerrillas, he still manage to be temperate without being all tepid. He is neither dominated nor deceived by communist propagandistic. Where communist dialectics of Marxism runs contrary with his American Revolution, Jordan remains as an essential non conformist that "No body owned his mind, nor his faculties for seeing and hearing." His love to Maria is another example of his idealist character. He knew in communist concept; "there isn't suppose to be any such things as love in a purely materialistic conception of society." He is not caught into such thinking. He keeps loving Maria and the love even more and more stronger than ever. Jordan remains the free man, the man not taken in the situation. He has strong character to stick on his belief and purpose. He is not influenced by the situation around him while he lives with people who has been and being betrayed.

He is not only the man doing the necessary of his work but making the necessary of mental preservation. He is

the free man in thinking and acting. The free man not taken in, though doing his part in the perennial attempts which free man must make, if the concept of freedom is to last.

Robert Jordan is a young man that glorifies the present. His apprehensions center always in what is going to happen in this moment. Present is important to him that was past is handled by movie flashbacks. The past is not significant for itself but only the meaning in which it adds to the present action. Now is important to Jordan because things he faces now are things he has to deal with. While he was walking with Maria along the stream, he told himself:

You have it *now* and that is all your whole life; now. There is nothing else than now. There is neither yesterday, certainly, nor there is any tomorrow. How old must you be before you know that? There is only now, and if now is only two days, then the two days is your life and everything in it will be in proportion.

(Hemingway, 1945: 164)

With that sort of thought, Robert Jordan shows that he is a realist.

When a hero accepts his real condition means that he is honest. He should never deceived himself or others otherwise he denies the reality. Robert Jordan is an honest person. He is honest in accepting who he

is and what he is. He can never pretend to like things while at the same time he hates them. One occasion that shows his honesty is about his opinion on killing. Robert Jordan hates killing although he does it a lot. Once he told Anselmo that he never thought about the killing he had done. Somehow he felt uneasy about it. After that when he was alone he thought that he could lie to others but not to himself. In his heart he says, "Don't lie to yourself. NOr to make up a literature about it. You have been tainted with it for a long time now." To Anselmo he can say that he never think about the killing, but actually he cannot forget that matter. On the other occasion that proves Jordan is an honest man is when he has a will to write a book about the Spanish Civil War. "But only about things he knew truly, and what he knew." He wants to be honest on what he has experienced.

Robert Jordan endows a sense of nobility that differentiates him from others. He is a common people, but his nobility can be seen by others, although he is not aware of it. Among the guerrillas he is called as "Don Roberto". He objected this call, but they seemed not to take the objection so seriously. They called him "Don" because they thought him as equal as the ruling class who were addressed as "Don" under the previous

government.

Death is the great nada. That is the concept of all Hemingway heroes seem to share (Aldridge, ed., 1952). Nada is a Spanish word means nothing. Jordan's conception of death is that death is nothing. When he knew that he was about to die, he said to himself:

Think about Montana. *I can't*. Think about Madrid. *I can't*. Think about a cool drink of water. *All right*. That's what it will be. Like a cool drink of water. *You're a liar*. It will be nothing. That's all it will be. Just nothing.

(Hemingway, 1945: 442)

He wants to think that death is something cool or good. But he cannot deny himself that death is a great nada, nothing. The death is nothing and he is not afraid of it. When Pilar asked, "And you have no fear? He said truly, 'Not to die'."

If death is nothing, he must have all pleasures in his life. Death is the end of everything; death ends all activity, knowledge, and consciousness. He then devotes himself to all types of physical pleasures because they are the rewards of his life. In the novel we find although in the mid of war, Robert Jordan enjoys good food, drinks wine a lot, and has sexual relationships with Maria.

Death is nothing, but struggle to avoid death is a

must. Robert Jordan believes that one should that one feature of manhood that he should avoid death in all cost. Although he suffers badly because of the pain, he has to struggle to avoid death. It points that Jordan has a concept of stoicism: pain does not matter to man. Fighting to keep alive and ignoring the pain for Jordan means that he has proved himself as a strong man, not a weak one. Being wounded, Augustin asked him to shoot him in order to stop his pain, Jordan once did to his fellow dynamiter named Kashkin. Jordan refused and said, "*No face falta*. I am very well here." At the same time when he suffered from his pain he said that he felt well. His effort to reduce the pain is by making his position as pleasant as possible so he can wait the enemy to come.

'Come on now Jordan,' he said. 'Over you go.'

