

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON JEWISH CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Jewish Children's Literature Around the World: A Survey

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Background

The First International Symposium on Jewish Children's Literature, which met for a full day on July 4, 1990, during the First International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians (July 2-6, 1990), was the culmination of a year-long study on the state of children's literature with Jewish content in all countries with a Jewish population—except for Israel and the United States, which were not included because this information is readily available. An article on children's literature in Israel, "Leading Israeli Children's Authors," by Dr. Jaqueline Shachter Weiss, appeared in *Judaica Librarianship* (Weiss, 1985), and a second article, "Forty Years of Children's Literature in Israel: Genres, Trends, and Heroes," by Dr. Shlomo Harel, appears in this issue.

The idea for the study occurred to me as I worked on compiling the annual bibliography, "Jewish Juvenile Books," for the *Jewish Book Annual* (Posner, 1989), and realized with delight that in 1989, as in each of the previous five years, approximately sixty children's books of Jewish interest were published in the United States, most by trade or general publishers. There were books of folklore, contemporary and historical fiction, biography, Bible, holiday nonfiction and fiction, history, the Middle East and Israel, and the Holocaust. While some of these were "concept" or "faction" books that taught Jewish values either in a picture-storybook, illustrated book, or fiction format, many were of fine literary quality, and none was purely didactic, nor were any of them textbooks, as these are not included in the *Jewish Book Annual* bibliographies. (In 1991, eighty books were published. The

increased number was primarily due to Jewish rather than trade publishers.)

As I reflected on how fortunate Jewish children in the United States and Israel are to have such books available to them, I began to speculate on whether this type of literature, either indigenous or in translation, was available in other countries. The article on "Children's Literature" (1972) in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* describes a once flourishing children's literature in Hebrew, Yiddish, Ladino, and other languages in Europe, the Middle East, and in Latin America—especially, Argentina—but what about now? I had to find out in which countries there were still Jewish children. Would there be any in countries whose Jewish populations had been decimated by the Holocaust forty-five years ago? Was there an identifiable Jewish children's population in Western European countries, where Jews were known to keep a low profile? Were there still Jews in Arab lands, since the creation of the State of Israel, or in Latin America, after rampant assimilation? Without a viable population of Jewish children, no "for-profit" publisher would want to publish the type of books we have in the United States—books of fiction and nonfiction with literary value, and the only publishing that would exist for Jewish children would be that which is for the purpose of teaching and is supported by Federations/*Vaads*.

I recalled reading newspaper and periodical articles about Jewish families that had returned to Eastern Europe after the war, and more recently, about Jewish families from the U.S.S.R. and even from Israel, who were emigrating to Germany for greater economic opportunity. I recalled reading, too, that many Jews had fled to

Australia and others were still emigrating there. As for Latin America, I was familiar with several books about Latin American Jewry, including *Echad: An Anthology of Latin American Jewish Writings* (Kalechofsky, 1980) and *The Jewish Presence in Latin America* (Elkin and Merx, 1987), which indicated to me that there was still a vibrant Jewish life in Latin America. (During the past few years, Elkin and Sater (1990) have published an annotated guide to the literature of Latin American Jewish Studies, and Haim Avni (1991) has published *Argentina and the Jews*, which includes information about the current Argentine Jewish community.) As for Jews in Arab countries, there is *The Jews of Arab Lands in Modern Times* (Stillman, 1991), which describes a greatly diminished and disheartened community—not much hope of finding a readership for Jewish children's books there.

At the same time as I was conducting this investigation, I stumbled upon the then-secret publishing efforts of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture (15 East 26th Street, New York, NY 10010), which was publishing books in Russian and other languages, for distribution to teenagers and adults in Russia and Hungary. In 1990, after this study had commenced, I was sent a review copy (by the publisher) of *A Tree Still Stands: Jewish Youth in Eastern Europe Today* (Strom, 1990), in which children of survivors, many from mixed marriages, were interviewed and revealed themselves to be confused about their Jewish identity and heritage. All the children but one (who came from a religious family) said that they would like to know who they are, and more about Judaism as a religion and about Jewish history, but their parents would not

On the Cover

Jewish Children's Books Around the World

From left to right:

Top row:

Patterson, José. *Mazal-Tov: A Jewish Wedding.* Photographs by Liba Taylor. London: Hamish Hamilton; North Pomfret, VT: distributed by David & Charles, Inc., 1988. 24 p. (The Way We Live Series). ISBN 0-241-12269-4.

Daniel [Shvager], Yitshak. *Simlat ha-Shabat Shel Hanah'le ha-Ketanah.* Tel-Aviv: Hotsa'at Sefarim 'Ofer, n.d. In Hebrew. (Sifriyat 'Ofer).

Margolin, Miriam. *Little Stories for Little Children.* Translated by Jeffrey Shandler. Illustrated by Issachar Ber Ryback. Mt. Kisco, N.Y.: Moyer Bell Ltd., in cooperation with YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1986. Translation of *Mayselekh far Kley-ninke Kinderlekh*, including a facsimile of the original Yiddish text and illustrations published in Russia in 1922. ISBN 0-918825-55-5 (lib. bdg.).

Le Livre de Routh. Marnes-La-Coquette: Association M.I.E.L. (Mouvement Israélite D'Éducation par la Lecture), n.d. (*Collection Shema*, dirigée par Yossef R. Hardy.) In French. ISBN 2-9501585-0-1.

Bottom Row:

Levi, Michele. *La Nostra Storia, Le Nostre Feste.* Disegni di Gloria Leonetti. Roma: D.A.C. [Unione delle Comunità Israelitiche Italiane, Dipartimento Assistenza Culturale alle Comunità Israelitiche Italiane], con la collaborazione del Department for Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora, 1981. 155 p. (Collana Alef/DAC, 6). In Italian.

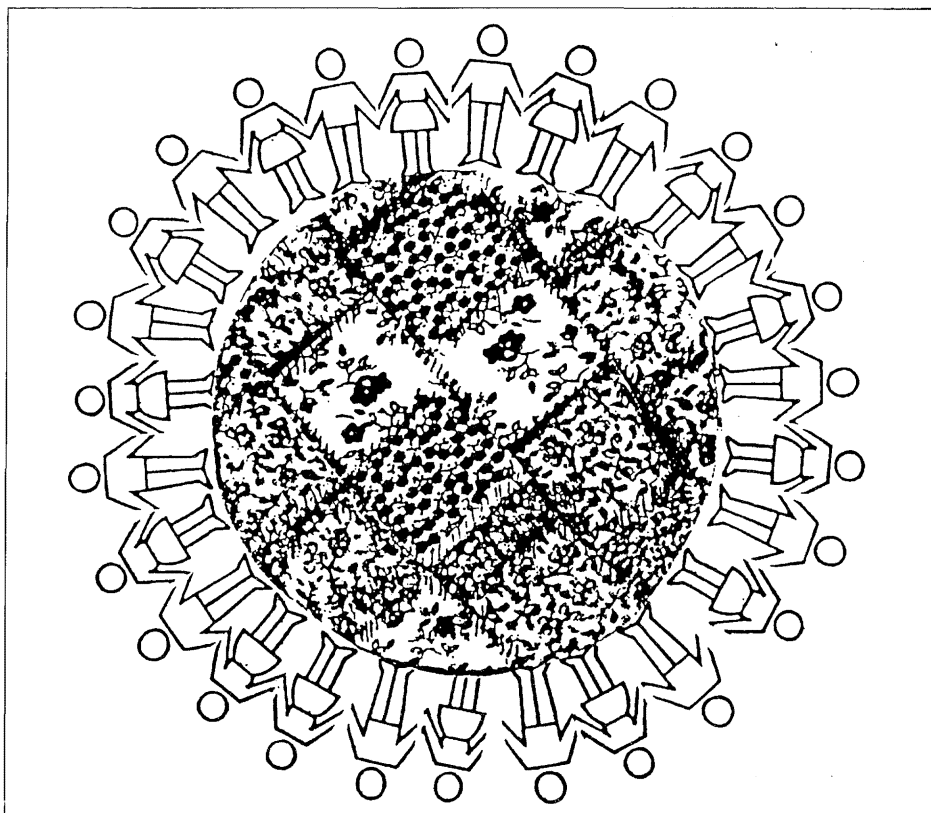
Amado, Asher. *Yo I el Peshkado "Oki Oki".* Ilustrado por: Shira Borer. Tel-Aviv, Maagal, 1992. 57, 38 p. Ladino and Hebrew. Added title page in Hebrew: *Ani vaha-dag "Oki Oki."* Includes Ladino-Hebrew-English glossary.



Cohen, M. M. *Hanukah: La Victoria de las Luces.* Ilustraciones de Ivo Kós. Traducción de Paulina Wacht de Roitman y Ari Roitman. Rio de Janeiro: Xenon Editora e Produtora Cultural Ltda., n.d. In Spanish.

Credits:

From the Collection of Marcia W. Posner.
Layout: Kira Zahava Weinberg.
Photo: Gerard Weinberg, M.D.



Logo of the First International Symposium on Jewish Children's Literature, designed by Marcia W. Posner.

discuss these topics or the Holocaust with them—and when grandparents do, they are quickly stopped by the children's parents. Without exception, the children told how hard it was to be a Jew in their town or city.

This book encouraged me to carry on. These children needed literature with positive Jewish content to help them learn about their religious heritage and to feel more comfortable in their role as a minority. They needed good nonfiction about Judaism, Jewish history, and Jewish culture, and they needed children's and young adult fiction.

Ethnic Literature's Role in Reinforcing a Sense of Self Within a Group

Fiction with Jewish characters and themes can help children have a clearer view of and become more positive about their Jewishness, because children identify with the characters in the books they read and, in a sense, enter the story (Posner, 1980). Studies have demonstrated how important it is for children from minority cultures and religions to read books from their country's general literature that contain positive images of characters from their ethno/religious group and that deal with relevant themes. Unless the children have a strong ethno/religious self-image, they absorb negative attitudes (antisemitic, in this case) held by the majority group, and they turn such attitudes inwards, becoming hateful of their people and themselves. The same studies maintain that strengthening of the ethno/religious self must come not only from within the group, but also from without.

