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Born: Marie-Rene Alexis Saint-Leger Leger; near Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, 31 May 1887; brought to France in 1899. Education: Educated at lycee in Pau; University of Bordeaux, 1904-10; University of Paris; degrees in law, diploma from Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Family: Married Dorothy Milburn Russell in 1958. Career: Deputy diplomat in political and commercial division, French Foreign Office, Paris, 1914-16; secretary, French Embassy, Beijing, 1916-21; worked with Foreign Minister Aristide Briand, 1921-32; with Ministry of Foreign Affairs: counsellor, 1925, Chef de Cabinet, 1925-33, minister, 1927, ambassador and secretary-general, 1933-40; deprived of citizenship because of anti-Nazi sentiments, and left France, 1940; moved to Washington, DC, 1941; consultant on French poetry, Library of Congress, 1941-45; citizenship restored, 1945; returned to France, 1957. Awards: American Academy award of merit medal, 1950; National grand prize, 1959; International grand prize for poetry (Belgium), 1959; Nobel prize for literature, 1960. Honorary member or fellow: American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Academy; Modern Language Association; Bavarian Academy, Honorary degree: Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Commandeur de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres; Grand Officier, Legion d'honneur. KCVO (Knight Commander, Royal Victorian Order), 1927; GBE (Knight Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire), 1938; KCB (Knight Commander of the Bath), 1940. Died: 20 September 1975. Selected Poems, edited and translated by Mary Ann Caws. 1982. Verse Eloges (as Saint-Leger Leger). 1911; as Eloges and Other Poems, translated by Louise Varese (bilingual edition), 1944, revised edition, 1956. Anabase. 1924; as Anabasis, translated by T.S. Eliot (bilingual edition), 1930, revised editions, 1938, 1949, 1959. Quatre Poemes 1941-1944, 1944; as Exil, suivi de Poeme a l'etrangere, Pluies, Neiges, 1945, revised edition, 1946; edited by Roger Little, 1973; as Exile and Other Poems, translated by Denis Devlin (bilingual edition), 1949. Vents. 1946; as Winds, translated by Hugh Chisholm (bilingual edition), 1953. Oeuvres poetiques. 2 vols., 1953, revised edition, 1960; 3 vols.,1967-70. Etroits sont los vaisseaux. 1956. Amers. 1957; as Seemarks, translated by Wallace Fowlie (bilingual edition), 1958. Chronique. 1960; as Chronique, translated by Robert Fitzgerald (bilingual edition), 1961. L'Ordre des oiseaux. 1962; as Oiseaux, 1963; as Birds, translated by Robert Fitzgerald (bilingual edition), 1966. Eloges, suivi de la Gloire des fork, Anabase, Exil. 1967. Chante par celle qui fut la translated by Richard Howard (bilingual edition). 1970. Collected Poems, translated by W.H. Auden and others. 1971. Chant pour un equinoxe. 1975; as Song for an Equinox, translated by Richard Howard, 1977. Amitie du prince, edited by Albert Henry. 1979. Other A Selection of Works for an Understanding of World Affairs since 1914. 1943. Briand (in English; as Alexis Leger). 1943. La Publication frangaise pendant la guerre: Bibliographie restreinte 1940-1945. 4 vols., n.d. On Poetry (Nobel prize acceptance speech), translated by W.H. Auden (bilingual edition). 1961. Pour Dante. 1965; as Dante, translated by Robert Fitzgerald, in Two Addresses, 1966. Two Addresses: On Poetry; Dante, translated by W.H. Auden and Robert Fitzgerald. 1966. Oeuvres completes (includes letters). 1972. Letters, edited and translated by Arthur J. Knodel. 1979. Critical Studies: Saint-John Perse: A Study of His Poetry by Arthur Knodel. 1966; Paul Claudel and Saint-John Perse by Ruth N. Horry, 1971; Saint-John Perse by Rene M. Galand, 1972; Saint-John Perse by Roger Little, 1973; Worlds Apart: Structural Parallels in the Poetry of Paul Valery, Saint-John Perse, Benjamin Peret, and Rene Char by Elizabeth R. Jackson, 1976; Saint-John Perse and the Imaginary Reader by Steven Winstpur, 1988. From his earliest poems, published under the title Eloges in 1911, through Anabase (Anabasis), Exil (Exile), Amers (Seemarks), and Oiseaux (Birds), Saint-John Perse describes and analyses the condition and fate of man in our time. In Anabasis, in Vents (Winds), and in Seemarks, the poet attempts to express the wholeness of man, the integral forces of his life and his memory. Moreover, he seeks to project man ahead into the uncharted and the new, into a future impatient to live. Everywhere in these poems there is dramatic movement where man, in his historical and natural environment, plays out the role of his existence. Saint-John Perse's work relates the secular and spiritual efforts of man to see himself as a part of the natural world, to tame the hostile powers of the world, to worship the endlessly renewed beauty of the world, to conjugate his ambitions and dreams with the changes and modifications of time. This becomes clear in his last long work, Seemarks, a massive ceremonial poem that reveals an extraordinary sensibility to historic man. Seemarks moves far beyond the violence of man's history in order to exalt the drama of his fate, which is looked upon as a march, the march of all humanity. The poet himself, in a brief statement about his poem, calls it la marche vers la mer, the march