

Vol.05 | Summer 2020 | Price.10 \$

PUBLISHING IN IRAN MAGAZINE

A quarterly reporting on the operation and development of the Iranian book market and publishing industry

CONNECTING THROUGH TRANSLATION

Anthology of short stories by Iranian writers published in Iraq

Modern Iranian Novels

Three Iranian titles on Mysticism

200 Works by Iranian Authors in the Form of Grant Are Translated into Various Languages

The 22nd Round of Participation of POL Literary and Translation Agency in Frankfurt Book Fair





In the Name of the Creator of Languages

Teaching the Persian language Abroad

Meet the Duties of the Saadi Foundation

Persian language is one of the fundamental pillars of our national identity and teaching this language to non-Persian speakers of the world serves a way of cultural exchange with other countries, which is an essential part of our public diplomacy. Many countries take serious steps to extend their languages beyond the geographical boundaries, so they established institutions such as The Goethe-institut (Germany), Alliance Israélite Universelle (France), Instituto Cervantes (Spain), British Council (England), Dante Alighieri Society (Italy), Confucius Institute (China), Yunus Emre Enstitüsü (Turkey)

Teaching language to those whose native language is a different one requires specialized knowledge such as compiling the appropriate book, producing various types of software in cyberspace, teacher training, as well as managing properly.

An independent foundation was established under the supervision of the presidency called the Saadi Foundation with the approval of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution on October 26, 2010. This foundation tries to expand Persian language and literature abroad by cooperating with the Islamic culture and Relations Organization, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Science and Research by concentrating on some activities related to this field and utilizing existing capacities of the country, strategic management, and implementation of educational, Research, cultural and media ones.

Saadi Foundation has started its official activities since 2013. So far, it has been able to implement international modern methods for "Second Language Learning". In addition to standardizing the teaching of Persian language and compiling educational books based on these standards, it is also designing short-term and long-term Persian language courses, Persian Language teacher training courses, and standard exams. Designing such tests as AMFA, which is similar to IELTS and TOEFL tests in order to determine the level of Persian language proficiency.

Besides, this foundation has some applications such as Vazh-e-Baazi 1&2, Vazh-e-Mina, Vazh-e-Yabi, and Persian Language Learning Software under Mina Web which can be downloaded from Saadifoundation.ir, google play, or apple store.

The online training system will be launched soon for enthusiasts around the world, especially third and fourth Iranian generation residing abroad.

Further, a Persian mobile application was designed by Oxin in two versions of Android and iOS which is available in domestic and foreign markets.

Saadi Foundation has held annual conferences on "Persian Language Supporters in the World" since its establishment.

All developed countries do their efforts for developing their languages in the world and various organizations including cultural, economic, industrial tourism, and international ones are cooperating consistently to achieve this goal. Furthermore, it is necessary in our country to make this national determination more than before to witness the rapid expansion of the Persian language in the world.

In this regard, the airline of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been a contributor to the Saadi Foundation by Signing the Memorandum of Cooperation. It is hoped that the Persian language expands rapidly in the world with the help of this great collection. We will talk about the audience of this Foundation in the forthcoming issue.



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A Magazine Exclusively on the Book Publishing and
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Three Iranian titles on Mysticism

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1) Theoretical Mysticism

Publisher: Samt Publication House
Author: Sa'eed Rahimian
Number of Pages: 294
ISBN: 9789644599002
Publication Year: 2009

About the Book:

This work is organized around three main topics:

1 – The authenticity of the material and the solidity of their

expression: In this respect, the author uses authentic sources of Islamic mysticism. Perhaps there are few important sources of theoretical mysticism that the author has not referred to. He has checked the works of Ibn Arabi and his old and new commentators and has attempted to introduce Ibn Arabi within his personal context and mindset. Throughout these sources, the author seeks to clarify the strength of the expression of theoretical mysticism's topics.

Therefore, the various books of this school are constantly investigated and used in order to find a strong and accurate expression.

2 – Reflection on how the topics were raised and how they were presented: In this respect, the author has tried to give his audience the opportunity to study the interlinked content in a continuum by gathering different topics around one issue and to illustrate a comprehensive picture of the topic for himself. On the other hand, the author pays special attention to the precedence of some of the topics in relation to one another and has considered their precedence and subservience.

3 – Conforming to audiences' prior knowledge: Both the book's narrations and its simple and instructive language suggest that the author is seriously concerned that the

audience understands the topics. Therefore, the topics are presented in a way to appeal to the audience with a moderate knowledge and it attempts to clarify all concepts and issues as far as possible. However, the author suggests that for a detailed understanding of this work, relative familiarity with Islamic philosophy issues and its current terminology would be beneficial. At the end of each chapter, questions are asked that are relevant to the topic in that chapter that helps to boost and impress the book's topics in the mind of the audience. The book has a detailed breakdown of topics in various fields of epistemology, ontology, cosmology, theology, and anthropology of theoretical mysticism. The author is aware of the new debates among the philosophers of mysticism and religion and is particularly interested in the mystical epistemology themes, and in this context opens up a new pathway that has received little attention before him.

Contents:

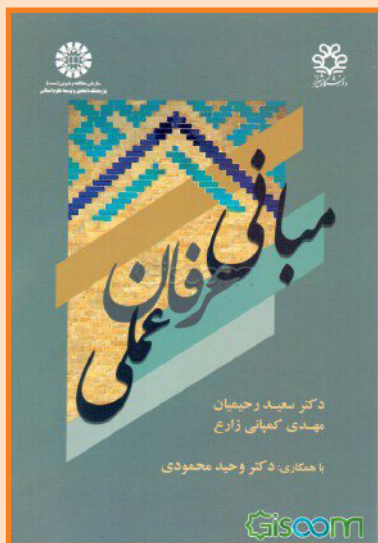
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2) History of Sufism

Publisher: Samt Publication House
Author: Mehdi Dabhashi
Number of pages: 236
ISBN: 9786000202491
Publication year: 2015

About the Book:

This book is the first of a three-volume series titled History of Sufism to be published in the future. This book is one of the most important areas of research in the field of Islamic mysticism, explaining various elements that have played an important role in the formation and development of Islamic





mysticism, as well as analyzing their relationship with each other in order to provide a clear picture of the Islamic mysticism landscape in each period and to describe the characteristics of mysticism in different eras. The book History of Sufism has considered various elements and factors in the field of emergence of Sufism and its formation, the relation of Sufism with social and political issues, the attitudes and opinions of key players and the method of

compilation of mystical texts, as well as explaining the mystical foundations and principles and their evolution process.

Islamic mysticism has come a long and bumpy way since its emergence and formation. The information we have about the mysterious history of Islamic mysticism is not so vast and many aspects of it remain obscure.

Many of the sources are lost and sources that remained describe only part of the Sufism history. The most important references in this field are mystical texts, and especially commentaries, many of which contradict historical documents and are of little use in clarifying the vague aspects of the Sufism history. However, the number of sources from which appropriate information can be obtained is considerable.

Contents:

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Chapter One: The Position of Sufism and Mysticism in Islamic Science and Knowledge

Chapter Two: The Origins of Islamic Mysticism

Chapter Three: The Course of Islamic Sufism and Mysticism from the Beginning to the End of the Sixth Century AH

- Islamic Sufism and Mysticism in the Fifth Century AH
- Islamic Sufism and Mysticism in the Sixth Century AH

Chapter Four: Mystical journey

- Mystical Journey Phases
- Viewpoints of Religious Sages and Mystics about the Mystical Journey Phases
- General Conclusion and Summing Up the Mystical Journey Phases

Mystical Interpretation of the Qur'an and the First

Commentators

References

3)The Principles of Practical Mysticism

Publisher: Samt Publication House

Author: Dr. Sa'eed Rahimian

Publication date: 2019

ISBN: 978-600-02-0664-2

Number of pages: 264

About the Book:

The subject of this book is a review of the foundations, principles, and rules upon which the practical mysticism in Islam is based, and the method of living and the way by which the attempts of the seekers and travelers of the path of knowledge are regulated. Moreover, the principles of a mystical journey in Islamic mysticism and the guidelines and lifestyles of the great mystics of the Islamic world and most Sufism schools are reviewed by referring to some examples. The book covers these topics: the ontological and anthropological foundations of practical mysticism, the distinction between practical mysticism and practical ethics and philosophy, the distinction between religious law, the way and the truth, mystical ethics and its three stages (pre-trip ethics, mid-trip ethics, post-trip ethics), historical periods of practical mysticism and relation between Shia sect and mysticism, mystical journey, goals and principles, mystical stages and phases (especially the two phases of repentance and love), meditation techniques and the plagues of mystical journey, and finally the historical and social institutions of mysticism.

Contents:

Preface

Chapter One: Introduction and Generalities

Chapter Two: Religion, Mysticism, and Ethics

Chapter Three: Theoretical Foundations of Practical Mysticism (focused on mystical anthropology)

Chapter Four: Mystical journey, Its Goals, and Principles

Chapter Five: The Status and Standing of Repentance

Chapter Six: The Status and Standing of Love

Chapter Seven: The Mystical Journey

Tools and Meditation Techniques

Chapter Eight: The Pathology of

Mysticism and the Plagues on the

Way

Chapter 9: Historical-Social

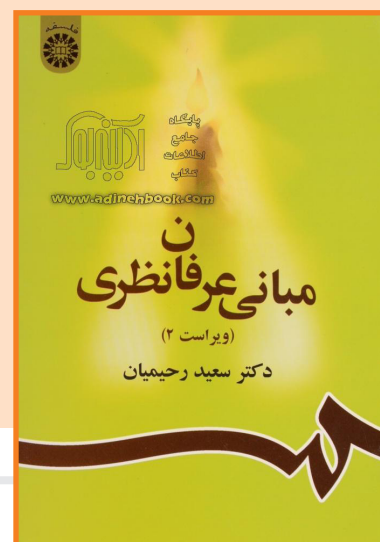
Institutions of Practical Mysticism and

Some of its Rituals

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CONNECTING THROUGH TRANSLATION WITH ALI ARAGHI (*)

Today on The PEN Pod, we spoke Iranian writer and translator Ali Araghi. He is the author of the novel *The Immortals of Tehran* and the founding editor of the online literary journal PARAGRAPHITI. Currently, Ali is a PhD student in comparative literature at Washington University in St. Louis, and alongside his second novel, he's also working on *Persian, Translated*, a database of Persian literature translated into English. We spoke with Ali about how he's dealing with the uncertainty of this moment, the process of writing *The Immortals of Tehran*, and the comforts that translation can provide, especially during a time when the world feels especially closed off.

How are your family, friends, and colleagues in Iran? What do you hear about what's happening there?

My family has been okay so far. And by "okay," I mean they have managed not to get infected so far. My mother had knee replacement surgery on both her knees about six months ago, so she had to stay home to recover. So in that sense, she had been practicing some kind of quarantining for some time. But on the other hand, she had to start taking walks after a few weeks to help the prosthetic joints work. But now she has to either skip those walks or shorten them. Most people I know are trying to stay home. Actually, the past two weeks were the New Year holidays in Iran. Iranian New Year starts with the first day of spring, and it's a rather social type

of holiday. People usually visit their families and friends, and usually they begin with the older members of the family—grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts. There's this age hierarchy. So, we can see that there is this recipe to get the most vulnerable members of the family infected. People have been trying to cancel those visits, trying not to take trips. A friend of mine has MS, and both his parents are on the older side, and they have a positive case in their building, so they have been staying at home.

You had a piece in *The New Yorker* in which you tell the story about how you first came to the U.S. to study at Notre Dame, in Indiana, and that you were struck by people talking casually about their future plans and by how they had a certainty about the future. What do you mean by that? And now that we're all facing a certain degree of uncertainty, I wonder if your perspective has changed at all in that piece?

I was trying to make the point that my future back in Iran was less foreseeable than when I came here. And I was trying

to think of that in terms of man-made sociopolitical structures that created those futures differently, in two countries. I was trying to be very personal in that article and not to generalize my experience as a kind of "typical Iranian experience" versus an American one. Of course, these societies are not monolithic. Those experiences were not universal. I have no doubt that many people here in the U.S. had much less predictable futures than me, and there were a lot of people in Iran who had much more certainty about their futures. The

key word there was "man-made." But, things have changed here. The outbreak in the past couple of weeks has had a kind of democratic—that's too positive of a word, maybe—a kind of universal or global effect around the world, including here in the U.S. I feel like it's the same effect, that we all are now in the same boat, more or less. We don't see what's going to happen. There's this feeling that all of us are in this together. We don't know if we're going to have our jobs in the next week or so, if schools are going to open. So in that sense, there seems to be a very unfortunate similarity between the two experiences.

"Impactful ... Araghi's skillful combination of revolutionary politics and magical realism will please fans of Alejo Carpentier."

—Publishers Weekly



*.Pen America, April 16, 2020

Mohammad Mirkiani's book of ancient Persian stories published in Turkish

Iranian writer Mohammad Mirkiani's book "Our Story Becomes a Fairy Tale", which contains a large collection of ancient stories of Persian sayings has been published in Turkish in Istanbul.

The collection named "Hikayemiz Masal Oldu" has been published in ten volumes by the Muhenna Publishing House for young adults.

"Many stories from ancient times have remained as a memory for us," Muhenna wrote in a description of the book translated into Turkish by Ahmet Adiguzel of Igdir University.

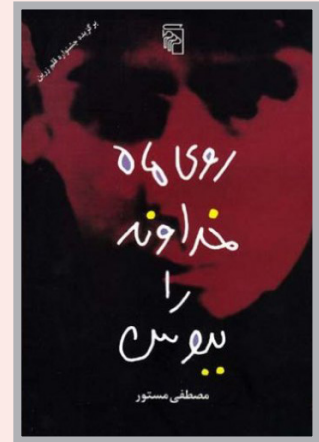
"But these stories have a completely different taste; these sweet and beautiful stories are the stories of advice, proverbs, idioms or quirky words," the publisher added.

Some are the true stories of great men, some are those stories that have been written by the writers and poets of classical Persian literature, it stated.

The first edition of the original collection, which is composed of 110 stories, came out with illustrations by Mohammad-Hossein Salavatian by the Behnashr publishing house in 2005. The book has so far been republished thirteen times.

Mirkiani has written the anthology based on stories from the classical Persian masterpieces, including Rumi's Masnavi-ye Manavi, Sadi's Bustan (The Orchard) and Gulistan (The Rose Garden), Attar's "Asrar-Nameh" ("The Book of Secrets") and Elahi-nameh (The Book of God), Sad ad-Din Varavini's Marzban-nameh, and Nasrollah Monshi's animal fable Kalila and Dimna.

Behnashr has said that a Chinese translation of the collection will be published in the near future. ■■■



Iranian novel to be published in Pakistan

'Kiss the Fair Face of God', a novel by Iranian writer Mostafa Mastoor will be translated into Urdu to be published in Pakistan.