Then he took hold of his left leg with both hands and pulled it hard, pulling it toward the food while he lay down beside the tree where he had been resting his back against. Then lying flat and pulling hard on the leg, so the broken end of the bone would not come up and cut through the thigh, he turned slowly around on his rump until the back of his head was facing downhill. Then with his broken leg, held by both hands, uphill, he put the sole of his right foot against the instep of his left foot and pressed hard while he rolled, sweating, over on to his face and chest. He got on to his elbow, stretched the leg well behind them with both hands and a far, sweating, push with the right foot and there he was. He felt with his finger on the left thigh and it was all right. The bone end had not punctured the skin and the broken end was well into the muscle now.

The big nerve must have truly smashed when that damn horse rolled on it, he thought. It doesn't hurt at all. Except now in certain changes of positions. That's when the bone pinches something else. You see? he said. You see what luck is? You didn't need a giant killer at all.

(Hemingway, 1945: 439-440)

For Robert Jordan it is obvious that death is the end of all things, it becomes his duty and obligation to avoid death at almost all cost. Life is valuable and enjoyable for him. Life is everything while death is nothing. "My life is interesting," he once said to Maria. But Jordan also knows that somehow life is underlied by nothingness; finally he has to end his life and comes to the nothingness when he is death. This kind of conception derives "grace under pressure". To borrow Corey's term it defined by Hemingway that there is no way that human being can always be the winner. Man is always defeated by life. Even though he will defeated, he must face and accept the defeat without losing their courage or confidence. A character must act in a way that is acceptable when he is faced with the fact of death. In other words, he must have fear of death but he must not be afraid to die. Fear here means that he has the intellectual realization that death is the end of all things, and as such much constantly be avoided in one way or another.

It happens because life is the place where he can gain knowledge, activity and consciousness. Robert Jordan's fear to die reflected on his wishing to live longer. Because he has learned so little things from life.

How little we know of what there is to know. I wish I were going to live a long time instead of going to die to day because I have learned much about life in this four day; more, I think then, than in all the other time. I'd like to be an old man to really know. I wonder if you can keep on learning or if there is only a certain amount each man can understand. I thought I knew about so many things that I knew nothing of. I wish there was more time.

(Hemingway, 1945: 358)

Yet, Jordan knows that death will end his wish but still he is not afraid of it when it comes.

Robert Jordan is a man of action than of thought. He is not a thinker though he makes plans in his work. Even he is a reasoner in the abstract, though he is not an extraordinary careful planner on the practical plan. It is presumed to be the intellegent man's duty and rrsponsibility to use his powers of planning to the utmost. Leaving as few as known as can be, he must organize the known, predict possible variables, estimate the probabilities, decide on a mode of action, and act. That is why Robert Jordan is seen observing the enemy lines accompanied by Anselmo and then makes notes in his book. Jordan does not give much thinking

or question on the mission. He simply said to himself, "You're a bridge blower now. Not a thinker so." He even does not want to discuss it with somebody else. When Maria asked him about the work, he refused and said, "The most intellegent is not to talk about to-morrow nor what happened to-day. In this we do not discuss the loses and what we must do to-morrow we will do." He seems not to talk about the mission and its change, what to do is just do without questioning it.

Robert Jordan is a person of some degree of skill. We do know he was an excellent teacher of Spanish. And in his work as dynamiter he shows how skillful he is in it. On chapter 43, it is illustrated how he manages the bombs.

Now as he worked, placing, bracing, wedging, lashing, tigh with wire, thinking only of demolition, working fast and skillfully as a surgeon works.

(Hemingway, 1945: 408)

Independence is also one character of Robert Jordan. He does everything by himself. He is the one

who supplies the material for the bombs before they are stolen by Pablo; making the plans; arranging the bombs; sending a courier to report to Golz; moreover he leads the attack. In doing his mission he refused to be helped as Maria offered him a hand, "What I do now I do alone and coldly in my head." As he blew the bridge alone, so curiously he died alone.

