



LIBRARY MINUTES OF THE JEWISH LIBRARIANS' CAUCUS MIDWINTER MEETING

(Editor's note: These minutes are slightly edited from the original.)

Bill Cohn called the meeting to order in his room. At the Detroit conference, JLC requested two Midwinter meetings--Sunday and Monday evenings. Six months later, ALA scheduled both meetings of the Jewish Librarians' Caucus for Saturday. We are the only caucus so scheduled. In addition, all affiliate groups are now being charged \$25.00 per room per meeting. In light of these factors, Bill Cohn cancelled the meeting room.

The majority of members present felt that this action was typical of ALA's attitude towards its members. Consequently, it was decided to write Chris Hoyt [ALA conference arrangements manager--Ed.] and Robert Wedgeworth [ALA Executive Director]. If they do not respond, we will write to Eric Moon; if he does not respond, we will contact the ADL.

David Cohen discussed his idea for an Ethnic Materials Task Force Round Table. Each caucus would be able to be autonomous but would unite when pressure is needed. An individual would not need to be an ALA member to belong to the caucus. Considerable debate ensued, and it was decided to table until the business meeting in June.

Bill Cohn read a letter from Raoul Naroll, president of the Human Relations Area File, who wants to establish a Jewish cultural file. He would like the Jewish Librarians' Caucus to make a formal statement endorsing it, write support publicity, and have members support it financially. It is estimated that five files will be needed at an estimated cost of \$250,000. The group decided to support it by publicity but not to give financial support. A decision on a formal note will be made in June.

Mrs. Weine wanted to know what our relationship is (or should be to the National Association of Jewish Librarians and the Association of Jewish Libraries. Bill Cohn will investigate and report in June.

David Cohen reported that Jewish Currents is not indexed in Jewish Periodicals Index. Therefore he feels the group should write them.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

With this issue of the newsletter, is a concise explanation of our problems with the American Library Association, in setting our meeting dates at Midwinter on the Sabbath. Traditionally, the Jewish community has always provided its members support when it has been attacked. Within our Caucus this tradition has diminished. Only a few members and officers protested ALA's insensitive action. At this time in the library profession, many of us are devoting time and energy in defending the concept of civil rights. Our sisters and brothers also need the same protection of rights. It only takes a letter and a stamp.

cont.

We strive to continue our policy of presenting articles of interest to Jewish librarians and institutions. This month we concentrated on the Holocaust. Be sure to look at our Young Adult book review— two drastically differing opinions. The replies to last issues survey are also presented, an interesting array of thoughts on celebrating winter holidays in the library. And our bibliography on Jewish cooking will automatically put 10 lbs. on you!

The officers of the JLC look forward to seeing all our members at ALA. Ed Herman has worked very hard and has an excellent program for us (see details inside) Show your support for the caucus and be sure to attend our program and business meetings. And bring three friends! The editor and staff will provide you with a conference edition the beginning of June. It will contain our Guide to Jewish Chicago, formal program and meeting announcements, meetings we hope you will attend to represent the JLC, and other items of interest.

Please continue your support of the newsletter. Send me your commentary, ideas, items of interest, book reviews, and articles.

Shalom,

Rebecca Lewis-Goldberg

A Midwinter's Nightmare

After learning of the apparent insensitivity of the ALA conference arrangements staff, JLC member Lorraine Cohen wrote to American Libraries

Due to weather conditions I could not attend the 1978 Midwinter Conference. But even before the weather intervened, the proposed scheduling during the Conference caused great distress and downright anger.

I think that scheduling meetings of the Jewish Librarians Caucus on a Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, shows either complete, unwarranted ignorance or gross insensitivity and callousness. I understand that Dr. Bill Cohn, chairman of the Caucus, wrote to Chris Hoy regarding this matter only to have his letter unacknowledged and the complaint disregarded.

I find such treatment of one particular group of librarians by another reprehensible. I wonder if I should reconsider the advisability of paying the exorbitant ALA dues.

