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An arrow at the bottom of a page indicates the stanza does not break.

Hasselblad negative, Paris, France, 2011

OTTILIE MULZET Light

The light gradually eats away at the image, at the contours, and at the words, stealing a dot here, a curvature there, a lone slender

stalk that used to be an I until it was eaten away by forgetfulness, first the serifs became indistinct and the black became

uncertain, as if perpetually asking itself: am I really a mark on this page? and it asked the question so many times that the

light saw its advantage, and answered: no, no, no, and so with that, the *I* relinquished its hold on that one millimeter of space

JUNE ROCKEFELLER Squall

I once watched a storm cross a pasture. The horses fled, but I was stuck

dizzied by darkness, the potential of water and open space.

I was unchanged by it. Meaning, it taught me nothing.

But I still remember just before it reached me,

outstretching my hand to feel rain, my head still bone dry.

This isn't a metaphor to teach you about love.

It's a way to say goodbye.

JUNE ROCKEFFI I FR Spider

As a child I found a wolf spider, her scalloped web, the wooden bench she sheltered under.

I remember checking her at dawn, at dusk. Egg sack on her back, her body

no smaller than my thumb. My fear of her was all-consuming,

I remember confusing it for love. If I tossed a cricket into her silk, she'd drop down,

spin it unrecognizable. As an adult, seeing the spider's photo, I'm caught—frozen but twitching.

Who am I to recall her this way? When her egg sack began to pulse,

didn't I strike the match? all those spiderlings—didn't I burn her kingdom down?

DARBY PRICE

This Requires Wisdom

We woke up this morning, each of us, a stinging in our right hands.

The flesh welled up in a red curving line as if a brand had been pressed

to our skin as we slept. We puzzled it over coffee, consulted our lovers or parents or friends.

No, it doesn't burn anymore. No, doesn't itch. There's nothing the matter, it seems, except

we're convinced this can't be goodthe suddenness of it, the uniformity.

We begin to lay one hand over the mark when we meet. We nod at each other instead of shaking.

It is like a nakedness, this flushed swell, and no one wants to talk about it anymore.

But behind our backs, our fingers move: tracing, retracing the rise.

CORTNEY LAMAR CHARLESTON How Do You Raise a Black Child?

—with a nod to Claire Kageyama-Ramakrishnan

From the dead. With pallbearers who are half as young as their faces suggest and twice the oxen they should be. Without a daddy at all, or with a daddy in prison, or at home, or in a different home. With a mama. With a grandmama if mama ain't around, maybe even if she is. In a house, or not. In the hood. In the suburbs if you're smart or not afraid of white fear or even if you are. Taking risks. Scratching lottery tickets. Making big bets. On a basketball court. Inside a courtroom. Poorly in the ever-pathological court of opinion. On faith, Like a prayer from the belly of a whale. In church on Sunday morning, on Monday, Tuesday, and every other. Before school and after. In a school you hope doesn't fail. In a school of thought named for Frederick Douglass. Old school or not at all. With hip-hop or without. At least with a little Curtis Mayfield, some Motown, sounds by Sam Cooke. Eating that good down-home cooking. Putting some wood to their behind. With a switch. With a belt to keep their pants high. Not high all the time. On all-time highs at all times until they learn not to feel and think so lowly of their aims. To be six feet tall and not under. With a little elbow grease and some duct tape. Sweating bullets. On a short leash. Away from the big boys on the block. Away from the boys in blue. Without the frill of innocence. From the dead, again. Like a flag.

WILLIAM KELLEY WOOLFITT

Tongueless

Think of the pine woods, men who strike bark with chipping knives, given over to their work

as if bewitched, none speaks or turns to look. Think of the camp boss on a horse with lifted ears,

escorting Zora Neale Hurston, who means to collect songs and lies. Up in his face asking to be talked to,

she wrote. Think of wounds in living trees, gum oozy and viscous, the good soft drip, thin and light, cream,

almond, pale yellow. Black men whose swift strokes bleed the pines for gum, she wrote. Think of trees

cat-faced, the gouges diagonal, whiskery, cicatrixed. The chippers don't make up songs, the boss tells her.

These are lonesome woods, he says. Think of threats, shanties, beatings, commissary bills. All she hears:

the slash of knives, bark chips shifting underfoot, men who grunt, sigh, exhale, keeping time perhaps,

perhaps whistling a few cautious notes, maybe not, little sounds, the drip of scars, the silence of trees.

SUE BURTON

Letter from Antoinette Bope to Her Sister Mabel, May 24, 1902

—for my great-aunt Nettie, 1880-1902

Oh, Mabel, that that I feared.

Questions

loosed & plaguing me at night. I wish to tether them & my body that demands I touch certain parts.

Could it be the Soul has like demands, for all Eternity?

'Spose God would look down & say I have Sinned. Though Mac claims Sin's not a constant.

But it all went so fast. & the Truth is—

writing

this morning makes the letterpaper qualmy.

Papa would not approve as Mac is not prosperous & not a Lutheran.

Have found a Mrs. Beatty. Rickety stairs up & up, five pine chairs & a picture of Jesus.

