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ALBANIAN:


*Child of Nature* is an autobiographical exploration of Albanian events during Lleshanaku’s lifetime, and like all of her poetry, it is characterized by vivid, innovative and surprising imagery, use of vernacular, and a tendency to enter into the seamier realms of Albanian culture. Luljeta Lleshanaku is a pioneer of Albanian poetry in that her poetic style is unrelated to past or present poetic styles. Luljeta Lleshanaku won the National Silver Pen Prize in 2000 and the International Kristal Vilenica Prize in 2009. She has written four volumes of poetry. Henry Israeli is a poet and playwright, as well as an Assistant Professor in Drexel University’s First-Year Writing Program and Pennoni Honors College. Israeli has translated other volumes of Lleshanku’s poetry, including *Electrolytes. Anthology of Magazine Verse: Yearbook of American Poetry 1997.* Ed. Alan F. Pater (Baker & Taylor, 1998). Shpresa Qatipi is a translator and Professor of English at Tirana University and has translated and published short stories, essays, and articles for the Eurolindja Publishing House in Albania and the Soros Foundation. Israeli and Qatipi’s translation of *Child of Nature* won the Black Mountain Institute Rainmakers Translation Award.

ARABIC:


A journey through Central Asia and beyond, *Moon over Samarqand* is the story of one Egyptian’s quest for the truth. Seeking explanations to his troubled past through a long-lost friend in Samarqand, Ali’s travel brings him into encounters with the Uzbekistan of today, yesterday, and once upon a time. His tale embraces many tales—those of his confounding taxi driver, of Islamic activists, idealistic revolutionaries, and of the criminal underworld, as well as stories of struggles against authoritarianism in Egypt. Drawing parallels between Uzbekistan and Egypt, the novel shows the historical and modern connections between Central Asia and the Arab world. *Moon Over Samarqand* received the 2006 Sawiris Foundation Award for Literature. Mohamed Mansi Qandil lives in Kuwait where he works as a literary critic and travel writer for the monthly magazine *al-‘Arabi.* Qandil has published both novels and short story collections, as well as several children’s books. It was an *al-‘Arabi* assignment that took him to Uzbekistan, where he met the taxi driver who served as inspiration for the main character of this novel. Jennifer Peterson has an MS in Arabic literature and linguistics from Georgetown University, is an independent researcher, writer, and translator residing in Cairo.


Cairo, Mother of the World, embraces millions—but some of her children make their home in the streets, piled up and living in the shadows of wealth and among the monuments that
the tourists flock to see. Mustafa, a former student radical who never believed in the slogans, sets out to tell the story of the children, but he has to rely on the help of his American girlfriend, Marcia, whom he is not sure he can trust, as the men and women of the city struggle to find lovers worthy of their love and causes worthy of their sacrifice in a country that no longer deserves their loyalty. Mekkawi Said’s first collection of short stories appeared in 1981, and since then he has produced four more. Said is a recipient of the Egyptian State Prize for Literature and his first novel won the Suad Sabbah Arab Creativity Prize in 1991. *Cairo Swan Song*, his second novel, was shortlisted for the International Prize for Arabic Fiction (the ‘Arabic Booker’) in 2008. Adam Talib has translated Khayri Shalabi’s *The Hashish Waiter* (The American University Press in Cairo Press, 2011), and Sadi Azzam’s *Sarmada* (The American University Press in Cairo Press, 2011), which is only available in the Middle East. Talib has degrees in Comparative Literature, Arabic Literature, and is currently working on doctoral work.

**CATALAN:**


The New York art scene, the creative process and the loves and lives of artists are examined in *Gasoline.* The protagonist, Heribert Juliá, experiences a creative drought, is bored with life and indifferent to both his wife and mistress, while an abundantly creative up-and-coming artist, Humbert Herrera replaces Juliá at the gallery, takes his wife and pursues his mistress. Juliá is undone by Herrera’s plans to mount three simultaneous shows and create the ultimate sculpture, film, and poem. The foremost contemporary Catalan writer of his generation, Quim Monzó has been awarded the National Award, the City of Barcelona Award, the Prudenci Bertrana Award, the El Temps Award, the Lletra d'Or Prize for the best book of the year, and the Catalan Writers' Award. He has been awarded *Serra d'Or* magazine's prestigious Critics' Award four times. Monzo’s creative works are characterized by a sense of irony. Monzó has written prose, essays, short stories, and novels. He has also translated numerous authors into Catalan. Available English translations are Peter Bush’s translations of *Guadalajara: Stories* (Open Letter, 2011), and *The Enormity of Tragedy* (Peter Owen, 2007), and *O’Clock* (Ballantine, 1986) translated by Mary Ann Newman. Translator, editor, and occasional writer on literature, translation, and Catalan culture, Mary Ann Newman is currently a visiting research scholar at the Center for European and Mediterranean Studies. She holds the Creu de Sant Jordi and is the Director of the Catalan Center at New York University, which is an affiliate of the Institut Ramon Llull. In addition to Quim Monzó, she has translated Xavier Rubert de Ventós, Joan Maragall, and Narcis Comadira, among others.

**CHINESE:**


*English* is a coming of age tale of Love. Liu is a boy growing up in the remote northwest China province, Xinjiang, during the Cultural Revolution. A former upper class pro-Western
English teacher opens up a new world to him and answers his questions about love and life. Quarterly Conversation blog reviewer Gregory McCormick observes that the confusing and contradictory and life threatening effects of the dominant ideological influence are portrayed, as well as how individuals overcome or are overcome by them. He suggests that love is the only path of survival for people that are emotionally strait jacketed by an oppressive environment. Wang Gang is a critically acclaimed novelist and screenwriter in China. English is based on his experiences growing up in western China. Wang co-wrote the film Tian xia wu zei, A world without thieves (Guadong: Zhong kai wen hua, 2004). Martin Merz has an undergraduate degree in Chinese from Melbourne University and advanced coursework in applied translation gained at the Open University in Hong Kong. Jane Weizhen is a Chinese-to-English literary translator and is a PhD candidate at the Australian National University.

CROATIAN:


Cyclops, a semi-autobiographical Eastern European post-war novel, features a theater critic during wartime Yugoslavia who decides to starve himself to avoid fighting in the Second World War. During his travels, he meets intellectuals who believe they are above the conflict swirling around them, while self-righteous generals lead the country into a frenzy of bloodlust. Marinković presents his characters with satire and irony that ultimately reveals how history is made and how the individual is swept up with the times. Playwright and novelist Ranko Marinković (1913-2001) wrote eleven books for children and adults, translated Orwell, Swift, and Golding, and he was an illustrator and painter. Cyclops and the play Glorija (1955) remain his best known works, with Cyclops being the first of his works to be translated into English. Translator Vlada Stojilković (1938-2002) translated Golding, Swift, 1984, and King Lear into Croatian. He also translated poet Moma Dimić’s The Gypsy Bed (Gypsy Press, 1977) into English.

ESTONIAN:


Jaan Kaplinski is an Estonian poet, novelist, essayist, philosopher, philologist, and translator. He is a leading Estonian writer known for his science fiction approach to writing and the employment of unusual genres, such as fairy tales and documentaries. Kaplinski concentrates on the emotional developments of his characters via meditations, memories, and dreams. One of Kaplinski’s starting points is the mystery and weirdness of the world. He is a nomad by nature, for whom the inborn and accepted norms are not natural and obvious. The Same River is a semi-autobiographical coming-of-age story set in the early 1960s, with the ever-present backdrop of Soviet Estonia and KGB influences. Available English translations of Kaplinski’s work include Sam Hamill’s translation of Selected Poems (Bloodaxe, 2011), Evening Brings Everything Back (Bloodaxe Books, 2004) translated by Jaan Kaplinski with Fiona Sampson, Hildi Hawkins’
translation of *Through the Forest* (Harvill, 1996), Kaplinski’s translation of *A Piece of Lived Life* (Harvill, 1996), and *I am the Spring in Tartu* (Laurel Press, 1991); *The Wandering Border* (Copper Canyon Press, 1987) translated by Kaplinski with Sam Hamill and Riina Tamm, and *The Same Sea in us All* (Breitenbush Books, 1985). Translator Susan Wilson was a staff translator for thirteen years at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in London, before becoming a freelance translator in 2004 and has done some work for the Estonian Literature Information Centre, British Government departments, the European Court of Justice, the World Trade Organization and other international bodies.

**FINNISH:**


This bestselling novel follows the slapstick misadventures of Vatanen, a journalist who, after the colleague he’s riding with, hits a young hare on the road, quits his job, leaves his wife, sells his possessions and decides to spend the year wandering the wilds of Finland with the hare as his sole companion. Vatanen’s adventures uncover in others their desire for freedom from life’s routines. The film version of *The Year of the Hare* was released in 1977 (Finnish director Rista Jarva). Arto Paasilinna is one of the best known authors outside of Finland and has written for film and television, as well as over thirty-five novels. Paasilinna has won several literary prizes including the French Air Inter, Pro Finlandia, and the Giuseppe Acerbi in 1993. Paasilinna’s works are extremely popular abroad and have been translated into many languages. *The Howling Miller* translated by Will Hobson from the French of Anne Colin du Terrail (Canongate, 2007) is the only other Paasilinna novel available in English. Poet and translator Herbert Lomas (1924-2011) was awarded the White Rose of Finland for his services to Finnish literature (1991). He translated *The Year of the Hare* in 1995 (Peter Owen), as well as other Finnish authors and poets including Eira Stenberg, Pentti Holappa, Johanna Sinisalo, Eeva-Liisa Manner, Risto Ahti, Kai Nieminen, Ilpo Tiithonen, Leena Krohn, Lauri Otonkoski, and Arto Melleri. His latest works are *Troll: A Love Story* (Grove Press, 2003) and *Not Before Sundown* (Peter Owen, 2003) by Johanna Sinisalo; *The Vale of Todmorden* (Todmorden, 2003), and *A Casual Knack of Living: collected poems* (Todmorden, 2009).

**FRENCH:**


Written with a sense of urgency, *The Rising of Ashes* consists of the author’s preface and two epic poems, “The Rising of the Ashes” and “The Unidentified” focusing upon the bitter consequences of war and violence in the Middle East. A Moroccan exile and Paris resident since 1971, Ben Jelloun has published well over twenty books of fiction, poetry, plays, and criticism. With his novel *The Sacred Night* (1987), he became the first North African to win the Prix Goncourt. *This Blinding Absence of Light* (Penguin Books, 2001) translated by Linda Coverdale, won the 2004 Impac Award. Though he only writes in French, the Lebanese novelist Hanan al-Shaykh sees his "narrative acrobatics" as extending an Arabic tradition with his borrowed oral


Abdelfattah Kilito is a Moroccan writer of works in both Arabic and French, as well as the winner of the 1989 Great Moroccan Award, the 1996 French Academy Award, and the 2006 Sultan Al Owais Prize for Criticism and Literature Studies. The Clash of Images is a collection of linked stories, which juxtaposes the old Arabic oral tradition with the new world and its image laden influence, and yet it goes beyond these borders with its focus on the nature of story, language and image. Kilito’s affectionate portrayals of characters and situations are notable for their accurate descriptions and two of Kilito’s nonfiction works are available in English translation: Thou Shalt Not Speak My Language (Syracuse UP, 2008) Translated by Wail S.Hassan, and The Author and His Doubles (Syracuse UP, 2001). Robyn Creswell is a critic, translator, scholar, and poetry editor for The Paris Review, as well as an Associate Professor of Comparative Literature at his alma mater, Brown University, where he specializes in Arabic Literature and comparative modernism. Creswell’s writing has appeared in Harper’s Magazine, The Nation, and Raritan.


Made into an award-winning film, The Class (2005), this provocative novel, translated for the first time into English, explores the lines between sexual liberation and exploitation, artistic freedom and appropriation, independence and colonialism. Heading South delves into the world of artists, rappers, Voodoo priests, hotel owners, uptight Parisian journalists and partner-swapping Haitian lovers, all desperately trying to balance happiness with survival. In place of a clear central narrative line, Laferrière opts for a fragmentary series of episodes in the lives of a diverse set of characters that eke out an existence as servants, bartenders and panderers to the white elite. Dany Laferrière is a Montreal-based cultural commentator, novelist, journalist, screenwriter and filmmaker. His debut novel How to Make Love to a Negro Without Getting Tired earned him international recognition, and he has written more than ten highly acclaimed novels since then. In 2009, he won the esteemed French literary award le Prix Médicis for his eleventh novel, L’enigme du retour. Canadian writer, editor, and translator
Wayne Grady is a prolific writer, translator, journalist, and editor. The former science editor of *Equinox* magazine and the winner of three Science in Society Awards, he has written eleven nonfiction books; the two most recent being his road-trip memoir, *Breakfast at the Exit Café*, and *The Groundwork Guide to Technology*. He also teaches Creative Writing at the University of British Columbia’s Low Residency MFA program. Grady translates some of Canada’s most important Québécois writers, including Daniel Poliquin, Herménégilde Chiasson, and Bernard Assiniwi. Grady won the 1989 Governor–General’s Award for his translation of Antonine Maillet’s *On the Eighth Day* (Lester & Orpen Dennys, 1989), and the John Glassco Prize for Literary Translation for Maillet’s children’s novel *Christopher Cartier of Hazelnut* (Methuen, 1984). Recent translations include *A Very Bold Leap* (Douglas Gibson Book, 2009) by Yves Beauchemin, *La Sagouine* (Goose Lane Editions, 2007), *The years of fire* (McClelland & Stewart, 2007) by Yves Beauchemin, and Gil Courtemanche’s *A Good Death* (Douglas & McIntyre, 2006).


The translator, Vivan Folkenflik, informs the reader that *The Bohemians* is writer, poet and libellist Marquis de Pelleport's little-known novel *Les Bohémiens*, about a troupe of vagabond writer-philosophers and their sexual partners. The two-volume novel, written in the Bastille, where the author was imprisoned for four years because of anti-monarchical publications, is the first important use of the term "Bohemians" in its modern sense of anti-establishment intellectuals. His lively and wide-ranging fiction, virtually unknown in France (only seven copies still exist in the world) and never translated into English, was unearthed and rediscovered by the historian Robert Darnton. It was written just before the outbreak of the French Revolution. Through its presentation of the "Bohemian" wanderers and the narrator's response to them, it satirizes many of the major political and philosophical positions current in the period, as well as the perilous situation of anyone trying to break into the literary scene. The picaresque framework allows a narrative range that includes satire, parody, erotic description, personal, political, anticlerical, and social critiques, some Rousseauistic, some mocking contemporary versions of Rousseau. In its inventive literary techniques, *The Bohemians* takes its place in the tradition of Sterne and Diderot. *The Bohemians* at last takes its place as a major work of eighteenth-century libertinism. Vivan Folkenflik is a Lecturer in the Humanities at the University of California, Irvine, and has instructed courses in the Honors Humanities Program, as well as graduate courses in translation. Folkenflik attended Harvard-Radcliffe as a History and Lit Major, conducted graduate work at Yale and Cornell, and is the editor/translator of *An Extraordinary Woman: Selected Writings of Germaine de Staël* (Columbia University Press, 1987).


Linda Lê is a Vietnamese author of a dozen books, who lives in Paris and writes in French, which is often reflected in her narratives. Lê resists the claims that she is an immigrant, exilic or multicultural writer. In interviews, she states that novels like *The Three Fates* belong to the category of myth, dream, and phantasmagoria. The novel is the first of three that Lê wrote following the death of her father, and like many of her works, it portrays individuals grappling
with emotion and trauma in the aftermath of immigration from Vietnam. Lê is the 1998 winner of the Fénéon Prize. The Three Fates is a tale of three Vietnamese women who bring a family member from Saigon to the French countryside. The novel is filled with universal literary allusions to Greek mythology and Shakespeare’s King Lear, and it also explores ideas about post-colonialism. Esther Allen translated Lê’s novel Slander – Calomnies (University of Nebraska Press, 1996). Mark Polizzotti is a freelance translator, biographer, critic, editor, poet, and was recently appointed the Publisher and Editor in Chief at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Polizzotti is author of Revolution of the Mind: The Life of André Breton (Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 1995) and Bob Dylan’s Highway 61 Revisited (Continuum, 2006). He has translated Didier van Cauwelaert and several Breton works. His most recent works are Raymond Roussel’s Impressions with Africa (Dalkey Archive Press, 2011), Marguerite Duras’ Writing (University of Minnesota Press, 2011), and Yann Andréa Steiner (Archipelago Press, 2011), and A New World Imagined co-edited with Elliot Bostwick Davis, Fronia E Wissman and Emiko K Usui.


Maurice Lever (1935-2006) was a scholar of seventeenth-and eighteenth-century French literature and author of Sade: A Biography (Farrar, 1993). This biography of Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais (1732-1799) explores the life of a self-made-man of the eighteenth-century who was an entrepreneur, rebel, politician, and playwright, best known for authoring The Marriage of Figaro and The Barber of Seville. Susan Emanuel’s translation of Lever’s original three-part work in French, Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, is a modified version of Lever’s wife Evelyne’s attempt to condense the three texts into one volume. Susan Emanuel has worked as a translator for fifteen years, translating twenty plus works on history, theology, cultural studies, communications, international relations and social sciences. Her latest translation is Frédérique Aït-Touati’s Fictions of the Cosmos (University of Chicago Press, 2011).


The fiery Maurice Richard was the highest-scoring NHL player of his era, the first to achieve the feat of fifty goals in fifty games. Les yeux de Maurice Richard, as it was first published in 2006 in Quebec, won the Prix Marcel-Couture 2007 from the Salon du Livre de Montréal. The Rocket revisits highlights of the esteemed Number 9’s greatest feats and most memorable moments. The author goes well beyond the man to fully explore the myth that remains today. Cultural historian Benoît Melançon draws on print sources, photos, and illustrations to show how sportswriters, artists, playwrights, politicians, and citizens immortalized the Rocket. This book is also in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Montreal Canadiens, the Rocket’s one and only team. Benoît Melançon, a professor of literature at the Université de Montréal, has published and edited numerous books on Québécois and eighteenth century French literature and on the cultures of Quebec and Canada. He is research director of the Presses de l’Université de Montréal and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. International journalist and award-winning literary translator Fred A. Reed is also a well-respected specialist on politics in the Middle East. His major nonfiction works are Anatolia
Junction, and Shattered Images. He has also reported extensively on Middle Eastern affairs for La Presse, CBC Radio-Canada and Le Devoir. His translation of Monique Proulx’s The Heart is an Involuntary Muscle (Douglas & McIntyre, 2003) won the Quebec Writer’s Federation’s 2003 Translation Prize. Recent publications include Martine Desjardins’ Maleficium (Talonbooks, 2012) co-translated with David Homel, Then We Were One (Talonbooks, 2011), Paulos Matesis’ The Daughter (Arcadia Books, 2010), and Wildlives by Monique Proulx (Douglas & McIntyre, 2009), co-translated with David Homel. Reed has also translated novels by Serge Lamothe, Thierry Hentsch, and Aki Shimazaki, Hans-Jürgen Greif, and Monia Mazigh.


Léonora Miano is a Cameroonian novelist and short story writer living in France. Miano was awarded the Prize of Cameroonian Excellency for Dark Heart of the Night as well as the 2006 Montalembert Prize and the 2006 Prix Goncourt des Lycéens. Dark Heart of the Night is the tale of a woman’s return to her African village after three years abroad, her rejection as an outsider, and soldiers’ violent attempt to enforce identity allegiance. The novel focuses on the problem and horrors occasioned by narrow fanatical views of African identity. It should be noted that Miano disagrees with the University of Nebraska Press’s book title choice due to its misleading resemblance to Conrad’s novel title Heart of Darkness and denounces the foreword for its misunderstandings of the novel. This is the first of Miano’s numerous works to be translated into English. Tamsin Black is a freelance translator, member of the Society of Authors (UK), and holds The Institute of Linguists’ Diploma in Translation. Black is the winner of the French Voices Award for Miano’s Dark Heart of the Night. Her translations include Christian Jacq’s The Brother of Fire and The Beloved of Isis (Simon & Schuster, 2011).


Venus Butterfly is a symbolic novel in which the reader witnesses the symbiosis of a child and a butterfly, whose wings encompass every aspect of human life. Venus Butterfly describes a rite of passage from childhood to adulthood, marked by the experiences and challenges that little by little shape an individual’s evolution. Pauline Michel is a well-known artist and writer in French Canada. Michel displays a keen interest in erasing the boundaries between the different ages, communicating her ideas through poems, novels, short stories, plays, songs, and stories for children, plus she has written for radio, television, and film. Michel was the 2004–2006 Parliamentary Poet Laureate of Canada. The following works are available in English: Eyes of Water (Broken Jaw Press, 2006) and Is that you, Vincent? (SpareTime Editions, 2005), both translated by Jonathan Kaplansky. Kaplansky works as a literary translator of French in Montreal and has translated essays, novels, and biographies. Kaplansky won the French Voices Award to translate Things Seen by Annie Ernaux (University of Nebraska Press, 2010). Other recent translations by Kaplansky include Hélène Rioux’s Wandering souls in paradise lost (Cormorant Books, 2010), and Wednesday Night at the End of the World (Cormorant Books, 2009).

Part of Oberlin’s FIELD Translation Series, *He and I*, is composed of selections from several of Emmanuel Moses’ poetry collections. Most of the poems relate to the life and death of Moses’ father. Sandwiched between the translator’s introduction and the acknowledgement are five sections of poems: “He and I”, “More News of Mr. Nobody”, “Riverbend Passage”, “Études and Elegies,” and “The Music that Sets Him On This Road.” Popular French poet Emmanuel Moses was born in Casablanca, but spent his childhood in France and Israel. In France Moses is known as the “poet without borders,” and his various awards include the Prix Max-Jacob, the Prix Jean-Malrieu, and the Prix-Nelly Sachs. Moses is the author of seven poetry collections and eight works of fiction. He is also known for translating from Hebrew and German, in particular the works of Peter Huchel and Yehouda Amichaï. Marilyn Hacker is an American poet, critic, and translator and is a Professor of English at the City College of New York. Hacker has won many awards, including the National Book Award in 1974 for *Presentation Piece* and The PEN Award for Poetry in Translation in 2009 for Marie Etinne’s *King of a Hundred Horsemen*, which was also awarded the first Robert Fagles Translation Prize from the National Poetry Series.


*The Rest of the Voyage* is a meditation on the traveler’s encounter with landscapes in the late twentieth century. The work is a topographical poem that explores the limits of knowledge in changing circumstances of observation. Consisting of three parts, the first section is a long opening poem that recounts Noel’s visit to Mount Athos (Greece), the ascetic center of the Eastern Orthodox Christian faith. Nöel conveys the smells, tastes, and sounds of locations in wholes and parts, reflexively considering what is invisible to a visitor, and meditating on the ancient themes of the voyage of life with great vividness and freshness. Bernard Nöel received the Grand Prix International Guillaume-Ville de Saint-Malo (2005), and the Prix National de Poésie, France’s highest literary prize, in 1992 for his poetry. Nöel is also a historian, art critic, and novelist of often erotic novels containing implicit social criticism. *The Rest of the Voyage* is the first of his complete fiction works to be translated into English. Eléna Rivera is the author of *The Perforated Map* (Shearsman Books, 2011), *Remembrance of Things Plastic* (LRL e-editions 2010), *Mistakes, Accidents and the Want of Liberty* (Barque Press, 2006), *Suggestions at Every Turn* (Seeing Eye Books, 2005), *Unknowne Land* (Kelsey St. Press, 2000), *Wale; or, the Corse* (Leave Books, 1995), and a pamphlet entitled *Disturbances in the Ocean of Air* (Phylum Press, 2005). Rivera won the 2010 Robert Fagles prize in translation from the National Poetry Series for her translation of Bernard Noël’s *The Rest of the Voyage* (Graywolf Press, 2011) and she is a recipient of a 2010 National Endowment for the Arts Literature Fellowship in Translation, a poetry residency at the Fundacion Valparaiso in southern Spain (2009), as well as the 2007 Witter Bynner Poetry Translator Residency at the Santa Fe Art Institute in New Mexico.


Georges Perec (1936-1982) was a French novelist, filmmaker, documentalist and essayist. Many of his novels and essays, tinged with melancholy, abound with experimental word play, and lists. Perec's first novel, *Les Choses (Things: A Story of the Sixties)* was awarded the Prix Renaudot in 1965. His most famous novel, *La Vie mode d'emploi (Life: A User's
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Manual), was published in 1978. Thoughts of Sorts, one of Georges Perec's final works, was published posthumously in France in 1985. Thoughts of Sorts is a compilation of musings and essays attempting to circumscribe, in Perec's words, "my experience of the world not in terms of the reflections it casts in distant places, but at its actual point of breaking surface." Perec investigates the ways by which we define our place in the world, reveling in listmaking, orientating, classifying. This book employs all of the modes of questioning explored by his previous books, and at the same time breaks new ground of its own, ending with a question mark in typical/atypical Perec fashion. Translator David Bellos has provided an introduction to this master of "systematic versatility." David Bellos’ translations of Perec’s works include The Art and Craft of Approaching Your Head of Department to Submit a Request for a Raise (Verso, 2011), W or The Memory of Childhood (Vintage Books, 2011, 1975, and 2002, Godine), 3 Days (Godine, 2000), and with Andrew Leak, Things: A Story of the Sixties and A Man Asleep (Godine, 2002 and Vintage Books, 2011). His translation of Life, A User's Manual(Godine, 2008) won the 1988 French-American Foundation translation prize, and Georges Perec: A Life in Words (1993), won the Prix Goncourt for Biography.


