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Annotated Books Received, published twice a year, is a Supplement of Translation Review, a joint publication of the American Literary Translators Association and the Center for Translation Studies at The University of Texas at Dallas.

ISSN 0737-4836
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ARABIC


Iraqi novelist Muhsin Al-Ramli lives in Madrid, Spain, where he is the editor of *Alwah*, a journal of modern Arabic literature and thought. He is also the author of *Layali al-Qasf al-Saida* (“The Happy Nights of Bombing, 1993) and *Awraq Baida an Dijla* (“Papers Far from the Tigris, 1998). Yasmeen S. Hanoosh is an Iraqi-born doctoral student in Arabic language and literature at the University of Michigan. This is her first book.

BOSNIAN


Following his depiction of Bosnia under siege in the much celebrated *Sarajevo Blues*, Mehmedinovic now explores the world post 9/11 America. The first two lines of the poem “Nine Alexandrias” give the reader an idea what he means by “Alexandrias”: “Maybe that isn’t all of them but the way I figure it/ There are at least nine cities in America called Alexandria.”

BULGARIAN


Levchev is the leading poet of Bulgaria. Reading his poems, one is reminded of John Donne and Robert Lowell. Levchev has published over one hundred books of poetry, and he served for ten years as the Chair of Bulgarian Writers. Jack Harte, founder of the Irish Writer’s Union and the Irish Writers Centre, has translated these poems in collaboration with the author.

CATALAN


Pat Boran has translated the poetry of Jean Orizet from the French and is the Program Director of the Dublin Writer’s Festival. Alex Susanna was born in 1957 and is one of the best-known contemporary Catalan poets.

CHINESE


Timothy C. Wong is Professor of Chinese at Arizona State University. His major interests lie in the tradition of Chinese fiction, which, he believes, has remained essentially unbroken from pre-modern to present-day China. Thirteen stories are included in the collection. The stories gathered in the collection represent a type of fiction that
belongs to the “Mandarin Ducks and Butterflies School,” a largely pejorative label attached to writings that, beginning in the 1910s, achieved sustained popularity, spurred on by the development of modern journalism in Shanghai and other urban centers in China.


Luo Hui has studied English, Chinese, and Comparative Literature. His Master’s thesis at Indiana University was on translating Zheng Danyi’s poetry. Luo has worked as a television and radio producer. He lives in Canada. Zehng Danyi was born in Sichuan, China, in 1963. He started writing poetry during the Cultural Revolution. Trained as a scientist, Zheng first lectured in Chemistry and then Chinese Literature at Guizhou University. He has been publishing poems since the 1980s and novellas since the 1990s throughout China. Zheng has created a highly lyrical and metaphorical poetry. Extraordinary imagery abounds in these poems, embedded within intricate word patterns, sound effects and a vocabulary drawn from both classical literature and colloquial speech.

“The starry skies are fixed in the brain, the brain in the skull
The skull in the waist, the waist in the hands, the hands on the face
shedding from the far on the waist are tears
But the face—is still unformed.”

Zheng’s poetry is often compared to Dylan Thomas.


The collection contains twelve selections ranging from short stories to novellas, and spans the century from the May Fourth Movement to the 1990s. The eleven authors represented are Ling Shuhua, Bing Xin, Zhang Ailing, Wei Junyi, Kang Yunwei, Ping Lu, Liao Huiying, Chi Li, Jiang Zidan, Wang Anyi, and Xi Xi.


The collection contains some of China’s most exciting and best-known postmodern writers: Ge Fei, Ma Yuan, Hong Ying, Su Tong, Ma Jian, Lin Bai, Yan Li, Can Xue, Wang Anyi, and Yu Hua.


The anthology presents poems from the Middle Kingdom’s T’ang (618-906) and the Sung (960-1278) dynasties, which Chinese ever since have called their Golden Age of Poetry. During the T’ang and Sung, poetry became the defining measure of human relationships and human understanding. Nothing was significant without a poem: no
social or ritual occasion, no political or personal event was considered complete without a few well-chosen words in rhyme that summarized the subtleties of the Chinese vision of reality and that linked this vision with the beat of their hearts.” (Translator’s Preface)


Whampoa Military Academy was China’s first modern military institution, and its graduates were renowned for the ardent patriotism and military prowess they demonstrated while fighting the Japanese in World War II. However, when they returned to China after the war the soldiers found themselves no longer welcome. In 1949, following China’s bloody civil war, the communist regime exiled over a million soldiers and their families to compounds in Taiwan. *The Last of the Whampoa Breed* brings together the stories of these exiles as they are seen through the eyes of their descendants, many of whom are now among Taiwan’s most prominent writers. Severed from the traditions of the past and facing only unfulfilled promises and uncertain futures, these exiled soldiers were doomed to live a rootless existence and die far from their native homeland. Pang-Yuan Chi is the editor of *An Anthology of Contemporary Chinese Literature* and *Tears of a Thousand Years*. David Der-Wei Wang is the author of *Fictional Realism in Twentieth-Century China* (Columbia, 1992).