As a result of her letter, Ruth Frame, deputy executive director, investigated the incident and reported to ALA President Eric Moon. She said:

In June, 1977 the Jewish Librarians Caucus forwarded to Miss Cilluffo a request for meeting spaces on Sunday and on Monday of the 1978 Midwinter meeting.

On September 2, 1977 Miss Cilluffo sent to the Jewish Librarians Caucus the memo addressed to Officers and Chairpersons of Affiliated Organizations and Groups Not Formally Related to ALA, explaining the charges for conference facilities, and the fact that meetings could not be accommodated on ALA's heaviest meeting days (Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, January 22-24, 1978.)

Cont

In accord with the policy regarding charges, Miss Cilluffo sent Mr. Cohn an invoice and she scheduled the meeting for Saturday.

Mr. Cohn returned the invoice asking her to cancel the meeting.

On November 2, 1977 Miss Cilluffo sent Mr. Cohn an announcement that meeting times which had originally been requested for Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday but which had been scheduled for Saturday or Wednesday, could be changed to Sunday, Monday or Tuesday evenings as those times were available (to Affiliated Organizations and Groups Not Formally Related to ALA.) Her memo asked that she be notified by November 11, 1977 if the group wanted a Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday evening space. The Jewish Librarians Caucus did not request a space.

The Jewish Librarians Caucus asked Miss Cilluffo to post an announcement of their meeting (held in Mr. Cohn's room) on the Bulletin Board at Midwinter, the announcement was posted.

In addition, we received a personal apology from Eric Moon on behalf of the ALA.

Thanks for your letter about the foul-up over the Jewish Librarians Caucus meeting at Midwinter. Ruth Frame, ALA Deputy Executive Director, had already sent me a report on this matter, as a result of another protest letter sent to American Libraries. I am enclosing a copy of Mrs. Frame's letter for your information.

None of this, of course, is adequate explanation of the lack of sensitivity or awareness that resulted in your meeting originally being rescheduled for a Saturday. I can only apologize on behalf of the association, and try to ensure that some further consciousness-raising takes place at headquarters. Had somebody notified me much earlier during this mess, I might have been able to do something about it.

Sincerely,

Eric Moon
President, ALA

Comments from President -Elect Russell Shank (edited) were as follows:

The proposal to schedule the meeting of the Caucus on Saturday was not made with malice. I have worked with the Conference Arrangements Office for nearly thirty years. I know them well enough to judge that what happened was a procedural error and not an act that was intended to be offensive. We all apologize for the action.

In order to reduce the chances for improper scheduling of your meetings, there are several things you ought to do. Be certain to note specifically the dates and times when your meetings cannot, or must not, be scheduled. It would be best not to assume that everyone knows, or will remember, that you cannot meet on a Saturday. Given the complexity of the process of making up a conference schedule, it would be best for you to put in writing everything you can think of that must be considered. Also, give the Conference Arrangements Office as much flexibility as possible in setting the date and time for your meeting. Either list a number of alternative acceptable times, or, as I frequently do, put your request in terms of times when you absolutely cannot meet, thus allowing the Conference Arrangements Office a great range of times when you can be scheduled.

Apparently part of the problem resulted from a lack of communication among the Caucus officers on deciding in the first place to spend the money on the meeting space. However, the basic problem of ALA's insensitivity is a crucial issue. Bill Cohn reported:

My own conversations with Cyrus Hoy in Chicago concerning the scheduling at Mid-Winter were not really satisfactory. He was sorry for the problem and felt that once called to their attention it would not come up again, but he didn't seem to feel that it was up to the Conference managers to show the kind of sensitivity that would alert them to not schedule Jewish groups on Saturday. He definitely seemed to consider us a very minor problem in his considerations.

We have been assured by Moon, President-Elect Shank, and others that we will not again be scheduled for meetings on Saturday. The fact that this mixup occurred in the first place- in a supposedly enlightened organization-is ample justification that the Jewish Librarians Caucus is needed.

Windy City News

Susan Weininger, assistant professor of art at Roosevelt University, Chicago, will speak on illuminated and illustrated Jewish manuscripts at the Caucus's program meeting scheduled for Monday, June 26, during the annual ALA conference. Exact time and place will be announced later.

