

## PHOENIX BUILDING TYPIST AND THE HOLLOW MEN AS POST-WAR ARTIFACTS

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### Abstract

T.S. Eliot and Judith Wright's sonnets depict a society lacking in moral restraint in the wake of World War I. At the beginning of the sonnet, the protagonists of *The Empty Men* had already had one mission fail. *The Empty Men*, if it reveals where optimism goes, provides a glimpse of a way out of the abyss, claims Hillis Mill operator, a j. The vulgar and insignificant lives of people are also shown in *The Typist in the Phoenix Building*. The people's aloofness reflects the society's high level of development. Both reporters have to deal with the varying attitudes of highly-evolved people who seem to be going through life aimlessly.

### THE LIFE OF POST-WAR SOCIETY IN *THE HOLLOW MEN* AND *THE TYPIST IN THE PHOENIX BUILDING*

T.S. Eliot and Judith Wright's sonnets depict a society lacking in moral restraint in the wake of World War I. At the beginning of the sonnet, the protagonists of *The Empty Men* had already had one mission fail. *The Empty Men*, if it reveals where optimism goes, provides a glimpse of a way out of the abyss, claims Hillis Mill operator, a j. The vulgar and insignificant lives of people are also shown in *The Typist in the Phoenix Building*. The people's aloofness reflects the society's high level of development. Both reporters have to deal with the varying attitudes of highly-evolved people who seem to be going through life aimlessly. The aftermath of World War I is depicted in the sonnets of T.S. Eliot and Judith Wright as a time of moral decadence. The heroes of *The Empty Men* had already failed at one mission at the outset of the poem. Hillis Mill operator, a j., believes there may be hope for humanity after reading *The Empty Men* since the book shows where optimism might lead. *The Typist in the Phoenix Building* also depicts the triviality and ugliness of human existence. The people's reserve is indicative

of the advanced state of their civilization. Both reporters are exposed to the divergent perspectives of highly developed individuals who seem to be drifting through life without a particular destination in mind.

All the guys get together and say the Lord's Prayer at the conclusion of the poem. They've already told God exactly what's going on, so they're at a loss for words.

And the gloom falls low because thine is the throne.

They hope that if they pray to the Lord, he would hear them and deliver them from their despair. Because of their idealism, they braved the emptiness of the outside world and entered the everlasting one. They hope that God, in his or her own right, has the ability to save their miserable spirits because of this. Since all the hollow guys have the same empty identity, this alludes to the poem's topic of individuality.

Judith Wright, a committed environmentalist, gained notoriety in the decades after World War II for her intense interest in Australia's natural landscape.

She went back to her father's station during the start of WWII to assist out because of the severe scarcity of workers. She sees the interaction between humans and their natural surroundings as the driving force behind her creative inspiration. Her poetry' figurative language demonstrates how closely our subjective experience mirrors the external world.

The Australian landscape is a recurring theme in her work, which started to acquire popularity in Australian art in the decades after World War II. Among other things, she writes on the dynamic between European settlers, native Australians, and the Australian outback. She describes how one's subjective experience parallels the external world. Judith Wright's "Typist in the Phoenix Building" is a pessimistic poem that criticizes the moral decline of interpersonal connections. He feels sorry for humanity since they are living pointless lives and engaging in base sexual behaviors. Humans, the poet says ironically, are "easily

hooked up and had their minds blown. They lack the ability to control their sexual desires and instead give in to them quickly. Because of this, the populace lives in an odd manner.

The female typists at the Phoenix Building work in comfortable rooms and often seem upbeat and enthusiastic about their work. They always seem to sit near the young, vivacious male clerks who are always up for a chat. The male typists make sexual innuendos casually and without regard for the female coworkers. This has led to the derogatory term "half-cock clerks" being used to the male staff. Men put a lot of effort into their appearance.

It's quiet as the metal bird perches on the wall; Shirley and her secretary are touching and falling apart in the hallways made of fireproof tiles.

To symbolize the sterility of contemporary culture, Wright created a phoenix bird out of metal. In the poem, she used a metal and mute phoenix to symbolize contemporary civilization, which she sees as lacking in rebirth,

emptiness, and aimlessness. The bird keeps a close eye on the typists and the rest of the building's activity.

Late-afternoon inclinations

Where mental extremes and sensual midpoints meet.

at the late afternoon, intercourse between the sexes at the Phoenix Building is common, even though the sexes work in completely separate departments. It's plain to see that sex no longer means anything to them, and there's no longer any mystery around the others. The prisoners of the Phoenix Building have no sexual activity slowdowns, and they have sex year-round. The fact that the city and the typist and her male friend are experiencing summer does not make the poetess happy.

The building's PCs and other machinery are shielded from the elements, including fire and water. However, there are those people who are more

constraints are successfully broken, causing the person to lose their footing and succumb fully to their desires. Thus, those who have the fireproof and waterproof construction are not insulated. Wright's sonnets connect the reader to her viewpoint on global social concerns from a socially fundamental vantage point, prompting them to reflect on the aspects of society to which she makes reference.

According to David Spurr, "The persona of The Empty Men has shown up, mentally and imagistically, at the external furthest reaches of one world just to find that its "purposeful masks' cover a limited absence of probability: between the strength and presence "Falls the Shadow. Both writers portray a highly developed culture that has lost sight of the need of cherishing but is driven by want. They do it for the sake of pleasure rather than true interest in sex. People constantly interact with one another. They're morally akin to monsters for having an improper rapport with a bomb. Normal people's lives, homes, families, and a whole lot of other important things are impacted by the battles. They've been through so much heartbreak and pain that the only way they can find happiness again is via dishonest

means.

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