She poked my belly through my dress & took my money & said, come back on the morrow—

Mabel, the morrow is upon me.

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All night, dreamt of the Terrible Shooting-& who would be next, when even the President can't be kept safe? I don't like to think about Death.

Clock.

Unwind: be New Year's again today Unsuspected, Mac still a glimpse, curly black hair in need of a trim. bit of a lisp.

Oh, that my face were not so broad & plain.

Fear, I am dizzy.

God has slacked his Grip.

Rickety Stairs, railings corded with rags, have Mercy on me.

(Yet how can Sin be raveled from the Soul?)

Mrs. Beatty has a chipped tooth. Though my landlady saysoh, by all accounts, she's-

if only-but, Mabel, what other?

Always,

SUE BURTON

Virtue a Lily, but Pennyroyal Being Practical

—Culpeper's Complete Herbal, 1653

Boiled and drank, provokes women's courses.

Rundled, bitter purple herb.

Grows big by the wayside (run-by-the-ground,

flee-away). Here in Suffolk trapped in gardens.

With vinegar, abates the marks of blows about the eyes.

Helps the cold griefs of the joints.

Carminative. Diaphoretic. Also called witch weed.

Ought not to be taken if pregnant.

Squaw mint, stinking balm.

Weeks of icy rain, hay moldering in the fields.

Oh, to be you, cousin, running wild all the way to London.

RAE GOUIRAND Petrichor

We count the amount it has not rained in days, in inches, in mind: I do not speak to

others if I do not have to. I do not pretend. It has not rained, and I do not

wish to discuss my day, or my choices. I do not wish to consider choices. The air

is wrong is what I say, there is nothing in it, you can feel yourself hanging in your mouth

if you breathe. I say if when I mean when or because. I mean the dust on everything.

Everything sticks to everything inside of me, indistinguishable from lack of water.

My friend says a grave is the absence of dirt. I remember once walking the vard seeing

in the invisible age this box I filled with sand my heart. I am sick of saying it-

I am not asking anyone to take on the water. I am not asking anyone to take on the air. How

to think of a place needing rain when it feels this close to disappearance. A desert is not a lack—

like every living being I used to be one younger version of myself. I do not miss but

envy her scent for water, the way she divined. What is a grave if you're literal

about it. What is a glass but a vessel we raise. I taste the current that travels the air wrong, like

something forgot. When I was a child I took petrichor for granted, smelled it freely through the rust of tinny screen: dust and rain-cooled shingle sizzled the clouds moving

through every room like sound. It's not the effect I long for but it helps to say it. It helps to say a grave

is the absence of dirt. It helps to say it has not rained and we need it, speaking

in the plural, covering the singular as the rush of absent things would cover their first sign.

DAN ROSENBERG

The House Braced for a Bowl Its People

all day have gone hungry some men are girding themselves to our eye sockets where hunger has launched forth in a rage during the neighborhood guac party where I ended up somehow with blood

sausages and brittle flecks of chips ground down in the bag like clipped pinions

the neighbors so graceful shoveling my slight gifts inside themselves during

each breath of televised slaughter disguised as golems striving to crush or be crushed while a small pig skitters among them stepping from hand to hand as the glut shifts up and down the field

leaning toward comprehension I join my neighbors in their red murder howls only once calling for the severed hands of one the rest wanted kept whole

in a distinction I once would have understood but in these latter days I see man for the flesh sack he is

flightless and brutish and short he will reach for the pig he will fall again

DAN ROSENBERG To Have My Marrow Fate Must Crack Bone

-after Dexter, 1791

but Father I don't want to be some prophet priest king to such family peel this blessing from my hairy arm I want it light and loose for hunting what wild game streaks by my present tense

happy to quitclaim my future passed to him in your invalid words but my sighthounds speak forthright howling their hunger up at the deaf-mute stars

no clodpates these beasts nor dullard I for loving the flesh and the pottage no sly mind geared to anticipate in my skull vet I often reflect and distress myself with my nature

profane man of body they whisper I know with serpent mouths unfettered and judging but I am home in waste here with the dragons of wilderness

hunting under what eyes I know not nor care for when I hunger I eat and when the roaming burns me I roam and if my seed is to be lesser still I will spill it into nations

JACEK DEHNEL

Brzytwa okamgnienia

-Warszawa, 7.-13, IV. 2005

Spójrz, właśnie tędy przeszła brzytwa okamgnienia, plamki zakrzepłej sepij świadcza o jej przejściu. z prawej zalane łaki i dachy obejścia ponad nadmiarem siwej, nieprzejrzystej wody, z lewej oni: tobołek, kufajka, patelnia, warstwy rozwilgłych spódnic i rozmyte brody

pod kreskami kaszkietów. Łodzie ratunkowe dojdą albo nie dojdą z Brześcia lub Kamienia. Stan wody bez zmian. Zastój. Brzytwa okamgnienia odcina to, co zbędne: całą resztę świata za rozlewiskiem, jakieś sztaby kryzysowe w surdutach, z wąsem, z lśnieniem słuchawek na blatach

szerokich, mahoniowych biurek. To, co płaskie zostało na płaszczyźnie, na lśniącej powierzchni cięcia: trafiają do nas te, nie inne, kreski deszczu, bez chwili przed i chwili po, i wielka woda i strach (na wróble) i ukryte paski na których wisi w pustce mała, czarna Leica.

