BOOK CLUB | MALBA TAHAN* | O Homem que calculava: aventuras de um singular calculista persa | 17 MARCH 2016, 6.30-9PM

*Full name:
Ali lezid Izz-Eduim Ibn Salim Hank Malba Tahan = JÚLIO CÉSAR DE MELLO E SOUZA

O Homem que calculava: aventuras de um singular calculista persa (1938)

translated into English as


First edition cover

On a blue magic carpet, be transported to delightful ancient places & times in the company of a 13th century Persian mathematical prodigy!

An unforgettable fairy-tale! A veritable love story!

Discover how easy it is to resolve everyday problems: of three brothers sharing an inheritance of 35 camels, of the Chess game, of Ali Baba and the forty thieves, of the sage who could not look at the sky, of the Raja’s pearls & plenty of divertimenti!

Find out why Hypatia of Alexandria could be an excellent role model for the education of girls.

Come to know Rhazes (854 CE – 925 CE) & his medical knowledge on the treatment of scarlet fever, childhood diseases, diseases of the kidneys and all sorts of maladies that afflict men!

Recognize how much poetry & music you find in thinking about numbers (including Omar Khayyám, Rabindranath Tagore…!)

Mindful awareness: sound knowledge migrates through space and time withstanding ravages of conquerors and ideologues!

A magnificent equation of human tolerance!

By an extraordinary Maths teacher & visionary, creator of Math Labs & Magazines, a master story teller – every school in the world should aspire to have a Malba Tahan!

Usual cautionary advice: disregard both genuine and spurious reviews & famous critics; just enjoy reading the text first!

DETAILS OF AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS:

ENGLISH

PORTUGUESE
Free download:
O homem que calculava. Romance oriental. Aventuras de um singular calculista persa ISBN 8501061964

NB.: Various editions continue in print in Brazil

SHORT HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND TRANSLATIONS

Ali Yezid Ibn-Abul Izz-Eddin Ibn-Salin Hank Malba Tahan (1885-1921) appears as the author of the 1938 O homem que calculava. Romance oriental. Aventuras de um singular calculista persa. The book is in Portuguese with an annotated translation by a Prof. Breno Alencar Bianco. Interestingly, it is illustrated by a lady artist Felicitas Barreto and the geometrical illustrations are by Horácio Rubens, both Brazilian modernist artists. The first edition is by Editora A.B.C. from Rio de Janeiro, 1938 with 230 pages, in a leather bound edition.
A faithful translation of the original title would be *The man, who calculated. An oriental novel. Adventures of a singular Persian mathematician.* The meaning of ‘singular calculista’ can be gleaned from the narrative – the reader discovers that the man, who could calculate, was actually a prodigy or savant, highly skilled, a mathematical sage perhaps.

Malba Tahan is the nom de plume of many books written by a polymath and inspired maths teacher, Júlio César de Mello e Souza (1895-1974), who wrote some 69 books of tales and 51 on mathematics at the current count. Malba Tahan, as an author’s name, is not different from any other similar fabulous story tellers’ names such as Lewis Carroll, George Eliot, George Orwell to mention but a few. Malba Tahan certainly sounds ingenious and original.

Malba Tahan’s novel is inspired by the ancient story telling techniques of *One Thousand and One Nights* (known in English as the *Arabian Nights* from the first 1706 English language edition rendered as *The Arabian Nights’ Entertainment*). The first European translation dates back to 1704 into French by Antoine Galland (1646 –1715).

*One Thousand and One Nights* is a collection of stories and folk tales collection compiled in Arabic with roots dating back to ancient and medieval Arabic, Persian, Mesopotamian, Indian and Egyptian folklore and literature. In 19th century, John Payne (1839-41) made unabridged translations under the title *The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night* (1882, nine volumes), Edward William Lane (1801-76) published his translations in 1882-84 and then Sir Richard Francis Burton (1821-1980) entitled *The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night* (1885, ten volumes). Sir Richard was known in Brazil as he translated Iracema with Lady Burton with the blessing of J. de Alencar. Júlio César de Mello e Souza read and pays homage to *La civilization des Arabes* (1884) by Gustave Le Bon (1841-1931) as well. The stories that Malba Tahan published contain many of such ‘Arabian’ tales handed down over the ages and popularised in Brazil by him with a variety of publications in children’s literature format – a continuous publishing success. The whole set of tales retold by him deserves attention from intellectual historians, who hitherto have not studied them.