Since having literature about one's customs, rites, and history in public libraries and schools signals acceptance by the majority culture, and because identification with fictional characters is a given among young readers, I hoped that in countries where Jews were an uneasy minority group, at least some of the books available to the children of each country were of Jewish interest or had Jewish characters in positive roles.

Studies have also shown how literature that is empathetic to and/or focuses on positive aspects of a minority group can help change the attitudes of the majority culture towards the group. Literature is less cluttered than life with diffuse experiences and sensations, and hence focuses on plot, character development, and theme, guiding the reader to greater perceptiveness. Children learn from literature what it could take years for them to learn

from life. Positive Jewish literature would make it easier for children to be Jews in a hostile society. (A bibliography of studies on the role of literature in changing children's attitudes about others and self appears in my dissertation (Posner, 1980).

Method

As a first step toward finding the names and addresses that I needed to conduct the survey, I consulted *The Jewish Communities of the World: A Contemporary Guide* (Lerman, 1989), *The American Jewish Year Book* for 1989, *The Jewish Travel Guide* (Lightman, 1990), and *The Jewish Traveler* (Tigay, 1987). I also used compilations of travel columns, such as "The Jewish Traveler," by Alan M. Tigay (1987–1989), a monthly feature in *Hadassah Magazine* (that updates Tigay's book), and "Travel," by Gabe Levenson (1987–1989), a weekly column in *The Jewish Week*. From these, I gathered names and addresses of Jewish schools, synagogues, libraries, bookstores, *Vaads* (Federations that include Boards of Jewish Education), Jewish Community Centers, and universities that offer courses in Jewish Studies. The letter sent to these organizations and institutions, as well as to publishers, is in Appendix A1. It requested quantitative as well as qualitative information on Jewish children's publishing.

Next, I wrote to each national division of *IBBY*, using their *Address List (International Board on Books for Young People, 1989)*, which covers their divisions in forty-seven countries. I wrote to Jewish "book people" with whom the *IBBY* networks put me in touch, and to the International Youth Library, in Munich, which was founded by a Jewish woman, Jella Lepman, in 1949—after World War II (Lepman, 1969). In all these communications, I was hoping to find out whether anyone outside the U.S. and Israel was publishing children's books of Jewish content. The letter sent to people in this category is in Appendix A2; it includes a definition of "Jewish children's literature."

In addition to mailing out form letters, I embarked on a year of correspondence in English and Spanish, and with the help of friends, in French and German. Unfortunately, I did not correspond with as many publishers as I wished. I wrote to seventy of the ninety countries reported by Lerman (1989) to have Jewish populations.

I received replies from twenty-five countries and substantive information from twenty-three countries. The countries from

which I received replies are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (East and West), Gibraltar, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the U.S.S.R., Gibraltar and Hungary did not have much to report. Each query letter was accompanied by an announcement and registration form for the then-forthcoming First International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians, within which the Symposium was to take place. (This had surprising ramifications in the case of the U.S.S.R., which are described later in this paper.)

Reports by Country

In addition to the information sent to me by my correspondents, I have added to each of the following reports data that compares the number of Jewish citizens and residents to the total population of the countries with which I corresponded; reports from AJL members who have visited Australia; and relevant information found in various articles in periodicals and newspapers. The research and correspondence will continue, since I have more addresses and names of contacts.

A bibliography of Jewish children's books that are available in each country appears in Appendix B. This is not to be considered a comprehensive list. It has been compiled from information sent to me by my correspondents and from titles originally published in foreign countries, which have been listed in *Juvenile Judaica* (Posner, 1985–1991B) and in the *Jewish Book Annual* bibliography, "Jewish Juvenile Books" (Posner, 1985–1991A).

Argentina—Argentina has 228,000 Jews, out of a total population of 29,627,000. Irene Münster, an AJL member and librarian at the Seminario Rabinico Latinoamericano (S.R.L.) had this to say: "There are no original Jewish children's books written in Spanish. We possess only old translations, like J. Prinz, I. Mosinson, etc. The original material is written in Hebrew and edited [i.e., published] by the Jewish schools." She volunteered that "there are a lot of writers of Jewish origin living in Argentina, but none of them writes on Jewish topics—Clara Kliksberg, Elsa Borneman, Eugenia Calny, and Laura Devetach, for example." Later, she wrote that she had uncovered one children's book with a Jewish theme whose authors are E. Toker and M. Fingueret. My letters, however, gave her an idea. She wrote that the library at S.R.L.

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was going to organize a national competition on Jewish Children's Literature to begin in March 1990. (I subsequently inquired about that competition and was informed that, due to Argentina's deteriorating economy, funding was not available.)

The Consejo Central de Educación Israelita de la República Argentina (their Board of Jewish Education) replied that, regarding the community of Buenos Aires, there were no materials of the type I described, written by Argentinian authors, but that the correspondent, Lea Rosemberg, Director of the Teacher Center, had herself translated into Spanish several children's books originally written in Hebrew, for use in their 100 Jewish schools. The books were divided by her into four categories—textbooks of prose and poetry; language workbooks; Biblical textbooks; and books of Jewish history and traditional Jewish works such as *Pirke Avot*, *Masoret*, etc.

A third response was from Ricardo Feierstein of Editorial MILÁ, a publisher of fiction and nonfiction of Jewish content, both indigenous and translated. Editorial MILÁ is a project of AMIA, the Comunidad Judía de Buenos Aires (Jewish Community of Buenos Aires). Feierstein informed me that in March 1990 his firm intended to publish a special series of Jewish children's books to be called the "Biblioteca de Iniciación Literaria" ("Beginning Literature Library"), intended for children in Jewish schools. They would be divided into three groups by age, and all will be illustrated. (In October 1991, I wrote to him in order to learn the outcome of this publishing project, but I did not receive a reply.)

Argentina was once the center of Latin American publishing. The country has suffered internal and external disasters, and has been overshadowed by publishing in Spain, but in *Publishers Weekly (PW)* (February 16, 1990), the Argentine publishing scene was said to be brightening. Argentina has an International Book Fair each April, and IBBY has held a conference there.

Two publishers about whom I have recently read in *PW* appear to me to be Jewish. They are Roberto Chwat and his father Sigrido, founder of Sigmar, which specializes in children's books; and Daniel Divinski, of Ediciones de la Flor, who was once arrested for publishing a children's book called *Five Fingers*, which suggested that those five fingers could become a fist. I have written to both publishing companies, but have not had an answer. Despite the fact that Argentina is primarily a

Christian country, and that Jews constitute less than one percent of the population, they do number 228,000, and although the economy is very bad, they were once quite affluent. The Jewish writers are there. There could be a market for Jewish children's books, if they were publicized properly.

Australia—Australia has 90,000 Jews, out of a total population of 15,369,000. I got mixed messages from Australia. Carol Sussman, former director of Makor Resource Center and Library, set up a lecture tour in 1986 for Rita Frischer (a former AJL officer), and wrote beforehand that there is little interest in Jewish books in Australia, where most Jews keep a low profile. Sussman wrote that the community, which is burdened by a wide gulf between its Orthodox and Liberal camps, is insular. She claimed that the general community has neither interest nor knowledge of Jewish customs, and the cultural aspects of Judaism are also not stressed in the school or in the home. Although attendance from Jewish schools at Frischer's lectures was good, the teachers were mainly interested in whether the books dealt with their specific subjects and grade-levels. The problem with importing children's books of Jewish interest to Australia, Sussman said, is the public's resistance to paying the higher price of such books. On the other hand, books that Frischer brought with her, which were distributed among the libraries, were heavily circulated, and several of the bookstores received some inquiries (Frischer, 1986; Sussman, 1986).

In August 1991, Ralph Simon (then AJL's Vice-President/President-Elect) visited Australia, where he spoke to Judaica librarians and teachers about forming a Jewish library association and about Jewish books. According to Simon, Australian bookstores are like American bookstores—most of the titles are from the United States, with others from Great Britain and Israel.

As a result of my correspondence, I heard from Ena Noël, then President of the Australian section of IBBY. Ms. Noël wrote that she, too, "was a Jewess, a Liberal Jew and a member of Temple Emanuel in Sydney." She enclosed a sample of the "For Kids" page, a regular feature of the Temple's newsletter, *Te/EMANUEL*. The sample page was about Hanukkah. It had questions about the holiday, a recipe for making fresh blueberry latkes, and questions on draydels (their spelling). The illustrations were quite attractive. The point is that here

is the nucleus of a Jewish children's book on Jewish holidays.

Noël had never heard of either the Association of Jewish Libraries or the Jewish Book Council. Although she was unable to attend the Symposium, as she was scheduled to give a paper in Moscow on "Contemporary Children's Literature in Australia," she promised to contact rabbis from the Liberal Temple and the Orthodox Great Synagogue to do the rounds of libraries and some schools. She said that she was really inspired by my query letter. She enclosed a short bibliography of "Jewish Books for the Jewish New Year," which had been published by the Waverly Municipal Library, a public library in Bondi. The cover of this booklet bears two Stars of David and the legend: *Jewish Books: An Annotated List*. Inside the front cover is a statement that the "Waverly Municipal Library has a considerable number of books of 'Jewish interest,'" and also that "This list presents a random selection of available titles." Twenty-two books are listed, arranged by Dewey call numbers. Most were published between 1976 and 1979; all but two are from the United States and England; and none is for children.

In June 1990, I had the good fortune to meet the director of the Makor Resource Centre and Library, Rosaline Collins, who became the darling of the First International Conference, charming everyone who met her. Ros's husband is Alan Collins, the author of *Jacob's Ladder*, which was published both in Australia and in the United States (Dutton, 1990). Ros said that her husband never thought of it as a Jewish book, nor did anyone else. It was simply a book about two Jewish boys and their experiences after becoming orphaned. She kindly provided me with a hastily compiled handwritten bibliography of Jewish-Australian Young Adult Literature. At the same conference, I met Katrina Kolt, an Australian school librarian, who was very interested in acquiring more Jewish children's books for her school library. [Ms. Kolt successfully organized the "Victorian Chapter" of AJL in 1992 and serves as its president. The Chapter instituted the first Jewish (Children's) Book Month in Australia in 1992.]

