


高级英语选修课系列教材

张宜波 刘秀丽 编著

海明威 短篇小说赏析

*Appreciative Reading of
Selected Short Stories
of Ernest Hemingway*

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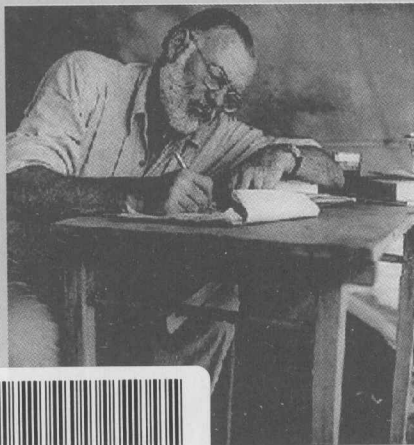
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前言



《海明威短篇小说赏析》这本书是我和刘秀丽教学和科研的结晶。

从2008年秋季开始,我面向中国海洋大学全校硕士研究生开设《海明威短篇小说赏析》这门课,前后数年间,该课广受研究生好评。从2012年秋开始,我也试着同时面向全校本科生开设此课。最初我有些担心本科生的分析鉴赏力不及研究生的深刻全面,但出乎我意料的是,本科生的鉴赏力并不逊色于研究生,这门课受到全校选课本科生的喜爱与好评,选课火爆异常。屈指算来已有千余学生上过这门课。我倍感欣喜,倍感满足。

本教材编写贯彻“阅读中外经典、通识人类文化”的大学通识教育思想,精选赏析了诺贝尔文学奖获得者、美国“迷惘的一代”代表作家、一代“文体大师”海明威的十篇短篇小说,旨帮助学生拓展文化视野、提高英语欣赏水平、培养跨文化交际能力、提升批评性思维、提高思辨力,另外还有助于引导跨学科思考与训练。

在编写过程中,我吸收国内外关于海明威短篇小说的最新研究成果,反映了最新研究趋势。本教材分上编和下编两大部分:上编是“基础知识及海明威短篇小说精选”,共十三个单元,主要涵盖海明威生平简介、海明威短篇小说简介、短篇小说赏析的维度,精选十篇海明威短篇小说英文原文,每篇短篇小说后面都附有英汉双解的单词表、与所选短篇小说相关的注解、数十个批判性讨论思考问题,突出了实用性、启发性、思考性、批评性;下编是“海明威短篇小说鉴赏”,共十个单元,这是我十余年来对海明威短篇小说研究的部分成果,其中有些篇章文字已经在《西安外国语大学学报》《中国海洋大学学报(社科版)》《海南师范大学学报》等刊物上发表过。这部分是对所精选的十篇海明威短篇小说的条分缕析、品评鉴赏。这两部分紧密相关,内容涵盖了硬汉、爱情、婚姻、战争、死亡、罪恶、同性恋等主题,两部分以海明威创作所秉持的“冰山原理”为横轴,以其“草蛇灰线法”“对位法”“零度结尾”“反讽”“隐喻模式”“黑色幽默”等创作叙事技巧为竖轴,纵横交叉、贯通始终。书后还附有阅读参考书目。

本教材弥补了国内缺乏海明威短篇小说赏析教材的遗憾,并具备多重参考价值,可以满足多层次读者需求,既可作为短篇小说、外国文学、跨文化交际等教学的参考书,又可作为研究生、高年级本科生文学经典课程教材。随着全国各高校相继开设英语高级课程,相信本教材定会受到广大师生的喜爱。



感谢国家留学基金委和中国海洋大学的资助，使我得以于2010年2月至2011年2月在英国南安普顿大学做访问学者期间完成了部分书稿。感谢中国海洋大学教材建设基金的资助，部分减轻了我经费之苦。感谢中国海洋大学研究生院资助建设“研究生公共精品课程《海明威短篇小说赏析》”。

在本书的编写过程中，承蒙中国海洋大学外国语学院院长博士生导师杨连瑞教授、副院长及翻译研究所所长任东升教授的鼓励和建议，在此谨向他们深表谢意。我特别感谢好友中国海洋大学外国语学院徐中川老师，是他帮我牵线搭桥，联系上中国人民大学出版社的编辑。对人大出版社编辑在本书编辑出版中的热情支持、无私帮助、辛勤付出，我深表谢忱。感谢硕士研究生周宁、张娜、白雪琴等对部分书稿的录入和校对所做的贡献。我还要深深感谢辛劳养育我现居于山东高密东北乡的父母，是他们把我养育成了“凤凰男”。我祝福爹娘健康长寿。感谢我们亲爱的女儿上海交通大学的硕士研究生张文对我的鞭策和激励，她永远是我们的骄傲和希望，也是我们积极进取的动力。