The narrative in the novel is a delightful account of the singular talent of Beremiz Samir set in the 13th century. The accounts of how the main character solves mathematical puzzles are interwoven with a history of mathematics, including intellectual milestones such the history of zero, algorisms, the number , magical squares and so much more.

In a very modern way, the publisher Editora A.B.C. advertised and marketed the novel stating that no literature in the world can offer a more original fictional work similar to that by Malba Tahan - his new novel, *O Homem*
que Calculava, inviting all to place their orders for the large format illustrated paperback:

The novel is a true page turner and the reader discovers covert references to arithmetic, algebra, geometry and references to great mathematicians for example, the Greek mathematician Hypatia of Alexandria (Ὑάτια, c. AD 350 – 370; died 415) [also astronomer and philosopher in Egypt of the Neoplatonic School of Alexandria], the notable Persian mathematicians Muḥammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī (c. 780 – c. 850) [also an astronomer and geographer during the Abbasid Caliphate, a scholar in the House of Wisdom in Baghdad], and Omar Khayyám (Ghiy th ad-Dīn Abū'l-Fath ʿUmar ibn Ibrāhīm al-Khayyām, 1048 –1131)[also astronomer, philosopher, and poet – his quatrains were translated as The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám].

Malba Tahan’s dedication in the foreword contains in addition to al-Khwārizmī, Muslim; René Descartes (1595-1650), Christian; Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), Christian Catholic; Isaac Newton (1642-1727), Christian Protestant; Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716), Christian Protestant; Leonard Euler (1707-1783), Christian Protestant; Joseph-Louis Lagrange (1736-1813), Christian
Catholic; and Auguste Comte (1798-1857), Agnostic. Noteworthy is the fact that Tahan includes Comte’s rarely mentioned first volume of *The Course in Positive Philosophy* (1830-42) on the philosophy of mathematics.

In referring to the religious denominations, the author explains the meaning of the word ‘agnostic’ adding that it was coined by the British naturalist Thomas N. Huxley (1825-1895). He also includes the traditional conventional manner in which a Muslim person refers to a non-Muslim (e.g. Allah take pity of these infidels!) citing as his source as the British Orientalist Sir Thomas Walker Arnold (1864–1930).
The original edition of the novel brings a chapter number and headings in phrases or short sentences, which remind us of chapter contents in the style of old medieval scientific treatises and, by the same token, an imaginative abridgement of chapter contents, a sort of ready reckoner. The translators into English added a heading for each chapter, which does not appear in the original.

CAPÍTULO XXIV

No qual Beremís, por meio de fórmulas calcula a beleza de uma jovem — A divisão áurea — A proporção divina — As harmonias do Universo — Como se determina, sem erro, o valor numérico da Beleza.

dos homens mais populares de Bagdá é um tureco. Chama-se Hassan Muirique e exerce o prestigioso cargo de chefe da guarda do sultão.

Já observei que Hassan se vem tornando um dos mais assíduos frequentadores do “Marreco Dourado”: Raro é o dia em que o chibante capitão de polícia não se apresenta com uma consulta a fazer ao calculista.
Malba Tahan became a publishing phenomenon in Brazil selling millions of books, the most famous of which is *O homem que calculava. Romance oriental. Aventuras de um singular calculista persa*. There have been numerous editions of this novel as well as various narratives/tales and mathematical recreation and text books. The Editora Record (2001) 54th edition contains 164 pages of the main text and notes and historical appendices, glossary, bibliography and index, contained in the first 1938 edition along with commented solutions to all problems.

The fictional translator into Portuguese is Professor Breno Alencar Bianco. His introduction explains how footnotes are organized in his translation in addition to details of how he renders words of Persian and Arabic origin in Portuguese including a reference to the philologist Ragy Basile, a founder member of the Brazilian Academy of Philology, author of ‘*Diccionário etimológico dos vocábulos portugueses derivados do árabe*’ (Etymological Dictionary of Portuguese words derived from Arabic) 1944, his work on Arabic phonology and translations of *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám* from Persian into Portuguese.

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**Ao leitor**

Quando, no decurso desta obra, as notas esclarecedoras (em pé de página) forem de Malba Tahan, declará-lo-emos entre parêntesis. As notas que se apresentam sem assinatura, ou acompanhadas das iniciais B.A.B., são da autoria do tradutor.

Para algumas palavras de origem árabe ou persa, conservamos as formas gráficas mais simples e mais ao gosto de nossos leitores, contrariando, em certos pontos, as recomendações ortodoxas de doutos filólogos, puristas e gramáticos. E assim escrevemos: “Allah”, “cheique”, “Islã”, “Kheibir”, “Raschid”, etc.

Dentro da mesma orientação a dotamos as seguintes formas: “habith”, “İallah”, “İbn”, “Mac Allah”, “Maktub” e “Ramadã”.

Para atender ao pedido de muitos leitores e tendo em vista a dupla finalidade deste livro - educativo e cultural -, resolvemos incluir, na parte final, um apêndice. No apêndice encontrarão os interessados, esclarecimentos sucintos, dados históricos, indicações bibliográficas, etc, sobre os principais problemas e curiosidades que figuram no enredo desta originalíssima novela.

Oferecemos, no glossário, aos leitores e pesquisadores, as significações de certas palavras (árabes ou persas), frases, alegorias, fórmulas religiosas, etc, citadas nos diversos capítulos, e que não foram devidamente esclarecidas nas pequenas notas ao pé das páginas. Para as palavras já esclarecidas, o glossário indica apenas o capítulo e o número da nota desse capítulo, em que o sentido da palavra é devidamente elucidado.

O glossário é seguido de um pequeno índice de autores citados e de uma bibliografia.

Todas as notas que formam o apêndice são da autoria do tradutor. Os verbetes que figuram no glossário e no índice de autores foram cuidadosamente revistos pelo ilustre filólogo professor Ragy Basile.

A singular dedicatória deste livro encerra uma página de alto sentido moral e religioso. Convém ler, sobre essa dedicatória, a nota inicial do apêndice.

BRENO ALENCAR BIANCO
São Paulo, 1965

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1 Eis as formas que os puristas recomendam: “Ala”, “xeque”, “İsla”, “Quebir”, “Raxid”, etc.

The novel was translated into English in 1993 by Alastair Reid (1926-2014), a Scottish poet, translator and scholar of Latin American literature, and Leslie Clark, a TV producer and writer and Alistair Reid’s second wife, with illustrations by Patricia Reid Baquero published by W.W. Norton & Company Limited in New York and London. Alistair Reid translated Pablo Neruda and Jorge L. Borges and other Latin American authors. [http://www.scottishpoetrylibrary.org.uk/poetry/poets/alastair-reid](http://www.scottishpoetrylibrary.org.uk/poetry/poets/alastair-reid)

The translation into English invents headings for the chapters but does not include the notes and historical appendices, glossary, bibliography and index, thus, removing some of the essential content. Comments on the translation of the term ‘counted’ for the original ‘calculava’ have appeared in various commentaries pointing out that it is an inaccuracy since there is a difference in meaning (especially in mathematical metalanguage) and that ‘counted’ may be misunderstood*. *c.f. 2007 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk%3AThe_Man_Who_Counted](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk%3AThe_Man_Who_Counted)

BIOGRAPHY

JÚLIO CÉSAR DE MELLO E SOUZA
(1895 - 1974)

Ali Iezid Izz-Eduim Ibn Salim Hank Malba Tahan
(1885-1921)
MALBA TAHAN - A SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Malba Tahan, the author of *The Man who Calculated* written in the month of Ramadan in the year of the Hijrah 1321, was a native and well-connected resident of Baghdad, a sharif, a descendant of Caliph Ali Ibn Abi Talib, and a hajj in the year of the Hijrah 1255 (1877), Malba Tahan moved to Constantinople with his lifelong friend Beremiz Samir.

Malba Tahan was born on 6th May 1885 in the village of Muzalit, near Mecca. According to some, he lived in Manchester, England for 12 years, where his father was a prosperous merchant. After his father retired, the family moved to Cairo. Malba Tahan studied first in Cairo and afterwards in Constantinople, where he concluded his studies of social science.

His first literary works date from the period that he lived in Constantinople and were published in Turkish in several newspapers and magazines. He was still a young man when his friend emir Abd el-Azziz ben Ibrahim appointed him mayor of Medina, a post which he filled with distinction for several years. In 1912, at the age of 27, he received a large inheritance from his father, which allowed him to travel widely around the world, in Europe, China, Japan, Russia, India. He died in July 1931 near Riyadh, Arabia, fighting for the freedom of a local tribe.

JÚLIO CÉSAR DE MELLO E SOUZA was born in Rio de Janeiro but spent his childhood in Queluz, a small rural town by the Paraíba do Sul River, in the State of São Paulo. One of the nine children of João de Deus de Mello e Souza and Carolina Carlos de Toledo (Dona Sinhá). The author’s father decided to set up a small boarding school for farmer’s children in the town of Queluz. His mother came to the same town to serve as the teacher of a school at the age
of 17. However, the failure of the farming there, left his father with no option but to close the school. His father managed to get a job at the Ministry of Justice in Rio de Janeiro but then the family returned to Queluz.

The author had a happy childhood and collected toads and frogs there, a hobby that he would continue later in life collecting toads of various materials. One of the toads, which he named ‘Monsenhor’ that would follow the young Júlio César everywhere.

Júlio César studied at the Military High School and subsequently at the prestigious Dom Pedro II High School in Rio de Janeiro, graduated from the Escola Normal - the Teaching College and obtained a civil engineering degree from the Polytechnic in Rio de Janeiro. He married Nair Marques Costa and they had three children.

The author was a master wordsmith from an early age. While he was at high school, his school mates found out that he was skilled at producing essays for which he used to charge 400 réis a piece (entrepreneurial as well). In his teens, he would script stories creating odd-sounding characters such as Mardukbarian, Protocholóski or Orônsio but did not succeed in impressing his family and friends – his readers at the time. His brother João Baptista de Mello e Souza or JB de Mello e Souza (1888-1969), a writer as well, in his 1949 biographical novel Meninos de Queluz (The boys from Queluz), would reminisce about his brother’s early literary exploits in town of Queluz in the state of São Paulo.

At the age of 12, he went to Rio de Janeiro to attend school and would spend his school holidays in his home town Queluz with his mother. His favourite pastime is to produce a magazine (handwritten) – ERRE! with reports, articles and quizzes. In 1908, he coins his first penname, as the editor of the ERRE! magazine, Salomão IV.

When he was 23, he worked for the O Imparcial, a Rio de Janeiro newspaper and submitted some of his stories to the editor. He noticed that they remained unread on his desk, so he tried an alternative strategy stating that the stories were translations of a New York author, a R. S. Slade (or Slady) and immediately the stories got published on the first page under his second pen name.

Júlio César de Mello e Souza realized that a foreign sounding name would do the trick and persuade Brazilian publishers who tended to prefer to publish foreign literature. He was aware that Arabs were historically exceptional story tellers. He then became immersed in studying Orientalism, the sacred books, the Talmud and the Quran creating his most famous character-author, under his most famous pen name, Ali Yezid Ibn-Abul Izz-Eddin Ibn-Salin Hank Malba Tahan. Biographies of Malba Tahan appear in various edition (see bibliography bellow).
In 1925, the author decided to test the water by selling the concept of a series of tales on Oriental themes to Irineu Marinho, the editor of the newspaper *A Noite* (subsequently part of the Globo media group). A column *Contos de Malba Tahan* (Tales by Malba Tahan) by the Orientalist Malba Tahan appeared in the newspaper. As the tales were originally published in Brazilian Portuguese, a convincing translator-professor character, Prof. Breno Alencar Bianco was developed with the advantage that the professor could add glosses to the foreign terms along with scholarly notes and even a biography of consulted works.

The short form, Malba Tahan became a brand name with a semiotic dimension, an image, a portrait in the style of Lawrence of Arabia appeared in his publications. Needless to say, his vision is a most modern and quick-witted understanding of the power of brand labels and brand images. His pen name and brand are so powerful that people believe that the character is real.

The author tells us later in life that the surname Tahan was inspired by the surname of one of his students, Maria Zechsuk Tahan. Tahan apparently means ‘miller’ from Malba (an oasis or a place name in Arabic).

The pen name was discovered by a reader, who was the poet, author and campaigner, Rosalina Coelho Lisboa Larragoiti (1900-1975). She spotted a translation of a work attributed to R. Kipling in Malba Tahan’s bibliography, which did not exist. She was well acquainted with Kipling’s works, thus, discovering that Malba Tahan was a pen name.

Rosalina Coelho Lisboa was an interesting figure, notably campaigned for women’s causes and world peace writing various articles for leading newspapers and magazines from 1914. Her poetry book *Rito Pagão* (poetry, 1922) was awarded a prize by the Brazilian Academy of Letters. In 1951, she was a Brazilian delegate to 4th UN General Assembly in Paris, at which she put forward a proposal to abolish corporal punishment in South Africa leading to the decision of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights condemning South African racism.

Once the identification of Júlio César de Mello e Souza’s pen name became public knowledge, the author began to use the name of Malba Tahan in his public life. In 1952, the Brazilian President Getúlio Vargas (1882-1954)
granted a special permission for the author to add ‘Malba Tahan’ to his own legal name.

Júlio César de Mello e Souza followed in the footsteps of his parents and became a teacher. He was a most extraordinary and talented teacher. Initially, he taught history, geography and physics, and later moved to mathematics. He regarded mathematics as the best subject to teach because of its core value to all sciences and human knowledge and its relative immutability. He dedicated a lot of effort to modernizing the teaching of Mathematics in Brazil, creating Math Labs (creative problem-solving activities, self-discovery, use of various props and experimentation) and publishing a magazine dedicated to the subject. He was a most talented popularizer of mathematics. Later, he would become the chair of the Teacher’s College at the University of Brazil (later Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) and awarded the title of Professor Emeritus at the Escola Normal.

He used to say that math teachers in Brazil liked to complicate things and make it very theoretical and lofty. He charmed his students with his innovative approach and nurtured all of the students of whatever ability level to develop top mathematical skills. His popularization extended to the public at large and he took advantage of the broadcasting channels to convey his conceptual educational revolution, radio and television channels, for example, Rádio Nacional, Radio Clube, Rádio Mayrink Veiga, TV Tupi of Rio and the TV Cultura of São Paulo). He gave over 2000 public lectures.
He continued lecturing to the very end of his life. He passed away after a public lecture on the art of storytelling to trainee teachers in Recife at the age of 79. He left an invaluable legacy, which includes 69 fiction books and 51 on Mathematics (recreational and textbooks).

He had made plans for his funeral asking people not to wear black and quoting the words of the songwriter Noel Rosa (1910-1932), remarking that, ‘Black clothes are vanities/of those who enjoy fancy dress;/I only wish for your memories/and memories are colorless’.

The greatest recognition of his extraordinary contributions to Mathematics came with the decree of the Rio de Janeiro State Assembly on the centenary of his birth in 1995, creating the Mathematics Day to be celebrated every year on 6th May, the day of his birth, in Brazil.