Austria—Austria has a Jewish population of 12,000, out of a total population of 7,552,000. An issue of *Aufbau* (January 6, 1989), contained an article (thoughtfully translated by a library volunteer, Mrs. Herta Weil) about a new Judaica Bookstore, "Buchhandlung Chaj," in Vienna's

2nd District, the Leopoldstadt, at Lessingstrasse 5, next to the Jewish Gymnasium. It was established by Friedericke Stern-Heller, a trained bookseller since 1949, who was frequently asked by friends and acquaintances to provide them with Jewish literature. The bookstore's collection includes picture-books and literature for young people. All the books are by Jewish authors with "direct connection to Jewry and the State of Israel" (Judische, 1989). Correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stern resulted in a list of more than forty-two titles of children's books carried by their store, many originally written in German, the rest translated. All but two were published by Austrian publishers, including *Zeit für die Hora* (*Time for the Hora*; Arena, 1989), by Ingeborg Bayer, who is not Jewish, which was awarded the *Deutscher Jugendliteraturpreis* (*German Children's Literature Prize*) 1989 and was also an *IBBY Honor Book*. Mr. Stern wrote that he still discovers small publishers who produce Jewish literature, and he provided me with other contacts in Switzerland and Germany.

Brazil—Brazil has a Jewish population of 150,000 out of a total population of 130,000,000. Irene Münster, an AJL member from Argentina, told me about Mateus Kacowicz, of Xenon Editora & Productora Cultural Ltda., in Brazil. Kacowicz replied to my query letter with the information that Editora Brasil-America—EBAL is a traditional (Jewish) publishing house which specializes in high-quality comic books, and that twenty-five years ago they published a life of Theodore Herzl, (*A Vida de Theodor Herzl*), which, however, has not been reprinted. Kacowicz said that his own publishing house had more recently published two titles for children, one for Passover, the other for Hanukkah, but the market did not respond as the publisher had hoped, and they are keeping a third title on Purim for better times. He also noted that some Jewish religious movements have published books for children. His feeling is that in Brazil, the market is not big enough to justify greater investments in Jewish children's literature.

Canada—Canada has a Jewish population of 325,000, out of a total population of 25,358,500. From the Canadian Children's Book Centre, I heard from Debbie Rogosin, Executive Director, who reported that the children's book industry is flourishing in Canada. Close to 300 new Canadian children's books are published each year, a very small number of which (from zero to four annually) are written about or for Jew-

ish children. She enclosed a list of eighteen children's books of Jewish interest by Canadian authors. Five of the books were published in New York, although their authors reside in Canada.

This low number may be explained by the close ties Canadian Jews have to the U.S. Jewish book market, as is evident from the displays of bookstores in Montreal and Toronto.

Czechoslovakia—Czechoslovakia has a Jewish population of 12,000, out of a total population of 15,437,000. Dr. Leo Pavlat's report on Jewish children's literature appears in this issue. Our first few letters were very cloak-and-dagger. I sometimes had to write to an intermediary, and I also had to write a flattering letter to the then-government of Czechoslovakia, in order to obtain permission for Dr. Pavlat to attend the Symposium. What a change has been wrought! By the time of the symposium, Dr. Pavlat had been appointed as Czechoslovakia's cultural attaché in Israel and was planning to relocate. [*In January 1993, the Czech and Slovak republics each became fully independent.*]

Denmark—The Jewish population of Denmark is 9,000, out of a total population of 5,116,000. Danish IBBY replied that children's literature of Jewish content does exist in Denmark, but that it is difficult to identify, since their libraries do not work with such categories, and no one has identified the books with Jewish content for them. They promised to search, and gave me the address of the Danish synagogue. The Royal Library sent my request to their Department of Hebraica & Judaica, but I did not hear from them.

Finland—Finland has a Jewish population of 1,200, out of a total population of 4,894,000. Karmela Tolppanen, of the Finnish Section of IBBY, wrote that there are only a few Jewish children's books in Finnish, all translations into Finnish from other languages. The two literary works for Jewish children in their library are Finnish translations of Amos Oz's *Soumchi* and Isaac Bashevis Singer's *Zlateh the Goat and Other Stories*. There were also two texts on the Hebrew language for grades one through three and for grade four, originally published by Behrman House and translated into Finnish with their permission. There were no replies from the Jewish schools to which I wrote.

France—France has a Jewish population of 535,000, out of a total population of

54,832,000. Susie Morgenstern's article about Jewish Children's Literature in France appears in this issue, but an additional piece of information is that a book called *La Maison Vide* (*The Empty House*), written by Claude Gutman and published by Gallimard, reached the IBBY Honor Book List in 1990. The IBBY Honor Books are chosen every two years from among the books published in the previous three years in thirty-three countries. In her Jewish New Year's Greeting to me (5752—Fall 1991), Morgenstern said that she now sees some positive movement in the publishing of Jewish children's literature in France.

I am still working on sending the books (Sonia Levitin's and the others you sent to me [Miriam Chaikin's and Sydney Taylor's]) around from publisher to publisher. They are presently being read by Stephen Goldstein in Geneva. Something is happening in France. Jewish children's books are springing up. (Stephen Goldstein is buying almost all the titles of Kar-Ben Copies. I got them together.)

(I happened to be in Paris in April 1991, and was delighted to see Kar-Ben's *My Very Own Haggadah* in French!)

Germany (East)—The former German Democratic Republic (DDR) and East Berlin had a Jewish population of 400, out of a total population of 16,640,000. Renate Kirchner, the librarian of the *Jüdische Gemeinde Berlin* (Jewish Community Center/Library of Berlin), which is located in what was then East Berlin, sent some book reviews from various issues of their newsletter, *Nachrichtenblatt*. Some of the books noted in Salamander's catalog [see Germany (West) below] were reviewed there.

The German publisher, Arena, sent me a complimentary copy of the prize-winning *Zeit für die Hora* (*Time for the Hora*) by Ingeborg Bayer, a non-Jew. Elsewhere in this issue, Jewish children's books and the difficulty of getting Jewish books published in Germany are treated at length, in the article by Aliana Brodmann Menkes. In addition, Dr. Zohar Shavit, who teaches in the Poetics and Comparative Literature Department of Tel Aviv University, has published an article (Shavit, 1988) that discusses the role played by Hebrew children's books written for non-Hebrew-speaking, German-Jewish children, in the development of a Hebrew children's literature in Israel.

Germany (West)—Prior to unification (1990), the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin had a Jewish population of 28,000, out of a total population of 61,035,000. I received the most cooperation from this country (which was still divided from the German Democratic Republic (DDR) at the time of the study). Barbara Scharioth, President of the West German Section of IBBY, not only passed on my letter to the International Youth Library, but also announced the project and our conference in Jerusalem in the newsletter *Informationen des Arbeitskreis für Jugendliteratur e. V.* She also informed me that Ingeborg Bayer's novel, *Zeit für die Hora*, had won the German Youth Literature Prize. From the Internationale Jugendbibliothek (International Youth Library), Christa Stegemann wrote that both Jews and non-Jews are authors of children's and young adult literature about Jewish history. She said that the public has a great interest in the history of the Jewish people, and that this is evident "particularly distinctly in the children's and young people's current literature, where every attempt is made to be authentic and correct, to represent Jewish characters in a touching, impressive light, and to bring Jewish life closer to the young reader." She noted that there was quite a difference in the types of children's literature written and published in the German-speaking lands of Western Europe (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland) and in the DDR (Deutsche Demokratische Republik, or East Germany). She said that the Western countries have a broad narrative literature in all three genres—picture-books, children's literature, and youth literature—while the DDR is stronger in documentaries, such as diaries.

Stegemann apologized that she could not point out individual examples of Jewish children's books, because the field was so large. She added that many are translations from other languages, especially from English and Dutch. She did enclose a bibliography, in German, of the library's holdings of Jewish children's books and some pamphlets, which were assembled in Munich by the library's bookshop, about the literature of the Jews. These pamphlets turned out to be wonderful catalogs of Judaica, including children's literature, which have been compiled annually by Dr. Rachel Salamander.

Stegemann expressed the wish that she could attend the conference and, like the others, asked for a copy of its proceedings, which they would add to their Reading

Room. From the library's Reference Section, I heard from Erika von Engelbrechten, who sent me a bibliography of Judaica held by the library and a catalog about Esther Rabin.

Dr. Esther Else Rabin was a Jewish scholar in Germany. She was a prolific writer of essays and an accomplished speaker on general literary, as well as Jewish topics. She was married to Dr. Israel Abraham Rabin, a Jewish scholar and Zionist leader who had a profound influence on her thinking and accomplishments. She began to write more on Jewish subjects, coauthoring an anthology for Jewish feasts and holy days.

With the rise of Hitler, the Rabin family moved to Palestine. At the age of fifty, Esther Rabin had to learn Hebrew and began to write in Hebrew on Jewish subjects for *Hatzofe (The Observer)*, a Hebrew newspaper. The reason she is included in this article is that, after her husband's death, she embarked on a project of writing a series of children's books in Hebrew, using old Jewish tales originating in the Talmud as a kernel for the modern story or book for children. She supervised all aspects of the creation of her books, including the choice of artists and illustrations for the stories (Rabin, 1982). The catalog contains articles about Rabin, an article written by her and a bibliography of all her writings, including the children's works, in romanized Hebrew and German.

... you don't need much space to show what the Jewish spirit was in the past and is now. In these little paper boxes called books, you have the whole world.