A best-seller in Iran, 'Kiss the Fair Face of God' was published in 1979 by Markaz Publishing in Tehran. The book has been published in Turkish, Russian, Indonesian, Bosnian, Arabic, Bengali and Azerbaijani and is going to find its way to the Urdu-speaking market for the first time.

Mehr Publishing is based in Quetta, the provincial capital and largest city of the Province of Balochistan in Pakistan, and is one of the publishers committed to purchase the book according to a contract.

As stated by the agreement, 'Kiss the Fair Face of God' will be translated into Urdu by the Pakistani poet Ahmad Shahriyar who is also a writer living in Iran and has published his writings and translations in Persian and Urdu in both countries.

'Kiss the Fair Face of God' tells the story of a sociology student Younes Ferdows who is confronted with questions and ambiguities about God, existence, and the conflict between sense and sensibility.

Born in 1964 in the southwestern Iranian city of Ahvaz, Mastoor is a writer, translator and literally researcher. ■■■

I want to talk about your book, *The Immortals of Tehran*, which is a family saga. Obviously it's a work of fiction, but how much did you draw on your own family history, family stories, family fables to piece this together?

I want to say little. If someone looks deep into my life and psyche, they would find certain aspects of me, of my life, in the novel. I'm going to give you some examples, perhaps the most obvious ones to me, at least—the protagonist, Ahmad, his great-great-great-great grandfather is a very old man. No one knows how old he is. His name is Agha, which is what I called my grandfather. Perhaps one of the reasons that the working title of the novel was “Agha,” was because my grandfather was very dear to me. But other than that, there's not much similarity between that character and my grandfather. My grandfather didn't live particularly long enough. My mother got divorced when I was very little and remarried. I grew up living with my stepfather. So maybe the absence of the father in the novel and this strong mother character would be a direct link to my own life. And the other thing is that I myself started off as a poet before I quit writing poetry and turned to fiction. But other than that, like I said, there's not a lot that I can think of that ties directly to my own life. And honestly, even those connections don't feel very, very personal to me. I'm certainly not directly borrowing from my own life. Maybe unconsciously, perhaps.



“We all are now in the same boat, more or less. We don't see what's going to happen. There's this feeling that all of us are in this together. We don't know if we're going to have our jobs in the next week or so, if schools are going to open.”



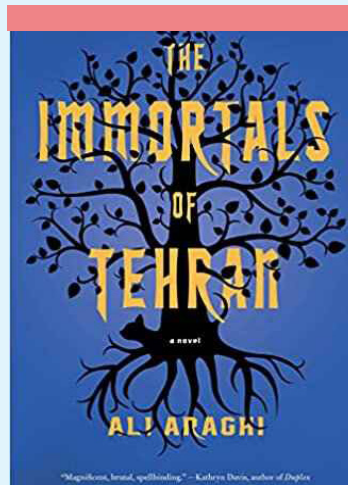
“One function of translation we could think about is the way it shows how literature of other cultures have reacted to similar problems we are dealing with.”



“One function of translation we could think about is the way it shows how literature of other cultures have reacted to similar problems we are dealing with.”

You've also worked as a translator. What do you think about the power translators play and in bridging divides, especially right now when the world feels so closed off?

Honestly, literature, without translation, doesn't mean much to me. Even “normal times,” when there is no pandemic, the concept of “national literature” feels a little bit myopic and claustrophobic to me. My reading lists have always been very eclectic. From a very young age, I read books in translation, as well as those written originally in Persian. And it was not



just me, it was not like my personal choice. The Iranian literary market in general is more open to translations. Some statistics I have from a few years back say that about 20 percent of all titles published in Iran in 2013 were in translation, and it doesn't seem like the number has dropped in the past year. Now, if you compare that number with the famous three

percent in the U.S., that tells you something about the status of translation in the two literary scenes. In that sense, not much has changed for me personally. Actually, all the books I'm reading now are in translation. But maybe one function of translation we could think about is the way it shows how literature of other cultures have reacted to similar problems we are dealing with. To give an example, our pandemic situation is not something that's happening for the first time in the world. Giovanni Boccaccio's *The Decameron* is, famously, a collection of tales from 14th century Italy, ironically. There's a number of people taking shelter in a villa to escape the Black Death, and they're telling each other tales. I'm not suggesting that we should take medical advice from 14th century Italian manuscripts, but it's good to know that there were other people in the world that had similar experiences. More recently, there was *The Plague* by Albert Camus and José Saramago's *Blindness* that talk about afflictions that affect a big population. These are just a few examples of how other writers and other cultures have seen and felt situations similar to ours, and they come to us through translation.

Authors have often taken advantage of moments of global pandemic or panic to actually write some of their greatest works, even if they have nothing to do with disease. Are you finding that you are able to write right now?

I do find myself able to write in this situation. I am not writing at this moment, because I'm busy with schoolwork and a lot of events happening around the publication of the novel. But there's one thing that hasn't changed that drastically about my life, and it's the fact that since I moved here to the U.S., I don't have that large of a network of friends and family, so it kind of feels like in the past couple of years, I have lived a kind of hermit-like life that a lot of us are experiencing right now. Of course, it's much more restricted and limited right now, but the change has not been as drastic for me as for a lot of other people around me. ■■■



Persian Books on Amazon Website

The book Knock! Knock! Knock! ... I am Corona! written by Hassan Imani, a successful Iranian author, was translated into English by the translation department of Pol Literary Agency and presented for online sale on Amazon website with the collaboration of American Supreme Art Publishing House.

In this book, which was written to sympathize with the people of the world in the difficult days of coronavirus outbreak, the author narrates some strange, unexpected and, of course, unfortunate events that took place in 29 countries around the world.

The book contains 45 short stories and each story has an attractive illustration.

To access this book on Amazon website, please check this URL:

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B08GCSNSHP> ■■■■



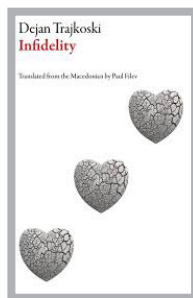
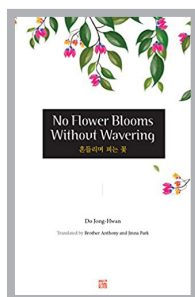
Purchase of Persian Language Copyright of Several Overseas Books for Translation and Publication in Iran

Following the establishment of professional relations between Pol Literary and Translation Agency with publishers from different countries, the Persian language copyright of the following books for translation and publication in Iran was concluded between Iranian publishers and publishers from China and South Korea.

2 - The book, Ground Covered with Chicken Feathers, by Liu Zhiyun, Changjiang New Century Culture, China.

2 - The poetry book, No Flower Blooms Without Wavering, by Do Jong-Hwan, RHK Publishers, South Korea.

3 - The book, Infidelity, written by Dejan Trajkoski, Prozart Media publishers, the country of Macedonia. The Persian version of these books is scheduled to be published in Iran by the end of the Gregorian year by Parak Publications, Hezareh Qoqnos Publications and Anapol Publications and will be introduced into the Iranian book publishing market. ■■■■



Iranian nominees for Astrid Lindgren Prize 2021 named

Iran's Council of Children Books named the nominees of our country for Astrid Lindgren Prize 2021 in three categories of authors, illustrators and reading promoters.

According to an announcement made by Iran's Council of Children Books, in the category of authors Jamshid Khanian; in the category of illustrators Farshid Shafi'ee and in the category of reading promoters Abdul-Hakim Bahar have been nominated for the prize.

The Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award is an international children's literary award which worth five million Swedish Krona, making it the richest award in children's literature and one of the richest literary prizes in the world. The Swedish award meant for promoting children's and young adults literature all across the world.

In our country, the nominees are introduced by Iran's Center for Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults (ICIDCY), Iran's Council of Children Books, Research Institute of Children's Literature History and Iranian Association of Children and Young Adult Books Writers. The award is competed by nominees from over 60 countries. ■■■■



Group 5 + 1 (4 Vols.)

Vol.1: The Troublesome Birthday Party:

64 pages

Vol.2: The Man Who Found Himself:

64 pages

Vol.3: Corpse... Unauthorized: 72

pages

Vol.4: Biz... Biz... Business: 72 pages

Written by: Farhad Hassanzadeh

Illustrated by: Zainab Hosseini

Publisher: Ofoq Pubs.

Publication Date: 2016

Age Group: 10+

ISBN: 9786003532960

Size: 14.5 × 18.5

■ Sample English text is available.

All rights available.

Please contact: Majid Jafari

(polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

About the Book:

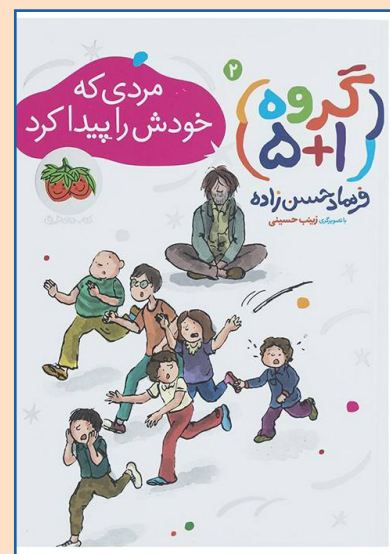
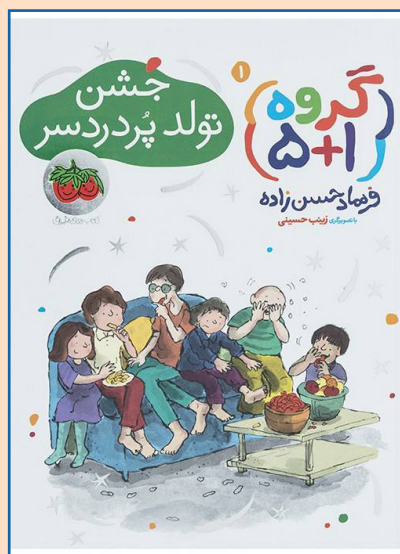
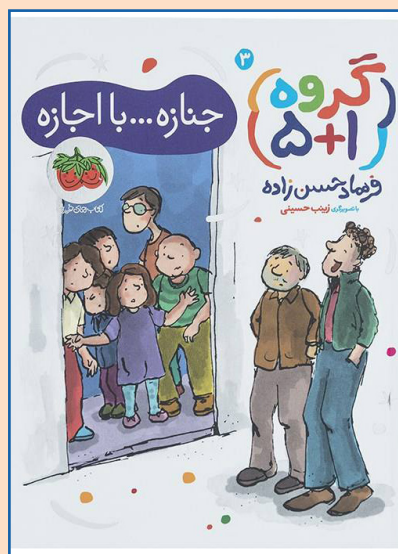
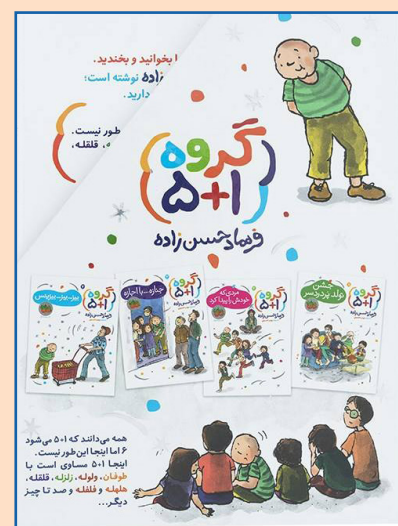
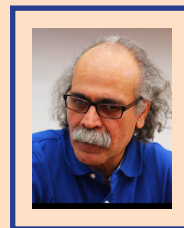
P5+1 is the latest work by Farhad Hassanzadeh, who is among the most well-known authors for children and young adults in Iran. He has numerous works with national and international acclaim, such as Goodnight Commander. In this collection of short novels for younger readers, there are stories about friendship, unity, sense of

humor, curiosity, and of course, lots of fun. In recent years, short novellas for children at the early years of primary school have been celebrated around the world. Many critics, schoolteachers, and parent believe such books will help them to raise book-loving children and adolescents. G5+1 is one of few Iranian series, with interesting characters, whose relationships and friendships are full of unexpected adventures and life lessons. Therefore, translating of this series would not cause any damage to its authenticity. The stories revolve around 5 kids (and the plus one, is one of the boys' younger sister) who are neighbors in an apartment, and they face various stories, such as an unwanted birthday, burglary in their building, a strange man, and funny enough, running a house business in order to have enough money to buy out their school. Everybody knows 5 plus 1 equals 6, oh, but not here. Here 5 plus 1 equals storm, typhoon, earthquake, clamor, cheer, glee, and one hundred other things!

About the Author:

Farhad Hassanzadeh (1962–Abadan), an Iranian well-known author and humorist started his professional career in the field of children and young adults book in 1989. He is the founder of the Iranian Association of writers for children and young adults. Hassanzadeh has

pursued writing humor for children earnestly. He deals with concepts that are important for teenagers with focusing to portray their concerns. Due to what he experienced in his own life, he tries to show the problems of war, such as migration, for children in his works. Farhad has penned more than one hundred books and most of them released by Iranian great publishers. Some of his books has been translated into other languages and published in various countries.



Anthology of short stories by Iranian writers published in Iraq

The Shahriar Publishing House in Iraq has published an anthology of short stories from 14 contemporary Iranian writers in Arabic in a book.

Hossein Torfi Alivi has translated entitled "Wind Elegy", the book into Arabic.

"My Chinese Doll" by Hushang Golshiri, "Broken Column" by Ahmad Mahmud, "Wind Elegy" by Abutorab Khosravi, "Two Passengers" by Mohammadreza Safdari, "Shark" by Adnan Ghariqi and "Story of Rahman" by Hossein Mortezaian Abkenar are among the stories.

The author and instructor, Keyhan Khanjani, has written an introduction to the book, which briefly reviews a portion of the history of Persian literature.

"Several years after the Constitutional Movement in Iran in 1921, three books were published in the three fields of poetry, theater and fiction. The books are 'Pale Story' a selection of poetry by Nima Yushij, the play 'Jafar Khan Has Returned from the West' by Jafar Moqaddam and short stories 'Once Upon A Time' by Mohammad-Ali Jamalzadeh," he wrote.

"But modernism in Persian story writing begins with Sadeq Hedayat and his books, because of his journey to France and his encounter with modern works. He was impressed by Western art and localized his stories, which were a big event in Persian story writing," he added.