Li Yung-p’ing is a Chinese Malaysian writer and one of Taiwan’s best known and most controversial novelists. His other works include *Haidong Qing* and *Zhu Ling’s Wanderings in the Wonderland*. *Retribution* explores the intersection of sexual desire, sadism, folk belief, and the inexorable cycles of karmic retribution. Howard Goldblatt is the translator of *The Taste of Apples* (Columbia, 2001) and co-editor of *The Columbia Anthology of Modern Chinese Literature* (Columbia, 1996). With Lin, he translated Chu T’ien-wen’s *Notes of a Desolate Man* and Alai’s *Red Poppies*.


The book was originally published in China in 1947 and could be considered a comedy of manners. The novel’s picaresque hero returns from abroad on the eve of the Sino-Japanese War. On the basis of his bogus American degree, Fang Hung-chien obtains a teaching post at the newly established San-li University, and the pseudo-intellectuals he encounters in academia become the butt of this merciless satire.


The play *Snow in August* is based on the life of Huineng (Ad 633-713), the Sixth Patriarch of Zen Buddhism in Tang Dynasty China. Gao Xingjian describes the play with the following observation: “My aim is to create a new and contemporary musical theatre
based on the foundations of Eastern traditional drama, an omnipotent theatre of singing, movement, dialogue, and the martial arts.” Gilbert Fong has also translated Xingjian’s *The Other Shore*, an anthology of five plays. He is also the editor of two journals, *Hong Kong Drama Review* and the *Journal of Translation Studies*.

**DUTCH**


The volume contains English translations of a number of Dutch-language articles selected for their relevance to the institution of the Kraton, the Javanese palace complex, as it was toward the end of the colonial period, in the 1930s. The majority of the articles, originally published in the period from 1921 to 1941, relate especially to the Sultanate of Yogyakarta, rather than the Kraton of Surakarta.


*Storms, Ice, and Whales* is the eyewitness account of the Dutch artist Willem van der Does (1889-1966) of his nine-month journey to Antarctica in 1923 complete with 134 original pen-and-ink illustrations by the author. Ruth van Baak Griffioen is a music historian at the College of William and Mary. Her grandmother is a cousin of Willem van der Does.


*Tonguecat* tells the story of a city’s decline into chaos and violence upon the arrival of Prometheus, the Titan who stole fire from the gods and gave it to mankind. Peter Verhelst was born in Bruges in 1962. *Tonguecat* was awarded the Golden Owl, the Young Golden Owl, and the Flemish Culture Prize for Prose, three of the top Flemish literary prizes. The novel was originally published in 1999 as *Tongkat: Een verhalenbordeer*.

**EGYPTIAN**


*Spiritual Sonnets* presents the first English translation of 129 of Coignard’s (ca. 1550-1586) highly autobiographical poems giving an intimate view into the life and mind of a Renaissance woman. The translator, Melanie Gregg, has written a comprehensive introduction situating Coignard’s poetic orientation. Gregg is an assistant professor of French at Wilson College in Pennsylvania.


Deleuze’s study of the painter Francis Bacon first appeared in French in 1981. Deleuze illuminates the act of painting itself through Bacon’s paintings in connection with the other arts such as music, cinema, and literature. The translator, Daniel W. Smith, teaches in the Department of Philosophy at Purdue University.


Fournel is a member of Oulipo, a collective of avant-garde writers whose works focus on the problems and puzzles of language. Allan Stoekl is the translator of Maurice Blanchot’s *The Most High* (Nebraska 1996). Fournel’s *Need for the Bike* takes the reader into a very personal world of communication and connection whose center is the bicycle.


André Gide (1869-1951) had a lifelong fascination with France’s judicial system. Thus, at the age of sixty he published *Judge Not*, a collection of writings detailing his own experiences with the law as well as his thoughts on truth, justice, and judgment. Benjamin Ivry has translated from the French *Vanished Splendors: The Memoirs of Balthus*, Raoul Dufy’s *My Doctor, Wine*, and Jules Verne’s *Magellania*, among other books. He has also written the biographies *Francis Poulenc, Arthur Rimbaud*, and *Maurice Ravel: A Life*.


The collection contains essays by Antelme and essays on Antelme by writers such as Maurice Blanchot, Roger Laporte, Georges Perec, and André du Bouchet among others.