Prof. Weininger holds a B.A. from the University of Michigan and an M.A. from the University of Chicago in late medieval and Renaissance art. She is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Chicago, and has taught at Roosevelt University for nine years.

Attention Chicago JLC members!!
The next issue of the newsletter will feature a Guide to Jewish Chicago for those of us who will be attending ALA. We need information on kosher restaurants, historical landmarks of Jewish interest, Jewish library collector etc., in the downtown area. Please send as soon as possible to Editor: Cookie Lewis-Soldinger, 5246 Beeman Ave., N. Hollywood, Calif. 91607.

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We are looking for support from our members in the cities of Chicago, New York, Boston etc. to help start local chapters. For information please write to editor or be sure to see officers at ALA.

L.A. CAUCUS NEWS

The March JLC-LA chapter meeting was held at the home of Cookie Lewis-Soldinger. The meeting opened with discussion of Eric Moon's apology and the enclosed letter from the ALA office indicating that the JLC was partially at fault for the misunderstanding that occurred. Members concluded that another letter should be sent to Mr. Moon explaining how unethical ALA is in its methods of assessing meeting room rentals to various caucuses.

Programming ideas for forthcoming meetings were investigated. Members are hopeful in designing a program on finding our "Jewish roots" where emphasis would be on the use and techniques of oral history. Members would also be interested in a program with a Jewish librarian who has emigrated from the Soviet Union. Lastly, we are considering the possibility of providing some sort of program at the CLA convention which will be held in L.A. in Dec. 1978.

Jewish Book Month Plans for 1978 will begin in June. Our group has pledged itself to support the activities and work under the direction of the Association of Jewish Libraries of Southern California.

The April meeting consisted of a tour of Hebrew Union College, their Skirball museum and library facilities.

We've heard so far from the Black Caucus and the Italian American Librarians Caucus, as to the feasibility of the Ethnicity Round Table. The Black Caucus says no, primarily because no provision has been made to bring in the various caucuses as separate entities. The Italian American Librarians Caucus says yes primarily because it means greater visibility in ALA for the various ethnic groups and their concerns.

In discussions at the recent midwinter ALA Conference in Chicago of the feasibility of a round table, there was consensus for the idea, provided it dealt with key issues relating to the minority groups in ALA in addition to fulfilling bread and butter needs such as bibliographies, directories and designs for programming. If it were possible at the outset to bring in all the caucuses intact, this would be just fine. However, since that is not practical at the moment (it would require meeting with each caucus to do a selling job before the fact), we have decided to move to a round table with individual members at the outset so as to get started.

Official approval is required before there is any solicitation of membership. Once the petition (over 100 members are required) is approved by the ALA Executive Board Council, we will not only be able to recruit individual members, but we also will be able to invite the caucuses to join as separate groups. The details of the round table structure will be worked out at the first organizational meeting, once there is official approval. We trust that the democratic process of free discussion and parliamentary decision-making will lead us to an effective apparatus which will be in the best interests of the caucuses as well as individual members.

We have no preconceived notions about how the round table should be precisely structured. We do think it will have greater scope and impact than our current task force under the Social Responsibilities Round Table. This is to be expected because many more members will be involved in discussing the issues and sharing the responsibilities for an action program.

Decision-making democratically arrived at will be the key factor in making the round table an effective vehicle for dealing with minority and/or ethnic concerns in ALA. Let us hear from you on what you think of all this.

David Cohen, Coordinator,
Ethnic Materials Information Exchange
Task Force (SRRT)

NEVER TO FORGET

NBC-TV's recent mini-series, "Holocaust," was to many people a shattering reminder of events in Europe during the Thirties and Forties. DID YOU KNOW about Yom ha-Shoah (Day in Commemoration of the Holocaust), remembered annually on the 27th of Nissan (May 7 this year). According to The Jewish Catalog (Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America), "This day is a recent addition to the Jewish calendar, and is still in the state of development--from the point of view of rituals, liturgy, and customs. There is not yet enough perspective on the event to know what to say about it or how to respond to it. The event itself is still to real to be symbolic.