Jacques Prévert (1900-1977) was a French poet and screenwriter, well known for his poetry collection Paroles and his film Les Enfants du Paradis. This Jacques Prévert sampler covers the full range of his poetic works and is the first comprehensive anthology of his works available in English. Prévert’s incantatory musicality poetry is influenced by cinematography’s visual power and surrealism’s use of black humor, word association, and belief in the power and magic of words. The most recent translations are How to Paint the Portrait of a Bird (Roaring Book Press, 2007, 1994) translated by Mordecai Gerstein, Jacques Prévert: selected poems (Hearing Eye, 2002) translated by Sarah Lawson, and Harriet Linnes’ Blood and Feathers (Moyer Bell, 1993). Norman Shapiro is widely known for his translations of French fables, farce, fiction and theater. He won the 1992 and 2004 American Literary Translators Association’s National Translation Award for The Fabulists French: Verse Fables of Nine Centuries (University of Illinois Press, 1992), and French Women Poets of Nine Centuries (John Hopkins UP, 2008). His most recent translations are Théophile Gautier’s Selected Lyrics (Yale University Press, 2011), Eugène Labiche’s Labiche & Company (Hal Leonard Publishing Group and Applause Theatre Books, 2010), and Sabine Sicaud’s To Speak, To tell You? (Black Widow Press, 2009).


Jacques Réda has published over forty books, including works of poetry, essays, fiction, and autobiographical prose. He is also the recipient of the 1983 Prix Valéry and the 1993 Grand Prix de l’Académie Française. With its sumptuous blend of poetry and prose, Europes is an endearing and idiosyncratic travelogue. Jacques Réda takes the reader on a leisurely, lyrical journey across the continent, and in a style reminiscent of Jacques Queneau he writes essays and topical poems about each country. Réda’s works in translation include Beauté suburbaine =Suburban beauty (VVV Editions, 2008) translated by Peter Schulman, Return to Calm (Anvil Press, 2005) also translated by Aaron Prevots, and Ruins of Paris (Reaktion Books, 1996) translated by Mark Treharne. Aaron Prevots is an Assistant Professor of French at Southwestern

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University in Georgetown, Texas, specializing in 19th-21st century French poetry, and has a PhD in French Studies from Brown University.


*Exchanges on Light* is the second of three books Roubaud wrote following the death of his wife Alix Cleo Roubaud. The first book, *Some Thing Black* (Dalkey Archive, 1990), translated by Rosemary Waldrop, is a profound meditation on the experience of death, the devastation it brings to the surviving lover, and their remaining love. The third, *The Plurality of Worlds of Lewis* (Dalkey Archive, 1995. Tr. Rosemary Waldrop) explores the earthly and unseen worlds and the self and the loss of the body and mind. *Exchanges of Light* catalogues various ancient and modern philosophers and poets descriptions of the moral and physical qualities of light. Registers, voices, and even genres are switched off and on abruptly. The book is set over six nights, with five speakers engaging in sestina style dialogue about the nature of light. Former mathematics professor, Jacques Roubaud works in poetry, fiction, essay, and theater. A prominent member of the experimental literature organization Oulip (the Workshop of Potential Literature), he has also published critical works on the alexandrine and on the troubadour poets. Roubaud is also a prolific translator from Japanese. Several more of his works have been translated into English, such as Dalkey Archive Press’ publications of *The Loop* (2009) translated by Jeff Fort, *The Form of a City Changes Faster, Alas, Than the Human Heart* (2006) translated by Rosemary and Keith Waldrop, *Princess Hoppy, or the Tale of the Labrador* (1993) translated by Bernard Hoepffner and Dominic Di Bernardi’s translations of *The Great Fire of London* (2006, 1992), *Hortense in Exile* (2000, 1992), and *Hortense is Abducted* (1999, 1989). Translator Eleni Sikilianos currently teaches directs the Creative Writing program at the University of Denver. Her recent works are *Body Clock* (Coffee House Press, 2008), *The Abstracted Heart of Hours and Days* (Bonfire Press, 2008), and *The California Poem* (Coffee House Press, 2004.)

Set in Malaya during the British protectorate, Sartre’s *Typhus* centers on the improbable couple formed by the disgraced former doctor Georges, who has sunk to the lowest depths of a highly stratified colonial society, and Nellie, a down-at-heel nightclub singer, whose partner succumbs to the typhus epidemic sweeping the country. *Typhus* is both a turbulent love story in the best traditions of Western popular cinema and an existentialist tale of moral redemption that shares many fascinating parallels with Albert Camus’s novel *The Plague.* Jean-Paul Sartre penned the screenplay *Typhus* in 1943–44 as a commission for French film-makers Pathé, who were planning a post-war production. However, the film was never made, though Yves Allégret’s 1953 film *The Proud Ones* retains some distant echoes of Sartre’s original script. The script was lost for nearly sixty years before being rediscovered and published in French in 2007. The most recent translations and retranslations of his works include *The Imaginary* (Routledge, 2010), *The Transcendence of the Ego* (Routledge, 2011) translated by Andrew Brown, Chris Turner’s translations of *Critical Essays (situations I)* (Seagull Books, 2010), *The Aftermath of War (Situations III)* (Seagull Books, 2008) and *Portraits (situations IV)* (Seagull, 2009), Craig Vasey’s translation of *The Last Chance* (Continuum, 2009), *Critique of Dialectical Reason* (Verso, 2009) translated by Quintin Hoare, *The Age of Reason* (Penguin, 2009, 1969) translated by Eric Sutton, Hazel E. Barnes’ translation of *Being and nothingness* (Routledge, 2009, 2003), *No Exit and Three Other Plays* (Paw Prints, 2008) translated by Stuart Gilbert and Lionel Abel and *Nausea* (New Direction, 2007). Chris Turner has translated numerous books by Jean Baudrillard, the latest of which include *The Perfect Crime* (Verso, 2008, 1996), *The Intellgence of Evil* (Berg Publishers, 2005), and *Cool Memories V* (Polity, 2006). He has also translated *Fire Alarm: Reading Walter Benjamin's On the Concept of History* (Verso, 2005), André Gorz’s *The Immaterial* (Seagull Books, 2010) and Paul Virilio’s *A Winter’s Journey* (Seagull Books, 2011).

**GERMAN:**


Austrian playwright and writer Gert Jonke (1946–2009) is considered one of the most experimental, inventive, madly humorous, and adroit stylists in the German language, as attested by his many prizes and awards, including the Franz Kafka Literature Prize (1977), Berlin Literature Prize (1998), the Grand Austrian State Prize (2001) for Literature, and for the third time, the Nestroy Prize (2008). He was known for being a text composer and considered the sound and rhythm of his prose to be as equally important as the form and meaning, continuing a musical tradition in German-language literature that encompasses Novalis, Friedrich Hölderlin, Thomas Bernhard, and Ingeborg Bachmann. *The System of Vienna* is an autobiographical novel about Jonke’s travels through Vienna on a streetcar and his frustrating and bizarre encounters with the people he meets on the stops along the way. The fantastic and comic elements in the story slowly increase until they overwhelm all pretense of autobiography. The following Jonke works are available in English: *Geometric Regional Novel* (1994, 2001), translated by Johannes W. Vazulik; *Homage to Czerny: Studies in Virtuoso Technique* (2008), translated by Jean M. Snook; Vincent Kling’s translations of
System of Vienna: From Heaven Street to Earth Mound Square (2009); and Blinding Moment: Four Pieces About Composers (2009) also translated by Vincent Kling, The Distant Sound (2010) translated by Jean M. Snook. Vincent Kling is a Professor of German and comparative literature at La Salle University and has recently translated Aglaja Veteraný’s Why the Child is Cooking in the Polenta (Dalkey Archive, 2012). He has also translated Heimrad Bäcker’s Transcript (DalkeyArchive, 2010), co-translated with Patrick Greaney, Austrian author Heimito Von Dorderer’s Divertimenti and Variations (Counterpath Press, 2008), A Person Made of Porcelain and Other Stories (Ariadne Press, 2005), and Engelbert Pfeiffer’s The Writer’s Place (Ariadne Press, 2001).


*Crossing the Hudson* is a profound meditation on a Jewish family, on the lasting distorting effects on a son of a famous, vital father and a clinging overwhelming mother, and on the differences between the generation of European intellectual refugees who arrived in the United States during the Second World War and the children of that generation. The novel is characterized by compelling storytelling with Kafkaesque touches. Peter Stephan Jungk is an American born German language writer, essayist, and script writer who was raised predominantly in Europe, and presently resides in Vienna. The first book of prose, *Stechpalmenwald*, a collection of short stories about Hollywood, was published in 1978. He has published six novels. Translated works into English include Michael Hoffman’s translations of *The Inheritance* (Pushkin Press, 2010), *The Perfect American* (Handsel Books, 2004), *Tigor* (Handsel Books, 2004), *The Snowflake Constant* (Faber and Faber, 2002), and *Shabbat: A Rite of Passage in Jerusalem* (Times Books, 1985), translated by Arthur S. Wensinger and Richard H. Wood. Translator David Dollenmayer is a literary translator from German into English. He has translated novels, memoirs, and correspondence by such authors as Elias and Veza Canetti, Peter Stephan Jungk, Michael Kleeberg, Anna Mitgutsch, and Perikles Monioudis. His translation of Moses Rosenkranz’s memoir *Childhood* was awarded the 2008 Helen and Kurt Wolff Translator’s Prize at the Goethe Institut in Chicago. He teaches German language and literature at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Recent literary translations include Alfred Neven DuMont’s *The Diver* (St. Martin’s Press, 2010), *Dearest Georg* (Other Press, 2009), *A Happy Man* (Melville House, 2009) by Hansjörg Schertenleib, *The King of Corsica* (Other Press, 2008) by Michael Kleeberg, Moses Rosenkranz’s *An Autobiographical Fragment* (Syracuse University Press, 2007) and *House of Childhood* (Other Press, 2006) by Anna Mitgusch.


Anna Kim studied Philosophy and Theatre Studies at the University of Vienna and has had essays, short stories, and poems published in newspapers, literary magazines, and anthologies. *Frozen Time* represents Kim’s second novel and is told in a language of documentary precision that desires to embrace objectivity, yet evolves into a poetic voice of struggle that reveals conflict. Through her narrator, Kim explores the devastating effect of loss on those left behind, their helplessness as their lives continue in ‘frozen time’. Michael Mitchell has been a freelance translator since 1995 and has translated over fifty works from German and French into English. Mitchell’s translation of Herbert Rosendorfer’s *Letters Back to Ancient China* (Dedalus, 1997) garnered the 1998 Schlegel-Tieck Prize for best German translation. His
recent translations include Ingeborg Bachmann’s *War Diary* (Seagull Books, 2011), Gustav Meyrink’s *Walpurgisnacht* (Dedalus, 2011) and *The Angel of the West Window* (Dedalus, 2010), *Till day you do part, or, A question of light* (Seagull Books, 2010) by Peter Handke, and Kafka’s *The Trial* (Oxford UP, 2009).


Jakov Lind (1927-2007) left Austria at eleven years old, fled to Holland where he assumed a Dutch identity to hide his Jewish ancestry and subsequently lived in Germany during Nazi rule. In 2007, Lind was posthumously awarded the Theodor Kramer Prize, which is awarded to authors writing in the context of resistance and exile. A feverishly comic carnival *Ergo* is Jakov Lind's most experimental work and the final novel he wrote in German. *Ergo* is a Kafkaesque tale about a man, his son, and the dictated letters written to the man’s nemesis, an individual that has not left home for over seventeen years. Ralph Manheim translated the following Lind works; *Soul of Wood* (New York Review of Books, 2009, 1986), *Landscape in Concrete* (Open Letter, 2009). Other translations include *The Stove* (Menard Press, 1996, 1983), *Crossing* (Methuen, 1991), *The Inventor* (Brazilier, 1987), *Travels of the Enu* (St. Martin’s Press, 1982), *The Trip to Jerusalem* (Harper & Row, 1973), and *Numbers* (Harper & Row, 1972).


In *Klausen*, Andreas Maier has taken Thomas Bernhard’s method—the nested indirect speech, the repetition, the endless paragraph—and pointed it at an entire town. A town where one confusion leads to the next, where everyone is living in a fog of rumor, but where everyone claims to know exactly what’s going on, even if they’ve changed their story several times. Kenneth J. Northcott is Professor Emeritus of German at the University of Chicago and has translated numerous works from the German, including plays, poems, criticism as well as novels and novellas. Northcott’s most recent translations are Friedrich Durrematt’s *Selected Writings* (University of Chicago Press, 2006), Jens Rehn’s *Nothing in Sight* (University of Chicago Press, 2005), Friedrich Ohly’s *Sensus Spiritualis* (University of Chicago Press, 2005), Said’s *Landscapes of a Distant Mother* (University of Chicago Press, 2004), and Thomas Bernhard’s *Novellas* (University of Chicago Press, 2003), co-translated with Peter Jansen.