"After Sadeq Hedayat, great fiction writers flourished in the Persian language such as Sadeq Chubak, Ebrahim Golestan, Gholam-Hossein Saedi and Hushang Golshiri. In post-revolution Iran, despite the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war, adverse economic conditions and the issue of migration, there was a breakthrough in story writing with good stories from writers such as Bijan Bijari, Goli Taraqqi, Mohammadreza Safdari, Samad Taheri and Ali Khodai," he noted. ■■■



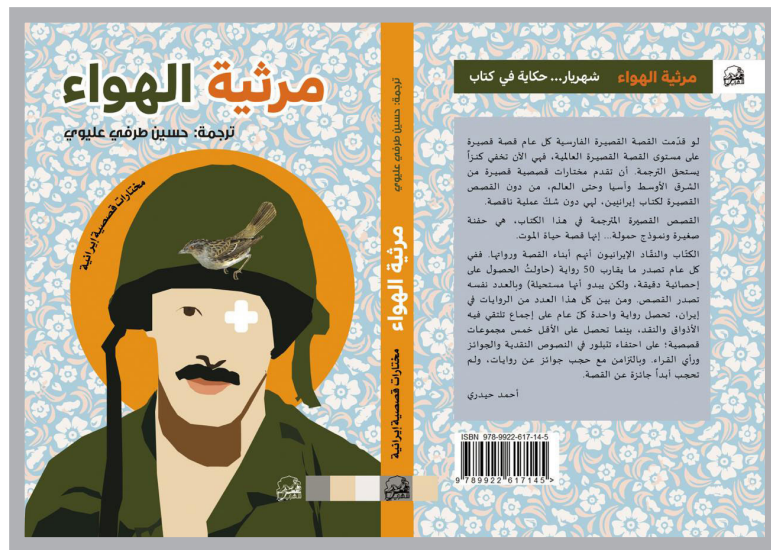
Lebanese publisher buys rights to Iranian POW Mehdi Tahanian's memoir

Dar al-Hadarah, a Beirut-based publishing house, has recently purchased rights to the memoir of Iranian prisoner of war Mehdi Tahanian.

As an Iranian volunteer, Iraqi forces captured Tahanian during the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war when he was at the age of 13. Dar al-Hadarah expressed its hope that the Arabic translation of the book would come to bookstores in Arab countries by 2021. Golestan Jafari has written the book based on interviews with Tahanian, and the original book was published by Sureh-Mehr in 2016.

"The story of this brave, intelligent and patient adolescent in the [Iraqi] prisoner of war camps is one of the wonders of the Sacred Defense. The story of a thirteen or fourteen-year-old boy who first experienced the war, and then fielded resistance against the cruel Ba'th forces with his amazing behavior and spirit, and was triumphant in both," the Leader wrote in the commendation for the book.

"In this book, the signs of wickedness and vulgarism in the behavior of the Ba'th forces are more obvious than other similar books that I have read so far," he noted. ■■■



Modern Iranian Novels (*)

To recommend a modern Iranian novel, we have to keep three things in mind. First, unlike Persian classical literature—the works of such masters as Rumi, Khayyam, and Hafez—the modern novels are not widely known or usually excerpted in anthologies of world literature. The novel is a fairly new medium for Iranians. There also has been no Nobel prize-winner to bring attention to contemporary writings, like Naguib Mahfouz for modern Arab authors. If Westerners have read or heard of any recent Iranian book, it is probably a memoir written in the West.

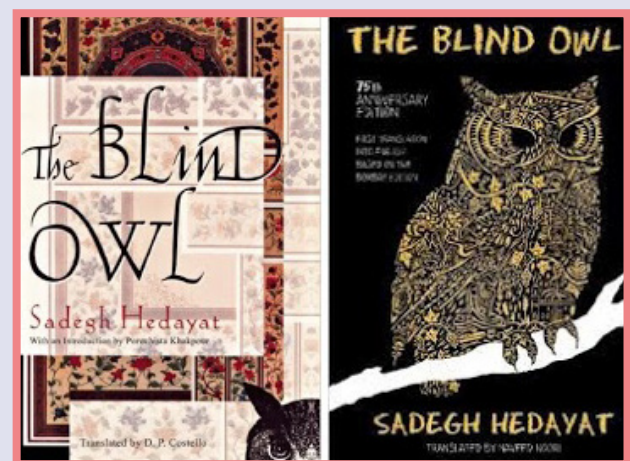
A second issue is the lack of translations, a common problem in world literature. Very few works of modern Iranian literature have been published in English, in Iran or abroad, and that includes roughly just forty-five novels or novellas over the last fifty years. All the languages of the world are vying to be among the few foreign-language books published in English—it's a crowded beauty contest like the foreign film category of the Oscars. Furthermore, many of the translated works are now out of print, or the translations are not good. Novels by important Iranian authors—for example, Bozorg Alavi, Jalal Al-e Ahmad, Hushang Golshiri, and Esmail Fassihi—are out of print, and very few translated works have been published by major American presses with good distribution and promotion. The third issue is the way the literature is read. To begin with, you can't assume you are working with some aspects of the original text, such as music and syntax when reading a translation. The elegance of prose in the translation has a lot to do with the work of the translator. In the case of Iranian translations, we, unfortunately, have less elegant results. Moreover, most readers of Persian literature are more interested in the historical and sociopolitical details than literary merits. Given the current political situation, the interest in Iranian literature is greater than in the works of many other languages. Readers want an alternative or truer narrative to Iran presented in the American media over the past forty years. However, this demand also determines what is being read, published, and translated.

Books from before the Islamic Revolution

Three major novels from before the Islamic Revolution, which represent a nice range of writing from experimental works to social realism to satire were Gholam-Hossein Sa'edi's *The Cannon* translated by Faridoun Farrokh. For work, that deals with the 1953 Iranian coup d'état and Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh's overthrow, another pivotal moment in modern Iranian history.

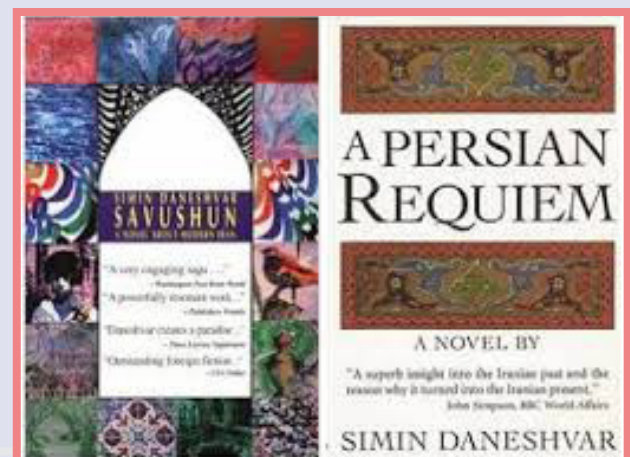
*. Michigan Quarterly Review, 2017, In arts & Culture, by Kaveh Bassiri

Sadeq Hedayat (1903–1951) is possibly the most influential modern Iranian prose writer. His masterpiece, *Buf-e Kur* (“The Blind Owl”), was published in 1941. In *The Politics of Writing in Iran*, Kamran Talattof calls the novella “Iran’s most controversial and celebrated work of fiction” (58). Other works of Hedayat have also been translated, including a selection of short stories as *Three Drops of Blood and Other Stories*, which provides a good range of Hedayat’s writing from naturalism to surrealism.



Simin Daneshvar (1921–2012) was the first Iranian woman to publish a novel and a collection of short stories. As a Fulbright fellow in 1952–54, she studied creative writing with Wallace Stegner at Stanford University. She also married the acclaimed Iranian writer and thinker Jalal Al-e Ahmad.

Her first novel, *Savushun* (1969), which has sold more than half a million copies, has been translated twice into English, with more exacting language by Ghanoonparvar in 1990 and by Roxane Zand as *A Persian Requiem* in 1991. Hassan Abedini, in *Sad Sal Dastan-nevisi-ye Iran* (“One Hundred



Years of Persian Prose”), writes that Savushun, with its poetic, precise, and strong prose, started a new season in the history of prose in Iran. Two collections of short stories are also available in English: Daneshvar’s Playhouse (1989) translated by Maryam Mafi and Sutra & Other Stories (2008) translated by Hasan Javadi and Amin Neshat.

Books from after the Islamic Revolution

Three different types of books by authors who began writing after the revolution are recommended here. If you are primarily interested in the Islamic Revolution, unfortunately, there are no specific translations of good books published in Persian and Iran.

However, there are many memoirs or novels written by exiled writers, mostly in the languages of their host countries. Just as there are plenty of books on the Iranian Revolution, there are also a lot of books on the Iran–Iraq War, one of the longest wars in the twentieth century. But unlike the books on the revolutions, these translated works were best-selling novels. We still miss translations of important books,

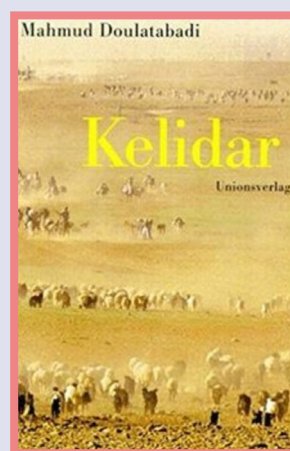
such as Zemestan-e 62 by **Esmail Fassih**. Novels that are available in English include Journey to Heading 270 Degrees by **Ahmad Dehqan** and Chess with the Doomsday Machine by **Habib Ahmadzadeh** both translated by Paul Sprachman, Fortune Told in Blood by **Davud Ghaffarzadegan**, and Eagle of Hill 60 by **Mohammad Reza Bayrami** translated by M.R. Ghanoonparvar. Paul Sprachman also translated the memoir One Woman’s War: Da by **Zahra Seyyedeh Hoseyni**. These books will give you a good understanding of the different ways Iranians confronted the subject of the war.

Zoya Pirzad, the second Armenian woman to publish a novel in Persian, is a great example of a minority writer who is also one of the best Persian writers. Her work is infused with the culture of Armenians. Pirzad has received France’s Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Her best-selling novel, Cheragh-ha ra man khamush mi-konam (“I’ll Turn Out the Light”), won the prestigious independent Golshiri Literary Award (2002) and the best literary book of the year prize from the Ministry of Culture & Islamic Guidance (2003). The translation by Franklin Lewis was published in 2012 under the title *Things We Left Unsaid* (which Lewis told me was not his decision). In 2014, the translation of Pirzad’s *Yek Ruz*

Mande be Eid Pak (“One Day Left Until Easter”) (1998) by Amy Motlag was published as *Space Between Us*.

Mahmoud Dowlatabadi began writing before the revolution. Dowlatabadi is possibly the most respected Iranian novelist living in Iran. He is the author of many books, including the magnum opus *Kelidar* (1978–1983), a ten-book saga of a nomadic Kurdish family. He has also won numerous prizes, including France’s Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and the prestigious Golshiri Lifetime Achievement Award. His novel *The Colonel*, which took twenty-five years for him to consider finished, has

not been published in Persian or Iran. But translations of the work are available in numerous languages, starting with German in 2009. The novel has won praise and such awards as the Jan Michalski Prize for Literature. It was longlisted for the Man Asian Literary Prize. An English translation of *The Colonel* by Tom Patterdale was published in 2011. Among his other major works translated into English are *Missing Soluch*, translated



by Kamran Rastegar, and *Thirst: A Novel of the Iran–Iraq War*, translated by Martin E. Weir. *Missing Soluch* was conceived while he was in prison during the Shah’s regime and written in seventy days after his release.

Dowlatabadi is known for long social realist novels about the devastating decline and transformation of rural life, such as *Kelidar* and *Missing Soluch*, but *The Colonel* is a chamber drama. The book is set in the town of Rasht in the north of Iran at the end of the Iran–Iraq War. The protagonist colonel, who has been stripped of his rank because of murdering

his adulterous wife, must confront the consequences of the different paths his children have taken. The colonel’s thoughts cover a period starting with the first modern reform movement by Iranian Chancellor **Amir Kabir (1848–1851)** and ending with the Islamic Revolution. The result is a hallucinatory recollection of the country’s long history of signs of progress and setbacks, dreams and repressions, and hopes and disillusionments, during the many movements of reform and revolution. Past and present are molded in a nightmare of eternal return. Like Dowlatabadi’s other powerful works, the writing is unsentimental, dark, and despairing. ■■■



Sleep Song for Dead Girl

Author: HamidReza Shahabadi

Publisher: Ofoq Pubs.

Year of publishing: 2016 sixth edition

Subject: Fiction/novel

Language: Persian

No. of Pages: 155

Size: 21* 14

ISBN: 9789643695057

All rights available.

Please contact: Majid Jafari (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

- copyright is available in all languages.
- welcomed greatly by Iranian addresses: 6The edition.
- Enjoying Fluent literature and eloquent text.
- Nominated in shahid Ghanipoor literary prize in Iran (2008)
- Nominated in Ketab-e barta (Festival in Iran 2009)
- Achieving appreciation certificate from The children Council in Iran (2008)
- Nominated as The best young adults novel in past ten years by Etemaad newspaper in Iran.
- won 6 national literary Prizes.



About the Book:

In a half-built complex in the suburb of Tehran, 'Zohre', an adolescent girl that feels pressure from her family for several reasons, feels that a young girl named 'Hakime' is communicating with her. Hakime is a girl with grey hair and her hands are burnt from elbow downward and above all she is dead 100 years ago. Among people surrounding Zohre nobody believes her words. But 'Mina', a girl whose father is a writer, and become familiar with Zohre accidentally, believes her. At the same time, a friend of Mina's father that is a history researcher gets access to some reports about Iran's constitutional revolution (of 1906). These are reports about the outbreak of a famine

around Ghuchan (a city in north east of Iran) and in them it is pointed that in this region people sold their very young daughters as slaves to Tokman horsemen out of poverty and to be able to pay their taxes to the government. The story of Zohre and Hakime

and the incidents in the found reports by the friend of Mina's father form the main story of this novel. This is the story in which we become familiar with the story of Ghuchani girls during Iran's constitutional revolution and we can compare that with the situation of teenage girls of today world.

'Sleep song for a dead girl' with new styles of narration and point of view deals with the issue of children's rights particularly the girls' during contemporary history and by believing this fact that 'yesterday is not forgettable, this story points to the influence of present and the past on each other.

This book has a social and historical subject and the intelligent and clever writer of the book by turning to the life of girls of a period of his homeland dealt with today social problems of today

About the Author:

Hamidreza Shahabadi (1967-Iran) Shahabadi, Iranian talented researcher and writer, is educated in history. His main concern is retelling some social incidents of his country contemporary history in the form of story. His first novel (Before the Rain) was published in 1368.

He began his profession as a writer by writing stories for children and adolescents. The addresses of most of his novels are the adolescents so Shahabadi is mostly known as a capable writer for this age group.

This writer besides writing novel, as a well-known cultural manager, has several executive responsibilities in cultural foundation and publishing institutes in Iran.

He retired from 2015 and now, away from the troubles of executive responsibilities, attempts to depicts dark and sweet incidents happened in stages of Iran's contemporary history in the form of readable and memorable novels and presents them at the view of readers and interested ones in Iran and the world in particular. HamidReza Shahabadi in the thirty year period of his writing created about 20 works that some of them has been praised and appreciated in many cultural and literary festivals and circles in Iran.

Two famous and great publishers in Iran undertake publishing of his works.

He is married and has two children and with his wife who is a writer and his children lives in Tehran.