As human being, Jordan points that he can be by turns, both tender and tough-minded. In one of his aspect, he could love human beings and allows himself to become involved with this group, as in his good companionship with Anselmo or his love to Maria: At the other hand, he must be cold-minded and detached commander, reserving part of him an all human relationships so that the necessary job can be done. As a soldier he has to construct within himself. "I cannot have a woman, doing what I do," he told to Maria. After one of their encounters, Maria observed that he was now thinking of something else than love, "Yes," Jordan said, shortly, "My work." On another occasion, talking with Pilar, his tough soldier charcater emerged. "You are a very cold boy," said Pilar. Jordan disagreed. "No," said Pilar again, "In the head you are very cold." He replied that he was preoccupird with his

work. "But you do not like the things of life?" asked Pilar. "Yes very much. But not to interfere with my work." Even after he made love with Maria when there was a sudden attack of the Fascist cavalry, Jordan became a soldier again. "She had no place in his life now." Though he was aware of Maria dressing herself under the robe. Jordan believes that the best man can do is doing his work where the woman has no place at that time.

Another aspect of a hero's character is that he lived by a personal code of honor. Honor scorns ambition and admits only a defensive concern for reputation seems to have become merely another war for virtue and virtue means self-restraint (Alexander Walsh, 1963). Honor retains a specific meaning, that goes beyond either virtue or reputation in themselves. Honor whether ancient or modern is also a pledge. It is a pledge to maintain self-restraint in whatever situation a hero might be. Self-restraint is important because having it means that he can win the pressure he has. After the stealing scene, Robert Jordan was very angry with Pablo. "God damn Pablo, he thought." But he realized that he had to control his anger so he could finish his mission. He tried to calm himself, "No don't get angry.

Getting angry is as bad as getting scared." Robert Jordan has to be able to control himself because if he gets angry he will make things more difficult.

Take it easy, he told himself. Don't get into a rage. That's just a way out too. There are always ways out.... Wait until you're hurt before you start to cry. Wait until the fight before you get angry.

(Hemingway, 1945: 363)

Jordan calmed himself reminding him that there is always a way out instead of getting angry. Later, we know that the successful of his mission is because he is able to regain his self restrain.

Honor is always equivalent, in some senss, to sacrifice. Honor also means the readiness to accept death rather than break a promise, a moral code, the law or any of the abstract relations of society in which the hero is committed (Alexander Walsh, 1963). The next discussion shows that Jordan chooses to sacrifice himself rather than to break his heroism (moral) code and his commitment to the society.

Robert Jordan believes in people. He is loyal to them whether the people in the form of group or society. He feels an intense loyalty for a small group of people. He also has a loyalty to the Spanish land. "Spanish is my field," he told to Karkov. a Russian journalist who suggested him to continue his study to

Soviet Union. Jordan enters the war partly for this reason and partly for a cause he knows and worthwhile, that the native, peasant, free soul against the totalitarian cruelty of Franco and his Fascist. Robert Jordan realizes that he is a member of people community, as he thought: "he knew himself was nothing. In the last few days he had learned that himself with another person could be everything." On the closing scene when Jordan had a painful broken leg, he ordered his friends to leave him alone, including Maria who insisted to stay with him. He knew that if he went with them he would be the burden and making the journey longer so the Facsit would easily find them. His loyalty is shown when he choosed to be left alone and die alone so he could face the enemies that chased after them. If he does it he can give his friends a chance. He told himself:

And if wait and hold them up even a little while or just get the officer that may make all the difference. One thing well done can make-

(Hemingway, 1945: 442)

So Jordan fights off an impulse to kill himself to end the anguish of a badly broken leg and avoid possible capture because of his obediance to follow his heroism and his loyalty to the people. Not killing himself

proves that he is ready to accept death than to break his honor, and his loyalty; his commitment to the people.

"You can do nothing for yourself but perhaps you can do something for another," he told himself: yet we were to understand that he has to die well not just because of his sacrifice, but because he has not abandoned the principle of fortitude. In his pain still he can do something for other people though he cannot do anything for himself

The Jordan we see during the actual three-day time span of the novel, is a man of transition. Pulled and tugged by ideas of courage and humanity, he moves slowly from a waning belief in the value of the cause to a new appreciation of the importance of individual, and the final impetus to this movement is provided by his love to Maria. In the closing pages of the book, Jordan has done his dut for the cause and lies injured on the hill side, waiting for the Fascist cavalry. If, at this point, the cause retained its original importance to him, he would undoubtedly follow the temptation to commit suicide because he had done his duty. Instead, he changes his mind only because by staying alive he follows his heroism and can he be of service to those individuals whose safety is important

to him. His loyalty to the group is developed from his faithfulness to individuals (an exalted and necessary virtue), which is derivatory and generalized, but which in its greater range and implication appeals to what is broadly called the religious emotions. Jordan somehow finds it embarrassing to speak of these emotions, almost even thinks of them. But the feeling of his new appreciation of the importance of individuals is

authentic as the feeling you had when you heard Bach, or stood on Chartres Cathedral or the Cathedral at Leon and saw the light coming through the great windows; or when you saw Mantegna and Greco and Brueghel in the Pedro. It gave you a part in something you could believe in wholly and completely and in which you felt an absolute brotherhood with others who were engaged in. It was something you never known before but you had experienced now and you gave such importance to it and the reasons for it that your own death seemed no complete unimportance; only a thing to be avoided because it would interfere with the performance of your duty. But the best thing was that there was something you could do about this feeling and this is necessity too. You could fight.