Vénus Khoury-Ghata is a Lebanese poet and novelist who has been a resident of France since 1973. She is the author of a dozen collections of poems and as many novels. Her work has been translated into Italian, Russian, Dutch, German, and Arabic. Marilyn Hacker has also translated *Here There Was Once a Country* by Vénus Khoury-Ghata. Other translations include *A Long-Gone Sun* and *Edge*, both by Claire Malraux.


Levinas is one of the central French postwar thinkers in line with Foucault, Althusser, and Derrida. Levinas is the author of *Time and Other, Totality and Infinity*, and *Otherwise than Being or Beyond Essence*. Nidra Poller is the translator of *Monnew* by Ahmadou Kourouma and *Perpetual Motion* by Michel Jeanneret.


Gisèle Pineau is a psychiatric nurse and novelist living in Guadeloupe. In *Macadam Dreams*, Pineau describes the two cataclysms that have devastated Éliette’s life: first, the cyclone of 1928, when she was only eight years old, and then, Hurricane Hugo, whose destruction shatters the defenses the old woman has built around the sorrows and madness of her life in the small town of Savane Mulet. C. Dickson has translated *The Savage Night* by Mohammad Dib and *The Round and Other Cold Hard Facts* by J.M.G. LeClézio.


Jean Portante was born in Luxembourg in 1950. He has written novels, stories, plays and screenplays. He is the founding member of the European Academy of Poetry. Anne-Maire Glasheen has also translated the work of the Belgian poet Liliane Wouters, *Rocking to the North Wind*.


The drama of promise and betrayal in Haitian life informs *Street of Lost Footsteps*, which focuses on one night of blazing violence in modern-day Port-au-Prince. Trouillot explores the nature of political oppression, memory, and truth.
GERMAN


Fritz Hochwälder (1911-1986) survived the Nazi persecution of Jews by escaping from his native Austria to Switzerland. His early drama *The Sacred Experiment* and other plays established him as the foremost Austrian dramatist after World War II. *Holocaust: A Court for the Dead* features a clandestine court, inquiring into the guilt or innocence of Jewish leaders involuntarily enmeshed in the deportation of fellow Jews to the death factories of the Third Reich.


Okopenko’s portrayal of a young boy in Vienna during the Hitler years begins at the end, with the collapse of the Nazi Reich, then works its way back to 1939. Andreas Okopenko was born in 1930 in Slovakia, but has lived in Vienna since his family moved there in 1939. Michael Mitchell has translated *The Serf* by Josef Winkler, *An anthology of Plays* by Werner Schwab, and *Stories from My Life* by Oskar Kokoschka. In 1998 he was awarded the Schlegel-Tieck Prize for the best translation of a German book into English in the U.K.


These stories were composed in 1899 when Rilke was only twenty-three, and they were inspired by a trip that the young poet had made to Russia the previous year. Thirteen stories are included in the collection. Among the better-known stories are “The Tale of God’s Hands,” “The Song of Justice,” “The Man Who Listened to the Stones,” and “The Beggar and the Proud Maiden.”


Michael T. O’Pecko is a Professor of German at Towson University in Maryland. He has also translated Sacher-Masoch’s *A Light for Others and Other Jewish Tales from Galicia* for Ariadne Press. Sacher-Masoch’s book *Jewish Life: Tale from Nineteenth-Century Europe*, translated by Virginia Lewis, was published by Ariadne in 2002.

Arthur Schnitzler (1862-1931) was an Austrian physician, dramatist, and novelist. “Flight of Darkness,” “Dying,” and “Fräulein Else” are considered to be Schnitzler’s greatest novellas. They are normally acknowledged as masterpieces of psychological realism. Schnitzler’s Else is often compared to Molly of James Joyce’s *Ulysses* and Mrs. Dalloway of Virginia Wolf’s novel as one of the most compelling literary portraits of a woman from the inside.


The Goethe Institute Chicago will award Breon Mitchell with the Helen & Kurt Wolff Prize for his translation of *Morenga* at a Symposium in Chicago, June 3, 2004. The Wolff Prize, which is funded by the German Foreign Office, is given each year for the best translation of a German book published during the previous year. The following translations of Uwe Timm’s novels have also been published by New Directions: *Headhunter (Kopfjäger)*, translated by Peter Tegel, *The Invention of Curried Sausage (Die Entdeckung der Currywurst)*, translated by Leila Vennewitz, *Midsummer Night (Heisser Sommer)* and *The Snake Tree (Der Schlangenbaum)*, both translated by Peter Tegel.