Some Books:

- Dayere Zangi, short story, Kaman publisher, 1380.
- Dilmaj (translator), novel, Ofogh publisher, 1385.
- Sleeping song for a dead girl, Ofogh publisher, 1386.
- Slaves' confession, adolescent novel, Kanoon publisher, 1388.
- When the Eyelashes lost, adolescent novel, Kanoon publisher, 1391.
- No one dares that, adolescent novel, Kanoon publisher, 1392.
- Gothe Street Cafe, novel, Ofogh publisher, 1384.



Pol Literary Agency will Experience its 5th Participation at the Beijing Book Fair in August 2020 through Virtual Presence



This year, the Beijing International Book Fair will be held physically for Chinese publishers and virtually for overseas publishers. Publishers and literary agencies from various countries will present their works virtually at the fair. In addition, they can hold virtual (smart) meetings with Chinese publishers to exchange copyright licenses.

In addition to introducing more than 100 Iranian books on children and adolescents, and fiction and non-fiction literature at the Beijing Book Fair this year, Pol Literary Agency has arranged meetings to discuss copyright exchanges and other collaborations with reputable Chinese publishers, which will be held virtually.■■■

200 Works by Iranian Authors in the Form of Grant Are Translated into Various Languages

The Deputy Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance declared the strengthening of Grant from the main agenda of the ministry in the year of 2019 and predicted that 200 works of Iranian writers in different languages will be translated and published this year.



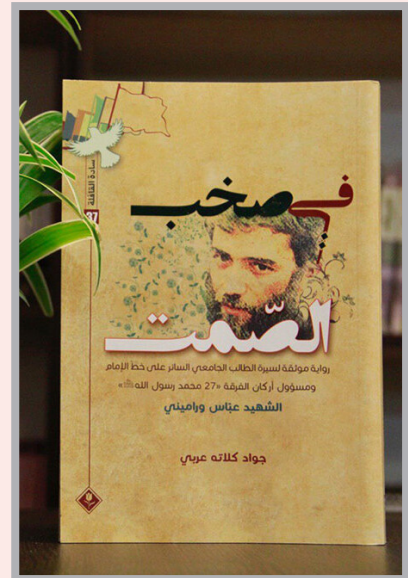
Mohsen Javadi, on the sidelines of the first working day of the thirty-first international book fair of Tehran, called the International aspect of the exhibition is more than the previous period, and expressed his hope that this cultural event will be the basis for the young generation's acquaintance with the writers, and boost the economy of publishing industry and, at the same time the market of translating Iranian books.

He added: "This year's exhibition will start at the appointed time with all its capacity and have been well received."

Javadi referred to the financial support of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic for translation from Farsi to other languages the procedure of which has given a good movement to this area.

He acknowledged that the support of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance in this area is not high; He said: works in the form of Grant and within the framework of the communication that the institute exhibitions in the form of international exhibitions have good results.

The Cultural Deputy of the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance stated: "We do not choose the works for translation, but anyone who translates and publishes a work abroad is supported by the Ministry.■■■"



Book on Iranian war veteran Abbas Varamini published in Arabic

The Al-Maaref Islamic Cultural Association in Lebanon has recently released the Arabic translation of a book In the Tumult of Silence by Javad Kalateh-Arabi .

The original book was published in Iran in winter 2018 and a few months later its second edition came out. The book contains four seasons named "Unforgettable District", "Years of Tension", "Towards the University of Frontline" and "In the Tumult of Silence". The book was selected for Arabic translation in a book fair held in Beirut last year.

Varamini was an educated individual different from his companions. He was a coordinator in the process of capturing the American Embassy in Tehran. After the formation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), there was a necessity to recruit experienced experts and forces, and Varamini entered IRGC and later participated in several operations during the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war. He was martyred during an operation on the Panjvein frontline in November 1983.■■■



There are several book award events in the Islamic Republic that aim to appreciate top authors. They are as follows.

1- Annual Book Award of the Islamic Republic of Iran



The book award is the oldest and most credible book award in Iran with a first such award handed in 1983. The book award is delivered to authors of top titles (first edition) published in the preceding year.

Top titles are classified according to 11 Dewey categories of generalities, philosophy, and psychology, religion, social sciences, language, pure sciences, applied sciences, art, literature, history and geography, and children and youngsters (except for educational texts, teaching aid materials, or offset printed titles). They are awarded to top publications that may be authored, translated, or edited.

2- The World Award for Book of the Year of the I.R.I



In spite of the fact that the new mass media have always portrayed a rapid proliferation of products and services, books are still the most authentic and praiseworthy tools for transferring and preserving cultural values. Books are worthy of being considered as the most brilliant symbol of cultural dynamism. Hence, the venerable status of pen and the sublime rank of writing are to be

glorified not merely by authorities but through public witnesses throughout the world.

Laying stress on the inestimable blend of Islamic and Iranian cultures, the Islamic Republic of Iran feels obliged to uphold the lofty realm of the pen, and to support men of thought. To fulfill this end, the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance has inaugurated "The Award for Book of the Year" in 1983, and "The World Award for Book of the Year of the I.R.I" in 1993, aiming at selecting and introducing worthwhile international books, and honoring their authors, editors, and translators for elevating the general knowledge and culture, and developing public scholarship/readership with the Islamic and Iranian written heritage.

Every year, accordingly, books published in various languages by foreign publishers within the previous year, are evaluated, and the President's Commemoration Plaque along with valuable prizes will be awarded to the selected books.

Subject areas are limited to Iranian and Islamic studies within which there are several sub-areas as follows:

a) Islamic Studies: Islam in general, Islamic teachings, Islamic history, Prophet of Islam (i.e. Prophet Muhammad SA), 'Ilm al-Rijāl (i.e. biographical evaluation), Islamic ethics, Hadith (i.e. Islamic tradition), Islamic texts translation, Quranic studies and commentary, Islamic jurisprudence and law, Kalām (i.e. Islamic theology), Islamic philosophy and Sufism, history of science in Islam, Islamic culture and civilization, Islamic economics, Islamic art and architecture, contemporary Islamic studies (esp. politico-sociological aspects), etc.

b) Iranian Studies: Iran in general, Persian language and linguistics, anthropology, history of science in Iran, Persian

literature, Iranian history, Iranian art and architecture, history and civilization of ancient Persia, translation of Iranian thinkers' works, contemporary Iranian studies, etc.

3- Jalal AL Ahmad Literary Award



A first edition of the major literary award was staged by the cultural department of the IRI Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance in 2008, by virtue of a resolution by the IRI Cultural Revolution Council.

The award is handed annually on November 22, the anniversary of the able, creative author, Jalal al Ahmad.

The jury may referee any first edition titles published during the preceding year.

Literary categories approved for the contest are a long story, short stories, literary criticism, documentaries, and historiography.

4- Parvin E'tesami Literary Award



A first edition of the major literary award was staged by the cultural department of the IRI Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance in 2004, by virtue of a resolution by the IRI Cultural Revolution Council.

The award is handed to top authored or translated titles of women of the pen in the two age ranges of children and adults. Any first edition titles published in Persian in the two

preceding years will be admitted. Literary categories approved for the contest are poems, narrative literature, dramatic literature, children literature, and research literature.

Every edition will also appreciate a foreign author active in the field of Persian literature. The award will be handed every other year concurrent with a day designated in the Iranian calendar to mark the memory of the Iranian renowned poetess, Parvin E'tesami.

5- Seasonal Book Award



The cultural department of the IRI Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance in 2007 staged the first edition of the award. At the end of every season, authors of top titles that have been published for the first time during the season will be awarded and publishers of the titles will be appreciated. Any titles may contest the award except for educational texts, teaching aid materials, or offset printed titles.

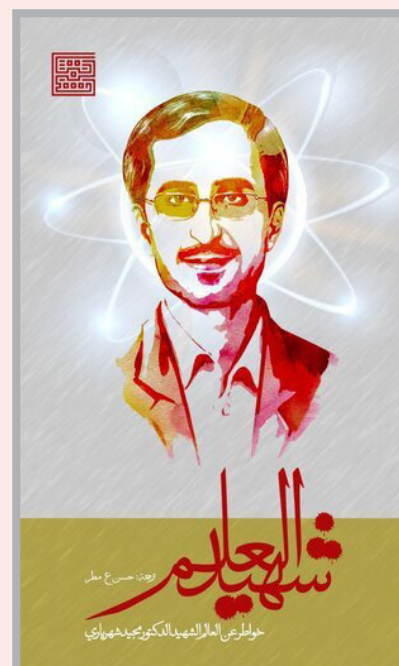
6- Book Criticism Festival



جشنواره نقد کتاب

The festival was initiated in 2004 by the cultural department of the IRI Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Critiques published in credible Iranian journals during the preceding year on such topics as generalities, literature, philosophy, social sciences, history and geography, religion, art, and children and youngsters will be refereed by the jury.

A veteran critic, a young critic, and a top journal will be appreciated in every edition of the award. The criticism festival is staged annually simultaneous with the Book Week. ■■■



Book on Iranian nuclear scientist Majid Shahriari published in Arabic

"Martyr of Science", a book written about Iranian nuclear scientist Majid Shahriari, has recently been published in Arabic. The book has been translated by Hassan Matar and published by Tamkin Publications in Iraq.

The Arabic version of the book will be distributed in Iraq and Lebanon in collaboration with the Iranian firm, Raheyar Publications. In the book, relatives, friends, students and colleagues recount memories of Shahriari.

Shahriari was born in Zanjan in 1966. He finished school in Zanjan and continued his studies in Tehran. He graduated with a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from the University of Amirkabir in Tehran. He was a professor at Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran. He was also collaborating with the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI). Shahriari was assassinated in Tehran on November 29, 2010. ■■■

The News Presenter was Silent

Author: Mozghan Babamarandi

Publisher: Rozaneh Pubs.

Year of publishing: 2018, First edition/Paperback

Subject: Short Stories

No. pages: 126

Age group: 14+

Size: 12× 21

ISBN: 978 9643346393

■ Sample English text is available.

All rights available.

Please contact: Majid Jafari (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

About the Book:

The girl gets off a car. She has to attend her English class. But she has failed to do her homework. She is worried and anxious fearing her strict teacher would check on her to see if she has learned the lesson. The crowd makes it too difficult for her to advance (in the sidewalk). It is so crowded as if the whole crowd is coming back together from a big party. People are frying fish and breaking seeds. The further she advances toward the city's main square, the bigger the crowd (gets). Surprisingly, when she finally arrives at the classroom, nobody is there but her teacher. She learns that everybody's gone to watch the hanging (execution) of a criminal who is going to be hanged.

This book includes 14 short stories the narrator of which is a teenager. The writer in the book brings up bitter and unpleasant problems, which play significant roles in the world of teenagers. With making age groups and trying to keep them away from problems caused by naivety. ?? They are directly involved in the modern life and its problems. Nowadays, there are two kinds of teenagers: child teenager, and adolescence teenager. The main concern of this book is the second category, the grownup teenager or the adolescent. Adolescence is an age or stage in life when individuals develop (from a child) into an adult (which is referred to) as reaching puberty or physical adulthood. At puberty, girls begin to menstruate. Usually it is very painful for girls. At puberty they (teenagers) are undergoing a self-dependence seeking and identity crisis. On the other hand, the women sometime in their life reach the age of menopause. They get involved in love with no consequences. Teenagers' ending up in loneliness is resulted by mistakes committed by their parents. Today we witness in our society too many single parent children whose parents have been divorced. The single parent children are attracted to a wrong kind of love not only due to their needs but also due to absence of attachment and emotions. Perhaps we should consider the entire book as focusing on the teenager at puberty who struggles to be himself.



About the Author:

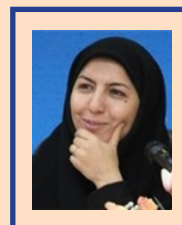
Mozghan Babamarandi has started writing for children since 1995 focusing mostly on teenagers. She is a well-known figure in Iranian children & teenagers' literature and famous Iranian publishers publish her books. Her stories reflect her own childhood. Her books contain ethical and social themes. She is fond of short-story format and this is the prominent format of her books which are published in Iran.. At the time being, she lives in Tehran. She is the author of more than 28 books of novel and collection of stories for children and young Adults. Among her books are:

- The news presenter was silent, Rowzaneh Publication, 2018
- I was my grandma's mom, Peidayesh Publication, 2018
- Daddy's Laugh Paint, Monadi Tarbiat Publication, 2017
- In the name of god, Raise exam sheets, Monadi Tarbiat Publication, 2017

- The yard was full of bird and song, Monadi Tarbiat Publication, 2017

Babamarandi was awarded many literary prize including:

- Winner of Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults 16th Festival for novel, 2013
- Winner of Salam Bacheha Festival for book "Hi Grandp", 2009
- Appreciation of the book "Gold Fountain Pen" at Roshd Educational Festival, 2003



Iranian cartoonist Mojtaba Heidarpanah runner-up at City of Trento contest

Iranian cartoonist Mojtaba Heidarpanah has taken second place at the 28th International Satire and Humor Festival City of Trento in Italy.

He won the prize in the Satire and Humor category, in which Turkish artist Dogan Arslan won first prize, the organizers have announced.

“For giving an original and effective version to the sense of limitation represented symbolically as the building of a wall, stopping the playing moment and walling in the playing itself, with a violation of the rules of time, space and movement that enhances its irrationality and horror,” the jury wrote about Heidarpanah’s cartoon. The contest is organized every year by the Andromeda Art Studio, a cultural association that has been operating internationally for over forty years in the fields of satire, illustration, painting and other fields of art.

“Limit” was the theme of the 28th edition of the International Satire and Humor Festival City of Trento.

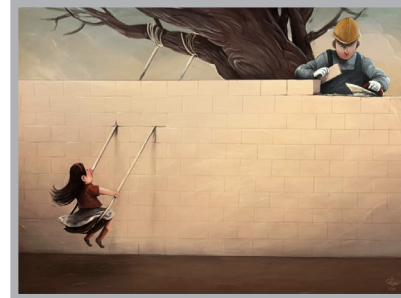
The jury composed of Marilena Nardi, Luigi F. Bona, Roberta Opassi, Assunta Toti Buratti, Luigi Penasa, Umberto Rigotti and Giulia Pedrotti judged the submissions at the contest.

“For having synthesized, in a single image built with perfect technical knowledge, many perceptions and interpretations of the limit, perceived as an inescapable rule, a helpless state, while concern is amplified by stillness, by suspended time and by the apparent absence of violence,” the jury commented about the top winner of the event.

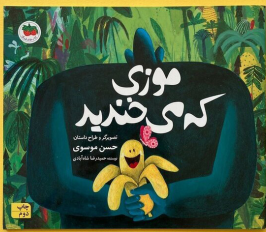
Third prize in this section went to Raffael Blumenberg from Switzerland.

The artwork received the prize “For the graphic and essential clearness in the representation of the extreme limit, with the powerful contrast between man’s determination that keeps going toward his progressive isolation and the lack of awareness about the inescapable conclusion of a definitive cancellation of himself.”

