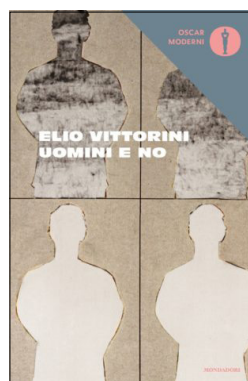


The Italian Literary Agency

Selection of Contemporary Classics



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Giuseppe Berto

(1914-1978)

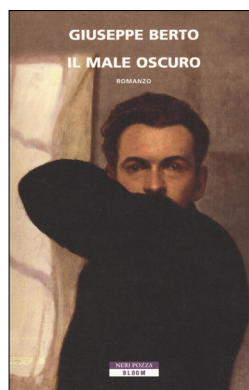


Recounting evil: from the war to inner disease

Giuseppe Berto is a major novelist of the latter 20th century who has experienced a great revival in recent years. He was born in Mogliano Veneto, in the province of Treviso, in 1914. In 1935 he volunteered in the Abyssinian war. During the Second World War, he enlisted for combat in North Africa and was taken prisoner by the Americans. During his incarceration in Texas, he wrote *Il cielo è rosso*, a novel describing the vicissitudes of four adolescents who survived the American bombardment of Treviso. It was published in 1947 and rapidly became an international success. Berto moved to Rome and began working in screenwriting. During that period, he published *Il brigante* (1951) and *Guerra in camicia nera* (1955).

In the middle of the 1950s, Berto fell ill with a serious form of neurosis that took years of psychoanalytic therapy to cure. The story of his illness is the focus of his masterpiece *Il male oscuro* (1964).

Berto uses a highly personal form of the conceptual tools of psychoanalysis, combined with narrative techniques such as flow of consciousness and flashbacks. His other works include the ecological fable *Oh, Serafina!* (1974) and *La gloria* (1978), a novel based on the character of Judas Iscariot.



Works and Foreign Editions:

Il cielo è rosso (Neri Pozza)

Le opere di Dio (Rizzoli)

Il brigante (Neri Pozza)

Guerra in camicia nera (Neri Pozza)

Il male oscuro (Neri Pozza)

Brazil (Editora 34), **Romania** (Humanitas)

La fantarca (Rizzoli)

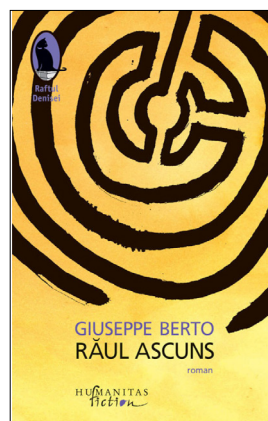
La cosa buffa (Neri Pozza)

Anonimo veneziano (Neri Pozza)

Oh Serafina! (Neri Pozza)

La gloria (Neri Pozza)

Racconti (Neri Pozza)



Dino Buzzati

(1906-1972)

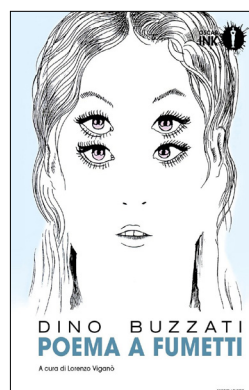
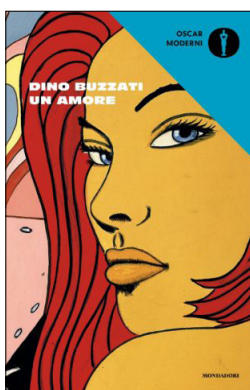


An ironic view of the absurdity of the human condition

Dino Buzzati's ironic, light and clear style have made him one of the most widely read and beloved Italian writers. Buzzati was born in 1906 in San Pellegrino, to an upper-class family (his father taught law at the University of Pavia). After high school, he obtained a degree in Jurisprudence. In 1928 he began working for "Corriere della sera" where, over the years, he took on a number of different roles: reporter, in particular of crime news; foreign envoy; and editor-in-chief of the weekly supplement "Domenica del Corriere".

His first literary attempts – the novels *Barnabo delle montagne* (1933) and *Il segreto del Bosco Vecchio* (1935) – reveal his fantastical vein and his preference for surreal atmospheres, which we come across once again in his masterpiece, *Il deserto dei Tartari* (1940), the story of a young officer in his fortress, who to no avail awaits the arrival of the Tartars, or in other words, of the meaning of existence. Buzzati's use of this allegory of the meaninglessness of life prompted many critics to refer to him as an "Italian Kafka".

For some years, Buzzati combined writing with artistic work: his paintings featured in a number of exhibitions and earned a certain level of recognition. His other books include the illustrated fable for children *La famosa invasione degli orsi in Sicilia* (1945), the collection of short stories *I settemessaggeri* (1942), *In quel preciso momento* (1950) and the book of cartoons *Poema a fumetti* (1969).



Works and Foreign Editions:

Barnabò delle montagne (Mondadori)

Bulgaria (List 2016), **France** (Robert Laffont), **Spain** (Gadir), **Russia** (AST), **Turkey** (Timas)

Il segreto del Bosco Vecchio (Mondadori)

Bulgaria (List 2016), **France** (Robert Laffont), **Portugal** (Cavalo de Ferro), **Russia** (AST Publishers), **Turkey** (Timas Publishing)

Il deserto dei Tartari (Mondadori)

Albania (Ombra GVG), **Bulgaria** (List 2016), **Brazil** (Nova Fronteira), **China** (Ginkgo Book), **France** (Robert Laffont), **Georgia** (Diogene), **Germany** (Die Andere Bibliothek), **Greece** (Metaixmio), **Holland** (Wereldbibliotheek), **Iran** (Nashr-E-Markz), **South Korea** (Munhakdongne), **Macedonia** (Ars Lamina), **Portugal** (Marcador), **Romania** (Polirom), **Russia** (AST), **Spain/Basque** (Alberdania), **Spain/Castilian** (Allianza Editorial), **Spain/Catalan** (Edicions 62, Grupo Planeta), **Thailand** (Lighthouse Publishing), **Turkey** (Iletisim), **Ukraine** (Folio Publishers), **UK** (Canongate)

I Sette messaggeri (Mondadori)

Spain/Castilian (Alianza Editorial), **Turkey** (Tudem)

La famosa invasione degli orsi in Sicilia (Mondadori)

Brazil (Berlendis & Vertecchia), **Bulgaria** (Tochitza), **Denmark** (Jensen & Dalgaard), **France** (Gallimard), **Holland** (Karaat-Kattenkwaad), **Japan** (Fukuinkan Shoten), **Romania** (Polirom), **Russia** (Samokat), **Turkey** (Yapi Kredi), **UK** (Alma Books)

Paura alla Scala (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont)

In quel preciso momento (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont), **Turkey** (Can Sanat)

Il crollo della Baliverna (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont)

Sessanta racconti (Mondadori)

Albania (Ombra GVG), **Iran** (Nashr-E-Markz), **South Korea** (Munhakdongne), **Portugal** (Cavalo de Ferro), **Spain/Catalan** (Edicions de 1984), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema), **Russia** (AST)

Le storie dipinte (Mondadori)

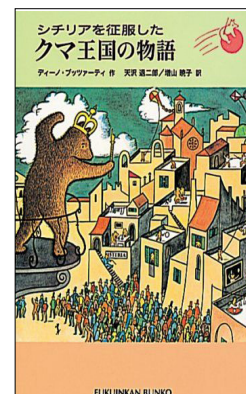
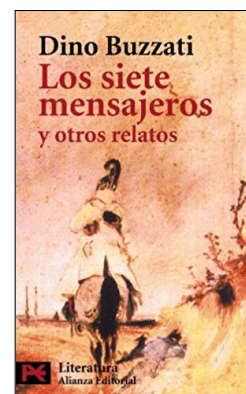
Japan (Camonan Company), **Turkey** (Tudem)

Il grande ritratto (Mondadori)

Bulgaria (List 2016), **Russia** (AST)

Siamo spiacenti di... (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont), **Iran** (Nashr-E-Markz), **Spain/Castilian** (La Fuga)



Un amore (Mondadori)

Albania (Ombra GVG), **Brazil** (Nova Fronteira), **Bulgaria** (List 2016), **China** (Alpha Books), **France** (Robert Laffont), **Greece** (Metaixmio), **Romania** (Polirom), **Russia** (AST), **Turkey** (Can Sanat)

Il colombre e altri racconti (Mondadori)

Bulgaria (Janet 45), **China** (Ginko Book), **Estonia** (Koolibri), **France** (Robert Laffont), **Iran** (Nashr-E-Markz), **Japan** (Kobunsha Company), **Romania** (Polirom), **Spain** (Quaderns Crema), **Turkey** (Can Sanat)

La boutique del mistero (Mondadori)

Serbia (Laguna), **Turkey** (Can Sanat)

Poema a fumetti (Mondadori)

Brazil (Sesi-Senai), **France** (Actes Sud), **USA** (New York Review Of Books)

I miracoli di Val Morel (Mondadori)

Japan (Kawade Shobo Shinsha)

Le notti difficili (Mondadori)

Albania (Ombra GVG), **France** (Robert Laffont), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema), **Spain/Catalan** (Edicions de 1984)

Cronache terrestri (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont)

I misteri d'Italia (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont), **Spain/Catalan** (Dias Contados)

Dino Buzzati al giro d'Italia (Mondadori)

France (So Press), **Germany** (Covadonga), **Spain/Castilian** (Gallo Nero)

Il reggimento parte all'alba (Henry Beyle)

France (Robert Laffont)

Teatro (Mondadori)

Bestiario (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont)

La «nera» di Dino Buzzati (Mondadori)