Dr. Rachel Salamander, who was born in a displaced persons camp in 1950, owns the only Jewish bookstore in Germany. She founded the store in 1982. In an interview with reporter Toby Axelrod of *The Jewish Week* (August 2–8, 1991), Salamander said that opening the bookstore was her idea; she wanted to do something where she could use her Jewish knowledge and stay in the world of the Jewish spirit. She said that

Within the protective chrysalis of the small bookstore is in fact a vast spiritual realm; each book represents something larger than itself . . . You don't need much space to show what the Jewish spirit was in the past and is now. In these little paper boxes called books, you have the whole world. (Salamander, 1991A)

Salamander arranges Jewish films, lectures, exhibitions, and readings in Munich, and recently organized a Jewish book fair in Berlin. In 1991 she published a book on *The Jewish World of Yesterday, 1860–1938*, which has since been translated into English and published by Rizzoli International (Salamander, 1991B). She especially prizes her collection of books by prewar German Jewish writers, the survivors of the book-burning of May 10, 1933. But she says that, as a German Jew, she is isolated. All of her nourishment comes from within; there is very little to be found without. Normal Jewish life, as it is known in America and Israel, is gone from Germany. Still, Rachel Salamander has put together a wonderful collection of Jewish books divided into thirty categories, two of which are for children. In her 220-page catalog for 1987 she lists thirty-two titles under "Die Bibel für Kinder" (Bible for Children), of which only three are by American authors. The "Bible for Children" category is not repeated in the 1988 and 1989 catalogs. Under the heading "Kinder- und Jugendbücher" (Children and Youth), the 1987 catalog lists 114 titles, seventeen of which are newly published titles (in Germany). Although most of the books originated in Germany, some are from Israel and some from the United States. Five of Maurice Sendak's titles are listed, even though they have no Jewish content, but all of the other titles do. The 1988 supplement lists twenty-four new books; two are paperback reprints of the previous year's hardcover books. The 1989 catalog lists thirty-six new titles, including fourteen translations from the United States. Among the American authors whose works, translated into German, are listed in the three catalogs, are Judy Angell, Israel Bernbaum, Max Bollinger, Yaffa Ganz, Adele Geras, Chaiky Halpern, Esther Hautzig, Eleanor Gordon-Mlotek, R. Keren, Judith Kerr, M. E. Kerr, G. Klaperman, M. Levoy, Sonia Levitin, Dick Lutz, Doris Orgel, Johanna Reiss, Judyth Robbins-Saypol/Madeline Wikler, Chaya Leah Rothstein, Maurice Sendak, Aranka Siegal, A. M. Silbermann, I. B. Singer, Y. E. Taub, and Jane Yolen. (The store's address is: Literaturhandlung: Literatur zum Judentum Handel und Versand, Fürstenstrasse 17, D-8000 Munchen 2.)

Gibraltar—Gibraltar has 600 Jews (approximately 200 families), out of a total population of 28,843. It has two cultural centers (one for adults and one for youth), four synagogues (all Sephardic Orthodox), a kindergarten, a primary school, a Sunday school, and evening classes for

children who attend the comprehensive school.

Mrs. Gail Hassan, the librarian, had set up a library for the children of the Day School and the older children who attended evening classes. They have no local Jewish authors, but order from the traditional publishers—Feldheim, Artscroll, and Moznaim. As she expressed it:

Some books are confusing because of their Ashkenazic pronunciation and use of Yiddish, and the temptation of some parents is to "adapt" the words—that is, to write in the book the Sephardic pronunciation, e.g., for "mitzvos," read "mitzvot!" Our staunchest Sephardi teacher—local-born—is very disturbed by the Ashkenazi influence from the books in the children's library. I have to tell him it's these books or none at all. Am I right? There is also an adult Jewish library. They order books from the same publisher and also sell books. Rabbi Jonathan Rietti, now settled in Monsey, was instrumental in establishing both libraries in 1985.

I was able to give her names and addresses of Orthodox British publishers who are Sephardic and to fulfill other requests, but if our readers can be of further help, they may write to her (Mrs. G. Hassan, Jewish Library, c/o P. O. Box 258, Gibraltar).

Great Britain—*The United Kingdom has a Jewish population of 330,000, out of a total population of 56,376,800.* Britain has a Jewish Book Council, which established Jewish Book Week in 1947, to encourage the reading of Jewish books. The format of activities for schools is a special display of children's books and tapes at Woburn House in Tavistock Square, London, but in answer to my query, Marilyn Lehrer, Chairman of the Jewish Book Council, said that very few children's books of Jewish content are actually published in England and that most are imported from America. No catalog of Jewish children's books from England exists.

Lehrer's answer troubled me, since Great Britain was once an important source of Jewish children's books. In fact, many of the first Jewish children's books in the United States were written by the British author, Grace Aguilar, and imported from England. The *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, under the rubric "Children's Literature" (1972, vol. 5, p. 450), has a substantial section on the writing and publishing of Jewish chil-

dren's books in England from the middle of the nineteenth century to the turn of the twentieth century. In addition, I have seen several Jewish children's books published in England within recent years—folktales, works on Jewish holidays as well as Jewish life-cycle customs and practices, and two historical novels written by British authors. Pamela Melnikoff and José Paterson are authors published by Bedrick/Blackie, which now has a New York office. B. T. Batsford and Hamish Hamilton are two other British publishers of Jewish children's books that are distributed in the United States by David & Charles. The situation is far from hopeless.

Greece—*Although they once numbered 80,000 and had sixty synagogues, in 1989 there were 9,970 Jews living in Greece.* Most of the rest were murdered in the Holocaust or have emigrated to Israel. Before World War II, Salonika was the home of 60,000 Jews, many of whom were dockworkers and shippers, causing the busy port (now almost deserted) to close on Saturday for the Jewish Sabbath.

Today, although there is a Centre for Children's and Adolescents' Books, no one—including the very cooperative Loty Petrovits of Greek IBBY—knew anything about Jewish children's books in Greece. We were given the name of a prominent Greek-Jewish illustrator, Ms. Kelly Matathia-Kovo, who has family in Israel. One who would very much like to see some Jewish children's books in Greece is Nicholas Stavroulakis, Director of The Jewish Museum of Greece (36 Queen Amalias Ave., 105 58 Athens). He wrote:

Alas, we have nothing [children's books] in our library, and more sadly nothing has been done here in Greece to further the availability of such to children. Our communities are sadly lacking in any such direction and it is having its toll. The question of Jewish identity is thus in great peril and certainly the sentimental substitute (i.e., either as "lovers of Israel," or even worse, to my mind, as "children of survivors") has nothing by way of a firm commitment to either values or traditions that will assist them in asserting their own minority identity If I can be of any assistance to you and your staff in what appears to be a most important work, please do contact me.

Hungary—*Hungary has a Jewish population of 80,000, out of a total population of 10,658,000.* As stated at the beginning of

this article, the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, through the Ronald Lauder Foundation, has published many paperback books in Russian, Hungarian, and other languages for the Jewish children, youth, and adults of Eastern Europe, notably in Hungary and the former U.S.S.R. These foundations have created libraries, schools, and summer camps for Jewish children. The director of the Memorial Foundation was interviewed before the upheaval in Eastern Europe and was unwilling to publicize its work for fear of harming it, but I did see the books, which are mainly for young adults and adults.

Italy—*Italy has a Jewish population of 35,000, out of a total population of 57,128,000.* Despite this small population, there are several publishers of Judaica, including some who have published a few Jewish-content books for children. Among the publishers are: Daniel Vogelmann of Editrice la Giuntina [adults] (Via Ricasoli, 26-28, 50122 Firenze, Italia); Carucci [both] (C.P. 6218, 00195 Roma Prati); and F J.F.P. Publishers (JFP/Dr. John Pugliese & Co., 20145 Milano, Italy, C. So. Sempione, 51).

Mr. Bice Migliau, Director of the Centro di Cultura Ebraica of the Roman Jewish Community, wrote that, while there are no publishing houses specializing in Jewish children's books, in the last ten years several Jewish institutions and publishers have issued some books in this genre. Most are printed by ALEF D.A.C./Periodico del Dipartimento Assistenza Culturale (Lungotevere Sanzio, 14—00153—Roma), which is the publishing department of the Unione delle Comunità Israelitiche Italiane, Italian Jewry's representative body. They publish some books in Italian, and others in Hebrew and Italian. Their current list consists of twelve books and nine textbooks that are distributed through the Hebrew schools. Migliau forwarded a bibliography of eleven books, four of which are published by D.A.C. and three by Carucci. Additional publishers listed are: AMZ, Le Stelle, Mondadori, Fabbri and Silvia Zamorani—the first four located in Milano, and the last in Torino (Via Saccarelli, 9—Torino). The books are available either from the publishers or from Libreria Menorah (Via Portico d'Ottavia, 1 a-00186 Roma).

From Professor Paola Sereni Rosenzweig, principal of the Scuole Della Comunità Ebraica, I received a bibliography that included the authors' nationalities.

The most delightful contact I made was with Nedalia Tedeschi, whom everyone seemed to know and recommend as a source. She is an author of children's books and editor of a periodical for Jewish children (*Il Giornale PER NOI*), which is illustrated by the children of the elementary Hebrew school of Torino. Some issues are designed for the child to finish, either by writing or coloring in the pictures. Tedeschi wrote that adaptations of the Torah, written in Hebrew and Italian, are used in many schools. She said that ADELWIZO had for many years published a paper for Jewish children, which she had directed, but that it had ceased publication. Tedeschi sent an audiocassette of children singing six Jewish holiday songs for which she wrote the lyrics, with a songsheet. She also gave me several names and addresses. One is a woman who raises funds to pay authors who write books for Italian Hebrew schools; another is a woman who wrote a Hebrew book for an elementary school; and the last, Clara Kopciowski, is an author of children's books who has written some with Jewish content.

Mexico—Mexico has a Jewish population of 35,000, out of a total population of 78,800,000. Perla Cielak, librarian at the Colegio Hebreo Tarbut library replied that there are very few writers of Jewish literature for children, but that she would make further investigation. Cielak also wrote that she has classified books on Jewish subjects according to the Weine Classification Scheme [published by the Association of Jewish Libraries], translating it into Hebrew and Spanish. She is willing to share it with AJL members upon request (Perla Cielak, Biblioteca, Colegio Hebreo Tarbut, Lago Banguelo 36, Mexico 17 DF).

Netherlands—The Netherlands has a Jewish population of 25,000, out of a total population of 14,454,000. Franca Hersch and Hannah Blok presented a report at the Symposium on Jewish children's literature in the Netherlands, which appears in this issue.