In the Comics section, only one work by French cartoonist Clement Thiriet was selected as a winner, and Mansur Dehqani from Iran and Silvia Detassis from Italy won honorable mentions. ■■■



“A Smiling Banana” selected for IBBY 2021 Collection for Young People with Disabilities



The International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) has selected the Persian story “A Smiling Banana” for its 2021 Collection for Young People with Disabilities, the Children’s Book Council of Iran announced on Tuesday.

The book has been written by Hamidreza Shahabadi based on a plot by Hassan Musavi, who is also the illustrator of the book.

“Simplicity at its best is manifested in this picture book,” the Pol Literary and Translation Agency, a Tehran-based institution that translates Iranian books and presents Persian-language publications around the world, has written about the book.

“The contrasting beauties of nature mingles with the imagination of author and illustrator, and creates a story children won’t forget easily,” it added.

“The happy banana changes the life of a gorilla and shows him another way of life. Others badger the gorilla because of his affection towards a banana, and they are forced to leave that part of the jungle in search of peace and quiet. They are united with another gorilla who has a smiling apple friend. The main message of the book is what has caused struggle and frustration for many: change, and the acceptance that change is necessary and most likely, fruitful, in every aspect of the word!”

Ofoq, a major publishing house in Tehran, which released the book in 2017, has congratulated Shahabadi and Musavi for the IBBY choice. The books are chosen by the IBBY National Sections, as well as by independent experts and publishers.

In 2019, “Plants” by Iranian writers and designer Samaneh Naderi was selected for the IBBY Collection for Young People with Disabilities. ■■■

Ah Ba Shin

Winner of the Jalal Al-e Ahmad

Literary Award in Iran

Author: Mohammadkazem Mazinani

Publisher: Soore-ye Mehr Pubs.

Year of Publishing: 2013

No. of Pages: 356

Size: 21×14

ISBN: 97896001756917

■ Sample English text is available.

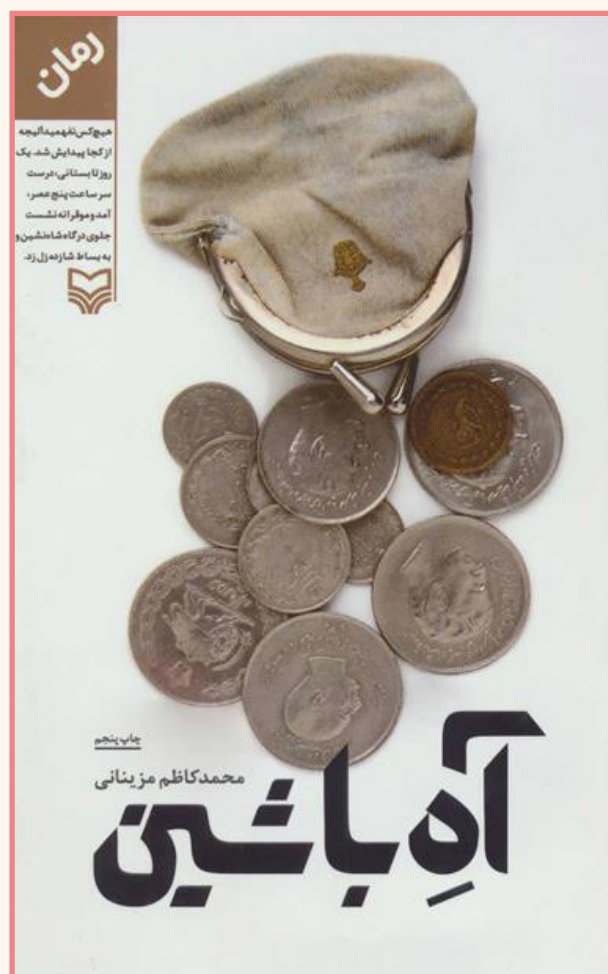
About the Book:

Ah Ba Shin is actually the second part of a trilogy examining the era before the Islamic Revolution. In the first book of the trilogy, Mazinani chronicles the life of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi the last Shah of Iran but in the second volume, details the activities of a leftist

revolutionary fighter with Communistic tendencies. The story begins in the 1940s with his birth and he remains the main character up until the year 2011 and in a way shows the differences and contradictions between two generations by putting his way of thinking against his own child. That being said, like his previous work in the trilogy, this novel is a story based on historical documents and inspired by a true story which in turn has been completed and ornamented with his character-honing skills and creative mind. Yousefali Mirshakak prominent Iranian poet and critic calls this novel the narrator of Iranian people's history and says: "In this novel, the author has strived with acuity to use Qajar history as a metaphor for all of Iran's ancient history and to introduce it as the time we were confronted with the outside world." In the first two published parts of the trilogy, Mazinani labors to create his story without a fixed ideological look and this has led to the creation of a work that has generated many other novels not concerned with relaying a specific message, but with playing the role of an all-showing mirror held firm, reflecting the evolution of the Iranian people. Creating a new style of suspension in story-telling that goes beyond the functions of narration, Mazinani confronts his audience with a novel that apart from its historical citations, shows the intertwined fibers of Iranian life in the turbulent political eras between the 1960s and 2010s. On the other hand, the book's smooth prose and Mazinani's wide use of words must be attributed to his poetic nature and it is a factor that has helped the books public and commercial success.

About the Author:

Mohammad Kazem Mazinani (1963-Damqan) author of works for children and young adults and these days the famous writer of stories targeted at the adult population. Mazinani's first professional endeavor took shape in Children's Keihan and after that, from 1993 to 1995 he started creating works for young adults in Hamshahri newspaper and etched away for other publications too. His first work came out in 1987 in the form of poetry for the younger generation and the last of them was Ah Ba Shin which was met with success and took home prizes such as the Enqelab Festival of Story-telling award, Shahid Ghanipour literary award, and the Jalal Al-e-Ahmad literary award. Mazinani's career boasts significant wins such as the Book of the Year award, Fajr International Poetry Festival award, Iranian Press award, Book Festival of Roshd award, and other Iranian awards. 53 of his works have been published so far.



The Shekarestan Book Collection (30 Vols.)

Author: Group of Authors

Subject: Short stories

Publisher: Soore-Mehr Pubs.

Date of Publishing: 2015-2018

No. of Pages: 24 (each Vol.)

Size: 21×18.5

Age Group: 6+

ISBN: 978622000122290

■ English text is available

■ Copyright has been granted in Russia (Sadra Publications, 2016)

All rights available.

Please contact: Majid Jafari (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

About the Collection:

The Shekarestan Book Collection is a written narrative of the attractive Shekarestan animation series, published by Soore-Mehr Publications. Each volume of the Shekarestan book is published in 24 pages and relates to an episode of the animated film, containing a story based on ancient Iranian fables, narratives, and legends. The collection will consist of 100 volumes, of which 30 volumes have been released so far. The characters play different roles in each episode based on the dramatic requirements of each story. The tales of this collection were selected based on the ancient Iranian / oriental stories, proverbs, fables and folklore and then, they were rewritten in a modern and up-to-date style.

The titles of the published vols. of this collection are:

"Half a Fistful of Salt", "Anti-theft Spells", "The Water Tap", "The Magical Feather", "Uncle Nowrooz and the Forty

Thieves", "The Lost Brother", "The Treasure Chest", "Donkey is Gone and Donkey is Gone", "Consequences of Being Crafty", "The Bohlol's Flea", "The White Ear, The Black Tail and the Others", "The Wise Man and the Maniac", "Smart and Smarter", "The Broken Jug", "The Foundling", "The King's Dream", "A Rare Friend", "The Great Horse Racing", "The Ordinary Fortuneteller, The King's Fortuneteller", "Enchanted Chickens", "The Friendly Policeman", "The Mat Weaver and The Bandits", "Happy Shoemaker", "The Thief and Golensa", "Cart Wheel Spokes", "Ancestral Keepsake", "Chickens and Floods", "Pennilessness Patient", "The Donkey Riding the Pharaoh", and "The Unknown Illness"

The Magical Feather

That morning, when Khajeh Salman arrived at his shop, he found out that the thief had broken into his shop and taken his golden rose water sprinkler. The next day, other people's shops and houses were also subject to theft. The sheriff heard the news. He searched everywhere to find the crafty thief, but possible. But after a while, the king's palace was robbed and the royal crown was stolen. Finally, the crazy Bohlool could find the Shekarestan's thief with a trick.

Sample text of the book: When the king learned the matter about the thief, he said to his Vizier, "Bring the thief fast, I want to see how he looks."

The Vizier whispered under his breath lest the king hear him, "He looks like you," and then said loudly: "The thief has not been arrested yet."

The king said, "What the hell? I want to see the thief face to face".

The Vizier bowed respectfully and said, "But your majesty, this thief is very cunning. They could not apprehend him."

The king said, "I do not take no as an answer. You must arrest the thief until tomorrow."

The Vizier said, "Yes sir, your majesty's wish is my command."





Shahnameh's Series of Stories (10 Vols.)

Author: Atoosa Salehi

Illustrator: Niloofar Mir-Mohammadi

Publisher: Ofoq Pubs.

Years of Publishing: 2018

Age Group: 14+

Size: 17 x 21 cm

ISBN: 978-964-391-622-0

- Selected as the Best Book in Salaam-Baacheha Journal
- Winner of the Golden Plaque and Merit Award for Adaptation in Press Festival of Institute for Cultural and Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults
- Sample English text is available.

All rights available.

Please contact: Majid Jafari (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

About the Book:

Among the Iranian literary works, the Shahnameh is a masterpiece especially due to its epic nature. The rich Persian prose and language of Shahnameh, written by the great Persian poet,

Ferdousi, is still a reliable literary source for researchers and professors of the Persian Literature.

This epic enjoys several stories within itself, which can be hard for a young adult to read. The author of this series has adapted Shahnameh with having the keen young adults in mind as the major audience of these six books. The author has avoided repetition of the fairy tales in order to create them through a new point of view.

1. Zahak, a Slave of Eblis

48 pages

Two snakes have grown on Zahak's shoulders, a slave of Eblis, which is actually the Satan. The snakes feed on young people's brain. Armayl and Karmail, the two piteous and prudent brothers, intend to go to Zahak's court and become his cooks. They have decided to help one of the two captured

young men run away so that one day they would finally the help the others, who are imprisoned by Zahak. But what would possibly happen if Zahak discovers their plan?

2. Sphinx's Child

56 pages

Saam, the warlord of the Iranian army, intends to take revenge on Salm and Toor, the unkind and cruel sons of Fereidoon, by the command of Iran's king, as they have cruelly killed his other son; Iradj. Saam succeeds to defeat them. Saam's sole wish is to have a child to rely on in old age. Once he wants to return back, he is told that his wife is expecting a child soon. But how could he ever imagine that his son, Zaal, would be old and hoary from the first moment of his birth?

3. The Invulnerable Esfandiyar

80 Pages

Gashtasb, the Iranian King and Esfandiyar's unkind father, has captured his own son. At the same time both of his daughters, Homa and Beh-Afarid are in the prison. When Gashtasb lets Esfandiyar go, he hurries out to free his sisters. Esfandiyar has a complicated and difficult way ahead. He has to pass through the 'Seven Courses' and open the high and inaccessible gates of the DedjCastle.

4. Forood and Jarireh

72 pages

Forood, Siavash's son, is alone in the CalatCastle with his mother, Jarireh. His grandfather, Afrasiab, the ruler of TuranLand, killed his innocent father years ago. Though a long time has passed by, Forood has not forgotten this crime. A magnificent army moves on from Iran towards TuranLand. At this point, Forood gets ready to go with them and take revenge.



Finally, his mother, Jarireh, who has always been terribly upset and crying for her husband's death, still dreams of taking revenge on his father Afrasiab too. But what is to take place if Afrasiab, the ruler of the Iranian army seeks to kill Forood, the grandchild of Esfandiyar who on one hand has the Turan's heritage and on the other hand has an Iranian origin?

5. Bizhan and Manizheh

80 pages

Manijeh, the daughter of Turan's king, Afrasiab, is having a feast in her tent, which is on the border of TuranLand and Iran. There Bijan sees her and falls in love with her. Manijeh who is amazed by seeing a young man wearing a jeweled crown on his head like a prince, finds herself opening the garden fences for him. Bijan tells her about hunting boars and his courageous deeds. Since Manijeh is indeed in love with him, she makes him unconscious with a substance and takes him to the palace with the help of her servants. She hides the young man there. But what is he doing there, in the palace of his greatest enemy, Afrasiab? ! Could it be the start of another war between Iran and TuranLand?

6. Bahram and Gordoyeh

80 pages

When Bahram returns from an exhausting war defeating Saveh-King, his brother Gordoyeh takes him in his arms. However, just about the same time a messenger arrives and informs them about the serious anger of Hormoz, the Iranian king, who believes Bahram has treated his relatives badly in the war. Hormoz sends a woman's dress for Bahram to humiliate him. Bahram wears the dress in rage and sits among his army. His army becomes angry and rebellious. Gordoyeh who cannot stand another war now, tries to calm down his brother. He well knows they do not have enough support and supplies. Nevertheless, no matter how much Gordoyeh tries, Bahram who has a witch's sayings at the back of his mind goes for the war. She had once told him that one day he would be the king of Iran.

7. Gordafarid

64 pages

Gordafarid, the daughter of Gozhdahem who is the ruler of Dezh-e-Sepid (White Fortress), foresees the forces of Afrasiab, King of Turan, attacking his father's dominion. But Afrasiab is unworried because Hajir, the warden of his fortress, is being sent to defend the fortress against the Turanis who are under the command of Sohrab, the son of Tahmineh and Rustam. She asks her father to call for help from the king of Iran, but he refuses. Hajir becomes captive. Gordafarid puts armour and helmet on, takes the sword, and sets out to the battlefield. During their battle, she loses her

helmet and Sohrab finds his adversary being a woman, a brave and beautiful one. He falls in love with her. Gordafarid has no way, except fleeing. Sohrab is determined to pursue and get his strange enemy.

8. Rustam and Sohrab

64 pages

For Sohrab it is impossible to forget Gordafarid. Along with ZhandehRazm, one of Turan's army commander, he is galloping to the zone, where Iranian forces have set up their camp. From a height, his look catches the camp. After returning to his own forces, he commands the soldiers to make a huge fire. Rustam goes to meet Kavoom, king of Iran, and tells him that he has to encounter Turan's young commander. While leaving the king's place; he hides a poniard in his neck. At night, he leaves for the fight with Sohrab. After killing ZhandehRazm, he returns to his camp and confides his desire, a son to rely on him, in Guiv, the brave Iranian commander. Sohrab orders to bring him Hajir and puts the nib of a lance on his throat but Hajir, to rescue his life, proposes collaboration with the Turanis, which means betraying the ruler of Dezh-e-Sepi (White Fortress). Both leave the camp for the place where Iranians have set up their camps. Sohrab is keen to find out which tent is Rustam's, but finds out that Iranian hero has not still joined his own men. Finally the both rivals, father and his son, initiate their battle. Rustam, unaware of Sohrab being his son from Tahmineh, is nearly killed by him, but succeeds to survive. The day after, during the second round of their battle, Sohrab is killed by his father, who by seeing the armlet, discovers that the corpse he is embracing belongs to his own son.