**GREEK**


*An Entertaining Tale of Quadrupeds* is the first English translation of the Greek satirical poem *Diegesis Paidiophrastos Ton Zoon Ton Tetrepodon*. Written by an anonymous author in fourteenth-century Byzantium, this vernacular allegorical poem has long been recognized as a unique document and deals with a medieval *Animal Farm*. The story describes a convention of animals in which each beast vaunts its uses to humanity while denigrating others, resulting in a cataclysmic battle. The poem is highly amusing and an entertaining piece of medieval literature about animals and their characters and contests. Of particular value are the annotations and commentary by Nicholas and Baloglou. Nicholas is a research fellow in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Melbourne, Australia, and a contributor to the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*. Baloglou is an associate professor of mathematics at the State University of New York, Oswego.


The anthology includes fifty writers from the 19th and 20th centuries with elaborate selections from some of the giants of Greek writing: C.P. Cavafy, George Seferis,
Odysseus Elytis, Yannis Ritsos, and Takis Sinopoulos. The anthology ends with writers who were born in the 1940s and includes poems, excerpts of novels, and short stories. David Ricks, the editor of the anthology and the translator of several writers, is Head of the School of Humanities, King’s College, London. He is the author of *The Shade of Homer* and *Byzantine Heroic Poetry*.


The book was originally published by the French publisher Flammarion as *Le Savoir Grec: Dictionnaire Critique* in 1996. The first four chapters of the study present an overall view of “The Philosopher,” “Epistemology,” “Schools and Sites of Learning,” “Observation and Research,” and “Demonstration and the Idea of Science.” Then the various subjects are presented in alphabetical order from “Astronomy” to “Theology.”


The study has been divided into two parts: “Major Figures” and “Currents of Thought.” An elaborate “Chronology” retraces the developments in “History,” “Culture,” and “Science.”

**HEBREW**


The bibliography contains 2620 entries. It is one of the most comprehensive bibliographies in the field and includes entries from most major languages and should now be considered the most complete bibliography of Jewish translation history. The work is a broadly conceived attempt to identify bibliographies as well as published research and studies treating translation activity in the Jewish context, to or from Arabic, Hebrew, Yiddish, etc., from ca. 900 C.E. to the present day.


Shirley Kaufman has also translated the works of Amir Gilboa and Abba Kovner. She has coedited, and translated with others, *The Defiant Muse: Hebrew Feminist Poems from Antiquity to the Present*, 1999. Wieseltier is the most acclaimed Israeli poet in the
generation after Yehuda Amichai. This is the first book collection of his poetry to appear in English.

ITALIAN


Alastair McEwen is also the translator of Umberto Eco and Alessandro Baricco. Fleur Jaeggy was born in Zürich, Switzerland, but currently lives in Milan. She has published six books and she has also translated the works of Marcel Schwob and Thomas De Quincey into Italian. For *S S Proleterka* she received Italy’s prestigious Viareggio-Rèpaci prize. Her other books include *Sweet Days of Discipline* and *Last Vanities* both published by New Directions.


Mario Luzi published his first book of poems, *La Barca* (The Boat) in 1935. Since then he has written over 18 volumes of poetry. *Earthly and Heavenly Journey of Simone Martini* recreates the “voyage” of Simone Martini, the famous Sienese painter who died in Avignon in 1344. Luigi Bonaffini has also translated two other collections of Luzi’s poetry: *For the Baptism of our Fragments* (1992) and *Phrases and Passages of Salutary Song* (1999). Luzi opens *Earthly and Heavenly Journey of Simone Martini* with the following poem:

Nature,
always uttered, name
from the origins…

As it was,
as it stayed in the mind
and sense of men—
in that prison, in that wind,
very alive, very cautious.
Time neither gave nor took anything from it.
It itself was time, it was eternally.
Human history being born in its womb
and consuming itself in it
without leaving a trace…

Without?
And yet—but they ignored this,
they were neither knowing
nor conscious yet—universal experience worked within it.
And now, late, they realized it in tears.

Lucio Mariani is the author of eight volumes of poetry including the recent *Qualche Notizia del Tempo* (2001). He has translated César Vallejo, Tristan Corbiere and Yves Bonnefoy into Italian. Anthony Molino’s many translations include *The Contagion of Matter* (2000) by Valerio Magrelli and *Kisses from Another Dream* by Antonio Porta. Molino is also a widely published psychoanalyst.


*A Mystery in Naples* presents an intimate account of the Cold War. Rea explores how the great forces of history permeate our most vulnerable hopes and needs. Rea’s Naples in the 1950s is a front-line city in the battle between Stalin’s communism and the West’s transformation of its port into a vast military base run on secrecy and corruption. Thomas Simpson has translated pieces by Eduardo De Filippo, Giorgio Strehler, Marco Paolini, Dacia Maraini, and Eduardo Albinati.