New Zealand—New Zealand has a Jewish population of 4,800, out of a total population of 3,308,000. The community in this country is less fragmented than in Australia, strongly Zionist, and very assimilated. Many Jews from this country have emigrated to Israel. The *New Zealand Jewish Chronicle* is published monthly. New Zealand has a Jewish Public Library in Wellington. Books published in the United States, Great Britain, and Israel appeared on the two lists of adult and chil-

dren's books issued by the library. (There were many more adult books than children's.) The *Literary Supplement* of the *New Zealand Jewish Chronicle* (June 1991) included a column by Stephen Levine in which he reviewed the "The Animated Holydays" series (Scopus). The series, which includes *The Animated Haggadah*, *The Animated Menorah*, *The Animated Megillah*, and *The Animated Israel: A Homecoming*, was being distributed by Scopus Films in London. The books are also available in the United States. (In fact, the price noted for each book was U.S. \$15.00.)

South Africa—South Africa's Jewish population is 120,000, out of a total population of 31,010,000. Mrs. Doreen Cohen, Librarian of the King David Junior and Primary Schools answered my questions as follows: (1) There are no books with Jewish content for Jewish children being written or published in South Africa. (Interestingly, a book about a Jewish family in South Africa of the 1950s, *Beyond Safe Boundaries*, was written by Margaret Sacks, who grew up in Port Elizabeth, South Africa and now lives in Memphis, Tennessee, with her husband and two children. The book was published in the United States by Lodestar/Dutton.) (2) A great deal of literature and/or books for Jewish children is available from the United States. Publications of Feldheim, ArtScroll, and similar Orthodox-oriented materials are easily accessible. (3.1) Several Jewish authors writing for the general population have had books published by trade publishers in the last five years. These are usually aimed at a specific Jewish readership and are nonfiction. (3.2) Non-Jewish authors are normally sympathetic to Jewish characters, in the books they write. (3.3) The wave of antisemitism is too recent to have appeared in books [in 1989], but there were many newspaper articles on the subject at this time. (She enclosed a list of books about South African Jews, written by South African Jews.)

From Gerard Chaiken, Director, Media Centre of the United Herzlia Schools, came a chatty letter and several issues of the attractive Media Centre newsletter, *Reflections*, which lists new acquisitions, of Jewish interest and otherwise.

Spain—Spain has a Jewish population of 12,000, out of a total population of 42,000,000. Ester Omella, librarian of the Biblioteca Infantil Santa Creu, which is one of nine children's libraries in Catalunya, and serves as a center for the documenta-

tion of children's books, replied that, to her knowledge, there are few children's books with Jewish themes in her country. Those that do exist are translations. She was able to cite only one author who wrote books with Jewish content in Spanish and Catalan: Joan Barcelo I Culleres. There are other authors, but as the books were not in her library, Omella was not able to cite them.

As an interesting sidenote, the library of the Arias-Montano Institute (a non-Jewish body) contains a magnificent, 16,000-volume collection on Sephardi Jewish history (Lerman, 1989, p. 143).

Sweden—Sweden has a Jewish population of 16,000, out of a total population of 8,343,000. Debbie Gerber, an American who has been living in Sweden for thirteen years, is the principal of the afternoon Hebrew School in Stockholm and a teacher of Judaica in the day school. The letterhead of her stationery reads "The Jewish Community of Stockholm," and the envelope "Judiska Forsamlingen." Gerber wrote that, as to the status of Jewish children's literature in schools, libraries, and bookstores, there is very little anywhere. She did tell me about a dynamic woman, Anna Rock, who is the moving force at Hillelforlaget, a publisher of Jewish children's books. Hillelforlaget has published from twenty to thirty Jewish children's books, most of them translations of English and Hebrew books. Anna Rock answered my letter by sending Hillelforlaget's new list, along with a note stating that the books they published were not really "literature," but were intended primarily for Jewish education.

Switzerland—Switzerland has a Jewish population of 18,300, out of a total population of 6,456,000. Verena Rutschmann, of the Swiss Institute for Children's Books, wrote that the institute has few authors or titles of children's books with Jewish themes, but that in 1988, the book *Dear Old Angel*, a memoir of the author Ingeborg Rotach-Dessauer's childhood in the Third Reich, was awarded the coveted Youth Book Prize of the Swiss Teachers' Association—even though the author was of German, not Swiss nationality. Mirjam Gromb-Gumpertz is a Swiss Jewish author whose book *Helene's Little Sister* was published in 1982 by Jewish Review—Maccabitionen. Rutschmann advised me to write to the Library of the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde in Zürich (Lavaterstrasse 33, CH-8002 Zürich) and "the other Jewish libraries that they will no doubt recommend."

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Turkey—Turkey has a Jewish population of 23,000, out of a total population of 51,429,000. My first contact with Turkish Jewry was through Mr. Gad Nassi, President of MORIT (Foundation for a Cultural Center of Turkish Judaism), located in Bat-Yam, Israel. Mr. Nassi didn't remember any Jewish children's books in Turkey, but he referred me to several memoirs of Turkish Jews, in the hope that they might mention books read as children. Mr. Nassi, too, was in need of information. He asked that I approach my colleagues for information about their library's holdings regarding Doña Gracia Mendes Nasi and Don Joseph Nasi, for a special meeting MORIT was holding in cooperation with WIZO. A book on the subject of the Nasis is planned that, it is hoped, will be published in four languages. He was delighted with the responses of Dean Pearl Berger and Mr. Zvi Erenyi of Yeshiva University, and of Mrs. Sarah M. Barnard of Hebrew Union College. Erenyi not only sent him an extensive bibliography, but also instructed him on further reference books to consult and referred him to a valuable resource, Makhon Ben-Zvi in Jerusalem. Mr. Nassi had been doing some research for me, in the meantime, and uncovered a new publication for Turkish Jewish children in Turkey. It is a monthly supplement to *Salom*, published weekly in Istanbul. He said that, as far as he knew, this is the first initiative of its kind and deserves to be encouraged. One can write to *Salom* at the following address: *Salom Cocuk Degisi*, Prof. Dr. Orhan Ersek sok., Mola spt. 3/2, Nisantas, Istanbul, Turkey.

U.S.S.R.—In 1988, the Jewish population of the U.S.S.R. was 1,810,876, out of a total population of 276,290,000. Lerman's entry on the Soviet Union claims that "a small number of Yiddish books and translations from Yiddish into Russian are published. Very occasionally an original Russian novel with a Jewish theme also appears" (1989, p. 167).

My inquiry letter to the U.S.S.R. was addressed to the Soviet National Section of IBBY, c/o Detskaja Literatura. The president of Soviet IBBY turned out to be one Mr. Sergei Mikhalkov, a famous author of children's books in the U.S.S.R. and a much decorated personage. He answered my letter saying that he, himself, had translated Sholom Aleichem stories into Russian, and I did not hear from him again—until I was in Jerusalem at the Symposium, and David Markish, the author, called me from Tel-Aviv to inform me that Mikhalkov

had arrived and was waiting for a car to pick him up!

Mikhalkov had evidently used my query letter and convention application form as an invitation to participate in the program in order to gain government sponsorship for a round-trip ticket to Israel, ostensibly to attend the symposium. We had no inkling of his coming, however. He had not registered or reserved rooms. In fact, from the moment he stepped off the plane, he was everyone's guest. It turned out that he really was important in the U.S.S.R. (head of the writer's union and government publishing house) and that the Ministry of Education in Israel could not take a chance of offending him—for fear of adverse reaction in the U.S.S.R., so they and the conference treasury wound up paying for him.

Mikhalkov insisted on addressing our symposium in Russian, which was translated by Marina Lasch, who had emigrated from Russia about a decade ago, and who couldn't believe her eyes when she saw this tall, soldierly, aristocratic man bowing low to kiss my hand in the lobby of the Hilton hotel in Jerusalem! Marina and I received dolls and books written by Mikhalkov, whose male characters looked like a younger version of himself.

The Role of the JDC and Other Jewish Organizations and Institutions

Mikhalkov did not seem to know about anything that was going on in Russia with respect to the publication and circulation of Jewish-content literature in the Russian language. For instance, he did not mention anything about the books published in Russian by the New York-based Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, or the Jewish libraries established in Russia by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC). By 1990, the JDC had established sixty-five libraries, each with 500 paperbound books of Jewish content translated into Russian, and placed them in Jewish community centers and schools in the U.S.S.R. According to a JDC bulletin (American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, 1990A), the library catalog, which includes children's books, is divided by subject and literary category, and will be updated periodically as new titles become available. AJL officer Esther Nussbaum has visited these libraries and has provided me with a catalog of their collection (American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, 1990B). The "Joint," as the JDC is affectionately known, has also sup-

plied the libraries with all known Russian-language films, videos, and tapes on Israel and other Jewish subjects. Librarians of these collections say that the materials are "devoured," and they cannot keep up with the demand. To save on transportation and other costs, JDC has initiated a plan to republish Jewish books in the former Soviet Union.

Phase II of the JDC program is to make the library facilities a focal point and potential meeting place for facilitating local community development. The JDC has also begun to help local communities expand their library facilities into total community centers offering a variety of cultural and educational programs for different age groups. A Russian-speaking librarian has been sent from Israel to help with this effort. One key to this effort is JDC's concentration on programs for children. By initiating programs for children, JDC hopes to attract entire families to each center. For instance, it is preparing a Russian-language edition of Rehov Sumsum, the Israeli version of Sesame Street.

In addition to these endeavors, I have been told by several correspondents that the Lubavitch movement has established libraries of 600 books in the many countries, including, of course, the former Soviet Union, where they have set up schools and Chabad houses, establishments with rabbis who do outreach into the community. (I met a Lubavitch emissary from Brooklyn, New York, on a plane to Russia. He told me that he commutes regularly to Chabad's establishments in Russia.)

The United States, Translating, and Values in Children's Literature

In addition to reports from the countries noted above, Rita Frischer reported on Jewish children's book publishing in the United States for the benefit of our colleagues from Israel and around the world, and Hillel Halkin spoke extemporaneously about the pleasures and perils of translating works from a previous era, and the challenge of maintaining the author's voice. Yaffa Ganz, the author and winner of the Sydney Taylor Body-of-Work Award for 1990, presented a spirited talk on children's literature with Jewish values, while the author Sonia Levitin, who had worked with me and Rita in planning the program, presented an interesting discussion on value-laden literature. Frischer's, Ganz's, and Levitin's papers appear elsewhere in this issue.