JACEK DEHNEL A Razor-Sharp Glance

-Warsaw, 7-13 April, 2005

Look, here's the spot where a razor-sharp glance sliced off a swath of clotted sepia as proof: to the right, waterlogged fields and barn roofs emerging from the murky, gray expanse; to the left, a knapsack and frying pan, damp pleats, somebody's fleece, a blur of chins

beneath workers' brimmed caps. Rescue boats might arrive—who knows when—from Kamien or Brest. The water's still high. Grows stagnant. This one sharp glance trims away the rest: the excess world beyond the flood, crisis team in frock-coats and mustaches, their gleaming telephones

on broad mahogany desks. Whatever's flat remains so on the blade's bright surface: these streaks of rain, not others, reach us without the ones before or since—the rising water and drowned scarecrows and hidden strap on which a small, black Leica is dangling.

translated from the Polish by Karen Kovacik

JACEK DEHNEL

Korytarz, późna jesień

-pociag Gdańsk-Bydgoszcz-Toruń, 21. XI. 2003

Wychodzę z przegrzanego—jak zwykle—przedziału. Od rana same Breughle, bo to późna jesień (gdyby nie jakaś stacja od czasu do czasu, jakiś blok i bocznica, pociąg by udawał salę w Kunsthistorisches z zupełnym mistrzostwem; puścić między te wierzby chłopów z tasakami w karminowych kubrakach i w spodniach niebieskich i malować starannie, z paleta i z głowa. . .) . Otwieram któryś obraz (pani obok pali)--widok przejrzysty, jakby zdjąć mgłę i werniksy: pod ścianą rosochaczy (które ktoś życzliwy nazwałby może laskiem) szafirowa chmura, obok druga, czerwona, na tle czarnych żerdzi.

Jak zawieszone w mrozie rozpylone krople zakrzepłej farby albo zdjęcie elektronów.

Mieszczuch—nie znam, wiec szukam w głowie; pociąg zwalnia; i znajduję: że krzewy tarniny i głogu (czyli cierpkość rosnąca pospołu z miłością; mieszczuch, ale z książkami), z których liście właśnie opadły, zostawiając obłoki owoców.

I jakby nie opisać, po tych wszystkich Breughlach po wszystkich erudycjach—ta gwałtowność piękna. Od kogo taki prezent, tak niespodziewany w dwudziestym trzecim roku: te krzewy tarniny i głogu, te obłoki przypięte do ziemi? Odpowiedź: "Od nikogo" byłaby niewdzięczna i, na szczęście, zbyt prosta. Tarniny znikają.

JACEK DEHNEL **Train Corridor, Late Fall**

-Train, Gdańsk-Bydgoszcz-Toruń, 21 November 2003

I slip out of the compartment—stuffy, as usual. Since daybreak, I've seen one Breughel after another as it's late fall (and if not for some station now and then, some apartment block or side track, this train would resemble a gallery of the Kunsthistorisches with its exacting replicas: oh, to drop those villagers with carmine doublets and blue trousers between the willows, cleavers in hand, and to paint them so meticulously with both palette and the mind). . . . I unlatch an image (the woman next to me is smoking) a landscape so clear, as if all fog and varnish had vanished: beneath a wall of twisted branches (which some gracious soul might call a grove) a lapis cloud looms beside a red one, against a backdrop of thin, black trunks.

As if suspended in cold air, like atomized splotches of clotted paint or a photo of electrons.

A city guy, I'm weak on trees, so I scan my memory; the train slows, and the names come: blackthorn and hawthorn (or tartness grafted with love-I'm strong on nature, thanks to books), their leaves just fallen, revealing clouds of sloe plums.

And after all those Breughels, all that mental effort, how not to describe it: this fierceness of beauty. The hawthorns and blackthorns, those clouds sticking to the ground. Such an unexpected gift and from whom, in my twenty-third year? The answer "From no one" would be ungrateful and, in truth, too simple. The blackthorns fly past.

translated from the Polish by Karen Kovacik

STEVE WILSON **Tone Study**

Within the weary beauty of Chopin nonpareils, Champagne—we sit and sit, confused accoutrements. Monet, who dreamed of water: how unbodied do his lights descend. And small Gauguin consumed like sweets his nudes, his mangoes, greens, the girls unsure he'd keep his word. To wander slow, dead slow, along ennui. Ah, the luxuriousness of boredom. Sea breeze. A certain way of shaping sound and color. And music. Long, retiring chords—say the way is clearer now, my friends, friends for the polonaise. Insistent, nonchalant, we're languorous in time. I'd turn. I would, but for the weakened battlements outside.

STEVE WILSON **Little Poem for Edward Gorey**

Something mutters at the trim of the page—a word or two concealed within an heiress's coat.