The book contains twenty-three diverse stories written by several rising literary stars in Italy and well-established writers including Luigi Pirandello, Natalia Ginzburg, Alberto Moravia, and Antonio Tabucchi. The writers take the reader on a panoramic tour of both city and countryside across the social spectrum, surveying the country’s rich cultural history. Lawrence Venuti is one of the foremost translation theorists, who has also translated works by Barbara Alberti, Dino Buzzati, and Milo De Angelis, among others. One of the major contributions to the field of translation theory is his study *The Translator’s Invisibility*.

**JAPANESE**


Yoshida Kiju is a filmmaker of the Shochiku New Wave cinema. Over the years he has made many films and television documentaries. His most celebrated film is *Eros Plus Massacre* (1969). Daisuke Miyao is a Postdoctoral Felleow in east Asian Studies at Columbia University and a contributor to the Japanese film magazine *Kinema Jumpo*. Kyoko Hirano is Director of the Film center of the Japan Society, New York City. For her publications and her work on introducing Japanese cinema to the United States, she has won the Japan Film Pen Club Award.

William Scott Wilson is today’s foremost translator of classic Samurai texts. He has translated *Hagakure: The Book of the Samurai* by Yamamoto Tsunetomo, *The Book of Five Rings* by Miyamoto Musashi, and *The Unfettered Mind: Writings from a Zen Master to a Swordsman* by Takuan Soho. *The Life-Giving Sword* reveals a master swordsman’s thoughts on spiritual readiness.


Ryu Murakami is a renaissance man for the postmodern age. He has played drums for a rock group and made cult movies such as *Audition* and *Tokyo Decadence*. He is the author of several popular books in English, including *Coin Locker Babies, Almost Transparent Blue,* and *69*. Ralph McCarthy has also translated *69* and two collections of stories by Osamu Dazai—*Self Portraits* and *Blue Bamboo*.


Burton Watson’s translations include *The Selected Poems of Du Fu, The Lotus Sutra,* and *The Columbia Book of Chinese Poetry: From Early Times to the Thirteenth Century*, all published by Columbia University Press. *For All My Walking* includes 245 of Santōka’s poems and of excerpts from his prose diary, along with a chronology of his life.


Teruyo Shimizu is a freelance translator who translated Endo’s short story “Sound of Shakuhachi” in 1999 for the literary journal *Salt Hill*. In 2000, she translated *England is Delicious* by Hayashi Nozomu for Kodansha International. Endo Shusaku (1923-1996) is one of the giants of modern Japanese literature. In 1955, he won the Akutagawa Prize for his novel *White Men* and in 1966 the Tanizaki Prize for his novel *Silence*. *Song of Sadness* is a kind of sequel to Endo’s acclaimed early work *The Sea and Poison*, in which he deals with the problems of changing postwar Japan.


Margaret Mitsutani has an MA in Comparative Literature from Tokyo University. She has translated *An Echo of Heaven* by Kenzaburo Oe and several short stories by Kyoko Hayashi. Yoko Tawada was born in Tokyo in 1960 and now lives in Germany. For *The Bridegroom was a Dog*, she received the prestigious Akutagawa Prize in 1993. The book contains three short stories: “The Bridegroom was a Dog,” “Missing Heels,” and “The Gotthard Railway.” Her work *Where Europe Begins* was published by New Directions in 2002.
KOREAN


Chun Kyung-Ja has published many translations. Among them are the novels The Shadow of Arms by Hwang Suk-Young (1994) and Peace Under Heaven by Ch’ae Man-sik (1991), which won her the Korean Cultural and Arts Foundation grand prize for Korean literature translation. The collection includes stories by Hwang Suk-Young, Yoon Heung-Gil, Cho Se-Hui, and Choi In-Hoon.

LITHUANIAN


The anthology presents a short history of Lithuanian literature accompanied by personal essays, short stories, excerpts from novels, and interviews, and short pieces of criticism. Works of fifteen authors are featured in the collection.

MEDIEVAL


The Vulgar Tongue explores the history of European vernacularity through more than a dozen studies of language situations from twelfth-century England and France to twentieth-century India and North America, and from the building of nations, empires, or ethnic communities to the politics of gender, class, or religion. Fiona Somerset is Associate Professor of English at Duke University. She is the author of Clerical Discourse and Lay Audience in Late Medieval England (1998). Nicholas Watson is the author of Richard Rolle and the Invention of Authority (1991) and The Idea of the Vernacular: An Anthology of Middle English Literary Theory 1280-1520 (1999).

NORWEGIAN


The Last Joy (1921) brings to a close Hamsun’s “Wanderer Trilogy,” preceded by Under Autumn Star (1906) and A Wanderer Plays on Muted Strings (1909). After the publication of his book Growth of the Soil (1917), Hamsun was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.
POLISH


Thirteen stories are included in the collection. Herling was born in 1919 in Kielce, Poland. In 1940, he was captured by the Russians and spent two years in a Soviet labor camp, about which he wrote his famous memoir *A World Apart*. After WWII, he founded the Polish magazine *Kultura*. He died in 2000. Bill Johnston is the translator of Jerzy Pilch’s *Other Pleasures* and *The Faithful River* by Stefan Zeromski. He has also published translations from the works of Boleslaw Prus, Andrzej Szczypiorski, and Krzysztof Kamil Baczynski.