What we missed was participation by publishers, none of whom was interested in sending representatives to this conference.

Conclusions

Children's books of Jewish interest that are indigenous to the various countries are being produced by Jewish educational publishers in connection with the Jewish Federations. There is no thought by trade publishers that children's books of Jewish interest might contain themes of universal appeal and thus appeal to the general population as well. The few exceptions are topics such as the Holocaust and, more rarely, the struggle to establish the modern State of Israel, and folk-literature. The tremendous amount of publishing in the United States on various Jewish holidays does not exist elsewhere, outside of educational publishing, nor is there fiction with Jewish families or Jews as normal primary characters, or as normal secondary characters. The reason given for this is that there is no Jewish market—which is assumed to be the only market for such stories. It is quite true that Jews, being a minority in the countries, are uncomfortable with projecting a noticeable image. They keep a low profile—invisible, if possible—even though within their own communities, especially in Argentina, Great Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand, they are actively Zionist and participate in fund-raising for Israel. Indeed, most books that are available in these countries are imported from Israel and the United States.

Despite the publishers' claims that it is not commercially feasible to publish for the Jewish market, in my correspondence with bookstores, both Jewish and general, the response was often that Jewish parents do come in looking for books of Jewish inter-

est for their children, written in the language of the country. This is especially true in Latin America. My feeling is that the publishers are not reaching the Jewish market, which could probably be contacted through the general press, Bulletins of Zionist organizations, and, of course, Jewish schools, which are well organized. I also feel that once the quality of the writing improves and stories with Jewish content but universal themes (i.e., maturing, conquering fear, facing challenges, friendship, death, etc.) are published, the market will broaden, as it did in the United States.

How was it accomplished in the United States? The following socioeconomic factors laid the groundwork: a large Jewish population living in relative affluence in a multi-ethnic society where cultural pluralism is enshrined in the civil religion. Specifically, however, juvenile Jewish publishing in the U.S. was developed through the efforts of people like Fannie Goldstein, the children's librarian of the Boston Public Library, who initiated an annual Jewish Book Week for children—which was later expanded to Jewish Book Month by the Jewish Book Council; through the Council's establishment of the National Jewish Book Awards; through annual bibliographies of Jewish books, including children's books in the *Jewish Book Annual*; through conferences on Jewish children's literature, with concomitant publicity; and through close relationships with trade and Jewish book publishers. As Maxwell Whiteman discusses in his article, "The Association of Jewish Libraries in Its Cultural Milieu" (Whiteman, 1991), the sociological phenomenon of second- and third-generation Jews moving to the suburbs, establishing synagogues and—as their income increased—home libraries, helped to encourage the publication of Jewish-interest books. I am certain that the Association of Jewish Libraries, which

helps these libraries to become established and further guides them through local chapters, is a factor, as well.

What we need to do is establish a Jewish Book Council and an Association of Jewish Libraries (with a School, Synagogue, and Jewish Community Center Division) in every country with a substantial Jewish population. Book awards have to be set up and administered. Sonia Levitin has volunteered to set up annual book awards of \$500 for two countries, but first, administration of the rules must be implemented. Funding from philanthropists, from the cultural arm of the government, and from the Jewish community also has to be found in each country, to defray the costs of publishing until, someday, the profit level is reached. We need an AJL committee of dedicated people who can work independently, each adopting one country, in order to act as a consultant to a pivotal person there, who will help to find other people, who will translate these ideas into realities. An "Action Form," designed to enlist people in this effort, was distributed at the symposium (see Appendix C).

It is not impossible. Susie Morgenstern, a French author, gave a pessimistic report at the symposium, but now, due to her efforts—after a year in which nothing happened—things are beginning to roll! Persistence and a catalyst in each country are the keys. It is my vision that, someday, a booth will be rented at the annual Bologna Book Fair (where all the contracts for children's books are made), which will have nothing but children's books of Jewish interest from around the world—a cooperative display sponsored by "International AJL" and "International Jewish Book Council." To quote a great Jewish leader, Theodore Herzl, "If you will it, it is no legend."

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Whiteman, Maxwell. "The Association of Jewish Libraries in its Cultural Milieu," *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 5 no. 2 (1991), pp. 151-153.

Appendix A

Survey Instruments

Appendix A1

Letter Sent to Jewish Federations/ Vaads, Publishers, and Other Organizations

October 1989

Dear

The Association of Jewish Libraries, an organization representing academic, research, school, synagogue and Jewish community center libraries, is planning its 25th anniversary convention in Jerusalem in conjunction with other librarian groups to create the First International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians. The conference will take place in Jerusalem, Israel from July 3-5, 1990.

We are planning to bring together librarians who are educators and scholars in their fields, from all continents of the world, to meet, discuss, share ideas, enrich our knowledge, and see the rich treasures of the Jewish people in Jerusalem and all of Israel. Leading world figures in Judaica bibliography, manuscripts and librarianship will be addressing this unique group. In addition, it will be the site of the First International Symposium on Jewish Children's Literature. Librarians, teachers, and children's publishing professionals, authors and illustrators have been invited to attend. There will also be parallel sessions on school and public librarianship.

You are invited to attend. To obtain further information write to: The Secretariat, First International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians; Dan Knassim Ltd.; 13, Shefa Tal St.; Tel Aviv 67013 Israel. Registration prior to May 1, 1990 is \$200.00.

Furthermore, you are invited to participate in providing information about the status of Jewish children's literature in your country.

Please write to: Dr. Marcia W. Posner/19 Brookfield Rd./New Hyde Park, NY 11040/USA. Answer the following:

Q.1. Are books and stories for Jewish children being written by citizens and residents of your country? Please describe type and quantity.

Q.2. Are there books for Jewish children which are translations of books published in other countries? Describe type and quantity.

Q.3. Are there books being published in your country for the general population that have characters who are Jewish? Major or minor roles? Sympathetic or antisemitic or neutral? Please describe.

Thank you for your interest. All respondents will be credited.

Sincerely yours,

Association of Jewish Libraries
First International
Conference Committee

Appendix A2

Letter Sent to IBBY Members and Other International Children's Literature Organizations

Dear Colleague:

From July 3-July 5, 1990, the Association of Jewish Libraries will participate in the First International Judaica Library Conference which is being held in Jerusalem. During the Conference, the SSC (School, Synagogue, and [Jewish Community] Center) Division plans to hold a full-day seminar on "Jewish Children's Literature from Around the World: Challenges and Possibilities."

There is one problem. We do not know for sure if such a body of literature exists. We define "Jewish Children's Literature" as: stories that have one or more Jewish characters, Jewish legends and folklore, books with themes that relate to the Jewish historical or contemporary experience, books that teach Judaism, Jewish thought, Jewish values, Jewish ritual and observance or Jewish living. Are they being written today in countries with Jewish communities and, if so, in what language are they being written?

We need help from librarians, educators, authors, scholars, and workers in Jewish organizations who work or live in countries outside the United States of America, to research the state of Jewish Children's Literature in their own country and to forward the information to us. The information you

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON JEWISH CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

send to us will be used in several ways: 1) We hope to encourage the writing, publishing, and translating of Jewish children's literature among all the countries where Jews live; 2) to invite our respondents to the 1990 International Conference in Jerusalem; and 3) to write a book based on the information furnished. This book will be a first. As stated above, it will encourage new interest in the writing, publishing and translation of Jewish children's books, broaden our knowledge of world-wide Jewish children's literature in the 20th century, and generally add to the body of scholarship about Jewish children's literature, which is rather sparse.

It would be easier for us if you wrote in English. If, however, it is easier for you to convey your information and thoughts in your native language, we shall have it translated. But, PLEASE DO WRITE TO US.

Sincerely,

Marcia W. Posner, President
Association of Jewish Libraries

Appendix B

Jewish Children's Books Around the World: A Selected Bibliography

Information was supplied primarily by correspondents. Full bibliographic data was not available in many cases.

Australia

- Baylis-White, Mary. *Sheltering Rebecca*. New York: Lodestar, 1991. \$14.95 (originally published in Australia in 1989, as *Sally and Rebecca*, by Margaret Hamilton Books, P.O. Box 28, Hunters Hill NSW 2110, Australia).
- Collins, Alan. *Jacob's Ladder*. New York: Lodestar, 1989. \$13.95 (originally published in Australia in 1987, as *The Boys from Bondi*, by the University of Queensland Press, Box 42, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia).
- Wild, Margaret. *Let the Celebrations Begin!* New York: Orchard, 1991. \$14.95 (originally published in Australia).

Austria

These German-language children's books of Jewish interest are available from: *Buchhandlung Chaj*, Ernest M. Stern, Lessinggasse 5, A-1020 Wien, Austria.

- Angell, J. *Für drei Dollar nach Amerika (For Three Dollars to America)*. Dressler Verlag. ÖS 146.

