

# PUBLISHING IN IRAN MAGAZINE

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## The Methods of Book Marketing in Iran



Pol literary agency  
Attendance at the 8th  
Istanbul Fellowship 2023



A Summary Report of the 30th  
World Book  
of the Year Award



A Brief Report on Iran's Book  
Market



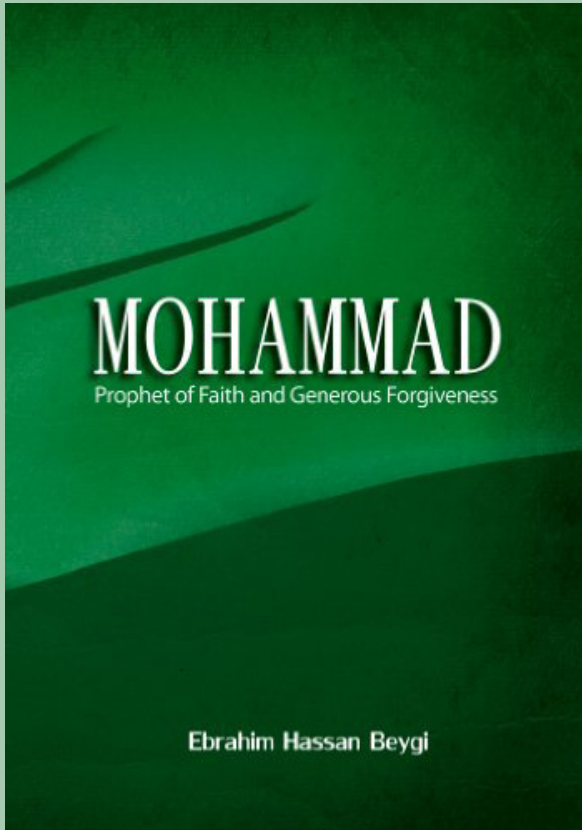
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# Mohammad

## (Prophet of Faith and Generous Forgiveness)

By: Ibrahim Hassanbeigi



**Subject: Fiction (Novel), Publisher: Madresse Pubs., No. of Pages:322, ISBN:9789642667673**

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A realistic and truthful tale,  
Simple, fluent, and unofficial language with its special charm,  
linear narrative and goes through the text without any kind of deconstruction in context.

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# The Methods of Book Marketing in Iran

In Iran, marketing for selling books does not have a very long and successful history. However, nowadays publishers have realized the necessity of dealing with marketing activities, and approach it in different ways. This article is a summary of the article A Review of Book Marketing in Iran and the World, with an emphasis on children's book marketing, written by Dr. Leyla Maktabifard, a researcher in the field of children's and adolescent literature in Iran.

## 1. Launching an exhibition

In Iran, the experience of setting up a book fair to boost the book sales market goes back to around 1957. This relatively small exhibition was organized by Amirkabir Publications under the management of Abdol Rahim Jafari at the University of Tehran. The exclusive exhibition of Shahnameh printing was also a similar effort, which was again organized by Amirkabir publications in the same place (Haddadi, 2007, pp. 12). In 1976, with the efforts of Mahmoud Kashichi, director of Gutenberg publications, the first self-motivated exhibition of publishers was launched in front of the University of Tehran and the first book arcade of Tehran. However, such exhibitions did not continue in Iran until finally the first Tehran International Book Fair was established in November 1987. This exhibition was held at a limited range with the participation of several domestic and overseas publishers – about 300 publishers – and its reception was not very impressive. Since 1988, the time of holding the exhibition has been set at May of every year and it has been held regularly every year until now (Haddadi, 2007, pp. 12). In Iran, due to the supply of foreign books with government subsidies and Iranian books with special discounts, the international book fair has practically turned into a huge bookstore and has largely lost its original usage. This form of book supply, both at the international exhibition level and in the form of small local exhibitions held in the provinces, due to false and ad hoc sales it generates, weakens the local bookstores and retailers and thus, in the long run, causes irreparable losses to the publication economic cycle (Homai, 2016, pp. 13).

## 2. Triggering innovation in book distribution and sales methods

One of the most vital parts of marketing any product or service is manifested in its distribution methods. Book distribution, which is commonly referred to as “Pakhsh” by publishers, is a process that takes place between the publisher, the bookseller, and the final buyer, and if it is not done correctly, the results of the publishers' work will not reach the bookstores and ultimately the buyers.

### A) Bookstores

The new generation of bookstores in Iran, which started with the establishment of “PAKA” (Iran Book Distribution and Development Company) in 1997 and continued with launching several bookstores in Karimkhan Street in Tehran, can be a symbol of the Iranian book market evolution. Innovation in the space and arrangement of the shelves, supply of other cultural products, making use of computer lists to show the stocks in reserve, providing a coffee shop space for buyers to get rest and study more books on the spot, and holding book launch parties and other cultural events in them, are among the characteristics of this type of bookstores.

### B) Internet sales

In Iran, many websites sell books via electronic means. With electronic purchases from these sites, the purchased book will be delivered to the desired place of the buyer.

In recent years, some Iranian publishers have negotiated with Google (11) and placed parts of their books on Google. In this way, in addition to the information available on the web, users can also search within the books. It is not possible to access the full-text version of all books, but with this arrangement, the user is motivated to buy the book. Publishers do this in line with their marketing activities (Randall (12), 2007).







### 3. Advertisements or commercials

In Iran, few publications officially attract advertisements for books. Of course, these publications also often do not have a general audience and their audience is mainly considered to be the educated class. In a very limited range, newspapers also advertise for a specific book or publisher. On the other hand, TV ads are so expensive that it is certainly not cost-effective for private market commercial publishers to air such ads. Because in any case, the circle of those exposed to these ads and encouraged to buy the book is not so wide and does not go beyond the book-reader class. The very low circulation of books in Iran is another factor that prevents publishers from spending money on advertising books (Kiaian, 2017; Tahuri, 2017). Only a few commercials relating to the books that have been distributed so far, especially children's books, and belong to a few government publishers, including the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults and Soroush, are often aired before the start of children and Young adults programs on TV.

### 4. Introduction and review and critique of the book

Nowadays, various media can be used to introduce and review and criticize books. The most important media and facilities that exist to introduce the book to the audience and address it in the form of review and criticism sessions are as follows:

#### A) The press

During the last few years that the diversity of the press in Iran has increased and new newspapers have also been published, the introduction and review pages of books have been increased in the press and even some newspapers have special pages dedicated to books and in those pages, they introduce and criticize a book in detail from various aspects, and in the side columns, they include brief introductions of newly published books on various topics.

Some magazines pursue the task of just introducing new books along with professional reviews of some books. Some of these publications include Jahan Ketab (Book World) magazine, which has been published for over twelve years, as well as the publications of Khane Ketab Iran (Iran Book House), under the title "Book of the Month" and they are published in various fields such as literature and philosophy, children and young adults, general topics, social sciences, sciences, and techniques, etc.

However, the volume of publications is such that these journals cannot cover all the books in the publishing market and only a small number of books are lucky enough to appear in these pages. This restriction also applies to children's books even though children's books constitute a relatively significant number of publications, there are not many journals that introduce and criticize these publications.

#### B) Radio and television programs

Radio and television are among the most inclusive media whose audience consists of all strata of society. Some networks and radio stations have special book introduction programs. These programs are often limited to book introductions and rarely review them.

#### C) Blog

In Iran, a few blogs specifically introduce books. The subject coverage of these books can include the fields of adults and children. Some of these blogs are as follows:

[www. Kbkb.persianblog.com](http://www.Kbkb.persianblog.com)

[www. Ketab.parsibox.com](http://www. Ketab.parsibox.com)

[www. Ketabkhani.com](http://www. Ketabkhani.com)

#### D) Cultural centers and public libraries

One of the main uses of the public library events is holding various cultural ceremonies and sessions, including meetings on book reviews. To encourage users to read and introduce new works, public libraries can hold the above meetings by inviting experts, authors, and translators of these books.

### 5. Appearance of the books

Regarding children's books, since children pay special attention to the images and the appearance of objects, the appearance of the book, including the quality of the binding, the size of the book, the cover design, and the images inside the book requires more creativity and care. Some children and young adults choose books only based on their appearance. In addition, some parents also leave their children free to choose their favorite book, and since children have not yet acquired the necessary reading skills, sometimes they ask parents to buy a book based only on its cover and appearance. In Iran, more attention has been paid to the



In Iran, due to the supply of foreign books with government subsidies and Iranian books with special discounts, the international book fair has practically turned into a huge bookstore and has largely lost its original usage. This form of book supply, both at the international exhibition level and in the form of small local exhibitions held in the provinces, due to false and ad hoc sales it generates, weakens the local bookstores and retailers and thus, in the long run, causes irreparable losses to the publication economic cycle (Homai, 2016, pp. 13).



appearance of the book during the last few years, and the publishers have invited professional designers to work on the design of their book covers. In addition, in some cases, choosing a uniform design for a series of publications can more effectively draw the audience's attention to that series of books (Paya, 2014, pp. 453). Some publishers provide a short introduction on the back of the book as a brief introduction of the book to reader which is called "Gozarman". This statement can be written by the publisher or creator of the book. In some cases, for books that reach multiple editions, the publisher prints a selection of short comments and criticisms that were made during the publication of the book instead. In recent years, some Iranian publishers have also followed this practice and included a short article on the back cover of the book. Publishers of children's books also occasionally use this method. For children's books, they usually try to write this statement in a friendly and attractive tone, to encourage the child to read the book.

## 6. Promotional giveaways

In Iran, some publishers pursue this trend but it is not very common to distribute a promotional gift for a specific book, and in Iran, few publishers order promotional goods specifically and separately for their books. The use of some story characters in advertising gifts can have an effective role in persuading the audience, especially younger audiences. These gifts make the child familiar with a certain book and motivate him to read that book. Due to the low number of book circulation in Iran, this technique may not be very affordable for publishers.

## 7. Book launch party

It is customary to throw a launch party for some special works at the same time as the book is published. This tradition usually takes place through the efforts of the publisher to familiarize the readers with the book, as well as to praise its creator. In Iran, some publishers have done this for some of their works, although at a very limited level. Iran Book Distribution (PAKA) was the organizer of some of these celebrations during its activity.

## 8. Poster

Another relatively simple, practical, and low-cost way to advertise and market a book is to print a poster for it. Publishers usually design and publish a poster for a book at the publishing time or before it is published. In Iran, these posters usually stay on the premises of the same publishing house and are not distributed.



In Iran, few publications officially attract advertisements for books. Of course, these publications also often do not have a general audience and their audience is mainly considered to be the educated class. In a very limited range, newspapers also advertise for a specific book or publisher



## 9. Free delivery of books to some commentators and cultural centers such as public libraries

In Iran, the number of children libraries is very few. Except for the relatively limited children's sections in public libraries, children and young adults, libraries are exclusive to the Institute for Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults' libraries and school libraries. The institute's libraries mainly rely on institute publications in the field of creating series, and the selection of resources is done centrally in school libraries. Perhaps one of the reasons for the low number of children books circulation in Iran is the lack of standard children's libraries to support this section of the publishing market.

## 10. Publishers' websites

One of the achievements of the electronic world is having personal websites that publishers can use to introduce newly published works, advertise, sell, and publish news related to the publishing market, etc. Currently, although not all publishers take advantage of this possibility, many large and well-known overseas publishers and a few Iranian publishers have diverse websites where they list their publications broken down by subject and even provide the means to contact the authors and translators of works by the audience. These publishers also upload all the reviews that have been published in various publications about their books on their website, and customers can buy the products of that publisher electronically.

## 11. Awarding various prizes to books

In most countries of the world, it is customary for foundations to give cash and non-cash prizes to the best-published works in various fields. These awards have a great effect on encouraging the audience to buy and read the book and make it reach multiple editions. Especially, this has a double impact in the case of literary awards, and sometimes the publishers themselves are among the founders and supporters of such initiatives, thus creating a boom in the publishing market.

## 12. Literary adaptations

Literary adaptations, i.e. making a movie, theater play, or television series based on a literary work, usually attracts popular interest in that work and has a significant effect on its popularity and sales. In many cases, after the film, television, or animation versions of these works are made, there is an increased demand to buy and read them. (Holt (16), 2004, pp. 31). ■■■



# Iranian Illustrator

Shahram Shirzadi

(1972– Tehran)

Biography: Shahram Shirzadi is a creative illustrator and animator who has a master's degree in cinema directing. He is an instructor of graphics design, caricature, and comic strips and an official member of the Iranian and International Animation Filmmakers Association. Shirzadi has illustrated for more than 100 children's books and magazines and also participated in many national and international exhibitions.



## Awards and honors:

- Honorary diploma of the World Contest in the Cartoon Special Award section, Romania, 2019.
- Selected person at Charlie Chaplin's portrait caricature exhibition, India, 2015.
- Selected person for the best Character design at Saba Cultural and Artistic Center, Iran, 2015.
- Selected person at the caricature exhibition, Greek, 2014.
- Selected person at the caricature exhibition, China, 2007.

## Sample Illustrations:



For more details about the illustrator and his works, please contact:

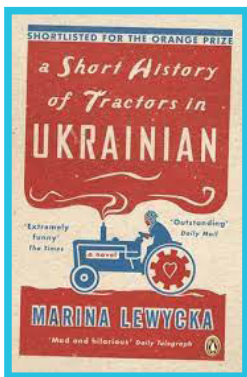
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# What's New in Iranian Bookstores?

Here we will review the recently published books in Iran's book market; books that are seating on shelves, waiting for reviews and criticisms.

## \* A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian



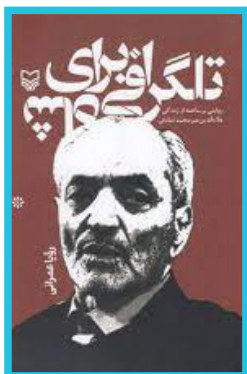
"A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian", bestselling author Marina Lewycka's bestselling debut novel which has sold over one million copies worldwide, tells the story of two sisters named Vera and Nadezhda who must put their usual arguments aside and join forces to save their father from falling for gold-digging Valentia. She is a young beautiful girl and nothing can stand between her and her dream of getting crazy rich. The alliance of sisters to force Valentia out reveals some family secrets, unveils a 50-year timespan of the darkest era in

Europe's history, and takes them back to the days they always preferred to forget.

The novel is about a family which, using humor and sarcasm, both iterates the family problems and stops with the historical events of part of Europe.

Marina Lewycka, the writer, was born on October 12, 1946, in a World War II refugee camp in Germany. When she was one year old, her family eventually made it to the UK. This book is her first work which was published in 2005 and won the Everyman Wodehouse Prize the same year. It was also among the nominees of Man Booker Prizes and Orange Prize. The first edition of the novel published in Persian titled "The History of Tractors in Ukrainian" in softcover, translated by Khatereh Kord Karimi in 312 pages by Borj Publications Co.

## \* A Telegram Message to the Shah



"A Telegram Message to the Shah" by Roya Omrani is a book about the life of Ala-aldin Mir Mohammad Sadeghi that will soon be published by Soore-Mehr Publications. Sadeghi is an Iranian merchant and a member of the Islamic Coalition Party who has a background in revolutionary activities during the Islamic Revolution era.

The storyline of the book begins with the assassination of Hasan Ali Mansour by revolutionary combatants. The word "telegram message" in the book's title is

interesting because indicates how revolutionaries used telegram to deliver their messages to the Shah's court. Another attractive part of the story is the confrontations of the narrator and people with "Today's Man" newspaper which used to be published in that era under Mohammad Masoud's editorship.

This short narrative contains important information about the

days of battle against Shah's regime and attractively portrays the atmosphere of fighting days in Bazaar. There have been indications of historical events of that era in other works as well, but Sadeghi approaches those events from a different angle and focuses on the environment of the revolution among the merchants and businessmen in Bazaar. Readers also get to know the opinion of a religious community. The writer, in between some adventurous highs and lows, explains how revolutionaries reacted to the activities which they deemed contrary to religion and always tried to keep the light of ethics alive in society.

The Isfahanian accent of the narrator is well maintained in the literature of the book in makes the dialogues of the characters of the story even more pleasant.

Ala-aldin Mir Mohammad Sadeghi, one of the most renowned and noble merchants of Iran, was born in 1932 in Isfahan. He is considered as one of the traditional figures of Iran's economy who had an active role in economics, politics, culture, education, and charity activities during the last four decades.

## \* Two Queries: on Contemporary Man and Emerging Cults

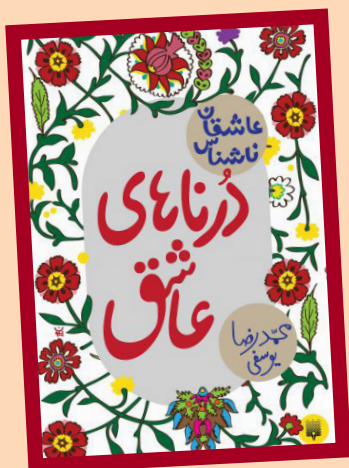
Ahmad Reza Nowruzzi's new book titled "Two Queries: Contemporary Man and Emerging Cults" was introduced to the market by Naghd-e-Farhang Publications Co. The book contains two separate but interconnected parts, one criticizes/analyzes the contemporary man, and the other, emerging cults and mysticism. You can count this book as an interdisciplinary study in the fields of philosophy and arts.

The first chapter of the book includes post-modernist definitions and interpretations of contemporary man which expresses new existential aspects of man in the post-modern era. It also addresses quiddity and quality of "being contemporary". Nouri, in this chapter, argues that "being contemporary" is an existential status, not a historical situation.

In the second chapter of the book, titled "Mysticism in Storm", Nouri investigates pseudo-spiritual thoughts and emerging cults in the modern era. He uses philosophical interpretation techniques to extract the contradictory and inconsistent aspects of mysticism and spirituality. The writer believes that this chapter emerges as a questioner which asks questions about certain and uncertain sets of beliefs that undoubtedly stumble in the turbulence of doubt and skepticism. On his way, Nouri has tried to bring up analytical and fundamental questions regarding the essence of every definitive subject and to challenge pseudo-spiritual reflections.

Ahmad Reza Nowruzzi has previously published several research works in various areas including war photography (Cold Fire), The History of Contemporary Painting in Iran (Dream and Fiction), etc. He has also had a close collaboration with two different UN World Peace projects, namely Music and Performance over the past year. ■■■

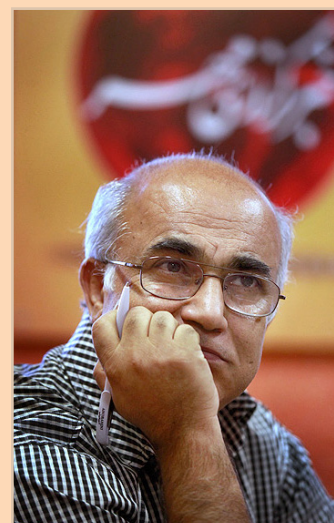




## Mohammadreza Yousefi

(1953 – Hamadan)

Mohammadreza Yousefi is one of the prolific Iranian writers of children's and young adult literature. He was a board member of the Iranian Association of Writers for Children and Youth for a term. Yousefi has been writing for children and young adults of different age groups for more than three decades. He has also written some movie scripts, plays, and theoretical discussions of children's literature. Moreover, he has rewritten and recreated some old Persian literary texts, such as Shahnameh, for children. In some of his works, he has used Persian folkloric literature.

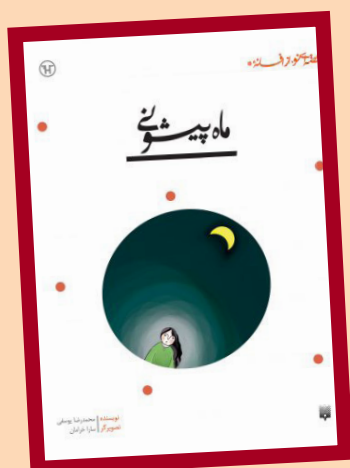


### Selected Awards and Recognitions:

- IBBY Honor Diploma from the Netherlands,
- Islamic Republic of Iran's Book of the Year Award,
- Best Book Award from the Children's Book Council of Iran

### Selected Works:

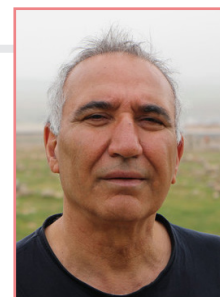
- A Collection of Snowman Stories ( 12 Vols. ), Madresse Pubs.
- A Collection of New Story of the Tale ( 12 Vols. ), Peydayesh Pubs.
- Anonymous romances, ( 6 Vols. ), Peydayesh Pubs.



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## Interview

# Meet with Ardashir Esfandiari, the Norwegian-Iranian author, and translator



**A**rdashir Esfandiari is a Norwegian-Iranian author and translator, translating mainly from Norwegian to Farsi. He is a member of the Norwegian Non-Fiction Writers and Translators Association (NFFO), and his translations of both non-fiction, fiction, and poetry are published at renowned publishing houses in Iran and Sweden. His translation of Trond Berg Eriksen's *Nietzsche og det moderne* was awarded one of the ten best-translated non-fiction titles by the Iranian publishing house Poresh in 2010.

Ardashir's poetry collections are ( *Under the crescent moon*, published by Utbildningsförlaget in Angered, Sweden, 2000) and ( *More Faceless than the Wind*, published by Nashre Porsesh, Esfahan, Iran ).

Ardashir Esfandiari has translated books from Norwegian to Farsi over many years. He also writes his poetry in Norwegian.

**You translate from Norwegian to Farsi. Are there any cultural phenomena or linguistic differences that make your work challenging?**

I find that the challenges often turn up in the details. The word "gift" (poison) for instance, only means a dangerous substance in Persian, whilst it can mean different things in Norwegian. This is for instance very evident in the novel *Gift* by Alexander Kielland. Here the word "gift" has three meanings: marriage, religion, and a dangerous substance. These kinds of things can sometimes prove difficult.

**– What was your path to Norwegian?**

Language and literature have interested me since childhood. I came to Norway as a refugee in 1985. Then it was natural for me to learn Norwegian. At the public library, I borrowed an anthology of poems by Norwegian authors, including Rolf Jacobsen. His poems made an impression on me and could be re-opened into Persian. Eventually, I also started translating non-fiction and novels.

**Which cultural phenomena is the most difficult for you to translate into Farsi and what is particularly difficult to translate from Farsi into Norwegian?**

I think that the challenges often come at the level of detail. The word poison only has the meaning of poisonous substance in Persian, while in Norwegian the word can mean three different

things, which appears in the novel *Gift* by Alexander Kielland, where the word has three meanings: marriage, religion, and a poisonous substance, which one of the main characters drinks to commit suicide.

In Iran, tulips symbolize funerals and mourning, but here in Norway, you can decorate with tulips at a wedding. Another challenge when it comes to translating and publishing literature is the censorship apparatus in Iran.

**Do you offer the books to publishers yourself or do you translate what you are offered?**

I always choose the books myself. That is my principle because for me literature is first and foremost a passion, while the job in the school library has been my livelihood for the past 23 years.

**You translate both fiction and non-fiction, which do you prefer?**

I prefer fiction. Ideally, I would have concentrated on rewriting poetry, but in my opinion, poetry is completely impossible to reproduce in another language.

**How do you approach a translation: do you go straight to translating to maintain a sense of tension in relation to the text, or do you read the entire book thoroughly before getting started?**

First I read the entire book and then I immerse myself in professional articles about the work before I start translating the work.

**Do you have a special Norwegian book that is close to your heart? If so, why is it special to you?**

The novel *The Lost Father* by Arne Garborg. It is special to me because of the wonderful poetic language and because it is about someone who longs to return to his roots and about eternal questions. In other words, it is a book with good form and good content.

**Is there a particular author you would like to translate more of?**

Gunvor Hofmo. One of the things that fascinates me about her is that she writes straight from the liver. I have already translated some of her poems, but they have not yet been published. Two of Ardashir's translations: From left: Kjell Askildsen's "Thomas F's last notes to the public" and Arne Garborg's "The lost father" ■■■





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Director: Alireza Raiisdanaee

Fields of published books: Fiction – Nonfiction

Negah Publishing House started its work as an independent publisher in the field of humanities literature in 1973.

Over the course of four decades, Negah was duplicated millions of times in every line of its books before the eyes of its audience, and it has put the diversity of the produced works and strict choices based on the audience inclinations at the top of its agenda.

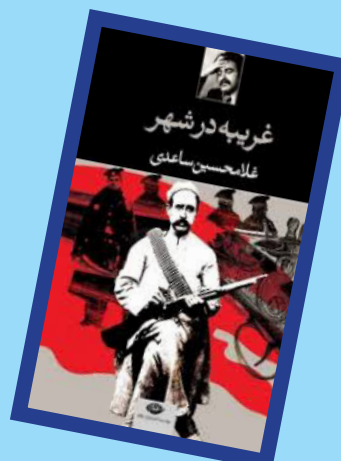
As the foundation of its work, it has presented poetry, lyrics, stories, novels, criticism and commentary, history, art, biographies of great literary figures, the introduction of world-famous poets and writers through lasting translations, movie scripts, and plays, philosophy, and psychology, etc. and created a showcase as vast as the greater Iran to satisfy all kinds of tastes.

This institution is proud to be a specialized publisher of the works of magnificent Iranian literary figures.

Throughout over 40 years of professional work, Negah has printed and published hundreds of books by famous authors or newcomers in the field of culture and literature and continues to travel this bumpy road in the midst of the publishing industry.

Since 2012, Negah Publishing House has paid special attention to new views and innovations in the field of poetry and fiction and has introduced emerging talents to the literary community in this field.

This publishing institution has published more than 1000 book titles so far.



# A Brief Report on Iran's Book Market



Nowadays, a significant part of the showcases of some bookstores in Tehran and across the country are devoted to political, social, and political history books. These books, which are known as red books, seem to be more popular among book readers.

For several years, due to various reasons such as sanctions and economic recession, the spread of coronavirus, inflation and high prices of all goods, the reduction of citizen purchasing power, and recently, the issue of unrest in the country, the economy has faced many challenges in all sectors, including the cultural field. Since most people are facing problems to provide their livelihood, they have to reduce the expenses of their cultural portfolio. This issue has caused the economy of this area to face many challenges and stagnation. A review of the amount of cinema, theater, and concert box office sales, as well as the visual arts field and other sectors, prove that the conditions for cultural businesses are not favorable. In the mentioned period, the publications of the country faced many problems, including the supply of raw materials for the production of printed works, problems such as high cost, the difficulty of supplying paper, and the increase in other necessities of book production.

## A 30% Drop in the Number of Published Titles

In January of this year, eight thousand and 172 book titles were published by thousand and 283 publishers, while in January 2021, about 11 thousand and 635 book titles were placed in the bookstore showcases, indicating a 30% decrease in the statistics of this field. In the children's books sector, this reduction is 25%. Also, statistics show that the average number of book circulation



in this month was 1,006 copies, which means a 9% decrease compared to the same period last year. In December of last year, this average was 1,107 copies.

The average book price in 2022 shows that compared to January of last year, the average book price has increased by about 40%. According to the statistics published by the Iran Institute of Books & Literature, there were about a thousand and 305 book titles for children and adolescents in January 2022, while in the previous year, about thousand and 762 book titles were published, indicating a 26% decrease. But the biggest decrease was in practical science categories at 41%, followed by philosophy and psychology topics at 38% and the literature category at 36%.

Four thousand 938 titles of first edition books were recorded in January of this year, among which, books in the field of literature with thousand and 29 titles, practical sciences with 666 titles, and social sciences with 661 titles are in the first to third ranks of this table. Also, 3 thousand and 234 titles of reprinted books have been published in the market, of which, 728 titles are educational, 671 titles are for children and adolescents, and 424 titles are religious. According to the statistics published by the Iran Institute of Books & Literature, 6 thousand 166 titles are authored books and 2 thousand 6 titles are translations. In the authoring section, one thousand 711 titles are devoted to the field of literature, thousand and 55 titles to educational supplementary books, and 879 titles to religious works. Also, the most numerous translated books were in the fields of children and adolescents with 433 works, literature with 389 titles, and practical sciences with 333 works.

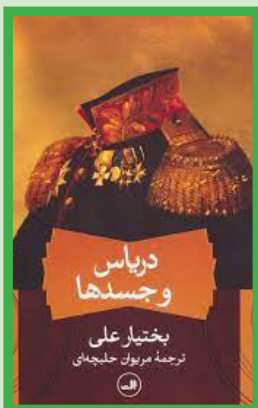
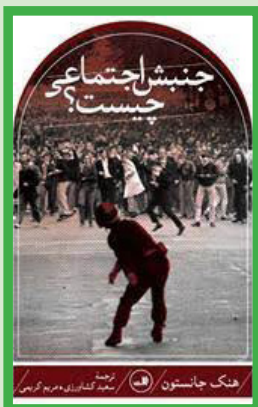
## Political and Social Sciences Books at the Top

Despite all these problems, some books have been able to attract



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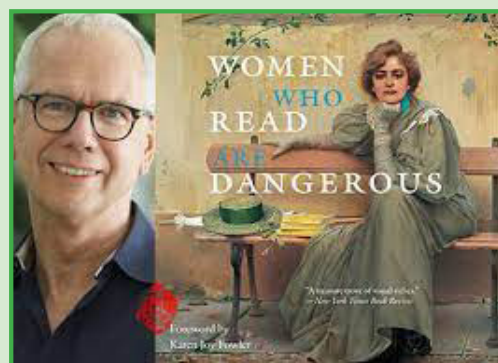
their audience, either based on the needs of the audience or their reputation, and it seems that political and social sciences books have sold well these days. For several years, some reputable publishers in Iran have attracted audiences by publishing books related to world politics and political history, especially on international wars and autocratic rulers of various countries and social topics, and have been able to maintain their publishing economy to some extent. Some social and political events have caused higher sales of political and social books, which have always had a good audience, to the extent that this situation is seen in the informal sale of books, i.e., in the form of peddling. Among the best-selling books in this field are the following titles:

- "What is Social Uprising?" by Hank Johnston.
- "Women Who Read Are Dangerous" by Stefan Bulmann, translated by Fatemeh Torabi.
- "Totalitarianism" written by Hannah Arendt, translated by Mohsen Thalathi.
- "Revolution in the 21st Century" by Chris Harman, written by Mazdak Daneshvar,
- "Lenin; The Red Revolutionary Life" by Robert Servis and translated by Bijan Ashtari.
- "Self-learning for Dictators" written by Randall Wood and Carmine Deluca, translated by Bijan Ashtari.
- "The Identity of Iran" was written by Fakhreddin Azimi.
- "Nationalism and Ethnicity in Iran" written by Ayatollah Mirzaee.

### The Position of the Novel is Still Reserved

With all that said, novels and short stories have secured their place among the audience, they rank after political and social books in terms of sales statistics. Among the best-selling books on the topic of fiction literature in the winter season, the following titles stand out:

- "The Burden of Being" by Milan Kundera, translated by Parviz Homayoun pour.
- "When Nietzsche Wept" by Erwin D. Yalom, translated by Sepideh Habib.



- "In Cold Blood" by Truman Capote, translated by Leyla Nasiri.
- "Memoirs of a Murderer" by Kim Yongha, translated by Khatereh Kurd Karimi.
- "Elegance of The Hedgehog" by Muriel Barberi, translated by Morteza Kalantarian.
- "The City of White Musicians" and "Darias and Corpses" by Bakhtiar Ali, translated by Marivan Halabchei.

### Biography Books

Biography books are usually among the books that are always in the best-selling category. The book "A Death and Life Issue" written by Erwin D. Yalom and Marilyn Yalom, translated by Sepideh Habib, and published by Ghatreh Publications, is one of these books that has been on the top of the bestseller list for some time. The story of world leaders is also a topic that has been welcomed, such as the books: "Becoming Kim Jong-Un" written by Junge H. Pak and translated by Zeynab Kazemkhah, the book "Prime Minister: Angela Merkel's Odyssey" written by Kathy Marton and translated by Saeed Kalati, and the book "The Tragedy of Solitude: The Political Biography of Mohammad Mossadegh" by Christopher de Blague, translated by Behrang Rajabi.