(Hemingway, 1945: 225)

This feeling is important to Robert Jordan. It is such as religious feeling that you cannot talk about. All you can do is just take action to show the feeling. Thus he has made it as the reason of his self sacrifice besides his honor as a hero. Finally Robert Jordan is happy being able to show his heroism,

and he can feel "his heart beating against the pine needle floor of the forest."

Robert Jordan's heroic character can be said as the answer for whether or not he obey his heroism code. His heroism actually simply the matter of his obedience or dis obedience to be a hero. As he chooses to be a hero, his heroic characterization comes from self discipline. Self discipline is important to be a hero, first of all Robert Jordan has to manage a strong self discipline. If he does not discipline himself to follow his heroism code otherwise he cannot perform heroism. "...the code and the discipline are important because they can give meaning to life otherwise seems to have no meaning or justification" (Robert Penn Warren, 1962). Since Robert Jordan is able to discipline himself to do his heroism code, at the end of his life he can feel his integrity. Self discipline has given him a meaning to his life; a meaning of being a hero, and the ability to perform his heroism.

Robert Jordan believes that to reach a purpose, one must have a discipline. He must discipline himself to stay on his purpose unless he will fail. To win a war, for Robert Jordan there must be discipline. "In combat there must be discipline. For many things are not as they appear," Jordan said to Augustin.

Discipline is more important because there are always unknown things that may destroy the purpose. To overcome them, discipline is needed. Through discipline one has prepared himself in facing many unpredictable things and obstacles. Anyhow Robert Jordan has proved that by discipline himself and others he is able to reach his purpose. He has disciplined himself and others to keep on doing the mission and has confidence and obey the orders although the orders may appear wrong. The (self) discipline appears as the key to understand Jordan's heroism reflected in his characterization as major, round, and dynamic character. He manages within himself discipline to perform heroism in whatever situation he might be.

4.3 S e t t i n g

The background of the novel is a chaotic war, the Spanish Civil War in which Hemingway involved in once. It is a completely undishguished war between the communists that help the Republicans against the Fascsit. The year when the story takes place is 1937. The war setting is perfectly well related to the topic this thesis deals. War is the best place where one can prove whether he is a hero or a coward. War means fight

or conflict. Without fighting it is impossible for one to be a hero or not. How he finishes his fight or his conflict can be the judgement of one's heroism. During this war Robert Jordan has shown the readers that he is a hero who presents heroism.

By using the war as the setting of the story, Hemingway points that the war is the philosophical nature of the story. Because only in war, the nature of man can be seen. This means in war the bad side of human nature is most possible to happen than the good side. And in war also these two contrast human nature meet. Apparently, here Hemingway wants to show the readers that the good side of human nature, represented by Robert Jordan still can happen where he is surrounded by the situation in which the bad side of human nature commonly happens.

In this war setting, Robert Jordan is capable to bring in himself heroism. The war setting provides his heroic characterization. In war, Robert Jordan is able to show his bravery since in this war episode he has been assigned to destroy a strategic bridge. Yet, we can see that it is a dangerous mission. When at last the mission is done, we are to understand that Robert Jordan has done one brave mission. If he is not brave enough it is impossible for him to do and succeed in

it.

Robert Jordan's second characteristics of heroism is that he embodies fighting spirit. Only in war, there are always two sides; one side that attacks and the other that defends. As caught up in a war, Robert Jordan only has two choices, to attack or to be attacked. And he chooses the first choice. Joining a war makes Jordan to keep on fighting. Moreover he seems to enjoy it. When General Golz asked him about his duty, " How do you like the *partizan* work? It was the Russian terms for guerrillas behind the lines. 'Very much,' Robert Jordan said. He grinned, 'It is very healthy in the open air'." Robert Jordan believes that being a partisan who fights face to face with enemy makes him healthy, as if he is very much alive. This time mission gives his fighting spirit more chances to develop. Blowing up a bridge will be the same as the fighting itself. It is the same as to fight directly against the Fascists. As he said to Anselmo, "For us will be the bridge and the battle, should there be one." To destroy the bridge is the battle itself.