PORTUGUESE


João de Melo was born in the Azores in 1949. He has over twenty books to his name, including the novels *Gente Feliz com Lágrimas*, *Autopsia de Um Mar de Ruínas*, and the short story collections *Entre Pássaro e anjo* and *Bem Aventurancas*. Gregory Rabassa’s translation of *One Hundred Years of Solitude* launched Gabriel García Márquez’s enormous success in the English-speaking world.

ROMANIAN


Heinrich Böll once said, “Of all contemporary writers, Norman Manea is the one who most deserves being known around the world.” Octavio Paz called Manea “an artist, a genuine writer.” Manea has published fourteen volumes of fiction and essays, most recently *The Black Envelope* (1995). He is the recipient of a MacArthur Fellowship and is Professor of European Culture and writer-in-residence at Bard College. *The Hooligan’s Return* is Manea’s long-awaited memoir, a portrait of an artist that ranges freely from his early childhood in prewar Romania to his return there in 1997. In October 1941, the entire Jewish population of Manea’s native Bukovina was deported to the concentration camps. Manea was among them a child at the time, and his family spent four years there before they were able to return home. Manea describes the horrors of the concentration camp, and he writes of the hopes and ruins of postwar Romania. Literature and exile haunt Manea as he moves from adolescence into adulthood and begins his political journey under the Ceausescu regime.

Druzhnikov is the author of a number of works of fiction and non-fiction. Available in translation are the well-known *Informer 001*, the provocative *Contemporary Russian Myths: A Skeptical View of the Literary Past*, and the Alexander Pushkin psychobiography *Prison of Russia*. The satirical novel *Angels on the Head of Pin* sold a quarter of a million copies in its first edition and has been named one of the ten best Russian novels of the twentieth century by the University of Warsaw and the best contemporary novel in translation by UNESCO. In 2001, Druzhnikov was put forward as a candidate for the Nobel Prize. Yuri Druzhnikov emigrated to the United States in 1987 and now teaches at the University of California at Davis. *Angels on the Head of a Pin* is set in Moscow in the late 1960s, at a time when Khrushchev-era liberation is being threatened by the return to personality cult and repression following the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.


Kataev’s *Proza Chekhova: problemy interpretatsii* (*Chekhov’s Prose: Problems of Interpretation*) was published in 1979. Of its twenty-five chapters, nineteen are included in this monograph, though sometimes considerably shortened. Ten years later, Kataev published *Literaturnye svyazi Chekhova* (*Chekhov’s Literary Connections*), which included long chapters on four of Chekhov’s plays. These chapters have been shortened and adopted for this book by the author, who has also added a new chapter on *Uncle Vanya*. The essay on “Kashtanka,” which is the first chapter in the book, is taken from *Slozhnost’ prostoty* (*The Complexity of Simplicity*) and was published in 1998.


Nina Lugovskaya’s diary provides a rare window into the life of a Moscow family during the 1930s when fear of arrest was a facet of life. The diary ends two days before the NKVD conducted a thorough search of her family’s apartment. She was convicted as a “counterrevolutionary” who was “preparing to kill Stalin.” She was sentenced to five year of hard labor and subsequent internal exile.


In his elaborate introduction, Navrosov places Pasternak’s work within both the Russian and international literary scene. The translations are followed by extensive notes on the individual poems.

This translation was originally published in 1998, and is now reissued as a paperback edition by New Directions. The collection includes eight short stories by Pelevin, who was born in 1962 in Moscow. New Directions has also published The Blue Lantern, Four by Pelevin, Omon Ra, and The Yellow Arrow. Pelevin is frequently compared to Kafka, Bulgakov, Philip K. Dick, and Joseph Heller.


This translation first appeared in 1977, then was published with minor revisions and an introduction in 1979. The current publication is the revised edition of 2003. Charles Johnston served in the British foreign office for many years. He translated works by Turgenev, wrote several volumes of poetry, and included a verse translation of Onegin’s Journey by Pushkin in his collection Poems and Journeys (1979). He died in 1986.


Vladimir S. Soloviev (1853-1900), moral philosopher, social and literary critic, theologian, and poet, is considered one of Russia’s greatest philosophers. The collection contains Soloviev’s famous “Three Addresses in Memory of Dostoevsky” and the essays on Pushkin and Lermontov. The Heart of Reality situates Soloviev more clearly in the mainstream of Western religious philosophy and Christian thought.