- Bayer, I. *Zeit für die Hora (Time for the Hora)*. Verlag Arena. ÖS 146.
- Benda, A. *Noah und der Regenbogen (Noah and the Rainbow)*; *Jona und der große Fisch (Jonah and the Big Fish)*; *Adam und Eva (Adam and Eve)*; *Die Mauern von Jericho (The Walls of Jericho)*. Verlag Buiennen Gieben. (Klappfensterbücher). ÖS 53 each.
- Benda, R. *Mein Jerusalem—Dein El Kuds (My Jerusalem, Your El Kuds)*. Edition Bitter. ÖS 131.
- Bressler, J. *Du sollst nicht mehr Jakob heißen: Kindheit in Ghetto und KZ (You Should No Longer Be Called Jacob: Childhood in Ghetto and KZ)*. Verlag Orac. ÖS 215.
- Bruckner, K. *Mann Ohne Waffen, Yossi und Assad (Man Without Weapon, Yossi and Assad)*. Verlag Jugend und Volk. ÖS 178.
- Bull, T. G. *Das Versteck im Tempel (The Hiding Place in the Synagogue)*. Wetzlar: Verlag Hevmann Schulte. ÖS 79.
- Burger, H. *Warum warst du in der Hitler-Jugend (Why Were You in the Hitler Youth?)*. Verlag Rowohn. ÖS 45.20.
- Elitzur, R. *Schabbat und Jom Tov im Kinderland (Shabbat and Yom Tov in Childland)*. Morasha Verlag. ÖS 194.
- Fährmann, W. *Es geschah im Nachbarhaus (It Happened in the Neighbor's House)*. Verlag Arena. ÖS 53.80.
- Fussenegger/Fuchshuber. *Jona (Jonah)*. Annette Betz Verlag. ÖS 169.
- Hausmann, A. *Barak und anderer jüdische Erzählungen und Sagen (Barak and Other Jewish Tales and Fables)*. Verlag Goldschmidt. ÖS 145.
- Hausmann, A. *Ein Geheimnis für Amos (A Secret for Amos)*. Verlag Goldschmidt. ÖS 194.
- Holm, A. *Ich bin David (I Am David)*. Verlag Ueberreuter. ÖS 79.
- Jocheved, S. *Auf den Wegen unserer Weisen (In the Paths of Our Philosophers)*. 3 vols. Verlag Morasha. ÖS 194 each.
- Judäus. *Erzählungen aus einer Ungekannten Welt (Stories of an Unknown World)*. Morasha Verlag. ÖS 205.80.
- Judäus. *Geschichten aus einer Ungekannten Welt (Tales from an Unknown World)*. Morasha Verlag. ÖS 245.
- Judäus. *Der Raw (The Rav)*. Morasha Verlag. ÖS 245.
- Judäus. *Eine Ungekannte Welt: Erzählungen aus dem Jüdische Familienleben (An Unknown World: Tales of Jewish Family Life)*. 2 Vols. Morasha Verlag. ÖS 382.
- Kerr, J. *Als Hitler da Rosa Kaninchen Stahl (When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit)*. Verlag Ravensburger. ÖS 45.20. (First published in the United States in 1972, by Coward McCann.)
- Kerr, J. *Warten bis der Frieden kommt (Waiting for Peace)*. Verlag Ravensburger. ÖS 53. (First published in 1975, by Coward McCann, as *The Other Way Round*.)
- Die Kinder von Lamagari (The Children from Lamagari)*. Bilderbücher. ÖS 188.
- Lampel, R. *Irith und Ihre Freunde (Irith and Her Friends)*. Verlag Aarau/Frankfurt. ÖS 29.
- Levitin, S. *Heimkehr nach Jerusalem (The Return to Jerusalem)*. Verlag Ueberreuter.

- (Translated from Sonia Levitin's *The Return*, published in the United States in 1987 by Atheneum and winner of the Sydney Taylor Award for Best Older Children's Book in 1988.)
- Löwenthal, L. *Shalom, Ruth, Shalom*. Verlag Edition Pestum. ÖS 115.40.
- Mein 1. *Hasidurscheli (My First Siddur)*. Verlag Maor. ÖS 158,—
- Perrey, H. *Zeitzeugen Gesucht*. Verlag Hoch. ÖS 140.40.
- Richter, H. *Wir Waren Dabei (We Were There)*. Verlag Arena. ÖS 46.
- Ross, C. *Aber Steine Reden Nicht (But Stones Don't Tell)*. Edition Bitter. ÖS 233.20.
- Ruland, H. *Der Aufstand der Absalom (The Revolt of Absalom)*. Verlag Maor. ÖS 193.40.
- Schiavo Campo, R. *Noah und Seine Freunde (Noah and His Friends)*. Verlag Ueberreuter. ÖS 198.
- Schindler/Schmid. *Und Sarah Lacht (And Sarah Laughed)*. Verlag Ernst Kaufmann. ÖS 131.
- Singer, I.B. *Der Golem (The Golem)*. Verlag Hanser. ÖS 39.
- Vorlesebuch—Fremde Religionen: Judentum/ Islam für Kinder von 8—14 (Judaism/Islam for Children from Eight to Fourteen)*. Kaufman Patmos. ÖS 296.40.
- Vos, I. *Anna Gibt es Noch (Anna Still Exists)*. Verlag Sauerländer. ÖS 178.
- Vos, I. *Wer Nicht Weg Ist, Wird Gesehen (Who is Not Gone, Will Be Seen)*. Verlag Sauerländer. ÖS 178. (This book was translated from the Dutch and is probably the same as *Hide and Seek*, published in 1991 by Houghton Mifflin.)
- Welsh, R. u.a. *Damal War Ich 14 (When I Was Fourteen)*. Verlag Jugend und Volk. ÖS 128.
- Williams, M. *Die Geschichte der Arche Noah (The Story of Noah's Ark)*. Anette Betz Verlag. ÖS 139. (Possibly a translation of Marcia Williams' picture storybook of Noah, now out-of-print in the United States.)

Brazil

The books are published in both Spanish and Portuguese versions to reach a broader market.

- Cohen, M.M. *Hanukah: la victoria de las luces (Hanukkah: The Victory of the Lights)*. Illus. de Ivo Kós, traducción de Paulina Wacht de Roitman y Ari Roitman. Rio de Janeiro: Xenon Editora e Produtora Cultural Ltda., [1989/1990].
- Cohen, M.M. *Pesaj: la libertad (Passover: Freedom)*. Illus. de Ivo Kós. Rio de Janeiro: Xenon Editora e Produtora Cultural Ltda., [1989/1990].
- Publisher's address: Rua Sacadura Cabral, 105; CEP 20081, Rio de Janeiro—RJ, Brasil.)

Canada

The list includes works published in the U.S. by Canadian authors.

- Doyle, Brian. *Angel Square*. Toronto: Douglas and McIntyre, 1984. (A Greenwood Book).
- Gottesman, Meir Uri. *Chaimkel the Dreamer*.