At the gallery opening, she draws them to herself again, under her breathing, beside a dimmed canvas. It is raining now

across the broad plains of Kenya, where syllables range, sweat, conspire to become: the needle within her thoughts-

at once certain and sheltered. What is this sound—sound's shape? The voice of a lover leaving? What trails through air

remorseless as this slender glass of Sémillon, abandoned beside a paisley chair? Speak. Speak, pale form, lest I be lost.

SUSAN TICHY Mỹ Tho

—Vietnam

Photograph of a sign I cannot read

Can't read except a guillotine

in cheap paint strong as pillars once

dashed down Dashed down but in

an artist's hand arrested

Arrested or incessant fall

of thought once steeled

Resistant words I can't read in-

to the world I can

Say one true thing

SUSAN TICHY

Imago

You will be sent a brief biography of your prisoner, along with a photograph if one is available. —Amnesty International, instructions to prisoner adoption groups

And some days I hold before me like a cross against the devil the face of a man who was jailed.

I sav his name

instead of weeping, and this is what comes of it: the tie.

just barely loosened from his thin neck, stays the same. Four hundred and eighty days in solitude stay the same. Seventy days in a cell in which he could not lie down remain. one day and then

another

A man leans forward as if impatient with the edge of a green couch. And so much depends upon the palm of one hand against another, the shape of his knee, the glaze of sweat across his forehead-

Confess: he is no proof against the sky, but bargains with it.

Like a witch on a wheel, like a raven who speaks long after death, he makes himself ungainable, he makes himself an obstacle to ease.

But I am not dissuaded. Each surface I look into holds this battered, minor god pressing upward, flayed, pursued.

Look, it says—a face—we do not die.

SUSAN TICHY The War Poets

—for M

They came to this the same way I did They had to imagine it, except

They had to imagine it As it happened

A large man, who is black Or white

Carries a woman A small woman, a girl

In through the door of a building Without a door

Something else is burning, a building And she is screaming

It is night and she Is only one of the things they have had

To imagine In their short lives

They want to help her But they don't

I don't have to imagine this But I do

And I don't help much Either

'Sixteen years ago today' You used to say

Twenty-eight years Thirty-two

Years ago, today Buildings burned

And something else was screaming

In another dream, in silence

We get out of the car It isn't our car

And follow the man and the woman Him dragging her, her screaming

We know, although It is memory, and silent

Past the fires' dangerous light Past the fires in-

To the building In through the door

Where he will be waiting for us And he is

And what we do won't help her But we go

In through the door in a full knowledge You first and then I follow

I always come out without you Without her

With or without him chasing me On the dark, wet grass

And I will outrun him
I will outrun him because

There is something back there he wants More

And whether it is Your death or hers

I wake again Without knowing

VASILIKI ALBEDO BENNU Flections

—Athens, January 2015

He says that but what if he says then he says the country has or maybe oil plutonium maybe how much and not but enough so what if under the surface who knows he says he knows and he and he and he but not he he doesn't believe maybe he says in the future. Germany and Germany and Merkel and Schäuble and conspiracy and so dumbed down as a what do you as a nation do and as this glory that was is ours forever and look at these books and these books and these our words and we can learn to pick up our litter if taught if told if allowed but no these our ruins and that bleeding union that bleeds that we need that we don't that we do and what about next year what about in two and in ten will house bubbles rise and soar or burst and bust in two in five in ten and will we pay for them again and again and taxes and when can we sell and when will pensions will they how will they and the winters are cold and the wood and that tax and that tax and that tax and that tax and we will not be downtrodden union unite why should will they in Spain unite denied deny we know we don't believe in debts we do and they do and then and then what if will they next year in two in five we must believe. This is now. Today. Don't get slapped on tv. Not our fault our fault and where are the rich we are poor the rich on the hill with accounts accounts unaccounted accounts and now they we're all poor and then he remembers our glorious dances and lifts up his arms like the rays of a sun to the people who scream Yes

VASILIKI ALBEDO VENNU

and remember these years these thousands of glory years ago and now what now what who is to pay who is to rectify he says he can do it and so does he and he and he and he and who in what do we believe

KEVIN RIEL

Against the Campaign to Stomp Out "Awesome"

Awesome, its two-beat life span trochees in and out of my mouth, a defiance riding the silence that enjoys us, like I did that chile relleno burrito, or last

week's pinkest sunset, dad's new surfboard, or the news the darkness on my forehead is benign. Yep, awesome "is elegy to what it signifies," meditates Robert Hass,

as the pleased voice is pleasure's psychopomp; the just-dead world made word, made, as poem, almost successfully alive. Yet on public radio some poet

calls me, mom and dad, probably you, ridiculous idiots for saying awesome/awesome. Awesome is more gesture than word, is a pumping fist,

nodding head, thumbs up; never le mot juste, none exists. There's nothing precise about awe, its magnitudes are unknown quantities of some,

a suffix that suits The Big Lebowski to Half Dome better than those of wonderful, beautiful, purposeful, Yet it's dreadful, just dreadful, says the Oxbridge pedant,

dreadful, my dear, these youngsters with their fretfully impoverished vocabularies. Qualifiers are drowsy reflexes: The astute server says, the Napa pinot is terrific/