9. Siavash

80 pages

Kavoom, the king of Iran, has married Soodabeh, a deceitful and unfaithful woman. She accuses her stepson, Sohrab of having evil intention about her. On the other hand, she wishes the death of his husband. Kavoom becomes confused by the unjust charges and the defenses of his son and he cannot make a correct judgment. The high priest finds the solution in passing through a huge fire, each of these two. Only the honest one can survive such an ordeal.

The king's men make the hugest fire ever seen until then and Siavash riding his own horse passes the fire, safely. Kavoom orders Soodabeh to be punished, but it is Siavash that pleads to his father to be merciful to his wife. Again, Afrasiab makes an assault on Iran. Kavoom offers the all-command of Iranian forces to Siavash. Nevertheless, he reminds Kavoom of Rustam. Due to all his bad deeds to the great hero, the king is sure he would not accept taking the command of the army. Finally, Siavash makes his father happy by accepting his offer.

Lost Secret of Khaavar

Winner of the 23th Islamic Republic of Iran's Book of the Year Award in Iran

Author: Abdolmajid Najafi

Publisher: Soore-ye Mehr Pubs.

Year of Publishing: 2004

No. of Pages: 112

Size: 21×14

ISBN:

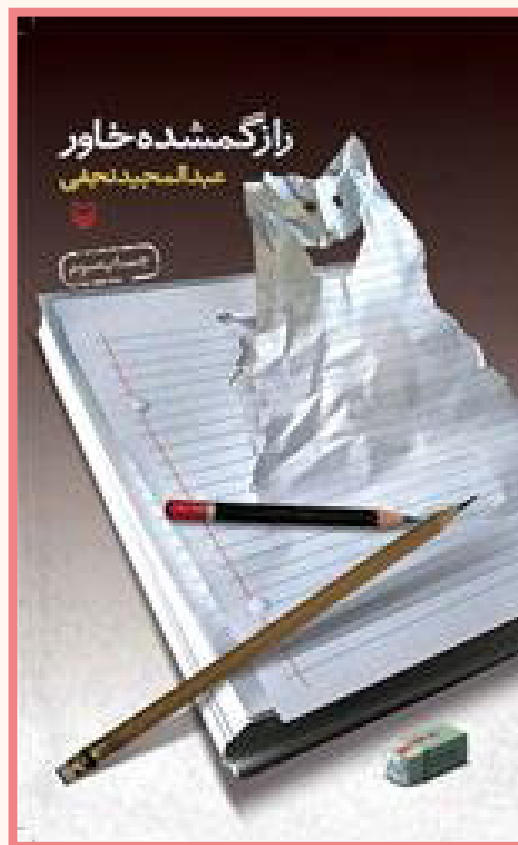
■ Sample English text is available.

About the Book:

Lost Secret of Khaavar that showcases the writer's style of story writing and how he uses his imagination as a tool to describe modern life. Aside from writing an interesting story, he tries to teach the principles of story writing to young adults. The protagonist of this novel is a young boy named Majid who with the encouragement of his teacher, decides to write a story about Khaale Khaavar (Aunt Khaavar) and her son Hedayat who went to the military service years ago and never came back. To write the story, Majid uses his imagination and mixes the creations of his mind with actual events to tell the story of Khaale Khaavar and her son Hedayat. Literary critics in Iran believe that Lost Secret of Khaavar is a novel that besides having a simple style of writing, is also full of sentiment. The writer's attention to detail of the locations and also the strong characters of the story compels the reader to want to finish the story as soon as possible and with excitement. Furthermore, using elements of fiction like traveling back in time and having legendary beings like paper giants and the mixture with bitter happenings of Khaavar's life made an interesting dichotomy between a dark and a beautiful world for Majid to create, and he finally decides to create a beautiful world for Khaale Khaavar. Lost Secret of Khaavar was an effort to create a modern fictional story in today's young adult literature. Although it must be noted that this story is not fully fictional and because it possesses supernatural elements, it cannot be called a classic Iranian story.

About the Author:

Abdolmajid Najafi (1959–Tabriz) attained a degree in Persian language and literature on that account, he has been teaching fiction writing for years and has also been working as a consultant and a teacher in the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young

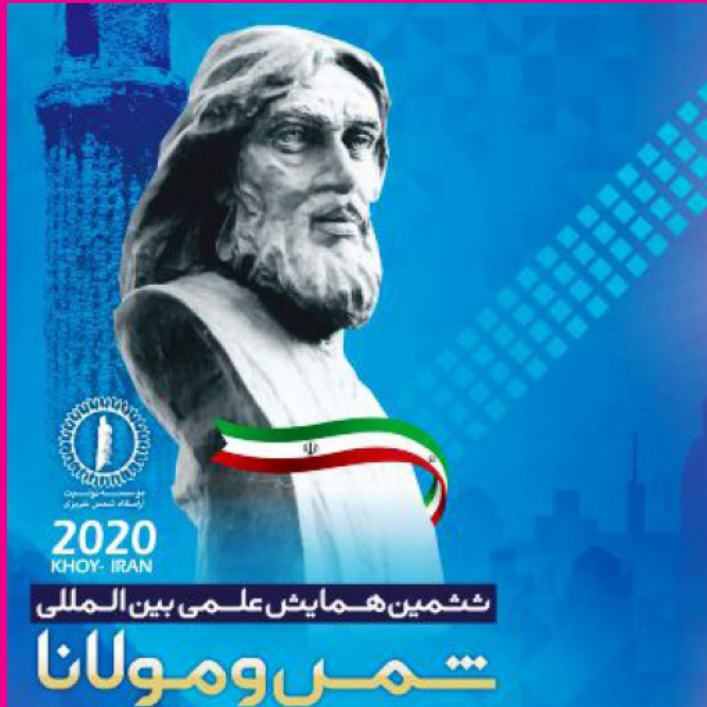


Adults. Najafi is among the prolific writers who have also been very close to the journalistic circles and his years of experience working with publications such as Keyhan Children and Soroush gave him a vast and deep insight about those whom he writes for. Najafi's books have been praised several times by the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults and the Book council.



Some of his books:

- Orange Songs (Avazhaye Narenji). Tehran: Monadi-e Tarbiat, 2003
- A Girl Named Paria (Dokhtari Be Nam-e Paria). Mashhad: Behnashr,
- Lost Secret of Khaavar (Raaz-e Gomshodeye Khaavar). Tehran: Soureh Mehr, 2004
- Heaven's Garden (Baagh-e Malakoot). Tehran: Soureh Mehr, 2008



The Sixth International Scientific Conference of Shams and Mawlana is slated to be held in the Iranian northwestern city of Khoy

on

September 28.2020



The 22nd Round of Participation of POL Literary and Translation Agency in Frankfurt Book Fair

Pol Literary and Translation Agency will participate virtually in the current year's Frankfurt Book Fair (October 2020) after 21 rounds of successful appearances.

Frankfurt Book Fair is the most important book fair in the world and in the current year, due to the problems and limitations caused by the coronavirus disease pandemic, will be held virtually. To continue its presence, Pol Literary Agency will participate virtually in this important fair in the current year. In this exhibition, in addition to introducing and presenting more than 500 titles of the best works of Iran, Pol Literary Agency has arranged virtual meetings with publishers from all over the world regarding the sale of Iranian books' copyrights and also getting acquainted with the latest books published around the world to purchase the rights to translate them into Persian and publish them in Iran. ■■■





Dwarf House with orange roof (4vols)

Authors: Seyyed Javad Rahnama– Masoud Malekyari

Illustrator: Ali Tajadod

Publisher: Nardeban Books pubs.

Date of publishing: 2017

No of pages: 96 (24 each vol.)

Size: 23.5×23.5

Age group: 8+

■ Sample English text is available.

All rights available.

Please contact: Majid Jafari (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

About the Collection:

Dwarf House with orange roof's Collection is written in the Nardeban's Saving Books unit. This collection tries to teach the importance of energy and saving in a simple language and in an indirect way. This collection was written with the cooperation and supervision of the experts of this field.

Vol 1: Glass Pear Baby

9789643897451

Glass Pear Baby is the first book of the Dwarf House with orange roof's Collection. This collection is one of the Saving Books of Nardeban books and explains the concept of energy saving through simple stories. In this story an incandescent lamp comes to a new house and talks to the house members and through these conversations, the reader gets familiar with the harms of the incandescent lamps and the gains of economical lamps. In a part of book we read: Shahrour's dad got a new bulb out of its pack and inserted it in the holder. When he left, the new bulb slowly opened his eyes and said: Hello and two hundred hi's, I'm Mr. Tungsten, the Mighty Mr. Tungsten. And he looked around with surprise. A little farther, close to the wall, there was an energy-saving bulb in a white holder and said hello to Mr. Tungsten with a soft and warm voice.

Vol 2: Leili the butter, Majnoon the jam

9789643899608

This story is about the members of a refrigerator that a playful kid has left it open. Now the members are alone with the warmth that can destroy them. In this book, kids get familiar with the importance of energy and protection of the facilities that use energy.

In a part of book we read: The moonlight was widespread on the kitchen's ceramics; the refrigerator's door was half-open and the screams of inhabitants of glacial neighborhood drank sleep from woolly cat's eyes. Only a power outage could make such a chaos in glacial neighborhood. The story began from the midnight, about 2 a.m., when the glutton shahrour went to kitchen to eat some watermelon that suddenly heard someone's steps and run under his blanket and left the refrigerator's door open.



Vol 3: A Gorilla who lost his mother

9789643899448

Every day, house members see a fixed animation. Nobody is at home and the playful boy hasn't turned off the computer. House members (house facilities) should find a way to turn the computer off and stop wasting energy and make a little silence too. This story explains the ways which wasting energy and kids learn how to act at similar situations.

In a part of book we read: Everyone was silent. The Gorilla in the movie searched everywhere to find his baby. The cries of mother and baby gorilla were getting louder and louder. Suddenly, Mr. digitally said: 'eleven o'clock in the morning, eleven o'clock in the morning, I should declare that computer has been on and useless for one hour and ten minutes and twenty-two seconds and you should help me to turn it off.'

Vol4: Wet Bear with Zebra Pajamas

9786004770002

When winter comes, the boy of our story puts on some little clothes and turns on all the heaters and even turns all the lamps as he knows that lamps make the rooms hot. The house facilities that are failing, decide to find a way to show the boy the right way. This story explains the importance of energy saving at winters.

In a part of book we read:

Shahrour lay some seconds on the bed! I felt cold and wetness has penetrated to his body. It was as if his quilt had a thousand holed and he was lying on the hillside of the Himalayas. He tried a long time to turn the beets heater on, but he couldn't so he got some pairs of socks from the bed's drawer and put them on together. Then he crawled to the closet and put on a jacket on his woolen vest and two pairs of his dad's pants on his sweat pants and he was as big as a bear, a wet bear with zebra pajamas and woolen socks.

About the Authors:**Seyyed Javad Rahnama:**

1982- Tehran

Seyyed Javad Rahnama, has a long experience as the writer of children's books and has written valuable books. He has won many awards in this field; simplicity along with coherent story line is the most important characteristics of his writings.

**Masoud Malek Yary:**

1980- Tehran

Masoud Malek Yary is the writer and translator of children books. He is a very strenuous writer in this field. Ironic language and novel atmospheres of his stories are the strengths of his works.



Participation of Pol Literary and Translation Agency in Sharjah Book Fair 2020

In the current year, Pol Literary and Translation Agency will physically participate in the Publishers Conference section of Sharjah Book Fair in November, based on its fellowship program. In this section of the fair, various publishers and literary agencies from around the world are invited to participate in the Sharjah Book Fair to meet and conduct face-to-face negotiations on copyright exchanges for 3 days.

Sharjah International Book Fair is one of the most prestigious book fairs on the subject of children and adolescents in the world, with thousands of publishers and literary agencies from Arab and other foreign countries attending each year. ■■■

KELIDAR (10 Vols.)

About the book:

Kelidar is a saga about a Kurdish nomadic family that spans 10 books and 3,000 pages.

Kelidar (1977 to 1984) is Mahmoud Dowlatabadi's monumental novel, one of the most famous Persian novels. This novel is of nearly three thousand pages in five volumes consisting of ten books. Encyclopaedia Iranica. The author has used Folklore in writing Kelidar and he spent 15 years writing the novel. Kelidar has been translated into different languages. Kelidar is the name of a mountain and a village in Khorasan where the events of the novel take place.

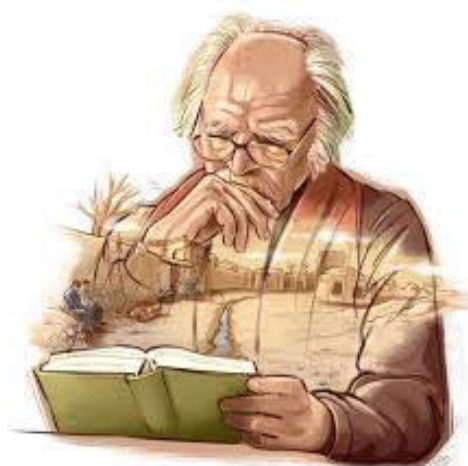
The book includes Iranian Folklore themes. Kelidar has been translated into different languages. Kelidar refers to the name of a mountain and a village in Khorasan, where the events of the novel take place

Review:

KELIDAR, a monumental novel of nearly three thousand pages in five volumes consisting of ten books published over the period 1978–84 by Mahmud Dawlatabadi (Mahmud Dowlatabadi; b. 1940), the noted Iranian novelist and ardent social realist.

Kelidar is the saga of a nomadic Kurdish family that moved to Sabzevar, Khorasan. The story is set against the highly charged political climate in Iran after World War II, between 1946 and 1949. The locale of the story covers a rather vast area in this region with its surrounding plains, villages, and small towns, an area where Dawlatabadi was born and later chose as the stage for most of his fictional work. Kelidar, or, according to the author's pronunciation, Klidar (Emami, p. 82), is the name of a mountain and a village in northeastern Iran (orāsān-e Razāwī province).