Summer in Baden-Baden is a fictional biographical novel about Dostoyevsky, borrowing much from his wife’s diaries, relating Dostoyevsky’s passionate obsessions with gambling and his traumatic relations with literary contemporaries. The novel was smuggled out of the Soviet Union and was then serialized in Russian by the émigré New York weekly Novyy Amerikanet, beginning on March 13, 1982. Tsypkin died in Moscow on March 20, 1982, on his 56th birthday, never seeing his published work.

SERBIAN


Radmila Lazić has published six collections of poetry, and she is the editor of the journal Profemina. This collection presents the first translations of her poetry into English. Charles Simic, who has published numerous volumes of translation, received the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for his poetry collection, The World Doesn’t End.


Together with Mário de Andrade, Manuel Bandeira (1886-1968) is considered to be one of the most important poets of Brazil. Although a few poems of Bandeira had been translated by Elizabeth Bishop in her important collection of Brazilian poetry published in the 1970’s, the present collection is significantly more representative of his work. David Slavitt has translated some forty books.


Renata Treitel’s translations from the Spanish include *distancias/distances* by Susana Thénon and from the Italian *Splendida Lumina Solis/The Blazing Lights of the Sun* by Rosita Copioli. Biagioni (1916-2000) was born in Argentina. She began publishing poetry under a pseudonym in 1944, and resolved to use her own name only after 1950. *The Hunts (Las cacerías, 1976)* is her first book translated into English. Other books by her include *La llave* (1957), *Estaciones de van Gogh* (1984), *Cazador en trance y otros poemas* (1988), and *Región de fugas* (1995).


Bolaño, born in 1953, published nine novels, two short story collections, and five books of poetry. On July 15, 2003, at the age of fifty, he died of liver failure in Barcelona. The translator Chris Andrews is a lecturer in the School of Languages at the University of Melbourne.


Simón Bolívar (1783-1830) was the leading hero of the Latin American independence movement. His victories over Spain won independence for Bolivia, Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. In 1819, Bolívar became Columbia’s first president. Although Bolivar never prepared a systematic treatise, his essays, proclamations, and letters constitute some of the most eloquent writing not of the independence period alone, but of any period in Latin American history. The translation was published in the Library of Latin America series from Oxford University Press.
Fornoff has also published the following translations: *Oteiza’s Selected Writings* (2003) by Jorge de Oteiza; *Sketches of Life in Chile, 1841-1851* by José Joaquin Vallejo; and the new edition of *The Underdogs* by Mariano Azuela.


Juana Manuela Gorriti (1818-1892) is the most important woman writer in nineteenth-century Argentina. She draws her fiction from themes of time and remembrance, fortune and political crisis. Professor Masiello presents the overall impact and literary achievements of Gorriti in a lucid and comprehensive introduction to the works included in this collection. Sergio Waisman teaches in the Spanish Department of George Washington University.


Edgardo Rodríguez Juliá presents a vivid description of the percussionist Rafael Cortijo’s (1928-1982) funeral. The book is an unusual combination of music journalism, memoir, and creative nonfiction. Flores has written a perceptive introduction situating the book in relation to Puerto Rican music and culture. He is also the author of *From Bomba to Hip-Hop: Puerto Rican Culture and Latino Identity*.


Mario Vargas Llosa novels include *Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter, In Praise of the Stepmother, The Notebooks of Don Rigoberto,* and *The Feast of the Goat*.


*The Girondins of Chile* tells of the strong influence that the European revolutions of 1848 had in Chile. Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna (1831-1886), a Chilean writer and historian, relates the events, events in which he was a participant. The book gives an insider’s perspective into the tumultuous years of the Chilean revolution. The translator John H.R. Polt is Professor of Spanish, Emeritus, at the University of California, Berkeley.


*The Man of Feeling* is a strange tale of cosmopolitan love. An affair between a married woman and a young man just becoming an opera star meets with adamant resistance from the implacable husband.

*Carmen’s Rust*, originally published in Spanish in 1986, is a love story between two unfortunate children, but it is really a metaphor about dictatorship. Ana María del Rio was born in 1948 in Chile. She is the author of numerous novels, short stories, and children’s books. In the afterword, Diamela Eltit writes: “Like Franz Kafka’s *The Metamorphosis*, the novel depicts the crisis of a subject who rebels against family convention, and demonstrates how rebellion leads to aberrant change, exhaustion, and death.” Michael Lazzara holds an MA in Spanish from Princeton University, where he is currently pursuing his doctorate.


Elizabeth Gamble Miller has translated some thirty Spanish-speaking authors, including several collections of poems by Nela Rio, who is an internationally known Argentine-Canadian writer. *During Nights that Undress Other Nights* is composed of twenty-four poems in which physical and mental torture reveals the spiritual courage of the fifteen women to whom they are dedicated. Nela Rio is a poet of depth and poetic intensity, as witnessed in the first poem of the collection: “I have these words/suffocating, packed into my breast/ pouring images and lives into my eyes.”