terrific choice, the sole with farro and peas/have a terrific evening. Where's the terror? Where's the terrific fuck I'm supposed to give? Hackneying is not . . . no,

not just thoughtlessness; it's sharing a lingo, an understanding, a social identity, yes, lost the more it's shared, just like the thoughtful play

of synonyms can be a bully's game. Awesome means you no harm, just rolled out of bed, and hasn't done yoga in like a week. But awesome

is the monument we'll raise to your splendorous, venerable, your preeminent diction of novelty. Awesome will be the natives' education; bedeck our adjectives

in morion, codpiece, and crucifix 'cause who needs readers when subjects can be got cheaply? Who needs art when vestments are the rage? Forgive me, dreadful

is my overreaction. This hyperbole keeps rupturing its crypt; it can't stand beadledom, not least of which my own. Hordes of undead hyperbole to come, the most ingenerate

mode of speech because we all make like awesome! and die. What's there to repel the dreadful, dreadful darkening but our persistent awesome/awesome/awesome?

KATHERINE NOBLE Arias di Sorbetto

1

I have crossed the Judaic age of reason twice now at twenty-four. Innocence interpreted as a mere illusion of childhood— a basic sleight of hand. Experience like an appendage we find on our bodies in the dark, then bury and revisit and bury until the map is too worn to unfold and follow.

In junior high a girl grabbed my jeans out of my gym bag, put them on, and paraded around the court, telling classmates two of her could fit in the pants. *Magic 8 Ball, will I be beautiful?* I asked over and over in my grandmother's basement.

During our weekly game of dominoes, an old man urinated on the floor then wept for it.

These are the things that kill us eventually.

Our organs respond to neurons wrapped in shame through the decades—the effect cannot be ignored. Kunitz claims desire makes the engine go. Shame shuts down the motor mid-rotation.

2

Tiresias, why were you embarrassed watching two snakes fuck?
Did the phallic wrestling conjure too much arousal to witness without destroying them afterward?

Magic 8 Ball, will I be beautiful?

My childhood clairvoyant rolled its blind eye, told me to concentrate and ask again.

Arthur Conan Doyle called on a medium to contact his son, Kingsley, killed post-combat. *Tried hard not to die*, Kingsley communicated to the soothsayer. Doyle strained to hear him through the thin November air. Nothing.

She said Kingsley calls me dad,
Doyle recorded later in careful script, dying
to remember the medium's tête-à-tête
with his dead, holding hope
against reality: That's good—
but he always called me dadsy.
Tiresias takes off his sunglasses,
realizes he can see right in front of him,
and his breasts are leaking.

3

The empires of history are filled with the shameless breasts of concubines. They laugh and refill chalices, thumbing silks with despondent eyes. Write miserable poems in careful left-handed script. They do not want freedom—that is a misunderstanding. They want a fig tree planted closer to the window, a dove nesting. Albino peacocks. Caramel cakes, hot oceans, arias di sorbetto.

They want the men to turn around one more time as they walk away.
But these longings are common, private, and not worthy of record. They repeat through the castles of civilization. Dust, and the dust returns.

4

Linda Gregg told Jack
loving him was like being alive
twice. Her life large enough
to fit two people in its fabric
two times over. But as for me:
Both times a wall met me.
Both times, I was naked and ashamed.
Both times, I was most mesmerized
by the aria di sorbetto, sung to me privately
while everyone else waited in line for Champagne.

5

The Japanese reorganize their wooden objects to instill small meaning. The light lightens, and the moon is lassoed when it tries to spin itself away. C. is asleep for two more hours, and I watch the morning catch dust across the floor, hear him breathe, wait.

I saw something similar in a barn once while feeding horses at 5:30. As I stood knee-deep in hay, listening to the mares and the Arabian hum, I knew I could never explain the beauty to anyone the dusk was gold and ghostheavy, splitting the mangers' planks like rapture the afternoon a painting no one will ever get right.

CARA DEES

You Have Two to Three Months, Maybe Less

In spring they cull you, the doctors, those dreams of a beyond-territory built with

clean human minds in concord, chimed to a single knell, shrines astonished with

burnt sacrifice stacked under a cut-white sun. To eat, eating, will be eaten. To

make of misfortune a cleansing, a mild matité, a morning rising and rose-

trimmed. In winter they reassemble you (the battered veins, the glitching beat) among

their likenesses, with smudged armor, thumbscrew CT scans, those whose gazes ferry them

from yours taking them in, who won't say they sold you anything like wonder or hope.

JENNIFER LIGHTY The Door

If we leave our front door open even a crack, the dog comes in. A fuera-out-I groan from my bed. I am waiting out the sun with a book of poems in which a woman walks naked to a well and pulls a rope from the dark earth like a serpent's tail.

When she pours the cold water over her skin, drops cling and glisten.

I sweat. Scratch flea bites. Cringe when my roommate yells with the necessary force to send the dog out the door.

The dog is pregnant, looking for a place to give birth.

The guys who live in the bar next door call her Chaparrita. I'm told it's an endearment for short, chubby females.