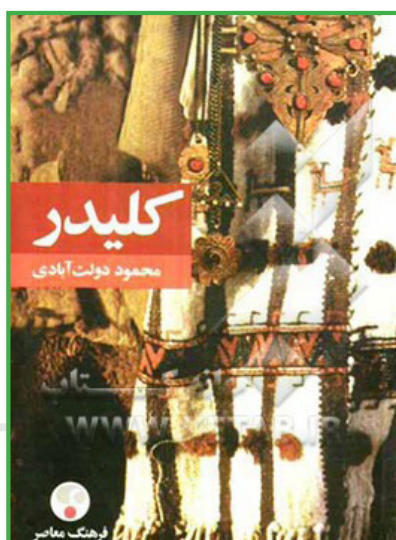
"Illustrating the tragic fate of the Iranian peasantry and the nomadic tribes in a period of power politics," (Navvabpour, p. 433; see also Talattof, pp. 78–79) and based on actual events (Nuriāālā p. 7; Emami, p. 88), the novel follows the trials and tribulations of the Kalmiṣi family and is peopled with an array of supporting characters. It begins with a memorable scene, which is described in a heroic, lyrical and sensual language. Mārāl, a young Kurdish girl, proudly and majestically leads her horse toward the town's prison to visit her father, āAbdus, and her fiancé, Delāvar. It is through Mārāl's visit to the town and her traveling back to the Kalmiṣis that the other main characters of the novel are introduced. Mārāl's paternal aunt, Belqays, the matriarch of the family and the linking thread for the novel's events and characters, and her husband, Kalmiṣi, have three sons and a daughter: Khan Mohammad, Gol-Mohammad, Beg Mohammad, and Širu.



Severe drought has deprived this sheepherding family of their livelihood, and the dry farming they have resorted to yields no crops.

Gol-Mohammad, the second son of the family, having just returned from mandatory military service and already married, falls in love with his cousin, Mārāl, and marries her. The marriage plants the seeds of hostility in Mārāl's former fiancé, Delāvar. As the story progresses, the tension among different clans and families escalates, and in the course of quarrels and feuds over various issues Gol-Mohammad kills a man from another family. The incident brings about a visit from two gendarmes to the Kalmiṣi tribal tent under the pretext of collecting taxes on the nonexistent cattle. Sensing that the gendarmes are there to investigate the murder, Gol-Mohammad kills them and burns their bodies. He is arrested and jailed but eventually escapes with the assistance of Sattār, a political activist and a member of Iran's Tudeh party (see COMMUNISM i and ii), who works in the region as a wandering cobbler and envisions Gol-Mohammad as the prospective leader of a popular uprising. Following his escape from prison, Gol-Mohammad is joined by a number of supporters who assist him in a Robin Hood style of existence, fighting against the major landholders and officials who oppress the poor villagers and tribal people of the meager fruits of their labor. Rumors about Gol-Mohammad and his band of armed men spread throughout the region. Wrapped in an aura of awe, love, and exaggerated expectations, he gradually outgrows the confines of his role and emerges as a folk hero and champion of the poor. The wealthy landlords and government officials succeed in their efforts to

eradicate the unrest, and the novel ends with the killing of almost all the men affiliated with the Kalmiṣi family, as well as Sattār, who ignores the instructions of the Tudeh party and fights to his death in support of Gol-Mohammad. The story ends in 1949, which coincides with an assassination attempt against the Iranian monarch by a member of the Tudeh party. The Tudeh party was banned from the public sphere, quashing the hopes of its members for the realization of their political ideals (Mirāābedini, p. 874).





Kelidar enjoyed immense popularity and created a stir in intellectual circles even before the publication of its final volumes. The first three volumes appeared in the turbulent years before and after the revolution of 1979 and were a huge commercial success. Twenty thousand copies were sold before the publication of the complete five-volume set in 1984 (Emami, p. 84; Navvabpour, p. 432).

Dawlatabadi earned high critical acclaim for his complex depiction of characters, who often reveal their true nature through their physical characteristics and appearances; his vivid descriptions (āaksār, pp. 64–67); his ability to offer a well-substantiated documentary on the physical, social, and political features of the region (Yavari, 1997, pp. 588–89; Mirāadeqi, pp. 677–78); his playful use of language, conveyed through the interplay of sand, cloud, and wind to describe the desert climate (Ghanoonparvar, 1989, p. 356); and his creation of verbal rhythms and crescendos to accentuate the more dramatic moments of the story (Emami, p. 89). The novel, which was described by a critic as an “epic of decline” (Navvabpour, p. 433), also won the praise of commentators as a significant event in the history of modern Persian literature (Yarshater, pp. 105–9; āaksār, pp. 58–59; Nuriāalāā, pp. 7–43); the author was also deemed a qualified nominee for a Nobel Prize in literature (Mohayyad, p. 123).

Not all critics, however, concurred with the high applause of the admirers of the novel. Hušang Golširi (1937–2000), the eminent intellectual and writer, was among the early critics of the initial volumes of the novel. Basing his argument on the assumingly incompatible demands of the traditional techniques of oral storytelling and the requirements of the novelistic genre, he held that the work marks a regression in the history and development of the modern Persian novel (Golširi, pp. 314–33). In a similar vein, the noted novelist Mahšid Amiršahi (b. 1939) targeted the most praised aspect of the novel: namely, its language. She criticized it for improper grammar, diction, and spelling; the use of English and French terms by characters whose language would be unlikely to include such loanwords; and even for linguistic anachronisms (Amiršahi, pp. 165–66). Another critic maintained that Dawlatabadi’s choice of narrative language, embellished by the infusion of the classical language of Tāriā-e Bayhaqi (q.v.) with the current language of the region, although aesthetically pleasing, “is often incompatible with simple subject matters and rural concepts.” (Mirāadeqi, p. 318)

It should be noted, however, that the epic-like melodic quality of much of the novel (Ghanoonparvar, 1989, p. 357; Nuriāalāā,

p. 40); its often lyrical language in the description of romantic scenes; the folksy tone of many characters, reminiscent of traditional storytellers (Ghanoonparvar, 1991, pp. 96–101); together with its enormous length and breadth, the diversity and strength of its colorful characters, its capturing of many vanishing and changing aspects of the culture and folklore of the region, and its treatment of a distinctive period of Iranian social and political history, have all contributed to the sustained popularity of the novel.

Kelidar, in contrast to the experimental structure and often enigmatic narrative strategies of much of modern Persian fiction, follows a traditional linear narrative mode (Ghanoonparvar, 1989, pp. 355–56; Nuriāalāā, p. 21) that, given the length of the novel and the large number of characters and events, is reader friendly and does not overwhelm and confuse the reader in trying to reconstruct the chronology of events. Also, in contrast to the works of such authors as Sadeq Chubak, whose reproduction of conversational Persian presents difficulties for the reader, the traditional narrative style of Kelidar coupled with Dawlatabadi’s manipulation of the colloquial dialects to produce a language closer to standard written Persian (Mohayyad, pp. 116–18; Nuriāalāā, pp. 39–40) and his introduction of heightened dramatic passages in the texture of the narrative to describe its climactic moments (Yavari, 1989, p. 97) have made the novel accessible to a wider audience. An abridged German translation of Kelidar by Sigrid Lotfi was published in Zurich in 1999.

About the Author:

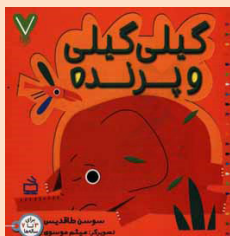
MAHMOUD DOWLATABADI is one of his generation’s most important writers. The author of numerous novels, plays and screenplays, he is a leading proponent of social and artistic freedom in contemporary Iran. Dowlatabadi pioneered the use of the everyday language of the Iranian people as suitable for high literary art, and often examines the lives of the marginal and oppressed in his work.

Born in a remote farming region of Iran, his early life and teens were spent as an agricultural day laborer until he made his way to Tehran where he started working in the theater and began writing plays, stories and novels. He lives in Tehran. This is his first novel translated into English. ■■■



Title: Gilly Gilly Books Series (7 volumes)

Author: Susan Taghdis
Illustrator: Meysam Moosavi
Publisher: Madrese Pubs.
Years of Publishing: 2017/2nd edition
No. of Pages: 20
Age Group: 3+
Size: 19×19



■ Sample English text is available.
All rights available.
Please contact: Majid Jafari (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

About the Books:

Vol.1: Gilly Gilly and the Bird

ISBN: 9789640810859

Gilly Gilly is a plump and chubby elephant. One day, it met a small bird on a hill. It talked well of Gilly Gilly's big limbs, long trunk, and flat ears. The bird accepted his words and then flew away with its small wings. Gilly Gilly said itself: "If such a small bird can fly, why can't I with such big body?" It jumped up but it fell down and injured its trunk and ears. This illustrated book is one volume of Gilly Gilly books collection enjoying the short text, attractive stories, and beautiful illustrations. The author aims to teach moral and behavioral concepts to children.

Vol.2: What was Gilly Gilly Afraid of?

ISBN: 9789640810828

One day, Gilly Gilly encountered an angry rhinoceros. It attacked Gilly Gilly and hit it with its horn so strongly that Gilly Gilly fell down in a pit and its trunk became distorted. Gilly Gilly began to walk that its trunk hit a beehive and the bees stung it so badly that it had to be hospitalized. The message of this book to children is that when they are warned doing something is dangerous, they have to listen to that warning and follow that for sure.

Vol.3: Gilly Gilly is Hot.

ISBN: 9789640810873

It was so hot. Gilly Gilly went into Mr. Crocodile pond to swim. Older elephants warned him that Crocodile would not let him swim there and would eat it but before entering the pond, Gilly Gilly asked Crocodile the permission. Crocodile let it swim there provided Gilly Gilly would not make the water muddy and destroy the pond wall. But, right as Gilly Gilly entered the pond, it began to jump up and down, so he made the water muddy and destroyed the pond wall. The message of this book to children is that they have to keep their promises when they made them otherwise they will face problems. This book includes a simple text and beautiful illustrations.

Vol.3: Gilly Gilly in Shadow

ISBN: 9789640810880

On a hot day, Gilly Gilly was looking for a shadow of a tree. It found a shadowy vine which had a lot of grapes. After eating some grapes, Gilly Gilly liked them and ate all grapes of the tree and while his stomach, mouth, and trunk were full of grapes, it lost its balance, fell down and the grapes which were in its nose scattered all around it. The message of this book to children is that they try not to exceed what they like or overeat what pleases them.

Vol.4: Gilly Gilly Feels Sleepy

ISBN: 9789640810835

Gilly Gilly was sleeping under a tree. Other jungle animals asked it to play with them but Gilly Gilly refused as it thought if it played with them, it would be tired. Other animals played with each other without Gilly Gilly so they got tired and at night they slept soon and without any problem but Gilly Gilly could not sleep that night until dawn. The message of this book to children is that if they rest all day long and be lazy, they do not feel relaxed at nights.

Vol.5: Gilly Gilly Feels Sleepy

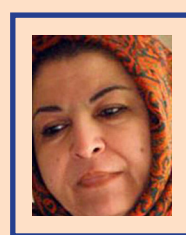
ISBN: 9789640810835

Gilly Gilly was sleeping under a tree. Other jungle animals asked it to play with them but Gilly Gilly refused as it thought if it played with them, it would be tired. Other animals played with each other without Gilly Gilly so they got tired and at night they slept soon and without any problem but Gilly Gilly could not sleep that night until dawn. The message of this book to children is that if they rest all day long and be lazy, they do not feel relaxed at nights.

About the Author:

Susan Taghdis (1959/Shiraz) has been a founder of the Iranian Association of Writers for Children and young adults. She is mostly known as the writer for preschoolers and children. Her stories develop with extreme brevity and sentences are short and simple. She wrote many books and some of them are translated into other languages. Some of them are: A gift for you (1993), Whose nose made that noise (2013), A long way (2010), My beautiful horse (2007). Best Book Award from Parvin Literary Prize, Best Book Award from Ghanipour Festival and Islamic Republic of Iran's Book of the Year Award are some of her awards.

Meysam Moosavi (Tehran/1984): Moosavi graduated in business management. He illustrated ten books for adults and children and held many exhibitions in Iran and other foreign countries. He also cooperates with different journals and newspapers.





The 22nd Round of Participation of POL Literary and Translation Agency in Frankfurt Book Fair

Pol Literary and Translation Agency will participate virtually in the current year's Frankfurt Book Fair (October 2020) after 21 rounds of successful appearances.

Frankfurt Book Fair is the most important book fair in the world and in the current year, due to the problems and limitations caused by the coronavirus disease pandemic, will be held virtually. To continue its presence, Pol Literary Agency will participate virtually in this important fair in the current year. In this exhibition, in addition to introducing and presenting more than 500 titles of the best works of Iran, Pol Literary Agency has arranged virtual meetings with publishers from all over the world regarding the sale of Iranian books' copyrights and also getting acquainted with the latest books published around the world to purchase the rights to translate them into Persian and publish them in Iran.

Pol Literary Agency Will Experience its 5th Participation at the Beijing Book Fair in August 2020 Through Virtual Presence

This year, the Beijing International Book Fair will be held physically for Chinese publishers and virtually for overseas publishers. Publishers and literary agencies from various countries will present their works virtually at the fair. Also, they can hold virtual (smart) meetings with Chinese publishers to exchange copyright licenses.

In addition to introducing more than 100 Iranian books on children and adolescents, and fiction and non-fiction literature at the Beijing Book Fair this year, Pol Literary Agency has arranged meetings to discuss copyright exchanges and other collaborations with reputable Chinese publishers which will be held virtually.

Participation of Pol Literary and Translation Agency in Sharjah Book Fair 2020

In the current year, Pol Literary and Translation Agency will physically participate in the Publishers Conference section of the Sharjah Book Fair in November, based on its fellowship program.

In this section of the fair, various publishers and literary agencies from around the world are invited to participate in the Sharjah Book Fair to meet and conduct face-to-face negotiations on copyright exchanges for 3 days.

Sharjah International Book Fair is one of the most prestigious book fairs on the subject of children and adolescents in the world, with thousands of publishers and literary agencies from Arab and other foreign countries attending each year.

Memorandum between Springer and McMillan Publishers and POL Literary and Translation Agency

POL Literary and Translation Agency, to establish professional relations between the Iranian publishing market and reputable publishers and literary agencies in the world, has conducted continuous negotiations and follow-ups in recent years and has successfully concluded agency appointment agreements with nearly a hundred overseas publishers to translate their works into Persian and publish them in Iran.

Despite the limitations and problems caused by the unchivalrous sanctions, two world-renowned publishers, Springer and McMillan, UK branch, concluded agency appointment agreements with POL Literary and Translation Agency to sell the copyright and translate their works into Persian and publish them in Iran.



Majid Gheysari (1967/Tehran-Iran)



Majid Gheysari is one of the most capable writers in the field of literature and while adhering to modern narrative styles and norms, has created brilliant works in this field relying on his own experience and personal perceptions. He is also one of the few writers who has excelled in various genres like short stories, novels, and long novels and has created prestigious works in each of these genres. He has won the International Eurasia Award from Russia for the premier novel in 2018. Majid Gheysari has been a referee at various literary festivals in Iran. In 1993, he started writing in an instinctive and self-taught manner. Since 1995, he entered the field of literary fiction and created numerous works in the field of short and long fiction.