Robert Jordan's duty as a dynamiter in the war is actually one risky work. He risks especially his life and then others. He does not give any importance to

this risky work. His mission at this time is very important. The successful of the Republican attack on Segovia depends on him. In doing so his decision must be extremely careful. He must anticipate the situation and act accordingly. In this war, the thoughtfulness is necessary needed otherwise the enemy will destroy the action. Robert Jordan's thoughtfulness is shown as he counts every possible risk that may occur. Jordan was told by Fernando who was in La Granja the other night that the Republic is preparing an offensive. Robert Jordan knows that in war the plan of an offensive should never leak because the enemy will attack first. Robert Jordan's anticipation to this news is to send more men to observe the bridge and the Fascist posts. He also sends Andres to inform this unfavorable news to General Golz. The thoughtfulness of our hero occurs due to his awareness that his mission is highly risk that may kill himself and other guerrillas including his love Maria.

Enemy means obstacle or hindrance. In a war, the enemy becomes the hindrance in order to win the war. In this Spanish Civil War, from Jordan's point of view, the Fascists are his enemies, otomatically they are his hindrances of his purpose -to win the war. Hindrances will certainly blokage the way to gain the purpose. The

operation to explode the bridge is one of Jordan's means to reach his purpose. It is necessary for him to do it or let the enemy win the attack. To blow the bridge means to defeat the hindrance, and to do it he must have strong desire because it is not an easy way. He has a sense that his mission seems impossible to carry out, so he is uncertain to continue it or not. But then the memory of his grandfather's courage and his father's cowardice come into his mind. Then, he realizes that he has to do the same sort things himself as his grandfather ever did. By this thinking he comes to a decision. He must blow the bridge. His strong desire to do it is reflected in the following quotation:

But you are going to blow that bridge, he suddenly knew absolutely. There won't be any calling off. Because the way you have just been supposing there for a minute is how the possibilities of that attack look to those who have ordered it. Yes, you will have to blow the bridge, he knew truly. Whatever happens to Andres doesn't matter.

(Hemingway, 1945: 321)

Having this strong desire, Robert Jordan came down the trail there in the dark, alone with the good feeling that had to be done was over for the next for hours, and with the confidence that had from thinking back to concrete things, the knowledge that he would surely have to blow the bridge came to him almost with

comfort. He feels that it is always much better to be sure of things he will do. Again through his strong desire, he believes that exploding the bridge means to defeat the hindrance in which will lead him to his purpose. And this sort of feeling makes him feel comfortable.

In war, reality is always so different with the imagination. Things cannot be the same as it looks. Robert Jordan is an expert in exploding things. Experiences teaches him that it was easy to blow up the bridge with many construction and sizes. Formerly although his bridge operation this time is difficult but it seems perfectly possible to carry out. Robert Jordan imagines that it will be like his any other mission. He even dreams that after this mission is over, he will ask Golz to stay in Madrid and marry Maria. But when he comes to the occasion, the reality looks completely different, especially after he sees the movement of the Fascist military forces in the posts, experiences the Fascist bombing attack on the guerrilla area, and Pablo's treachery. His work presents consequences and risks. Somehow Robert Jordan is willing to take risk though reality marks the plan looks impossible to carry on. Continuing the plan shows

that Jordan is desperate to take risk.

It is summer when the story takes place. The setting place of the story occurs in the hill side near the Fascist posts. Since the author of the novel does not clearly state in which area the hill is in, the writer presumes that it is located near Segovia since the exploding of the bridge will not be done until the sound of the attack from Segovia has already begun. Within his three days life among the guerrillas hideout on the hill, on his first day the snow falls. To Jordan it is a very strange feature. The falling of the snow worries him. How can snow falls in the summer. Jordan feels and worries that it may mean something worse happens to him. As Pilar predicted the snow will come, Jordan rejected, "It *can't* now." Jordan's rejection to the reality that it is snowing suggests that he is worry about the mission, and it makes him angry because the feeling is unusual to him. Moreover the antagonist Pablo, because of the snow insists that the blowing of the bridge will be called off. The snow scene symbolizes something. It is the symbol of Robert Jordan's difficulties in his mission and also it is the symbol of his death meaning that this mission brings him to death. He is so worry about it therefore he questioned himself, "why in all why it have to snow

now." As one tough soldier he should not have this kind of feeling, immediately he removes it by saying to himself:

You just have to take it and fight out of it...
and accept the fact that it is snowing.
(Hemingway, 1945: 174)

During his short time staying among the guerrillas on the hillside, Robert Jordan has fought so courageously for his belief. He believes in Republic, that is the reason he fights in the Loyalist side. He believes that if the Republicans win the war and control the government, the situation of the Spanish society will be better. We know the condition of the Spanish people during the war when the Spain is controlled by the Fascist as Pilar illustrated:

In this country where no poor man can ever hope to make money unless he is a criminal like Juan March, or a bullfighter, or a tenor in the opera...? In a country where the bourgeoisie overeat so that their stomachs are all ruined and they cannot live without bicarbonate of soda and the poor are hungry from their birth until they die,...

(Hemingway, 1945: 178)

Pilar added that the worse condition made every man to get tubercular easily, although he is a strong healthy man such as a matador. Pilar points that the condition of the society is so bad that even one cannot has his

own right to be a healthy man. Moreover the gap between the people who follow Franco's fascism and the ordinary peasants is so wide. Robert Jordan then compares the situation now and ten years before when he gave his first visit to Spain. It was a lovely country with lovely people who welcome a foreigner as their family. Because of it he felt in love with Spain and its people. Now the situation is completely different. He cannot stand to see the worse things happen to the people he loves. No wonder if he fights bravely to free the simple poor peasants against the cruelty of Fascist dictatorship. The changed situation of Spain urges him to involve in this war. Robert Jordan is an idealist. His idealism is that if the Fascist is defeated the better condition of Spain will be reached. The cruelty of Fascist government challenges his heroism to sprout out. He believes that he and his Republican friends have to win the war because if they do not win the war "there will be no revolution nor any Republic nor any thou nor any me nor anything" as he said to Anselmo and Augustin. Robert Jordan puts anything to win the war in order to reach it he has diciplined himself as a real soldier as "instrument of war who gave absolutely loyalty and complete performance as he could while he

was serving." Whatever the situation is, he will not disobey his heroism code.

Robert Jordan loves the natural world. From this nature he can learn something such as the coming of the snow enables him to predict one thing will happen to his life that is his death. He enjoys the beautiful nature around him; the sun shines between the range of mountains, the smell of the pine forest, and moreover his favorite is when the day becomes daylight. He used to lie on the forest floor where the dew had wet him while he enjoyed the surrounding. He is fascinated by it because it gives a feeling of peace as he is a part of it.

He loves this hour of the day always and now he watched it; feeling it grey with him, as though he were a part of the slow lightening that comes the rising of the sun; when solid things darken and space lightens and the light that have shone in the night go yellow and then fade away as the day comes.

(Hemingway, 1945: 403)

This phenomena of the nature teaches him something. He feels that he is like an unimportant light but gives a meaningful meaning to the rising of the great change or the better sphere although at the end it fades away. The natural world reminds him that his duty is to devote his life to a better future though he knows it

may cost his life. He is willing to sacrifice for the world because "the world is a fine place and worth the fighting for."

Fighting for the world through his heroism is very worthy.

The war setting presented in this novel clearly helps Robert Jordan in performing his heroism. To defeat the enemy, obviously a hero is needed. Heroic action and not "heroic resignation" of the people who involve in this war should be one indicators of being a hero. Jordan involves in this war not because he is forced to do it, but because he willingly does it; he volunteers himself to involve in it. It seems that Robert Jordan needs to be in war to explore his heroism. He has been concerned with war for a long time, long before he elisted in this civil war. "You had read and studied the art of war ever since you were a boy." From that quotation we are to know that war is one unseparatable thing in Jordan's life for a long time. For Jordan war is a perfect place where he can show his heroism, and he also wants to experience it for so long.

War which for other people refers to a terrible event, for Jordan can be meant as an institution too. Because war is as one means that helps him to make an

appearance of heroism. He thinks that this war can be an education for someone. He thought that war "is part of one's education. It will be quite an education when it's finished. You learn in this war if you listen." This war educates him. In this war he learns a lot of things he never learn before, most of all this war educates him to be a hero who shows the characteristics of heroism such as courage, fighting spirit, thoughtfulness, strong desire, risk-taking, and idealism. If not because of this war, Robert Jordan's heroism will never have a chance to show up. This war has supported him to build heroism code, obey it, and make it into real cations, thoughts, and attitude.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION