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ARABIC:


Adonis (pen name of Ali Ahmad Sa’id) was born in Syria in 1930. He has published numerous poetry collections, including: *Adonis: Selected Poems* (2010, translated by Khaled Mattawa), *Mihyar of Damascus: His Songs* (2008), *If Only the Sea Could Sleep* (2002), and *The Blood of Adonis* (1971), which won the International Poetry Forum’s Syria-Lebanon Award. He is also a translator and editor. His literary awards include the *Adonis: Selected Poems* (2010, translated by Khaled Mattawa), *Mihyar of Damascus: His Songs* (2008), *If Only the Sea Could Sleep* (2002), and *The Blood of Adonis* (1971), which won the International Poetry Forum’s Syria-Lebanon Award, and the Syria-Lebanon Best Poet Award. Adonis has also been nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature several times. He is a prominent member of the twentieth century modernist movement in Arabic poetry. In 1955, he was imprisoned for six months because of his relation to the Syrian National Socialist Party. *Concerto Al-Quds* “is a hymn to a troubled city embattled by the conflicting demands of Jews, Christians, and Muslims.” Al-Quds/Jerusalem has been the scene of battle and violence because of differing religious and political beliefs between the Abrahamic religions. These poems are critiques of religious fanaticism and intolerance, and promotion of secularism. Translator Khaled Mattawa (b. 1964, Benghazi, Libya) is professor of English and Creative Writing at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He has published numerous poetry collections, such as *Tocqueville* (2010), *Amorisco* (2008), *Zodiac of Echoes* (2003), and *Ismailia Eclipse* (1995). His translations include Joumana Haddad's *Invitation to a Secret Feast* (Tupelo Press, 2008), Maram Al-Massri's *A Red Cherry on A White-Tile Floor* (Copper Canyon Press, 2007), *Miracle Maker, Selected Poems of Fadhil Al-Azzawi* (BOA Editions, 2004) and *Without An Alphabet, Without A Face: Selected Poems of Saadi Youssef* (Graywolf Press, 2002). His awards include a Guggenheim fellowship, a translation grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Alfred Hodder Fellowship from Princeton University, the PEN American Center Poetry Translation Prize, three Pushcart Prizes, and a MacArthur Fellowship.

**Albeshr, Badriah.** *Hend and the Soldiers.* Translation and introduction by **Sanna Dhahir.** Austin. Center for Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. 2017. 141 pp. Paper. $21.95. ISBN 978-1-4773-1306-0.

Badriah Albeshr is a Saudi Arabian author and journalist. *Hend and the Soldiers* is the first of her novels to be translated into English. The novel was deemed controversial in parts of the Middle East because of its defiance of traditional gender roles. The protagonist is Hend, a young Saudi Arabian woman who becomes a writer despite the established conservative roles of her country. The novel shows how people who have been oppressed, such as Hend’s mother, come to accept this oppression and pass it on to their descendants. The novel also teaches how a stern patriarchal society affects men — Hend has one brother who escapes this society by fleeing to the West and a second brother who takes it to the extreme by joining al-Qaeda. Because of Albeshr’s controversial novel, she was denied entry into Kuwait in 2013. Included in this book is an introduction by the translator, Sanna Dhahir (which gives some background information on the novel’s reception in the Middle East), footnotes by the translator to explain some parts of Arabic culture that were not as easily translatable (such as Arabic names, traditional/religious clothing, and Islamic customs), and an interview between the translator and the author. Author Badriah Albeshr was a journalist for the newspapers *Al-Yamama* and *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*. Her literary debut began in the early 1990s, when she began publishing short stories and novels in Arabic. Translator Sanna Dhahir is the Dean of the College of Science and Humanities at Effat University, Saudi Arabia.

Author Amjad Nasser (pseudonym of Yahya Numeiri al-Naimat) was born in al-Turra, Jordan in 1955. He has published numerous Arabic-language poetry collections, including *Praise for Another Café* (1979), *Arrival of Strangers* (1990), *Life Like a Broken Narrative* (2004), and *Whenever He Saw a Sign* (2005). Nasser was denied entry into the U.S. when he was invited to inaugurate New York University's Gallatin Global Writers series. Nasser now lives in London, where he is managing editor of the newspaper *Al-Quds Al-Arabi*. With these selections of poems, we can see how Nasser's writing style changed between 1979 and 2014, including his move toward prose poetry. Translator Fady Joudah is also a poet. His works include *The Earth in the Attic* (2008), *Alight* (2013), and *Textu* (2014). His fourth poetry collection, *Footnotes in the Order of Disappearance*, is forthcoming in 2018. His translations include parts of *The Butterfly’s Burden* (2006), along with Ghassan Zaqtan's *Like a Straw Bird It Follows Me* (2012), which was awarded the Griffin International Poetry Prize in 2013, and Amjad Nasser's *Petra: The Concealed Rose* and *A Map of Signs and Scents*. Joudah currently works as a physician of internal medicine in Houston. Joudah was born in Austin, Texas but he is the son of Palestinian refugees. He was raised in Libya and Saudi Arabia and then returned to the U.S. to pursue his college education. Translator Khaled Mattawa was born (1964) and raised in Benghazi, Libya and then moved to the U.S. in his teen years. He obtained his Ph.D. from Duke University. Mattawa is a poet as well. His poetry collections include *Tocqueville* (2010), *Amorisco* (2008), *Zodiac of Echoes* (2003), and *Ismailia Eclipse* (1995). His translations include Joumana Haddad's *Invitation to a Secret Feast* (Tupelo Press, 2008), Maram Al-Massri's *A Red Cherry on A White-Tile Floor* (Copper Canyon Press, 2007), *Miracle Maker, Selected Poems of Fadhil Al-Azzawi* (BOA Editions, 2004) and *Without An Alphabet, Without A Face: Selected Poems of Saadi Youssef* (Graywolf Press, 2002). His literary awards and recognitions include the 2010 Academy of American Poets Fellowship, a Guggenheim Fellowship, a National Endowment for the Arts translation grant, the Alfred Hodder Fellowship from Princeton University, the PEN American Center Poetry Translation Prize, three Pushcart Prizes, and a MacArthur Fellowship. He is currently an associate professor in the Department of English Language and Literature at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

ARMENIAN:


The past is a prominent theme in *Goodbye, Bird*, a novel in which a twenty-eight-year-old man returns from the army and has a difficult time adjusting to society again. He is plagued with memories of people from his childhood and people he met during his time in the army. Author Aram Pachyan, who was born in Armenia in 1983, works as a journalist and columnist for the Armenian newspaper *Hraparak*. His awards include the 2010 Youth Prize of the President of Armenia, the 2009 Prize of *Narcis* literary-cultural journal, and the 2008 and 2009 Annual prize of the *Gretert* literary newspaper. Translator Nairi Hakhverdi lived in Armenia, where she was a lecturer of Literary Translation at Yerevan State Linguistic University for five semesters. She then worked as a freelance literary translator for the First Armenian Literary Agency (FALA). Pachyan's short story, “Journey by Bicycle,” was also translated by Nairi Hakhverdi.
BELARUSIAN:


Vasil Bykaŭ’s *Alpine Ballad* follows the escape attempt of a Belarusian soldier from a Nazi concentration camp near the end of World War II. He is joined by another escapee, an Italian woman who slows him down but who he does not abandon. This is not the first time the novel has been translated into English, but previous translations were translated from a Soviet-censored Russian source of the original Belarusian text. Mikalai Khilo instead translates from the original Belarusian. Author Vasil Bykaŭ (1924-2003) served in an engineering battalion and then as a junior officer during World War II. His experiences in the war were extremely influential for his literary works. His other works available in English are *The Ordeal* (1972), *The Dead Feel No Pain* (2010), and *The Sign of Misfortune* (1990). He did not join the Communist Party and some of his works were critical of Soviet Russia/Stalinism and the effects of the Second World War on soldiers. His publications were sometimes delayed and even censored.

CHINESE:


Wu He’s *Remains of Life* takes a look into the Musha Incident of October 1930, in which the Atayal people, an indigenous Taiwanese community, led a failed uprising against the Japanese. The group killed 134 Japanese people; the Japanese countered by killing about 600 aboriginal people. Author Wu He (pen name of Chen Guocheng) spent about two years during the 1997 and 1998 on and off at Qingliu, near Musha. This is where many Atayal peoples relocated after the Japanese military wiped so many of them out in 1930. With this research, Wu He reexamined the history of the Atayal people, and created a novel that is “one of the few literary works by an ethnic Chinese writer to address the plight of the island’s original occupants under both the Japanese colonizers and the Nationalist regime” (Michael Berry, Introduction, x). Wu He’s writing style for this novel was experimental, written with few periods and no paragraph breaks. Michael Berry’s translation makes this the first of Wu He’s literary works to be published in English. Translator Michael Berry is professor of modern Chinese literature and film at the University of California, Los Angeles. He has translated Chang Ta-chun’s *Wild Kids: Two Novels about Growing Up* (2000), Yu Hua’s *To Live* (2003), and (with Susan Chan Egan) Wang Anyi’s *The Song of Everlasting Sorrow: A Novel of Shanghai* (2008). He is the author of *Speaking in Images: Interviews with Contemporary Chinese Filmmakers* (2005) and *A History of Pain: Trauma in Modern Chinese Literature and Film* (2008). Author Wu He was born in Tainan, Taiwan. He published a number of short stories in the 1970s. During the 1990s he published even more works, such as the short fiction collections, *Digging for Bones* (Shigu, 1995) and *The Sea at Seventeen* (Shiqi sui de hai, 1997), as well as the novel, *Meditative Thoughts on A Bang and Kadresengane* (Sisuo Abang Kalusi, 1997). *Remains of Life* was originally published in 1999 in Taiwan. It was awarded the Taipei Creative Writing Award for Literature, the *China Times* Ten Best Books of the Year Award, among others.
CZECH:


Jaroslav Hašek (1883-1923) is perhaps best known as the author of the comic novel *The Good Soldier Švejk*, the most translated novel in Czech literature. He was drafted into the Austro-Hungarian army at the beginning of World War I, captured on the Russian front in 1915, and made a prisoner of war. He then joined the Red Army and the Communist Party before returning to Czechoslovakia. *The Secret History* contains fifty-two of his stories and propaganda pieces written during his Russia period. The opening sentences of "How It Happened That I Met Up with the Author of My Obituary" set the tone for much of the collection:

> During the course of my stay in Russia, which lasted some five or six years, from time to time I was killed and/or executed by various organisations and individuals. When I returned to the fatherland, I found out that I had been hanged thrice, shot to death twice, and quartered once at the hands of savage Kyrgyz rebels….

The non-fiction section contains propaganda pieces written when he served as an administrator of Bugulma in Tatarstan. The translator, Charles Kraszewski, also provides a lengthy and detailed introduction to Hašek’s life and writing. Kraszewski has previously translated Jan Balabán’s short fiction, *Maybe We’re Leaving*, from the Czech into English. He has also translated, into Polish, the poetry of T. S. Eliot, Robinson Jeffers, and Lawrence Ferlinghetti. He is the recipient of the 2103 Prize for the Propagation of Polish Culture.


Marek Šindelka is the author of the poetry collection *Strychnine and Other Poems* (*Strychnin a jiné básně*, 2005), the novel *Material Fatigue* (*Únava materiálu*, 2016), and the short story collections *Stay Tuned* (*Zůstaňte s námi*, 2011) and *The Map of Anna* (*Mapa Anny*, 2014). His literature prizes include the Jiří Orten Prize and two of the Magnesia Litera Prose Book of the Year Award. *Aberrant* is a mash-up of various literary genres, including prose, poetry, and crime fiction, among others. The story begins with a death and continues with a mystery related to rare plant smuggling. The story pieces together the lives of three childhood friends; it is told out of chronological order and through different perspectives. Nathan Fields translates short-stories, novels, and periodicals from Czech into English. His translations include Jana Kotaishová’s *Nahr Al-Bared – Cold River* (2014) and Jan Čumlivksi’s *Glare* (2014).

DANISH:


Danish author Josefine Klougart has published five novels, two of which have been translated into English. Her first work to be translated into English, *One of Us is Sleeping*, (Open Letter Press, 2016) was also translated by Martin Aitkin. Both *One of Us is Sleeping and Klougart’s debut novel, Rise and Fall* (2010), were nominated for the Nordic Council Literature Prize. *Of Darkness* became a bestseller in Denmark and Norway when it was originally published in 2014. Klougart has been published in several American journals and magazines, such as: *Salamander, Conduit, World Literature Today, Ugarte Magazine, Fjords, Brooklyn Rail, Asymptote Journal, Southern Indiana Review*, and *The Massachusetts Review*. In 2011, she was awarded the Danish Royal Prize for Culture. She currently lives in Denmark, where she

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serves as the editor of Den Blå Port, one of Denmark’s most prestigious literary journals. Of Darkness makes use of a fusion of literary genres, including prose, poetry, and screenplay. The book is an examination of grief and loss, and a portrayal of the beauty in death. Klougart’s novel asks readers to reassess their definitions of death. Martin Aitkin is the translator of Peter Høeg’s The Susan Effect (Harvill Secker, 2017) and The Elephant Keepers’ Children (2012), Simon Pasternak’s Death Zones (2016), Jussi Adler-Olsen’s The Marco Effect (Dutton, 2014), Dorthe Nors’ Karate Chop (Graywolf Press, 2014), Kim Leine’s The Prophets of Eternal Fjord (Liveright, 2015), and Pia Juul’s The Murder of Halland (Coach House, 2015), among others. He has been awarded the American-Scandinavian Foundation’s Nadia Christensen Translation Prize and was longlisted for the Independent Foreign Fiction Prize and the IMPAC Dublin Literary Award.

FRENCH:


The Philosophy of Marx serves as an accessible, clear, and comprehensive introduction to Marx, his writings, and “the debates which they have prompted” (Balibar 1). Étienne Balibar updated his original 1993 publication by adding an introduction, “From Althusserian Marxism to the Philosophies of Marx? Twenty Years After,” as well as an essay titled “Philosophical Anthropology or Ontology of Relations? Exploring the Sixth Thesis on Feuerbach.” For those who wish to further study Marxism, Balibar also provides a Bibliographical Guide, which explains some of the texts Balibar references in his work. Chris Turner translated Étienne Balibar and Immanuel Wallerstein’s Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities (Verso, 1991), Paul Virilio’s The Information Bomb (Verso, 2000), Strategy of Deception (Verso, 2000), and Ground Zero (Verso, 2002), Jean Baudrillard’s Screened Out (Verso, 2002), Why Hasn’t Everything Already Disappeared? (Seagull Press, 2010), and Carnival and Cannibal (Seagull Press, 2010), Pierre Bourdieu’s Social Structures of the Economy (Polity, 2009), Michael Lowy’s Fire Alarm: Reading Walter Benjamin (Verso, 2006), Zaki Laidi’s The Great Disruption (Polity, 2007), Ariel Colonomos’ Moralizing International Relations (Palgrave, 2008) and The Gamble of War (Palgrave Press, 2013), André Gorz’s The Immaterial (Seagull Press, 2010), Pascal Quignard’s Sex and Terror (Seagull Press, 2011), Roving Shadows (Seagull Press, 2012) and The Silent Crossing (Seagull Press, 2013), Clément Rosset’s The Real and its Double (Seagull Press, 2011), among others. Author Étienne Balibar is Professor Emeritus of moral and political philosophy at the Université de Paris X – Nanterre, as well as Professor Emeritus of Humanities at the University of California, Irvine. He is the author of Violence and Civility: On the Limits of Political Philosophy (Columbia University Press, 2015), which was translated by G.M. Goshgarian, as well as Nous, citoyens d’Europe? Les frontières, l’État, le peuple (2001) and Citoyen Sujet et autres essais d’anthropologie philosophique (2011). He is currently an Anniversary Chair in Modern European Philosophy at Kingston University, London. As Fredric Jameson explains, The Philosophy of Marx “explores the ways in which Marxism as such challenges traditional philosophy (and the problems the latter possesses for it)” (back cover). Karl Marx (1818-1883) published The Communist Manifesto (Manifest des Kommunistischen Partei), an influential political pamphlet, in 1848 with Friedrich Engels. He brought attention to the downsides of Capitalism, the exploitation of labor, and class struggle (the bourgeoisie vs the proletariat). He also went on to publish Capital: Critique of Political Economy (Das Kapital) in 1867.

*The Seventh Function of Language* explores the death of the French literary critic, Roland Barthes, in Paris in 1980. The novel takes this real life event and treats it as a meditated murder instead of an accidental death. What follows is an investigation into the motive behind the murder, which seems to be related to the some documents Barthes had on him on the seventh function of language. This function is very influential, allowing whoever is in possession of it to control others. Translator Sam Taylor has been published in *The Guardian*, the *Financial Times*, *Vogue*, and *Esquire*. He has translated Laurent Binet's *HHhH* (Harvill Secker, 2012), Eric Reinhardt's *The Victoria System* (Hamish Hamilton, 2013), Hubert Mingarelli’s *A Meal in Winter* (Portobello, 2013), Joel Dicker’s *The Truth about the Harry Quebert Affair* (Maclehose Press, 2014), Romain Puertolas’s *The Extraordinary Journey of the Fakir Who Got Trapped in an Ikea Wardrobe* (Harvill Secker, 2014), Andrey Kurkov’s *Ukraine Diaries* (Harvill Secker, 2014), Michel Bussi’s *After the Crash* (Orion, 2015), Riad Sattouf’s *The Arab of the Future* (Metropolitan Books, 2015) and *The Arab of the Future 2* (Metropolitan Books, 2016), Karine Tuil’s *You Will Not Have My Hatred* (Penguin, 2016), and Antonin Varenne’s *Retribution Road* (Maclehose, 2017). Taylor is also the author of *The Republic of Trees* (Faber, 2005), *The Amnesiac* (Faber, 2007), *The Island at the End of the World* (Faber, 2009), and *The Ground is Burning* (Faber, 2011). French author Laurent Binet is a professor of French Literature at the University of Paris III: Sorbonne Nouvelle. His debut novel, *HHhH* (2010), was named one of the fifty best books of 2015 by *The New York Times* and received the Prix Goncourt du Premier Roman in 2010. It was adapted into a play and performed at the Théâtre de la Commune in Aubervilliers in 2012.


"The Emerald Princess" is one of the many stories French author Félicien Champsaur wrote. It was originally published in 1928 as "La Princesse émeraude." The story is reminiscent of the earlier Decadent Movement of literature. Champsaur's novels include *Dinah Samuel* (1882) and *Miss America* (1885). Translator Brain Stableford describes "The Emerald Princess" as "one of the more whimsical productions of a rather self-indulgent period of Champsaur's career..." in his introduction. This volume includes "The Emerald Princess" along with five other stories written by Champsaur: "Faust's Grandson," "The Mystery Woman," "The Fantastic Tram," "The Incredulous Parrot," and "Pierrot and his Conscience." This is the English debut of these stories thanks to Brian Stableford's translation. Félicien Champsaur (1858-1934) was a French short story writer, novelist, and journalist. Translator Brian Stableford's non-fiction works include *New Atlantis: A Narrative History of British Scientific Romance* (Wildside Press, 2016) and *The Plurality of Imaginary Worlds: The Evolution of French* (Black Coat Press, 2016). He is the author of seventy-five books, both fiction and non-fiction. He also translated Champsaur's novel *The Latin Orgy* (Snuggly Books, 2017). His other translations include *The Soul-Drinker and Other Decadent Fantasies* by Jean Lorrain (2016) and *The Unknown Collaborator and Other Legendary Tales* by Victor Joly (2017), which were both also published by Snuggly Press.


The setting for Hadriana in All My Dreams is during the Carnival season of 1938 in a Haitian village called Jacmel. It is there that the young French Hadriana is set to marry a Haitian boy. She dies on the day of her wedding and is thought to have come back to life as a zombie. This is a magical-realist novel with Haitian folklore and Vodou culture and is a commentary on race, religion, sexuality, and love, without falling prey to stereotypes and clichés. Author René Depestre (b. 1926) is very familiar with the setting of this novel, as he was born in Jacmel, Haiti himself. He was awarded the French Prix Renaudot for this book. Kaiama L. Glover’s translation of Hadriana in All My Dreams is the first complete English-language translation. Glover is an associate professor of French and Africana Studies at Barnard College, Columbia University and the author of Haiti Unbound: A Spiralist Challenge to the Postcolonial Canon (Liverpool University Press, 2010). She has translated Frankétienne’s Ready to Burst (Archipelago Books, 2014) and Marie Chauvet’s Dance on the Volcano (Archipelago, 2016). She is also the co-editor of Marie Vieux Chauvet: Paradoxes of the Postcolonial Feminine (Yale French Studies, 2016). She has received awards from the PEN/Heim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Mellon Foundation, and the Fulbright Foundation. Author René Depestre is one of the most prominent Haitian literary figures. His work has dealt with “the politics/aesthetics of negritude, social realism, and surrealism” as well as “Haiti’s past and present” and how it was affected by American and European interference.


At eighty-eight years old, historian Edgar Feuchtwanger (b. 1924) tells the story of what it was like for him to live with his prominent German Jewish family before and after Adolf Hitler moved in across the street for ten years in 1929 Munich. He witnessed Hitler and his Nazi Party rise to power, as well as the increase in anti-Semitism. Not only were he and his family members in danger because of their Jewish ancestry, but also because Edgar’s uncle, Lion Feuchtwanger, was a popular novelist who was hated by the Nazis because of his criticism of the Party. Feuchtwanger left Germany for England eight months before World War II broke out. He went on to teach history at the University of Southampton. He also published From Weimar to Hitler (1995), Disraeli (2000) and Imperial Germany 1850–1918 (2001) and was awarded the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany for promoting Anglo-German relations in
2003. Bertil Scali is a French journalist and scholar. He is the author of Villa Windsor (2016). Scali also wrote and co-directed a television documentary about Edgar Feuchtwanger’s childhood in Munich. Adriana Hunter is a translator of French fiction. She has translated over fifty books, including Camille Lauren’s Who You Think I Am (2017) and Hervé Le Tellier’s Electréco W (2013), which was awarded the French-American Foundation’s 2013 Translation Prize in Fiction. She has was also awarded the 2011 Scott Moncrieff Prize for her translation of Véronique Olmi’s Beside the Sea (2010). Hunter was shortlisted twice for the Independent Foreign Fiction Prize.


Author Anne Garréta received her PhD from New York University in 1988. In 1995, she began lecturing at the University of Rennes II. She also teaches at Duke University as a Research Professor of Literature and Romance Studies. She is also the author of Ciels liquides (Grasset, 1990), La Découmposition (Grasset, 1999), and The Mountain and the Wall (translated and published by Deep Vellum in 2015). Not One Day was awarded the Prix Médicis. After presenting her work at an Oulipo seminar in March 1994 and in May 2000, she became a member of Oulipo — a group of mostly French-speaking writers and mathematicians. This group sometimes play with literature by posing constraints into their writing. For example, Oulipo member Georges Perec’s A Void (originally published in 1969 by Éditions Gallimard) was written without using the letter “e” at all. Garréta was included in Words without Borders’ 31 Women to Read in Translation. Translator Emma Ramadan is an editorial assistant at Restless Books. She has translated Monospace by Anne Parian (La Presse/Fence Books, 2015), 33 Flat Sonnets by Frédéric Forte (Mindmade Books), Anne Garréta’s Sphinx (Deep Vellum, 2015) and The Curious Case of Dassoukine’s Trousers by Fouad Laroui (Deep Vellum). Her translation of Ahmed Bouanani’s The Shutters (World Literature Today) was awarded the 2016 PEN/Heim Translation Fund grant and an NEA Translation fellowship. Her translations, interviews, and reviews have been published in 3:AM Magazine, The Atlantic, Words Without Borders, Asymptote, and University of Rochester’s Three Percent. Ramadan is the co-owner of Riffraff bookstore and bar in Providence, Rhode Island. Deep Vellum will be publishing her upcoming translations on Fouad Laroui’s The Tribulations of the Last Sijilmassi and Brice Matthieussent’s Revenge of the Translator. In Not One Day, Anne Garréta dedicates herself to writing about her relationships with various women every single day. She spends five hours a day for thirty days writing down her memories of these women.


Before becoming a Provencal novelist, author Jean Giono (1895-1970) served during World War I. He became a pacifist after the war, which led the French state to accuse him of "defeatism" and to imprison him for two months. He was wrongfully imprisoned again during World War II for supposed "collaboration" with the Fascists. The French Communist writers’ union blacklisted Giono's work from the end of the war to 1947. His works include Le Hussard sur le toit (1952; The Horseman on the Roof), Le Bonheur fou (1957; The Straw Man), Deux cavaliers de l’orage (1965; Two Riders of the Storm) and Ennemone et autres caractères (1968), among others. Giono was a fan of Herman Melville’s Moby-Dick (1851) and helped translate it with his friend Lucien Jacques along with Joan Smith; this was the novel’s first French translation (published in 1941). Melville is Giono’s semi-autobiographical, but mostly fictional, story about Herman Melville himself and what led up to his creation of his classic and well-known novel, Moby-Dick. Paul Eprile is the translator of Jean
Giono’s *Hill* (NYRB, 2016). He is a poet and a publisher for Between the Lines publishing. Eprile is currently working on the translation of Jean Giono’s 1951 novel, *The Open Road* (forthcoming from NYRB).


The brothers Edmond (1822-1896) and Jules de Goncourt (1830-1970) wrote all of their novels in collaboration with each other, up until Jules’ death. Together, they wrote the novels *Renée Mauperin* (1864) and *Germinie Lactereux* (1865). After the death of his brother, Edmond de Goncourt went on to write the novels *La Fille Elisa* (1878), and *Les Frères Zemganno* (1879). This is the first English-translation of *Manette Salomon*, which was first published in 1867. The Goncourt brothers were influential as art critics as well as in the Naturalist and Decadent literary movements. As Catherine Dousteyssier-Khoze writes in her introduction, “*Manette Salomon* is a deeply reflexive novel whose main thematic and stylistic focus is on creation and the creative process.” It is a novel that immerses itself in the artist world of painters of mid-nineteenth-century France. Translator Tina Kover has translated more than a dozen works of fiction and non-fiction, such as Alexandre Dumas’ *Georges* (2008) and Benoît Peeters’ *Hergé: Son of Tintin* (2011). She also translated Luis de Miranda’s *Who Killed the Poet?* (Snuggly Books, 2017) and Négar Djavadi’s *Disoriental* (forthcoming, 2018). Kover received a Literary Translation Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in the United States in 2009. Two of her translations were nominated for the IMPAC Dublin International Literary Award.


This poetry collection is volume 30 of the SERIE D’ECRITURE, which publishes French writings in English translation. The poet Paol Keineg has taught at Brown and Duke University. He has published several poetry collections in French, *Boudica* being one of these collections published in English (Burning Deck. 1994). Translator Laura Marris has been published in *The Cortland Review, Asymptote, The Common, and Boston Review Online*, among others. Her translation of Christophe Boltanski’s *La cache* (*The Safe House*) will be published by the University of Chicago Press in 2017 and her translation of Louis Guilloux’s *Le Sang noir* (*Blood Dark*) will be published that same year by New York Review Books. Rosmarie Waldrop has translated from French and from German into English. The French government made her “Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres” in 1993 because of her contributions to literature. She is a co-editor and publisher of Burning Deck Press and obtained her Ph.D. in Comparative Literature from the University of Michigan. She has also been published in the anthologies *Postmodern American Poetry* (Norton, 1994), *From the Other Side of the Century: New American Poetry 1960–90* (Sun and Moon, 1994), *Moving Borders: Three Decades of Innovative Writing by Women* (Talisman House, 1998), *Poems for the Millennium, vol. II* (University of California Press, 1998), and *American Hybrid: A Norton Anthology of New Poetry* (2009). Not only is Waldrop a translator, but she is also a poet. Her poetry publications include *Blinksight* (2004), and *A Key Into the Language of America* (1994), both of which were published by New Directions.

Author Anise Koltz was born in Luxembourg in 1928. She co-founded (with Nic Weber) and directed the *Journées littéraires de Mondorf (Mondorf Literary Days)*, which assembled writers from all over the world and created a connection between the global literary world and Luxembourg. She is a member of the Mallarmé Academy (Paris) and the Grand-Ducal Institute of Arts and Letters. *At the Devil’s Banquets* is Koltz’s bilingual poetry collection. Translator John F. Deane has published several poetry collections, including *Toccata and Fugue* (2001); *Manhandling the Deity* (2003), shortlisted for the T. S. Eliot Prize; *A Little Book of Hours* (2008); *The Eye of the Hare* (2011); and *Snow Falling on Chestnut Hill: New & Selected Poems* (2012). His prose works include the short-story collection *The Heather Fields and Other Stories* (2007), and the novels *Undertow* (2002) and *Where No Storms Come* (2010). Deane is the founder of Dedalus Press, *Poetry Island*, the National Poetry Society, and *The Poetry Ireland Review*. He was made Chevalier de l’Ordre des Arts et des Lettres by the French government in 2007 as recognition for his contribution to literature. His other awards include the O’Shaughnessy Award for Irish Poetry, the Marten Toonder Award for Literature, and the Golden Key of Smederevo Award. He is also a member of Aosdána, an association of Irish artists.


Haitian author Yanick Lahens was born in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, before moving to France for her university education. She later returned to Haiti to teach literature at the Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) and the Université d’Etat d’Haïti (UEH). Lahens is an editor with Editions Henri Deschamps, a board member on the Conseil International d’Études Francophones (International Council of Francophone Studies), and a founding member of the Haitian Writers Union. *Moonbath* was awarded the 2014 Prix Femina. In 2014, she became Officier de Arts et des Lettres by the French Embassy in Haiti in honor of her work in spreading French culture and literature to other parts of the world. *Moonbath* is the story of a Haitian family through three generations of women. The story begins with her grandmother, Olmène, who at sixteen years old moves in with a cruel, fifty-something year-old man. This sets off a series of events, some hopeful and some wretched, within the three generations of women. The story begins with her grandmother, Olmène, who at sixteen years old moves in with a cruel, fifty-something year-old man. This sets off a series of events, some hopeful and some wretched, within the three generations of women. Translator Emily Gogolak is a former editorial staffer at *The New York Times*. Her writing has appeared in *The New Yorker* online, the *New York Times*, *The Nation*, and *The Village Voice*, as well as in the anthology *City by City: Dispatches from the American Metropolis* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2015). Her translations have been published in *The Brooklyn Rail*, *Lana Turner Journal of Poetry and Opinion*, and *The Review of Contemporary Fiction*. She was awarded a 2015 French Voices Award for her translation of *Moonbath*.


*Party Wall* is winner of the Quebec Booksellers’ Prize and the prestigious Prix France-Québec. It was shortlisted for the Canadian 2016 Scotiabank Giller Prize. The novel is a part of the Biblioasis International Translation Series. The short stories in this book feature pairs of siblings and their relationships with each other, how divided and bonded they are, along with the quest of discovering who they are. The stories are related, and the characters make reappearances. This is Leroux’s English-language literary debut. She is also the author of *La marche en forêt* (Alto, 2011), which was nominated for the 2012 Quebec Booksellers’ Prize, and *Madame Victoria* (Alto, 2015). She lives in Montreal. Translator Lazer Lederhendler is the three-time winner of the Cole Foundation Translation Prize awarded by the Quebec Writers
Federation. His translation of Nicolas Dickner’s novel *Nikolski* was awarded the 2008 Governor General’s Award, the 2009 Quebec Writers Federation Translation Prize, and the 2010 Canada Reads competition. It was also a finalist for the Oxford-Weidenfeld Translation Prize as well as runner-up for the Scott Moncrieff Prize of the Society of Authors (UK). He also translated Edem Awume’s *Les Pieds Sales* (Dirty Feet). Pascale Quiviger’s *La maison des temps rompus* (The Breakwater House), which was shortlisted for the 2010 Governor General’s Award.


(Please see Champsaur entry for information about the translator).

*The Frail Soul and Other Stories* is made up of eleven sections from Camille Mauclair’s *Les Clefs d’or*, which was originally published in 1897. Thanks to translator Brian Stableford, this is the English debut of the eleven pieces. "Camille Mauclair" was the pseudonym of Séverin Faust (1872-1945). Some of his works, especially *Les Clefs d’or*, are seen as Symbolist works. He wrote a book (*L’Impressionnisme, son histoire, son esthétique, ses maîtres*, 1904, English translation 1903) on the movement. He was better known as an art and music critic than a poet/fiction writer.


*Who Killed the Poet?* will soon be translated into eighty-eight languages, including Turkish, Swedish, Hindi, and Greek. Author Luis de Miranda was born in Portugal but spent most of his life in Paris. He has published numerous works in France, which has won him critical praise. Translator Tina Kover has translated more than a dozen works of fiction and non-fiction, such as Alexandre Dumas’ *Georges* (2008) and Benoît Peeters’ *Hergé: Son of Tintin* (2011). She received a Literary Translation Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in the United States in 2009. Two of her translations were nominated for the IMPAC Dublin International Literary Award.


Author Jean-Marie Blas de Roblès (b. 1954) has taught at universities in Brazil, China, Italy, and Taiwan. He has written several novels, short-stories, and poems in French. He is also the author of the novel *Where Tigers Are at Home* (Other Press, 2013), which was awarded the Prix Médicis (2008), the Prix du Jury Jean Giono (2008), and the Prix du roman Fnac. It was also shortlisted for the Goncourt Prize and the European Book Award. Translator Hannah Chute received her MA in Literary Translation Studies from the University of Rochester. She was awarded a Banff Centre Scholarship for her translation of *Island of Point Nemo*. The novel is her first full-length translation. *Island of Point Nemo* is made up of numerous storylines, part murder mystery, comedy, and sea adventure.


Author Pierre Voélin was born (1949) and raised in Switzerland. He is an important French-language poet with twelve published poetry collections. The poetry which makes up this collection was originally published between 1976 and 2015, which gives readers a taste of
Voélin’s poetic range. The original French poems are placed side-by-side with their English translations, making it easy to compare them. Translator John Taylor is the author of *Into the Heart of European Poetry* (Transaction, 2008) *A Little Tour through European Poetry* (Transaction, 2014), *If Night is Falling* (Bitter Oleander Press, 2011), and *The Dark Brightness* (Xenos Books, 2017). He has translated poetry from French-language authors such as Philippe Jaccottet, Jacques Dupin, Pierre-Albert Jourdan, Pierre Chappuis, José-Flore Tappy, and Georges Perros. He received the 2013 Raiziss/de Palchi Fellowship from the Academy of American Poets for his publication of *An Orchid Shining in the Hand: Selected Poems 1932-1960* (Chelsea Editions, 2015), a collection of poetry by the Italian poet, Lorenzo Calogero. Taylor currently lives in France.


Antoine Volodine is only one of the pseudonyms this author uses for his works; the others being Lutz Bassmann, Elli Kornauer, and Manuela Draeger. He has written forty-two books in French and aims to write a total of forty-nine, all overlapping and connecting to his fictional universe. Some of his books have appeared in English, such as *In the Time of the Blue Ball* (2011), *Minor Angels* (2008), *Naming the Jungle* (1996), *Post-Exoticism in Ten Lessons, Lesson Eleven* (2015), *We Monks and Soldiers* (2012), *Writers* (2014), and *Bardo or Not Bardo* (2016), among others. *Radiant Terminus* (2015/2017) is winner of the French literary award, *Minor Angels.* *Radiant Terminus* is one of Volodine’s many post-apocalyptic works. It takes place after the fall of the Second Soviet Union, when most of humanity has been destroyed by nuclear meltdowns. Some small communities remain, such as one run by Solovyei, a man with the power to torment people by invading their dreams. Translator Jeffrey Zuckerman is a digital editor of *Music & Literature* — a magazine dedicated to promoting the works of underrepresented authors from all over the world. His writings and translations have been published in *Best European Fiction,* *3:AM Magazine,* *Rumpus,* *The Paris Review Daily,* *The Quarterly Conversation,* *The White Review,* *Yale Daily News Magazine,* *Tin House,* *Vice,* and the *Los Angeles Review of Books.* His French-to-English translation of *The Complete Stories of Hervé Guibert* is a recipient of a 2016 PEN/Heim Translation fund grant. He has also translated Ananda Devi’s *Eve out of Her Ruins* (Deep Vellum, 2016).

**GERMAN:**


Elke Erb is a poet, translator (from Russian; authors such as Tsvetaeva, Akhmatova, and Chlebnikov), and literary critic. She was born in the Eifel region of what used to be East Germany in 1938 but later on moved to the German Democratic Republic (West Germany). Erb currently lives in Berlin. She has published several poetry collections in German. Her literary awards include the Peter Huchel Prize, the Georg Trakl Prize, and the Ernst Jandl Prize. Rosmarie Waldrop also translated a selection of Erb’s prose poems under the title *Mountains in Berlin* (Burning Deck, 1995). (Please see previous Keineg, Paol entry for more information about the translator.)

*The Old King in His Exile* (*Es geht uns gut*) is a memoir by Austrian author Arno Geiger. The memoir details his father's battle with Alzheimer's and his deteriorating health throughout the last years of his life. It is during his father's final debilitating years that Geiger learns the most about his father, such as his role in World War II and how those events shaped the man he came to be. It is a relatable story for anyone who has dealt with grief and the death of a loved one. Arno Geiger was awarded the first Deutscher Buchpreis literature prize for his novel *We Are Doing Fine* in 2005. He is also the recipient of the 1998 Abraham Woursell Award, which honors European writers. *The Old King in His Exile* has been translated into twenty-eight languages. Translator Stefan Tobler is the founder of the And Other Stories publishing house. He has translated Clarice Lispector's *Água Viva* (2012) — shortlisted for the 2015 Oxford-Weidenfeld Translation Prize, Raduan Nassar's *A Cup of Rage* (2017) — longlisted for the 2016 Man Booker International Prize, Antônio Moura's poetry collection *Silence River* (2012), and Rodrigo de Souza Leão’s *All Dogs are Blue* (2013). He translates from Portuguese and German.


Three of Christine Lavant's (born Christine Thonhauser; 1915-1973) works were published by the Otto Müller Verlag of Salzburg: *Die Bettlerschale* (The Begging Bowl) in 1956, *Spindel im Mond* (Spindle in the Moon) in 1959 and *Die Pfauenschrei* (The Peacock's Cry) in 1962. She was awarded several Austrian literary awards, such as the Georg Trakl Prize and the Anton Wildgans Prize. *Shatter the Bell in My Ear* is a bilingual poetry collection of suffering and a questioning of spirituality. Translator David Chorlton has written several poetry collections, including: *A Normal Day Amazes Us* (Kings Estate Press, 2003), *The Porous Desert* (FutureCycle Press, 2008), *Waiting for the Quetzal* (March Street Press, 2006), *The Devil's Sonata* (FutureCycle Press, 2012), and *David Chorlton: Selected Poems* (FutureCycle Press, 2014). He was awarded the Ronald Wardall Award from Rain Mountain Press in 2008 for his chapbook *The Lost River*. He is also the author of *The Taste of Fog* (Rain Mountain Press, 2011), which is his first work of fiction.