Yesterday I watched her gnaw plastic bottles they threw in the street. They claim she's theirs, though I don't know what that means here or in any other country.

Every time she sneaks back in she looks at us like this time we'll realize we love her.

At sunset the bar opens. We lock the door.

JENNIFER LIGHTY **Shaping the Dark**

I didn't know I was afraid of the dark until it rose off blacktop and ran toward me as if it had been waiting for me to round the corner where the last streetlight burned a hole in the jungle night.

By the time I know the dark is a dog, it's too late to turn. All I can do is pedal faster and hope my fear carries me past its teeth.

I could shout, but I don't. It's only when I realize the dog is silent too, that I see it's Chaparrita running toward me, nipples swaying beneath her belly so swollen it almost drags on the street.

I brake, flip my kickstand down, get off, and kneel before her. When I press my face against her neck, I breathe in hunger and dust and love.

Was she waiting for me? It doesn't matter. I'm the one who rode out of the dark crying her name. Chaparrita!

COLLEEN O'BRIEN

The After-Man

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wants an art that
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a that which

exceeds calculation and

wants

abrogation of

a that with which

to reset

the hands of the

the heads of the

clock

wants

at zero

a clock which

wants

to reset

with

hands which

but

breaking with the past [strikethru]

is actually forgetting

repeating

the sublime is

that which

is wanted exceeds

breaking

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COLLEEN O'BRIEN

Because we want

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it there, we put
it there
our wanting it
is it
 it is
        father
        lover
lastly
        genre
please
here.
a variation on refrain
        (smell of sex,
        drinking
        with children in the house)
because we put it there
        (how we
        all stayed friends)
every borrowing
drags along with it
        the whole
we put it there because
```

please here

BOOKS IN BRIEF: New Wine

Melissa Crowe

Sandy Longhorn, The Alchemy of My Mortal Form (Ponte Vedra Beach, FL: Trio House Press, 2015, 75 pp, \$16 paper) **Bradford Tice, What the Night Numbered** (Ponte Vedra Beach, FL: Trio House Press, 2015, 109 pp, \$16 paper)

I must have been five when I realized that, unlike other kids, I had no father. Suddenly, it seemed clear not only that one kind of family passed as standard but that there were also deviations, mine one of them. It would be years before I'd get the details—my eighteen-year-old mother a cocktail waitress, my father a man she'd met in the bar, in his thirties and with another family a few towns over. I couldn't fathom this adult drama. In short order, though, I'd produced a tale that explained my father's conspicuous absence. He'd been in Vietnam, I said, and he didn't make it back. The more sophisticated I became (and the more movies I saw), the more detail this mythos accrued. I saw him crawling through a burning field, abandoned to die as his platoon lifted off in a helicopter bound for safety.

This fiction, however bleak, was a comfort to me. As Joseph Campbell has noted, myth teaches us the social order, conveys an understanding and respect for the way things are, this grasp of norms a matter of literal survival. Myth stirs in us "a sense of grateful affirmative awe before the monstrous mystery that is existence." I needed the bigness of war to understand my monstrous world and to transmit to that world the size—the significance—of my loss.

For similar reasons, artists turn to myths, finding in them all they need for grappling with cosmic forces and the human drama of every era. Poets often refashion the tales they borrow, critiquing the sociological systems those tales reflect and reinforce. Reginald Shepherd has written that such work sets about "questioning [the myth's] terms, bringing out what it represses or excludes, giving voice to those whom it silences, giving presence to those it makes invisible." Poets also engage in mythopoesis, adopting mythology's moves to confer upon intimate terrain the weight of long tradition.

In *What the Night Numbered*, Bradford Tice applies the myth of Cupid and Psyche to the story of the 1969 Stonewall riots, offering the perspective of those who resisted homophobic

harassment and gave rise to a movement. In The Alchemu of My Mortal Form, Sandy Longhorn mythologizes life-threatening illness in an effort to illuminate the struggle to survive intact the efforts modern medicine makes to save us. That both make the leap to myth so easily, so convincingly, lets us know their own stories were always big enough, their worlds monstrous enough, to inspire our awe.

The Alchemy of My Mortal Form portrays a young woman with an unnamed disease characterized by the fevers common to leukemia patients. During a year-long hospitalization, she seems to undergo chemotherapy. Words like stethoscope, prescription, and DNA signal that the speaker of the book inhabits a nearpresent moment in which a high-tech medical establishment wields an arsenal of pharmaceutical weapons. The doctors, she tells us, "prescribe more medications meant / to hold me here, their fragile fool." Several poems depict her receipt of blood transfusions and a bone marrow transplant, treatments that seem to result in remission.

This contemporaneity wouldn't be notable if much of the book's language didn't put us nearer to an ancient or alternate historical moment. In "General Orders of a Whitecoat," Longhorn describes the physicians' work in terms more medieval than modern; they "battle the degenerate blackness of night" and "approach the body by preying without distinction." Their methods appear violent and imprecise, drawn from an era of superstition and misapprehension: they "lance the wounds & let the poison seep." To be a whitecoat's patient is to suffer near obliteration via a cure in which it's impossible (at least at the outset) to have much confidence. By braiding contemporary and archaic images and diction, Longhorn suggests that, while there may be a chasm between bloodletting and chemotherapy, patients treated for cancer still experience tremendous pain, confusion, and fear.