How do librarians, particularly those in public libraries, deal with the Holocaust? Were there special exhibits or bibliographies relating to the television program? Are any members collecting oral history or other memorabilia from survivors or their relatives? What has been the reaction from non-Jewish people in libraries serving Jews and non-Jews to the television program? Send your reactions, bibliographies, and comments to the editor; we'll publish them in a future issue.

Bibliography of the Holocaust

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: Shunami, *Bibliography of Bibliographies* (1965) 441-52; Bibliographical Series of Yad Vashem-YIVO; vol. 1: J. Robinson and P. Friedman, *Guide to Jewish History under Nazi Impact* (1960); vol. 2, P. Friedman, *Bibliography of Books in Hebrew on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe* (1960); vol. 3, P. Friedman and J. Gar, *Bibliography of Yiddish Books on the Catastrophe and Heroism* (1962); vol. 4, R. L. Braham, *Hungarian Jewish Catastrophe: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography* (1962); vols. 5-8, M. Piekarz et al. (eds.) *The Jewish Holocaust and Heroism Through the Eyes of the Hebrew Press* (1966); vols. 9, 10, J. Gar, *Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals* (1966); Wiener Library Catalogue Series: (1) *Persecution and Resistance under the Nazis* (1960); (2) *From Weimar to Hitler Germany 1918-1933* (1964), (4) *After Hitler, Germany 1945-1963* (1963); Bibliotheque de Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, *Catalogue*, no. 1 (1964), 43-299; no. 2 (1968), 20-174, 191-201, 208-12; B. Mark, *Meczenstwo i walka Zydow w latach okupacji* (1963), an annotated bibliography of literature in Polish.

COMPREHENSIVE WORKS: L. Dawidowicz, *The War Against the Jews* (1975); N. Levin, *The Holocaust* (1968); G. Reitlinger, *Final Solution . . .* (1968); H. Krausnick, *The Anatomy of the SS-State* (1968), R. Manvell and H. Fraenkel, *The Incomparable Crime* (1967); G. Hausner, *Justice in Jerusalem* (1966); *Algemeyne Entsiklopedye Yidn*, 6 (1966); R. M. W. Kempner, *Eichmann und Komplizen* (1961), *Ha-Mikzo' a Hashmadah: Darko shel Eichmann*, (1964); A. Eisenbach, *Hitlerowska polityka Zaglady Zydow* (1961; Yiddish version; *Di Hitleristische Politik fun Yidn-Farnikhtung*, 1955); R. Hilberg, *The Destruction of European Jewry* (1961); J. Tenenbaum, *Race and Reich* (1956; *Malkhut ha-Geza ve-ha-Resha*, 1960); L. Poliakov, *Harvest of Hate* (1954).

SPECIALIZED PERIODICALS: *Wiener Library Bulletin* (1946-); *Yearbook of the Leo Baeck Institute* (1956-); *Yad Vashem, Bulletin* (1957-1968; new series 1969-); *Yedi'ot Yad Vashem* (1954-1968; new series 1969-); *Yad Vashem, Yedies* (1957-61; *Yad Vashem, Studies* (1957-); *Kovez Mehkarim be-Farshiyot ha-Sho'ah ve-ha-Gevurah* (1957-); *Beit Lohamei ha-Getta'ot, Yedi'ot* (1951-60), *Dappim le-Heker ha-Sho'ah* (1951-52, 1969); *Fun Letstn Khurbn* (1946-48); *Bleter far Geshikhte* (1948-); *Biuletyn Zydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego (BZIH)* (1951-); *Le Monde Juif* (1946-); *Gli ebrei in Italia durante il Fascismo*, 1-3 (1960-63).

COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS: S. Krieger (comp.) *Nazi Germany's War Against the Jews* (1947); L. Poliakov and J. Wulf, *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden: Dokumente und Aufsätze* (1955); idem, *Das Dritte Reich und seine Diener: Dokumente* (1956); idem, *Das Dritte und seine Denker* (1959); R. Hilberg, *Documents of Destruction* (1971).

reprinted from Spertus College News Bulletin, 4-77

Holocaust Library and Documentation Center

November 12, 1977-- the anniversary of the horrors of "Kristallnacht" (1938) and the anniversary of the infamous United Nations vote, "zionism is Racism" (1975) marked the inauguration of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies at the new Yeshiva University-L.A. It is named in honor of Simon Wiesenthal, Director of the Jewish Documentation center and master detective in the hunt for Nazi war criminals. The center will consist of five major areas: Holocaust multilingual library, documentation center and display area, commemoration hall, lecture hall, and multi-media facility. The center is actively involved in outreach services to the community. Lectures provided by Holocaust survivors are available for classrooms and public groups. This new center is a welcome addition to the many library facilities in the Los Angeles area that will enhance the education and consciousness of Jew and non-Jew alike.

MISCHLING, SECOND DEGREE: CONFLICTING VIEWS

Koehn, Ilse. Mischling, Second Degree: My Childhood in Nazi Germany. Forward by Harrison E. Salisbury. Greenwillow Press (Wm. Morrow), c1977. \$7.95 Gr. Jr/SHS

Structured like a diary, a gripping first person journal of a young girl growing up in the nightmare world of Nazi Germany during the years of 1926-1945. Six year old Ilse Koehn was not told until after the war that she was a "Mischling, second degree"--a person with one Jewish grandparent, therefore, an enemy of the Third Reich. Protected by loving parents, who divorced as a safety measure--much to her bewilderment--and by her pragmatic grandparents--Ilse grew up as a "Hitler Youth", lived in 3 evacuation camps for girls, and was even chosen as a leader. Albeit coming from a Social Democratic family, against Naziism, and secretly listening with her father to BBC newscasts, Ilse was made aware that her only protection was to "be like everyone else". And--like other German children, went through the disruptions of normal life, the bombings, the hardships, and the terror of invading Russian troops in April of 1945. Here in this vivid portrayal of daily life in the enemy home front is another shameful chapter in the World War II atrocity stories, another indictment against war. Ilse Koehn opens our eyes to the vivid picture of young existence in Hitler's Germany in the war years.

AJLSC Library Light Feb. 1978

This young adult title seemed especially offensive to me. The publisher's constant comparison with Anne Frank, as well as the continuing comparison with the introduction was an irritant. Anne Frank wrote a diary; here we have a woman breaking into book publishing by remembering facts after they occurred. She was German. Her mother left her father who was half Jewish to avoid possible reprisals. The girl was given no choice in the matter and went also with the mother. The father and his mother, who was the Jewish member of the family, born so but never practicing. are drawn only as stereotypes--favorably, but never as whole people. The grandmother eventually winds up dead in a concentration camp, and the fact she went with her head held high seems to say more for the German attitude towards such matters than any human characteristic of which one might be proud. The peasant grandparents on the mother's side might have made fascinating characters. Anti-book, they were also anti-Nazi and very much independent thinkers. They are never developed to any degree of satisfaction. The mother is a pathetic figure. Certainly there are better books on Nazi Germany, Richter's notably among them. The writing here is slow, unlikely many youngsters will stick with it, and the dialogue is liberally sprinkled with current modern American slang. A single footnote on P. 124 is absurd indicating nothing except the author's affectation. Only at the end of the book, when the Russian looting, etc. is described does the reader have the feeling that the author is writing from more than distant recalled memories and overheard conversations. The last page however, is particularly appalling-- the mother and daughter cling to the father now the war is over and loving him is safe, "knowing we will never let him go again." The reader can only wonder-- until when is never. Not recommended.