*Kafka: The Early Years* is the third and final volume of Reiner Stach's extensive biography on the popular German-language author, Franz Kafka (1883-1924). Stach's previous two biographies on the author, *Kafka: The Decisive Years* (2013) and *Kafka: The Years of Insight* (2013), were also published by Princeton University Press. The volumes are told in reverse chronological order, so this last volume actually begins with Kafka's birth in Prague and ends with the beginning of his writing career (about 1910). The three volumes took Stach about two decades to complete. Stach was able to obtain some of this information by consulting the diaries written between 1909 to 1911 by Kafka's friend Max Brod. This volume also includes pictures of Kafka in his youth, his parents and sisters, report cards, class photos, Prague during Kafka's youth, and other interesting photos. Translator Shelley Frisch was awarded the Modern Language Association's Aldo and Jeanne Scaglione Prize and the Helen and Kurt Wolff Translator's Prize for her translations of Stach's three-volume Kafka biography. She also translated Richard David Precht's *Who Am I?: And If So, How Many?* (Spiegel & Grau, 2011), Stefan Klein's *Leonardo's Legacy* (De Capo Press, 2010), Goetz Aly and Michael Sontheimer's


Thomas is a man who has settled into his routine—he is married to the woman he loves, has two healthy kids, and a good job. Strangely, one day Thomas suddenly disappears without a word. While his wife goes to check on the kids, he steps out and does not stop walking. To the Back of Beyond is told through the perspectives of Thomas and his wife, Astrid. Even though Thomas is still very much in love with his wife, he still does not want to return to his old life and chooses instead to wander around his Swiss land. Back home, Astrid covers for her husband instead of blaming him for his departure. To the Back of Beyond is Peter Stamm's sixth novel to be translated into English. Stamm was shortlisted for the Man Booker International Prize in 2013. In 2014, he was awarded the Friedrich Hölderlin Prize. Translator Michael Hofmann has written several poetry collections, including Nights in the Iron Hotel (1983), Acrimony (1986), K.S. in Lakeland: New and Selected Poems (1990), Corona, Corona (1993), Approximately Nowhere (1999), and Selected Poems (2009). Hofmann has translated over seventy books from German, including works by Peter Stamm, such as Agnes, All Days are Night, Seven Years, On a Day Like This, and Unformed Landscape. He has also translated works by Gottfried Benn, Hans Fallada, Franz Kafka, and Joseph Roth, among others. He has published two volumes of essays: Behind the Lines: Pieces on Writing and Pictures (2002) and Where Have You Been? (2014). For his translations, Hofmann has been awarded the IMPAC Dublin Literary Award, the P.E.N./Book of the Month Club Translation Prize, the Weidenfeld Oxford Translation Prize (twice), and the Helen and Kurt Wolff Translator's Prize. He has also won awards for his poetry, such as the Cholmondeley Award, the Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize, and an English Arts Council grant. Hofmann is a professor in the English Department of the University of Florida.

GREEK:


Theogony and Works and Days are both epic works written by the Greek poet Hesiod (c. 700 BC). They are presented in this volume in both English and ancient Greek. Theogony is a poem on the creation of the cosmos and the Greek god family tree. Works and Days is addressed to Hesiod’s brother Perses. Hesiod encourages his brother to work in agriculture because he considers such work to be moral and honest labor. There is ongoing debate about the authorship of both Theogony and Works and Days, but because these works share similar attributes, such as language and meter, they are credited to Hesiod. Translator Kimberly Johnson is a professor of creative writing and Renaissance literature at Brigham Young University. Johnson has published three poetry collections: Uncommon Prayer (Persea Books, 2014), A Metaphorical God (Persea Books, 2008), and Leviathan with a Hook (Persea Books, 2002). She translated Virgil’s Georgics: A Poem of the Land (Penguin Classics, UK 2009 and US 2011). Sections of her translation of this book have been published in The Adirondack
Review, Arion: A Journal of Humanities and the Classics, Metamorphoses: A Journal of Literary Translation, and Talking River. Her other literary works have been published in The New Yorker, Slate, Yale Review, Milton Quarterly, and Modern Philology. She has received grants and fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, Mellon Foundation, National Endowment for the Arts, and Utah Arts Council.

HEBREW:


Eshkol Nevo is the author of five bestselling novels in his native Israel. His works available in English translation are: Neuland (2014) and World Cup Wishes (2010), and Homesick (2008), the latter of which was a finalist for the Independent Foreign Fiction Prize. Some of his other works have been translated into German and French. He became a member of the Israel Cultural Excellence Foundation in 2008. Translator Sondra Silverston has been living in Israel since 1970. She has translated works from Israeli writers such as Elgar Keret, Savyon Liebrecht, and Aharon Megged. Her translation of Amos Oz's novel, Between Friends, was awarded the National Jewish Book Award for fiction in 2013. Three Floors Up tells three separate, yet interlinked, stories, one from each of the residents of a three-floor apartment-building located outside Tel Aviv. The resident of the first floor is an obsessive and over-protective father. The resident of the second floor is a lonely mother. She is often left to take care of her two children while her husband travels for work. The resident of the third floor is a widow who wishes to reconnect with her son after her husband's death. Together, these residents are connected and symbolize something bigger than their individual selves. The novel was a finalist for the Fiction and Book Club categories of the 2017 National Jewish Book Awards.

HUNGARIAN:


Katalin Street is set during and after the German occupation of Budapest during World War II. The friendship of three families living on the titular Katalin Street is tested and strained by the war. One of these families is taken away because of their Jewish heritage, but they are able to save their daughter by leaving her in the care of their neighbors, the Elekes family. Unfortunately, things do not go smoothly for them either. This is a crushing tale of survivor's guilt and disillusionment with the future. Magda Szabó (1917-2007) is also the author of The Door (2005), one of the New York Times Book Review’s Ten Best Books of 2015. Szabó published poetry until the Communist Party banned her from doing so during the 1950s. Her 1949 Baumgarten Prize, the most prestigious Hungarian literary prize at the time, was revoked by the Communist Party the same day it was awarded to her. She then began writing fiction. In an ironic turn of events, the Communist party later awarded her the József Attila literary prize (1959). Len Rix's translation of The Door was shortlisted for the Independent Foreign Fiction Prize (2006) and awarded the Oxford Weidenfeld Translation Prize (2006). The novel was also awarded France’s Prix Femina Étranger in 2003. Translator Len Rix wrote Szabó's obituary for the British online newspaper, The Independent. Rix is also a poet, critic and former literature professor.
ICELANDIC:


Guðbergur Bergsson (b. 1932) is a novelist and poet. He has published twenty-one books, including poetry collections, children’s stories, and novels. He also translates literature from Spanish into Icelandic, including Gabriel Garcia Marquez’s One Hundred Years of Solitude. He received the Icelandic Literature Prize in 1991 for his novel The Swan, which is also available in English. He was awarded the Icelandic Literature Prize a second time in 1997 and the Swedish Academy Nordic Prize in 2004. Translator Lytton Smith is the founder of Blind Tiger Poetry. His poetry collection, The All-Purpose Magical Tent (Nightboat Books, 2009) was awarded the 2007 Nightboat Books Poetry Prize. His chapbook, Monster Theory, was selected by American poet Kevin Young for the Poetry Society of America Chapbook Fellowship in 2008. Smith’s poetry has been published in The Atlantic, Bateau, Boston Review, Colorado Review, Denver Quarterly, and Tin House, among others. His translations include Bragi Ólafsson’s The Ambassador (Open Letter, 2010), Kristín Ómarsdóttir’s Children in Reindeer Woods (Open Letter, 2012), and Jón Gnarr’s memoir trilogy: The Indian (2015), The Pirate (2016), and The Outlaw (2017), all published by Deep Vellum Publishing. He has taught at Columbia University, Fordham University, Plymouth University, and SUNY-Oneonta. He is currently Assistant Professor of English at SUNY Genesco. Originally published in 1966, Bergsson’s Tómas Jónsson critiques Icelandic culture and the country’s obsession with memoirs. The protagonist, Tómas Jónsson, is a cranky old man who is determined to write a best-selling memoir about his own life. The memoir is told using a variety of literary techniques and genres. The narrator sometimes inserts stories within stories, poetry, and sentences without punctuation that go on for a page or more.


The Outlaw is the third and final book in Icelandic author Jón Gnarr’s semi-autobiographical trilogy, following The Indian (Deep Vellum, 2015) and The Pirate (Deep Vellum, 2016). Author Jón Gnarr was born in 1967 in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, and later became mayor of the city. The Outlaw follows Gnarr’s teenage years as he transitions into adulthood, after his parents send him away to a boarding school. His time away from home makes him feel like an exile. Part of his conflict is figuring out whether he wants to finally fit in with his peers or whether he wants to continue to stand out. Because of his struggles, such as his newfound interest in girls, rejection, and self-harm, Gnarr continues to act out during his adolescence. Gnarr is also the author of Gnarr: How I Became the Mayor of a Large City in Iceland and Changed the World. Translator Lytton Smith is the founder of Blind Tiger Poetry. His poetry collection, The All-Purpose Magical Tent (Nightboat Books, 2009) was awarded the 2007 Nightboat Books Poetry Prize. His chapbook, Monster Theory, was selected by American poet Kevin Young for the Poetry Society of America Chapbook Fellowship in 2008. Smith’s poetry has been published in The Atlantic, Bateau, Boston Review, Colorado Review, Denver Quarterly, and Tin House, among others. His translations include Bragi Ólafsson’s The Ambassador (Open Letter, 2010) and Kristín Ómarsdóttir’s Children in Reindeer Woods (Open Letter, 2012). He has taught at Columbia University, Fordham University, Plymouth University, and SUNY-Oneonta. He is currently Assistant Professor of English at SUNY Genesco. His
translation of Guðbergur Bergsson’s Tómas Jónsson, Bestseller will be published by Open Letter Books in 2017.

ITALIAN:


Guido Morselli (1912-1973) only published two books during his lifetime: Proust o del sentimento (Proust, or On Sentiment, 1943) and Realismo e fantasia (Realism and Invention, 1947). After constantly having his works rejected by publishers, he committed suicide in 1973. It was not until after his death that his books were published, to great critical success. Set in the 1950s, The Communist is about an Italian man who is forced to reevaluate his Communist beliefs. Frederika Randall has translated Sergio Luzzatto’s Primo Levi’s Resistance (Metropolitan, 2016), The Body of il Duce: Mussolini’s Corpse and the Fortunes of Italy (Metropolitan, 2005), Ippolito Nievo’s Confessions of an Italian (Penguin Classics, 2014), Helena Janeczek’s The Swallows of Monte Cassino (Scarith, 2013), Luigi Meneghello’s Deliver Us (Northwestern U Press, 2011), Ottavio Cappellani’s Sicilian Tragedee (Farrar Straus and Giroux, 2008), and Silvio G. Cusin’s Friuli Venezia Giulia, Jewish Itineraries: Places, History and Art (Marsilio, 2000). Her literary awards include a Bogliasco Fellowship, a PEN/Heim Translation Fund grant, and the 2011 Cundill Prize for Historical Literature for the English translation of Sergio Luzzatto’s Padre Pio: Miracles and Politics in a Secular Age (2010).


Hospital Series is Amelia Rosselli’s (1930-1996) second poetry collection, originally published in Milan in 1969. Altogether, she published eight poetry collections and translated several works by Emily Dickinson and Sylvia Plath. Hospital Series includes Rosselli’s poems in their original Italian alongside their translation into English. Rosselli’s upbringing was quite difficult—her father was murdered by Mussolini’s agents because of his role within the Italian anti-Fascist Resistance. While she was writing the poetry of this collection, Rosselli was simultaneously suffering from various medical maladies. She was institutionalized and diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. At the age of 66, she committed suicide by jumping from her fifth-floor balcony. Her suffering is evident in these poems. Translator Diana Thow received her MFA in literary translation from the University of Iowa. She has been published in The Iowa Review and Words Without Borders. She received a Fulbright Research Grant to Italy for her translation of Rosselli’s work.


Translator Marina Harss is also a dance writer. She has written for The Nation, The Forward, The New York Sun, Ballet Review, Playbill, Pointe, Flaunt Magazine, and The New Yorker. She is a regular reviewer for DanceTabs and DanceView. She translated Aldo Zargani’s war memoir For Solo Violin: A Jewish Childhood in Fascist Italy (2002), Élisabeth Gille’s The Mirador: Dreamed Memories of Irene Nemirovsky by Her Daughter (NYRB Classics, 2011),
Dino Buzzati's graphic novel *Poem Strip* (NYRB, 2009), Pier Paolo Pasolini's *Stories from the City of God* (Other Press, 2003), Elizabeth Subercaseaux's *A Week in October* (Other Press, 2008), Alberto Moravia's *Conjugal Love* (Other Press, 2007), and *Two Friends* (Other Press, 2011), and Mariolina Venezia's *Been Here a Thousand Years* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2009). She was awarded the 2012 French-American Foundation and Florence Gould Foundation Translation Prize for her translation of *The Mirador*. She translates from Italian, French, and Spanish. Author Cristina de Stefano wrote this biography based on her access to archives and letters, as well as interviews with friends and family of Oriana Fallaci. Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci (1929-2006) received worldwide recognition for her provocative interviews of prominent people, world leaders, and statesmen, including Muammar Gaddafi, Indira Gandhi, Golda Meir, Henry Kissinger, Deng Xiaoping, Ariel Sharon, and Ayatollah Khomeini. She was a war correspondent covering the Indo-Pakistani war, guerrilla fighting in South America, and the Maoist uprising in Hong Kong. Her novels, *Inshallah* (1990) and *The Rage and the Pride* (2002) received some backlash because of Islamophobic content. She saw Islam as a resurgence of the same kind of Fascism she had experienced in her youth in 1940s Italy. Author Cristina de Stefano is herself a journalist. Her other books are *Americane avventurose* (2007) and *Belinda e il mostro: Vita segreta di Cristina Campo* (2002), which have been translated into French, German, Spanish, and Polish.