Thomas Mann (1875-1955) received the 1929 Nobel Prize for Literature and is the author of *Death in Venice, and Magic Mountain. The Tables of the Law* is Mann’s retelling of the life of Moses and was written as commentary upon Nazi morality versus Old Testament morality. Recent translations of Mann’s works include *Royal Highness* (Onesuch Press, 2011), translated by A. Cecil Curtis, *Magic Mountain* (Vintage, 2011, 1927), translated by H.T. Lowe-Porter, and David Luke’s translation of *Death in Venice* (2010). Marion Faber is a retired Scheuer Family Professor of Humanities at Swarthmore College and has translated works by Nietzsche and Mozart. Stephen Lehmann has worked in conjunction with Faber, including a co-authored biography, *Rudolf Serkin: A Life* (2002), and Nietzsche’s *Human, All Too Human* (1996), and *Man Alone with Himself* (2008). Lehmann has also translated *An Invisible Country* (Paul Dry


Jutta Richter is a German children’s author of more than twenty books. *Beyond the Station Lies the Sea* is a modern day fable about two homeless companions, an adult named Cosmo and his nine-year-old friend, Niner, and their quest to see the sea. Richter has won several awards, including the German Youth Literature Award, the Herman Hesse Prize for her body of work, and the Pied Piper's Prize of Hamelyn. *The Summer of the Pike*, the first of her books to be translated into English, was published by Milkweed Editions in 2006. *The Cat*, her second book with Milkweed Editions, won the American Library Association 2008 Batchelder Honor Award for children's books in translation. Anna Brailovsky translates from the Russian and the German into English, including the 2003 Modern Library Edition of Fyodor Dostoevsky’s *The Idiot* and Jutta Richter’s *Summer of the Pike* (2006) and *The Cat* (2007), which won the 2008 Batchelder Honor Award for children’s books in translation.


For the past twenty-five years, North Point Press has been working with renowned Rilke translator Edward Snow, to bring into English Rilke’s major poetic works. With more than two hundred and fifty selected poems, including complete translations of Rilke’s masterpieces, *Sonnets to Orpheus* and the *Duino Elegies*, *The Poetry of Rilke* spans the arc of Rilke’s work, from the breakthrough poems of *The Book of Hours* to the visionary masterpieces written only weeks before his death. This landmark bilingual edition also contains all of Snow’s commentaries on Rilke, as well as an important new introduction by the poet Adam Zagajewski. Rainer Maria Rilke’s (1875-1926) best-known work is the *Duino Elegies*, and his two most famous prose works are the *Letters to a Young Poet* and the semi-autobiographical *Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigge*. The most recent English language translations are Susan Ranson’s and Marielle Sutherland’s translation of *Selected Poems* (Oxford University Press, 2011), Charlie Louth’s translation of *Letters to a Young Poet and the Letter From the Young Worker* (Penguin, 2011), Mark Harman’s translation of *Letters to a Young Poet* (Harvard UP, 2011), *Inner Sky* (Godine, 2011) translated by Damion Searls, *Into the Blue Reach* (Black Lawrence Press, 2010), translated by Ingrid Amalia Herbert and Alison Kolodinsky, Lorne Mook’s translation of *Dream Crowned* (University of New Orleans, 2010), *The Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigge* (Penguin, 2009), translated by Michael Hulse, *Duino Elegies*, and *The Sonnets to Orpheus* (Vintage International, 2009), translated by Stephen Mitchell, and Babette Deutsch’s translation of *Poems From the Book of Hours* (New Directions, 2009). Edward Snow is a professor of English at Rice University. He is the recipient of an American Academy of Arts and Letters Award for his Rilke translations and has twice received the Academy of American Poets’ Harold Morton Landon Translation Award. He has written several artist studies and has also translated *Sonnets to Orpheus* (Northpoint, 2005), Rilke’s *New Poems* (North Point Press, 2001, 1984), *Duino Elegies* (North Point Press, 2000), *Uncollected Poems* (North Point Press, 1998), and co-translated with along Michael Winkler *Rilke and Andreas-Salomé* (Norton, 2008), *Diaries of a Young Poet*
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Published in German when he was only twenty-one years old, Rilke's third book, *Traumgekrönt*, appears here for the first time in English. Lorne Mook is a poet and Associate Professor in the English Department at Taylor University, where he teaches Victorian, Romantic, and World Literatures. Dr. Mook published a collection of poetry titled *Travelers Without Maps* (Word Press, 2002) and his translations of Rilke poems have appeared in numerous publications, such as *AGNI, Poetry International,* and *Literary Imagination.*


In this historical critique memoir/essay/novel, the protagonist J.R. is sent by his employer to visit and report on the varied examples of the Antichrist in Germany, Soviet Union (The Red Earth), and the United States (The Land of Shadows). J.R. is also instructed to visit a Jewish ghetto. He ultimately uncovers the rise of a propaganda machine focused on an industrial and dehumanizing humanity. *The Antichrist* has less to do with religion than with what Roth sees as the disintegrating moral fabric of the modern world. Austrian novelist Joseph Roth (1894-1939) not only commented on the horrors of gulags and concentration camps, but also foresaw the role of mass media in gaining control in the modern world. This novel was first translated into English by Moray Firth (William Heinemann, 1935). Roth wrote several books about life in post War Europe. The protagonists tend to be homeless Jewish wanderers. *Job* (1930) and *Radetzky March* (1932) are the best known of his many works. Translator Richard Panchyk also translated Joseph Roth's novel about the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte, *The Hundred Days* (Peter Owens, Summer 2011). Panchyk is the author and editor of twenty books on a diverse range of topics, including children's nonfiction (astronomy, history, archaeology, art, politics/government) and adult nonfiction (history and folklore). His works have been translated into five languages.


Austrian freelance writer, Peter Rosei, has been writing novels, stories, essays, poetry, plays, travelogues, and children's literature since the seventies in a style often compared to Kafka. He is the recipient of many awards, including the Franz Kafka Prize in 1993, and the 2007 Austrian Cross of Honour for Science and Art. His novel *Wer war Edgar Allan* (Where was Edgar Allan) was filmed for TV (1984) by the Austrian director Michael Haneke with a screenplay by Rosei. Several Rosei works are available in English translation including *Ruthless and other writings* (Ariadne Press, 2003), translated by Geoffrey C. Howes, *Try Your Luck!* (Ariadne Press, 1994) and *From Here to There* (Ariadne Press, 1991), translated by Kathleen E. Thorpe. Geoffrey C. Howes is a professor of German at Bowling Green University as well as the author of numerous articles on Austrian literature. From 2000 to 2005 he was the co-editor with J. Vansant of the journal *Modern Austrian Literature,* and he has translated texts by Doron Rabinovici, Lilian Faschinger and others.

Robert Walser wrote many of his manuscripts in a highly enigmatic, shrunken-down form. These narrow strips of paper (many of them written during his stay in the Waldau sanatorium), covered with tiny ant-like markings only a millimeter or two high, came to light only after the author’s death in 1956. At first considered a secret code, the microscripts were eventually discovered to be a radically miniaturized form of a German script (a whole story could fit on the back of a business card). Selected from the six-volume German transcriptions from the original microscripts, these 25 short pieces are gathered in this illustrated co-publication with the Christine Burgin Gallery. Each of Walser's microscripts is reproduced in full color in its original form: the detached cover of a trashy crime novel, a disappointing letter, a receipt of payment. Robert Walser (1878-1956) wrote nine novels and hundreds of stories before his hospitalization for mental illness. Walser has long been admired in Europe as a master prose stylist. Kafka, Hesse, Walter Benjamin, and W.B. Sebald all counted him among their favorite writers. Susan Bernofsky is the recipient of the 2006 Helen and Kurt Wolff Prize, the 2009 Looren Translation Grant, a Lannan Foundation Fellowship, and multiple awards from the PEN Translation Fund and the National Endowment for the Arts, and specializes in modernist and contemporary German-language literature. Additionally, Bernofsky has translated Walser’s *The Tanners* (New Directions, 2009) and *The Assistant* (New Directions, 2008).

GREEK (Ancient):


In *An Oresteia*, the classicist Anne Carson combines three different versions of the tragedy of the house of Atreus — Aiskhylos’ *Agamemnon*, Sophokles’ *Elektra* and Euripides’ *Orestes*. After the murder of her daughter Iphigenia by her husband, Agamemnon, Klytaimestra exacts out a mother’s revenge, murdering Agamemnon and his mistress, Kassandra. Displeased with Klytaimestra’s actions, Apollo calls on his son, Orestes, to avenge his father’s death with the help of his sister Elektra. In the end, Orestes is driven mad by the Furies for his bloody betrayal of the family. Condemned to death by the people of Argos, he and Elektra must justify their actions. The Classic Stage Company, a New York–based theatre company, produced three of Carson's translations: Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*; Sophocles' *Electra*; and Euripides' *Orestes* (as *An Oresteia*), in repertory during the 2008/2009 season. Anne Carson’s recent works include Catallus’ *Nox* (New Directions, 2009), *Grief Lessons: Four Plays by Euripides* (New Review Books, 2006), *Decreation* (Vintage Contemporaries, 2006), and Anacreon’s *With His Huge Hammer Again* (Yale Literary Magazine, 2005).

The historian Polybius (ca. 200–118 BCE) was born into a leading family of Megalopolis in the Peloponnese and served the Achaean League in arms and diplomacy for many years, favoring alliance with Rome. Late in his life, as a trusted mediator between Greece and the Romans, he aided the discussions that preceded the final war with Carthage. Polybius’ overall theme is how and why the Romans spread their power as they did. The main part of his history covers the years 264–146 BCE, describing the rise of Rome, her destruction of Carthage, and her eventual domination of the Greek world. It is a vital achievement of the first importance despite the incomplete state in which all but the first five of the original forty books have reached us. W.R. Paton’s translations of *The Histories* in six volumes, first published in 1922, has been thoroughly revised by F.W. Walbank and Christian Habicht. Dr. Walbank (1909-2008) was the Rathbone Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology at the University of Liverpool from 1951 to 1977 and his publications include *Philip V of Macedon* (1940), *The Awful Revolution* (1946; 1969), *Polybius* (1972; 1990), *A Historical Commentary on Polybius*, 3 vols. (1957, 1967, 1979), *The Hellenistic World* (1981). Dr. Habicht is a German historian of ancient Greece and an epigrapher in Ancient Greek and was co-editor of the series of publications *Hypomnemata* (1962 to 1996) and the *American Journal of Ancient History* (1976 to 2000).


Sappho is one of the most versatile and exquisite poets in Classical literature. Invoking female deities, Sappho summons the Muses for inspiration and beseeches Aphrodite's allegiance in a battle of the heart, while episodes from the Trojan War are told from a woman's perspective. Sappho sings of the lives of mortals, as a lover describes the torments of unrequited lust, a mother speaks tenderly to her daughter, and young brides leave their homes to meet their new husbands. Ranging from Homeric narratives to depictions of intense personal experience, the songs of Sappho are elegant, subtle evocations of love and passion. In his introduction, Aaron Poochigian discusses the theories surrounding Sappho's life and love affairs and the enduring influence of her works. This edition also includes a chronology, further reading and commentaries accompanying each poem. Recent translations include Willis Barnstone’s translation of *The Complete Poems of Sappho* (Penguin Books, 2009). Aaron Poochigian has translated several works from classical Greek including Aratus’ *Phaenomena* (John Hopkins University Press, 2010), Aeschylus: *Persians, Seven against Thebes, and Suppliants* (John Hopkins University Press, 2011); plus, his translations of Aeschylus, Aratus, and Apollonius of Rhodes appears in the *Norton Anthology of Greek Literature in Translation* and his original poems have appeared in numerous journals, including *Arion, The Dark Horse, Poetry Magazine* and *Smartish Pace.*
HEBREW:


Rivka Miriam is one of today’s most original Israeli writers. Born in Jerusalem in 1952, she is the daughter of the renowned Yiddish writer Leib Rochman. Miriam’s first poetry collection was published when she was 14. She has since published twelve books of poetry, three collections of short stories, two children’s books and a collection of autobiographical stories. Miriam makes her English language debut in *These Mountains*, a collection of selected poems that span her career. Translator Linda Stern Zisquit teaches at Bar Ilan University and runs ARTSPACE, an art gallery in Jerusalem. She has published three collections of poetry, most recently *The Face in the Window* (Sheep Meadow, NY, 2004) as well as several volumes of translations including Yona Wallach’s *Let the Words* (Sheep Meadow, 2006).


Dahlia Ravikovitch (1936-2005) was one of the most distinctive voices in contemporary Hebrew literature and the Israeli peace movement. She received the Israel Prize in 1998, the country's highest literary honor. In these poems about fathers and daughters, men and women, kings and their subjects, she articulates the painful asymmetries of power. *Hovering at a Low Altitude* is the winner of the Northern California Book Award of Translation. The extraordinary stylistic range of her poetry reveals her mastery of the verbal art. She shifts "from savage sarcasm, pointed irony, and restrained pathos to prickly ambivalence, ebullient playfulness, and self-deprecating humor" while exploring "questions of ethics, aesthetics, and social justice." She was the author of eight books of poetry, along with short story collection, children’s books, and translations of English poetry. Chana Bloch translated *A Dress of Fire* (Sheep Meadow Press, 1978) and with Ariel Bloch translated *The Window* (Sheep Meadow Press, 1989). Chana is the co-translator with Chana Kronfeld of Yehuda Amichai’s poetry *Open Closed Open* (Harcourt, 2000) for which they won the PEN Award for Poetry in Translation.