### History Books, Still Readable

After novels and biographies, history books are the main selling point of bookstores. The book "Ancient Iranians" translated by Hossein Shahidi, "Battle of Power in Iran" written by Mohammad Samiee, "History of Modern Iran" written by Yervand Abrahamian and translated by Mohammad Ebrahim Fattahi, and "Investigation in Iran's Conspiracy Theory" by Yervand Abrahamian, Ahmad Ashraf, and Mohammad Ali Homayoun Katouzian with the translation of Mohammad Ebrahim Fatahi have also been among the prestigious contents that experienced good sales last month.

### Political Sciences and East and West Issues

Although political science books have certain fans, they have never lost their sales position in rankings. Last month, the book "Both Eastern and Western" written by Afshin Mateen and translated by Hasan Fesharaki, published by Shirazeh Publications, became the best-selling political sciences book. "Language, Power, Dignity in Iran" written by William B. Man translated by Reza Moghadam Kia from Ney publications took the second place, and "The Furious Narrator of Petit Bourgeoisie's Wishes (The Life and Thoughts of Mohammad Massoud)" written by Arman Nahchiri took the third place of the best-selling political sciences books. ■■■



## Ana Pol Publishing House

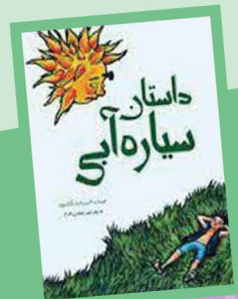
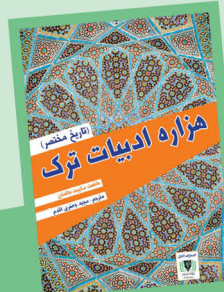
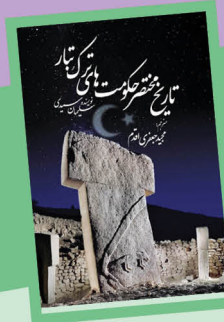
Ana Pol Publishing House, registered No. 15027, one of the independent publishers in Iran, was founded in 2019. Since then it has published more than 20 titles, including books from classic and contemporary world literature and Iranian literature to children and young adults' books.

The publication is one of the publishing subsidiaries of the Pol literary and Translation Agency that annually takes part in major publishing events around the world, including the Frankfurt and Beijing Book Fairs. So far, this publication has translated and published dozens of books from various languages into the Persian language by purchasing their copyright from foreign publishers and by Co-publishing with publication houses from different countries.



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## Iran unveils local nominees for Biennial of Illustrations Bratislava

Iran has selected nine books to compete in the 29th Biennial of Illustrations Bratislava (BIB), which will take place from October 4 to December 3 in Slovakia.

The nominees were picked by a jury comprising experts from the Institute for Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults – Kanoon, the Children's Book Council of Iran, and the Iranian Illustrators Society.

- “Think, Listen, Caw!” illustrated by Maryam Tahmasbi, written by: Babak Saberi, and published by Tuti Books.
- “The Bogey in Mommy’s Tummy”, Illustrated by Afsaneh Sanei, written by Sahar Hadiqeh, Tuti Pubs.
- “A Magical Sleep” illustrated by Mahsa Hedayati, published by Tuti Books.
- “First Things First” illustrated by Samaneh Rahbarnia, written by Farhad Hassanzadeh, and published by Tuti Books
- “The Orange Girl” illustrated by Mahkameh Shabani, written by Asadollah Shabani, and published by Tuti Books in the BIB 2023.
- “An Adventurous Journey through the Knitting Yarn” illustrated by Yeganeh Yaqubnejad, written by Pari Razavi, and published by Kanoon Pubs.
- “Faranak” illustrated by Mojgan Saeidian, written by Sudabeh Amini, and published by Kanoon Pubs.
- “The Goat and the Wolf” ( “A Cabra e o Lobo” ), illustrated by Ali Buzari, published by Portugal Pubs.
- “Dad with a Hat, Dad without a Hat” illustrated by Atefeh Malekiju, written by Hassan Esmaeili-Taheri, published by Elmi-Farhangi. ■■■



**“Love Song with Earth” was named the best story at the Iran war book awards**

**Love Song with Earth, by: Jahangir Khosroshahi, Publisher L Soroosh Pubs., No. of pages: 164, ISBN: 9789641219309**

“Love Song with Earth” has won the award for best story at the 20th edition of the Sacred Defense Book of the Year. Writer Jahangir Khosroshahi received the award in the awards ceremony held at the Sacred Defense Museum Garden in Tehran on Monday.

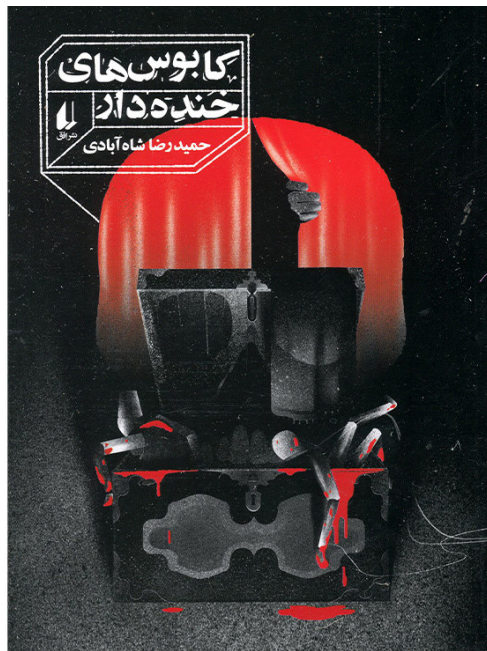
After the end of the devastating war between Iran and Iraq during the 1980s, an Iranian war veteran named Majid joins a team of excavators in the former frontline area to search for the remains of his comrade, Hamed, whom he was forced to leave there under a heavy artillery bombardment. He firmly believes that he will find Hamed's body there because he feels the spiritual presence of Hamed in the area. ■■■

For reading materials about the book and the right acquisitions, please contact:  
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## Review

# A brief review of the story “Funny Nightmares” by Hamidreza Shahabadi



## Funny Nightmares

Subject: Fiction (novel), Publisher: Ofoq Pubs.,  
No. of Pages: 256, ISBN: 9786227902488

### Synopsis:

This book narrates the story of a teenage boy named Ata, who along with his family is engaged in acting and Siah-Bazi or Ro-Hozi (Black-play). It is the time of Nasser al-Din Shah's rule and the people are living in a great famine. At that time, when the family does not get any income from performing arts and plays, a strange man riding in a carriage sees them and wants them to come to a palace outside Tehran and perform there for one of the Qajar princes. But the Ata family members disappear one by one after entering this palace. What is happening in this palace? In this novel, he tells the story of the formation of Habib Salmoni's imitator group from the words of his teenage son, Ata; A story that has sad humor and talks about the power of art and the history of struggle. He writes about the Qajar era and the great famine in Iran, and Habib Salmoni's imitator group, which is a family, performs Siah-Bazi (Ro-Hozi) show, a historical and somewhat mysterious and criminal story.

This work, written in 23 chapters, has designed a very interesting suspense that keeps the reader with the plot until the end. While the stories are simple, many of these events can be breathtaking for the reader. Some characters suddenly make suggestions that can make the story more interesting for the reader.

### A brief review

The story Funny Nightmares narrates the critical conditions of society during the time of Naser al-Din Shah in a social-historical fiction format by using the mimicry or dumb show technique and its old background in Iran. The story starts from the marketplace atmosphere because this space defines the economic infrastructure of the country. By choosing this environment, the author creates this presupposition in the audience's mind from the very beginning that everything that occurs in the story has an economic background. This feature is also visible in its characterization. The difficulty of earning a livelihood and the need of the working class for the capitalist class to make a living, forces Habib the Barber to work in the marketplace since childhood. With a committed view of historical events and the time of fictional incidents, the author takes the reader with him and familiarizes him with the conditions of society at that time. He leaves the analysis of these conditions to the reader and without favoring a particular group or minority, tries to advance the facts without personal biases in the form of a thrilling and exciting story. The author's commitment to his country's literature and history makes him depict the hardships imposed on the vulnerable strata of the society, along with some of the sufferings inflicted on the powerful classes by the government and superior powers, with an impartial point of view. Sufferings arise from the layers of oppression of the oppressor to other oppressors, which also leads to a kind of bourgeois scandal. The author of the story Funny Nightmares, in addition to the art of storytelling, is also a researcher of history, because he combines the events of those years in the form of a tragic story with streaks of comedy with such skill that the reader finds himself in the same time and location while reading the text.

The audience of the story starts a black clown comedy play with the characters while reading. He sits by the small pool and



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“ The narrative retelling method and the choice of the first-person narrator and course the monologue in the beginning and the end, play an important role in creating the illusion of reality in the reader, but at the same time, the author deliberately divides the chapters (23 chapters) and changes the place and time of the narration to pull the reader out of this illusion and reminds him that he is reading a book. ”

watches a grocery store game. In the following, he is surprised and worried by the elimination and disappearance of the characters, and at the same time as the narrator, he tries to get out of that terrifying atmosphere. The black clown character depicts the characteristics of the suffering and oppressed masses of society, and by launching this funny show, the black actor uses this tactic to convey his message and make fun of the mighty strata of society. In this story too, the mime team of Mamad the Confectioner takes the opportunity to perform a program for the king of the country in the house of the ruler of Esfahan and try to make the king aware of the oppression of the people through improvisations and one-liners. At the same time, due to the country's great famine, lack of precipitation, high prices, and the oppression of the capitalist class, the living conditions of the people had become so dire that they ate grass and cat and mouse meat because of starvation. Opportunistic merchants and big landowners also fueled this disaster by hoarding grain. The lack of empathy between the rulers and the people and the incompetence of the officials adds to the scope of the disaster.

The relationship between story events is a cause-and-effect connection. After the injustice done to them by the ruler of Esfahan eighteen years ago, the prince and his sister seek revenge and decide to eliminate the main perpetrators, but since they burn everyone together in the flame of their anger, finally, this torment inflicts them as well. The story, which is written based on sufficient study and research, takes the reader along and awakens the sense of seeking justice in him. The author of a social-historical work knows perfectly that the great flaw of a historian is to sink into the well of prejudice, and Mr. Shahabadi, following this important principle, has planned his story with sufficient knowledge and awareness after researching fictional events. The social-historical context of the story, along with the author's imagination, creates a narrative that never happened in the way it was narrated but it can potentially occur at multiple times and places. One of the best ways to communicate with the past is through imagination because the historical reality of the events has already ended; however, they begin to flow again with the author's imagination.

The story has an internal narrator. The choice of the first-person narrator for the narration and the appropriateness of his tone and voice with the story has made it more effective. This point of view has strengthened the unity and coherence of the story. The presence of the narrator in all the scenes related to the present tense of the story, from the very beginning puts him and the audience on the same front and sculpts the reader's emotions with other characters and most importantly, the character of Atta, the teenage narrator. Thanks to this narrative method, the reader and the audience get involved in the story and consider Atta's favorite characters as their own. Mentioning the places and dates of events along with real characters helps the believability of the events and characters in the story. By creating the illusion of reality in the reader, the author exposes the most important aesthetic features to the reader. He moves forward the story in such a way that the whole novel seems real. This type of figure of speech is called an "illusion of reality" in fiction; in such a way that while reading the story, the reader does not see the written words for a moment and flies up to the world of the story with two imaginary wings.

The narrative retelling method and the choice of the first-person narrator and course the monologue in the beginning and the end, play an important role in creating the



### Translation and publication of the book "Step by Step to Meeting God" in Bosnia

The book "Step by Step to Meeting God" written by Abdol Hossein Zarin Koob was translated into Bosnian by Elvir Musich and published by Buy Book publications in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Step by step to meeting God is about the life, thought, and spiritual journey of Molana Jalaloddin Mohammad Balkhi ( Rumi ). All the contents of the book are written in a very simple, fluent, and common-sense manner. This book depicts the life path of Molana Jalaloddin Mohammad Balkhi Rumi, a. k. a. Molavi, in a spiritual journey throughout his life.

This book contains 400 pages and 100 sections, and its table of contents includes:

"Bahawalad and The Lord God", "Emigration or Escape", "Old Lala in Konya", "Rise of the Sun", "No-Return Absence", "Dance in the Marketplace", "Hessam al-Din and Masnavi's Story", "Passing Beyond Poetry", "From the Tibtel Degrees to Annihilation", "Final years" and "Notes and bibliography" ■■■

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illusion of reality in the reader, but at the same time, the author deliberately divides the chapters ( 23 chapters ) and changes the place and time of the narration to pull the reader out of this illusion and reminds him that he is reading a book.

At the end of the story, the narrator brings each one of the characters to their destination. This finishing method is classic and traditional; but the use of other elements to tell the story, place and time displacement, and using real events and characters, make the story a modern narrative, which by combining classical and modern methods, brings the story closer to a postmodern narrative.

The story is told in smooth and fluent prose, and the proper use of stage tools prevents the story from falling into the abyss of reporting.

The emotional encounters of the characters with each other, the tone of conversations, the description of conditions and the time and place situations, and their reflection on the physical and mental states of the characters are conveyed to the reader with uniform and rich prose. The author uses both serious and colloquial tones.

The intimate tone and colloquial language in dialogues and the standard language and descriptions and vocabulary of the narrator ( prose inclined towards the Qajar period ) , enliven the language of the story while being authentic. The use of common terms, the use of slang, especially in the pronunciation of some words, the use of literary language and the court language of the princess,

and generally their mix, is based on the story plot.

The use of descriptive phrases that depict the personal traits of the characters in the story and using them as nicknames is very useful in the story; like Habib the Barber, Mamad the Confectioner, Asghar the Shoemaker, Asghar the Whistler, etc. Descriptions play an essential role in the story *Funny Nightmares* and make it more cohesive. The description of the scenes and even the moods of the characters in terms of location and time and the harmony of the style and prose of that period cause the old-times images to take shape in the mind of the audience. The author's knowledge of the ruffianism lifestyle, the streetwise behavior, the layman appearance and clothing, and the use of terms and words specific to that time, even his familiarity with the marketplace atmosphere and old Tehran neighborhoods, the high-class areas of the city, intercity caravansaries, the interior and exterior spaces of the towers and palaces of the aristocratic class and so on, has helped the author to successfully describe the space and the people.

The bloody box of black clown paraphernalia extends out using a few strands of threads and reaches the same mysterious look in the book's back cover design. This imagery is indicative of the eerie nature of the narration and that the spilled blood is closely related to that mysterious look, but the hand that pushes aside the edge of the curtain is witness to the story. The one who survived is the narrator of the story and reveals the big secret. There is a paradox in the *Funny Nightmares* title that can represent the conflict of a story that tries to be comic and tragic at the same time. ■■■



### About the Author:

Hamidreza Shahabadi ( 1967 – Tehran ) , writer and scholar, has a master's degree in history and started writing for children and young adults by publishing a story in 1989. Besides writing stories, he has made a few short movies, written plays, taught story writing, and been the production manager and deputy manager of the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults ( Kanoon ) Publishing, which is the most important and oldest state-owned publisher. Shahabadi is one of those young adult writers who write for adults as well and his novels are based on his research about historical events. His interest in history has brought history and narrative literature together. In most of his stories, he has a historical outlook and in telling his stories, he puts the action and characters in a historical context, while remaining faithful to documented facts.

### Selected Works:

- The Legend of the Young Archer ( 2000 ) , Kanoon Pubs.
- Green Prayers ( 2001 ) , Kanoon Pubs.
- The Confessions of Slaves ( 2008 ) , Kanoon Pubs.
- The Story of Iranian Intellect / 2009 ) , Ofoq Pubs.
- Lullaby for the Dead Girl ( 2009 ) , Ofoq Pubs.
- When Moji Got Lost ( 2012 ) , Kanoon Pubs.
- Nobody Dares ( 2013 ) , Kanoon Pubs.

### Selected Awards and Recognitions:

- Children's Book Council's Special Book Award,
- Best Book Award from The Children's and Young Adult Book Festival,
- Imam Reza's Best Book of the Year Award,
- Best Book Award from Shahid Habib Ghanipour Book Festival,
- listed in the International Library of Munich ( White Ravens )

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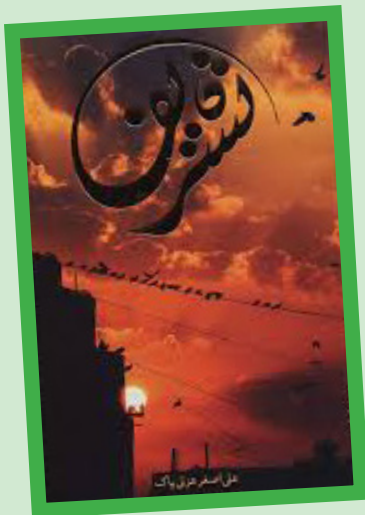
# Ali Asghar Ezzati Pak

(Hamedan – 1974)

Ali Asghar Ezaati commenced his literary career in 2006 by penning the book titled "I'm at the Back of the Door ". He could create some novels for his readers during the past decade. Ezzati's works gained the attention of many literary critics and award juries and he managed to nab a variety of literary awards.

Selected Awards and Recognitions:

- "I'm at the Back of the Door", 2006, Selected as the best book in Hoze-ye Honari Book of the Year,
- "Coming Soon" ( Awarded in Salam Literary Prize and Children and young adults Literature Festival



## Selected Works:

### Tashrif

Subject: Fiction ( Novel ), Publisher: Shahrestan-e Adab Pubs., No. of Pages:312, ISBN: 978-6226936262

### Kianush Garden

Subject: Fiction ( Novel ), Publisher: Kanoon Pubs., No. of Pages:152, ISBN: 978-9643916350

### A Loud Song

Subject: Fiction ( Novel ), Publisher: Shahrestan-e Adab Pubs., No. of Pages:140, ISBN: 9786006889412



For more details about the author and his works, please

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# A Summary Report of the 30th World Book of the Year Award



In this period, after the initial selection from among more than 1500 book titles dealing with various topics of Islamic studies and Iranian studies, 140 works were evaluated by 41 judges and finally, among the 24 works that made it to the final phase, 3 books were introduced as the outstanding works of this period based on the consultation of the academic board.

In the "Islamic Studies" section, some works in the field of study on Islamic sciences and knowledge, history of science, Islamic economics, theology, ethics, Hadith, Islamic jurisprudence and law, Sufism and Islamic mysticism, Islamic history and Islamic civilization, Islamic philosophy, Shiite studies, contemporary Islam, Islamic

psychology and educational sciences; and in the "Iranian Studies" section, works in the fields of study on history and geography of the Greater Iran, history, civilization, and languages of ancient Iran, art and architecture of Iran, Persian language and literature, political science and communication, Language and linguistics and translation of the works of Iranian thinkers, were reviewed and evaluated.

The books evaluated in this course were in German, Armenian, Uzbek, Spanish, English, Bengali, Bosnian, Pashto, Tajik, Istanbul Turkish, Chinese, Russian, Arabic, French, Finnish, Kazakh, Georgian, and Hungarian languages and the winners of this period were from Italy, China, and Georgia.

**The winners of the I. R. I. 30th World Book of the Year Award are as follows:**

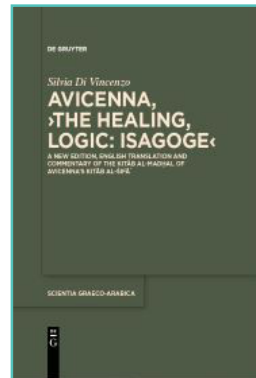
**Tbilisi Muslim Society (1801-1917), written by Nani Galvani, p. 632, Tbilisi State University Publications (Ivane Javakhioshili), 2021.**

This book examines the various dimensions of Muslim life and activity in Tbilisi (the capital of Georgia) in the years 1801-1917. The writer uses numerous historical and scientific sources to portray a clear picture of the political, socio-economic, and cultural aspects of the life of Muslims in Tbilisi. In this book, the legal and social position of religion, which is the main aspect of the institutionalization of religion, is examined from two angles: one is the examination of Russia's policy about the South Caucasus and various methods of civil and military management in relation to Muslim clerics in the region, and the other is the activities of the Muslim community and Islamic institutions of Tbilisi. Other topics discussed in this book are as follows: Muslim statistical population, the Persian community of Tbilisi, the Azerbaijani community of Tbilisi, mosques of Tbilisi, the Muslim cemetery of Tbilisi, Islamic holidays, and the Muslim community of Tbilisi, the educational policy of the Russian Empire and the Muslim community of Tbilisi, Shia and Sunni Muslim schools in Tbilisi, the Shia seminary in Tbilisi, the Sunni charity school in Tbilisi, and the Azerbaijani (Tatar) department of the Caucasian teachers' seminary in Gori.



**Avicenna, The Healing, Logic, Isagoge: new correction, translation into English and description of Avicenna's book of healing, written by Silvia Di Vincenzo, Walter de Gruyter publications, 2021.**

The book Healing is the largest philosophical encyclopedia in the Islamic world, and its great influence on most Islamic schools of thought is obvious. Meanwhile, the first part of its logic is the key to understanding many of Avicenna's opinions. The introduction, first deals with the position of the introduction section in the history of logic and its background in Aristotle's works, and then its independent authorship by Farfurius Suri and its influence on the topics of logic in the periods after writing the introduction section by Ferfurius. This section is very important in the collection of logical topics. Paying attention to the translation history of this work in Latin, and its significance due to the impact that the translation of this part of the logic of Healing had on the Latin world is also one of the advantages of this book. This work contains a comprehensive introduction and two valuable appendices: one is "Concise Treatise on Logic" and the other is "Treatise on Several Problems in the Meanings of Isagoge's Book by Yahya bin Adi".



**The Role of Literature in the Reconstruction of National Memory: A Study on the Iranian Myth Kushnameh, written by Liu Yingjun, p. 447, Jung Shi publications, 2021.**

This research book is about the role of literature in the formation of Iranian national identity and the analysis of Iranians' view of China by researching the Iranian epic Kushnameh. The book has eight chapters, the first chapter is written in two parts: the tradition of Iranian mythical literature and the summary of Kushnameh. The second chapter deals with the comparative study of Shahnameh and Kushnameh and compares the commonalities and differences between these two books from a historical and mythological perspective. The third chapter deals with the character of the foreign ruler "Kush the Elephant Toothed". The fourth and fifth chapters are dedicated to the analysis of ancient Iran's geography based on Kushnameh's text and the description of some geographical terms such as "Chin and Machin". The sixth chapter is research into the ancient routes of Iran's connection with the East Asian countries according to the description in Kushnameh. The seventh chapter examines the perception of China in Kushnameh. The eighth chapter is also literary research that talks about the importance of the role of literature in reconstructing the national memory and identity of Iranians.■■■



**Translation and publication of dozens of Arabic book Titles in Iran**

Following the successful attendance of Pol Literary & Translation Agency at the Abu Dhabi International Book Fair, contracts were signed for the rights of translation into Persian and the publication of dozens of Arabic book titles from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq.

According to the resulting agreements, several books with topics including novel and humanities studies from publishers such as Al-Arabi from Egypt, Al-Saqi from Lebanon, Al-Ninewa from Syria, and Stoor from Iraq, will be translated and published in the Persian language.

Last year, the Publishing Department of Pol Literary Agency succeeded in translating and publishing 8 Arabic book titles in Iran, which are now available in the Iranian book market.■■■



# The Stories in Rumi

By: Nahid Abqhari

Subject: Fiction (Short Stories), Publisher: Bang-e Ney Pubs., No. of

Pages: 250, ISBN: 978-6009461042

■ The English text is available.

The book contains 102 stories from Rumi's Mathnavi, written in a simple and flowing language. In between the lines, the author has inserted verses related to the stories so that while reading the stories the reader will see and enjoy the original verses. The author's effort to describe the hidden meaning of the verses in the stories has added to the merit of the book. The author's effort to describe the hidden meaning of the verses in the stories has added to the merit of the book. She has a penetrating look at Rumi's stories which reflects the poet's sublime mystic teachings and the pain of man's separation from his origin. While describing his own mentality and the requirement to become a perfect mystic teacher in each story Rumi has a special message in mind. The author has a penetrating look at Rumi's stories which reflects the poet's sublime mystic teachings and the pain of man's separation from his origin. While describing his own mentality and the requirement to become a perfect mystic teacher in each story Rumi has a special message in mind.

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## Jack London Train

(Novel for Young adults from Farhad Hassanzadeh, best known for his children's books)

Author: Farhad Hassanzadeh

Publisher: Ofoq Pubs. - Iran

Subject: Novel

No. of Pages: 408

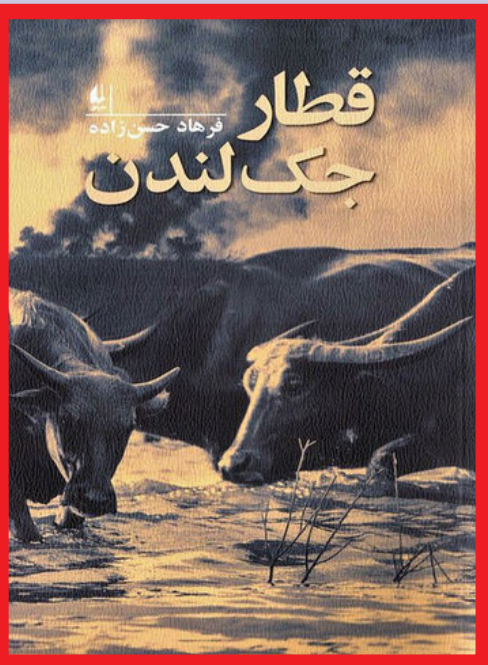
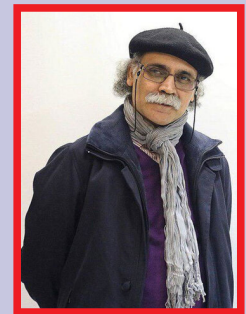
Year of Publishing: 2023

ISBN: 978-6227902556

The novel was completed about 20 years ago when the writer was forty and shows how the life of a family in Iran is completely transformed after the war breaks out in the town. It aims to shed light on the dark corners of the lives of people in Iran who experienced the war.

The writer has created all fifty characters and scenes in the story, all their internal and external conflicts, all drafts, the whole history and geography of the story, the characters' psychology and many other things in this valuable book.

Hassanzadeh has received nominations for several international literary awards, including the Hans Christian Andersen Award and Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award (ALMA). His children's books have been translated into several languages, including English, Turkish and Russian



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## Books Published by the Publications Department of Pol Literary & Translation Agency

According to the copyright contract between Pol Literary & Translation Agency from Iran and Dana Blatná Literary Agency from the Czech Republic, the books Hana by Alena Mornštajnová and the book The Other City by Michal Ajvaz were published in the Persian language in Iran.

The book titled Hana contains a true story that took place in 1954. The narrator of the story is a nine-year-old girl named Mira, and the main character of Hana's story is Mira's aunt, a mysterious and depressed woman with a broken and sullen face. After the outbreak of typhoid in the city and the death of her family caused by this disease, Mira is orphaned and forced to live with her aunt Hana. She learns the secrets of their troubled family history by discovering the adventures of Hana's life, and why Hanna can't trust herself and the world around her. The book The Other City is a tour guide to Prague's invisible city, which overlaps with the everyday world: a place where libraries can become forests, secret passageways yawn beneath our feet, and waves lap our bed sheets. A place that symbolizes all the worlds that we turn a blind eye to. ■■■

## The book "Najib" was published in English in Nigeria

The book Najeeb (decent and virtuous) written by Javad Jazini was published in English in Nigeria by Yoni Abuja Cultural Press.

Najib contains seven short stories inspired by the memoirs of some Iranian warriors during the Iran-Iraq war and it is written in a humorous manner. This book was first published in the Persian language in Iran by Sureh Mehr Publications. ■■■

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## PUBLISHING IN IRAN NEWS



The book "Paradise is the Name of a Planet Nearby" was published in Azeri Turkish language in Azerbaijan

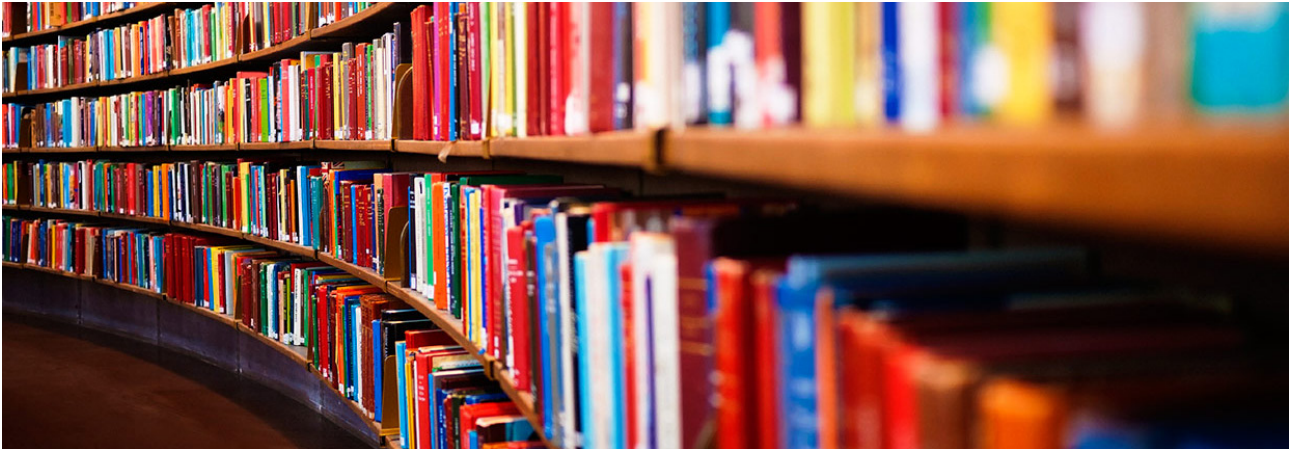
The book Paradise is the Name of a Planet Nearby, written by Ayda Musapur, was translated and published by Qanun publishing house in Azerbaijan.

The contract for the sale of the Turkish-Azeri language copyright of this book was concluded in 2021 by Pol Literary Agency between the author and the Azerbaijani publisher.

This book was published in 128 with Aynor's translation and is now available for sale in bookstores in Baku and other cities of Azerbaijan. The book contains a story about a rich man named Brian, who has spent his whole life on the run and finds a planet among the galaxies on his last trip to space. Upon arrival, he realizes that this galaxy is the paradise promised by various religions. There, the protagonist discovers his true self and the true meaning of love, something that he and most people on Earth are unaware of. ■■■

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# A Review of the Status of Professional Book Publishing and Government Policies in Iran



The role the book plays in the process of propagation and dissemination of knowledge has caused governments to assign a major priority to the book in the cultural development of their societies. Also, In Iran, the necessity of establishing mechanisms related to book publishing was felt from the very beginning of the arrival of technology in the country, and based on this, the first book publishing houses in the country were founded with the emergence of modernity in Iran. Book publishing in Iran is considered to be the most important and main symbol of culture or one of the most prominent and main pillars of the country's cultural industry. Statistics related to the number of literate people, college and high school students, growth of literacy rate, specialized jobs, technical skills, and the like automatically demonstrates that the potential market of reading materials that the publishing industry should supply is very receptive. According to government sources' statistics, about 30,000 book publishing licenses have been issued so far. But the existence of a large number of publishers without specialized and professional characteristics in the field of publishing has an adverse impact on the publishing industry, which is a matter of much concern from the point of view of publishing pathology.

## The state and private publishing in Iran

Government support in the field of culture and book publishing is accepted in most countries of the world. This not only does not conflict with the philosophy of competitive and private economy, but based on cultural economy teachings, it is a necessity and fully compatible with the philosophy of the government in the modern world. Based on this philosophy, the mission of an entity such as the government is to expand the necessary infrastructures for free and competitive activities of citizens in all social and economic

sectors. Based on this, the direct presence of the government in economic sectors and its activity in this field is justified only if, firstly, the products of that sector are necessary for society, and secondly, the private sector is not able or willing to operate in that field for any reason. In this case, the government should, in the first step, apply its efforts to create the necessary infrastructures and platforms for the private sector's activity, so that after the creation of these infrastructures, the private sector will find the necessary motivation to operate in this area.

The second step shall be taken if, despite the creation of these infrastructures, the private sector is still unwilling to operate in such areas. In this case, the government itself will enter the mentioned field as a proactive economic actor and will produce the desired necessary goods.

Based on this, publishing books is an activity that is firstly necessary and secondly, economically low-yielding, which does not attract the private sector. According to this fact, the government invested in this sector to change the situation in such a way that operating in the field of book publishing would be evaluated as reasonable, economical, and beneficial. These investments, which were made in the form of government policies in the field of culture, are still being made, including a wide range of support measures that are all to stabilize and expand professional and independent publishing in the country.

Policy-making in the field of book publishing is divided into three categories: financial support policies, regulatory support policies, and promotional support policies.

Examining the structure of government policies and supports in the field of book publishing reveals the fact that these policies can be classified as production-oriented or publisher-oriented.

If we consider the set of factors involved in book publishing in the



**Book publishing in Iran is considered to be the most important and main symbol of culture or one of the most prominent and main pillars of the country's cultural industry. Statistics related to the number of literate people, college and high school students, growth of literacy rate, specialized jobs, technical skills, and the like automatically demonstrates that the potential market of reading materials that the publishing industry should supply is very receptive**





**Based on the comprehensive approach, part of the government's support policies in the field of book publishing should be aimed at creating motivation among the owners of ideas and thoughts so that the act of writing a book appears reasonable and economical to them. Because the fate of the intellectual production of the book cannot be always placed on the shoulders of the artistic motivations and commitments of the**



**thinkers and intellectuals.**

country as a virtual organization, this organization has components and parameters, and producers or publishers are only one of its components. In almost all cases, government support for book publishing in the country is injected into the book publishing organization throughout the country via book producers, i.e. publishers. This situation means one-sidedness in government policies in the field of publishing.

The publisher-oriented approach in government policies in the field of publishing, although in the early years after the Imposed War and due to the lack of any suitable infrastructure for publishing books, appeared to be a justified and even necessary policy, but it seems that the excessive continuation of this approach caused many damages to the publishing organization and even book publishing houses in the country.

As we mentioned, the philosophy of government support in the field of publishing is to create infrastructure and encourage economic market actors to work in this field. Based on this, publisher-oriented policies should have been continued only until a certain number of professional publishers are established in the market, and the country's needs for book production could be met by this number of publishers.

The one-sidedness in the government's support approaches to book publishing in the country and the unjustified insistence of policymakers on these policies have turned the support policies of book publishing into an anti-functional phenomenon today. The pathological functions of these supports can be understood when we find out that these policies, by cutting off the relationship between book producers and consumers and creating a greenhouse survival environment for book publishing agencies in the country, have undermined the foundation of professional publishing in the country.



### **Requirements of government policies aimed at the development of professional publishing in the country**

Comprehensiveness in support approaches to the book publishing organization in the country and coherence in government support approaches in this field.

#### **A) Comprehensiveness in the support approaches to the organization**

An all-around approach to the reality of book publishing in the country will bring about all-around results and benefits all actors in this field. Based on this, a review of the book publishing and government policies situation in Iran shows that the book publishing approach is a reality that consists of at least three basic components.

According to this point of view, publishing a book starts from its intellectual and mental production and is removed from this cycle by consuming or studying it. Based on this model, a book is a product that emerges from the interaction of these three elements, and of course, it should be noted that in this model, the reality of book publishing is very summarized. According to this model, the book must take shape in the creator's mind and thoughts before it becomes a physical and objective reality.

Based on the comprehensive approach, part of the government's support policies in the field of book publishing should be aimed at creating motivation among the owners of ideas and thoughts so that the act of writing a book appears reasonable and economical to them. Because the fate of the intellectual production of the book cannot be always placed on the shoulders of the artistic motivations and commitments of the thinkers and intellectuals.

An artist or writer is also a human being after all, with material







**The publisher-oriented approach in government policies in the field of publishing, although in the early years after the Imposed War and due to the lack of any suitable infrastructure for publishing books, appeared to be a justified and even necessary policy, but it seems that the excessive continuation of this approach caused many damages to the publishing organization and even book publishing houses in the country.**



and livelihood needs, and writing a book should have such a level of reward that he would prefer it to other possible actions. Also, in this regard, another factor can be considered in this model, i. e. consumers and readers of books. Books, like other goods, are subject to the rule of supply and demand, and according to this, it is the readers and consumers who determine the level of production in this area. But it should be noted that an action such as consuming and reading a book, from the point of view of the rationality of the action, should appear to be a possible, rational, and economic activity, so that a part of society considers it rational, possible and economical, and based on this, they take action to purchase and study a book.

The government, as a mechanism that is obliged to invest in the field of books, should provide the necessary conditions for such an action to occur. Creating an incentive to read books by advertising and promoting books in society on the one hand; and removing the economic obstacles to this action on the other hand, are among the measures that should be considered in the government's support policies in this area.

### **B) Cohesiveness of government support approaches in the field of book publishing**

Inconsistency is another feature of the government policy structure in the field of book publishing. While the government, based on its inherent duties and organizational slogans, declares the support of professional and independent publishing as its topmost priorities; however, we often see that due to the lack of national mechanisms to coordinate and guide the government's policies, the policies of

a department of The government is incompatible with the other departments and even contrary in some cases, such that most of the government publishers have become powerful competitors and monopolies of book publishing in the country.

Based on this, government policies should establish a reasonable relationship with all the components of book publishing in the country, avoiding any kind of bias. The government should consider the production of books in the country as an activity that is the product of the interaction of all these components. Based on this, book publishing will find a normal situation in society, and the book publishing companies will survive as professional and independent entities based on examining the status of professional book publishing and policies of the government in Iran, only if this interaction becomes possible.

For this purpose, all government policies in the field of book publishing in the country must be carried out under the supervision of a national and extra-organizational center which, as a command center, deals with the regulation of various government policies in different sectors to create coherence across these policies. It seems that the establishment of a national center for the development of books and book reading in the country may have such functions in the development and professional publication in the country. ■■■

**(1) Taken from the article "A Review of the Status of Professional Book Publishing and Government Policies in Iran" by Farideh Behbahaian, Cultural Management Journal, vol. 2, no. 1.**



## Pol Literary Agency Is Invited to Participate in the Belgrade-Serbia Book Fellowship Program

Pol Literary & Translation Agency is invited to participate in the fellowship program of the Belgrade International Book Fair. This program will be held from September 6 – 10, 2023, with the presence of publishers and invited literary agencies from various countries, as well as Serbian publishers and authors.

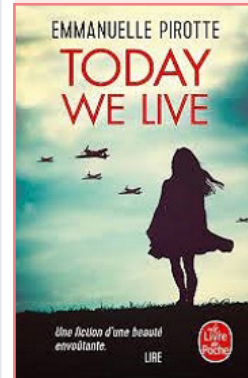
Making speeches about the Serbian publishing and book market, visiting cultural and literary places and publishing houses, and meeting and talking with Serbian publishers and writers will be included in this international event.



## Pol Literary Agency's Participation in the Abu Dhabi International Book Fair

Pol Literary & Translation Agency, according to its activities to effectively participate in international publishing events, especially global book fairs, to introduce and set up preparations for the translation and publication of works by Iranian writers and publishers overseas, has participated in the Abu Dhabi International Book Fair in May.

The Abu Dhabi Book Fair was held from May 22 to 28, with the presence of hundreds of Arab publishers and dozens of publishers and literary agencies from other countries. This fair is the most prestigious book fair in the Arab world for copyright exchanges. In this exhibition, the works of 10 Iranian authors were presented and five works suitable for the publishing markets of Arab countries were introduced by each author. Also, purchasing the rights to 20 novels from Arab publishers for translation into Persian and publishing in Iran was another achievement of Pol Agency in this exhibition. ■■■



### French Novels in Iran

Following the conclusion of copyright agreements between Ana Pol publications from Iran and Midi Edition publications and Leor publications from France, the French novels below were published in the Persian language in Iran by Ana Pol publications (Publication Department of Pol Literary Agency):

**ULYSSES' CHILDREN**, by Carole Declercq

**TODAY WE LIVE**, by Emmanuelle Pirotte

**YOU WON'T SEE AGAIN**, by Julien Secheyron

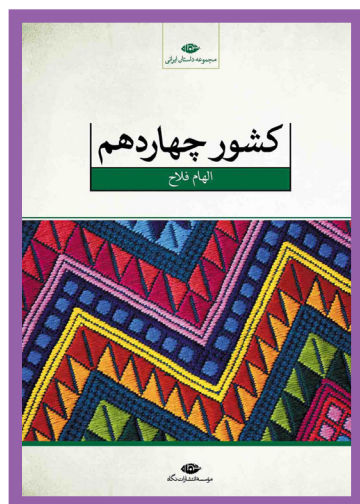
In the book *Today We Live*, two Nazi officers infiltrating the Allies are going to kill a little Jewish girl. However, one of them kills another officer instead of the girl, and the story starts from there.

In the book *You Won't See*, the main character suffers from a rare eye disease and gradually loses his sight. His success in dealing with the problem and regaining his sight is commendable. ■■■



## Review

# A brief review of the story collection "The Fourteenth Country" written by Elham Fallah



The Fourteenth Country  
Author: Elham Fallah  
Subject: Fiction (Short Stories),  
Publisher: Neghah Pubs., No.  
of Pages: 144, ISBN: 978-0000071651

### Synopsis

But the best stories of the collection are those that approach the threshold of magical stories, such as the story of "Gol Khal" [The flower of spot] or the best story of the collection, which is "Seyyed Hajar". The shocking story of a Seyyed woman who

lost her husband returned to her homeland and does an amazing doing to prove her origin and parentage. The variety of stories in the collection can easily satisfy a wide range of audiences, provided that the audience starts reading from the beginning and proceeds in order. Otherwise, he/she will get lost in the maze of many unfamiliar local names that do not have a clear distinction.

"The Fourteenth Country" written by Elham Fallah is a collection of 18 short stories and in a way sequential.

The stories are real and local, and each one is a slice of life that takes place in the atmosphere of Gilan. The prose of the stories is ripe. The author, with full respect for local words and expressions, has summoned the native words correctly. As I read the stories, I was amazed at the applied words that I had forgotten for years. Elham Fallah's prose is noisy. It is full of movement and customs of the north [of Iran]. It is full of colorful skirts fluttering and the quack sound of ducks and the neigh of horses. The third-person narrator holds a camera in their hands and takes a picture. Moment by moment the book is full of images like a documentary film. The author is successful in terms of spatial arrangement. Although the number of characters is large, the author is prosperous in choosing their names of them. But the stories are not character-oriented and are more dialogue-oriented.

The theme of most of the stories is love, sex discrimination, betrayal, superstition, and women. Most stories have a final trouble-shooter. Elham Fallah's stories are full of images like an impressive documentary film or a tourist trip to a village. The author, not only for the level of language and space but also by accurately portraying the traditions, beliefs, habits, and customs of that era, has been able to add breadth and depth to her stories. She has tried to draw a wide range of right and wrong beliefs of that time for the reader.

### Excerpt from the book:

The driver was napping in the car. The children were sitting all around the square and sometimes they looked at the black car of Iqlima and pulled up their snivels. A boy mischievously threw sand that hit the car's glass. The driver jumped and his kepi hat fell off his head. The children burst out laughing. When Iqlima arrived, they

started to run away. The driver quickly came forward and opened the door. The car started and set off on the dirt road. As its speed got increased, each child jumped out from behind a bush. Before they reached the turn behind the school wall, a dozen children were running after Iqlima's black car.

### A brief review

The 14th Country is the third book authored by Elham Fallah. This book is a collection of eighteen connected stories, which requires that it should be read in the order of the stories because the events, characters, and spaces are related to each other and can be understood and followed in chronological order as arranged by the author. Of course, each story could be read and enjoyed separately. By adopting an objective point of view, Fallah elaborately creates the atmosphere of the 1960s decade in Gilan vividly and tangibly for the reader. It seems as if the narrator of the stories carries a camera in her hand and goes around the houses, alleys, and fields and records everything she sees. The spaces are full of color, smell, and sound; ranging from "Bijars" and "freshly mown paddy fields" to "wet road in the middle of the forest" and "smokehouse". The author skillfully and carefully makes use of the native language of the Gilan region to narrate her stories. Using local terms such as "Chem Lochan Keshidan (looking daggers)" or proverbs such as "Having a colored egg up your sleeve" and of course, using objects and accessories specific to that period and that place such as "Nimiyar", "Katele", "Kloosh" and so on; with the equivalent of their Gilkey dialect explained at the end of the book, which vividly illustrates the atmosphere and tone of the stories.

Fallah has been able to add breadth and depth to her stories not only at the level of language and space but also by accurately portraying the traditions, beliefs, habits, and customs of that era. Fallah has tried to depict a wide range of right and wrong beliefs of that era for the reader; ranging from superstitious beliefs such as the wandering soul of the newly dead in the story of "Walking Stick", to dealing with demons in the stories of "Small" and "Golkhal", to religious and spiritual beliefs such as the story of "Seyyed Hajar". Likewise, their special traditions and customs, such as the violinist coming to the village for the New Year celebration in the story "Fiolonchi" and the detailed but fictional depiction of Muharram mourning in the story "Alam (Banner)". Fallah reviews these beliefs and superstitions critically, maybe she just portrays them on the surface, but the reader, seeing the oppressions and pains



In this book, which is closer to a novel than a collection of stories due to the continuity of its stories, Elham Fallah has fundamentally distanced herself from her previous novels. Due to its brevity and objective point of view and leaving the urban and apartment space, this collection has been able to create a new fictional world, which the reader can travel to and then come out ahead to his daily life with a bag of new experiences.







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characters are not very diverse. Most of them can be distinguished only by their names and positions and professions, such as "Rokhsar Nanny" who is a midwife, or "Taqi Khan" who is the lord of the village. We don't know much about each character other than a minor feature and their fate and life story.

For example, "Aros" is born harelip, but we don't know anything else about her personality. The same can be said about most of the characters. Perhaps the choice of adopting an objective point of view made the author's work difficult because she had to adhere to the external narrative and could not enter the minds of the characters. It can be said that the main character of these stories is a Gilan villager, and as part of it, each of the people adds a feature to the main character. The collection of stories sometimes gets close to humor, such as the stories of "Small" and "Fiolonchi", and sometimes they are very bitter and painful, such as the stories of "Gohar" or "Master Ebad".

However, the best stories of the collection are those that approach the threshold of magical stories, such as the story "Golkhal" or the best story of the collection: "Seyyed Hajar". It is the shocking tale of a Seyyed wife who has lost her husband and returns to her homeland and does an amazing thing to prove her origin and ancestry. The variety of stories in the collection can easily satisfy a wide range of audiences, provided that the audience starts reading from the beginning and proceeds in order, otherwise they will get lost in the maze of many unfamiliar local names without any clear distinction.

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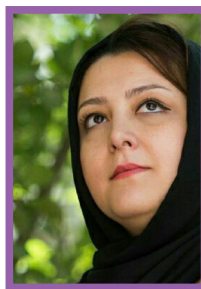
### About the Author:

Elham Fallah (1983–Bushehr), one of the Iranian-awarded novelists, has been working in the fields of novel writing, literary criticism, and journalism for over ten years. She has published two story collections, six adult novels, and three adolescent novels so far. She is a columnist in the fiction magazine Kargadan, Iran newspaper, Hamshahri Fiction, Arman, etc. She is also a virtual lecturer of story criticism based at the Fiction and Poetry Literature Foundation.

Elham Fallah is a computer-engineering graduate and her first serious experience in writing fiction was a novel called Cherry-Flavored Winter which was published in 2012.

Selected Awards and Recognitions:

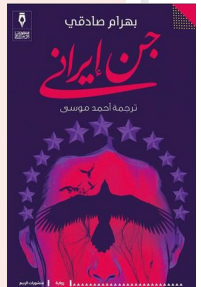
- Ecchymosis, the novel won the 7th round of the Parvin Etesami Literary Prize
- The people's votes section at the 11th round of the Jalal Al-Ahmad Prize and has been nominated for Ghanipor Award. ■■■



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## The book "Malakut" written by Bahram Sadeghi was published in Egypt

The novel *Malakut* (the heavens) by Bahram Sadeghi, a contemporary Iranian storyteller, was translated into Arabic by Ahmad Moussa, a Moroccan writer, and translator, and published under the title "Iranian Genie" by Dar al-Rabi' al-Arabi publishing house in Cairo.