**JAPANESE:**


A telephone scam leads to an identity crisis in Tomoyuki Hoshino's novel. Hitoshi Nagano, the narrator of *Me*, assumes the identity of a man named Daiki Hiyama after he finds Daiki's phone at a McDonald's. Hitoshi becomes one of the many telephone scammers plaguing Japan—those who call old people and pretend to be someone the old person knows in order to extract money from them. When Hitoshi assumes Daiki's identity, he realizes that people, including his parents, no longer recognize him as Hitoshi. What follows is a surreal journey of Japanese society's insistence on the takedown of individualism. Author Tomoyuki Hoshino made his literary debut in 1998 with his publication of the novella *Saigo no toiki* (*Last Gasp*), which was awarded the Bungei Prize. His novel, *Mezameyo to ningyo wa utau* ("Wake Up," Sings the Mermaid), winner of the Mishima Yukio Prize, was published in 2000. *Me* was awarded the Kenzaburō Ōe Prize in 2011. Translator Charles De Wolf is professor emeritus at Keio University in Japan. He is the translator of *Mandarins: Stories by Ryūnosuke Akutagawa* (Archipelago Books, 2007).


The protagonist of *Beasts Head for Home* is Kuki Kyūzō, a young Japanese man who has been living in Manchuria (the Japanese puppet state) but who must now return to Japan three years after World War II, during the Chinese Civil War. The novel follows Kyūzō on his journey, which includes the question of his national and personal identity. He does not really know Japan, the home of his ancestors, but he also does not feel like he belongs in Manchuria. Translator Richard F. Calichman is professor of Japanese studies and Director of Asian Studies at the City College of New York, CUNY. His publications include *Takeuchi Yoshimi: Displacing the West* (2004), *What Is Modernity? Writings of Takeuchi Yoshimi* (2005), *Contemporary Japanese Thought* (2005), *Overcoming Modernity: Cultural Identity in Wartime Japan* (2008),
The Politics of Culture: Around the Work of Naoki Sakai (2010), The Frontier Within: Writings of Abe Kobo (2013), Beyond Nation: Time, Writing, and Community in the Work of Abe Kōbō (2016). Author Abe Kōbō (1924-1993), like the protagonist, also grew up in Manchuria. He relocated to Japan in 1941 to attend high school. According to Columbia University Press, Kōbō "was one of Japan's greatest postwar writers, widely recognized for his imaginative fiction and plays of the absurd."


This is the first volume of the manga series My Brother's Husband, which deals with the prejudice gay men and women must face in Japanese society. Mike is the husband of Yaichi's dead twin brother. Yaichi is at first prejudiced against Mike and uncomfortable with his presence, but his daughter Kana helps him see Mike as a person, and not just as a gay man. This manga is a critique of Japanese culture's hesitation in accepting homosexual couples. It also illustrates how Japan has been influenced by the West. Gengoroh Tagame was awarded the Japan Media Arts Award for Outstanding Work of Manga from the Agency of Culture Affairs for My Brother's Husband. Tagame is an openly gay Japanese author and artist. His artwork has been shown in galleries in Europe and in America. Anne Ishii is a writer, editor, translator, and producer.

KASHMIRI/ANTHOLOGY:  


Suvir Kaul’s Of Gardens and Graves is a compilation of his essays on the Kashmir crises following the events of the 1990s, including revolts against the Indian government and violence against Kashmiri people. Although the essays were written in English, the book also includes some Kashmiri poetry from this turbulent time period, which has been translated into English. These poems are published in their original language alongside their English translation. The book also features photographs by Javed Dar of Kashmiri’s people and its environment. As Antoinette Burton (author of Africa in the Indian Imagination) notes, “The Combination of Suvir Kaul’s essays, Kashmiri poetry, and Javed Dar’s images leaves one breathless and amazed at the treasures to be found and sorrowful and outraged at the experiences to be witnessed here.” Author Suvir Kaul is A.M. Rosenthal Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of Eighteenth-century British Literature and Postcolonial Studies (Edinburgh University Press, 2009), Poems of Nation, Anthems of Empire: English Verse in the Long Eighteenth Century (University Press of Virginia, 2000; Oxford University Press, 2001), and Thomas Gray and Literary Authority: Ideology and Poetics in Eighteenth-Century England (Oxford University Press, 1992; Stanford University Press, 1992). He is the coeditor (with Ania Loomba, Antoinette Burton, Matti Bunzl and Jed Esty) of Postcolonial Studies and Beyond (Duke University Press, 2005; Permanent Black, 2005). Photographer Javed Dar has been covering the Kashmiri crises for more than a decade.
KOREAN:


*Sunset* is an anthology of the works of Korean author, Ch’ae Manshik (1902-1950), in a variety of genres: novella, children’s story, short fiction stories, a one-act play, a three-act play, and essays, among others. Manshik is an underrepresented writer, mainly known for his satiric works. The translators, Bruce and Ju-Chan Fulton, wanted to bring his other works, from other genres, to light. Husband and wife, Bruce and Ju-Chan Fulton, have previously translated Hwang Sunwŏn’s *The Moving Fortress* (MerwinAsia, 2016), *River of Fire and Other Stories* (Columbia University Press, 2012), Cho Se-hui’s *The Dwarf* (2006) and Cho Chongnae’s *How in Heaven’s Name: A Novel of World War Two* (MerwinAsia, 2012). Bruce Fulton obtained his PhD in Modern Korean Literature from Seoul National University. He teaches modern Korean literature at the University of British Columbia. The Fultons were awarded the first National Endowment for the Arts Translation Fellowship for a Korean-to-English translation, as well as the first residency at the Banff International Literary Translation Centre for translation from any Asian language.


The narrator of the novella *Meeting with My Brother* shares some family history with the author, Yi Mun-yol. They are both middle-aged South Korean men whose fathers abandoned them during the Korean War to defect to North Korea. The narrator of *Meeting with My Brother* is a South Korean professor who makes plans to meet up with his father at the Chinese border. Unfortunately, his father dies, and so the narrator is instead set up to meet with his own North Korean half-brother. After his father's desertion, Mun-yol and his family had to live with the stigma and ostracization that came with being related to a communist. Because of this branding, the family was constantly on the move for the sake of their safety. As translator Heinz Insu Fenkl notes in his introduction, *Meeting with My Brother* is a special kind of literary work, "with Yi's combination of a dispassionate political and economic perspective along with a poignant personal and cultural insight," perfect for anyone with an interest in North and South Korean relations. Yi Mun-yol (b. 1948; Seoul) has written over twenty novels and six volumes of short fiction. He has won numerous literary awards in South Korea, including the Dongin Literary Prize in 1982, the Korean Literature Prize in 1983, the Jungang Culture Grand Prize in 1984, the Yi Sang Literary Prize in 1987, the Hyundai Award in 1992, the Twenty-First-Century Literature Prize in 1998, the Ho-Am Prize in 1999, the National Academy of Arts Award in 2009, and the Dongni Literature Prize in 2012. Translator Heinz Insu Fenkl is associate professor of English and Asian studies at SUNY New Paltz. He is the author of *Memories of My Ghost Brother* (1996), a 1997 PEN/Hemingway finalist. Fenkl is also the translator of Cho Oh-Hyun's *For Nirvana: 108 Zen Sijo Poems* (Columbia, 2016).


Bae Suah is a popular and highly acclaimed Korean author. Her works translated into English include the novels *A Greater Music* (Open Letter, 2016) and *Recitation* (Deep Vellum,
2017). Her novella (trans. 2015) *Nowhere to Be Found* was longlisted for the PEN Translation Prize and the Best Translated Book Award. Suah has been awarded the Dongseo Literary Prize (2004) and the Hankook Ilbo Literary Prize (2003). She has translated works by such authors as W.G. Sebald, Franz Kafka, and Jenny Erpenbeck from German into Korean. Translator Deborah Smith is the founder of Tilted Axis Press, a publishing house for translated literature. Smith shares the Man Booker International Prize 2016 with Korean author Han Kang for her translation of Kang’s *The Vegetarian* (2007/2015). She has also translated Bae Suah’s *Recitation* and *A Greater Music*. *North Station* contains seven stories. Due to her background as a Korean translator of German texts, her stories here are influenced by Korean and European storytelling.


Protagonist Kyung-hee, a former recitation actress who struggles with her identity as an East Asian, spends her time travelling and meeting people of different nationalities, backgrounds, and identities. *Recitation* focuses more on storytelling, travelling, displacement, and globalization than it does on plot. Bae Suah is a popular and highly acclaimed Korean author. Her other works include the short story collection *Green Apples along the Highway* (2002), the novella *Nowhere to Be Found* (1998), and the novels *Sunday Sukiyaki Restaurant* (2003), *North Living Room* (2009), and *Untold Nights and a Day* (2013). *Nowhere to Be Found* was longlisted for the PEN Translation Prize. She has been awarded the 2004 Dongseo Literary Prize and the (2003) Hankook Ilbo Literary Prize. Her novel, *The Owls’ Absence*, will be published in translation in 2017. She has translated works by such authors as W.G. Sebald, Franz Kafka, and Jenny Erpenbeck from German into Korean. Translator Deborah Smith is the founder of Tilted Axis Press, a publishing house for translated literature. Smith shares the 2016 Man Booker International Prize with Korean author Han Kang for her translation of Kang’s *The Vegetarian* (2007/2015). Smith has also translated Kang’s *Human Acts* (2014/2017) and Bae Suah’s *A Greater Music* (2016).

**MONGOLIAN:**


Tseveendorjin Oidov is a Mongolian poet, sculptor and artist. He was a co-founder of the group named *Gal* (Fire), a group that aimed to promote Mongolian traditional culture within their art while resisting state censorship. Oidov is considered the first Mongolian modernist. Translator Simon Whickamsmith teaches in the Writing and Asian Studies programs at Rutgers University, New Jersey. He is the international director of the Mongolian Academy of Poetry and Culture. The government of Mongolia deemed him a Leading Cultural Worker because of his translations of Mongolian literature. He is the two-time winner of the PEN/Heim Translation Fund grant (in 2008 and 2015). *The End of the Dark Era* was awarded the PEN/Heim Translation Fund. It is the first Mongolian poetry-collection to be published in the United States. Some of the poems in the collection are presented next to some of Oidov’s line drawings. Oidov is also well-known for his design of the 1990s Mongolian State Seal.
OLD ENGLISH:


*The Complete Old English Poems* really does include every known Old English poem; which means that the collection spans about 400 years of work. Craig Williamson has translated these poems into modern, strong-stress, alliterative verse. He opens each poem up with an introduction, situating them in their respective times and preparing the reader for what to expect. Williamson is a professor of medieval and renaissance literature at Swarthmore College, where he also serves as an Honors Program Coordinator. Williamson is the translator of *Beowulf and Other Old English Poems* (2011) and *A Feast of Creatures* (2011), both published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. Tom Shippey is Professor Emeritus of English at St. Louis University.

PERSIAN:


*The Israeli Republic* documents Jalal Al-e-Ahmad’s (1923-1969) trip to Israel in February of 1963, in which he equates Israel to the ideal Muslim state. The documentation includes correspondence between Al-e-Ahmad and his wife, Simin Daneshvar (1921-2012), who was largely regarded as the first major Iranian female novelist. Al-e-Ahmad is also the author of *Occidentosis: A Plague from the West*, where he coined the term Gharbzadegi (West-struckness)—the loss of Iranian culture due to the spread of Western influence. His expansive literary works include novels, short stories, critical essays, travelogues, reviews and translations. Many of these writings were usually centered on social and political issues of the Middle East. Al-e-Ahmad’s wife, Simin Daneshvar is the author of *Savušun* (1969/translated 1990), as well as the short story collections *The Quenched Fire* [*Atash-e Khamoosh*] (1948) and *A City as Paradise* [*Shahri Chun Beheshi*] (1961). Her novels include *The Island of Perplexity* [*Jazire-ye Sargardān*] (1992) and *Wandering Caravan Master* [*Sāreban-e Sargarđān*] (2002). She taught art history at the University of Tehran, Iran from the 1950’s to 1979. Translator Samuel Thrope obtained his PhD at the University of California, Berkeley, and has taught at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. He has been published in *BBC News, Aeon, the Nation, the Daily Beast, Haaretz, and Tablet.* He is the selector for the Islam and Middle East Collection at the National Library of Israel and the translator of Saif Diaan’s play *No One’s Matter* (premiered at the Israel Festival, June 2015).

POLISH:


Author Wojciech Nowicki is also a journalist, critic, and photographer. He is also the co-founder of the Imago Mundi photography foundation. *Salki* is Nowicki’s English-language literary debut. Translator Jan Pytalski received his MA in Literary Translation from the University of Rochester. He is also a freelance reporter for Reuters News Agency. *Salki* is a story about
storytelling and memories. The narrator recounts stories about his family and about his travels (despite his fear of travelling). His travel stories tend to focus on Eastern Europe, its changes throughout history, both the good and the bad. Some of the stories are discovered in “salkis,” or attic rooms. The novel’s title serves as a metaphor for the seemingly hidden stories of the narrator’s family and country, and his discovery of these stories.