Le cronache fantastiche (Mondadori)

France (Robert Laffont)

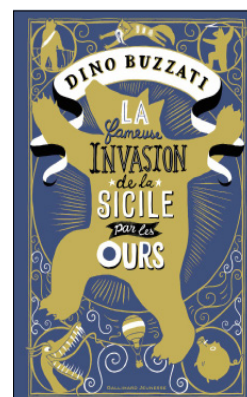
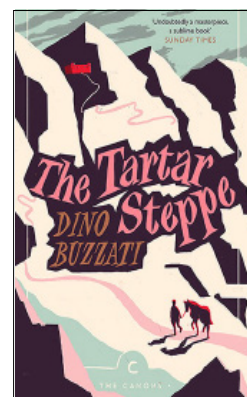
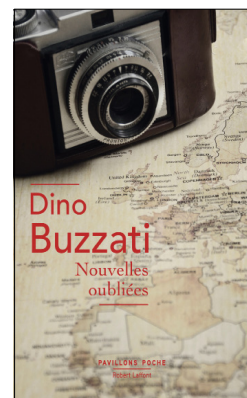
Il panettone non bastò. Scritti, racconti e fiabe natalizie (Mondadori)

Album Buzzati (Mondadori)

I fuorilegge della montagna. Cime, uomini, imprese (Mondadori)

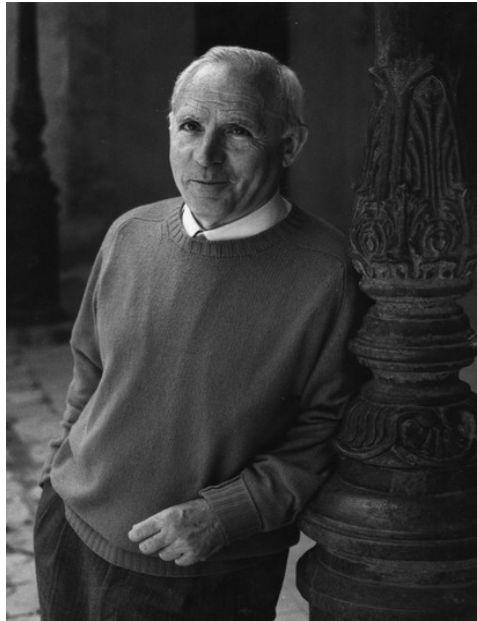
Spain/Castilian (Gallo Nero)

I «Perché» (Mondadori Electa)



Vincenzo Consolo

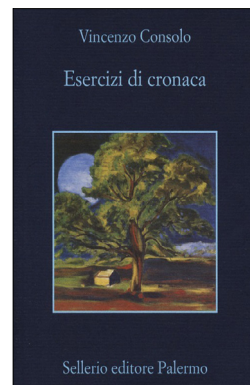
(1933-2012)



The civic passion of a baroque Sicilian writer

For many writers, Sicily was the ideal observation post for narrating the contradictions and twists and turns of Italian history. This was true of Vincenzo Consolo.

He was born in 1933, in Sant'Agata di Militello in Sicily, and studied Law in Milan and Messina. In 1968 he moved to Milan permanently to work with the RAI broadcasting organization. Since his very first novel, the autobiographical *La ferita dell'aprile* (1963), Sicily has been at the heart of all his books. The elements characterizing all his works are already apparent in this debut novel: his interest in history, his civic pride – inherited from his teacher and compatriot, Leonardo Sciascia – and the multilingualism based on his unique blend of dialect and literary language that was inspired by his reading of Pasolini and Gadda. His later books include the collection of short stories *Le pietre di Pantalica* (1988), the play *Lunaria* (1985) and his novels *Nottetempo casa per casa* (1992), *Retablo* and *Lo Spasimo di Palermo* (1998). His best-known book is *Il sorriso dell'ignoto marinaio* (1976), a historical novel about the Risorgimento, a theme often dealt with in Sicilian literary tradition. The book was deemed to be antithetical to *Il gattopardo* by many critics.



Works and Foreign Editions:

La ferita dell'aprile (Mondadori)

France (Gallimard)

Il sorriso dell'ignoto marinaio (Mondadori)

France (Grasset), Germany (Insel), Netherlands (Novecento T.A.V.),

Serbia (Paideia)

Lunaria (Mondadori)

France (Gallimard)

Retablo (Mondadori)

France (Gallimard), Netherlands (Novecento T.A.V.), Serbia (Paideia)

Le pietre di Pantalica (Mondadori)

France (Gallimard)

Nottetempo, casa per casa (Mondadori)

Macedonia (Ars Studio)

L'olivo e l'olivastro (Mondadori)

France (Seuil)

Lo spasimo di Palermo (Mondadori)

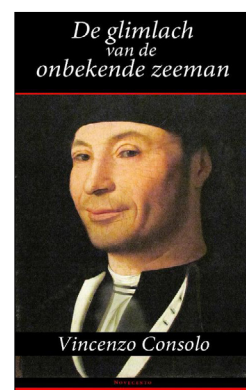
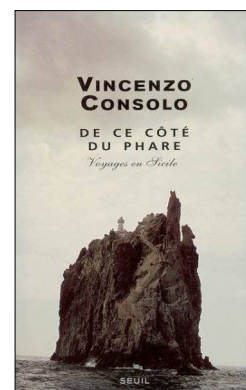
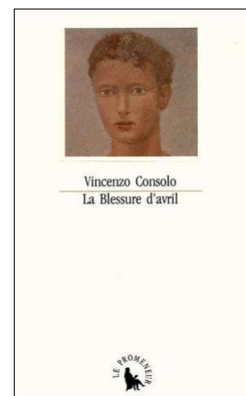
France (Seuil)

Di qua dal faro (Mondadori)

France (Seuil)

La mia isola è Las Vegas (Mondadori)

Esercizi di cronaca (Sellerio)



Beppe Fenoglio

(1922-1963)

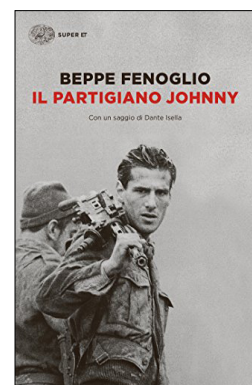
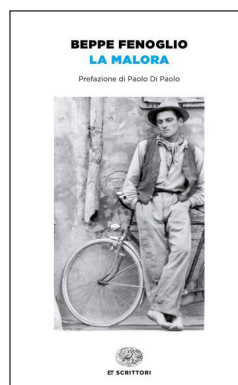
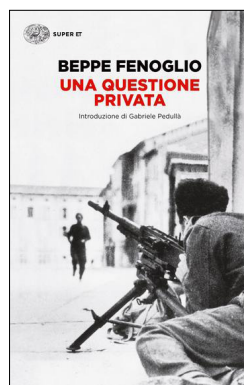


**A powerful voice of Italian literature,
a disenchanted view of the Resistance**

Beppe Fenoglio is considered as the greatest storyteller of 20th century Italian literature.

His life was brief but intense. He was born in 1922 in Alba, in the Langhe region of Piemonte, to a lower middle-class family (his father was a butcher). After finishing his high-school studies, he enrolled in the Faculty of Literature in Turin. He was conscripted into the army in 1943, but joined the partisans after the 8 September Armistice, acting as interpreter for the Anglo-American allies and witnessing the short-lived partisan Republic of Alba. In 1947, after a difficult return to civilian life, he was taken on by a winery in Alba, where he worked until his untimely death in 1963, aged just 40. During those years, he lived retired and far removed from literary circles, devoting all his free time to writing. Fenoglio also worked intensively as a translator from English into Italian (translating Coleridge, Eliot and Edgard Lee Masters, amongst others).

Fenoglio's first published work, *I ventitré giorni della città di Alba*, appeared in 1952. It was a collection of twelve stories, focusing partly on occasions and events in the partisan life, and partly on life in the towns of the Langhe. Two years later, he published the short novel *La malora*. During the years that followed, he worked on writing a long novel about the Resistance, which was still incomplete when it was published posthumously in 1968 under the title *Il partigiano Johnny*. His other main titles are *Primavera di bellezza* (1959), *Una questione privata* (1963) and *La paga del sabato* (1969). Fenoglio's works offer a disenchanted view of the Resistance, far removed from the celebratory and optimistic tones of much of the biographical literature of the day.