由于本人才疏学浅，本书可能会存在不足之处，望同行专家和广大读者不吝批评指正。联系邮箱：qdybzhang@126.com。

张宜波^①

2013年11月于中国海洋大学浮山园滴水斋

^① 1965年5月生，副教授、硕士生导师。研究方向：系统功能语言学、语篇分析、海明威及其作品研究。讲授过功能语法与语篇分析、海明威专题研究、英语语法、跨文化交际、海明威短篇小说赏析等课程。荣获“中国石油大学（华东）教学优秀奖”“中国海洋大学第八届优秀教学成果奖”“中国海洋大学优秀硕士学位论文指导奖”。出版词典、辞书、译著、教材等近20部，发表论文60余篇，主持完成“海明威短篇小说的功能文体学研究”等6项课题。

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Contents

上编

基础知识及海明威短篇小说精选


UNIT 1	About Ernest Hemingway	3
UNIT 2	Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway	11
UNIT 3	Analyzing Short Stories	16
UNIT 4	Indian Camp	36
UNIT 5	Out of Season	49
UNIT 6	Up in Michigan	59
UNIT 7	Soldier's Home	68
UNIT 8	Hills Like White Elephants	78
UNIT 9	Ten Indians	85
UNIT 10	The Mother of a Queen	93
UNIT 11	The Light of the World	101
UNIT 12	The Butterfly and the Tank	112
UNIT 13	Old Man at the Bridge	124



下编

海明威短篇小说鉴赏


一 《印第安人营地》赏析：多模态话语视角·····	131
二 《不合时宜》赏析：多模态话语视角·····	140
三 《在密西根北部》赏析：多模态话语视角·····	147
四 《士兵之家》赏析：功能文体学视角·····	153
五 《白象似的群山》赏析：语用学视角·····	162
六 《十个印第安人》赏析：语用学视角·····	170
七 《一个同性恋者的母亲》赏析：内聚焦视角·····	178
八 《世上之光》赏析：多模态话语视角·····	184
九 《蝴蝶与坦克》赏析：多模态话语视角·····	192
十 《桥边的老人》赏析：多模态话语视角·····	199
阅读参考书目·····	205



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上编

**基础知识及
海明威短篇小说精选**





UNIT 1

About Ernest Hemingway



Chronology of Ernest Hemingway

Date Ernest Hemingway's Life

- 1899 Ernest Hemingway is born on 21 July to Clarence Hemingway and Grace Hemingway (nee Hall) at Oak Park near Chicago.
- 1902 His father gives him his first fishing rod.
- 1909 His father gives him his first shotgun. He is allowed to shoot three shells a day during the holidays which are spent hunting and fishing with his father.
- 1913 Enters Oak Park High School, and is an outstanding student. He goes in for a variety of sports including football and boxing. Although he studies hard, he runs away from home and school twice.
- 1916 Edits the school magazine, *The Trapeze*.
- 1917 Graduates from Oak Park High School and joins *The Kansas City Star* as a junior reporter.
- 1918 Joins the Red Cross as an ambulance driver. He is sent to Italy and is wounded on the Piave front while performing an act of rescue. He is decorated for bravery under fire by both the Italian and the US governments. In hospital in Milan he falls in love with a nurse, Agnes von Kurowsky.
- 1919 Returns to Oak Park as a war hero. Suffers from terrible nightmares and insomnia. Spends most of his time reading and drinking until the summer when he starts writing seriously but without commercial success.
- 1920 Joins the *Toronto Star*.