*History of a Disappearance* is the true story of the degradation and abandonment of Kuperberg, a small Polish town now known as Miedzianka. Kuperberg existed and suffered through many major historical events, such as the Thirty Years War, the Napoleonic Wars, and both of the World Wars. After World War II, Joseph Stalin redrew Polish borders, forcing some citizens to relocate to Miedzianka. The town eventually became dilapidated and uninhabitable, which led to the evacuation of its few remaining citizens. Even though the town still exists today, it is mainly in ruins and nothing like it was before World War II. Very few inhabitants remain, as the rest relocated to other towns. Journalist Filip Springer brings life back into the small Polish town, its history and its people. *History of a Disappearance* is author Filip Springer’s journalistic debut. It was shortlisted for the Ryszard Kapuściński Literary Reportage Prize in 2011 and the Nike Literary Prize in 2012 and nominated for the Gdynia Literary Prize in 2012. Springer has been working as a reporter and photographer since 2006. He is a contributor to the popular Polish weekly newsmagazine *Polityka*. Springer is the recipient of the third annual Ryszard Kapuscinski fellows contest for young journalists. He has published four collections on architecture and the Polish landscape, and he currently works with the Reportage Institute in Warsaw. Sean Gasper Bye translates from Polish, French, and Russian literature. He has translated the works of authors such as Małgorzata Szejnert, Paweł Smoleński, and Lidia Ostałowska. An excerpt of his translation of *History of a Disappearance* was the winner of the 2016 Asymptote Close Approximation Prize in the Nonfiction category.

**RUSSIAN:**


Iliazd (1894-1975) was the pseudonym of Ilia Mikhailovich Zdanevich. He was a Georgian author who relocated to Paris after the Russian Civil War. He was involved with the Dada and Surrealism movements. He worked with artists such as Pablo Picasso, Chagall, Matisse, Giacometti, and Max Ernst. Thomas J. Kitson is a freelance translator in New York City. He obtained his Ph.D. in Russian literature from Columbia University. *Rapture* is a novel that questions violence, individuality, and language. It is the story of a man named Laurence, who dodges the draft and goes on to commit nefarious acts, such as robbery and murder. He later begins to question his role in life. Iliazd’s work had been censored in the USSR and so it is not until his recent rediscovery and this English translation that modern readers are able to appreciate his work. This work is published by The Russian Library at Columbia University Press, which translates and published Russian literature in English, mostly works who were not previously available in English.

Galymkair Mutanov originally wrote all of his poems in Kazakh but they were translated into Russian because that is the language many Kazakhs speak in. The poems of this volume are translated from the Russian translations of the originals (from Kazakh). Mutanov is also a scientist who has written over 400 scientific papers. He is currently rector of al-Farabi Kazakh National University in Alma-Ata. He was awarded the Nikolai Gogol “Triumph” (“Триумф”) International Literary Prize.

**Sanskrit:**


The poems of this anthology were written by seventy-two different poets, primarily from between the fourth and seventeenth centuries. Editor and translator R. Parthasarathy is professor emeritus of English at Skidmore College. He is also the editor and translator of *The Tale of an Anklet: An Epic of South India* (Columbia, 1993), which was awarded the 1996 Association for Asian Studies A. K. Ramanujan Book Prize for Translation, the 1995 National Academy of Letters (India) Translation Prize, and the 1994 PEN/Book-of-the-Month Club Translation Citation. Parthasarathy's introduction and notes help guide the reader through the cultural references of the poems. He provides historical context where needed, as well as close readings of some of the poems, and explains some of the recurrent themes and motifs of Sanskrit poetry, as well as Sanskrit poetic traditions and how some of these Sanskrit poets transcended poetic restrictions through innovative writing. His translations and poems have appeared in the literary magazines/reviews *Chicago Review, Modern Poetry in Translation*, and *The Times Literary Supplement*, among others.

**Slovene:**


A family moves from the city to the Slovenian countryside in an attempt at a fresh start to get away from the past or whatever else is bothering them and to achieve a sense of freedom. Unfortunately, what appears to be an evil presence is discovered at the site. Author Evald Flisar (b.1945) is also a playwright, as well as the chief editor of the Slovenian literary journal *Sodobnost* (*Contemporary Review*). He has published fourteen novels, including *My Father’s Dreams* (Istros Books, 2015), which he translated into English himself in collaboration with Alan McConnell-Duff. He was president of the Slovene Writers’ Association between 1995 and 2002. Three of his fifteen stage plays were awarded the Best Play of the Year Award. He was also awarded the Prešeren Foundation Prize for prose and drama, as well as the Župančič Award for lifetime achievement. He has also published two collections of short stories, three travelogues, two children’s books, and fifteen stage plays. Translator David Limon teaches at the Department of Translation at the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. He has translated works by authors such as Andrej Skubic, Boris Kolar, Fran Levstik, Ivan Cankar, Janez Trdina, Vitomil Župan, Mirana Likar Bajželj, Tadej Golob, Nina Kokelj, and Janja Vidmar.

The protagonist of None Like Her is a young male millennial named Matjaž, living in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia. Recovering from a recent breakup, Matjaž spends a year going on dates with a variety of women. Matjaž proves to be an arrogant misogynist but learns about love and relationships along the way. None Like Her is Jela Krečič’s debut novel. It is a part of the Peter Owen World Series (in collaboration with Istros Books), which introduces readers to literature from around the world. Krečič is a Slovene journalist, writing for Delo, the largest national newspaper in Slovenia. She gained recognition for her exclusive interview with Julian Assange, founder of WikiLeaks, in 2013. Translator Olivia Hellewell was awarded the Rado L. Lenček prize in 2013 by the Society for Slovene Studies for her essay on translating the poetry of Dane Zajc. She is a doctoral researcher at the University of Nottingham, with an interest in the sociocultural functions of translated literature in Slovenia since 1991.

SLOVAK:


Co-editor and translator Magdalena Mullek has been published in The Dirty Goat, Alchemy, Ozone Park, TWO LINES, Words Without Borders, and Slovak Literary Review. She was one of the translators for The Dedalus Book of Slovak Literature (Dedalus, 2015). Co-editor and translator Julia Sherwood has worked as a freelance translator since 2008. She translates from Slovak, Czech, Polish, Russian, German, and English and has translated (with her husband, Peter Sherwood) Uršuľa Kovalyk’s The Equestrienne (Parthian Books, 2014) and Balla’s In the Name of the Father, and Other Stories (Jantar Publishing, 2017). She has been published in Words Without Borders and she is an editor-at-large for Slovakia for Asymptote. Both Mullek and Sherwood were born and raised in Slovakia. Into the Spotlight: New Writing from Slovakia is an anthology of literature from various Slovak writers. The writers had to be currently living so that the editors could have a conversation with them and have them explain their work for readers. The anthology is very diverse, as it includes authors from various age groups and seven out of the sixteen writers are women. The authors included in this anthology are Veronika Šikulová, Uršuľa Kovalyk, Pavel Vílikovsky, Jana Beňová, Vít'ô Staviarsky, Dušan Mítna, Balla, Pavol Rankov, Zuzana Cigánoňová, Monika Kompaníková, Michal Hvorecký, Lukáš Luk, Marek Vadas, Alta Vášová, Ivana Dobrakovová, and Peter Macsovszky. The excerpts and stories making up this collection are being translated into English for the first time.

SPANISH:


Zama is Antonio di Benedetto’s (b. Argentina, 1922-1986) first novel, although he had previously published a collection of short stories titled Mundo animal. He had also worked as a journalist for the prestigious Mendoza newspaper Los Andes. He was captured and tortured by
Argentina’s military dictatorship in 1976, probably because of his “subversive” writing in Los Andes. He was released a year later and went into exile in Spain and did not return to Buenos Aires until 1984. He published Absurdos (1978) and Cuentos de exilio (1983) during his time in exile. Zama is considered a cult classic in its native Argentina, a masterpiece of Spanish-language literature, and it is now finally available in English (60 years after its original publication). It was originally published in 1956. The setting is the close of the eighteenth century, in which the titular character Don Diego de Zama, a servant of the Spanish crown, dreams of relocating to Buenos Aires where he believes his true happiness lies. This is despite the fact that he tends to be an inactive and neglectful character. He wants to work his way up to gain respect and to be a part of the white Spanish-born elite (he is white but not Spanish-born) but none of his efforts are working, and so he continues to age while confined to his current lower state.


The Invented Part is the first novel from Rodrigo Fresán’s upcoming trilogy. The protagonist is a writer who becomes discouraged by what he sees as the current downfall of literature. He believes that by merging himself with the God particle, he will be able to manipulate reality through his writing and thereby improve the state of literature. Like many of Fresán’s other works, The Invented Part incorporates literary and pop culture references throughout. Fresán (b. 1963) is the author of Kensington Gardens (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2006), along with other works that have not yet been translated into English. Spanish-to-English translator Will Vanderhyden received an MA in Literary Translation from the University of Rochester. He translated Carlos Labbé’s Loquela (2015) and Navidad & Matanza (2014), both of which are published by Open Letter Books. His translations have been published in The Literary Review, Asymptote, and Two Lines. Vanderhyden is the recipient of a 2016 NEA Translation Fellowship to support his translation of The Invented Part.


Eugenio F. Granell (1912-2001) was a one of the most prominent post-World War II surrealist authors and painters. He served on the side of the Spanish Workers’ militia during the Spanish Civil War; his experiences during this time period are incorporated into The Novel of the Tupinamba Indian. He was exiled from Spain for 46 years during Francisco Franco’s regime. It was during his exile that he encountered the effects of colonialism on indigenous people of the Caribbean. In this novel, a Tupinamba Indian man visits the more "civilized" Spain to learn of its customs and ways of life. Author Eugenio F. Granell was a professor of Spanish Literature at Brooklyn College for twenty-seven years (starting in 1958). Along with other Spanish exiles, Granell wrote for the anti-Franco journal España Libre (Free Spain). His novel, What Happened (1967), was awarded the prestigious Don Quixote Prize for the Novel in Mexico. The Eugenio Granell Foundation was set up in his honor to display surrealist artwork, as well as cultural items from various countries. Translator David Coulter takes part in the Cabo Mondego Section of Portuguese Surrealism.

The narrator of Eduardo Lalo’s *Uselessness* is a Puerto Rican aspiring author who moves to Paris, the literary dream world. After some time in Paris, he realizes that the city is not for him, he is an outsider. Unfortunately, he is an outsider in Puerto Rico as well, a place that is both a part of the United States and not. The narrator’s journey is one that leads him back home, where he belongs. The novel is a somewhat autobiographical take on Lalo’s own traveling experiences and time in Paris. Lalo’s other novel available in English, *Simone* (2015, University of Chicago Press) was awarded the 2013 Rómulo Gallegos International Novel Prize. He is also an essayist and photographer. Translator, poet, and author Suzanne Jill Levine is professor of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She is the author of *Manuel Puig and the Spider Woman* (2000) and *The Subversive Scribe: Translating Latin American Fiction* (1991). In honor of her translation work, she has been awarded National Endowment for the Arts and Guggenheim Foundation fellowships, as well as a PEN America Award for Career Achievement in Hispanic Studies. Levine also translated Luis Negrón’s *Mundo Cruel: Stories* (2013), which won the Lambda Literary Award for Fiction, and José Donoso’s 2007 novel, *The Lizard’s Tale* (2011), which won a PEN Center USA Literary Award for Translation.


Translator Samuel Rutter was awarded a PEN Translates grant in 2015 for his translation of Cristina Sánchez-Andrade’s novel *The Winterlings* (Restless Books, 2016). He obtained his PhD in Spanish from the University of Melbourne. His work has been published in journals such as *Overland* and *Meanjin.* Rutter is the Editor in Chief of the *Nashville Review.* He also translated Matías Celedón’s *The Subsidiary* (Melville House, 2016) and Hernán Ronsino’s *Glaxo* (Melville House, 2017). *A Beautiful Young Woman* is about a young boy living through Argentina’s military dictatorship of the 1970s and 80s with his dissident single mother, who disappears frequently but then one day does not come back home. The boy becomes a somewhat broken adult, dwelling on the memories of his mother and on her mysterious disappearance. *A Beautiful Young Woman* is Julián López’s debut novel. He is also a poet, actor, and director of the literary association Ciclo Carne Argentina.