ICELANDIC:


Ólafsson recently translated Paul Auster’s *City of Glass* into Icelandic. *The Ambassador* garnered Ólafsson the Icelandic Bookseller’s Award for being the best novel of the year and was a 2008 finalist for the Nordic Literature Prize. *The Ambassador* is a hilarious and strange novel about an Icelandic poet and his misadventures at a Lithuanian literary festival. Open Letter has also published Janice Balfour’s translation of Ólafsson’s first novel *The Pets* (2008). Translator Lytton Smith is a poet and founder of Blind Tiger Poetry, an organization dedicated to publishing contemporary poetry, and is the recipient of a 2008 Poetry Society of America Chapbook Fellowship for *Monster Theory* (2008), as well as the 2009 Nightboat Poetry Prize for his collection titled *The All-Purpose Magical Tent* (2009). Smith is a Lecturer in English and
Creative Writings at Plymouth University and his forthcoming translation of Kristín Ómarsdóttir’s *Children in Reindeer Woods* will appear in 2012 from Open Letter.

**ITALIAN:**


Paolo Mantegazza (1831-1910) was a neurologist, physiologist, anthropologist, and fiction writer who wrote original fiction combining social ideas and science, which includes a romance book about marriage between people with diseases. A futuristic utopian novel, *The Year 3000*, follows two young lovers who, as they travel from Rome to the capital of the United Planetary States to celebrate their “mating union,” encounter the marvels of cultural and scientific advances along the way. Intriguing in itself, *The Year 3000* is also remarkable for both its vision of the future (predicting an astonishing array of phenomena from airplanes, artificial intelligence, CAT scans, and credit cards to controversies surrounding divorce, abortion, and euthanasia) and the window it opens on fin de siècle Europe. Published here for the first time in English, this richly annotated edition features an invaluable introductory essay that interprets the intertextual and intercultural connections within and beyond Mantegazza’s work. For its critical contribution to early science fiction and for its insights into the hopes, fears, and clash of values in the Western world of both Mantegazza’s time and our own, this book belongs among the visionary giants of speculative literature. David Jacobson translated *Physiology of Love and Other Writings* (University of Toronto Press, 2007), *The Cruelty of Depression* (Da Capo Press, 1997), and *Tastes of Paradise: A Social History of Spices, Stimulants, and Intoxicants* (Vintage, 1993).


A versatile intellectual and a remarkable figure in twentieth-century literary and artistic circles, Paola Masino (1908–1989) wrote novels, short stories, poems, librettos, and worked as a translator and journalist. *Birth and Death of the Housewife* is the first of her novels to be translated into English. First published in Italy in 1945, this most controversial novel provoked Fascist censorship for its critical portrayal of marriage and motherhood. Stepping out of her beloved trunk full of bread crumbs, dust, spider webs, books, and ragged funeral ornaments, the young protagonist realizes that her fate as a woman is already sealed. In her depiction of a woman’s struggle to play a role that simply does not correspond to her desires, Masino expresses a frustration and a rebellious instinct rarely found among her contemporaries. Defying interpretations and standing alone among the heroines of twentieth-century Italian literature, Masino’s housewife remains an uncomfortable, enigmatic figure whose impudent determination to challenge the bulwarks of traditional female roles reaches beyond historical boundaries and resonates powerfully with contemporary readers. Marella Feltrin-Morris is an Assistant Professor of Italian Studies at Ithaca College and has a Ph.D. in Comparative Literature and a Ph.D. in Translation Studies. Feltrin-Morris’ doctoral dissertation in Translation Studies, *Into
Forbidden Territory: The Audacity to Translate into a Second Language focuses on the theoretical, practical, and ethical issues that emerge when translating out of one’s native tongue.


In The Art of the Landscape, Raffaele Milani interprets natural landscapes as an aesthetic category. Drawing from philosophical traditions, literature, and art, Milani calls the reader’s attention to a special consciousness, originally established during the pre-Romantic age that has become a distinctive feature of contemporary spirituality. Focusing on the definition of landscapes in relation to the concepts of nature, environment, territory, and man-made settings such as gardens and cities, Milani examines the origins of the predilection for natural scenery in the works of landscape painters and in travel literature. What emerges is an original morphology of natural beauty derived from the scrutiny of landscape elements most frequently associated with aesthetic emotion the color of water and the sky, earth and stones, fire and volcanic eruptions, ruins and the mountains. Raffaele Milani is Professor of Aesthetics in the philosophy department of the University of Bologna and this is the first of his works available in English. Translator Corrado Federici is a professor of Modern Italian Literature at Brock University in Ontario, Canada. Federici has co-edited several textbooks the most recent being Rewriting Texts Remaking Images (Peter Lang, 2010) and Beauty and the Abject: Interdisciplinary Perspectives (Peter Lang, 2007). Corrado’s translations include Italian Women Poets (Guernica, 2002), and Luciano Nanni’s Communication: The Power of Location (P. Lang, 2000).


Milanese poet, Giampiero Neri, has published several volumes of poetry and prose. His first book of poetry, The Western Look of Dress, appeared in 1976, and it was immediately noted for its originality. Neri’s style is as removed from the lyrical tradition of the nineteenth century as from the avant-garde experiments in great vogue in the nineteen-seventies, and his texts, which are concise, dry, veined with melancholy and subtle humor, are often written in prose, possess the formal and objective tone of a police report and the voice of an encyclopedia. Neri’s poetry is presented as an inventory of information, from which emanates the atmosphere of dreams or hallucinations. Neri leans towards the short story, but his narratives, puzzling in their lacunae, rarely lead to denouements: the revealed facts only render the world’s enigma even more obscure. Shy, reclusive, Neri has been at work for forty years without ever seeking public attention, but his opus has influenced many poets of the next generation, and he has earned firm approbation from more discerning readers. In 2009, Neri was awarded the Alfonso Gatto International Poetry Prize in Salerno and was shortlisted for the Viareggio Prize. National Theater is the first of his works to be translated into English. Indian born Ron Banerjee is a poet, translator, and critic. He has taught English and Comparative Literature at several universities. He has translated Poetry from Bengal: The Delta Rising, An Anthology of Modern Bengali Poetry (Forest, 1989) and Pavel Javor’s Far from (Hounslow Press, 1981).

Amelia Roselli was born in Paris in 1930 to anti-Fascist parents who had fled Italy. Her father was assassinated in Normandy by Mussolini’s henchmen when Roselli was seven years old. "The daughter with the devastated heart" grew up in Europe and the United States and eventually settled in Rome. In fierce and incandescent verse that draws upon the languages she learned in exile, Roselli explores the intersection of the traumatized self with the psyche of the post WWII generation. She committed suicide in Rome on February 11, 1996. This bilingual edition of Amelia Roselli’s poetry draws from all of her collections except for Sleep which was written in English. It includes prose pieces from Obtuse Diary, the “Jottings” from Notes Scattered and Lost, and most of her late work Impromptu. Powerful imagery and repetition characterize Roselli’s work along with varied metric and rhythmic combinations influenced by her interest in music. Her multilingual background (French, English and Italian) are credited with her intentional and consistent use of misspellings, neologisms, archaic usages, wordplay, eccentric punctuation and even an unusual use of pronouns. Senior lecturer Giuseppe Leporace is the Italian language program coordinator at the University of Washington Seattle. Several of his translations have been published in poetry anthologies and the Spoon River Poetry Review. Leporace is presently working on the Italian translation of Mark Strand’s complete works. Deborah Woodward’s poetry and translations have appeared in Action, Yes!, Artful Dodge, Bellingham Review, Chelsea, Monkey Puzzle, and The Threepenny Review.

JAPANESE:


This Classical Japanese text is the genesis of literary court romances like the The Tale of Genji and continues to influence novelists, playwrights and poets to the present day. Love poems filled with wit, sensitivity, and courtliness anchor each episode of the famous lover, Captain Ariwara no Narihira (825-880) and his romantic encounters. This text contains woodblock reproductions of the 1608 Saga-bon printed edition of the Ise, which is the edition that established Ise iconography for the entire Edo period (1600-1868). University of British Columbia, Vancouver professor of Asian studies, Joshua S. Mostow has written the following works, Pictures of the Heart: The Hyakunin Isshu in Word and Image (University of Hawai‘i Press, 1996), At the House of Gathered Leaves: Shorter Biographical and Autobiographical Narratives from Japanese Court Literature (University of Hawai‘i Press, 2004), and co-authored The Hundred Poets Compared: A Print Series by Kuniyoshi, Hiroshige, and Kunisada, with Henk J. Herwig. (Leiden & Boston: Hotei Publishing, 2007.) Royall Tyler is a former Reader at the Australian National University from 1990 to 2000. In 2008, the government of Japan conferred the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, which represents the third highest of eight classes associated with this award. In 2001, Tyler published the third English language translation of the entire Tale of Genji (Viking, 2001). His other works include Twenty Plays of No Theatre (Columbia University Press, 1970), co-translated with renowned Japanese to English translator Donald Keene, The Miracles of the Kasuga Deity (Columbia University Press, 1990), Japanese No Dramas (Penguin Books, 1992), The Concept of “Literature” in Japan by Sadami Suzuki (International Research Center for Japanese Studies, 2006), Matsutaro Kawaguchi's Mistress Oriku: Stories from a Tokyo Teahouse (Tuttle, 2007), and Shotaro Yasuoka's The Glass Slipper and Other Stories (Dalkey Archive Press, 2008).

Radical Japanese feminist poet Hiromi Itō is one of the most important contemporary voices of Japanese poetry. She debuted in the 1970s and has since won many important Japanese literary prizes, including the Takami Jun Prize, the Hagiwara Sakutaro Prize, and the Izumi Shikibu Prize. Itō has written several novels, poetry books, and essays. She writes about women’s topics such as pregnancy, post-partum depression, motherhood, sexuality, and feminine erotic desire. Her poems so skillfully represent spoken language that they often give the illusion of being records of spoken speech and commentators have often described Itō as a "shamanness" for her ability to channel voices onto the page. After relocating to California, Itō wrote novellas expressive of the immigrant experience in a mythical and almost surreal style, manga criticism, and translations American children’s literature into Japanese. Some of Ito’s children’s stories have been translated into English, plus she and Jerome Rothenberg have co-translated *The Revival of the Art of Hunger* (Ta’Wil Books and Documents, 1991). *Killing Kanoko* is the first of her adult works to be published in English. Jeffrey Angles is Associate Professor of Japanese Literature, Language, and Translation Studies at Western Michigan University. His many translations of contemporary Japanese poetry include *Soul Dance: Poems of Takako Arai* (Mi’Te Press, 2008). For his translation of *Forest of Eyes: Selected Poems of Tada Chimako* (University of California Press) Angles received the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission Translation Prize from Columbia University and the 2011 Harold Morton Landon Translation Award from The American Academy of Poets.


Mieko Kanai is a Japanese writer of fiction and poetry, and is the winner of the 1968 Gendaishi Techo Prize for Poetry. *The Word Book* is an unforgettable voyage to absurd, hilarious, and terrifying locales and is the English-language debut for one of the most interesting Japanese writers working today. Like the surfaces of a jagged crystal, each story in this collection shows an entirely different facet when viewed from a different angle. Mieko Kanai creates a reality where nothing is certain and where a little boy going out to run errands for his mother might find that he is an adult. Paul McCarthy is Professor of Comparative Culture at Surugadai University in Japan. McCarthy won the 1991 US-Japan Friendship Commission Prize for Translation of Japanese Literature for Junichiro Tanizaki’s *A Cat, a Man and Two Women and Other Stories*. Recent translations are the *Moon over the Mountain and other Stories* (Autumn Hill Press, 2011).


*The Curious Tale of Mandogi’s Ghost* is a historical novel that deals with the terrifying level of barbarity against human beings that causes one to question what it means to be human. Included in this history are the ambiguities of cultural identity, historical truths and memory, and the boundaries between South and North Korea. The *zainichi* simpleton protagonist, Mandogi, a young Buddhist priest raised in a Buddhist temple, incurs a death sentence for his involvement in this conflict. In an ambiguous manner, Mandogi, survives and enacts revenge on his enemies. The story is told in the style of Korean folk tales and includes ghost stories Kim Sok-Pom has
been writing about the zainichi since 1957 and has published nine fiction and non-fiction works. His seven volume fictional work, Kazanto (Volcano Island) about the 1948 Cheju Uprising won the Osaragi Jiro Award and the Mainichi Arts Prize and is his best known work. The Curious Tale of Mandogi’s Ghost is the first of his works to be translated into English. Cindi L. Textor is affiliated with the University of Washington’s Asian Languages and Literature department and this is Textor’s first translation.


This groundbreaking bestselling novel is a Japanese cult classic. Protagonist Kazumi Mano wakes up one day and discovers that her big toe has turned into a penis. She eventually joins a sexual freak show filled with a troupe of sexually and emotionally deformed performers. She is forced to reconsider what she had always passively accepted, her body, her sexuality, and her life. The novel is filled with sensuality, humor, and the grotesque. It is the first Matsuura novel to be translated into English. Rieko Matsuura’s debut work, a short story, won the 1978 Bungakukai Prize for New Writers. Since then, she has published six works of fiction and three essay collections including Natural Woman (1987), a series of three related novellas exploring lesbian love. Matsuura won the Women’s Literature Prize, Japan’s most prestigious literary award for women writers, twice, for The Apprenticeship of Big Toe P (1993) and A Dog’s Body (2007). Michael Emmerich is Associate Professor of Pre-modern Japanese Literature and Cultural Studies at the East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies department of University of California, Santa Barbara. He has translated Yoshimoto Banana’s The Lake (Melville House, 2011), Hardboiled and Hard Look (Grove Press, 2005), Moonlight Shadow (Asahi Press, 2003), Goodbye Tsugumi (Grove Press, 2002), and Asleep (Grove Press, 2000).