He had a great passion for the cause of Leprosy sufferers, edited the magazine dedicated to the cause Damião, tirelessly advocating the reintegration of the sufferers into society. A message for leprosy sufferers was read at his funeral according to the terms of his will. He did not like obituaries but lengthy texts appeared – one example follows.
The first table contains a translated content section for some of the fictional works from the complete bibliography available at http://www.malbatahan.com.br/bibliografia_completa.php

The second table contains an excerpt of the treasure trove of recreational and didactic materials for mathematics (and language!) that Malba Tahan produced – some of which became classics. His ouevre has not yet been fully researched and offers infinite inspiration for teachers, teacher trainers, educationalist and parents & grandparents!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alma do oriente</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Oriental tales with details of Arab life and desert nomads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amor de beduíno</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Oriental tales; Foreword by Prof. Jean Achar. Cover by Prof. Chamberland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pequenina luz azul</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>An Arab short story for young readers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sombra do arco-íris I</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>3 volumes with a foreword. Oriental novel for teenagers featuring 870 Brazilian poets and over 100 foreign poets. The most beautiful poems in Portuguese. A unique work in universal literature with a perfect message of beauty and love. With a glossary for Persian and Arab words by Ragy Basile, member of the Brazilian Academy of Philology. [best loved by the author NK]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sombra do arco-íris II</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sombra do arco-íris III</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aventuras do rei Baribê</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Oriental novel for young readers. Illustrated by Solon Botelho, Renato Silva and Calmon Barreto. Includes the legend on the origin of the word 'xibolete'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caixa do futuro</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>A novel for children. Illustrated by Calmon Barreto. Features a strange country called Brenan, where everything is 'brenan'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Céu de Allah</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Oriental tales. Illustrations by Solon Botelho, Renato Silva and M. Constantino. The most famous oriental tales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contos de Malba Tahan</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Foreword by the author. Illustrations by M. Constantino and Belmonte, Malba Tahan launches his literary career with this book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iaçul</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>A selection of the most curious and appealing oriental tales’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas das bôr Aber</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>A selection of tales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas do céu e da terra</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Christian tales (180 tales). Foreword by the author. Approved by the Catholic Church. Illustrations by Acquarone. Textbook used in religious studies in schools in Brazil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas do oásis</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Oriental tales. With a biography sketch of Malba Tahan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas do povo de deus</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Yiddish tales. Prayers, legends, parables, Israeli allegories from the Talmud, the Bible, lives of saints and main Jewish anthologies with sources. Glossary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maktub</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Oriental tales. With a foreword by the Turkish general Khara Ulugberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mil Histórias Sem Fim I</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Foreword by Humberto de Campos. Illustrations by Solon Botelho and Renato Silva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mil Histórias Sem Fim II</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minha vida querida</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>With an article Radia! Radia! (O Poeta das três Recusas) and biography of Malba Tahan. Illustrated by Calmon Barreto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novas Lendas do Deserto</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Oriental tales. Foreword by Olegário Mariano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novas Lendas Orientais</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>With a dedication in Arabic by Prof. Ragy Basile. Illustrated by Ramon Llampayes. Some of the best Oriental tales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Homem que Calculava</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>See the full text BRAZILIAN BILINGUAL BOOK CLUB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Livro de Aladim</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Oriental tales, contendo várias notas sobre o Islam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Rabi, o Cocheiro e os Anjos de Deus.</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>Yiddish tales for teens and adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Os Sonhos do Lenhador</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>A Chinese tale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terceiro Motivo</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Oriental tale and legends. With an appraisal of the Arab world by the writer Minister Mansour Chalita.. With glossary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Tesouro de Bresa</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>Tale about ancient Babylon. Aims at praising books and the value of Knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romance do Filho Pródigo</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Novel based on the parable of the Prodigal Son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salim, o Mágico</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Novel in the times of the El-Walid caliphate, of Damascus/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seleções</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Anthology</td>
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</table>
Sources (content and photos)
The dedicated website brings recordings of the author’s interviews and comprehensive materials
www.malbatahan.com.br

The Oswaldo Cruz Foundation website on Malba Tahan & excellent source of information on science in Brazil:
http://www.museudavida.fiocruz.br/brasiliana/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?infoid=55&sid=5

The BBC featured Malba Tahan in 2014 (Alex Belos)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-27254747
http://www.bbc.com/portuguese/noticias/2014/05/140506_malba_tahan_mv 6th May 2014

Attendance is free, but booking is essential: nadia.kerecuk@itamaraty.gov.br

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