Óscar Martínez directly inserted himself into the lives of people living in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, witnessing firsthand the weak government, poverty, kidnappings, massacres, sex and drug trafficking, political corruption, gang violence and rivalry, helplessness, and other crimes that they face. *A History of Violence* is Martínez’s collection of investigative pieces he wrote, where he provides some insight on why Central Americans may be forced out of their countries and into the relative safety of the United States, even though the journey itself is also dangerous. His previous novel, *The Beast: Riding the Rails and Dodging Narcos on the Migrant Trail* (Verso, 2013), was also an investigative piece, this one about Central American migrants travelling to the U.S. Óscar Martínez himself was born in El Salvador in 1983, during its civil war. Even after the war, violence continued due to gang crime. Martínez is the cofounder, coordinator, and reporter for Sala Negra, the investigative unit that covers gang violence for Central America’s first online-only news magazine, *El Faro.* By writing about the gangs and police incompetence, he puts himself in danger of retribution, but he continues to
bring attention to the subject. Martínez was awarded the Fernando Benítez National Journalism Prize in Mexico in 2008, a 2016 International Press Freedom Award from the Committee to Protect Journalists, and a 2016 Maria Moors Cabot Prize from the Columbia Journalism School. Translators John B. Washington and Daniela Ugaz are also the translators of Martínez’s *The Beast*. Washington and Urgaz also translated Sandra Rodríguez’s *The Story of Vicente, Who Murdered His Mother, His Father, and His Sister: Life and Death in Juárez* (Verso, 2015) and Alberto Arce’s *Blood Barrios: Dispatches from the World’s Deadliest Streets* (Zed Books, forthcoming, 2018), which was awarded the 2018 PEN Translates Award for Nonfiction.


In 2007, *And We Were Alive* was awarded the Premio Nacional (National Poetry Prize), which is Spain's highest poetry award. The collection is presented in both English and Spanish. Most of García Valdés’s poems have been collected into a single volume titled *Esa polilla que delante de mí revolotea, Poesía reunida* (1982-2008). She was the coeditor of the magazines *Los Infolíos* and *El signo del gorrión*. She was born in Asturias, Spain in 1950. Translator Catherine Hammond received her BA in Spanish from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor and her MFA in Creative Writing from Arizona State University. Her translations of works by such authors as María Auxiliadora Álvarez, Carmen Boullosa, and Ricardo Menéndez Salmón, and others, have been published in *American Poetry Review, Words without Borders, Field, Hayden’s Ferry Review, Drunken Boat*, and other magazines. Her poetry has been anthologized in *Fever Dreams: Contemporary Arizona Poetry* (University of Arizona Press, 1997) and *Yellow Silk II* (Warner Books, 2000).


Samuel, the single, forty-year-old protagonist of *Inventing Love*, lives a pretty uneventful life. That is, until he receives a phone call telling him that his lover Clara died in a car accident. He decides to go with this turn of events even though he never met Clara and there’s obviously been a misidentification. Nonetheless, Samuel attends Clara’s funeral and even goes as far as continuing to pass as Clara’s lover to her family members. He learns about her along the way and builds his own image of this dead woman he never even met. *Inventing Love* was awarded the Premio Alfaguara de Novela in 2013, one of the most prestigious Spanish-language literary awards. Author José Ovejero (b. 1958, Madrid) has published a variety of novels, short stories, essays, and poetry. He is also the author of *Nothing Ever Happens* (2013). *Inventing Love* is part of the Peter Owen World Series on Spain. The two other books in the series are Cristina Fernández Cubas’ *Nona’s Room* and Julio Llamazares’s *Wolf Moon* (2017), both of which, like *Inventing Love* (2017), were translated by Simon Deefholts and Kathryn Phillips-Miles. Together, they have also translated plays for the Spanish Theatre Festival of London.


Marcelo Morales has published various Spanish-language poetry collections in his native Cuba, such as *Cinema, El círculo mágico*, and *Materia*. He has been awarded several literary prizes, including the 1997 Pinos Nuevos Prize and the 2008 Julián del Casal Prize. Translator Kristin Dykstra has translated Reina María Rodríguez’s *Other Letters to Milena/Otras cartas a*
Milena (2014), La detención del tiempo / Time’s Arrest (2005), and Violet Island and Other Poems (co-translated with Nancy Gates, 2004), Juan Carlos Flores’s The Counterpunch (and Other Horizontal Poems)/El contragolpe (y otros poemas horizontales) (2016), Ángel Escobar’s Breach of Trust / Abuso de confianza (2016), Omar Pérez’s Did You Hear About the Fighting Cat? / Oíste hablar del gato de pelea? (2010), and Something of the Sacred / Algo de lo sagrado (2007). She was awarded a National Endowment for the Arts Literature Translation Fellowship to translate Reina María Rodríguez’s 2006 poetry collection, Catch and Release. The World as Presence has been longlisted for the 2017 National Translation Award in Poetry. She has taught in the Department of English at Illinois State University from 2002 to 2014. She has co-edited (with Gabriel Bernal Granados and Roberto Tejada) several issues of the magazine Mandorla: New Writing from the Americas/Nueva escritura de las Américas from the Publications Unit in the Department of English at Illinois State University. This is Morales’ first completed book to be published in English. The poetry collection includes the original poems in Havana Spanish along with their English translations. Some of the poems in are in conversation with Cuban history, politics, and culture, whether that be positive or negative.


The Magician of Vienna is the third and final book in Sergio Pitol’s semi-autobiographical trilogy. Deep Vellum has published Pitol’s Trilogy of Memory in its entirety. The book is a fusion of literary genres—it consists of travelogues, critical essays, fiction, and diary entries. Sergio Pitol (1933-2018) was a distinguished author from Puebla, Mexico. He studied literature at the Universidad Autónoma de México (UNAM). He is a well-travelled man, having visited Rome, Belgrade, Warsaw, Paris, Beijing, Moscow, Prague, Budapest and Barcelona, where he served as a cultural attaché, educating these countries on Mexican culture. He published novels, critical essays, short stories, and translations of authors such as Jane Austen, Joseph Conrad, Lewis Carroll, Henry James, and Witold Gombrowicz, translating from Italian, Russian, Polish, English, and German into Spanish. His translations are being collected by the Universidad Veracruzana and Conaculta as a series titled “Sergio Pitol, Translator.” His work was recognized by the two most distinguished Spanish language literature prizes—the Juan Rulfo Prize in 1999 (now known as the FIL Literary Award in Romance Languages) and the Cervantes Prize in 2005. The Magician of Vienna continues the tale of his life and his love of literature. This final volume of the trilogy recounts his battle against a degenerative neurological condition, which is causing him to lose his grip on language. Translator George Henson has also translated Elena Poniatowska’s The Heart of the Artichoke, Luis Jorge Boone’s The Cannibal Night (both 2012, Alligator Press), Sergio Pitol’s The Art of Flight (Deep Vellum, 2015), and The Journey (Deep Vellum, 2015). His translations of authors such as Andrés Neuman, Leonardo Padura, Juan Villoro, Miguel Barnet, and Alberto Chimal, have been published in The Literary Review, BOMB, The Buenos Aires Review, Flash Fiction International, and Asymptote.


Juan Rulfo (1917-1986) is the author of Pedro Páramo (orig. 1955, Fondo de Cultura Económica) and the short story collection The Plain in Flames (orig. El Llano en llamas, 1953, Fondo de Cultura Económica). The Golden Cockerel (El gallo de oro) is Rulfo’s second novel. This is its first English-language translation, although his previous works have been translated into more than thirty languages. Included are fourteen additional stories that were not included
in Rulfo’s original The Plain in Flames. Author Juan Rulfo was also a photographer and screenwriter. His literary awards include Mexico’s National Prize for Literature (Academia Mexicana de la Lengua) in 1980 and the 1985 Cervantes Prize (Premio Cervantes), the latter of which is the most distinguished Spanish-language literary prize. Translator Douglas J. Weatherford is currently associate professor of Spanish and Portuguese at Brigham Young University. He was also the faculty curator of Brigham Young University’s Museum of Art 2006 photo exhibit on Juan Rulfo’s photography “Photographing Silence: Juan Rulfo’s Mexico.” The Golden Cockerel was adapted into film twice—once as El gallo de oro (directed by Roberto Gavaldón with help from the authors Gabriel García Marquez and Carlos Fuentes in 1964) and again as The Reign of Fortune (El imperio de la fortuna; directed by Arturo Ripstein in 1985). Rulfo’s writing sheds light on the economic and political failings within Mexico.


According to translator and editor Joseph Mulligan, César Vallejo’s prose work in Scales “contributed to the paradigm shift in Latin American literature that brought prose fiction into the modernist period.” César Vallejo (1892-1938) was born in the Peruvian Andes and spent a lot of his life in Europe. He was arrested on November 6, 1920 for his alleged role in the riots of Santiago de Chuco, Peru. It is still debated whether or not Vallejo was guilty of participating/inciting the riot, but either way, he ended up spending 112 days in Trujillo Central Jail. It is here that he wrote the first section of Scales (Cuneiforms). Vallejo is also the author of the poetry collections The Black Heralds and Trilce, originally published in 1919 and 1922, respectively. Scales is an experimental text, a combination of romantic, symbolist, and avant-garde styles. Joseph Mulligan’s translation includes an introduction that gives some background on César Vallejo and his works, important notes on the text, as well as documents in the appendix that shed some light on Vallejo’s time in Trujillo Central Jail, such as photos, various letter he sent, and petitions by others in favor of Vallejo and calling for his release from the jail. Also included is the text in its original Spanish. Joseph Mulligan is the translator of César Vallejo’s Against Professional Secrets (2001) and Gustavo Faverón’s novel The Antiquarian (2014). He is editor and principal translator of Selected Writings of César Vallejo (2015). His translation of Jorge Eduardo Eielson’s poems can be found in Asymmetries: Anthology of Peruvian Poetry (2015) and his translation of Sahrawi poetry in Poems for the Millennium, vol. 4: The University of California Book of North African Poetry (2013).

TURKISH:


Madonna in a Fur Coat was originally published in Istanbul in 1943 to no great acclaim. The novel was looked over for a long time, but it has been one of Turkey’s bestselling books since 2013. Maureen Freely and Alexander Dawe’s translation of this Turkish classic makes this its English-language literary debut. The novel is described as a 1920s love story between a shy, reserved man named Raif Bey and the artist Maria Puder. Their relationship is one with reversed gender roles, something they are comfortable with. Author Sabahattin Ali was born in 1907 in, what is now, southern Bulgaria. He was jailed twice for his supposedly politically dissident writings and he later, with his friend Aziz Nesin, established the political satire magazine, Marko Paşa, which was constantly being shut down by the government. Ali died under mysterious circumstances as he was attempting to cross the Bulgarian border in 1948. It
is believed by some that the Turkish government had a hand in his murder. He is popular in Turkey today as a symbol of resistance against the repressive Turkish government, which continues to suppress the free speech of publishers and journalists. *Madonna in a Fur Coat* “is read, loved and wept over by men and women of all ages, but most of all by young adults,” writes translator Maureen Freely in *The Guardian*. Translator Maureen Freely was born in the United States and raised in Turkey. She is the president of English PEN and a senior lecturer at Warwick University. She has translated into English five novels by the Nobel Prize Laureate Orhan Pamuk, including *Snow* (2004), *Istanbul: Memories of a City* (2005), *The Black Book* (2006), *Other Colours* (2008), and *The Museum of Innocence* (2010). She is the author of seven novels, including *Enlightenment* (2007) and *Sailing through Byzantium* (2013). Freely regularly writes for *The Guardian*, *Sunday Times*, and *New York Review of Books*. Alexander Dawe is an American translator currently living in Istanbul. He translates Turkish and French-language works. His translation of Ahmet Hamdi Tanpinar’s *The Time Regulation Institute* (Penguin Classics, 2014) was awarded a PEN/Heim Translation Fund Grant and the Modern Language Association’s Lois Roth Award for a Translation of a Literary Work.


Melih Cevdet Anday (1915-2002) is a poet, novelist, essayist, and playwright. Along with the Turkish poets Orhan Veli and Oktay Rifat, Anday began the *Garip* movement (1935-1947), which parted from the more traditional Ottoman style of poetry. The three poets published their manifesto in 1941. Their new style was written in the vernacular and focused on such things as the everyday life of ordinary people. The three poets eventually went their separate ways, and Anday changed his focus to the West. He is the recipient of all of Turkey’s major prizes for poetry. Co-translator Sidney Wade obtained her Ph.D. in English from the University of Houston. She is a professor of English at the University of Florida, an editor for the journal *Subtropics*, and a poet. Her poetry collections include *Empty Sleeves* (University of Georgia Press, 1991), *Green* (University of South Carolina Press, 1998), *From Istanbul* (1998), *Celestial Bodies* (Louisiana State University Press, 2002), *Straits & Narrows* (Persea, 2013), and *Stroke* (Persea, 2008). Co-translator Efe Murad is currently working toward his Ph.D. in Ottoman History and Arabic Philosophy at Harvard. He was born in Istanbul, Turkey. He has published five books of poetry in Turkish.


*The Stone Building and Other Places* is a collection of interrelated short stories about three women who feel helpless and trapped due to exile and imprisonment. As Iclal Vanwesenbeeck writes in *World Literature Today*, “Erdoğan shows particular sensitivity to women in her stories and weaves their stories with what she reveals to be her most identifiable literary subject, the wounded human being.” Author Aslı Erdoğan was imprisoned for four months by the Turkish government for supposedly “supporting terrorism” because of her connection to the outlawed newspaper, *Özgür Gündem*. After a failed military coup in July 2016, the Turkish government cracked down on dissidence among writers (including journalists), imprisoning many of them.

