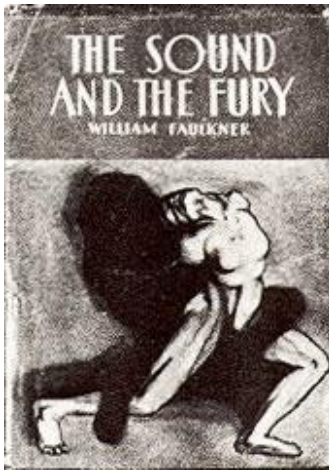
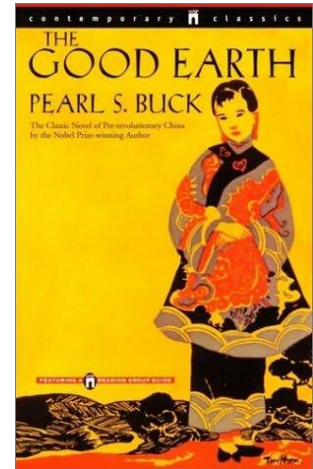


1928-1933 in Literature

❖ Pearl S. Buck—*The Good Earth* (1931)

Buck's popular novel was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the Novel in 1932. The bestselling novel in the United States in both 1931 and 1932, it was an influential factor in Buck winning the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938. The novel of family life in a Chinese village before World War II was a best-seller in both 1931 and 1932 and has been a steady favorite ever since.

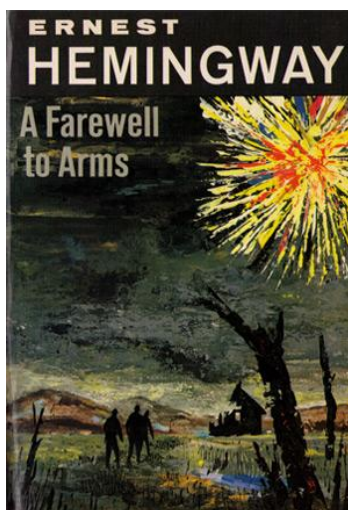
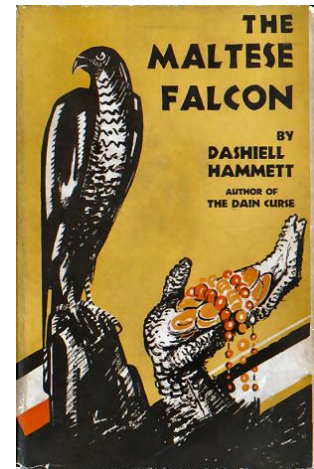


❖ William Faulkner—*The Sound and the Fury* (1929)

Faulkner's fourth novel, whose title refers to a line from Shakespeare's *Macbeth* ("It is a tale / Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, / Signifying nothing" [Act V, scene v, lines 26-28]), was not immediately successful; however, in 1931, when Faulkner's sixth novel, *Sanctuary*, was published — a sensationalist story which Faulkner later claimed was written only for money — *The Sound and the Fury* also became commercially successful, and Faulkner began to receive critical attention. In 1998, the Modern Library ranked *The Sound and the Fury* sixth on its list of the 100 best English-language novels of the 20th century

❖ Dashiell Hammett—*The Maltese Falcon* (1930)

This detective novel was originally serialized in the magazine *Black Mask*. The main character, Sam Spade, appears only in this novel and in three lesser known short stories, yet is widely cited as the crystallizing figure in the development of the hard-boiled private detective genre.

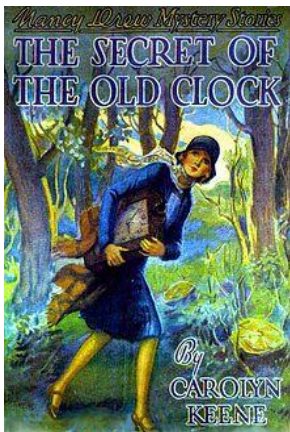
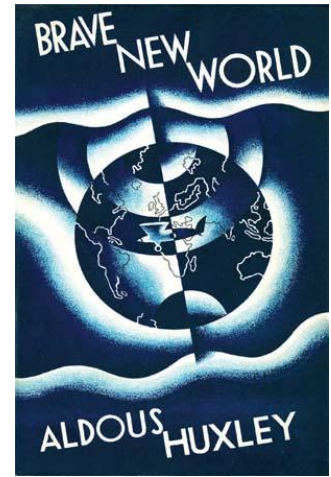


❖ Ernest Hemingway—*A Farewell to Arms* (1929)

Hemingway's semi-autobiographical concerns events during the Italian campaigns during the First World War. The book is a first-person account of American Frederic Henry, serving as a Lieutenant ("Tenente") in the ambulance corps of the Italian Army. Although this was Hemingway's bleakest novel, its publication cemented his stature as a modern American writer.

❖ Aldous Huxley—*Brave New World* (1932)

Set in London of AD 2540 (632 A.F. in the book), the novel anticipates developments in reproductive technology and sleep-learning that combine to change society. The future society is an embodiment of the ideals that form the basis of futurology. Huxley answered this book with a reassessment in an essay, *Brave New World Revisited* (1958) and with his final work, a novel titled *Island* (1962). This novel's title is also a Shakespeare reference, this one from *The Tempest* ("How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world, / That has such people in't!" [Act V, scene i, lines 84-85]).

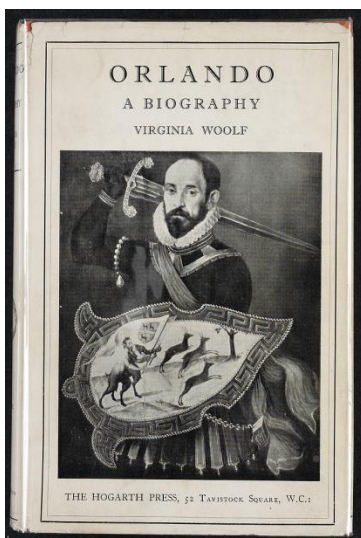
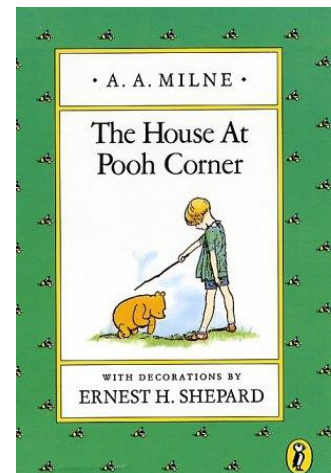


❖ Carolyn Keene—*The Secret of the Old Clock* (1930)

The Secret of the Old Clock is the first volume in the Nancy Drew Mystery Stories series written under the pseudonym Carolyn Keene. It was first published in April, 1930. Nancy Drew is an eighteen-year-old recent high school graduate, and her father, Carson Drew, is a well-known criminal defense lawyer.

❖ A. A. Milne—*The House at Pooh Corner* (1928)

This is the second volume of stories about Winnie-the-Pooh written by A. A. Milne and illustrated by E. H. Shepard. It is notable for the introduction of the character Tigger, who went on to become a prominent figure in the Disney Winnie the Pooh franchise.



❖ Virginia Woolf—*Orlando: A Biography* (1928)

Generally considered one of Woolf's most accessible novels, *Orlando* has stylistically influenced a great deal of subsequent English language literature, and is considered important in the history of women's writing and gender studies. It tells the story of a young man named Orlando, born in England during the reign of Elizabeth I, who decides not to grow old, and the implications of this decision as he lives through the centuries.