- 1921 Marries Hadley Richardson and goes with her to Paris as correspondent of the *Toronto Star*.
- 1922 Meets Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound. Travels all over Europe as a roving correspondent. Covers the war between Turkey and Greece. Interviews Mussolini. Sees his first bullfight.
- 1923 His first son, John, is born. Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas are godmothers. Publishes *Three Stories and Ten Poems*.
- 1924 Publishes *In Our Time*. Assists Ford Madox Ford on *Transatlantic Review*. Becomes a bullfight "groupie." Begins *The Sun Also Rises*, writing "To the Point of Exhaustion."
- 1925 *In Our Time* meets with critical approval in the US.
- 1926 Publishes *The Torrents of Spring* and *The Sun Also Rises*. Has an affair with Pauline Pfeiffer, an American reporter.
- 1927 *Men Without Women*, a volume of stories, confirms Hemingway's importance. He divorces Hadley and marries Pauline. Becomes a practising Catholic.
- 1928 Returns to the US and sets up home at Key West, Florida. His second son, Patrick, is born. *The Sun Also Rises* begins to bring in a lot of money and Hemingway spends much time hunting and fishing. Begins writing *A Farewell to Arms*. His father, incurably ill, commits suicide. Hemingway helps found, and becomes a contributor to, *Esquire*.
- 1929 Publishes *A Farewell to Arms*.
- 1930 Visits Spain and works on *Death in the Afternoon*. *A Farewell to Arms*, adapted by Lawrence Stallings, is staged in New York without much success.
- 1931 Finishes *Death in the Afternoon*.
- 1932 Publishes *Death in the Afternoon*. Hemingway is taken to task by writers on the Left for avoiding major political and economic issues in his work. His third son, Gregory, is born.
- 1933 Visits Africa. Publishes *Winner Take Nothing*.
- 1934 Buys a big boat for deep sea fishing. Catches a record fish which he presents to the Miami Deep Sea Fishing Club where it can be found to this day.
- 1935 Publishes *Green Hills of Africa*. Helps found International Game Fish Association. Shoots himself in the foot while trying to kill a huge shark.
- 1936 Sends a donation of \$40, 000 to the Republicans in Spain. Meets Martha Gellhorn, an American journalist.
- 1937 Publishes *To Have and Have Not* in part as a reply to his Leftist critics. Goes to Spain as a war correspondent. Apart from reporting on the war there, he spends a lot of time locating food and funds for the combatants, especially the wounded. Returns to the US to raise money for the Republican cause and works on the film *The Spanish Earth* which has its premiere at the White House.



- 1938 Finishes his pro-Republican play, *The Fifth Column*, which is a commercial failure. Begins an affair with Martha Gellhorn in Madrid. Returns to Key West and Pauline but is “taciturn and cont withdrawn.” Returns to Spain and then to Cuba where he settles and begins *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.
- 1940 Marries Martha Gellhorn two weeks after divorcing Pauline. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* is published and is immensely popular.
- 1941 The Hemingways go to the Far East to report on the Sino-Japanese War. Returning to Cuba, Hemingway fits out his boat in order to chase German submarines.
- 1944 Goes to Europe as a war correspondent. While in London he is involved in a car crash and is reported as dead by the world press. Enters Paris with his own partisan unit. Awarded the Bronze Star. Meets Mary Welsh, an American journalist. During his stay in Paris, Hemingway also meets Picasso, Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir.
- 1945 Divorces Martha and returns to Havana.
- 1946 Marries Mary Welsh.
- 1947 Remains in Havana writing and attending boxing matches and cockfights.
- 1948 Visits Italy with Mary.
- 1950 Publishes *Across the River and into the Trees* which has a poor reception.
- 1952 Publishes *The Old Man and the Sea* which restores his reputation.
- 1953 Hemingway is awarded the Pulitzer Prize. Returns to Spain and then to Africa. He is reported dead when his plane crashes while on safari.
- 1954 Awarded the Nobel Prize. He is unable — or unwilling — to attend the ceremony. He also receives the Annual Prize of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.
- 1957 Suffering from ill health, Hemingway returns to the US.
- 1959 Spends a happy year in Spain.
- 1960 Works on a lengthy study of bullfighting called *The Dangerous Summer*. Compiles a volume of reminiscences entitled *A Moveable Feast*. He attends a clinic in Minnesota.
- 1961 After severe loss of weight and electroshock treatments for depression, Hemingway commits suicide on 2 July. This was his third attempt that year.

—Adapted from James Fenton. 1995. *Ernest Hemingway: The Collected Short Stories*. London: David Campbell Publishers Ltd.

Ernest Hemingway’s colorful life as a war correspondent, big game hunter, angler, writer, and world celebrity, as well as winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize in literature, began in quiet Oak Park, Illinois, on July 21, 1899. When Ernest, the first son and second child born to Dr. Ed and

Grace Hemingway, was only seven weeks old, his general practitioner father took the family for a quick weekend trip to the Michigan north woods, where Dr. Hemingway was having land cleared by several Ottawa Indians for Windemere, a summer cabin that he built on Walloon Lake. Ernest would return to this area year after year, as a child and later as an adolescent—hunting, fishing, camping, vegetable gardening, adventuring, and making plans for each new, successive summer.

Ernest's mother, a devout, religious woman with considerable musical talent, hoped that her son would develop an interest in music; she herself had once hoped for an operatic career, but during her first recital at Carnegie Hall, the lights were so intense for her defective eyes that she gave up performing. Ernest attempted playing the cello in high school, but from the beginning it was clear that he was no musician. Instead, he deeply shared his father's fierce enthusiasm for the outdoors.