Works and Foreign Editions:

I ventitré giorni della città di Alba (Einaudi)
France (Ivrea)

La malora (Einaudi)
France (Cambourakis), **Netherlands** (De Bezige Bij)

Primavera di bellezza (Einaudi)
France (Cambourakis)

La favola delle due galline (Einaudi)

Racconti del parentado (Einaudi)

Una questione privata (Einaudi)
Brazil (Berlendis & Vertecchia), **France** (Gallimard), **Germany** (Klaus Wagenbach), **Netherlands** (De Bezige Bij), **Portugal** (Edições Do Saguao), **South Korea** (La Comedie Humaine)

Un giorno di fuoco (Einaudi)
Netherlands (Serena Libri)

Il partigiano Johnny (Einaudi)
France (Gallimard), **Spain/Castilian** (Sajalin)

La paga del sabato (Einaudi)
France (Gallimard), **Netherlands** (De Bezige Bij)

Un Fenoglio alla prima guerra mondiale (Einaudi)
France (Ivrea)

L'affare dell'anima e altri racconti (Einaudi)

L'imboscata (Einaudi)
France (Gallimard)

Appunti Partigiani (Einaudi)

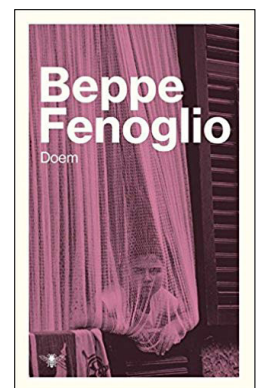
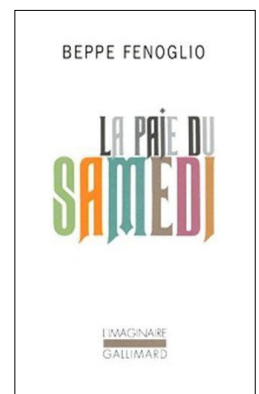
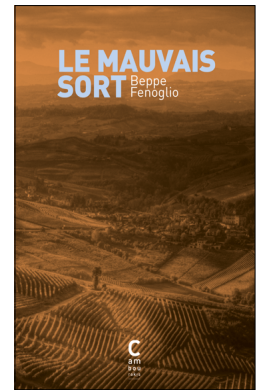
Quaderno di traduzioni (Einaudi)

Epigrammi (Einaudi)

Diciotto racconti (Einaudi)

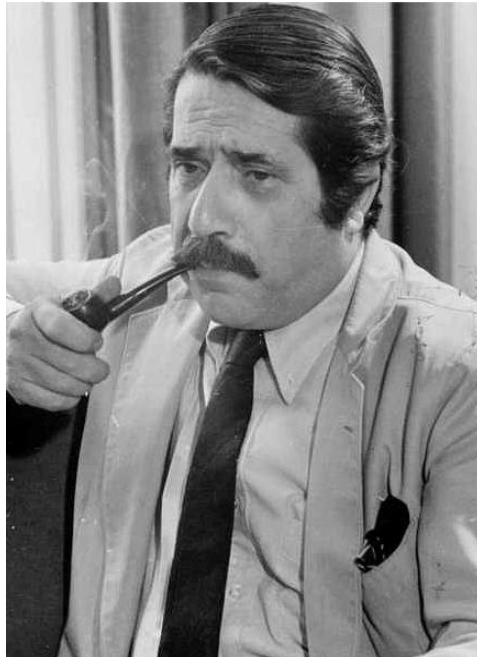
Tutti i racconti (Einaudi)
Spain/Castilian (Sajalin)

Teatro (Einaudi)



Ennio Flaiano

(1910-1972)



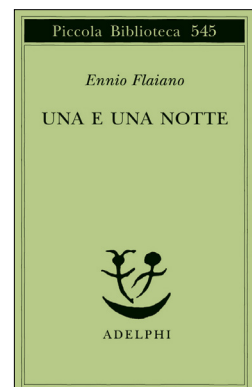
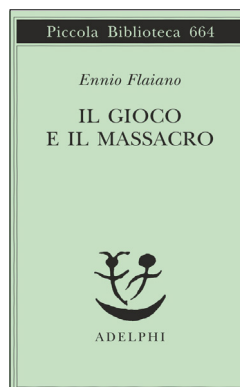
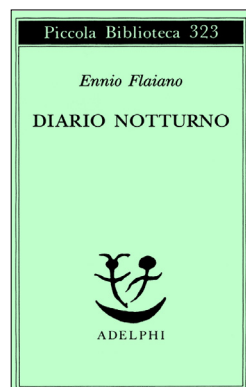
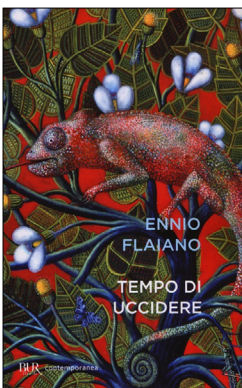
A satirical and merciless interpreter of Italian customs

Ennio Flaiano was born in 1910 in Pescara, but moved to Rome with his family in 1922. Flaiano finished his high-school studies in Rome, and began to frequent the capital's literary and artistic circles towards the end of the 1920s.

Between 1935 and 1936 he participated in the war in Ethiopia, and this experience would form the basis of his most successful novel, *Tempo di uccidere* (Strega Prize 1947).

He was a newspaper critic for "Il Corriere della sera", "L'Espresso" and "L'Europeo", amongst others, and also reported from Canada and Israel. In the post-war period he earned a living collaborating on the screenwriting of numerous films, in particular for a number of Fellini's masterpieces, such as «I vitelloni», «La dolce vita» and «Otto e mezzo».

Flaiano also wrote a number of plays, including *La guerra spiegata ai poveri* (1946) and *La donna nell'armadio* (1957). In these works as in others – the stories in *Una e una notte* (1959), and in the epigrammatic works *Diario notturno* (1956) and *Le ombre bianche*, for example – Flaiano shows himself to be a great moralist and a careful investigator of Italian customs in a humoristic and satirical vein. His masterpiece is *Tempo di uccidere*, which draws inspiration from his experience of the war in Ethiopia. It tells the story of an Italian soldier in Abyssinia who mistakenly kills a young Ethiopian woman. After the crime, he wanders about, a prey to the nightmare of guilt and the fear that he might have been infected with leprosy.



Works and Foreign Editions:

Tempo di uccidere (Rizzoli)

France (Gallimard), **Germany** (Verlagsgruppe Random House), **Macedonia** (Ars Lamina)

Diario notturno (Adelphi)

Spain/Catalan (Dias Contados), **Spain/Castilian** (Fiordo)

Una e una notte (Adelphi)

Spain/Catalan (Errata Naturae)

Il gioco e il massacro (Adelphi)

France (Buchet/Chastel)

Le ombre bianche (Adelphi)

La solitudine del satiro (Adelphi)

Autobiografia del Blu di Prussia (Adelphi)

Melampus (Adelphi)

Germany (Wagenbach)

Diario degli errori (Adelphi)

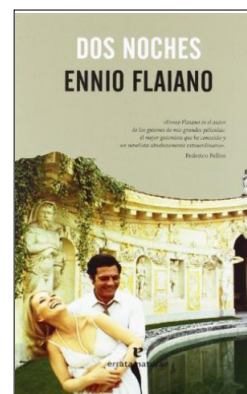
Spain (Dias Contados)

Lo spettatore addormentato (Adelphi)

L'occhiale indiscreto (Adelphi)

La valigia delle Indie (Adelphi)

Opere scelte (Adelphi)



Natalia Ginzburg

(1916-1991)

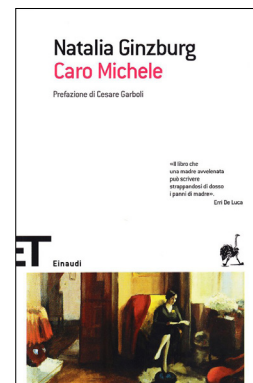
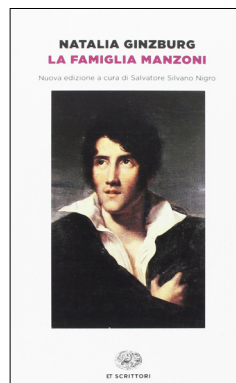
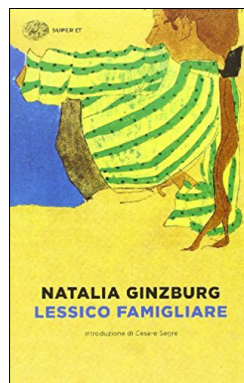
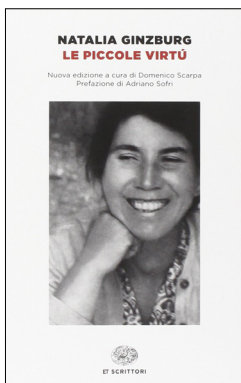


**Family recollections,
a woman who had her own way to be a woman
among the delights and pains of life**

Natalia Ginzburg is among Italy's most beloved writers. Her most important work, *Lessico familiare*, was read by a generation of youngsters for whom it was a model of morality and of stylistic clarity.

Natalia Levi (Ginzburg was her married name) was born in Palermo to a cultured and well-to-do family. Her father, Giuseppe Levi, was a renowned scientist of Jewish descent who taught at the University. In 1919, the family moved to Turin, where Natalia spent her childhood and adolescence amid the influence of antifascist intellectuals. In 1938, she married the intellectual and militant antifascist, Leone Ginzburg, one of the founders of Einaudi, who was arrested and killed in 1944.

Natalia Ginzburg's debut novel, *La strada che va in città*, was published in 1942, but success came only in 1963 with *Lessico familiare*, the story of a Jewish family from Turin during the twenty years of fascism. Her other works include the short-story collection *Famiglia* (1977), the novels *Tutti i nostri ieri* (1952), *Caro Michele* (1973) and *La città e la casa* (1984), as well as a cross-genre work, *La famiglia Manzoni* (1983), which gives a fresh view of Alessandro Manzoni through an interpretation of diary entries, letters and other archive records. Ginzburg also wrote a number of plays among which *Ti ho sposato per allegria* stands out, and articles and essays (published in collections such as *Mai devi domandarmi*).



La strada che va in città (Einaudi)

È stato così (Einaudi)

Brazil (Berlendis & Vertecchia), **France** (Denoël), **Israel** (Hakkibutz Ham), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema), **Spain/Catalan** (Edicions de la Ela Geminada), **USA** (New Directions)

Tutti i nostri ieri (Einaudi)

France (Liana Levi), **Netherlands** (Meulenhoff), **Polonia** (Austeria), **W-Spanish** (Lumen), **USA** (Skyhorse)

Valentino (Einaudi)

W-English (New York Review of Books), **France** (Denoël), **Israel** (Hakkibutz Ham), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema), **Spain/Catalan** (Edicions de la Ela Geminada)

Sagittario (Einaudi)

France (Denoël), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema), **Spain/Catalan** (Edicions de la Ela Geminada)

Le voci della sera (Einaudi)

W-Arab (Al-Karma), **Germany** (Eder&Bach / Die Zeit), **Israel** (Hakkibutz Ham), **Spain/Catalan** (Edicions de la Ela Geminada), **UK** (Daunt Books)

Le piccole virtù (Einaudi)

Brazil (Companhia das Letras), **France** (Ypsilon), **Israel** (Sifriat Poalim), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema), **Spain/Catalan** (Atico de los Libros), **USA** (Skyhorse)

Lessico familiare (Einaudi)

Brazil (Companhia das Letras), **China** (Chu Chen Books), **Israel** (Hakkibutz Ham), **Macedonia** (Ars Studio), **Slovenia** (VBZ), **South Korea** (Dolbegae), **Spain/Catalan** (Atico de los Libros), **UK** (Daunt Books), **USA** (New York Review of Books)

Ti ho sposato per allegria (Einaudi)

Israel (Hakkibutz Ham), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema)

Mai devi domandarmi (Garzanti)

Spain/Catalan (Atico de los Libros)

Caro Michele (Einaudi)

Brazil (Companhia das Letras), **Israel** (Hakkibutz Ham), **Spain/Castilian** (Quaderns Crema), **Spain/Catalan** (Grup 62), **USA** (New Directions)

Famiglia (Einaudi)

W-English (New York Review of Books), **Israel** (Hakkibutz Ham), **Spain/Catalan** (Atico de los Libros)

La famiglia Manzoni (Einaudi)

Brazil (Companhia das Letras), **Israel** (Hakkibutz Ham), **Japan** (Hakusuisha), **USA** (Skyhorse)

La città e la casa (Einaudi)

Japan (Hawade Shobo), **Spain/Catalan** (Club Editor 1959), **USA** (Skyhorse)

È difficile parlare di sé (Einaudi)

Spain/Catalan (Atico de los Libros)

Tutto il teatro (Einaudi)

Spain/Catalan (El Cep i la Nansa)

Un'assenza (Einaudi)

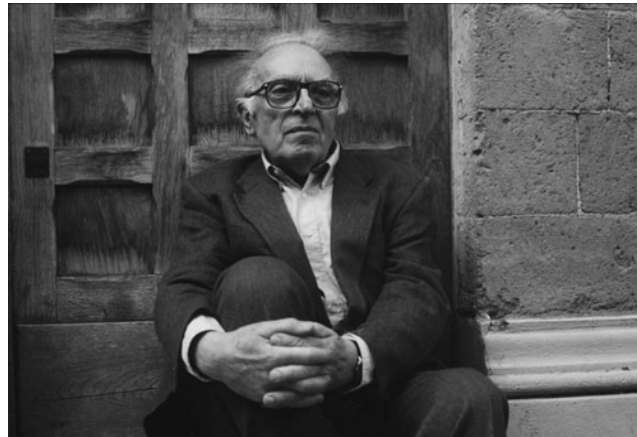
W-Spanish (Lumen/Quaderns Crema)

Foreign rights: Einaudi/TILA



Luigi Malerba

(1927-2008)



The riddle of literature

Luigi Malerba, together with Eco and the later Calvino, is one of the most interesting representatives of Italian postmodern literature.

Luigi Malerba was born in Berceto, in the province of Parma. After graduating in Law, he edited the film magazine "Sequenze". He moved to Rome in 1950, where he collaborated on numerous screenplays. In 1963, the year in which he joined Gruppo 63, the most renowned of the post-war literary avant-garde movements, he brought out his first collection of short-stories, *La scoperta dell'alfabeto*.

His literary output can be divided into two phases. The first is devoted to deconstructing traditional narrative genres and forms. Two novels in particular, *Il serpente* (1966) and *Salto mortale* (1968) – which, for many critics, are his masterpieces – break down the mechanisms of police stories. In the second phase, represented by novels such as *Il pianeta azzurro* (1986) and *Le pietre volanti* (1992), the postmodern themes of the incomprehensibility of the world and the confusion between fiction and reality predominate. Malerba also wrote historical novels, including *Le rose imperiali* (1974) and *Il fuoco greco* (1990): the former is set in China during the 4th century, and the latter in the Byzantine Empire of the 10th century. Among his other works, *Diario di un sognatore* (1981), a collection of transcriptions of his dreams that is in fact an essay on narrative imagination.



Works and Foreign Editions:

La scoperta dell'alfabeto (Mondadori)
Spain (Gadir)

Il serpente (Mondadori)
France (Grasset), Spain (GalloNero)

Salto mortale (Mondadori)
France (Grasset), Mexico (Universidad Veracruzana), Serbia (Mono & Manjana)

Storie dell'anno Mille (Rizzoli)
Germany (Wagenbach)

Il protagonista (Mondadori)
Germany (Wagenbach)

Le rose imperiali (Mondadori)
Spain (Gadir)

Pinocchio con gli stivali (Mondadori)
France (Seuil), Mexico (Fondo De Cultura Economica)

Storiette e storiette tascabili (Quodlibet)
Denmark (Arvids)

Il pataffio (Quodlibet)
Germany (Wagenbach)

Dopo il pescecane (Mondadori)

Le galline pensierose (Quodlibet)
Denmark (Arvids), France (Seuil), Germany (Wagenbach)

Il pianeta azzurro (Mondadori)
France (Fayard)

Testa d'argento (Mondadori)
China (Shanghai 99)

Il fuoco greco (Mondadori)
Germany (Wagenbach)

Le pietre volanti (Mondadori)
Germany (Wagenbach), Ukraine (Folio Publishers)

Le maschere (Mondadori)
Germany (Wagenbach)

Itaca per sempre (Mondadori)
W-English (University Press of California)

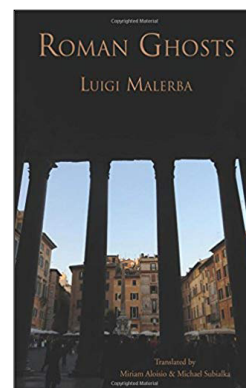
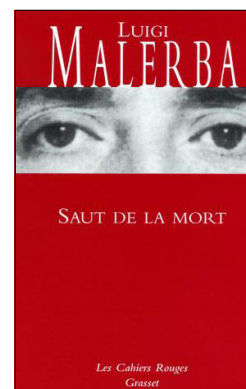
Il circolo di Granada (Mondadori)
Germany (Wagenbach)

Ti saluto filosofia (Mondadori)

Fantasmai romani (Mondadori)
Germany (Wagenbach), USA (Italica Press)

Sull'orlo del cratere (Mondadori)

La storia e la gloria (Mondadori)
Mexico (Fondo De Cultura Economica)



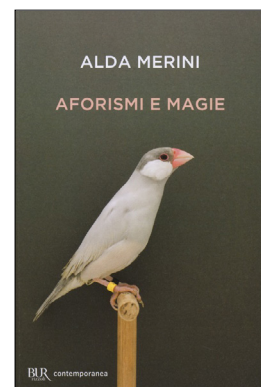
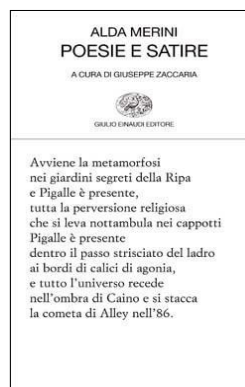
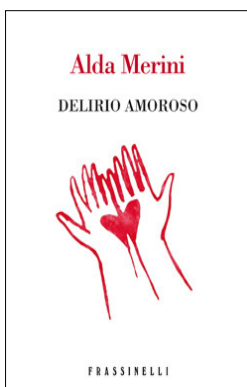
Alda Merini

(1931-2009)



An unconventional life, the elation of poetry

Alda Merini is one of Italy's most widely read, quoted and beloved poets. She was born in Milan in 1931 to a family of modest means, and left formal schooling at a very young age. By the end of the 1940s the first signs emerged of the psychological problems that would later result in her constant admissions and releases from mental hospitals. After she was first committed, in 1965, further periods of institutionalization followed in 1972, 1973 and 1978. Merini's career began when she was very young with *La presenza di Orfeo* (1953), in which the intertwining of erotic and mystical themes typical of her work can already be seen. Her next books are *Nozze romane* (1955), *Paura di Dio* (1955) and *Tu sei Pietro* (1962), which were followed by a twenty-year silence. Merini began writing and publishing again in the 1980s, publishing *La Terra Santa* (1984), a collection that marks her transition towards a new, more powerful and violent poetry that reflected her devastating experiences in the mental hospitals, which in this instance she compared to the journey of the chosen people towards the Holy Land. Merini also describes her years in mental institutions in a prose work, *L'altra verità. Diario di una diversa* (1986). In the 1990s and early 2000s, Alda Merini published dozens of poetry collections – including *Vuoto d'amore* (1991) *Clinica dell'abbandono* (2003) and *Nel cerchio di un pensiero* (2005) – and in the process become much more than just a literary success: she was also a media star, a symbol of stifled talent that re-emerges from underlying latencies.



Works and Foreign Editions:

Delirio amoroso (Frassinelli)

France (Oxybia), Spain/Catalan (El Cep i la Nansa)

Eternamente vivo (Frassinelli)

La pazza della porta accanto (Bompiani)

Lettere a un racconto (Rizzoli)

Aforismi e magie (Rizzoli)

Magnificat: un incontro con Maria (Frassinelli)

Mexico (Vaso Roto)

La carne degli angeli (Frassinelli)

Mexico (Vaso Roto)

Corpo d'amore. Un incontro con Gesù (Frassinelli)

Mexico (Vaso Roto)

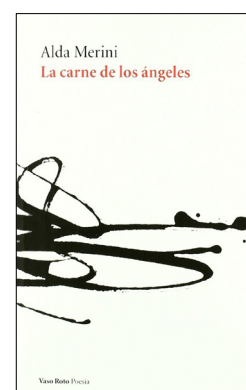
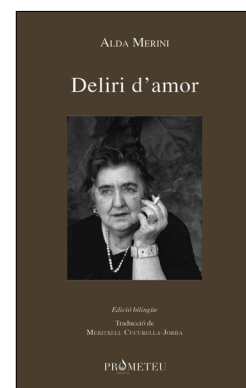
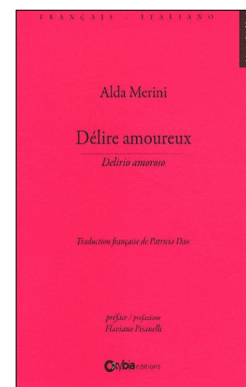
L'altra verità. Diario di una diversa (Rizzoli)

France (Editions De La Revue Conference), Spain (Marmara)

Mistica d'amore (Frassinelli)

Il suono dell'ombra (Mondadori)

Poesie e satire (Einaudi)



Foreign rights of the titles not comprised
in the catalogue are handled by the publisher.



Elsa Morante

(1912-1985)



A groundbreaking female voice

Elsa Morante was born in 1912 in Rome. Aged 18, she left her family to live on her own, giving private lessons, writing degree papers and publishing regularly in periodicals and news magazines. In 1941 she married the writer Alberto Moravia. They later separated in 1962. With Moravia and other writers and artist friends she made numerous trips abroad to Greece, the Soviet Union, China, Brazil and India. During the 1960s and 70s, she joined the political and ideological debates in Italy, taking an anarchical, anti-bourgeois stance similar to that of the 1968 student movement. The atmosphere of 1968 forms the basis of her poetry collection *Il mondo salvato dai ragazzini* (1968), which is an ode to anarchic gaiety and denounces all forms of totalitarianism. Her political speeches are published in the posthumous book *Pro o contro la bomba atomica e altri scritti* (1987), which also contains essays and articles on art and literature.

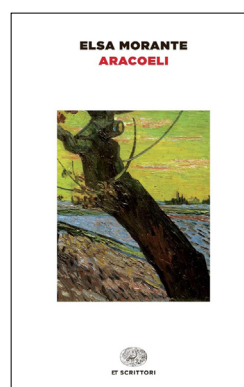
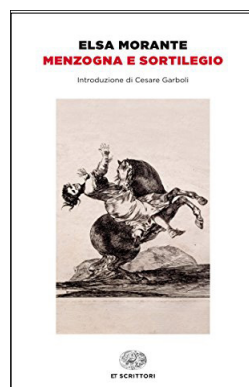
Morante wrote four masterpieces, the first of which is *Menzogna e sortilegio* (1948), a wide-ranging family novel. *L'isola di Arturo* (1957) is a novel about education, but enlivened by a folkloric imagination that is rooted in myth. Morante had considerable popular success with her novel *La storia* (1974), set in Rome during the German occupation. Lastly, *Aracoeli* (1982) tells of the life of Manuel, a forty-year-old homosexual obsessed with the memory of his mother.

Prizes:

Menzogna e sortilegio, Prize Viareggio 1948

L'isola di Arturo, Prize Strega 1957

Aracoeli, Prix Médicis 1984



Works and Foreign Editions:

Le straordinarie avventure di Caterina (Einaudi)

Japan (Iwanami Shoten)

Menzogna e sortilegio (Einaudi)

Denmark (Gyldendal), **W-English** (New York Review of Books), **France**

(Gallimard), **Israel** (Hakibbutz Poalim), **Macedonia** (Congress Service Centre),

Spain/Castilian (Lumen)

L'isola di Arturo (Einaudi)

Albania (Ombra GVG), **Brazil** (Carambaia), **Denmark** (Gyldendal), **W-English**

(Liveright), **France** (Gallimard), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **Israel** (Hakibbutz

Hameuchad), **Japan** (Kawade Shobo Shinsha), **Macedonia** (Congress Service

Centre), **Norway** (Gyldendal), **Portugal** (Relógio de Água), **Spain/Castilian**

(Lumen), **Spain/Catalan** (Falzia), **Turkey** (Can Sanat)

Alibi (Einaudi)

France (Gallimard), **Netherlands** (Serena Libri)

Lo scialle andaluso (Einaudi)

Albania (Botime Pegi), **France** (Gallimard), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **Israel**

(Hakibbutz Hameuchad), **Portugal** (Relógio de Água), **Russia** (Text)

Il mondo salvato dai ragazzini (Einaudi)

W-English (Seagull Books), **France** (Gallimard)

La Storia (Einaudi)

Albania (Living Albania), **W-Arabic** (Almutawssit), **Denmark** (Gyldendal),

W-English (Steerforth Press), **France** (Gallimard), **Germany** (Piper), **Hungary**

(Europa Konyvkiado), **Israel** (Hakibbutz Hameuchad), **Macedonia** (Magor),

Norway (Gyldendal Norsk), **Portugal** (Relógio de Água), **Serbia** (Mediasat),

Spain/Castilian (Lumen), **Sweden** (Norstedts), **Turkey** (Can Sanat)

Aracoeli (Einaudi)

Denmark (Gyldendal), **France** (Gallimard), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **Israel**

(Hakibbutz Hameuchad)

Pro o contro la bomba atomica (Adelphi)

Brazil (Editora Ayiné), **France** (Gallimard), **Poland** (TKN), **Spain** (Derecho y

Revés)

Diario 1938 (Einaudi)

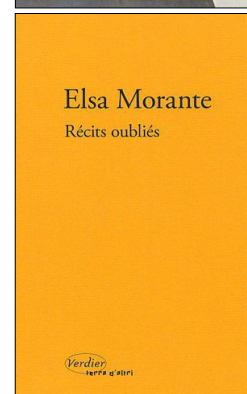
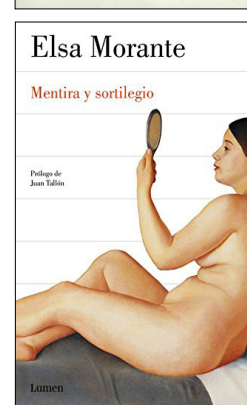
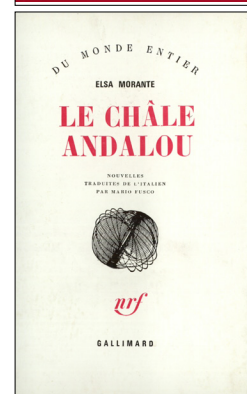
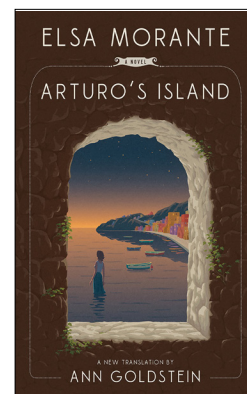
France (Gallimard)

Racconti dimenticati (Einaudi)

France (Verdier), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **Israel** (Hakibbutz Hameuchad)

Aneddoti infantili (Einaudi)

France (Arléa)



Pia Pera

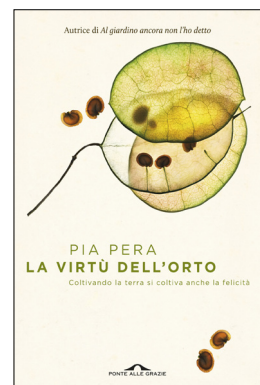
(1956-2016)



Literature and the art of gardening

Pia Pera was born in 1956 in Lucca. She wrote for a number of newspapers and weeklies ("Panorama", "Elle", "Il Sole24Ore", "Gardenia" etc.). She taught Russian Literature at the University of Trento and she is the translator and editor of a number of Russian classics, such as Pushkin's *The Life of Archpriest Avvakum* and *Eugene Onegin*, and Lermontov's *A Hero of Our Time*. Her debut narrative book of short stories, *La bellezza dell'asino* was published in 1992. She was brought to fame in 1995 by her novel *Diario di Lo*, a reworking of Nabokov's *Lolita* from the protagonist's perspective. In the final years of her life, Pia Pera moved to the Lucca countryside to indulge her passion for gardening, which inspires her most significant works. Pia Pera became ill with Lou Gehrig's disease and recounted the final months of her life in her masterpiece *Al giardino ancora non l'ho detto* [*I haven't told the garden yet*] (2015).

Pia Pera succeeded in turning gardening into a form of literature: her books are not simply about botany, but are treatises on liberty, autonomy and the solitude of the human being.



Works and Foreign Editions:

La bellezza dell'asino (Ponte alle Grazie)

Diario di Lo (Ponte alle Grazie)

L'orto di un perdigiorno (Ponte alle Grazie)
Germany (Hanser)

Il giardino che vorrei (Ponte alle Grazie)

Contro il giardino dalla parte delle piante (Ponte alle Grazie)

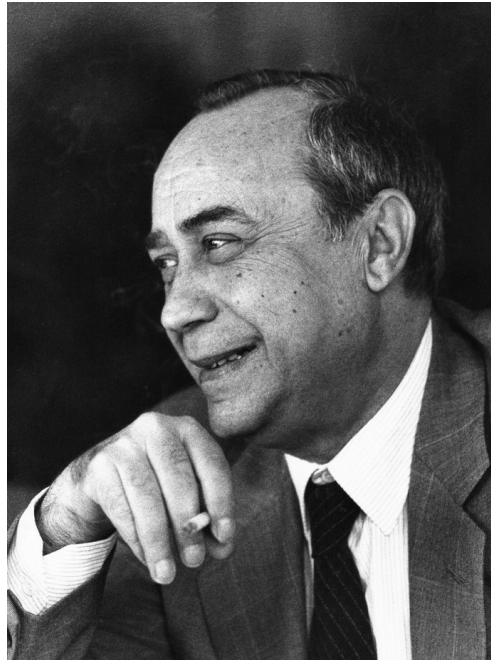
Al giardino ancora non l'ho detto (Ponte alle Grazie)
France (Arthaud), **Germany** (Verlagsgruppe Random House),
Netherlands (Cossee)

Le virtù dell'orto (Ponte alle Grazie)



Leonardo Sciascia

(1921-1989)

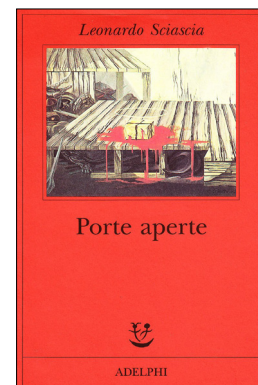
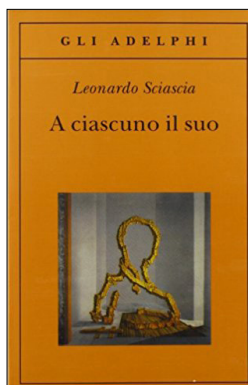


A master of European literature

Leonardo Sciascia engaged in many literary genres, extending from news reports, to historical romance and exposés. As an intellectual, Sciascia was also directly involved in Italian political life, first as town councillor in Palermo from 1975 to 1977, and then as a national deputy from 1979 to 1983. His political involvement emerges in all his books, which are marked by a dogged faith in the ability of literature to lay bare the inner workings of all types of power (mafia, Church or State).

His 1956 debut publication, *Le parrocchie di Regalpetra*, a narrative exposé of his native village in Sicily, reveals the influence of neorealism. His next book, *Il giorno della civetta*, published in 1961, was a Sicily-based crime thriller exposing and denouncing the danger of the mafia phenomenon. It met with great success. Over the years that followed he wrote other crime novels, including *A ciascuno il suo*, *Il contesto* and *Todo modo*.

However, Sciascia was also a militant intellectual. This militancy is evident in his newspaper collaborations (for many years he wrote for “La Stampa” and “Corriere della Sera”), in his essays (*Cruciverba*, *Fatti diversi di storia letteraria e civile*), and in his historical investigations (*Morte dell'inquisitore*, *I pugnatori*). And finally, one cannot omit *L'affaire Moro*, his analysis of the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro at the hands of the Brigate Rosse, through the letters Moro wrote from inside the “people’s prison”.



Works and Foreign Editions:

Favole della dittatura (Adelphi)
France (Ypsilon)

La Sicilia, il suo cuore (Adelphi)
UK (Carcanet)

Le parrocchie di Regalpetra (Adelphi)
France (Denoël)

Gli zii di Sicilia (Adelphi)
France (Denoël), **Serbia** (Arhipelag), **Spain** (Tusquets), **Turkey** (Yapi Kredi), **UK** (Granta Books)

Il giorno della civetta (Adelphi)
Austria/Germany (Zsolnay), **Brazil** (Editora Objetiva), **France** (Flammarion), **Netherlands** (Serena Libri), **Macedonia** (Ars Lamina), **Norway** (Spartacus), **Polonia** (DiG Wydawnictwo), **Spain** (Tusquets), **Thailand** (Alibooks), **UK** (Granta Books), **USA** (New York Review of Books)

Pirandello e la Sicilia (Adelphi)
France (Grasset)

Il Consiglio d'Egitto (Adelphi)
Egypt (NCT), **France** (Denoël), **Germany** (Die andere Bibliothek), **Greece** (Kastaniotis), **South Korea** (Hyundae Munhak), **UK** (Head of Zeus)

Morte dell'Inquisitore (Adelphi)
France (Gallimard), **Spain** (Tusquets)

A ciascuno il suo (Adelphi)
Albania (Dituria), **Austria/Germany** (Zsolnay), **Brazil** (Editora Objetiva), **France** (Denoël), **Spain** (Tusquets), **Thailand** (Bookvirus), **USA** (New York Review of Books)

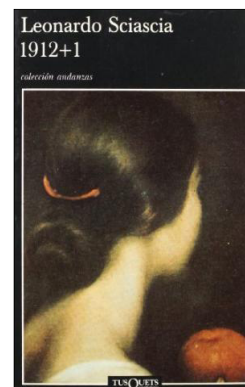
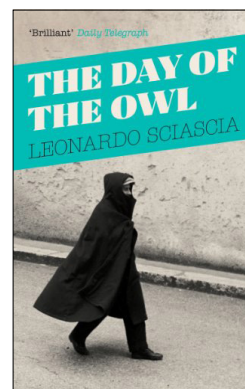
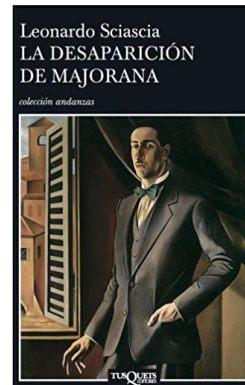
La corda pazza (Adelphi)
France (Denoël)

Il contesto (Adelphi)
Austria/Germany (Zsolnay), **China** (Shanghai 99), **France** (Denoël), **Norway** (Arneberg), **Poland** (DiG Wydawnictwo), **Romania** (Humanitas), **UK** (Granta Books), **USA** (New York Review of Books)

Atti relativi alla morte di Raymond Roussel (Sellerio)
W-English (Humboldt Books), **France** (Allia), **Spain** (Gallo Nero)

Il mare color del vino (Adelphi)
Brazil (Berlendis e Vertecchia), **France** (Denoël), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **Spain** (Tusquets), **Turkey** (Yapi Kredi), **UK** (Granta Books), **USA** (New York Review of Books)

Todo modo (Adelphi)
China (Shanghai 99), **France** (Denoël), **UK** (Granta Books)



La scomparsa di Majorana (Adelphi)

Austria/Germany (Zsolnay), **Czech Republic** (Nakladatelstvi Triada),
Spain (Tusquets), **Turkey** (Dipnot)

I pugnatori (Adelphi)

Spain (Tusquets)

Candido ovvero un sogno fatto in Sicilia (Adelphi)

Brazil (Berlendis & Vertecchia), **Netherlands** (Serena libri), **Spain**
(Tusquets), **UK** (Hesperus Press)

L'affaire Moro (Adelphi)

France (Grasset), **Spain** (Tusquets), **Turkey** (Yapi Kredi), **UK** (Granta
Books)

Dalle parti degli infedeli (Adelphi)

France (Grasset)

Nero su nero (Adelphi)

France (Fayard), **Spain** (Global Rhythm)

Il teatro della memoria (Adelphi)

Spain (Tusquets)

Cruciverba (Adelphi)

France (Fayard)

Cronachette (Adelphi)

France (Fayard), **Spain** (Ediciones de Intervencion Cultural)

Occhio di capra (Adelphi)

France (Fayard)

Per un ritratto dello scrittore da giovane (Adelphi)

France (Fayard)

La strega e il capitano (Adelphi)

France (Fayard), **Spain** (Tusquets)

1912 + 1 (Adelphi)

France (Fayard)

Il cavaliere e la morte (Adelphi)

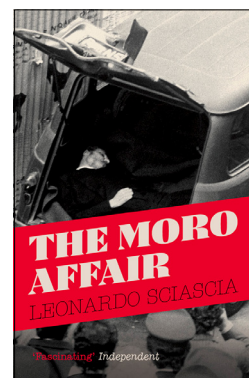
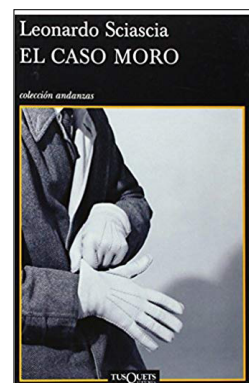
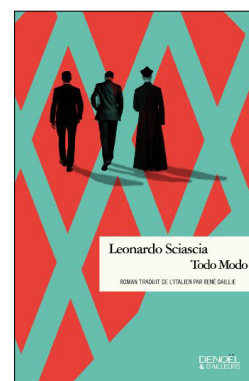
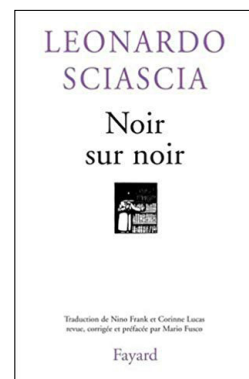
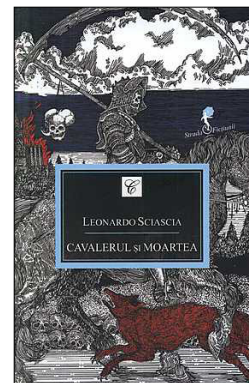
Austria/Germany (Zsolnay), **Denmark** (Palomar), **France** (Fayard),
Romania (Alfa), **South Korea** (Hyundae Munhak), **Spain** (Tusquets), **UK**
(Granta Books)

Porte aperte (Adelphi)

France (Fayard), **Spain** (Tusquets)

Ore di Spagna (Contrasto)

France (Fayard)



Una storia semplice (Adelphi)

Austria/Germany (Zsolnay), **Denmark** (Forlaget Palomar), **France** (Editions Fayard), **Spain** (Tusquets Editores), **Thailand** (Alibooks)

A futura memoria (Adelphi)

France (Fayard), **Spain** (Tusquets)

Fatti diversi di storia letteraria e civile (Adelphi)

France (Fayard)

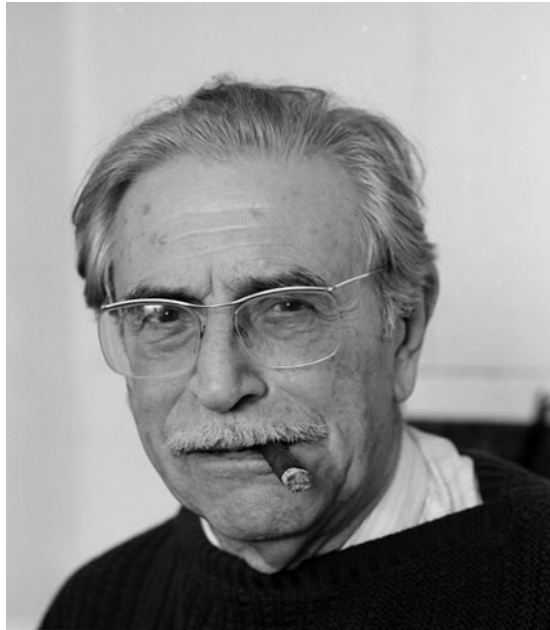
L'onorevole (Adelphi)

Greece (Dodoni)



Mario Soldati

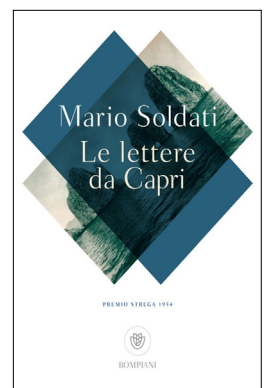
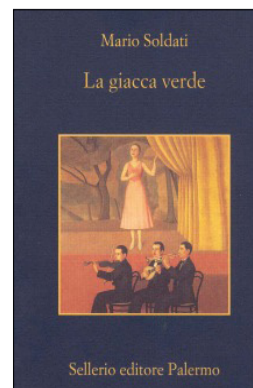
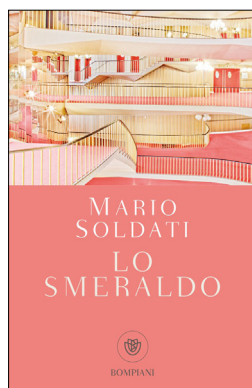
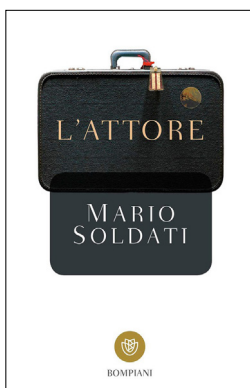
(1906-1999)



An eclectic writer and film director

Mario Soldati was born in 1906 in Turin. He attended the Faculty of Literature, where he came into contact with the liberal intellectual environment headed by Piero Gobetti. In 1929 he won a study grant enabling him to live in the United States for three years and teach in a college. That experience gave rise to his book *America, primo amore* (1935). When he returned to Italy, he worked in film as a screenwriter and director, directing films such as «Piccolo mondo antico» (1940), «Malombra» (1942) and «Le miserie del signor Travet» (1945), amongst others. Soldati was also linked to famous television documentaries such as «Chi legge?» (1960) and «Viaggio nella Valle del Po» (1957).

His main works are *La verità sul caso Motta* (1941), an experimental novel with a dreamlike and surrealistic atmosphere; *Le lettere da Capri* (Strega Prize 1954), a sentimental novel with a tight plot and complex narrative construction; *A cena col commendatore* (1950), a trilogy of short stories all sharing the same protagonist; and finally *Lo smeraldo* (1974), one of the few examples of Italian science fiction. Besides the above-mentioned book on the United States, he also wrote a food and wine report – one of the first in Italy – *Vino al Vino* (1969), and *Fuga in Italia* (1947), a diary about the violent events in Italy after the 8 September Armistice. With *I racconti del maresciallo* he anticipated the wave of Italian detective stories.



Works and Foreign Editions:

America primo amore (Sellerio)

France (Gallimard)

La verità sul caso Motta (Sellerio)

France (Gallimard)

A cena col commendatore (Sellerio)

Le lettere da Capri (Bompiani)

France (Le livre de Poche), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **Macedonia** (Ars Studio)

L'amico gesuita (Sellerio)

Fuga in Italia (Sellerio)

France (Gallimard)

La messa dei villeggianti (Bompiani)

Le due città (Bompiani)

La busta arancione (Bompiani)

France (Gallimard)

I racconti del maresciallo (Sellerio)

Germany (Wagenbach)

Vino al vino (Bompiani)

L'attore (Bompiani)

France (Gallimard), **Germany** (Wagenbach)

Lo smeraldo (Bompiani)

France (Gallimard)

La sposa americana (Bompiani)

France (Gallimard), **Germany** (Wagenbach)

Ah! Il Mundial (Sellerio)

La finestra (Sellerio)

Spain (La Fuga)

La giacca verde (Sellerio)

France (Gallimard), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **Spain** (La Fuga)

Un viaggio a Lourdes (Sellerio)

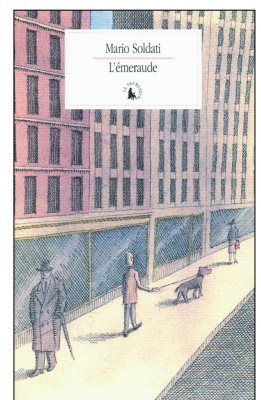
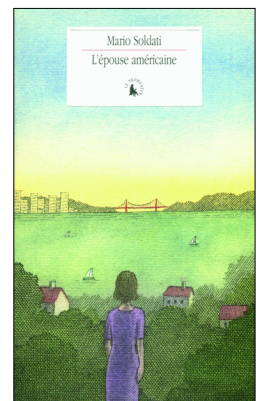
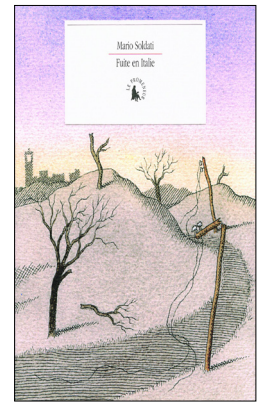
France (Gallimard)

Il Padre degli Orfani (Sellerio)

France (Gallimard), **Spain** (La Fuga)

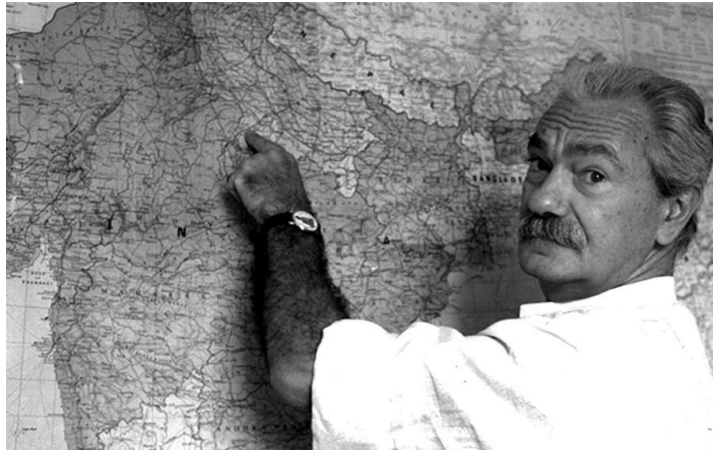
Corrispondenti di guerra (Sellerio)

Cinematografo (Sellerio)



Tiziano Terzani

(1938-2004)

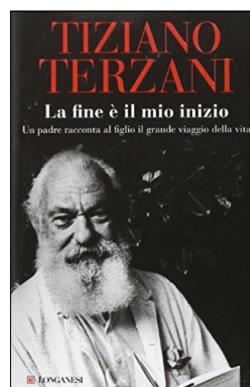
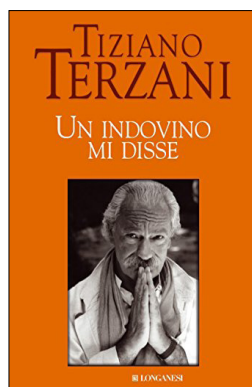
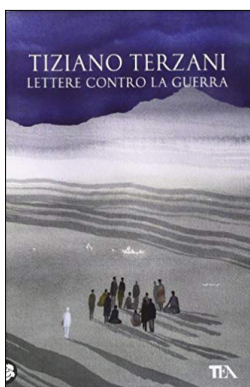


A traveller and journalist on a spiritual search

Tiziano Terzani was probably the greatest Italian reporter ever. He was a clear-headed witness of the important events of the second half of the 20th century, as well as a champion of pacifism and non-violence.

Terzani was born in 1938 in Florence. After graduating from the Scuola Normale in Pisa, he was employed by Olivetti as an adviser in their HR office. This work allowed him to travel all over the world, and that is how he came to write his first exposés. In 1969 he left Olivetti to dedicate himself full-time to journalism, initially for the Milan newspaper "Il Giorno", then for the German paper "Der Spiegel" as Asian correspondent. His first book, *Pelle di leopardo. Diario vietnamita di un corrispondente di guerra 1972-1973* (1973) was inspired by his experience as a correspondent in Vietnam. After living in China for four years, he published *La porta proibita* (1985), a highly critical book about Chinese communism. With *Un indovino mi disse* (1995), Terzani started a new phase of spiritual quest. His other books include: *Buonanotte, Signor Lenin* (1992), an account of his trip to the USSR during its dissolution, and *Lettere contro la guerra* (2002), which was written after the 11 September terrorist attacks. In his last book, *Un altro giro di giostra* (2004), Terzani described his travels around the world in search of a cure for his cancer. A posthumous book in the form of a long interview, *La fine è il mio inizio* (2006), which was co-written with his son Folco, came out in 2006.

His latest posthumous book is *In America*, a collection of unpublished reports from the period that Terzani spent in America during the Sixties.