toward the sea. The word sea, la mer, is found in the French title amers ("seemarks"), those signs on the land, both natural and man-made, that guide navigators as they approach the coastline. The work of Saint-John Perse seems to be consecrated to pointing out a way to reconcile man with nature, and hence with himself. In his poems man is seen confronting various natural elements—the burning of the desert sands in Anabasis, the violence of the winds in Winds, and the violence of the sea in Seemarks. At the same time he praises the sky and sea, the earth and the winds, the snow and the rains. In his speech at Stockholm, on the occasion of the Nobel prize award in 1960, Saint-John Perse emphasized the power of the adventure called poetry and claimed it is not inferior to the great dramatic adventures of science. He believed the poet's purpose is to consecrate the alliance between man and creation, with the seamarks indicating that the alliance takes place when the land recognizes its relationship of vassal to the sea. Saint John Perse (1887-1975), the pseudonym of Marie-Ren✧Auguste-Alexis Saint-L✧ger was born on St L✧ger des Feuilles islet of Guadeloupe in the French Antilles. His father was a lawyer, and his mother came from plantation owners. On this family-owned islet, pampered by servants and intoxicated by the natural world around him, the young Saint-L✧ger spent an idyllic childhood, to which he would return in his later writings. In 1899 the family moved to Pau in France, where the young man attended the lyc✧ee and then the University of Bordeaux. At 27 he entered the diplomatic service and began a brilliant career that took him to China, Washington and finally to Paris, where he became Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An outspoken opponent of the Nazis, Alexis L✧ger, as he now called himself, was dismissed by the Vichy Government in 1940, and fled to America, which became his second home. He was found work at the Library of Congress and later married Dorothy Milburn Russell. At his death in 1975, St. John Perse was a celebrated writer with homes in France and the USA, and honoured by numerous awards, including the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1960. Saint-L✧ger is an enigmatic figure, amply reflected in the impersonal nature of his literary persona. On his 1916-21 China posting the poet travelled in the Gobi Desert and vacationed in the South Seas. ✧loges appeared in 1910, and Anabase in 1924, but Saint-L✧ger published nothing further until arrival in America. He associated with Claudel and Val✧ry in the Nouvelle Revue Fran✧aise, but mostly kept out of literary affairs. He refused the many offers of employment in France after the war, and, at the age of seventy, with no previous relations with women to speak of, he married someone much younger in age. His correspondence suggests a very reserved personality, but associates report great charm and consideration. St. John Perse is often compared to Paul Claudel, also a distinguished diplomat, but Claudel was a committed Catholic haunted by a protracted affair with a married Polish woman. Both writers extended the experiments of Victor Hugo, however, and created an oracular prose with rhythmic elements that only broadly approximated to the alexandrine. St. John Perse was the more original, recondite in diction and sometimes obscure in meaning. Claudel wrote for the stage and his language was emotionally charged, sometimes overpoweringly so, but St. John Perse was drawn to the power and variety of the natural world in which man plays a decided but subordinate role. ✧loges celebrated the lost paradise of the Antilles, and Anabase drew on his Gobi Desert experiences, speaking in a disembodied but hypnotic voice of a tribal leader with empires to conquer. Exile (1942) has images of desolate seascapes. Pluies (1944), Neiges (1945), Vents (1946) and Amers (1957) are again impersonal. Oiseaux appeared in 1962 and Pour Dante in 1965: travel, exile, and the transitory nature of human existence are again in evidence. St. John Perse was one of a galaxy of poets who greatly broadened what was possible in French ✧ Claudel, Val✧ry, Peguy, Fargue, Jammes ✧ and who came to international prominence when the rebuilding of a shattered Europe renewed interest in its achievements. Though academic study continues, much of that interest has now passed. Contemporary French poetry has other concerns, and St. John Perse is known to English readers through the T. S. Eliot translation. Books on St. John Perse and his work include R. Little's Saint-John Perse (1973), R.M. Galand's Saint-John Perse (1972), A Knodel's Saint-John Perse: A Study of his Poetry (1962) C. Rigolot's Forged Genealogies: Saint-John Perse's Conversations with Culture (2002) and R.L. Sterling's The Prose Works by Saint-John Perse (1994). Suggestion: Saint-John Perse: Selected Poems. New Directions Publishing. 1982. \$10.95Much of the poetry and studies of Saint-John Perse are still in French, but here is a good selection of his poetry in English, translated by Mary Ann Caws. Published some years ago, but worth the delivery wait. amers saint john perse pdf. amers saint john perse texte. amers saint john perse analyse. saint john perse amers extrait. saint-john perse amers strophe

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