Barbara Wolfson, Head of Children's Services
NASSAU LIBRARY SYSTEM

● Form

● Remarks

AUSCHWITZ (CONCENTRATION CAMP)

New, replacing OSWIECIM (CONCENTRATION CAMP); cross-referenced from "oswiecim(Concentration camp)"; "see also" references made from CONCENTRATION CAMPS--POLAND and HOLOCAUST, JEWISH (1939-1945); assigned, e.g. to S. Kessel's Hanged at Auschwitz (1972) and E. Wiesel's Di welt hot geshvign (1956); also applied, with --POETRY subhead, to P.E. Napora's Auschwitz (1967).

CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS, JEWISH

New; cross-referenced from "Jewish children's drawings"; assigned, e.g., to above I never saw another butterfly. and below-noted Green title. "see also" reference made from ART, JEWISH.

CHILD PRISONERS' DRAWINGS

New; "see also" references made from CHILDREN'S ART, DRAWING, and PRISONER'S ART (introduced below); assigned, e.g., to I never saw another butterfly: children's drawings and poems from Theresienstadt Concentration Camp, 1942-1944 (1964) and below noted Green title, which includes sections of "poems and drawings by the children of Terezin."

CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN ART

New; "see also" reference made from ART; assigned, e.g., to below-noted Green title.

CHILD PRISONERS' WRITINGS

New; "see also" references made from CHILDREN'S WRITINGS and PRISONERS' WRITINGS: assigned, e.g., to above noted I never saw another butterfly and below-noted Green title.

NAZISM

New, replacing NATIONAL SOCIALISM: cross-referenced from "National socialism," "Neo-Nazism"; "see also" references made to ANTI-NAZI MOVEMENT; CRYSTAL NIGHT, 1938; EUTHANASIA PROGRAM (THIRD REICH), GERMANY--HISTORY--1918-1945; GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--1918-1933, GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 1933-1945; HITLER, ADOLF, 1889-1945; HOLOCAUST, JEWISH (1939-1945), NAZI PARTY (GERMANY) [introduced above], NAZIS, and WORLD WAR, 1939-1945, as well as from ANTISEMITISM, AUTHORITARIANISM, FASCISM, GENOCIDE, GERMANY--HISTORY--20TH CENTURY, GERMANY--HISTORY--1918-1945, GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--20TH CENTURY, GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--1918-1933, GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--1933-1945; GOEBBELS, JOSEPH, 1897-1945; HITLER, ADOLF, 1889-1945; RACISM, and TOTALITARIANISM; active descriptor: Sociological abstracts (e.g., v. 24, no. 6, p. 1381), 1973 Alternative Press Centre thesaurus, p. 28; assigned, e.g., to G. L. Mosse's Nazi culture (1966) and the 16mm Twisted cross (1956); also assigned, with --PICTORIAL WORKS subhead, to S. Lorant's Sieg Heil! (1974) and W. Von Eckardt's Bertolt Brecht's Berlin (1975).

**Nazis win
another round
in Illinois
parade battle**

● Form

NAZI FUGITIVES

● Remarks

New; cross-referenced from "Fugitives, Nazi"; "see also" references made from CRIME AND CRIMINALS, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE, and NAZIS [introduced below]; assigned, e.g., to M. Bar-Zohar's Avengers (1967) and S. Wiesenthal's Murderers among us (1967); also applied, with --UNITED STATES subhead, to H. Blum's Wanted! The search for Nazis in America (1977).

NAZI PARTY
(GERMANY)

Allen, William Sheridan. *The Nazi seizure of power*. Quadrangle Bks., c1965. 345p. illus. maps. 80-1307302 [943.085A]
Bayles, William David, 1908. *Caesars in goose step*. Kennikat, 1969. c1940. 262p. 80-1228164 [943.086B]
Burden, Hamilton Twombly. *Nuremberg Party rallies*. Praeger, c1967. 80-1199577 [943.086B]
Kele, Max H. *Nazis and workers*. Univ. of N.C. Press, 1972. 243p. 80-1174979 [301.4442K]
Orlow, Dietrich. *The history of the Nazi Party*. Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, 1969-73. 2v. CONTENTS: v.1. 1919-1933. v.2. 1933-1945. 80-1217488 [329.9430]