Ahmad Moussa has already translated several other Persian novels, such as *Her Eyes* by Bozorg Alavi and *Symphony of the Dead* by Abbas Maroufi, and other works by authors such as Shafiee Kadkani, Sadegh Hedayat, and Ahmad Mahmoud to bring closer and establish bridges of literary communication between the Persian and Arabic languages, which were widely welcomed by Arabic-speaking audiences.

At the beginning of this book, the translator has written about Bahram Sadeghi and his works: "Even though only a handful of Bahram Sadeghi's works have survived, the two works 'Malakut' and 'The Trench and Empty Flasks' by this contemporary Iranian author are enough to place him among the pioneers of Iranian short story authors in the last century, who had an incredible power in observing and understanding the social events and a rare mastery of the most important themes of their period, and thanks to his innovative and progressive style, created a remarkable and unprecedented transformation in story writing. ■■■"

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# Foroozandeh Khodajo

(1962–Kermanshah)

Foroozandeh Khodajo wrote for as long as she remembers. Her first book titled 'Sympathizers and Same Language Speakers' was published when she was fifteen years old. She continued writing at leisure and later regularly and the result of her work in these years has been the authorship of hundreds of stories and articles and some eighty books.

Selected Awards and Recognitions:

Best Book Award from The Book Festival Kanoon,

IBBY's Selection and Introduction in the List of Selected Books for Children with Special Needs



## Selected Works:

### Mom and Baby collection (7 Vols.)

Illustrators: Morteza RokhsatPanah et al, Subject: Fiction (Story), Size: 19 x 19, No. of Pages: 16 (each Vol.), Age of Group: 6+

### Alaki Palaki Stories

Subject: Fiction (Story), Size: 19 x 19, No. of Pages: 16 (each Vol.), Age of Group: 6+

### The best place in the World

Illustrators: Hadise Ghorban, Size: 19 x 19, No. of Pages: 16 (each Vol.), Age of Group: 6+

For more details about the author and his works, please contact:

[pollliteraryagency@gmail.com](mailto:pollliteraryagency@gmail.com)

## Turkish Publishers at Tehran book fair



Five publishers from Turkey participated in the Tehran book fair.

Every year, Tehran International Book Fair welcomes publishers, writers, and literary agencies from various countries. This year, publishers from Arab and Asian countries attended this event as well. Among foreign publishers who were at this year's book fair, there are 5 publishing houses involved in publishing books for children and young adults in Turkey.

According to the Turkish Ministry of Culture & Tourism report, the publishing houses below participated in the collective booth of Turkey in the Tehran Book Fair to exchange rights with Iranian publishers:

– Nar Yayınevi, Sigma Yayınevi, Vakvak Yayınevi, MSE Yayınevi, Usturlab Yayınlari.

The 34th round of the Tehran International Book Fair was held from May 10 to 20 and at the same time, it will be held virtually on ketab.ir. ■■■

## The 34th Tehran International Book Fair was Held

The 34th edition of the Tehran International Book Fair (TIBF) was held from May 10 to 20 with the motto, "Future Is Readable"



Tehran Book Fair is the major Iranian book event held annually. The international section of the fair aims to introduce the capacities of the publishing industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to expand cultural exchanges in the international scene, and to lay the groundwork for communication between Iranian and foreign publishers.

The event also considers the problems and solutions for the development of international publishing through

exchanging views among authors, translators, publishers, cultural institutions, publishing organizations, literary agencies, and other cultural activists invited to participate in the international section of the 34th Tehran International Book Fair. Over 3000 foreign and Iranian publishers and over 200 major Iranian bookstores are showcasing their latest offerings at the book fair.

Directors of several book fairs, including the Doha International Book Fair, New Delhi World Book Fair, and Muscat International Book Fair, attended the opening ceremony of the fair running for 11 days.

Tajikistan was the guest of honor country of the fair. Tajikistan planned to organize several review sessions and book launch events. In addition, groups of experts were invited to take part in a meeting, which was organized at the Tajikistan pavilion to discuss the current status of literature in Tajikistan and a whole new perspective on cultural relations between Iran and the country. ■■■

Sanaz Toossi  
has been awarded the  
2023 Pulitzer Prize in Drama  
for  
'English'

## Iranian-American playwright wins 2023 Pulitzer Prize for Drama

'English' a play by Iranian-American playwright Sanaz Toossi was granted the 2023 Pulitzer Prize for Drama and is described as a moving, and periodically comedic, drama about a small group of adults in Karaj, Iran.



'English' centers on a group of adults in Iran preparing for the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) in an "English Only" classroom. The play earned Toossi Williamstown Theatre Festival's 2020 L. Arnold Weissberger New Play Award, which was accompanied by a \$20,000 prize and an option for publication through Concord Theatricals' Samuel French imprint.

Named as finalists were also Aleshea Harris' 'On Sugarland' and Lloyd Suh's 'The Far Country'.

The Pulitzer Prize for Drama most frequently is awarded to an American play, though 2019 winner A Strange Loop is one of 10 musicals to take the honor since it was first awarded in 1917. The Drama prize is decided by a jury comprising three critics, an academic, and a playwright who attend plays in New York and at regional theatres across the country. The production is allowed to factor into the judges' decision-making, though the award is bestowed on the work's playwright alone. ■■■



# A Brief Review of the Outstanding Works of the 15th Period of Jalal Al Ahmad Literary Award (2022)

The winners and commended works of the 15th period of the Jalal Al Ahmad Literary Award were announced in four categories: "long story and novel", "short story collection", "documentary" and "literary criticism" as follows:

## Long story and novel section:

### Commendation:

- "Soor" by Hossein Ali Jafari from Soroush Publications.
- "Ezraeel" by Nima Akbarkhani from Marafet Publications.

## Short story section:

### Commendation:

- "A Virus in Love" by Majid Rahmani from Saad Publications.

## Documentary section:

### Outstanding selected work:

- "Baha'i Political Organization 1892-1879" by Hamidreza Esmaili from the Political Studies & Researches Institute.

### Commendation:

- "Aqileh" by Elham Amin from Beh Nashar Publications.
- "Battle of the Straits: The Role of Martyr Hassan Bagheri in the Fath al-Mobin Operations" by Mostafa Rahimi from the Publishing Center of Martyr Hassan Bagheri's Works.

## Literary criticism section:

### Commendation:

- "Watching the Narrative: An Analytical Study of the Method of Transferring Story Elements from Narrative to Drama" by Majid Aghaee from Scientific & Cultural Publications.
- "Literary Self-criticism: A Treatise on Criticizing One's Own Art in the Field of Literature" by Mehrdad Nosrati from Farhang Ameh Publications.

## Documentary section of "Haj Ghassem Soleimani":

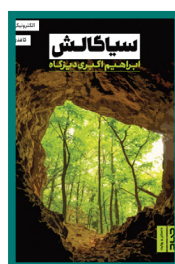
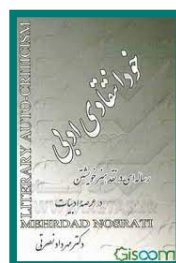
### Outstanding selected work:

- "Perhaps Before the Morning Call to Prayer" by Ahmad Yusufzadeh from Sureh Mehr publications.
- "The Haj Ghassem that I Know (narrative of 40-year friendship)" by Saeed Alamian.

## Editorial section:

### Outstanding selected work:

- "Soor of Silence" edited by the late Hossein Jalalpour from Shahrestan Adab.
- "This is Syria: The Voice of Women Narrators of War" edited by Narjes Tavakoli Ashkajani from Rahyar Publications.





## Snakes and Ladders

( The book "Snakes and Ladders" is an interesting narrative about the security system and the life story of Medina, the administrator of the ISIS channel in Iran. )

Author: Faegha Mirsamadi

Publisher: Shahid Kazemi Pubs.-Iran

Subject: Fiction ( Narrative )

No. of Pages: 404

Year of Publishing: 2021

ISBN: 978-6226609630

ISIS groups tried to deceive a lot of women with apparently religious concepts and biased questions to take them with them to their lands. Some of them were in the role of the wives of ISIS soldiers to create channels and produce content that attracts the attention of women.

Medina was one of those women. It is true that her venture and adventurous boldness made her join the ISIS group and organization, but poverty had a great effect on her joining because she had a chaotic life and had disagreements and fights with her drug addict and unemployed husband.

**Rights are available in all languages**

**[polliteraryagency@gmail.com](mailto:polliteraryagency@gmail.com)**



### Pol literary agency Attendance at the 8th Istanbul Fellowship 2023

The 8th period of the Istanbul Literary Fellowship was held on June 6 to 9 of this year with a delay of two months due to the earthquake in Turkey.

As in previous years, during this period, hundreds of publishers and literary agencies from all over the world, together with publishers and literary agencies in Turkey, met and discussed with one another in the framework of a 3-day program, and the rights to hundreds of books were exchanged.

Pol Literary & Translation Agency, which has always proudly participated in all periods of this important global event in the field of publishing and books, experienced another effective presence this year as well. Meeting with publishers and literary agencies from Turkey and other countries participating in this major international event aiming for marketing to sell the copyright of hundreds of Iranian books on children and adolescents and dozens of books on fiction and non-fiction literature and humanities and Islamic topics was among the activities of this institution in this year's Istanbul Fellowship.

The agreements reached for the translation and publication of 12 Iranian books in Azerbaijan, Turkey, and the UAE, as well as the translation into Persian language and publication of dozens of foreign books in Iran, were among the achievements of Pol Agency's participation in this event. ■■■

# A brief report on the translation and publication of foreign books in Iran by the publishing department of Pol Literary Agency

Ana Pol Press, the publishing department of Pol Literary Agency, has the following titles from different countries under translation and publication into the Persian language in Iran. The copyright contract of these books has been concluded between Ana Pol Publishing House and book publishers in different countries during the year 2022.



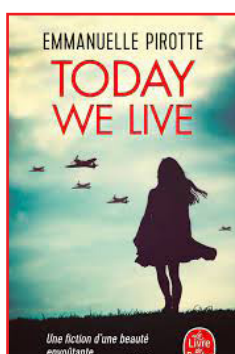
YOU WON'T SEE AGAIN, by Julien Secheyron, p.208, le cherche midi Pubs., ( France ) 2021–Published



The Raven, By: Eugene Rudashevsky, No. of Pages: 176, ISBN: 978-5-00083-553-1, KompasGuide Publishing House ( Russia ), 2017–Under Translation



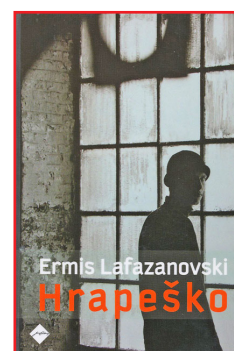
KAINOYPIAMEPA, by Nikos Chryssos, No. of Pages: 688, ISBN: 978-960-03-6357-9, KASTANIOTIS EDITIONS, S.A ( Greece ) 2018, Under translation



Today we live, by Emmanuelle Pirotte, P.240, le cherche midi Pubs., ( France ), 2021–Published



The other city, By Michal ajvaz, No. Of Pages: 176, ISBN: : 978-1-56478-491-9, Dalkey Archive Press ( Czech ), 2009–Published



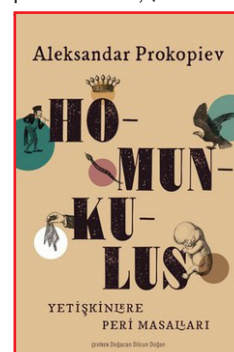
HRAPEŠKO, By: ERMIS LAFAZANOVSKI, No. of Pages: 156, prozart media, ( Macadonia ), 2006– under



ULYSSES' CHILDREN, by Carole Declercq, No. of Pages: 221, Latrace Editions ( France ), ISBN: 9781097515331, 2018– Under Publishing



Hana, By: Alena Mornštajnová, No. of Pages: 308, ISBN: : 978-1-912681-50-1, Partian Pubs., ( Czech ), 2017– Published

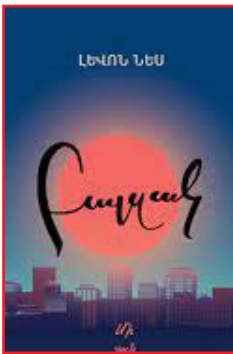


Homunkulus, By: ALEKSANDAR PROKOPIEV, No. of Pages: 144, prozart media, ( Macadonia ), 2011– Under Translation





GROWING UP IN A TREE  
HOLLOW, by Apyang Imiq, N o.  
of Pags: 224 Chiu-Ko Pubs.  
(Taiwan) - Under Publishing



Balzac: A Dog's Tale, by Levon  
Nes, No. of Pages: 132, ISBN:  
9789939686547 Zangak Pubs.  
(Armanestan), 2018 - Under  
translation



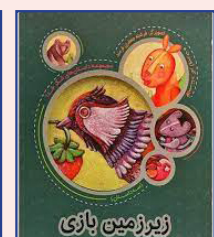
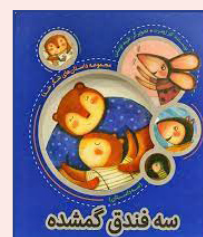
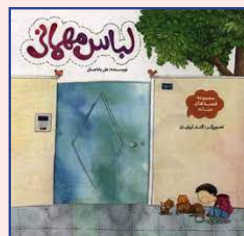
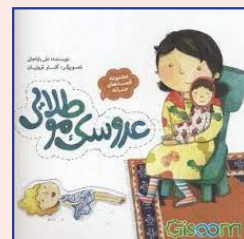
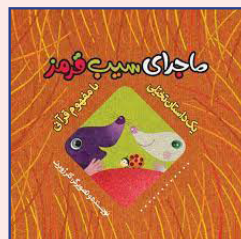
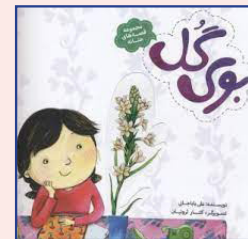
The Liar, by Levon Nes, No.  
of Pages: 160, ISBN:  
9789939687780 Zangak Pubs.  
(Armanestan), 2021 - Under  
translation

## Arabic Editions of Children's Books by Iranian Writers Offered at Muscat Fair

Arabic editions of eleven children's books by Iranian writers were introduced during the Muscat International Book Fair.

The books: "Red Apple", "Problem-Solving Soup" and "Meatball Competition", "Deformed Doll", "Three Missing Hazelnuts" and "Underground Playing" written by Jobert, and the books: "A Nice Photograph", "A Blonde Doll", "Scent of Flowers" and "Party Dress" written by Ali Babajani. Containing three stories, "Deformed Doll" teaches children to thank God for peace, contentment, and faithfulness to promise. "Three Missing Hazelnuts" also contains three stories. The first story is about God's power in creating colors in nature. The second story is about respect for nature and the protection of the environment, and the final one informs of laughter and crying as God's blessings that help achieve serenity. In "Underground Playing", Jobert intends to teach children to acknowledge God's will for the diversity of foods and help them to live with hope and friendship.

**\*For more details and reading materials about the books, please contact**  
**(polliteraryagency@gmail.com)**



## Rope Pulling

**Publisher:** Cheshme Publication House, Majid Gheisari, **Subject:** Fiction (novel), **No. of Pages:** 172, **ISBN:** 978-6002290342



### About the Book:

The story is about two Iraqi children who have an Iranian mother. They grow up in their grandmother's house. Their father, who was a soldier, is missing and untraceable. It is not known what their mother is doing that does not allow them in the house. Many say that it is not known who the father of these two children is. The narrator is an Iraqi man who wants to take revenge on himself and his mother. An Arab man tells the story of himself and his family amid the fall of Saddam Tikriti; A quote is in the first person and eloquent. The narrator expands his hatred of his mother in the plot of the story. Then suddenly the table turns and we see a mother who was a wicked person, abruptly becomes a national hero. The reader enters Iraq with him, just when American soldiers have conquered Baghdad. They have put a rope around the neck of the statue of Saddam, pulling down the last sign of his authority.