Carlos Fuentes wrote about this novel: “This is one of the most beautiful and perturbing novels ever written in Mexico.” *No One Will See Me Cry* received the 1997 José Rubén Romero Prize. Christina Rivera-Garza was born in the border city of Matamoros and currently resides in San Diego. She is the author of fiction, poetry, and essays, written in both her mother tongue (Spanish) and her stepmother tongue (English).


Savigliano is the author of *Tango and the Political Economy of Passion* (1995), which received the Congress of Research on Dance Award for Outstanding Book 1993-1996. She is an anthropologist and political theorist, and she teaches in the Department of World Arts and Culture at UCLA. *Angora Matta* is a bilingual work that adopts performative writing to reflect on the transnational politics of culture. The book includes the libretto for the tango-opera *Angora Matta*, a critical view of Argentina’s contemporary history conceived as a surreal and tragic thriller.

Only two collections of poems appeared during Vallejo’s lifetime: *The Black Heralds* (1918) and *Trilce* (1922). His most important volume of poems, *Human Poems*, appeared after his death in a first edition of 250 copies. Rebecca Seiferle has translated the works of Alfonso D’Aquino and Ernesto Lumbreras, which were included in *Reversible Monuments: Contemporary Mexican Poetry* (Copper Canyon Press, 2002). She is founding editor of *The Drunken Boat*, a quarterly online magazine of international poetry and translation.


The translation was originally published in 1990, and the present volume is the second edition. Richard Schaaf has translated the selected poetry of the Salvadoran poet Roque Dalton and the complete writings of the Nicaraguan poet Leonel Rugama. Kathleen Ross has translated *Facundo: Civilization and Barbarism* by Domingo Faustino.

**SWEDISH**


Jesper Svenbro, born in 1944, is an internationally renowned classical scholar. His poetry has been translated into French, German, and Italian. John Matthias is a professor of English at the University of Notre Dame. Poet and translator Lars-Håkan Svensson is a professor of language and culture at Linköping University, Sweden. Svenbro is one of Sweden’s most widely read and respected contemporary poets. The well-known poet and critic Leif Sjöberg made the following comment about Svenbro: “As far as I am concerned, no better poetry is coming from Scandinavia at the present time.” Svenbro wants to recreate the inner power of the word, and the first poem of the collection opens with these words:

In order to restore to the words their semantic roughness I told myself that there was no difference between the stone I held in my hand and the word ‘stone’ clattering the language: I love the roughness of language which marks its own presence and I claim passionately that love of language in this sense means resistance to pure repression.

The translations show poetic energy and a sensitivity to the nuances of poetic thinking. It would have been nice to have this kind of collection in bilingual format together with the Swedish text.
**TURKISH**


Bilge Karasu (1930-1995) became the pre-eminent Turkish modernist writer. Besides short stories and novels he was also a very well-known translator. In 1963, Karasu won the Turkish Language Institute Translation Award with Olen Adam, for a translation of D.H. Lawrence’s *The Man Who Died*.

**URDU**


The *London Times Literary Supplement* has compared Qurratulain Hyder’s works with those of Milan Kundera and Gabriel García Márquez. *River of Fire*, first published in 1959 as *Aag ka Darya*, is considered to be the most important novel of twentieth-century Urdu fiction. The novel was originally published in English as *Kali for Women* in 1998.

Speaking about her translation, the author indicated that she had “transcreated” the work in English. *River of Fire* encompasses the fates of four recurring characters over two and a half millennia: Gautam, Champa, Kamal, and Cyril—Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Christian.

**VIETNAMESE**


John Balaban is well known for his translations from the Vietnamese. His translations include *Vietnam: A Traveler’s Literary Companion* together with Nguyen Qui Duc and *Spring Essence: the Poetry of Hồ Xuân Huong*. *Ca dao* are folk songs—short lyrics passed down by word of mouth and sung without any instrumental accompaniment.


Thiep is one of Vietnam’s foremost and most controversial contemporary writers, who captures the emotional quality of Vietnamese life in a way that no other author has done. His writing is often compared to Dostoyevsky and Faulkner. Thiep was born in Hanoi in 1950. By 1987, he was being published in the major literary journals in Vietnam. His stories have been translated into French, German, Chinese, and Japanese. Three of his stories have been made into films. Thiep’s body of work includes seven full-length plays, a dozen essays and more than fifty short stories.

The anthology presents 45 authors, including established figures such as Bao Ninh, Ma Van Khang, and Le Minh Khue as well as many new voices.
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