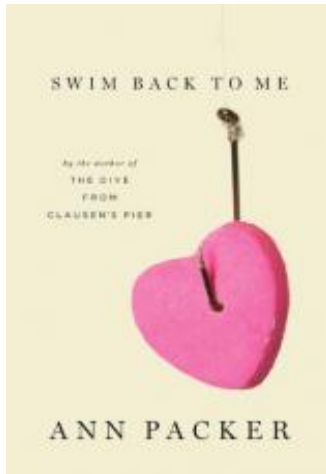


# Swim Back to Me: Stories

by Ann Packer

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## About the Book

From Ann Packer, author of the *New York Times* bestselling novels **The Dive from Clausen's Pier** and **Songs Without Words**, a collection of burnished, emotionally searing stories, framed by two unforgettable linked narratives that express the transformation of a single family over the course of a lifetime.

A wife struggles to make sense of her husband's sudden disappearance. A mother mourns her teenage son through the music collection he left behind. A woman shepherds her estranged parents through her brother's wedding and reflects on the year her family collapsed. A young man comes to grips with the joy --- and vulnerability --- of fatherhood. And, in the masterly opening novella, two teenagers from very different families forge a sustaining friendship, only to discover the disruptive and unsettling power of sex.

Ann Packer is one of our most talented archivists of family life, with its hidden crevasses and unforeseeable perils, and in these stories she explores the moral predicaments that define our social and emotional lives, the frailty of ordinary grace, and the ways in which we are shattered and remade by loss. With **Swim Back to Me**, she delivers shimmering psychological precision, unfailing intelligence, and page-turning drama: her most enticing work yet.

## Discussion Guide

1. The stories "Walk for Mankind" and "Things Said or Done" are interlocking narratives that capture the lives of two families over the course of several decades. "Walk for Mankind" paints a vivid portrait of Sasha and Richard as young teenagers, and also provides a concise but clear portrait of Richard at the age of fifty. In the second story, "Things Said or Done," we see what has become of Sasha as a grown woman. How do these revelations about who Sasha and Richard become as adults defy or fulfill our expectations based on who they were as adolescents? Were you surprised by the trajectories of their lives? Why or why not?

2. When Sasha asks her father for a ride to the fund-raiser called Walk for Mankind, her father replies, "Ah, the Walk. Noblest of causes." Later, Richard's mother takes him to the Oakland ghetto, where they pass a prostitute, causing his mother to remark, "She's mankind, too." Discuss Richard's mother's views about class and social justice.

3. On page 16, Richard reflects on his mother's reasons for leaving their family and remembered that she used her desire to help the underprivileged as a rationalization. He thinks wryly that "there were underprivileged and undereducated women on our side of the bay, too." How did you feel reading the scenes with Richard's mother? Is she a sympathetic character? Why or why not?

4. What is Harry Henry's house? What does it represent to Richard and Sasha?

5. During the Walk for Mankind, a stranger called Karl shows Richard a series of pictures documenting the evolution of a frog. Years later, Richard asks, "How do people do it, pry themselves from their pasts. . . I wish I could say my life in the natural world began with a transformative experience. . . The course of true progress is boring?it's incremental. Think of that frog, the one in Karl's picture. There wasn't a single moment when he passed into maturity?." How do the ideas about growth and change that Richard is grappling with here relate to Packer's themes in this story and throughout *Swim Back to Me*?

6. Ralph Waldo Emerson's ideas about knowledge and personal growth seem to hover over both "Walk for Mankind" and "Things Said or Done." At one point Richard's father discusses the idea of the quest in relation to one of Emerson's poems. Discuss the following passage about transformation from Emerson's essay "Experience" in relation to Packer's two linked stories: "If any of us knew what we were doing, or where we are going, then when we think we best know! We do not know today whether we are busy or idle. In times when we thought ourselves indolent, we have afterwards discovered that much was accomplished, and much was begun in us. All our days are so unprofitable while they pass, that 'tis wonderful where or when we ever got anything of this which we call wisdom, poetry, virtue. We never got it on any dated calendar day."

7. "Walk for Mankind" ends with these words: "It would be years before it occurred to me that with that one gesture I managed to kill two birds with one stone. And I do mean kill. And I do mean birds, though perhaps I should say it with an English accent, buds. It isn't easy, admitting your murders." What do the birds in this paragraph symbolize? Compare and contrast with the exchange on page 30, in which Sasha and Richard make an emergency stop at a stranger's house during the walk, and the tall man asks Sasha, "Did you get both birds?" How does the meaning and symbolism shift as the story continues? What does Richard feel he has murdered at the end of the story?

8. In "Things Said or Done," Sasha says, "Such is the lot of the narcissist's child, to inherit her parent's umbrage over the world's indifference." What is Sasha's lot?

9. At the wedding, Sasha and her father discuss a Yeats poem, which posits a dichotomy between conscience and vanity. Sasha says that she struggles with her conscience, and her father with his vanity. Which is worse, guilt or humiliation? Which is the animating fear for the characters in both "Walk for Mankind" and "Things Said or Done?"

10. At the conclusion of "Things Said or Done," it becomes clear that Sasha has no memory of Richard, although Richard was a critical character at a formative moment of her youth. What does this suggest about our childhood experiences? What do you think the author is trying to convey about memory and experience, the nature of the past, and

its relation to our future?

**11.** Discuss this paradoxical predicament from the end of "Jump": "Wanting to be gone was one thing, but going was another."

**12.** On page 158 the heroine of "Dwell Time" catalogs all the physical, empirical things she knows about Matt ---"he counted out vitamins"; "he liked her to put her hand on his bare chest"--- and then asks: "Was that someone who would run away?" How much do we know about the people we love? How much is it possible to know?

**13.** What is "dwell time"?

**14.** In the analogy presented on page 172 --- "How long would the next one be, the next period at home before he went off to war again"--- where is war, and where is Matt's true home?

**15.** At the end of "Her Firstborn," Packer writes: "Dean's had it all wrong: it isn't that Lise had a baby who died, but rather that she had a baby, who died." How is the meaning of this sentence profoundly changed by Packer's movement of the comma? What are we meant to infer from this shift in emphasis? How does this alter our understanding of Lise's experience?

**16.** In "Jump," both Carolee and Alejandro are invested in projecting images of themselves that aren't quite true to their life histories. Both are also uncomfortable with issues of affluence and privilege. Why? What are they trying to conceal, and who are they pretending to be?

**17.** Why is this collection called **Swim Back to Me**? From which story does the collection take its title, and how is it relevant to the collection as a whole?

**18.** Do the fathers in Packer's collection have anything in common? The families? What do you think Packer views as the perils and consolations of family life?

## Author Bio

Ann Packer was born in Stanford, California, in 1959, and grew up near Stanford University, where her parents were professors. She attended Yale University and the Iowa Writers' Workshop and has received fellowships from the Wisconsin Institute for Creative Writing, the Michener-Copernicus Society, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

She is the acclaimed author of two collections of short fiction, **SWIM BACK TO ME** and **MENDOCINO AND OTHER STORIES**, and two bestselling novels, **SONGS WITHOUT WORDS** and **THE DIVE FROM CLAUSEN'S PIER**, which received the Kate Chopin Literary Award, among many other prizes and honors. Her short fiction has appeared in *The New Yorker* and in the O. Henry Prize Stories anthologies, and her novels have been published around the world.

Ann returned to her native Bay Area in 1995. She lives in San Carlos with her family.

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