*The Black Rose of Halfeti* is part of the University of Texas at Austin’s Modern Middle East Literatures in Translation Series. In her novel, Nazli Eray “paints vivid images of the urban landscapes of Turkey, capturing both the present and the past.” An aging doctor, suffering from the beginning stages of dementia, is in love with the narrator and sends her a charged love letter. The narrator attempts to understand this aging man’s present life as well as his past. This is Nazli Eray’s third novel to be translated into English, but she has had previous works (including novels, short stories, and plays) translated into other languages, including French, German, Italian, Japanese, Swedish, and Arabic. Translator Robert P. Finn was the U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan between March 2002 and August 2003. Before that, he was the U.S. Ambassador to Tajikistan from 1998 to 2001. He has served as Senior Research Scholar in the Liechtenstein Institute at Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs of Princeton University and Lecturer in the Woodrow Wilson School. His other translations include Nazli Eray’s *Orpheus* (2006) and the Nobel Prize Laureate Orhan Pamuk’s *Silent House* (2012), which was shortlisted for the Man Asian Literary Prize.

**UKRAINIAN:**


Bohdan Ihor Antonych (1909-1937) was a Ukrainian poet and literary critic. He published three poetry collections during his lifetime: *A Greeting to Life* (1931), *Three Rings* (1934), and *The Book of the Lion* (1936). The poetry collections *The Green Gospel* (1938), *Rotations* (1938), and *The Grand Harmony* (1967), were all published posthumously. *The Grand Harmony* was originally banned during the Soviet era because of its religious content. Translator Michael M. Naydan has previously published a collection of Bohdan’s poetry titled *The Essential Poetry of Bohdan Ihor Antonych: Ecstasies and Elegies* (Bucknell University Press, 2010). Naydan describes *The Grand Harmony* as religiously themed, as well as “a subtle and supple examination of the journey to personal faith, with all its revelatory verities and questioning.”


Maksym Rylsky (1895-1964) was a prominent Ukrainian poet and translator from English, French, German, and Polish. His poetry collections include *The Edge of the Forest: Idylls* (1918), *Under Autumn Stars* (1918), *The Blue Distance* (1922), *Long Poems* (1924), *Through a Storm and Snow* (1925), *Beneath Autumn Stars* (1926), *Thirteenth Spring* (1929), *Where Roads Meet* (1929), and *Echo and Re-echo* (1929). He was linked to the Neoclassicist group of Ukrainian poets. Rylsky was arrested by the Soviet Secret police in 1931 for not including favorable political verses in his poetry. He was released in 1932 but, due to his fear of imprisonment, he was forced to conform to the socialist realist style of writing. Translator Michael M. Naydan’s translations include *The Poetry of Lina Kostenko: Wanderings of the Heart* (1990), “*The Windows of Time Frozen*” and Other Stories by Yuri Vynnychuk (2000), Yuri Andrukhovych’s novel *Perverzion* (2005), *The Essential Poetry of Bohdan Ihor Antonych: Ecstasies and Elegies* (2010), Bohdan Ihor Antonych’s *The Grand Harmony* (2017), and *Pavlo Tychyna: The Complete Early Poetry Collections* (2017). He is Woskob Family Professor of Ukrainian Studies at The Pennsylvania State University. His awards for his literary translations
include the 1993 Eugene Kayden Meritorious Achievement Award in Translation, the 1996, 2006, and 2008 Award in Translation from the American Association of Ukrainian Studies, and the Nytchenko Prize from the League of Ukrainian Philanthropists (2001).


**VIETNAMESE:**


*Wild Mustard* is a collection of stories from Vietnamese authors who were born either after the Vietnam War or who were still very young by the war’s end in 1975. These authors lived through Vietnam’s transformation from the war-torn, economically poor country it once was to the free market economy and tourist destination it now is. Because the collection is comprised of different points of views, it presents a variety of Vietnamese traditions and environments that differ from village to village. *Wild Mustard* is the collaborative effort of nineteen authors, three editors, and nine translators. Co-editor Charles Waugh is an associate professor of English at Utah State University. He has been published in *Words without Borders, The Literary Review, Two Lines, Flyway, Sycamore Review, Foreign Policy, ISLE,* and saltfront. With Nguyen Lien, he co-edited and co-translated *Family of Fallen Leaves: Stories of Agent Orange from Vietnamese Writers* (University of Georgia Press, 2010)—a collection of short stories about the consequences of the Vietnam War and its use of chemical warfare. Nguyen Lien translated *The Glass Menagerie, The Prince of Tides,* and the textbook *A Contemporary Approach to American Culture* into Vietnamese. Co-editor Van Gia is the dean of the Faculty of Literary Writing and Criticism at the University of Culture, Hanoi.
YIDDISH:


David Bergelson’s *Judgment* is a novel set in 1920 during the Russian Civil War, on the border area between Ukraine and Poland. The introduction by translators Harriet Murav and Sasha Senderovich provide extensive background information about the area and its tumultuous history, including the persecution of the Jews and Bolshevik rule. The fictional Golikhovke of the novel is a shtetl whose residents make their livelihood by smuggling goods, people, and anti-Bolshevik propaganda across the border. Author David Bergelson (1884-1952) was himself a Jew who had lived in a Ukrainian shtetl named Okhrimovo (now known as Sarny). He wrote for the newspapers *The Forward* and *Morning Freedom* while living in Germany. Bergelson later became a member of the Jewish Anti-fascist Committee (JAC) after Hitler’s rise to power. Because of his involvement with JAC, he was accused of anti-Soviet Jewish nationalism. Bergelson was arrested in 1949, spent three years in jail, and was sentenced to death and then executed on August 12, 1952. This translation by Murav and Senderovich makes it *Judgment*’s first translation into any language other than Yiddish. Harriet Murav is a professor of Russian and comparative literature at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She is the author of *Music from a Speeding Train: Jewish Literature in Post-Revolution Russia* (Stanford University Press, 2011), which was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, as well as *Holy Foolishness: Dostoevsky’s Novels & the Poetics of Cultural Critique* (Stanford University Press, 1992). With Eugene Avrutin, she co-edited *Jews in the East European Borderlands: Essays in Honor of John Klier* (Academic Studies Press, 2012). Sasha Senderovich is an assistant professor of Russian and Jewish studies at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has been published in the *Los Angeles Review of Books* and *The New York Times*.


Leyb Rashkin (pen name of Shol Fridman; 1905-1942) was born in central eastern Poland. *The People of Godlbozhits*, his only novel, was originally published in 1936. The story is based on Rashkin’s own predominantly Jewish hometown, leading up to World War II. This community’s class structure and struggle, as well as its various ideological differences cause rifts in the Jewish population of this small town. The novel was awarded the Peretz Prize of the Polish Jewish PEN club in 1938. Rashkin died while traveling to the Soviet Union as he was attempting to escape the Nazis. Translator Jordan Finkin is a Rare Book and Manuscript librarian at the Klau Library of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Finkin is the author of *A Rhetorical Conversation: Jewish Discourse in Modern Yiddish Literature* (Penn State University Press, 2010), *An Inch or Two of Time: Time and Space in Jewish Modernisms* (Penn State University Press, 2015), *Exile as Home: The Cosmopolitan Poetics of Leyb Naydus* (Hebrew Union College Press, 2017). He translated Kristoffer Nyrop’s *The Life of Words* (The Edwin Mellen Press, 2017).
ANTHOLOGIES:


Translator John Washington (along with co-translator Daniela Ugaz) translated Óscar Martínez’s *A History of Violence: Living and Dying in Central America* (Verso, 2017) and *The Beast: Riding the Rails and Dodging Narcos on the Migrant Trail* (Verso, 2013), as well as Sandra Rodríguez’s *The Story of Vicente, Who Murdered His Mother, His Father, and His Sister: Life and Death in Juárez* (Verso, 2015) and Alberto Arce’s *Blood Barrios: Dispatches from the World’s Deadliest Streets* (Zed Books, forthcoming, 2018), which was awarded the 2018 PEN Translates Award for Nonfiction. *Buenos Aires Noir* is one of Akashic Books’ award-winning series of original noir anthologies. The stories of this anthology reveal the contrast between the poor and the rich of Buenos Aires, as well as the crimes committed by both groups. As Ernesto Mallo states in his introduction that “this collection highlights the relations between the social and economic classes—from their tensions, from their cruelties, and also from their love.” Translator M. Cristina Lambert is the translator of *Looking at Photographs*, for the New York Museum of Modern Art. Some of her work has appeared in *Beacons*, the literary magazine of the American Translators Association. Editor Ernesto Mallo is also the author of the detective novels *Needle in a Haystack* (Bitter Lemon Press, 2010) and *Sweet Money: An Inspector Lascano Mystery* (Bitter Lemon Press, 2011). He is an Argentine journalist, screenwriter, playwright, novelist, and the organizer of BAN! Buenos Aires Negra, an international noir book festival.


*Into English* is a poetry collection from numerous languages and various time periods. The poems are included in their original language, alongside three translations by three different translators. Readers can then see the nuances of translation, represented by the differences and similarities between the final products of each of the translations. These are followed by essays with commentary by a fourth translator, talking about things such as each of the translator’s decisions, the original poet, and difficulties within translation, among other things. Overall, more than seventy translators collaborated in the making of this anthology. Co-editor Martha Collins has previously published eight collections of poetry, the most recent of which include *Admit One: An American Scrapbook* (Pittsburgh, 2016), *Day unto Day* (Milkweed, 2014), *White Papers* (Pitt Poetry Series, 2012), and *Blue Front* (Graywolf, 2006). She also co-translated several Vietnamese poetry collections, including Ngo Tu Lap’s *Black Stars* (2013), Lam Thi My Da’s *Green Rice* (2005), and Nguyen Quang Thieu’s *The Women Carry River Water* (1997). Her literary awards include the Anisfield-Wolf Book Award, the Alice Fay Di Castagnola Award, a Lannan residency grant, and the Laurence Goldstein Poetry Prize. She is an editor for Oberlin College Press and editor-at-large for *Field* magazine. Co-editor Kevin Prufer is the author of numerous poetry-collections, including *The Finger Bone* (Carnegie Mellon University Press, 2002), *Strange Wood* (Winthrop UP/LSU Press, 2008), *National Anthem* (Four Way Books, 2008), *In a Beautiful Country* (Four Way Books, 2011), and *Churches* (Four Way Books, 2014). He co-edited (with Wayne Miller) *New European Poets* (Graywolf, 2008), *Dark Horses: Poets on Overlooked Poems* (with Joy Katz, 2006), and *New Young American Poets* (Southern Illinois UP, 2000). Prufer currently teaches in the Creative Writing Program at the University of Houston. He received a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts, three Pushcart Prizes, and the William Rockhill Nelson award.

Co-editor and translator Magdalena Mullek has been published in The Dirty Goat, Alchemy, Ozone Park, TWO LINES, Words Without Borders, and Slovak Literary Review. She was one of the translators for The Dedalus Book of Slovak Literature (Dedalus, 2015). Co-editor and translator Julia Sherwood has worked as a freelance translator since 2008. She translates from Slovak, Czech, Polish, Russian, German, and English. She has translated (with her husband, Peter Sherwood) Uršuľa Kovalyk’s The Equestrienne (Parthian Books, 2014) and Balla’s In the Name of the Father, and Other Stories (Jantar Publishing, 2017). She has been published in Words Without Borders and she is an editor-at-large for Slovakia for Asymptote. Both Mullek and Sherwood were born and raised in Slovakia. Into the Spotlight: New Writing from Slovakia is an anthology of literature from various Slovak writers. The writers had to be currently living so that the editors could have a conversation with them and have them explain their work for readers. The anthology is very diverse, as it includes authors from various age groups and seven out of the sixteen writers are women. The authors included in this anthology are Veronika Šikulová, Uršuľa Kovalyk, Pavel Vilikovský, Jana Beňová, Viťo Staviarsky, Dušan Mitana, Balla, Pavol Rankov, Zuzana Cigánová, Monika Kompaníková, Michal Hvorecký, Lukáš Luk, Marek Vadas, Alta Vášová, Ivana Dobrakovová, and Peter Macsovszky. The excerpts and stories making up this collection are being translated from Slovak into English for the first time.

TRANSLATION STUDIES:


What is Cultural Translation? is, as Sarah Maitland writes in the Preface, a way of looking at translation “as the means for exploring the sociocultural phenomena of the world around us and, in turn, as a route to understanding in the world.” It is a part of the Bloomsbury Advances in Translation series, which publishes research on the theory and practice of translation studies. Author Sarah Maitland is Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies at Goldsmiths University of London, UK. She is a member of the Executive Council of the International Association for Translation and Intercultural Studies. She obtained her PhD in Translation from Queen’s University Belfast, Northern Ireland.


Literary translation has sometimes been viewed as a lesser, or even invisible, art form when compared to original texts. Woodworth’s Telling the Story of Translation brings attention to the aesthetic, linguistic, and cultural impacts of those who translate literature. Her focus is on three authors who also translated: George Bernard Shaw, Gertrude Stein, and Paul Auster. Woodworth sets out to answer the question, what is translation for? She also examines how the view on translators has changed over time. Translation forces the target language to find the right words to capture the aesthetic or the beauty of the source language of the original literary text. Author Judith Woodworth is Professor of Translation Studies in the Department of French Studies at Concordia University, Montreal. She was formerly the president of Concordia
University and of Laurentian University. She is probably best known for Translators through History (John Benjamins Publishing, 1995), which she edited with Jean Delisle.
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