

Kartography

Kamila Shamsie

as one of Orange's 21 Writers of the 21st century. Her third novel, *Kartography* (2002), received widespread critical acclaim and was also shortlisted - Kamila Shamsie (Urdu: كاملا شامسي; born 13 August 1973) is a Pakistani and British writer and novelist who is best known for her award-winning novel *Home Fire* (2017). Named on *Granta* magazine's list of 20 best young British writers, Shamsie has been described by *The New Indian Express* as "a novelist to reckon with and to look forward to." She also writes for publications including *The Guardian*, *New Statesman*, *Index on Censorship* and *Prospect*, and broadcasts on radio.

John Llewellyn Rhys Prize

Crime Finalist Mary Laven Virgins of Venice Finalist Kamila Shamsie *Kartography* Finalist 2003 Charlotte Mendelson *Daughters of Jerusalem* Winner 2004 - The John Llewellyn Rhys Prize was a literary prize awarded annually for the best work of literature (fiction, non-fiction, poetry, or drama) by an author from the Commonwealth aged 35 or under, written in English and published in the United Kingdom. Established in 1942, it was one of the oldest literary awards in the UK.

Since 2011, the award has been suspended by funding problems. The last award was in 2010.

Book publishing in Pakistan

woman confused about her priorities. Then there is Kamila Shamsie's *Kartography*, which details the life in Karachi with the protagonists belonging to - Accurate data on book publishing in Pakistan is difficult to obtain. Although the National Library of Pakistan in Islamabad serves as the official repository and is responsible for issuing ISBNs, compliance is limited. Many publishers, particularly those producing works in indigenous languages, often do not apply for ISBNs or submit copies of their publications as legally required. The lack of enforcement mechanisms further contributes to the inconsistency and incompleteness of publishing records in the country. While official estimates suggest that only a few thousand books are published annually in Pakistan, actual figures may be significantly higher due to underreporting.

Pakistani English literature

was shortlisted for the John Llewellyn Rhys award for her third novel, *Kartography* (2002); she has since published her fourth novel, *Broken Verses* (2005) - Pakistani English literature refers to English literature that has been developed and evolved in Pakistan, as well as by members of the Pakistani diaspora who write in the English language. English is one of the official languages of Pakistan (the other being Urdu) and has a history going back to the British colonial rule in South Asia (the British Raj); the national dialect spoken in the country is known as Pakistani English. Today, it occupies an important and integral part in modern Pakistani literature. Dr. Alamgir Hashmi introduced the term "Pakistani Literature [originally written] in English" with his "Preface" to his pioneering book *Pakistani Literature: The Contemporary English Writers* (New York, 1978; Islamabad, 1987) as well as through his other scholarly work and the seminars and courses taught by him in many universities since 1970's. It was established as an academic discipline in the world following his lead and further work by other scholars, and it is now a widely popular field of study.

Alexander Radó

from 1949. Its name was changed to *Geodézia és Kartográfia* (Geodesy and Kartography) after Radó joined the editorial board. In 1956, it was expanded with - Alexander Radó (also Alexander Radolfi, Sándor Kálmán

Reich, Alexander Rado; born Sándor Radó, Hungarian: [ʃaˈndor ˈrɒdoʃ]; 5 November 1899 – 20 August 1981) was a Hungarian cartographer who later became a Soviet military intelligence-agent in World War II. Radó was born into a middle class Jewish family in Újpest (now part of Budapest). He attended school in Budapest, before being drafted into the Austro-Hungarian army in 1917, where he became a communist. He was involved in communist regime in Hungary until it fell in 1919. He then fled to Austria. There is some uncertainty as to his movements at that point. One source states he moved to Germany in the autumn of 1919 to study geography and cartography, while another states he remained in Austria, where he established the ROSTO-Vienna news agency. In 1921, he attended the third congress of the Communist International ("Comintern") in Moscow.

In 1922, he married Helene Jansen an ardent communist. In the same year the couple moved to Leipzig. He created maps for Meyers Lexikon publishers, joined the KPD and in 1923 took part in the failed German October uprising in Leipzig. In 1924, the couple moved to the Soviet Union to work at the All-Union Society for Cultural Contacts with Abroad. In 1925, the couple moved to Berlin where Radó created the Geopress agency, that created maps for newspapers and German companies like Lufthansa. In 1933, the KPD was banned in Germany and the couple fled to Paris, where Radó established Inpress, an anti-Nazi press agency funded by the Soviet Union. At the same time he worked on projects for the Comintern. In 1936, the couple moved to Switzerland. From 1936 to 1945, he was devoted to running a Soviet military intelligence organisation known as the Red Three (German: Rote Drei) group, as a member of the resistance (German: Widerstandskämpfer) to Nazi Germany. His codename was "DORA".

After the war, Radó was extradited to the Soviet Union, tried on espionage charges and imprisoned for 10 years. Released in 1955, he returned to Budapest to find that his wife had divorced him. Wishing to move into academia but having no degree, he turned to his friends for political support to begin a new career as a cartographer, first working at the State Office of Land Survey and Cartography, then later a position at Cartographia, the Hungarian state mapping agency. In 1956, he was appointed as a lecturer at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences and by 1958 had taken over the Department of Economic Geography. In the 1950's and 1960's, Radó reformed Hungarian geography to suit the Soviet model of cartography. In the 1960's, his wartime role as a spy for the Red Three was discovered, making him a minor celebrity. In the late 1960's and 1970's, he continued to strengthen Hungarian cartography and attempted to purge all Hungarian geographers and cartographers who did not follow the Soviet line. In 1965, he began publishing Cartactual, a cartographic reference journal. During this period, he produced a number of signature maps including the Karta Mira atlas that was began in 1964 and a special edition of "Atlas International Larousse, Politique et Aconomique" in 1965. He died in 1981.

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