KOREAN:


Hŏ Kyun (1569-1618), was one of Korea's late 16th- and early 17th-century literary elite. Kyun was an inheritor of the Chinese Tang style, becoming one of its first and foremost promulgators in Korea, and is credited as the author of the first Korean novel Hong Kil-tong. Hŏ Kyun was such an outspoken individual in his time that he was falsely executed on charges of treason in 1618. Borderland Roads is a selection of poems that offers insights into the middle years of the Choson dynasty, documenting events such as the daily life of a nobleman and the Japanese invasions of 1592 and 1597, as well as portraying issues of social justice, artistic legacy and purpose. Ian Haight is an educator, translator, and poet as well as a recipient of the 2003 Citation for Translation Excellence from the Korea Literary Translation Institute. Haight has also edited the 2010 White Pine Press publication of Garden Chrysanthemums and First Mountain Snow, translated by Hongjin Park and Eryn Reager.

Winner of the 1995 Hanguk Ilbo Literary prize, *The Long Road* is the sole piece of Korean Literature in English that describes the Korean diaspora experience in Australia. *The Long Road* focuses on the contributing factors of three men to leave 1980s dictator ruled Korea. The alienation and isolation of expatriate life in Australia are described during a boat fishing trip that brings the three protagonists together. The protagonist Han-rim reflects on the events and decisions leading to leave Korea. Kim In-Suk is one of the most prominent of Korea’s new wave of female writers born in the sixties. Recipient of numerous prestigious literary prizes, she is also one of the few writers to deal extensively with the Korean expatriate experience. She has written several novels and *The Long Road* is the first to be translated into English. Stephen J. Epstein, the Director of the Asian Studies Programme at the Victoria University of Wellington in New Zealand, has published widely on contemporary Korean society and literature and has also translated numerous works of Korean and Indonesian fiction, including Park Wan So’s *Who Ate up all the Shinga* (Columbia University Press, 2009), co-translated with Yu Young-nan.


Ko Un, a Buddhist monk, is South Korea’s foremost recognized modern poet; his writing has been shaped by the lasting effects of the Korean War and is often nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature. In 1982, Ko Un published his Collected Poems in Korea. *Songs for Tomorrow* represents a collection of works from a 42 year writing career and includes a 25 page Poet’s Preface written by Ko Un, which was translated by Brother Anthony of Taizé. Recent translations include Clare You and Richard Silberg’s translation of *The Threeway Tavern* (University of California Press, 2006), and *Abiding Places* (Tupelo Press, 2005) translated by Sunny Jung and Hillel Schwartz. Brother Anthony is an educator and translator of Korean literature, who has edited numerous anthologies. Gary Gach is the author of the best-selling work *The Complete Idiots Guide to Buddhism* and the editor of the 1999 American Book Award winning anthology *What Book!?: Buddha Poems from Beat to Hiphop.* Gach is also the winner of the 2007 Northern California Book Award in Translation for Ko Un’s *Flowers of a Moment.*

**LATIN:**


Jacopo Sannazzaro (1456-1530), head of the Academia Pontaniana, is considered to be the finest Neo-Latin poet of the Italian Renaissance. He is most famous for *Arcadia* (1504), the first pastoral romance in European literature. After this work, he dedicated himself to writing Latin poetry modeled after Vergil. He earned the title of “the Christian Vergil” with the epic *The Virgin Birth* (1526) and also composed *Piscatory Eclogues*, an innovative adaptation of the eclogue form, as well as elegies, epigrams, and a number of shorter works. This volume contains the first complete English translation of all of Sannazzaro’s poetry in Latin. This *en face* edition also includes an introduction, bibliography, scholarly notes, a poetry commentary, and a detailed index and information on the texts that formed the base for Putnam’s translation. Michael C. J. Putnam, MacMillan Professor of Classics and Professor of Comparative Literature at Brown University, has written about and translated dozens of Classical Latin works. His most recent


*The Vulgate Bible*, compiled and translated in large part by Saint Jerome at the intersection of the fourth and fifth centuries AD, was used from the early Middle Ages through the twentieth century in the Western European Christian (and, later, specifically Catholic) tradition. Its significance can hardly be overstated. The text influenced literature, visual art, music, and education during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and its contents lay at the heart of much of Western theological, intellectual, artistic, and even political history of that period. At the end of the sixteenth century, as a variety of Protestant vernacular Bibles became available, professors at a Catholic college, first at Douay, then at Rheims, translated the *Vulgate* into English. This bilingual Latin-English volume presents the text of the Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible, and is the first volume of the projected six-volume set of the complete *Vulgate Bible*. Swift Edgar is a research assistant at the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection and is the editor of the entire projected six-volume set of the complete *Vulgate Bible*.

**POLISH:**


Ewa Lipska is an accomplished Polish New Wave poet who has published nineteen books of poetry since 1967. Although Lipska’s work displays an acute awareness of history and politics, she is nonetheless most concerned with individual experience and the most difficult philosophical questions of evil. Lipska is capable of being awed by beauty despite the deep pessimism that flows through her poems, including the failure of language itself to have any ameliorative effect on human experience. Surreal, skeptical, and laced with wit, Lipska’s poetry, like that of Milosz and Szymborska, seems to effortlessly achieve a kind of hard-won and gracefully wielded authority that tells us something essential about the legacies of the twentieth century’s horrors. Lipska is the 2011 winner of the International Poetry Festival’s Dëtë e Naimit (Albania) Naim Frashëri Prize and has won several distinguished literary awards including the Polish PEN Club’s Robert Graves Award for lifetime achievement in poetry. *The New Century* consists of poetry selections from her most recent works. Translator Robin Davidson is a poet, translator, and assistant professor of literature and creative writing at the University of Houston-downtown. Davidson is the recipient of a 2009 Literature Fellowship for Translation from the National Endowment for the Arts and her poems and translations have appeared in such American literary journals as *AGNI, The Paris Review, 91st Meridian,* and *Literary Imagination*. Ewa Elżbieta Nowakowska is a poet and translator teaching in Kraków and is a graduate of the
Jagiellonian University’s Institute of English Philology. Her poems have been featured by Adam Zagajewski in Zeszyty Literackie as the work of one of Kraków’s emerging younger poets.


This comic novel features the narrator, Jerzyk, a teenage aspiring novelist in 1963 post-Stalin Poland, his father, and his father’s closest friend, Mr. Traba, a failed Lutheran clergyman and alcoholic. When the two men decide during a drunken binge to travel to distant Warsaw and assassinate the de facto Polish head of state, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers’ party, (since it would be rather difficult to assassinate Mao Tse-tung ) as an act of compassion for humanity, they involve the narrator Jerzyk in their plans. The novel alternates between Jerzyk’s coming of age adventures and Mr. Traba’s nonstop speechifying. Jerzy Pilch, a popular satirist and newspaper columnist, is one of Poland’s most important contemporary writers, has written essays and around fifteen funny but nostalgic novels. Pilch won Poland’s prestigious NIKE award in 2001 for *The Mighty Angel* (Open Letter, 2009. Tr. Bill Johnston). David Frick has a Ph.D. in Slavic Languages and Literatures from Yale University and is a Professor in the University of California, Berkeley Department of Slavic Languages and Literature. Frick won the 30th annual Northern California Book Award for this translation of Pilch’s *A Thousand Peaceful Cities.*

**PORTUGUESE:**


This collection is made up of one hundred and seven of the Lobo Antunes newspaper columns that feature the author’s self-reflective life experiences. The first section, “Before Darkness Falls”, includes nostalgic memories of Benfica, the neighborhood, where Antunes grew up. In the second section, “Portrait of the Artist,” Lobo Antunes muses on quotidian details such as a dentist’s chair or a crooked chair outside. The third section features forty-eight fictional sketches that demonstrate how memory and reality often collide. António Lobo is the author of over twenty books. He has received numerous literary awards, including the Jerusalem Prize (2005), the Camões Prize (2007), and the FIL Prize (2008). A psychiatrist by profession, Lobo Antunes employs modernist techniques to reveal thought processes and at times eschews linear narrative, standard paragraphs and punctuation. English translations include Margaret Jull Costa’s translations of *The Land at the End of the World* (W.W. Norton, 2011), Rhett McNeil’s translation of *The Splendor of Portugal* (Dalkey Archive, 2011), *What Can I do When Everything’s on Fire?* (W.W. Norton, 2008) and *The Return of the Caravels* (Grove Press, 1998), translated by Gregory Rabassa, *The Inquisitor’s Manual* (Grove Press, 2003) and *The Natural Order of Things* (Grove Press, 2000), *Act of the Damned* (1993), *An Explanation of Birds* (Grove Weidenfeld, 1991), translated by Richard Zenith, and *South of Nowhere* (Chatto and Windus, 1983), translated by Elizabeth Lowe. Margaret Jull Costa translates Portuguese and Spanish fiction and poetry, and jointly-won the 1992 Portuguese Translation Prize for Fernando Pessoa’s *The Book of Disquiet.* Jull Costa has won numerous translation awards, including the 2000 Oxford-Weidenfeld Translation Prize for José Saramago’s *All the Names* and the 2011 Oxford-Weidenfeld Translation Prize for Saramago’s *The Elephant’s Journey.*

Nominated for the prestigious Jabuti Prize, renowned Brazilian poet Sérgio Medeiros appears in English for the first time. Sérgio Medeiros is a writer whose multi-lingual command of Guarani, Portuguese, and Spanish creates a cutting-edge and unsettling pastiche. Medeiros has a particular interest in Native American worldviews. *Vegetal Sex* is a collection of avant-garde poems that address a vegetal cosmogony of consciousness. Plant life and inanimate objects assume qualities of the erotic, and everything is alive, sexual and aware. Raymond L. Bianchi is a poet, translator, editor, as well as the publisher and co-founder of Cracked Slab Books. Bianchi co-edited *The City Visible: Chicago Poetry for the New Century* in 2007 and was the guest editor and translator for *Aufgabe Magazine’s* Brazil issue (Issue 6 2007). Other works include *Immediate Empire: Poems* (i.e. Press, 2007), and *Circular Descent* (BlazeVox, 2006).


Still relatively unknown in the United States, Nelson Rodrigues (1912 -1980) is considered by many to be Brazil's greatest playwright. He wrote seventeen full-length plays, as well as movie scripts, soap operas and novels. The fifty-eight stories in this collection are gathered from his newspaper column, *A Vida Como Ela É (Life As It Is).* Written in the 1950s, these stories have since been republished numerous times in Brazil, where they have been adapted for theater, television, and cinema. As strange and unnerving puzzle pieces, Rodrigues' stories expose the psychological fragility of Rio de Janeiro's middle class and offer a disquieting glimpse of the truth that lies behind the mundane façade of polite society. The characters we encounter in *Life As It Is* are recurring archetypes in Rodrigues' dramatic oeuvre—betrayed lovers and child molesters, murderers and gigolos—and their twisted interactions read like an inventory of mortal sins, with adultery, abuse, incest, prostitution and murder seemingly at every turn. Brutally funny, mournful, and outraged, these superbly crafted vignettes deliver a masterful blend of humor and pathos. Available in English for the first time, *Life As It Is* provides a beguiling showcase for the mordant wit and biting insights of one of the twentieth century's most singular talents. The following Rodrigues' works have been translated into English: *Asphalt Kiss,* also translated by Alex Ladd and published by Nova Fronteira, 2007. Alex Ladd works as a translator and interpreter and has translated Nestor Capoeira’s *The Little Capoeira Book* (North Atlantic Books, 1995).

RUSSIAN:


Ilya Ilf (1897–1937) and Evgeny Petrov (1903–1942) were the pseudonyms of Ilya Arnoldovich Faynzilberg and Evgeny Petrovich Katayev, a pair of Soviet writers who met in Moscow in the 1920s while working on the staff of a railway workers newspaper. The foremost
comic novelists of the early Soviet Union (invariably referred to as Ilf and Petrov), the pair collaborated together for a dozen years, writing two of the most revered and loved Russian novels, *The Twelve Chairs* (which was made into a Mel Brooks movie) and *The Golden Calf*, as well as various humorous pieces for *Pravda* and other magazines. Their collaboration came to an end following the death of Ilya Ilf in 1937, who had contracted tuberculosis while the pair was traveling the United States researching the book that eventually became *Little Golden America*. *The Golden Calf* is a surprisingly political novella as it constantly makes fun of the new Marxist state. One of the true classics of Russian literature, this new translation of *The Golden Calf*—the first complete translation of the novel—restores the absurd, manic energy of the original. The husband and wife translation team, Konstantin Gurevich and Helen Anderson, are both librarians at the University of Rochester, and this is their first major translation together.


Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) was a recognized literary genius with major writings over a period spanning the 1820s and 30s (until his death in a duel in early 1837), and he continues to exert an enormous influence on Russian culture and literature. The impact of Pushkin bears witness to the enormous scope of his talent as well as its continuing appeal to succeeding generations. Pushkin was a master of lyric verse, narrative dramatic poetry as well as prose. His two most famous works are the verse drama *Boris Godunov* and his verse novel *Eugene Onegin*. Falen arranges the selections chronologically, beginning with verse written during the poet’s adolescence. Some of the most recent translations of Pushkin’s work are *Boris Godunov and Other Dramatic Works* (Oxford University Press, 2009) also translated by James E. Falen, Roger Clarke’s translation of *Eugene Onegin* (Oneworld Classics, 2011, 1995). Translator James E. Falen is an Emeritus Professor of Russian at the University of Tennessee. His other translations include Anna Akhmatova’s *Intimations* (University of Nebraska Press, 2009) and the biography *Isaac Babel: Russian master of the Short Story* (University of Tennessee Press, 1974).

**SERBO-CROATIAN:**


Serbian poet Vasko Popa (1922-1991) was elected to the Serbian Academy in 1972 and the Académie Mallarmé in 1977. His first published collection, *Kora*, was released in 1953. Vasko Popa is a poet of towering stature in contemporary Yugoslav literature. His poetic achievement—eight slim volumes of verse written over a period of thirty-eight years—has received extensive critical acclaim in both his native land, in Europe, and the United States. Popa's work is characterized by a continual breaking away from traditional forms of expression. He dispenses with accepted conventions and introduces subject matter previously ignored or judged unworthy of a literary work. In his singular mode of apprehending reality, he appears to disavow the existence of precursors. The familiar is always relentlessly defamiliarized in Popa's poetry. Popa's eight collections represent eight stages of an artistic journey characterized by powerful creative ingenuity and innovative energy. The journey itself continually weaves its way around fundamental questions of human existence. Popa meditates on the ways in which the individual

**SLOVENE:**


Srečko Kosovel (1904-1926) is considered an innovative visionary poet of unusual depth. Kosovel, one of Slovenia’s most important poets, is often referred to as the Slovenian Rimbaud. He died at the age of 22, leaving over 1,000 poems, essays, and vignettes. Though his style was quite complex, his works are clearly influenced by Constructivism, Impressionism, and Expressionism with elements of Dadaism, Surrealism and Futurism. *The Golden Boat* (Salt, 2008) translated by Bert Pribac and David Brooks with the assistance of Teja Brooks Pribac is the other recent major translation of Kosovel’s works. Slovene translator Ana Jelnikar translated the 2006 anthology *Six Slovenian Poets*, as well as the first Slovenian edition of C.J. Jung’s *Man and His Symbols*. Barbara Siegel Carlson is a poet and translator; her poems have appeared in *Hayden’s Ferry Review, Poetry East, Third Coast, Birmingham Poetry Review, Louisville Review, Agni*, and others. Carlson’s *Between This Quivering* won the Coreopsis Press Poetry Award.

**SPANISH:**


Jesús Aguado is the author of numerous poetry collections, and his poetry has appeared in several languages in over forty anthologies. Aguado has translated a volume of Indian poetry as well as several books regarding Indian (Benares) culture. In *The Poems of Vikram Babu*, Aguado adopts the voice of Vikram Babu, a seventeenth-century Indian mystic and basket weaver, who guides the reader on an irreverent and enjoyable truth-seeking mission. Each of these fifty fable-like poems ends with Vikram Babu posing a question for his audience, inviting us to take part in the work and let our own responses transform the meaning of the poem. Through the wry observations of his invented persona, Aguado gently unmasks human frailty and hypocrisy, revealing a world of twisted contradictions. Co-translators Electa Arenal and
Beatrix Gates were awarded the 2003 Witter Bynner Translation Residency at the Sante Fe Art Institute to collaborate on selected works of contemporary Spanish poet Jesus Aguado. Arenal's published work includes translations of Leon Felipe, Vicente Huidobro, Claribel Alegria, Angel Rama and the critical edition and translation, co-authored with Amanda Powell, of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz’s, The Answer/La Respuesta, Including a Selection of Poetry. Beatrix Gates’ third book of poetry, In the Open, was a Lambda Literary Award finalist. Gates has been a fellow in poetry at the MacDowell Colony and VCCA, and as publisher of Granite Press, she published Ixok Amargo: Central American Women Poets for Peace ed. by Zoe Angelsey.


A towering figure of the Renaissance, Luis de Góngora (1561-1627) pioneered poetic forms so radically different from the dominant aesthetic of his time that he was derided as "the Prince of Darkness." Luis de Góngora, a gambling womanizing chaplain to King Philip III, is one of the most prominent poets of the Spanish Golden Age. Góngora inspired much controversy due to his use of “culteranism”, a complex, hyperbolic, allusive, and highly metaphorical style that favored “cultismos,” or esoteric words of Greek or Latin origin. *The Solitudes*, his magnum opus, is an intoxicatingly lush novel-in-verse that follows the wanderings of a shipwrecked man who has been spurned by his lover. This edition of *The Solitudes* is presented as a dual-language edition. Edith Grossman has translated books by Gabriel García Márquez, Mario Vargas Llosa, Álvaro Mutis, and Miguel de Cervantes among many others. Grossman’s thoughts on translation are reflected in her insightful work, *Why Translation Matters* (Yale University Press, 2010.)


Andalusian Juan Ramón Jiménez (1881-1958) was a prolific writer who won the 1956 Nobel Prize in Literature. *The Poet and the Sea* centers around the poet’s life-long love for the sea. In Jiménez’s poetry “the sea is related to childhood, to love, to fear of its violence and unpredictability, to solitude, to inner strife, and to what he called his pantheistic third sea. White Pine Press publisher and editor, Dennis Maloney, is a poet and translator. His most recent works are a co-translation with Hide Oshiro of Sadaie Fujiwara’s *Hyakunin isshu : 100 poems by 100 poets* (Unicorn Press, 2011), the edition of *Finding the way* (White Pine, 2010), and another Oshiro co-translation of *Between the Floating Mist: Poems of Ryokan* (White Pine, 2009, 1992). Mary G. Berg is presently a scholar at Brandeis University’s Women’s Studies Research Center. Together with Pamela Carmell she edited the anthologies *Cuba on the Edge* (Critical, Cultural and Communication Press, 2007) and *New Cuban Fiction* (Dalkey Archive, 2006). Berg has also translated Antonio Machado, Martha Rivera, Laura Riesco, and Libertad Demitrópulos.


Javier Marías is a Spanish novelist, translator, and columnist, who has developed a singular and distinct style of writing. In the development of his own particular style, he somewhat also relied on translating works by non-Spanish writers. His first novel, *Los dominios del lobo*, was published in 1971, and he has since written dozens of novels as well as essays and short stories. In 1992, *Heart so White*, an international bestseller, received the Spanish Premio de la Crítica, the French Prix l'Oeil et la Lettre, and the IMPAC International Dublin Literary Award. *Bad Nature* is a story about a Spanish translator, assigned to assist Elvis in Acapulco during the filming of a movie. Esther Allen is a professor of French and Spanish literature and Translation Theory at Baruch College. In 2006, Esther Allen was named Chevalier de l’ordre des arts et des lettres in recognition of her work to promote a culture of translation in the United States. She has directed the work of the PEN Translation Fund, since it was founded in 2003 and has been the Executive Director of the Center for Literary Translation at Columbia University since it was founded in 2005. Among Esther Allen’s translations are Molina Muñoz’s *In Her Absence* (Other Press, 2006), Juan Bonilla’s *The Nubian Prince* (Metropolitan, 2006), Alma Guillermoprietto’s *Dancing With Cuba* (Vintage Books, 2005), and Rodrigo Rey Rosa’s *The Good Cripple* (New Directions, 2004).


Angelina Muñiz-Huberman writes fiction, poetry, and essays, and is a recipient of the Woman of Valor Award and the Jerusalem Medal. She won the 1985 Xavier Villaurrutia Award for her short story *Huerto Cerrado, Huerto Sellado*. In 1993, she received the Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz Prize for *Dulcinea Encantada*. Muñiz-Huberman has written over twenty non-fiction and fiction works on Jewish themes. In *The Confidantes* two women gather to tell stories and as the stories take life, the two women become their characters. A day and night of telling stories builds into a crescendo of unimaginable truth where the boundaries between story, fable, and myth evaporate like breath and words. Personal memories and nighttime dreams are woven into romances and exotic yarns from Casablanca to Catalunya. Andrea Labinger is Professor of Spanish at the University of La Verne, California, and has translated Sabina Berman, Alicia Steimberg, Luisa Valenzuela, Carlos Cerda, Mempo Giardinelli, Edgar Brau, and Daina
Chaviano. Her recent translations are Ana María Shua’s *Death as a Side Effect* (University of Nebraska Press, 2010) and *The Weight of Temptation* (University of Nebraska Press, 2012), Ángela Pradelli’s *Friends of Mine* (LALRP, 2012), and Liliana Heker’s *The End of the Story* (Biblioasis, 2012).


Pablo Neruda (1904-1973) was one of the most influential poets of the twentieth century and received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. This edition of *World’s End* represents the first complete English translation and is the last of Copper Canyon Press’ nine-volume series of Neruda’s late and posthumous poetry. Neruda described *World’s End* as his "bitter book," and one of its subjects, certainly, is disillusion. William O’Daly is a translator, poet, fiction writer, and co-founder of copper Canyon Press. His published works include eight books of Neruda’s late and posthumous poetry: *Still Another Day* (1984), *The Separate Rose* (1985), *Winter Garden* (1986), *The Sea and the Bells* (1988), *The Yellow Heart* (1990), *The Book of Questions* (2001), and *Still Another Day* (2005), and *The Hands of Day* (2008).


Anti-poet, Nicanor Parra is a Chilean mathematician and poet. His 1954 *Poemas y antipoemas (Poems and Antipoems)* are considered one of the most influential Spanish poetry collections of the twentieth century. The 235 poems that make up this collection (*After-dinner Declarations*) provide an entertaining and enlightening perspective on the modern world. Delivered as a series of five "verse speeches" during the 1990s, the poems in *After-Dinner Declarations* eschew literary ostentation in favor of playful, conversational musings. In a language steeped in colloquialisms, Parra's declarations employ a diverse range of discourses from puns and allusions to diatribes and eulogies—in order to expose the hypocrisy of human institutions and offer a quipping challenge to those who are satisfied with the status quo. As Parra, the “anti-poet,” moves deftly from one topic to another with unbounded inventiveness, he discovers for us a wealth of political, philosophical, and literary insights, as well as unexpected connections between ideas that shape our lives. Dave Oliphant is a poet, translator and Jazz historian, and has produced publications featuring his own work, as well as that of other poets through his imprint, Prickly Pear Press. His most recent literary publications include *Love Hound* (Host Publications, 2006), a translation of a book of poems by Chilean Oliver Welden, *Figures of Speech* (Host Publications, 1999), a translation of the selected poetry of Enrique Lihn.


Fernando del Paso is a Mexican writer, essayist, poet, and a member of the Colegio Nacional de México since 1996. *News from the Empire* is a novel about Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlota of Mexico presented from multiple interpretive perspectives. Del Paso’s novel *Palinuro of Mexico* was translated by Elizabeth Plaister (Dalkey Archive Press, 1996). Co-
translators Alfonso González and Stella T. Clark said the following about translating Del Paso’s work: “We often felt as if we were translating several different works. All chapters presented special challenges: the Carlota monologues because of their postmodern narrative technique and intricate sentence structure; the historical chapters because they required painstaking research and accuracy; others, such as simulated letters, documents, and conversations among historical characters, because they put all our skills to the test. It took us many years to complete and revise this translation. Nevertheless, we found this to be one of the most enriching experiences of our lives and are delighted that English-speaking readers will be able to enjoy this amazing novel.” González has recently translated Victor Villasenor’s Macho (Arte Publico Press, 2007).


One Hundred Bottles garnered the 2002 Jáen Prize for its detective storytelling whodunit account of surviving the 1990s Cuban crisis. This novel is a blend of gossip, storytelling and literature featuring the overweight protagonist Z’s encounters with the lesbian underground, an abusive older lover. Though very entertaining, the novel ultimately portrays the reality of intense friendship, the will to live, and rough love. Fragments of Portela’s novels, essays, critical essays, and short stories have appeared both in Cuban and international journals, magazines and anthologies. Her works and translations include Adriana López’s and Carmen Ospina’s Barcelona City Noir (Akashic Books, 2011), Days of Awe (Ballantine, 2001), Mexico City Noir edited by Paco Ignacio Taibo (Akashic Books, 2010), This is What Happened in Our Other Life (A Midsummer’s Night Press, 2007), Ruins (Akashic Books, 2009), La breve y maravillosa vida de Oscar Wao by Junot Diaz (Vintage Español, 2008), Memory Mambo, (Cleiss Press, 1996), We Came all the way From Cuba so you Could Dress Like This? (Cleiss Press, 1994), and a Spanish language short story collection published in Cuba. Achy Obejas is the author of the critically acclaimed novels Ruins, Days of Awe and three other books of fiction. Her poetry chapbook, This is What Happened in Our Other Life, was both a critical favorite and a best-seller. She edited and translated, into English, Havana Noir, a collection of crime stories by Cuban writers on and off the island. Her translation, into Spanish, of Junot Diaz’s The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao / La Breve y Maravillosa Vida de Óscar Wao was a finalist for Spain’s Esther Benítez Translation Prize from the national translator’s association.