The author writes with an entirely objective narrative and with a moment-by-moment report from Iraq and Baghdad city that the war has destroyed the foundation of its families. It is after this time that every military man who has an Iranian wife must divorce her, and this issue becomes the basis of the suspenseful story of the book, which is neither about the war itself nor about the bullets and mortars. But it tells about the side effects of the war, about the margin that is not much lighter than the text itself. Children who are born from an Iranian mother are under the heavy gaze of those around them and are the target of many stigmas. A mother who has locked herself

in a house for years until the Iran-Iraq war ends and they reach peace and even go through the occupation of Kuwait and its release. She only finds the opportunity to leave the house when the statue of the Baathist dictator has been disjointed on the ground.

In this book, the Iran-Iraq War, the people who were involved in it, and carry bitter memories with them are also included. The narrator is an Iraqi who came to Iran to study and then returned to Iraq at the moment of the fall of the dictator. We through his notebook gradually come to all the difficult moments of his life, war, displacement, and migration. Qeysari wrote this novel by taking advantage of more than thirty hours of conversation with an Iraqi youth whose wounds of war are still fresh in his life. How would it feel to talk to someone who once fought against you as an enemy? Majid Qeysari mixed this first-hand and oral narrative with his fiction-writing and imagination skills to write a story about the sufferings of war. A war that seems to have not left both sides of it even years after its end.

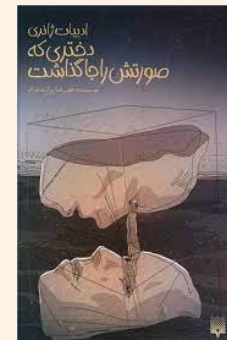
### About the Author:

Majid Gheysari (1967-Tehran) is one of the most capable writers in the field of literature. While adhering to modern narrative styles and norms, he 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 genres like short stories, novels, and long novels and has created prestigious works in each genre. He won the International Eurasia Award from Russia for the premier novel in 2018. Majid Gheisari has been a referee at various literary festivals in Iran.



## The Girl Who Left Her Face

**Author:** Alireza Brazande Nejad, **Publisher:** Peydayesh Pubs., **Subject:** Novel, **No. of Pages:** 192 pages, **ISBN:** 9786002969989



### About the Book:

The two territories of Dungen with a deer symbol and Zemir with a snake symbol have a long war history. A strange message arrives from Nora's father, the leader of Dungen. He has left his realm and gone to the forbidden area, which is said to be guarded by wild creatures. Nineteen-year-old Nora has to leave at 9:30 and reach the vicinity of that forbidden area. She has to undertake a mission. A mission that grows more mysterious with each Nora's effort to find out why, a secret that resists. Nora comes across obstacles that complicate her duty at the appointed time, such as Werewolf Bikers of Zemir, A Love Rival, Friends Who Unknowingly Throw Spanners in The Works, and Mentors Who Seem to Know, Nora Mission Secret, A Secret That Disrupts The Rules of Life in That Land, Life Is Temporary, Limited, and Recurring. This book, which was published by this publisher from the collection of genre literature, tells the story of a mysterious event involving a girl named Nora. Barazandeh Nejad's book has been honored in the first round of the Nofeh speculative novel award, and also in the principal part of the fifth fiction writing competition. The novel The Girl Who Left Her Face has two essential sections, each of which is divided into different chapters.

### About the Author:

Alireza Barazandeh Nejad is an Iranian

writer, translator, and director who started writing stories in childhood.

His first novel, *The Girl Who Left Her Face*, was published in 2019 by Peydayesh Publishing

House. His other two novels named "Dummy Fancier (Adamakbaz)" were published by Peydayesh Publishing House and "Nobody's Footsteps" by Tandis Book Publishing House.

Also, the short story "Soheyla in Threshold" written by him has been published in the "Chahar (Four)" online magazine. The long story "Simultaneity of Unequal Events" has been serialized in the "Wiki Fantasy" online magazine. Alireza Barazandeh Nejad is also active in the field of cinema. Nothing to Show is a short film written, directed, and produced by him in 2022.



## Mohammad

(Prophet of Faith and Generous Forgiveness)

**Subject:** Fiction (Novel), **Ibrahim Hassanbeigi**, **Publisher:** Madresse Pubs., **No. of Pages:** 322, **ISBN:** 9789642667673

English, Arabic, Turkish, Urdu, and German texts are available.

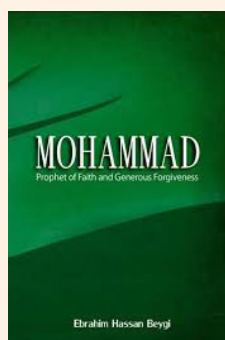
The Copyright was sold in

England, 2013: Candle & Fog Publications.

The Copyright was sold in Turkey, 2013: Ma'na Publications.

Reprinted 22 times in Iran.

Honored in Iranian Literary Festivals: Jalal Alahmad Prize (2013), Golden Pen Prize (2014)



### About the Book:

A Jewish man, on behalf of his noble master who was affiliated with the Committee or the Supreme Council of the Jews, is sent to Mecca as an agent or spy to collect information about the life and prophetic

proclamations of an Arab man from an idol worshipping tribe, who presented himself as a follower of Ibrahim Khalil. The Jewish man is commissioned to stop such proclamation by any available means. Even to kill the Prophet or if he doesn't deem the murder viable, shatter Muhammad's (PBUH) religion with the help of his friends in Yasreb. The agent acts according to the order of his superior and sends his word-of-mouth reports related to the Prophet. The mission takes ten years and the agent, despite all seeds of hatred and hypocrisy dispersed among Muslims, cannot succeed and defeated and tired, abandons his wife and child, and returns. And that is not possible, except with the unity of the Prophet (PBUH) and his comrades and their articulated reactions in response to every plot and planned division.

This is a realistic story. We are facing a real and truthful tale. But this real story has its subsets. First, it is a historical and religious story and next, by the nature of the story, it is a tale of beliefs. The language is simple and fluent and unofficial with its special charm. The narrative is linear and goes through the text without any kind of deconstruction in context. The author's exploitation of the type of language and its relationship with the old date of the issue has made the text fresh and special more than anything else. In this novel, representation of the character is preferred to its description and the author, instead of repeated explanation and description, shows off all the character's attributes ranging from mood and temperament, behavior, behavior, language, dialect, religion, etc. and through this, the character in its true meaning, is disclosed.

### About the Author:

Ibrahim Hassanbeigi is one of the most well-known and experienced writers in Iran who has written for children and young adults for more than 30 years. He authored more than 50 books and at least 10 of them were translated and published in other countries.

His travels all around Iran allowed him to collect drafts for his later stories. Hassan Beygi's books are characterized by a simple narrative with the theme of the Islamic



revolution and the Iran-Iraq war. He has published 85 novels, adult short story collections, and children and young adult books, some of which are popular and high sellers among teenagers and young adults. His novella: "The Rosebud on the Rug" was honored by the Munich National Library in 2000. His books have been translated into languages such as English, Arabic, Turkish, Russian, Chinese, Turkmen, and Azeri. Ibrahim Hassan Beygi currently lives in Malaysia, devoting his time to writing.

## A Collection of Snowman Stories (12 Vols.)



**Author:** Mohammadreza Yousefi, **Illustrators:** A Group of Illustrators, **Publisher:** Madresse Pubs., **Subject:** Fiction (Story), **Size:** 19 x 19, **No. of Pages:** 28, **Age of Group:** 6+

### About the Book:

"Snowman Tales" contains twelve volumes written for children aged 3 to 7 years. In each book, independent and interconnected stories are told centered on a snowman, and in each one, a new story happens for the snowman and he tries to help others. Each of these stories is based on an image, and in each volume, a small amount of text has been written so that children can interpret the image and communicate with the text through it. This collection causes the child's creativity to grow through reading pictures.

The Snowman and Children, ISBN: 978-964-08-1306-5: "At the bottom of the mountain, some children from the village were going to the road together to get themselves to school. Seeing the children, the snowman ran to them and stopped in front of them, and blocked their way. The children were both happy and surprised when they saw a snowman so they forgot their lessons and school until..."

The Snowman and the Horned Hat, ISBN: 978-964-08-1352-2: From the top, he



looked on the other side of the mountain and saw a beautiful sight: there, in the distance, was a green and beautiful plain, full of flowers, plants, and trees. When the snowman returned to his icy house, he said to himself: "One day I must go there. Maybe the rabbit, the squirrel, and the weasel are there too..."

The Snowman and Fox, ISBN: 978-964-08-1351-5: The snowman descends from the slope of a hill full of snow. The snowman walks in a snowy mountain until he reaches a fox whose tail is wounded. He looks at the fox and says...

The Snowman and Sabzak, ISBN: 978-964-08-1327-0: The sun is shining on the mountains covered with snow and the snowman is sitting on the top of the mountain and staring opposite. The snowman meets the bud of a small sapling at the foot of the mountain, the bud that has come out from under the rocks to...

The Snowman and the Flag, ISBN: 978-964-08-1349-2: The snowman becomes a mountaineer, what does he do? The snowman was coming through the snow when he suddenly encountered a pack of wolves. Seeing the snowman, the wolves approached him. They showed claws and teeth and wanted to attack him, but he slept in the snow and hid until...

The Snowman and the Ball, ISBN: 978-964-08-1307-9: The snowman reached a small forest and slowly passed through the snow-covered trees. As he was walking and moving forward, he suddenly saw something strange on the ground that he had never seen before a red spotty ball! ...

The Snowman and the Horned Hat, ISBN: 978-964-08-1352-2: From the top, he looked on the other side of the mountain and saw a beautiful sight: there, in the distance, was a green and beautiful plain, full of flowers, plants, and trees. When the snowman returned to his icy house, he said to himself: "One day I must go there. Maybe the rabbit, the squirrel, and the weasel are there too..."

The Snowman and the Spring, ISBN: 978-964-08-1324-9: The snowman walks along a river path where a small fish swims. The sun is shining and the snowman is looking at it very worriedly. He gazes at the snow-capped peaks with a river flowing through them...

The Snowman and the Painting, ISBN: 978-964-08-1305-8: The snowman was sleeping when a painting came to him from the sky. The snowman kept a drawing of a boy in his hand and was coming. He reached the village, reached the boy's house and left the bag behind the door...

The Snowman and the Scarf, ISBN: 978-964-08-1303-3: Passengers get off the bus. The snowman looks from behind the snow. The men try to pull the bus out of the hole but they can't. The wind is blowing and the little girl's scarf is blowing in the air. The snowman runs for catching the scarf...

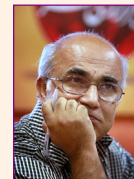
The Snowman and the Mountaineer, ISBN: 978-964-08-1350-8: A large mass of snow and ice fell on the head of one of the mountaineers and the climber was trapped under the snow. The snowman was running towards the mountaineer who was left under

the snow. As he was approaching the trapped climber, he shouted: Help! Hey, help! ...

The Snowman and Iron Man, ISBN: 978-964-08-1304-1: Someone behind the hill was secretly taking pictures of the snowman. He was an alien (extraterrestrial). The alien slowly approached the snowman. The snowman was scared and surprised when he saw the extraterrestrial. The alien was wearing strange clothes. And he had a strange iron hat on his head...

#### About the Author:

Mohammadreza Yousefi, the writer, was born in Hamedan in October 1953. Yousefi has majored in history at the Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Tehran University. He is one of the prolific Iranian writers of children's and young adult literature. He was a board member of the Iranian Association of Writers for Children and Youth for a term. Yousefi has been writing for children and young adults of different age groups for more than three decades. The topics he deals with in his works are diverse, e.g. child labor, children with special needs, and the history and culture of Iran. He has also written some movie scripts, plays, and theoretical discussions of children's literature. Moreover, he has rewritten and recreated some old Persian literary texts, such as Shahnameh, for children. In some of his works, he has used Persian folkloric literature.



#### Selected Works:

- Children of the Soil (2005), Ofoq
- Wolves Don't Cry (2010), Ofoq
- Prince Rhinoceros (2010), Soroush
- The White Horse (2010), Behnashr
- If I Were Rostam's Child (2011), Amirkabir (Shokoofeh)
- Call Me When It's Story Time (2011), Kanoon

#### Selected Awards and Recognitions:

- IBBY Honor Diploma from the Netherlands,
- Islamic Republic of Iran's Book of the Year Award,
- Best Book Award from the Children's Book Council of Iran ■■■■



**For the right acquisition please contact:**  
**Asma (polliteraryagency@gmail.com)**

## The book "Tales of Majid" was published in Bosnian language

The book *Tales of Majid* by Hooshang Moradi Kermani was translated from Persian into Serbian by Aleksandar Dragovich and published by Buy Book Publications of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The book *Tales of Majid* has been the most popular children's and young adult book in Iran in the past few decades. In addition to being attractive and humorous, the stories also deal with educational, social, and moral issues. Hooshang Moradi Kermani makes use of social problems and dilemmas, shows the generation gap, and creates the right atmosphere to establish a sincere connection with readers of all ages. The Bosnian translation of this book has been published in 500 copies and 330 pages. ■■■

For other languages copyright, please contact:  
polliteraryagency@gmail.com



## Translation and publication of the book "The Second Millennium of Mountain Deer" in Italy

The book *The Second Millennium of Mountain Deer*, written by Professor Mohammadreza Shafiee Kadkani was published in Italy. This book is a translation of fifty-four poems from the second-millennium mountain collection of poems written by Dr. Shafiee Kadkani.

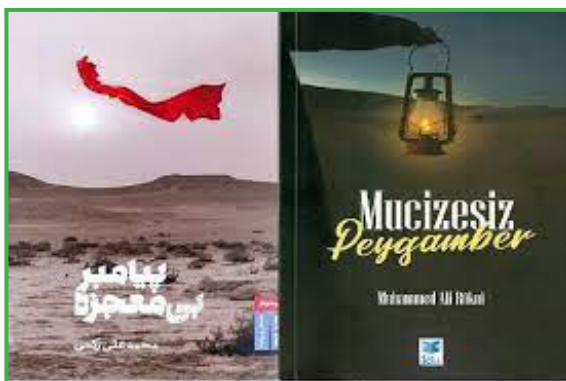
The author has established a special unity between the form and the content of the poem by using aesthetic measures. The secret to the second millennium of Mountain Deer poetry's attraction is the proper and appropriate use of structural relationships in the general format of the poem.

Dr. Mohammadreza Shafiee Kadkani is a poet, researcher, and literature professor at Tehran University.

The book *The Second Millennium of Mountain Deer*, translated by Neda Alizadeh, was published in Italy by the prestigious Italian publisher Cerchio and distributed throughout the Italian publishing market. ■■■

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## The Turkish translation of the novel "The Prophet Sans Miracle" was published



The novel *The Prophet Sans Miracle*, written by Mohammad Ali Rokni, was published by Fta publishing house in Turkey in Istanbul Turkish language. In the 14th period of the Jalal Al Ahmad Literary Award, this book was included in the list of five nominees that made it to the final stage of the long story and novel section.

The novel *The Prophet Sans Miracle* is the story of a missionary priest who departs with his wife to preach during Muharram days, and they encounter bandits on the way. This predicament is the beginning of an adventure full of ups and downs for this young theology student.

The Persian version of this book was published by Saad Publications in Iran, 168 pages, and was well received by the audience. ■■■

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# The Winners of the 40th Book of the Year Award of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The winners of the 40th Book of the Year Award and the 30th World Book of the Year Award of the Islamic Republic of Iran" was announced.

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The list of selected outstanding works of the 40th Book of the Year Award of the Islamic Republic of Iran is as follows:



## Topic: Religion

### Biography:

[Encyclopedia of Abi Talib \(AS\)](#), written by a team of authors, Qom: Attar, 2021, 20 vol.

### Generalities of Islam:

[Mostadrak al-Faqih Ala Amal al-Amal and its Appendices](#), authored by Mohammad Taqi Faqih Aameli (Al-Hafid), Qom: Shia Bibliography Institute, 2021, 792 p.

[Mohaddasnameh, Life, and Works of Seyyed Jalaloddin Hosseini Armoi \(1905-1978\)](#), written by Ali Sadeqzadeh Vaiqan, Qom: Shia Bibliography Institute; Tehran: Documents and National Library Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2021, 1068 p.

