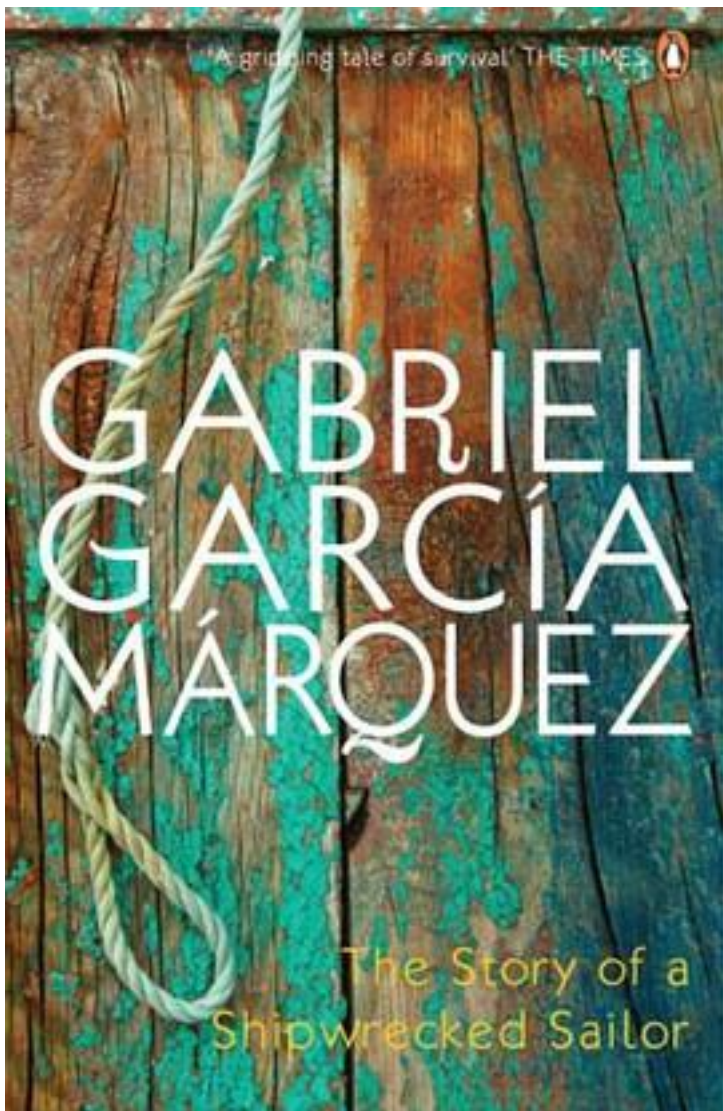


The Story Of A Shipwrecked Sailor



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著者:Gabriel Garcia Marquez

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The Story of a Shipwrecked Sailor (original Spanish-language title: Relato de un naufrago) is a work of non-fiction by Colombian writer Gabriel García Márquez. The full title is The Story of a Shipwrecked Sailor: Who Drifted on a Liferaft for Ten Days Without Food or Water, Was Proclaimed a National Hero, Kissed by Beauty Queens, Made Rich Through Publicity, and Then Spurned by the Government and Forgotten for All Time.

It was originally published as a fourteen consecutive day series of installments in El Espectador newspaper in 1955; it was later published as a book in 1970, and then translated into English by Randolph Hogan in 1986. The story is written in the first-person from the perspective of the sailor, 20 year-old Luis Alejandro Velasco, and was in fact signed by Velasco as author when it was first published in 1955. Not until 1970 when it was published as a book was García Márquez's name first publicly associated with the story.

Nobel laureate Gabriel García Márquez began his literary career as a newspaper writer. In 1955, he wrote a series of newspaper stories about a shipwrecked sailor who nearly died on account of negligence by the Colombian Navy; several of his colleagues drowned shortly before arriving at the port of Cartagena de Indias due to the existence of overweight contraband aboard the vessel. This resulted in public controversy, as it discredited the official account of the events, which had blamed the storm for the shipwreck and glorified the surviving sailor. As García Márquez subsequently became a sort of persona non grata for the government of General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, he then worked for several years as a foreign correspondent.

The book's theme is the possible, but not necessary, moral reversion to a primitive, instinctual existence in the face of a sea catastrophe and consequent shipwreck and solitude. This theme had been explored previously in fiction by Daniel Defoe (Robinson Crusoe and the robinsonade genre) and Voltaire (Candide), and more recently by William Golding (Lord of the Flies and Pincher Martin), Umberto Eco (The Island of the Day Before), J.M. Coetzee (Foe), José Saramago (The Stone Raft and The Tale of the Unknown Island). A later non-fiction treatment of a similar theme can be found in The Last Strange Voyage of Donald Crowhurst by Ron Hall and Nicolas Tomalin.

作者介绍:

目录:

[The Story Of A Shipwrecked Sailor_ 下载链接1](#)

标签

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英文原版

新闻纪实

评论

不加渲染、扣人心弦

馬爾克斯最令人失望的作品。離開南美大陸，魔幻不在，拖沓冗長。雖然馬爾克斯多次提及Conrad對他的影響，顯然在描寫大海上馬爾克斯是無法企及Conrad的高度。

这本书很薄，其实是部长篇新闻报道，不算特别有意思，但读来没有《老人与海》那么叫人难受；唯一的例外是水手捕杀年幼的海鸥的场景有点残忍。由于我读了前言后对这篇报道抱有不现实的期望，结果没有读到我以为会读到的东西，所以觉得有些丧气，不过这完全怪自己。

没有多少动人情节，没有什么悲壮渲染，一个真实的血淋淋的漂泊着的肉体 and 意志撕逼的故事。

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