Bibliography

- Goore Sefid, means The White Grave (2019)
- Jashne Hamegani, means Public celebration (2016)
- Negahbane Tariki, means The Dark Guardian (2014)
- Shamase Shami, means The Levant Shamas (2008)
- Seh Kahen, means Three Priests (2013)
- Seh Dokhtare Golforouh, means Three florist girls (2005)
- Baghe Telo, means The Stumble garden (2006)
- Ziafat be Sarfe Golouleh, means A banquet for the bullet (2000)
- Solh, means Peace (1995)
- Jangi Bood Jangi Nabood, means Once upon a war (1996)
- Taeme Barout, means Taste of gunpowder (1998)
- Nafare Sevvom az Samte Chap, means Third person from left (2000)
- Goosaleye Sargardan, means The Wandering Calf (2007)
- Mahe Zard, means The Moonstruck (2013)
- Mardi Fereshteh Peykar, means An Angel body man (2008)
- Zir Khaki, means Underground Hoard (2011)
- Digar Esmat ra Avaz Nakon, means Don't change your name anymore (2009)
- Tanab Keshi, means Drawstring (2011)

Translated books

Some of the Majid Gheysari's books have also been translated into other languages:

- The Moonstruck, by Majid Gheysari, translated by Mehran Taghvaipour, in English, 2013
- Perceived Differently, translated by Mehran Taghvaipour, in English, 2013
- Ne change plus ton nom, by Majid Gheysari, translated by Roya Veyseh, in French, 2019

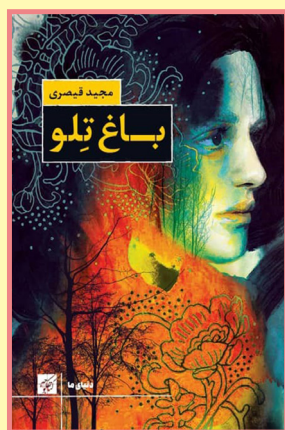
Awards

- Winner of Eurasia Premier Novel of the Year in Russia for the book "Seh Kahen (Three Priests)"
- Worthy of praise for the "Negahbane Tariki (The Dark Guardian)" story collection in the eighth Jalal Al-e Ahmad Literary Awards
- Selected work of the sixth (2006) and the eighth (2008) Martyr Habib Ghanipour Year Book Award
- Selected work of Mehregan Literary Award in 2007
- Selected work of the sixth Isfahan Literary Award in 2008
- Best Book of the Year by the Iranian Pen Society for the book "Seh Dokhtare Golforouh (Three florist girls)" in 2006
- Golden Pen Award for the book "Seh Dokhtare Golforouh (Three florist girls)" in 2006
- The best short story of the year for the book "Goosaleye Sargardan (The Wandering Calf)" in 2006
- Twenty Years of Fiction Literature Award for the book "Goosaleye Sargardan (The Wandering Calf)"
- Isfahan Literary Award for the book "Seh Dokhtare Golforouh (Three florist girls)"
- PECA award for the book "Ziafat be Sarfe Golouleh (A banquet for the bullet)" in 2001 Nominee in the novel section of the tenth Hooshang Golshiri Literary Awards for the book "Tanab Keshi (Drawstring)" in 2011



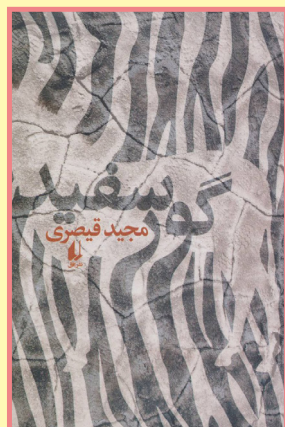
A brief look at some of the author's works

The book Telo Garden (Bagh-e-Telo)



Telo Garden is the tragedy of a girl who goes from a desirable perfection to an unfavorable situation. In tragedy, the fictional character is first shown to be superior to other human beings. The book Telo Garden is a realism style story with a memoir narrative. The reader is provided with perspectives on sociology, anthropology, social and ideological issues. The story has a circulatory style. The circulation of time shows that it is a modern work. In this book, the story is told by a teenager whose older sister is going to the frontline. A sister who takes care of the lives of the poor and helps the farmers with the harvest. The departure of sister and lack of information about her has consequences for the family, one of which is the relocation of the family to another place and living in secret in a new neighborhood, and the other is disputes and conflicts between family members, which are intensified by people's word of mouth and rumors .

The White Tomb



In The White Tomb, Majid Gheysari tells the story of two brothers, one is very pious and the leader of an extremist group; the other is a brother who loves a poor girl who has no family and has other plans in his mind. Saleh, the older brother, is the leader of an extremist group that considers itself above the law, and issues sentences for the defendants who are tried in absentia; and they carry out the verdict by themselves and seek to eradicate corruption on Earth by any means. The story begins with the tale of the younger brother. From the first few lines, it is clear that Saleh, the older

brother, is dead. This shocking start attracts the reader and keeps him reading right from the beginning to discover the cause of this character's death.

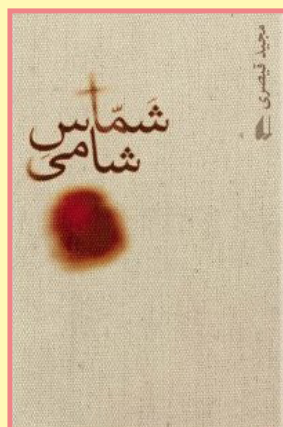
The Book Three Flower Selling Girls

The Book Three Flower Selling Girls is one of the most significant books of this empiricist author, which contains twenty-six short stories and a long story. The story of Three Flower Selling Girls from which the title of the book is taken, tells the story of the capture of the city of Mohammareh and the reconnaissance officer, Captain Thamer Sharhan, who witnessed the complicity of three Iranian girls



with Major Yassin to kill Colonel Khamis Tale. In Stop the War, a writer who wants to get rid of the New Year holidays and subsequently visiting family and acquaintances, goes to see his friend but he is not home and a janitor, Seyyed Saleh, who is from the south, invites him to his room and tells him about his son in the war and Khorramshahr.

The Book Shammas the Syrian



The Karbala incident has always been a good topic to write about. Maybe because they could not do justice to it no matter what they wrote, or maybe because whatever they write, they cannot do justice to it. In any case, this story can always be viewed from another perspective. Sometimes a sentence quoted from one of the Infallibles of the Infallibles' Family at the noon of Ashura is enough for you to mourn a full Muharram, or narration from an eyewitness is enough to write stories or make films based on it. The Ashura incident has many

untold aspects, but those that have been told a lot are fresh every time they are retold again. Perhaps because the blood drops of Hussein (AS) will not dry and they drip to irrigate the seedlings that were planted by his fathers. Or maybe these blood drops are the sanies oozing out of Hussein's eyes. The sanies that is still flowing from the commander's eyes as he follows the caravan. Shammas the Syrian by Majid Gheysari is the narration of Karbala in Syria, a story told by a Roman servant.

The book Public Celebration

These scenes show what I did, I admit, you no longer need to show me the whole folder. I affirm all photos you have attached to the file. Bring the paper so that I sign. If you want, I would put my finger impression under it to confirm that all the scenes that were performed are my ideas. But I do not understand why you want rock candy from me?

The collection of stories entitled Public Celebration includes sixteen short stories by Majid Gheysari; stories with various themes. This author deals with religious

subjects, myths, Iranian indigenous beliefs, and social issues, and depicts the encounter of traditional man with special situations in the modern world.





The Stories of Gold Fish (5 Vols.)

Author: Ibrahim Hassan Beigy

Illustrator: Majid Khademi

Publisher: Saz o Kar Pubs.

Years of Publishing: 2015

No. of Page: 25 (each Vol)

Size: 24× 24

Age: 7+

ISBN: 9786007325087

All rights available.

Please contact: Majid Jafari (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)

About the Book:

■ English text is available.

■ Copyright sold: Iran (Saz Kar Pubs.), Kazakhstan (Flonti Pubs.)

This collection contains 5 volumes and in any of its volumes, things happen to The Golden Fish and the fish that live along with it, and the Golden Fish kind of tries to achieve its ends and takes steps to that effect. The collection's titles and a synopsis of each

story are as follows:

1–Volume One: Water Means This: The Golden Fish didn't know the meaning of water. It asks the Silver Fish to find the water. They encounter different fish on the way and ask about the water but all of them show surprise and ignorance about the water availability. Until they are caught by a fishermen. Since The fish were small, fishermen threw them into the water again. And thanks to that incident, The Golden Fish understands that water means this.

2–Volume Two: We Should Get Help: One of the fish was caught in the fishing net. The Golden Fish tried to take it out but it was unable to do so. It got help other fish. They went inside the net to make it heavy, and thus the angler would not be able to pull up the net.

3–Volume Three: Maybe You'll Find It: All fish in the sea were talking with fear about the newcomer great beast at sea. It was a baby whale that was going mad due to eating a toxic fish and had dropped badly sick. The Golden Fish found prescribe a species of weed, which was antidote of the fish toxin and administered it to the baby whale.

4–Volume Four: Everywhere Is Green and Blue: The Golden Fish always liked to go to the beach to see how the others live out of the water. One day it was talking to its friend about this, when all of a sudden the sea waves rose and threw them out of the sea inside a hole in the Green Hill. The Silver Fish panicked and wept, but the Golden Fish felt happy since now it could watch everything out of the sea.

5–Volume Five: I Will Not Come with You: One day The Golden Fish met a little black fish at its grandfather's home. Its father relayed its biography for The Golden Fish. The grandfather said that it was a brave and fearless fish that had been living in a small pond in the past, and since it did not like a monotonous life, it had decided to go to the sea in spite of greater risks. And thereafter, it had decided to go to the ocean. The Golden Fish was happy to hear the biography of the little black fish and accompanied it in a trip to the ocean.

Persian Books on Amazon Website

The book Knock! Knock! Knock! ... I am Corona! written by Hassan Imani, a successful Iranian author, was translated into English by the translation department of the Pol Literary Agency and presented for online sale on Amazon website with the collaboration of American Supreme Art Publishing House.

In this book, which was written to sympathize with the people of the world in the difficult days of the coronavirus outbreak, the author narrates some strange, unexpected and, of course, unfortunate events that took place in 29 countries around the world.

The book contains 45 short stories and each story has an attractive illustration.

To access this book on the Amazon website, please check this URL:

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B08GCSNSHP>

About the Author:

Ibrahim Hassan Beigy (1957/Iran-Gorgan)
He is one of the well-known and experienced writers in Iran who has written for children and young adults more than 30 years. He authored more than 50 books and at least 10 of them translated and published in other countries.

His travels to all around Iran gave him the opportunity to collect drafts for his later stories. A simple narrative with theme of social affairs characterizes Hassan Beygi's books. He has published 90 novels, adult short story collections and children and young adult books, which some of them are popular and high seller among teenagers and young adults. His books have been translated into other languages and published in different countries.

**Awards:**

- 1-Honored Diploma for the book "Eternal Roots", 13th Festival of Children Books, Iran, 2009.
- 2-The book titled as "The Root in Depth" selected as one of the best fiction issued in Iranian revolution and sacred war.
3. The book titled as "The Rosebud on the Rug" selected as one of the best book in the year 2000.
- 4-The winner of Iran Book of the Year's Global Prize, for the Book "Mohammad", Iran, 2013.
- 5-The Winner of Qhanipoor Literary Festival for the book "Amir Hossein and the enchanted Lamp", Iran, 2014.
- 6-The winner of Jalal AlAhmad Literary Festival for the Book "The Saint", Iran, 2014.

Books published in other countries:

- *The book "Muhammad" published in Turkey, Mana Publication, 2010.
- *The book "Muhammad" published in England, candle & Fog Publications, 2013.
- *The book "Muhammad" published in Lebanon, Dar alhadi Publications, 2013.
- *The book "The Purple Years" published in Georgia, Azad University Publications, 2015.
- *The book "The Rosebud on the Rug" published in Hong Kong, Cotton Tree Publications, 2009.
- *The book "Dear Uncle Abbas" published in Turkmenistan,

**Publication of a Famous Chinese Novel in Iran**

Following the Persian language copyright agreement of the book, Someone to Talk to, by Jio Lyon, between Anapol Publications from Iran and Changjiang New Culture publishers from China in 2019, the Persian version of this book was published with the translation of Batool Nekooee. The 400-page book chronicles the miserable life of a Chinese citizen from adolescence to death in 2 parts and 24 chapters.

**Flying Turtle Awards held as no winner of grand prize announced**

The 8th edition of the Flying Turtle Awards, which are presented annually to top children's writers in Iran, was organized online Friday evening without the jury's announcement of a winner for the golden prize.

The jury honored only three books with silver prizes, one of which went to "The Strange Hunting Ground" co-written by Samira Arami and Masumeh Sohbat. The book tells the story of a king who is interested in hunting, and commissions painters to draw him in the hunting ground after every hunt.

"Vertical Cemetery" by Hamidreza Shahabadi was another winner of a silver prize. It is about Reza, a little boy who unexpectedly finds himself in a mysterious house, which has remains of people inside its walls. In the house, there are also some children weaving carpets. One day, one of the children drowns in the pool of the house and the story goes on around this issue.

Another silver prize went to "A Dialogue between the Grand Sorcerer and the Queen of the Colors' Island" by Jamshid Khanian. In this book, Rahi heads toward Treasure Island to do an important job, however, he doesn't know what it is. But he knows well that he will earn a large amount of money and at last will be able to buy the bicycle he wants. The Book City Institute and the Children's Literature Studies Periodical are the organizers of the Flying Turtle Awards.■■■■



Pol Literary & Translation Agency

POL Publishes and distributes the quarterly titled "PUBLISHING IN IRN MAGAZINE" to report on the operation and development of the Iranian book market and publishing industry every season.

Founded in 2005, POL is a full-service agent that translates Iranian books and represents Persian language publishers, authors, and illustrators across the world. POL Try to make publicity of Iranian books through the introduction and presentation in major international cultural events such as book fairs to sell their rights as well as identifying and introducing useful books from other countries to translate and publish in Iran.

At present POL handles the rights of more than 60 Iranian authors and publishers' titles to sell their rights. As for buying right, we present the rights of many publishers from the different countries to buy their Persian Language right to Iranian publishers.

Services and Editorial Developments:

- Publicity of Iranian books through introduction and presentation of books in major international book fairs and through contacts and negotiation with literary agencies and publishers throughout the world.
- Handling the rights of more than 60 Iranian authors and publishers' titles to sell their rights.
- Representing the rights of many publishers from the different countries to buy their Persian Language right to the Iranian publishers.
- Translation and editing books from Persian (Farsi) into other languages and vice versa.
- Co-publishing and co-editions books with publishers in other countries.

Main Programs

- Children books: Chapter books, Picture books,
- Young Adults: Novels, short stories,
- Fiction: Literary, popular fiction, war, historical, short stories,
- Non-fiction: Memoirs, narrative, science, cultural affairs, biographies, diaries, religious,
- Awarded books,



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