Works and Foreign Editions:

Pelle di leopardo (Longanesi)

La porta proibita (Longanesi)

Poland (Grupa Wydawnicza Fok Sal), **Romania** (Seneca Lucius Annaeus)

Buonanotte signor Lenin (Longanesi)

Poland (Zyskis), **Romania** (Seneca Lucius Annaeus)

Un indovino mi disse (Longanesi)

Bulgaria (Colibri), **China** (Shangai 99), **Czech** (Absynt), **France** (Intervalles), **Germany** (Random House), **Poland** (Zysk), **Portugal** (Tinta da China), **Slovenia** (Cankarjeva zalobza), **US** (Penguin Random House)

In Asia (Longanesi)

Germany (Random House), **Poland** (Grupa Wydawnicza Fok Sal)

Lettere contro la guerra (Longanesi)

France (Intervalles), **Poland** (Grupa Wydawnicza Fok Sal), **Romania** (Seneca Lucius Annaeus)

Un altro giro di giostra (Longanesi)

Czech (Malvern), **France** (Intervalles), **Poland** (Swiat Ksiazki), **Romania** (Seneca Lucius Annaeus), **Russia** (Slovo), **Turkey** (Pan Yayincilik)

La fine è il mio inizio (Longanesi)

Bulgaria (Knigomania), **France** (Intervalles), **Germany** (Random House), **Hungary** (Libretto Koenyukiado), **Netherlands** (Primavera Pers), **Poland** (Zyskis), **Portugal** (Self), **Romania** (Seneca Lucius Annaeus), **W-Spanish** (Ediciones Maerva)

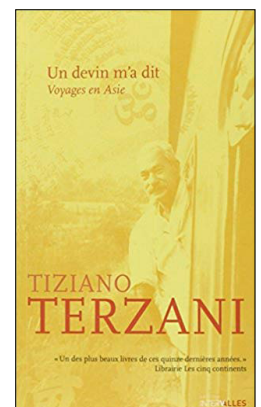
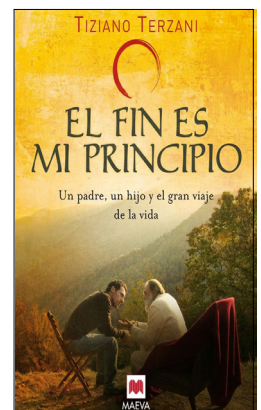
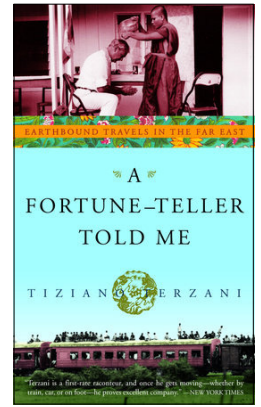
Fantasmì. Dispacci dalla Cambigia (Longanesi)

Un mondo che non esiste più (Longanesi)

Germany (Random House)

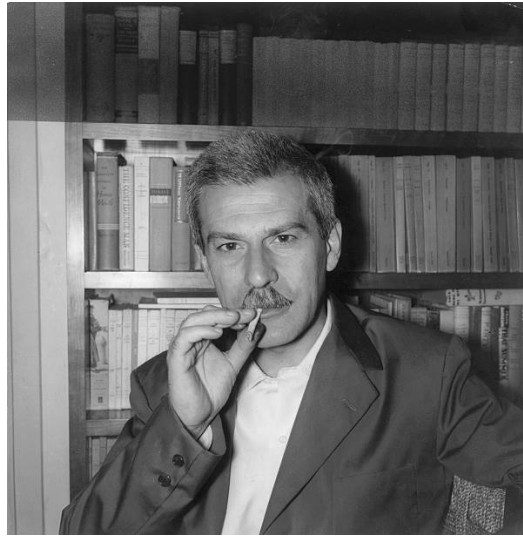
Un'idea di destino (Longanesi)

In America (Longanesi)



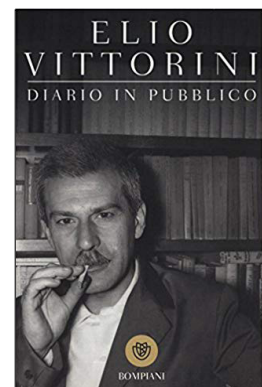
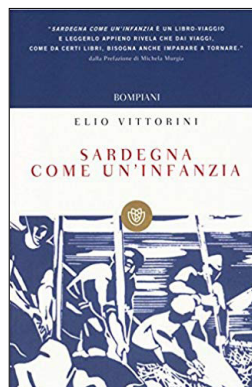
Elio Vittorini

(1908-1966)



Writing and engagement

Elio Vittorini is one of the fundamental figures of Italian post-war culture. As well as being a writer, he was also a tireless cultural promoter, translator, editorial consultant and political militant. He was born in 1908 in Syracuse. In his youth he subscribed to the so-called “left” wing of Fascism, but the Spanish civil war revealed the true nature of Mussolini’s regime to him. During the German occupation, he joined the Communist Party and joined the Resistance. After the Liberation, he founded “Il Politecnico” (1945-1947), Italy’s leading literary magazine of the post-war period. During the years that followed, Vittorini worked for the publishing house Einaudi, creating the “I Gettoni” series, which paid particular attention to promoting young writers. From 1959 until his death, he was co-editor – together with Italo Calvino – of “Il menabò”, a journal that encouraged the literary debate of the 1960s. Vittorini wrote a collection of short stories, *Piccola borghesia* (1931), as well as a number of novels, the most important of which are *Conversazione in Sicilia* (1939), the account of a voyage in Sicily that abounds with continual references to the tragic events of the Spanish Civil War; and *Uomini e no* (1945), the first novel about the Italian Resistance, set in Milan. In all his books, there is a clear desire to overcome traditional realism through the use of highly poetic and evocative language.



Works and Foreign Editions:

Piccola Borghesia (Mondadori)

Americana (Bompiani)

Conversazione in Sicilia (Rizzoli)

Brazil (Sesi-Senai), **Estonia** (Pegasus Publishers), **France** (Gallimard), **Germany** (Wagenbach), **South Korea** (Minumsa), **Norway** (Solum), **Portugal** (Grupo Narrativa), **Turkey** (Kitap), **UK** (Canongate), **USA** (New Directions)

Uomini e no (Mondadori)

Brazil (Sesi-Senai), **France** (Gallimard)

Il Sempione strizza l'occhio al Frejus (Bompiani)

France (Gallimard), **Spain** (Gadir), **Turkey** (Aylak Adam Kültür Sanat)

Il garofano rosso (Bompiani)

Germany (Wagenbach), **Netherlands** (Cossee)

Le donne di Messina (Bompiani)

France (Gallimard), **USA** (New Directions)

Sardegna come un'infanzia (Bompiani)

Brazil (Sesi-Senai), **France** (Editions Nous), **Spain** (Minuscula)

Erica e i suoi fratelli – La Garibaldina – La mia guerra (Bompiani)

Brazil (Berlendis & Vertecchia), **USA** (New Directions)

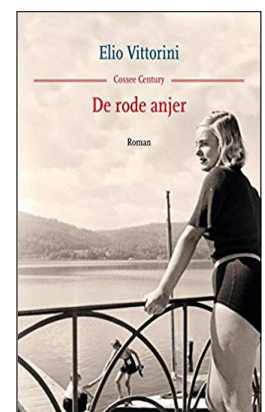
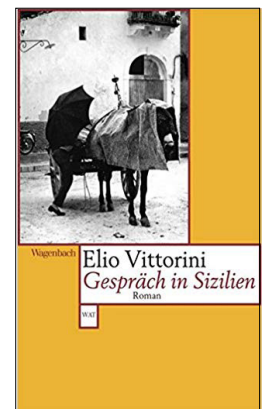
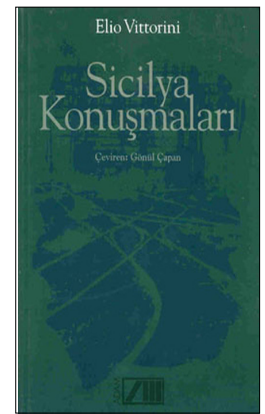
Diario in pubblico (Bompiani)

Spain (Gadir)

Le città del mondo (Rizzoli)

France (Gallimard)

Lettere 1952-1955 (Einaudi)



Complete Estates List:

Giuseppe Berto

Attilio Bertolucci

Giuseppe Bertolucci

Romano Bilenchi

Giorgio Bocca

Valentino Bompiani

Gesualdo Bufalino

Dino Buzzati

Bartolo Cattafi

Mario Cervi

Vincenzo Consolo

Maria Corti

Oreste Del Buono

Federico Di Trocchio

Gillo Dorfles

Giampaolo Dossena

Beppe Fenoglio

Sergio Ferrero

Ennio Flaiano

Pierantonio Quarantotti Gambini

Cesare Garboli

Eugenio Garin

Natalia Ginzburg

Miriam Mafai

Luigi Malerba

Luigi Meneghello

Alda Merini

Paolo Monelli

Eugenio Montale

Indro Montanelli

Elsa Morante

Renato Olivieri

Ottiero Ottieri

Pier Maria Pasinetti

Pia Pera

Arrigo Petacco

Guido Piovene

Mario Pirani

Giovanni Pirelli

Folco Quilici

Giovanni Raboni

Fabrizia Ramondino

Luca Rastello

Colette Rosselli

Lalla Romano

Leonardo Sciascia

Cesare Segre

Mario Soldati

Antonio Spinosa

Emilio Tadini

Tiziano Terzani

Lodovico Terzi

Orio Vergani

Elio Vittorini

Andrea Zanzotto