In 1987, while on a state visit to Warsaw, the author happened upon an exhibition of remarkable works by a hitherto unknown Nicaraguan photographer, Juan Castellón, who plied his craft in Europe between roughly 1880 and 1940. This improbable discovery launches Ramírez on a consuming quest to reveal the forgotten artist's identity -- an obsession that eventually takes him from Nicaragua to Vienna to Mallorca, and leads him to sift through the evidentiary remains of a raffish entourage of European and Latin American madmen, nobles, adventurers, and poets. Meanwhile, in alternating chapters, Castellón tells his own side of the story, from his fantastic conception in Nicaragua, to an education in France courtesy of Napoleon III, to nights of debauchery in the company of his compatriot-in-exile Rubén Darío, to a final and unexpected residence in a Nazi concentration camp. A Thousand Deaths Plus One is a
coruscating novel that recapitulates, in the biographical snapshots of an exceptionally ordinary man, the history of the exceptionally unfortunate, not to say "nonexistent," country of Nicaragua. Sergio Ramírez is the author of thirty books, only a handful of which have been translated into English. The following fiction works are available in English translation: *Margarita, How Beautiful the Sea* (Curbstone Press, 2008), translated by Michael Miller, Nick Caistor’s translations of *To Bury Our Fathers* (Readers International, 1984), and *Stories* (Readers Int’l, 1986), and *Divine Punishment* (Doubleday, 1991). Leland H. Chambers is a translator of modern and contemporary fiction from Latin American and Spanish writers, and has translated books by Carmen Boullosa, Julieta Campos, and Jorge Samadianos.


Saer’s *The Sixty-Five Years of Washington* is simultaneously a brilliant comedy about memory, narrative, time, and death and a moving narrative about the lost generations of an Argentina that was perpetually on the verge of collapse. In October 1961 the protagonist, an elegant, well educated bourgeois mathematician, engages in a conversation with accountant Ángel Leto about Noriega’s sixty-fifth birthday celebration. Soon after the mathematician’s wife is assassinated, he goes into exile and Leto joins an underground guerilla group. Of his poetry, novels and critical works the following are available in English translation: Dolph’s translation of *Scars* (Open Letter, 2012), *The Witness* (Serpent’s Tail, 2009, 1990), translated by Margaret Jull Costa, and Helen Lane’s translations of *The Investigation* (Serpent’s Tail, 1999), *The Event* (Serpent’s Tail, 1995), and *Nobody, Nothing, Never* (Serpent’s Tail, 1993). Steve Dolph is the founding editor of the journal of literature in translation, *Calque*, and his research interests include the 20th-century Argentine novel, neobaroque poetics, translation theory, and literatures of migration.

**SWEDISH:**


Harry Martinson (1904-1978) was an author, painter, poet, essayist, playwright, sailor and the joint-recipient of the 1974 Nobel Prize in Literature, which he shared with fellow Swede Eyvind Johnson. *The Procession of Memories* communicates Martinson’s autobiographical voice via a collection of sixty early works recollecting his childhood in foster homes and his nomadic life as a sailor at the age of sixteen. Recent English translations include Lars Nordström’s and Erland Anderson’s translation of *Views from a Tuft of Grass* (Green Integer, 2005) and *Chickweed Wintergreen* translated by Robin Fulton (Bloodaxe, 2010). Lars Nordström is the recipient of several Fulbright grants, a Scandinavian Foundation grant for academic research in the USA, and several Swedish Institute grants and awards, as well as a Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Center fellowship. Nordström has published prose, poetry, translations, interviews, articles, and scholarly materials in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Canada, Japan and the United States in magazines such as *Studia Neophilologica, Horizont, the new renaissance, Translation, The Greenfield Review, Calapooya Literary Review, Hubbub, ICE-FLOE, Northwest Review, PRISM International, International Poetry Review, The Chariton Review, and Writ.*

This international bestselling novel is a quirky, humorous love story that centers on Benny, a bachelor dairy farmer whose lifestyle resembles 1950s rural Sweden, and Desirée (Shrimp), a young, widowed, well-educated, opera-loving librarian. They struggle to maintain their love stricken graveyard encounter in the face of incompatible life styles. Their relationship is recounted from two viewpoints - his and hers, told in alternating chapters. The film *Benny and Shrimp* (2002) was released to great acclaim in Sweden. The juvenile fiction novel *God and I broke up*, translated by Maria Lundin, (Douglas & McIntyre, 2004) is the only other Manzetti literary work available in English. Sarah Death is a translator, literary scholar, and editor of the UK-based journal *Swedish Book Review*. Her translations from the Swedish include Ellen Mattson's *Snow*, for which she won the Bernard Shaw Translation Prize.

URDU:


ANTHOLOGIES:


This volume introduces to the English reader six classic stories from colonial Korea (1910–1948). All have long enjoyed broad popularity and critical recognition in Korea. Each piece takes a different perspective on a defining process in Korean history—the colonization and modernization under Japanese rule. The volume demonstrates the rich variety of registers, settings, styles, and thematic concerns that characterized the literary production of early modern Korea. Sunyoung Park is Assistant Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Southern California and the focus of her research is the literary and cultural history of modern Korea.

The brilliant Aztec poetic tradition would have all but vanished after the Spanish Conquest in 1521 without the friars, who painstakingly transcribed and preserved the poems in the years that followed. In this new edition of their translations, Edward Kissam and Michael Schmidt—two poets who spent formative years in Mexico—provide powerful echoes of the lyrical and philosophical Aztec songs, which includes the songs of rejoicing, sorrow, ritual and war, and laments made by Nezahualpilli and others as the end of their empire approached. The introduction is a distilled account of the background of the Aztec empire, its way of life and its fall. This book was also published in 1983 by Ypsilanti: Bilingual Press. Michael Schmidt’s publications include several collections of poems and a novel, The Colonist (1981), plus, he is the general editor of PN Review and founder/managing director of Carcanet Press.


Although millions of Russians lived as serfs until the middle of the nineteenth century, little is known about their lives. Identifying and documenting the conditions of Russian serfs has proven difficult, because the Russian state discouraged literacy among the serfs and censored public expressions of dissent. To date, scholars have identified only twenty known Russian serf narratives. Four Russian Serf Narratives contains four of these accounts and is the first translated collection of autobiographies by serfs. Scholar and translator John MacKay brings to light for an English-language audience a diverse sampling of Russian serf narratives, ranging from an autobiographical poem to stories of adventure and escape. These accounts offer readers a glimpse, from the point of view of the serfs themselves, into the realities of one of the largest systems of labor in history. The volume also allows comparisons with slave narratives produced in the United States and elsewhere. John MacKay is professor of Slavic and East European languages and literatures and film studies, as well as Chair of the Film Studies Program at Yale University. Additionally, McKay is the author of Inscription and Modernity: From Wordsworth to Mandelstam (Indiana State Press, 2006).


A history of near constant violence and foreign intervention intertwined with radical social and economic inequality is the background to the poetry of Aida Cartagena Portalatín (1918-1994) and contemporary writers Ángela Hernández Núñez, and Yloka Nacidit-Perdomo. All three of the authors in this collection have been active in political work including feminist causes (to the extent that personal safety permitted). Portalatín began to publish in the 1940s during the Trujillo dictatorship, and belonged to both the Poesía Sorprendida and to a group called Generacion del 48. She strongly wished for her work to be recognized as a way of working against the aggressions of imperialism and materialism. Ángela Hernández Núñez and Yloka Nacidit-Perdomo grew up in the repressive environment of a military government headed by Joaquin Balaguer. Both poets are active in literary circles promoting the work of women writers and freedom of expression in the Caribbean. In spite of their political actions, their poetry can be difficult to read as overtly political. Hernández Núñez (b. 1954) is more
consistently abstract, most often writing love lyrics punctuated with social commentary. Her first book of poems, Desafío, was published in 1985. In 1989, she co-founded the Solidarity Center for the Development of Women. Nacidit-Perdomo (b. 1965) is the most experimental of the three. She began writing at the age of ten and began organizing women’s rights events in the 1990s. Her first poetry collection, Contacto de una mirada, was published in 1989. Translator Judith Kerman teaches at Saginaw Valley State University in Michigan. A poet, performer, scholar, and artist, she has published eight books or chapbooks of poetry, most recently Galvanic Response (March Street Press, 2005). Her book of translations, A Woman in Her Garden: Selected Poems of Dulce María Loynaz was published by White Pine Press in 2002. In 1971, she founded Earth’s Daughters, the oldest feminist literary magazine still being published in the United States, and in 1980, she founded Mayapple Press, which has published 50 titles to-date.


The eighty-eight poems in With an Iron Pen, all originally written in Hebrew, offer a collective protest to the continuing Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Palestinian territories. Including such preeminent voices as Yehuda Amichai, Aharon Shabtai, Dahlia Ravikovitch, Meir Wieseltier, and Natan Zach, the forty-two poets in this groundbreaking anthology represent the full range of contemporary Hebrew poetry. Together, these poems turn an unforgiving gaze on the occupation, speaking with rage, shame, sorrow, and despair at the continuing violence that has defined Palestinian and Israeli lives over the years and the hopelessness that has permeated both societies. The result is a collection of poems that are as important for their compelling poetic beauty as for their significant political accomplishment. The original Hebrew edition, published in 2005, received accolades in the Israeli press for its comprehensive collection of dissenting voices and for its daring and beautiful poetry.


In With Everything We've Got, translator and poet Richard J. Fein introduces English-speaking audiences to some of the most poignant and passionate voices of the twentieth century. This outstanding collection features the work of fifteen acclaimed Yiddish poets. The poems offer nuanced experiments in form, thoughtful meditations on the fate of the Yiddish language and reflections on a diverse range of themes and concerns, from the joys and hardships of immigrant life in America to the alienation of workers in the modern metropolis. With extensive biographies of the poets, an incisive introduction to the cultural background of their works, and a bilingual English/Yiddish format, the anthology brings to life the diverse voices of Yiddish poetry. Richard J. Fein has published seven volumes of poetry as well as poetry criticism. Fein translated Selected poems of Yankev Glatshteyn (Jewish Publication Society, 1987), and his recent works include B’klyn Poems (Brickhouse Books, 2011), and I think of our lives (Creative Arts Book Co., 2002).

Galicia, in northwestern Spain, shares similar concerns about identity and autonomy with Ireland, as exhibited in *To the Winds Our Sails*, which contains the best writing from Galicia's outstanding contemporary women poets. Co-edited by Irish poet Mary O'Donnell and Galician scholar Manuela Palacios, this anthology offers a unique insight into the imaginative, social, ecological and personal preoccupations of Galician poets. Ten poets ranging in age, experience and style, are represented with five translations each. An interesting feature of this anthology is that each Galician writer has selected one poem to be rendered in the Irish language. This approach attempts to represent the cultural and linguistic concerns, which Ireland and Galicia have shared. Mary O’Donnell is a prolific poet, short story writer, and novelist active in Irish cultural affairs since the 1980s. Manuela Palacios is Associate Professor of English Literature at the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). Palacios has directed several research projects on contemporary Irish and Galician women writers and has co-edited three books on the topic, as well as published several essays on the topic.


William P. Malm is Professor Emeritus of Ethnomusicology and retired Director of the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments and the Japanese Music Study Group at the University of Michigan, as well the winner of the 1993 Koizumi Fumio Prize in Ethnomusicology. *An Anthology of Nagauta* represents thirty years of Malm’s student’s translations of music concerts held from 1964-1994 by The University of Michigan Japanese Music Study Group. These student translations from Japanese to English are accompanied by Malm’s commentary, as well as two CD’s of selected musical pieces. These compositions span several centuries from 1753 to 1967.


*Literature and War* represents Norwegian novelist and journalist Runo Isaksen’s attempt to bridge the divide in the Middle East via the exploration of Israeli and Palestinian writers’ understanding of the connection between literature and war. Though *Literature and War* was originally published in Norwegian, the original interviews regarding literature translated from Arabic to Hebrew and Hebrew to Arabic were conducted in English. This unbiased collection gathers the insights and considerations from fifteen influential Israeli and Palestinian writers, creating a space outside of national boundaries for dialogue free of clichés. Isaksen has authored four novels; none of which have been translated into English. Kari Dickson worked in theater in London and Oslo before becoming a translator. Dickson has translated Anders Roslund’s and Börge Hellström’s *Cell 8* (Quercus, 2011), *Three Seconds* (Quercus, 2011), Mirje Unge’s *It was Just Yesterday* (Comma, 2011), *The Guardians of the Covenant* (John Murray, 2009) by Tom Egeland, Anne Holt’s *What Never Happens* (Grand Central Pub, 2008), *Punishment* (Sphere, 2007), *What is Mine* (Warner Books, 2006), and Ingvar Ambjornsen’s *Elling* (MacAdam/Cage Pub, 2005) co-translated with Don Bartlett.
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