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- Lakewood, NJ: C.I.S. Publications Division, 1987.
- . *A Face at the Window*. New York: C.I.S. Publications, 1989.
- . *Shpeter, a Latecomer in Early History*. New York: The Judaica Press, 1981.
- . *Shpeter, From the Depths to the Heights*. New York: The Judaica Press, 1981.
- Harris, Ethel. *The King and the Flea, and Other Tales*. Illustrated by Aba Bayefsky. Oakville, Ontario: Mosaic Press, 1991. (Publisher's address: P.O. Box 1032, Oakville, Ontario L6J5E9.)
- Kaellis, Rhoda. *The Last Enemy*. Vancouver: PulpPress, 1989.
- Kaplan, Bess. *The Empty Chair*. Saskatoon: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1986.
- Khalsa, Dayal Kaur. *Tales of a Gambling Grandma*. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1986.
- Kushner, Donn. *Uncle Jacob's Ghost Story*. Toronto: MacMillan, 1984.
- Little, Jean. *Hey World, Here I Am!* Toronto: Kids Can Press, 1986.
- . *Kate*. New York: Harper and Row, 1971.
- Matas, Carol. *Jesper*. Toronto: Lester and Orpen Dennys, 1989.
- . *Lisa*. Toronto: Lester and Orpen Dennys, 1987.
- Paperny, Myra. *Take a Giant Step*. Toronto: Overlea House, 1987.
- . *The Wooden People*. Toronto: Overlea House, 1987.
- Sadiq, Nazneen. *Heartbreak High*. Toronto: Lorimer and Company, 1988.
- Schwartz, Ellen. *Starshine*. Winlaw, B.C.: Polestar Press, 1987.
- Zola, Meguido. *Only the Best*. New York: Julia MacRae Books, 1981.
- Denmark**
- Rindel, Gerd. *Hvor roser står i flor* (Where Roses Bloom). Host, 1986. 137 p.
- . *Tusmrkeborn* (Children of the Twilight). Host, 1985. 140 p.
- Finland**
- Oz, Amos. *Maaillmass kaikki muuttuu* (Everything Changes in the World) [known as *Soumchi* in the United States and *Sumchi* in Israel].
- Singer, Isaac Bashevis. *Holmon paratiisi ja muita satuja* (Zlath the Goat and Other Stories).
- France**
- Akoun, Denis. *Les fêtes juives: Pourim* (The Jewish Holidays: Purim). Illustrated by Sacha. Paris: Éditions Consulaires (24, rue Saint-Gilles, 75003 Paris), 1987. (ages 6–11). A child-pleasing treatment of the story of Purim is told in a full-color comic-strip format. It ends with the reading of the Megillah in a contemporary Orthodox synagogue, to which the Jewish child has invited a friend who later comes to his home and learns more about the holiday. The author is a rabbi.
- (Also available in this series: *Roch Hachana, Yom Kippour, Hanouka, Toubichvat, Pessah, Chabouoth, and Soukkoth*. f 69.00 each.)
- Ben Aych, Gil. *Le voyage de Mémé* (Mémé's Voyage). Illus. by Martine Schildge. Paris: Bordas, 1982. The quixotic adventures of little Simon and his grandmother, Mémé, who travel to Paris from Algeria. (ages 10–14).
- Bensoussan, Marc. *Les aventures de Super-Mitsva: On a enlevé Rabbi Shlomo!* (The Adventures of Super-Mitzvah: Rabbi Shlomo Has Been Kidnapped!). Dessins de Jacky Riahi. Paris: Éditions OTSAR (86 Av. Paul Valéry, 95200 Sarcelles), n.d. Paper over board, oversize format (ages 8–12). Amusing adventures of a comic-book Jewish superman.
- Chalfine, Jean-Patrick. *Motti et le roi Salomon* (Motti and King Solomon). Illustrated by Hélène Bromberg. Paris: Les Éditions Polyglottes (232, rue de Charenton, 75012, Paris), 1984. (La Bibliothèque du Petit Joseph). (ages 6–10). An appealing book about a little boy who wants to emulate King Solomon and talk to animals.
- Foldes, Arlette; Foldes, Georges. *Ceci est l'histoire de Noa'h* (This is the Story of Noah). Paris: Librairie Colbo (3, rue de Richer, 75009 Paris) 5741–1981. (Collection "Ma Paracha"). This charming rendition of the story of Noah and his descendants—down to Avram and Sarai—is told with Gallic insouciance, and illustrated in pen and ink with color wash.
- Gutman, Claude. *La Maison Vide* (The Empty House). Paris: Gallimard, [198–]. [This book reached the IBBY Honor Book List in 1990. As the IBBY Honor Books are chosen every two years from among the books published in the previous three years, the publication date could be anywhere from 1986 to 1989.]
- Gutmann, Charlotte; Bresbin, Aline. *La matsa volante, et autres contes* (The Runaway Matza and Other Stories). Illustrated by Micha Greselot. Paris: Albums Blue-Blanc; Comptoir du Livre du Keren Hasefer (Boîte postale 62-05, 75223 Paris Cédex 05), [n.d.]. (Collection "Maman, raconte"). A holiday storybook about a runaway matzah; a talking lulav and etrog; fruits arguing about who is best at Tu Bishvat; and King Solomon and the bee.
- L'histoire de Routh (The Story of Ruth). Paris: Édité par l'Association M.I.E.L. (Mouvement Israélite D'Éducation par la Lecture, 17, avenue de Montgolfier, 92430 Marnes-La-Coquette), [198–]. (La Collection SHEMA, Dirigée par Yossef R. Hardy). Paper over board, oversize format (ages 6–9). Well told, attractively illustrated.
- Kahn, Michele. *La vague noire* (The Black Wave). Hachette/Jeunesse (79, boulevard Saint-Germain, 75288 Paris Cedex 06), 1990. Holocaust story.
- Keren, R. *La classe de Tzvika: l'accident* (The Accident). Illustrated by Rachel Vaie, translated from Hebrew by Micheline Lilty. Paris: Hakerem (15 Bd Flandrin, Paris 75116), [n.d.]. (ages 7–10). Amateurish illustrations, didactic story of a boy who, despite his long absence due to an automobile accident, graduates from his yeshiva on time because his friends help him to prepare for school examinations.
- . *La classe de Tzvika: la neige* (The Snow). Illustrated by Rachel Vaie; translated from Hebrew by Yossef Halevi. Paris: Marome s.a.r.l., (15 Boulevard Flandrin, 75116 Paris, France), [n.d.]. Children in Jerusalem are so enchanted over the unaccustomed snowstorm that they find it hard to concentrate on learning Torah.
- [Books by Keren are available in Hebrew (Feldheim, Jerusalem), in English (Feldheim in the United States and J. Lehmann—Hebrew Booksellers, Gateshead in England), in France, as noted in the above annotations, and in Latin America (Colegio Integral "Ro. José Caro," Moldes 2449, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Perspectives, Viamonte 2586, Buenos Aires 1031).]
- Morgenstern, Susie. *Les deux moitiés de l'amitié* (The Two Halves of Friendship). Illustré de Françoise Boudignon. Paris: Cascade/Rageot-Éditeur, 1989. Holocaust story.
- Riahi, Jacky. *Échec à Haman* (Checkmate to Haman). Paris: Les Éditions Colbo, (3, rue Richer, 74009, Paris), 1986. Paper over board, oversize format. Comic-book for Purim, derived mainly from the Book of Esther, the Talmud, and Midrash.
- Roth-Hano, Renée. *Touchons du bois!* (Touch Wood). Translated from English. Paris: Flammarion, Atelier du Père Castor (7, rue Cornaille, 75006 Paris), 1990. (Castor Poche). Life in a convent during the Nazi occupation of France.
- Great Britain**
- Melnikoff, Pamela. *Plots and Players*. Illustrated by Ted Bernstein. New York and London: Bedrick/Blackie, 1989. 160 p. \$9.95 (age 12 up).
- Morpurgo, Michael. *Waiting for Anya*. New York: Viking, 1991. 172 p. \$12.95. (First published in Great Britain by William Heinemann, 1990.)
- Patterson, José. *Angels, Prophets, Rabbis and Kings from the Stories of the Jewish People*. New York: Peter Bedrick, 1990.
- Patterson, José. *A Happy New Year*. Photographs by Liba Taylor. London: Hamish Hamilton: distributed by David & Charles, 1988. \$11.95 (ages 7–11).
- Wood, Angela. *Being a Jew*. photos. B.T. Batsford; distributed by David & Charles. 64 p. \$17.95 (age 10 up).
- Spain/Spanish-Language Children's Books**
- Cardenas, Magolo. *No era el único Noé* (Noah Wasn't the Only One). Mexico City: Editorial Limusa, 1988. (ages 7–10). New companions on the ark bring a unique group of animals along on the voyage. Unusual graphics heighten a text for more established readers.
- Goldberg, Lea. *Els Meus Amics del Carrer Arnon* (My Friends from the Arnon Quarter). Barcelona: Publicacions de l'Abadia de Montserrat, 1979. In Catalan.

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Innocenti, Roberto. *Rosa Blanca (Rose White)*. Text by Christophe Gallaz. Salamanca: Loguez Ediciones, 1987. (ages 7-12). Powerful illustrations depict a young German girl's observation of the internment of Jews in a concentration camp near her home. Winner of the Mildred Batchelder Award.

Kerr, Judith. *Cuando Hitler robó el conejo rosa (When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit)*. Madrid: Alaguara, 1985. A prize-winning book about a little girl and her family, who must flee from Germany as Hitler comes to power.

Lowry, Lois. *¿Quién cuenta las estrellas? (Number the Stars)*. Translated from English by Juan Luque; illustrated by Juan Carlos Sanz. Madrid: Espasa Calpe, 1990. ISBN 84-239-7124-4. A tale of friendship and courage during the Nazi occupation of Denmark.

Shulevitz, Uri. *El tesoro (The Treasure)*. Farrar, Straus & Giroux—Mirasol/Libros Juveniles (19 Union Square W., New York, NY 10003), 1992. A man searches the world and finds a treasure in his own back yard. (ages 4-8).

Singer, Isaac Bashevis. *Cuando Shlemiel fué a Varsovia, y otros cuentos (When Shlemiel Went to Warsaw, and Other Stories)*.

———. *Cuento de los tres deseos (Story of Three Wishes)*.

———. *Cuentos Judíos de la aldea de Chelm (Jewish Tales from the Town of Chelm)*. Lumen. (Grandes autores).

———. *Gimpel, el tonto (Gimpel, the Fool)*.

———. *Gólem; el coloso de barro (The Golem: The Giant of Mud)*.

[I.B. Singer's books are published by several publishers in Spain, among them Anaya, Debate, Lumen, and Noguer.]

Zemach, Margot. *Siempre puede ser (It Could Always Be Worse)*. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux—Mirasol/Libros Juveniles, 1992. (ages 4-8).

The rabbi gives a man in a crowded house some unusual advice.

(Special orders are accepted by Librería del Lobo, Inc., P.O. Box 3434, Diamond Farms, Gaithersburg, MD 20885-3434.)

Switzerland

Gromb-Gumpertz, Mirjam. *Hélène's Schwesterchen (Helene's Little Sister)*. 1982.

Rotach-Dessauer, Ingeborg. *Lieber alter Engel (Dear Old Angel)*.

About the author's childhood in the Third Reich.

Appendix C

First International Symposium on Jewish Children's Literature Jerusalem, Israel—July 4, 1990

ACTION FORM

NAME _____

PREFERRED MAIL _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____ PHONE _____

I want to help to revitalize the writing and publication of children's literature with Jewish content in countries where it no longer exists.

I wish to center my efforts on _____ (country)

[] I will coordinate all aspects of the project in the above country.

[] I wish to join the "Donor-Search" Committee in order to obtain funding for an annual prize for the "Best children's book of Jewish Content" published that year.

[] I will solicit people I know.

[] I will solicit Jewish organizations about providing a prize.

[] _____

[] I will help to find someone to administer the prize-winning book.

[] I will help to find judges to judge the prize-winning book.

[] I will work on formulating the criteria for the prize-winning book (unless an administrative committee in that country does this).

[] I wish to join the "Marketing Committee."

[] I will target possible audiences for this type of book.

[] I will contact book-vendors about whether they would carry the book.

[] I will investigate book-clubs regarding the book.

[] I will explore and contact the media with regard to publicizing the project, first; then hopefully, the book.

[] I wish to join the "Writers Contact Committee."

[] I wish to join the "Agents Contact Committee."

[] I wish to join the "Foreign Rights Rep. Committee."

[] I wish to join the "Publishers' Contact Committee."

[] I will be on the "Bologna Children's Bookfair Committee" that would investigate renting a booth at Bologna (the international children's bookfair) where we would display the best American Jewish children's literature. We would act as the representatives of the American publishers and try to interest foreign publishers in purchasing the rights to these books.

[] I will contact American publishers about this idea.

[] I will investigate the details of participating in the fair.

[] I will join the "Fundraising Committee" to solicit a foundation for funds needed to co-publish a children's book in a foreign country.

Any other ideas, feel free.

Please type, print or write very clearly to:

Marcia W. Posner, 19 Brookfield Rd., New Hyde Park, NY 11040

Dr. Marcia Posner served as President of the Association of Jewish Libraries (1988-1990) and organized the First International Symposium on Jewish Children's Literature.

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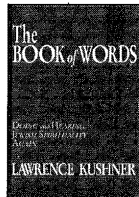
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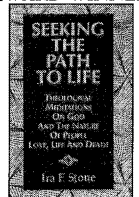
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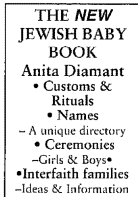
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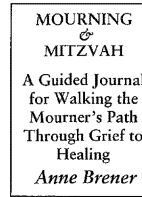
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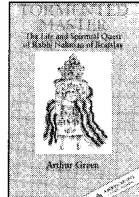


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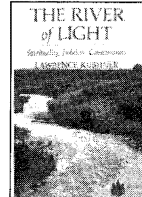
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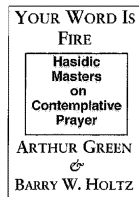
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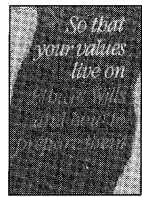
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