Lack of control appears another distressing holdover. Longhorn's speaker describes her room as a jail; the staff drugs her with regularity, her "dreams induced to knock / [her] damaged crown askew." She's robbed of privacy, procedures taking place while she's unconscious. "When I wake," she says, "my bones /

have been replaced with porcelain, sinew / altered to wire, & my tongue, my tongue / lets loose what once was barred & guarded." Since all the whitecoats are male and the patients female, this powerlessness seems gendered, calling to mind a mythic tradition in which women are variously punished or trapped (in towers, under glass) and awaiting rescue. The female body as alternately docile and rebellious becomes, then, another crucial link between the book's two timescapes. Longhorn's blurring of them suggests one of two possibilities: that treatment for catastrophic illness feminizes everyone or that medicine is persistently patriarchal.

Does a sexist imbalance of power persist in hospitals? I'm certainly willing to entertain the prospect, and these poems imply it does. Nurses, always female in Longhorn's book, defer to "all whitecoats who may appear, even unscheduled, keeping eyes downcast & humble." Hospital staff act as handmaidens in the effort to subdue the female patient, her illness configured as sin or revolt. Like most people deprived of power, the speaker is by turns compliant and resistant. Sometimes she acquiesces because her physical and emotional resources are depleted, by both the illness and the cure. In "A Dark, Gelatinous Ruin," Longhorn writes:

The whitecoat proclaims my body a stubborn subject that refuses. He shakes his head, scolds. Against my will, I wilt, weeping before him. I suffer & succumb. This body now his salvaged wreck to scavenge.

Later, the speaker sees her doctors' efforts as benevolent—because effective. Emerging from fevered delirium, she admits, "I must forgive the whitecoats / for how they forced / my hands to loose their hold / on the pyrite & the flint," and proclaims the doctors "saved the root" of her, affording her rebirth. Is Longhorn suggesting here that, though patients experience their care as painful and coercive, that care is necessary and its purveyors well-intentioned? If so, femininity becomes a trope for the experience of having been denied control, perhaps justifiably. I worry such a metaphor threatens to obscure the literal experiences of women. When powerlessness is equated with being female, we're in danger of naturalizing precisely what we ought to reveal as constructed.

I'll admit I'm not sure where Longhorn lands on this issue. It's worth reading her book, though, to grapple with the questions it engenders: Is medicine still predominately patriarchal? Do we rob patients—female or otherwise—of control over their care? Do the methods by which we seek to cure cancer still feel like torture, and can we do anything about this? When it comes to prolonging life, do ends always justify the means?

And in the end, the speaker's critical stance toward her care doesn't disappear when she starts to feel better. In fact, the book's mythic moves redouble in the final poems, as the everstronger protagonist begins to plot her escape. She is hounded by staff to pay medical bills she can't afford and may be refused release until they can locate a relative to take responsibility for her debt. Recognizing the troubling nature of a system that charges upwards of a million dollars for lifesaving care, she doesn't await permission to leave. Instead, like a world-starved and wily inmate or a Rapunzel prepared to save herself from the tower, she uses a "pilfered knife" to loosen the bars on her window. Longhorn writes:

My one regret,

that I won't see their faces when they knock & wait & eventually discover this room

emptied

of a now-hale body, emptied of all my small possessions, save the stub of this dulled knife.

As Longhorn mythologizes the patient's experience of exile from the world of the healthy, Bradford Tice borrows the story of Cupid and Psyche to shed light on the exile of those who don't conform to heteronormative expectations. He focuses on the Greenwich Village drag queens who came to be known as the Stonewall Girls. Psyche, abandoned by her family because they fear her beauty might draw the wrath of the gods, and Cupid, who engages in forbidden love, make apt figures for the speakers of the poems in What the Night Numbered. An oppressive, punishing cultural mainstream stands in for Venus, Cupid's jealous mother.

Tice begins with the first exile many gay and transgendered young people experience: rejection by family members. The early poems dramatize the origin story of Tice's version of Psyche, who begins life as a Midwestern farm boy and then escapes to New York City, he tells us, "the night my father caught me / in Mama's wedding dress." Among the city's mixed squalor and glamor, the boy finds community, a social order with rules he can embrace:

The world may think there is no category, slot, fit for a boy in love with the lick of glitz, but hooked to the pain as we are, there is always a grand gesture, a way to thrive.

Thriving, for the Stonewall Girls, is a matter of living authentically in the ferociously homophobic New York of the late 60s. The drag queens who adopt the fourteen-year-old farm boy must struggle to survive their work as prostitutes, the violence heaped upon them by everyone from johns to cops. In "Zazu Recalls Psyche's Birth," the speaker recounts being attacked by a couple of men in the park: "the blow to the back of the head came first, // then the names—Faggot, thicklips, freaky nigger bitch." At this moment, the boy she would rechristen "Psyche" "stepped out / from behind the dumpster" to become Zazu's unlikely comforter. She tells us:

> he pulled my head into his lap. hummed along with the band playing live

from the Copacabana, used his sleeve to soak the blood

Here and elsewhere. Tice makes moral heroes of those the culture would make outsiders, thereby offering an alternative to the dominant narrative of the time. While the "normal" people, including police officers, behave in ways underhanded and cruel, Gin Phizzy, Zazu, Tommy, and the rest of the gang treat one another with tenderness, living by a shared ethics made explicit in "The Golden Rats": "Be kind to someone every day, / make sure your makeup's never running . . . can't be dirty . . . / protect who's in trouble, attacked, someone queer."

Together this makeshift family moves in and out of whatever gay spaces they can find or create. All such spaces, including

mob-owned clubs like the Stonewall, offer both tenuous refuge and the specter of danger. Tommy's lover, Joe, is a cop who comes to Mama's Chick'N'Rib (a diner that serves as a gay hangout after hours) both to enjoy the cover it provides and to collect "hush money" for the police. Tice echoes the Cupid and Psyche story, in which the beleaguered lovers can be together only at night, when he writes, "For eight hours every day, Joe forgets / Tommy exists." Aside from the Stonewall Girls, most of the gay men in the book (all called "Cupid" by Tice) live this double life. As in the original myth, Psyche and the other girls never know whether the men they love, always hidden from full view, are beautiful gods or monsters. The homophobic culture that contorts their lives makes the likely answer both. The pain of such contortion is evident when Psyche tells her Cupid:

I know about your girl in that penthouse uptown. I know about your daughter. They don't breathe here. Only we do.

All Tice's Cupids struggle to maintain a split self, to contend with "what it feels like knowing / what you are, what they would call you if they saw." The risks of being outed are harrowing—wearing an insufficient number of "gender appropriate" items of clothing could result in jail time, and homosexual acts, if discovered, might lead to institutionalization. Once hospitalized, gay men were in physical danger. As in Longhorn's book, the patient in Tice's "Cupid at the Asylum" has been deemed unfit and consequently suffers legally sanctioned mutilation. Cupid tells us "Lobotomy, castration, sexual deviance. / The words are a part of a thing that's inside me / they say, a thing that will need to be lanced."

For years, the law tried to *lance* those who lived outside accepted sexual mores. The police raided gay bars constantly. For years, club goers cooperated. And then, in the wee hours of the morning of Sunday, June 28, 1969, during a raid, patrons of the Stonewall refused to line up or provide identification. As the police attempted to load them into wagons, a crowd gathered outside and began to hurl insults, coins, bottles, and bricks. The Stonewall Girls formed a kick line, serious play aimed at goading police and strengthening their own sense of solidarity. Protests continued throughout the week, crowds growing to over

a thousand, evidence that the days of quiet adherence to abusive laws were ending. Gay men and lesbians met in the aftermath to form coalitions and plan further action. As Tice has Psyche tell us, "The mythic / possibilities of that hour / were endless." Those so long left out of or denigrated by the central stories of our culture were in a position now to seize the means to shape that culture's future

By the end of *What the Night Numbered*, we feel the full weight of the sorrow and pain experienced by the drag queens, transgendered folks, homeless gay teens, "Cupids," and others deemed unlawful by mainstream America, but we understand there has been among them no failure to thrive. An oppressed population, fed up, is radicalized before our eyes. Tice concludes the penultimate poem in the collection with the lines, "There we were in that new city. There we were / strolling our avenue, none of us dropping our eyes to our feet." This note of sudden pride and power feels perfect to me.

Near the end of her book, Longhorn's patient writes to a woman friend on the outside, "Expect me three nights past / the new moon. I'll be insolvent, hungry, / in need of just enough to make my way." Still struggling and still stubborn, she's ready to locate salvation in herself and the possibility of help from a sympathetic quarter. Whatever may come, she has disrupted the conventional story of a woman simultaneously saved and subdued. Similarly, in Tice's revision of Psyche's story, Cupid fails to swoop in and save his bride from his mother/culture's impossible taskmastering. Instead, he tells us:

It was one of your kind, a street kid, who took your hand

and pulled you back into their number. Me, I was the one who watched all of your trials—suffering in the face of my desire for the grit of your jaw, brace of your back—

did nothing but wait for the story to finish.

Here are calls to readers to do something other than wait for the story to finish. Alicia Ostriker describes revisionist myth as an "old vessel filled with new wine" capable of "initially satisfying the thirst of the individual poet but ultimately making cultural change possible." When we tell stories of people left out or silenced in myth, Ostriker argues, "we look at, or into, but not up at, sacred things; we unlearn submission." These books by Tice and Longhorn, then, become not just retellings of old tales but new wine that might help us all unlearn submission. Perhaps I could unlearn submission by telling my personal myth a little differently; in this version, a young woman overcomes shame and fear to track down her father, to present herself to the man who failed to come for her. She braves a field of fire to bring him back from the brink, and though that salvage quest doesn't succeed and she must hitch a ride back to safety, leaving him behind, she becomes a kind of hero to herself. Such new wine, I think, might taste pretty good. The mythic possibilities of this hour, too, are endless.