Ernest began fishing when he was three years old, and his fourth birthday present was an all-day fishing trip with his father. For his twelfth birthday, his grandfather gave him a single-barrel 20-gauge shotgun. His deep love of hunting and fishing in the north Michigan woods during his childhood and adolescence formed lasting impressions that would be ingredients for his short stories centering around Nick Adams, Hemingway's young fictional persona.

In high school, Hemingway played football, mostly lightweight football, because he was small and thin. Hoping for more success in another sport, Hemingway took up boxing. Years later, he would often write, using boxing metaphors; he would also tell people that it was a boxing accident that was responsible for his defective eyesight. Hemingway was always self-conscious about seeming less than the best at whatever he chose to do. For example, he had a lifelong difficulty pronouncing his l's; his sounded like w's. His perfectionist father always stressed that whatever Ernest did, he must "do it right." The stigma of having a slight speech defect and genetically flawed eyesight continually rankled Hemingway.

Hemingway's writing career began early. He was a reporter for *The Trapeze*, his high-school newspaper, and he published a couple of stories in the *Tabula*, the school's literary magazine. Ironically, he remained an atrocious speller throughout his life. Whenever editors would complain about his bad spelling, he'd retort, "Well, that's what you're hired to correct!"

After Ernest's high-school graduation, Dr. Hemingway realized that his son had no passion for further education, so he did not encourage him to enroll in college. Neither did he encourage him to join the boys his age who were volunteering for the army and sailing to Europe to fight in World War I. Instead, Dr. Hemingway took another approach: He called *The Kansas City Star* to find out if his son could sign on as a cub reporter. He learned that an opening would not be available until September, news that delighted Ernest because it meant that he could spend



another summer in the north Michigan woods hunting and fishing before he began working in the adult world.

Arriving in Kansas city to work for the *Star*, young Hemingway began earning fifteen dollars a week. He was taught to write short sentences, avoid clichés, unnecessary adjectives, and construct good stories. He soon realized that a large part of Kansas city life was filled with crime and impulsive violence. It was an exciting time for the naive, eager, red-cheeked young man from the north woods who was determined to learn how to write well.

A few months passed, and despite the satisfying pace of his life and the thrill of seeing his work in print, Hemingway realized that most of the young men he knew were leaving to take part in the war in Europe. Hemingway's father was still opposed to his son's joining the army, and Hemingway himself knew that his defective eyesight would probably keep him from being accepted. However, Hemingway met Theodore Brumback, a fellow reporter with vision in only one eye at the *Star*, who suggested that Hemingway volunteer for the American Field Service as an ambulance driver. Hemingway's yearning to join the war effort was rekindled, and six months after he began his career as a newspaper reporter, he and Brumback resigned from the *Star*, said goodbye to their families, and headed to New York for their physicals. Hemingway received a B rating and was advised to get some glasses.

The letters that Hemingway wrote home to his parents while he was waiting to sail overseas were jubilant. The voyage from New York to France aboard the *Chicago*, however, was less exultant. Hemingway's second typhoid shot had left him nauseated and aching, and rough seas sent him retching to the rails several times.

At Bordeaux, France, Hemingway and Brumback boarded a train headed to Milan, Italy. Shortly after they settled in, a munitions factory exploded, and Hemingway was stunned to discover that "the dead are more women than men." After a few weeks of making routine ambulance runs and transporting dying and wounded men to hospitals, Hemingway grew impatient. Wanting to see more action, he traveled to the Austro-Italian border, where he finally had a sense of being at the wartime front.

During this time near the Austro-Italian border, Hemingway was severely wounded. An Austrian projectile exploded in the trenches and sent shrapnel ripping into his legs. Trying to carry an Italian soldier to safety, Hemingway caught a machine-gun bullet behind his kneecap and one in his foot. A few days later, he found himself on a train, returning to Milan. Later, writing about being wounded, he recalled that he felt life slipping from him. Some literary critics believe that it was this near-death experience that obsessed Hemingway with a continual fear of death and a need to test his courage that lasted the rest of his life.

A few months later, the war was over and Hemingway returned to the States with a limp



and a fleeting moment of celebrity. At home in Oak Park, Illinois, Hemingway immediately felt homesick for Italy. All of his friends were gone, and he received a letter from a nurse with whom he'd fallen in love while he was hospitalized. The news was not good: She had fallen in love with an Italian lieutenant. Ten years later, this nurse would become the model for the valiant Catherine Barkeley in *A Farewell to Arms*.