### Hadith

[Ashura Pilgrimage from the Beginning to Today; Proving the Authenticity of Mash'hoor Ashura Pilgrimage by Referring to More Than 160 Manuscripts of the Sources of This Pilgrimage](#), written by Seyyed Mehdi Mahmoudi, Qom: Shia Bibliography Institute in collaboration with Astan Quds Hosseini, 2021, 480 p.

[The Mirror of Self-Realization: Explanation of the Wisdom No. One Hundred and Fifty of Nahj al-Balagha](#), authored by Ahad Farmarz Qaramaleki, Mashhad: Khorasan Seminary, 2021, 536 p.

[Religious Jurisprudence and Principles, Both Fi Sharh Manasek al-Hajj: Taqir Leabhath al-Seyyed Mohammad Reza al-Sistani](#), authored by Amjad Riaz & Nezar Yusuf, Qom: Ketab Hakim; Fiqh publications, 2021, 15 vol. (Authored)

[Mesbah al-Faqih](#), authored by Reza bin Mohammad Hadi al-Hamdani, revised by Mohammad Bagheri, Nur Ala Nuri & Mohammad Mirzaei, Qom: Avaye Monji, 2020, 20 vol.

[- Al-Nahaye Fi Mojarad al-Fiqh Va al-Fatawi](#), authored by Abu Jaafar Mohammad bin al-Hassan bin Ali al-Tusi, revised by Imam Hadi (AS) Institute, Qom: Imam Hadi (AS) Institute, 2020, 5 vol.

## Topic: Language

[Pahlavi Language Culture \(Pahlavi-Persian-English\)](#), written by Yadollah Mansouri, Tehran: Shahid Beheshti University, 2021, 5 vol.

## Topic: Pure sciences

### Statistics:

[Stochastic Mathematics](#), written by Einollah Pasha, Tehran: Kharazmi University, 2021, 294 p. (Statistics)

### General Topics and History of Science:

[Plants and Plant Phenomena in Tabari History](#), written by Mohammad Hassan Abrishami, Tehran: University Publishing Center, 2021, 782 p. (Author)  
[- Why Should We Trust in Science](#), written by Naomi Orskiz, translated by Meysam Mohammad Amini, Tehran: Farhang Nashr No, 2021, 436 p. (Translation)

### Biology

[Fundamentals of Animal Physiology](#), written by Christopher D. Moise & Patricia M.

Schult, translated by Amaneh Rezayov et al., Tehran: University of Tehran, 2021, 2 vol.

### Geology

[Ancient Seismology](#), written by James McCalpin, translated by Hamid Nazari & Manuchehr Qoreyshi, Tehran: Hamrah Elm, 2021, 806 p.

## Topic: Social Sciences

[Cultural Intellectual Trend Study in Contemporary Iran: Religious Revivalism](#), written by Seyyed Mohsen Tabatabaeefar, under the supervision of Project Scientific Council, Tehran: Aftab Kherad Cultural & Art Institute, 940 p.

## Topic: Political Sciences

[political Science Models in Transcendental Wisdom](#), written by Mohammad Pezeshgi, Qom: Research Institute of Islamic Sciences & Culture, 2021, 256 p.

## Topic: Applied Sciences

### Specialized and Ultra-specialized Medical Sciences:

[Special Care Reference Book](#), written by Keyvan Gohari, with the cooperation of a team of authors, Tehran: Anateb, 2021, 671 p.

### Midwifery:

[Pregnancy and Childbirth](#), written by a team of authors, Tehran: Jame'eh Negar, 2021, 4 vol.



#### Basic Medical Sciences:

[Encyclopedia of Bones & Joints](#), written by Soheyl Mirzaei, Tehran: Nush Afarin, 2021, 620 p.

#### Paramedicine:

[Laboratory Aspects of Infertility Treatment](#), written by Mojtaba Rezazadeh et al., Tehran: Royan Research Institute, 2021, 2 vol.

#### Clinical:

[Rheumatology of the Elderly](#), collected & compiled by Ahmad Salimzadeh, Tehran: Ivan, 2021, 648 p.

#### General medicine:

[The Art and Knowledge of History Taking and Clinical Examination: Cardiovascular System](#), written by Ali Akbar Tavasoli, Esfahan: Samand, 2021, 604 p.

#### Veterinary Medicine:

[Bacterial Food Poisoning and Infections](#), written by Mirhassan Musavi and Seyyed Amin Khatibi, Tabriz: Tabriz University, 2021, 388 p. (Authored)

#### Materials and Mining Engineering:

[Metal Coating](#), written by Mohammad Qorbani, Tehran: Sharif University of Technology, 2021, 3 vol.

#### Civil engineering:

[Engineering Probability & Statistics](#), written by Seyyed Mahmud Taheri, Tehran: University of Tehran, 2021, 624 p. (Authored)

– [Dynamic Train–Bridge Interaction in High–Speed Railway: Theory & Applications](#), written by Xie Xia, Nan Jang, and Wi Wi Gu, translated by Jabarali Zakeri Sardrudi, Mobin Aqa Khanizad & Chengiz Shahdi, Tehran: University of Science and Technology, 2021, 667 p. (Translation)

#### Chemical Engineering:

[Engineering of Gas Wells Production](#), written by Ehsan Khamechi, Tehran: Amirkabir University of Technology (Polytechnic), 2020, 367 p.

#### Industrial Engineering:

[Digital Supply Chains](#), written by Thomas Razak, Daniel Sitz, Matthias Dick & Kai

Uwe Gunderman, translated by Sajjad Shokuhyar & Abbas Manuchehrirad, Tehran: Asar Fekar, 2021, 280 p.

#### Agricultural Engineering:

[Peaceful Professional Agricultural Drones](#), authored by K. R. Krishna, translated by Zahra Khoshnudifar, Mastaneh Qonji and Parviz Rahimi Moslehabadi, Zahedan: University of Sistan and Baluchistan, 2021, 502 p.

## Topic: Literature

#### Literary research:

[Timeless Centuries: Analytical–Epistemological Introduction to Attar's Manteq al–Teyr](#), written by Mehdi Mohabati, Tehran: Hermes, 2021, 854 p.

#### Linguistics

[Audiovisual Translation: An Interdisciplinary Approach in Subtitling](#), written by Jean–Marc Lavor and Adriana Sherban, translated by Danial Basanj & Asal Amirkhansari, Tehran: Shahid Beheshti University, 2021, 206 p.

#### Ancient texts:

[Generalities of Ashraf Mazandarani \(1120–1037 AH\)](#), written by Mohammad Saeed bin Mohammad Saleh, edited and researched by Homan Yusofdehi, Tehran: Dr. Mahmud Afshar publications; Sokhan, 2021, 882 p.

#### Long stories and novels:

[Soor](#), written by Hossein Ali Jafari, Tehran: Soroush, 2021, 364 p.

[Ezraeel, vol. 1: War Veteran soldier](#), written by Nima Akbarkhani, Qom: Ketabestan Marafet, 2021, 295 p.

#### Short Story:

[A Virus in Love](#), written by Majid Rahmani, Tehran: Saad; Yarmand, 2021, 169 p.

#### Classical poetry:

[Under the Clock of the Shrine](#), composed by Maryam Soglatuni, Tehran: Sureh Mehr, 2021, 146 p.

[Heretic: Poetry Collection](#), composed by Mehdi Jahandar, Tehran: Shahrestan Adab, 2021, 82 p.

#### Modern Poetry:

[Between Mercury and Sorrow \(2017–2020\)](#), composed by Leyla Kordbacheh, Tehran: Negah, 2021, 100 p.

#### Literary Criticism:

[Watching the Narrative: An Analytical Review of the Method of Transferring Story Elements from Narrative to Drama](#), by Majid Aqaei, Tehran: Scientific & Cultural, 2021, thirteen, 415 p.

– [Literary self–criticism: A Treatise on Criticizing One's Own Art in the Field of Literature](#), written by Mehrdad Nosrati, Kerman: Farhang Ameh, 2021, 454 p.

#### Literary Research:

[Hashtroud: Evaluation and Criticism of the Works of Eight Islamic Revolution Poets](#), written by Mohammad Kazem Kazemi, Tehran: Shahrestan–e Adab, 2021, 312 p.

## Topic: History and geography

#### Documentary Writing:

[Baha'i Political Organization 1892–1979](#), written by Hamidreza Esmaili, Tehran: Political Studies & Research Institute, 2021, 616 p.

#### History of Islam:

[The Origins, Consequences, and Doubts of Jamal War](#), written by Najmaddin Tabasi, researched by Ebrahim Rezaee Kaliri & Hassan Balqanabadi, Qom: Dalil Ma, 2021, 2 vol.

#### History of Iran:

[Kashan Encyclopedia, vol. 6: Kashan Coins in Bank Sepah Coin Museum](#), Iran National Museum, and Reza Abbasi Museum, researched by Nasrin Zehtab, Saeed Soleymani & Farbod Mosnef, Haran: Farhang Kashan Foundation, 2021, 477, 21 p.

#### Documentary Writing:

[Aqileh](#), written by Elham Amin, Mashhad: Beh Nashr Co. (Astan Quds Razavi Publications), 2021, 322 p.

#### Geography:

[Geomorphology Research Methods &](#)

[Techniques](#), written by Mojtaba Yamani, Tehran: University of Tehran, 2021, 426 p.

## Topic: Art

### General art:

[The Aesthetics of Everyday Life](#), written by Andrew Lite & Jonathan Smith, translated by Shima Bahreyni, Tehran: Kargadan, 2024, 364 p.

[The History of the Fundamental Concepts of Aesthetics](#), written by Vovadisov Tatarkievich, translated by Hamidreza Bashaq, Tehran: Gilgamesh, 2021, 637 p.

### Visual Arts:

[Encyclopedia of Kerman Province](#)

[Handwoven Art](#), written by Aqeel Sistani, Tehran: Cultural Heritage & Tourism Research Institute; Kerman: General Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Tourism & Handicrafts of Kerman Province, 2021, 5 vols.

### Photography:

[World History of Photography](#), written by Naomi Rosenblum, translated by Karim

Motaqi, Tehran: Ketab Pargar, 2021, 1028 p.

### Music:

[Adorno and Music](#), written by Robert Witkin, translated by Hassan Khayati, Tehran: Sorood, 2021, 328 p.

## Topic: General Topics

### Encyclopedias and Dictionaries:

[Imam Khomeini Encyclopedia](#), written by a team of authors, initiated by Seyyed Zia Mortazavi, Tehran: Imam Khomeini (RA) Works Editing & Publishing Institute, 2021, 10 vol.

## Topic: Philosophy and Psychology

### Islamic Philosophy:

[The Philosophical Innovations of Hakim Sabzevari](#), written by Hossein Ali Shidanshid & Mohammad Hadi Tavakoli, Qom: Hozveh & University Research Center; Tehran:

Samt, 2021, 421p.

## Topic: Children and Young adults

### Science and Technology:

[Reptiles of Iran: Focusing on Relatively Abundant, Native, Threatened Species](#), written by Hadi Fahimi & Nahid Ahmadi, Tehran: Iran Technical Publications Co., Nardban Books, 2021, 139 p.

### Authored Story:

[The Secret Class](#), written by Mohammad Kazem Akhawan, Tehran: Peydayesh, 2021, 160 p.

### Adolescents' Poetry:

[I Miss You and You Know...](#), composed by Maryam Zandi, illustrated by Nahid Mozafari, Tehran: Soroush, 2021, 40 p.

[The Heart of the Mountain is not Made of Stone](#), composed by Gholamreza Baktash, illustrated by Mahnaz Ansari, Tehran: Soroush, 2021, 24 p. ■■■

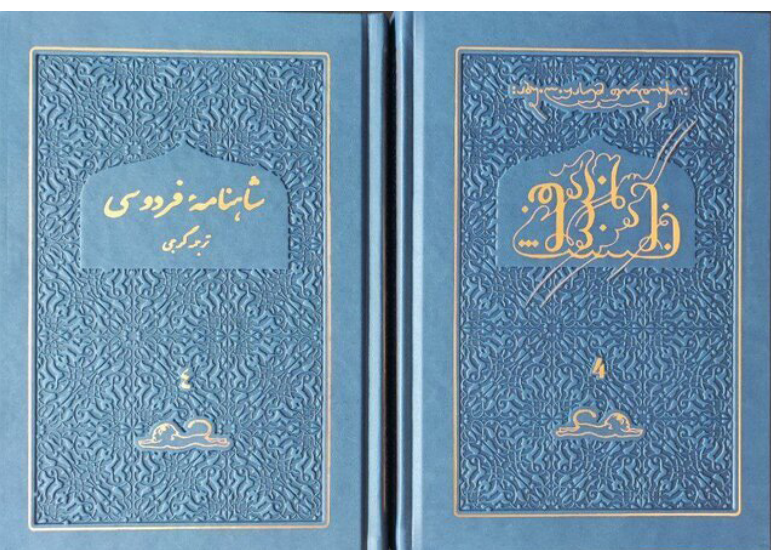
## Four books of Georgian translation of Shahnameh launched in Tbilisi

**Four books of a Georgian translation of the Shahnameh, the epic masterpiece of Persian poet Ferdowsi, have been launched in a special meeting at the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts in the capital of Georgia.**

The work contains the Georgian translation of 1800 verses of Ferdowsi's magnum opus Shahnameh by Shalvashvili Bela, a Tbilisi State University Persian language and literature alumnus. The book is published in Georgia in 306 pages. The

original text contains as many as 60,000 verses by the great poet Ferdowsi whose work is considered by many as the savior of the Persian language. This "Book of Kings" is based on historical chronicles of Persian kings, epic works, mythological stories, and legends. In addition to historical information, the book contains fragments of folklore, some extracts of which were written as early as the Sasanian Period (224–651).

Translations of some of the Shahnameh books appeared in Georgia in the 15th century and became very popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. However, we no longer have a complete translation of these works. Only a few chapters about heroic stories have been translated, as it appears that Georgians translated mainly those episodes that were topical and close to Georgian lives. ■■■



# Mohammad Mirkiani

## (1958–Tehran)

Mohammad Mirkiani has written for all age groups and in his books he focuses on the history of Iran, Iranian–Islamic culture, Old Persian Literature, tales, and colloquial literature. Furthermore, he has tried different genres such as short stories, novels, rewriting, etc. Some of Mirkiani's works have been turned into video and television products. Some of his works are published in other languages.

Selected Awards and Recognitions:

- The Golden Moon Award of the Iranian Association of Writers for Children and Youth recognizing the best Iranian writers in two decades.
- Best Book Award from the Children's Book Council of Iran, listed in the International Library of Munich (White Ravens)



## Selected Works:

### The Legend of the Four Brothers

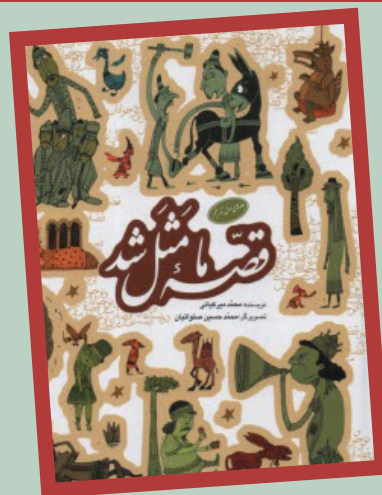
Illustrator: Marzieh Qavamzadeh ,Publisher: Peydayesh Pubs., Subject: Fiction ( Story ), Size: 19 x 14 ,No. of Pages: 84, Age of Group: 12+, ISBN: 978-964-08-2238-8

### Game Day

Publisher: Peydayesh Pubs., Subject: Fiction ( Story ), Size: 19 x 14, No. of Pages: 84, Age of Group: 12+, ISBN: 978-964-08-1457-4

### Our Stories Became Proverbs (10 Vols.)

Publisher: Mehrab-e Ghalam Pubs., Subject: Fiction ( Short Stories ), No. of Pages: 110 per vol., Age of Group: 12+, ISBN: 978-9640209530



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



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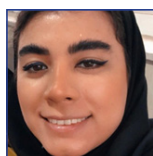
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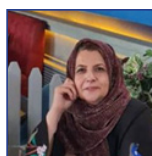
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