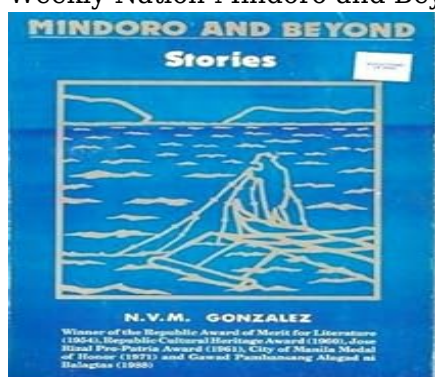


Mindoro and Beyond: Stories By N.V.M. Gonzalez Asiaweek Literary Review The paradox of Gonzalez is that he has gained an international reputation for himself at a variety of intellectual centers while identifying constantly with the uneducated folk-wise peasant of the Philippines. He received several Rockefeller grants which enabled him to take special studies in creative writing at Stanford University the Kenyon School of English and Columbia University and to travel in Asia and Europe. In 1968 he went to the University of California in Santa Barbara as a visiting associate professor of English and stayed there until 1983 as a professor of English and Asian American literature at the University of Washington from 1976 to 1979 and in 1986 artist in residence of the Djarassi Foundation in Woodside California. Gonzalez's published novels are the Winds of April 1940; A Season of Grace 1956; and The Bamboo Dancers 1959; his published short story collections are Seven Hills Away 1947; Children of the Ash Covered Loam and Other Stories 1954; Look Stranger On This Island Now 1963; Selected Stories 1964; and Mindoro and Beyond: Twenty one Stories 1979. His most recent published works are Kalutang: A Filipino in the World an autobiographical essay 1990 and The Father and the Maid a compilation of six lectures delivered under the sponsorship of the UP Creative Writing Center 1990 He finished his final draft of a short novel called Kaingin Country and was working on a sheaf of poems A Wander Through the Night of the World. Gonzalez received a special award in the 1940 Commonwealth Literary Contest for The Winds of April the Philippine Republic Award of Merit for Literature in English in 1954 the Republic Cultural Heritage in 1960 the Jose Rizal Pro Patria Award in 1961 and the Patnubay ng Sining at Kalinangan ward in 1971 from the city government of Manila. His short stories which won in the Carlos Palanca Memorial Awards for Literature are: "Children of the Ash Covered Loam" second prize in 1952; "Lupo and the River" second prize in 1953; "On the Ferry" third prize 1959; and "Tomato Game" first prize in 1972, Bienvenido Lumbera Revaluation/Essays on Philippine Literature Cinema and Culture American critics have also been impressed. Lucian Stryk a renowned scholar of Asian Literature offered his assessment in Panorama. Gonzalez is most telling when he writes of the young the old the deprived and he finds people to care about all over those 7000 islands of his: Leonard Casper Survey of Long Fiction Here too is a chance to chart the development of an artist, Fernandez World Literature Today Fortunately for the Philippines Gonzalez' vision--even in its twilight somber hues--is strong complex and daringly hopeful. Guzman Virginia Quarterly Review This unique modern Filipino writer is a master not only of English but of his own individual prose style, bear the stamp of a most sensitive personality and of an original mind, James Kirkup The Weekly Nation Mindoro and Beyond: Stories



N, He was the son of Vicente Gonzalez a school supervisor and Pastora Madali a teacher: He was married to Narita Manuel with whom he had four children. When he was four his family migrated to Mindoro and settled in barrio of Wasig, Gonzalez had his early schooling in Romblon and later attended Mindoro High School. In 1930 he took the entrance examination to the University of the Philippines but failed. He went back to Mindoro and worked as a delivery boy in his fathers slaughterhouse and meat stall in Calapan, For about a year he would walk from Wasig to Mansalay for five N, He was the son of Vicente Gonzalez a school supervisor and Pastora Madali a teacher, He was married to Narita Manuel with whom he had four children, When he was four his family migrated to Mindoro and settled in barrio of Wasig. Gonzalez had his early schooling in Romblon and

later attended Mindoro High School: In 1930 he took the entrance examination to the University of the Philippines but failed, He went back to Mindoro and worked as a delivery boy in his father's slaughterhouse and meat stall in Calapan: For about a year he would walk from Wasig to Mansalay for five hours to type his story at the municipal hall and post it to the magazine. Gonzalez had his first literary break when he won in the students' literary contest sponsored by the Graphic for an essay in Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Calapan in 1934, He left for Manila met Francisco Arcellana and joined the Veronicans, He studied for two years at the National University and Manila Law College but quit his college studies sometime in 1934: He joined the Graphic working there until the outbreak of WWII, After the war and without a college degree he was invited by the University of the Philippines (UP) to teach English and the short story from 1951 to 1967: He became the chairperson of the Second UP Writers Summer Workshop in Los Baños in 1967 and was twice chosen as the Workshop's writer in residence in 1978 and 1987, Also in preparation is the Mother the Provider a collection of stories: Eight of his short stories were included in Jose Garcia Villa's honor roll in 1926 to 1940: His short stories "On the Ferry" 1959 and "Serenade" in 1964 won third prize and first prize respectively in the Philippines Free Press literary contest: In 1993 he received the Gawad CCP Para sa Sining in literature, He passed away in 1999 due to kidney complica {site\_link} How can i read this book?? 200.

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What Critics Have Said- N.V.M. Gonzalez is easily the master of Filipino short story. 'Mr. He is a very pure writer.' Roger J. and the expansion of his literary landscape. Doreen G. Richard R. The stories. V. M. Gonzalez (Nestor Vicenti Madali Gonzalez) b. Romblon Romblon 8 Sept 1915. Fictionist poet essayist. During this time he began contributing to the Graphic. V. M. Gonzalez (Nestor Vicenti Madali Gonzalez) b. Romblon Romblon 8 Sept 1915. Fictionist poet essayist. During this time he began contributing to the Graphic. He was conferred National Artist status in 1997