Returning to the north woods to find his emotional moorings, Hemingway fished, wrote some short-story sketches, and enjoyed a brief romance that would figure in "The End of Something" and "The Three-Day Blow." He also spoke to women's clubs about his wartime adventures, and one of the women in the audience, a monied Toronto matron, was so impressed with Hemingway that she hired him as a companion for her lame son.

Tutoring the boy and filling a scrapbook with writings in Canada, Hemingway then headed back to the Midwest, where he met Hadley Richardson, seven years older than he and an heiress to a small trust fund.

Hadley fell in love with Hemingway. Hemingway's ever-fretting, over-protective mother thought that Hadley was exactly what her rootless son needed; she prodded Hemingway to settle down and give up his gypsy travels and short-term, part-time jobs.

Despite his fears that marriage would destroy his way of living, Hemingway married Hadley, and they set up housekeeping, living on income from her trust fund. Soon, near-poverty depleted Hemingway's usual good nature, and friends urged him to move to Paris, where living expenses would be cheaper.

In Paris, Hemingway and Hadley lived in the Latin Quarter, a bohemian enclave of artists, poets, and writers. The *Toronto Star* bought the articles that Hemingway submitted, as well as his political sketches, and Hemingway was pleased about the short stories he was writing. He was twenty-three years old and felt that he'd finally hit his stride as an author with a style that was authentically his own.

After covering the war between Greece and Turkey for the *New York Sun*, Hemingway returned to Paris and continued writing Nick Adams tales, including "A Way You'll Never Be." He was interrupted, though, when the *Toronto Star* insisted that he cover the Lausanne Peace Conference. While there, he urged Hadley to join him, and she did so, bringing all of his short stories, sketches, and poems in a valise that would be stolen in the Lyon train station.

Hemingway was so stunned with disbelief at the terrible loss that he immediately returned to Paris, convinced that Hadley surely had not packed even the carbon copies of his stories, but she had. Hemingway had lost everything that he'd written.

Ironically, American expatriate and writer Gertrude Stein had just spoken to Hemingway about loss, mentioning a garage keeper's off-hand comment: "You are all a lost generation," a



casual remark, yet one that eventually would become world famous after Hemingway used it as an epigraph to his first major novel, *The Sun Also Rises* (1926). This term “lost generation” would be instantly meaningful to Hemingway’s readers. It would give a name to the attitudes of the post-World-War-I generation of Americans, especially to the young writers of that era who believed that their loves and hopes had been shattered by the war. They had been led down a glory trail to death—not for noble patriotic ideals, but for the greedy, materialistic gains of international power groups. The high-minded sentiments of their elders were not to be trusted; only reality was truth—and reality was harsh: Life was futile, often meaningless.

After the loss of his manuscripts, Hemingway followed Stein’s advice to go to Spain; she promised him that he’d find new stories there. After his sojourn in Spain, Hemingway returned to Paris and from there to Canada, where Hadley gave birth to their first child. Afterward, Hemingway returned to Paris, where he began writing “Big Two-Hearted River.” From there, he went to Austria, where he wrote more Nick Adams stories, as well as “Hills Like White Elephants.”

Hemingway and Hadley were divorced in 1927, and he married Pauline Pfeiffer, an Arkansas heiress, who accompanied him to Africa, traveling 300 miles by train to reach Nairobi, and onward to the Kapti Plains, the foothills of the Ngong Hills, and the Serengeti Plain. Africa would be the setting for two of Hemingway’s most famous short stories—“The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber” and “The Snows of Kilimanjaro.”

In 1940, Hemingway and Pauline were divorced, and he married writer Martha Gellhorn. They toured China, then established a residence in Cuba. When World War II began, Hemingway volunteered his services and his fishing boat, the *Pilar*, and cooperated with United States naval intelligence as a German submarine spotter in the Caribbean.

Wanting a still-more-active role in the war, Hemingway soon was a 45-year-old war correspondent barnstorming through Europe with the Allied invasion troops—and sometimes ahead of them. It is said that Hemingway liberated the Ritz Hotel in Paris and that when the Allied troops arrived, they were greeted by a notice on the entrance: “Papa Hemingway took good hotel. Plenty stuff in the cellar.”

Following yet another divorce, this one in 1944, Hemingway married Mary Welsh, a *Time* magazine correspondent. The couple lived in Venice for a while, then returned to Havana, Cuba. In 1950, *Across the River and Into the Trees* appeared, but it was neither a critical nor a popular success. His short novel *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), however, restored Hemingway’s literary stature, and he was awarded the 1953 Pulitzer Prize in literature.

In January 1954, Hemingway was off for another of his many African safaris and was reported dead after two airplane crashes in two days. He survived, though, despite severe internal