New, replacing NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITER-PARTEI: cross-referenced from "German National Socialist Workers Party," "German Nazi Party," "National Socialist German Labor Party," "NSDAP," "National Socialist German Workers Party," "Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei"; "see also" references made to ANTI-NAZI MOVEMENT; CRYSTAL NIGHT, 1938; GERMANY--HISTORY--1918-1945, GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 1918-1933, GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--1933-1945; GOEBBELS, JOSEPH, 1897-1945; HITLER, ADOLF, 1889-1945, NAZISM [introduced below], and NAZIS, as well as from GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--1918-1933, GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--1933-1945; GOEBBELS, JOSEPH, 1897-1945; HITLER, ADOLF, 1889-1945, and NAZISM [introduced below]; assigned, e.g., to W. S. Allen's Nazi seizure of power (1965) and H. T. Burden's Nuremberg Party rallies (1967); also applied, with --HISTORY subhead, to D. Orlow's History of the Nazi Party (1969-73).

NAZIS

New; "see also" references made from NAZI PARTY (GERMANY) and NAZISM [introduced above and below], as well as to BORMANN, MARTIN, 1900- ; EICHMAN, ADOLF, 1906-1962; GOEBBELS, JOSEPH, 1897-1945; HESS, RUDOLF; HITLER, ADOLF, 1889-1945; MENGELE, JOSEF; and NAZI FUGITIVES [introduced above]; active descriptor: Sociological abstracts (e.g., v. 24, no. 6, p. 1381), New periodicals index (e.g., v. 1, no. 1, Sept. 1977, p. 93: NAZIS, AMERICAN); further usage-examples: "Nazis fined for campus incident," Minnesota daily, Jan. 30, 1978, p. 4, "Nazis win another round in Illinois parade battle," Minneapolis tribune, Jan. 31, 1978, p. 9B; assigned, e.g., to L. Farago's Aftermath: Martin Bormann and the Fourth Reich (1974).

Nazis fined for campus incident

PRISONERS' ART

New; cross-referenced from "Art, Prisoners"; "see also" reference made to CHILD PRISONERS' DRAWINGS (introduced above); assigned, e.g. to G. Green's Artists of Terezin (1969)

THERESIENSTADT
(CONCENTRATION
CAMP)

New, replacing TEREZIN (CONCENTRATION CAMP); cross referenced from "Terezin (Concentration camp)"; "see also" references made from CONCENTRATION CAMPS--CZECHOSLOVAKIA and HOLOCAUST, JEWISH (1939-1945); assigned, e.g. to above noted Green title and I never saw another butterfly

THIRD REICH

New cross-reference to GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT--1933-1945.

WHITE ROSE
(ANTI-NAZI
GROUP)

New; cross-referenced from "Weisse Rose (Anti-Nazi group)"; "see also" reference made from ANTI-NAZI MOVEMENT--GERMANY; assigned, e.g., to I. Scholl's Students against tyranny: the resistance of the White Rose, Munich, 1924-1943 (1970).

HOLOCAUST BOOK REVIEWS

Dawidowicz, Lucy S. A Holocaust Reader. New York, Behrman House. 380p.

In The War Against the Jews, Lucy Dawidowicz of Yeshiva University established herself as one of the leading historians on the Holocaust. Dawidowicz combined meticulous research and collation of Nazi and Jewish documents with a journalist's touch in creating a vivid historical narrative.

A Holocaust Reader is her follow-up volume to The War Against the Jews, and while the thematic thrust remains the same, the presentation of the material may actually provide a greater impact. For here, Dawidowicz offers selected documents from German, Jewish, and Allied archives. The result is first-person history that offers us a unique and vivid mirror of the times. At the outset, the author acknowledges the biases which may be contained in the documents, but adds that these records are certainly the raw materials of history.

Professor Dawidowicz introduces each section of A Holocaust Reader with background comments and observations, all of which gives the reader framework and perspective. The roots of Nazi anti-Semitism are seen in records and statements from late 19th century Germany. The evolution of laws and decrees depriving the Jews of their rights reveals a carefully orchestrated campaign to render an entire race helpless and isolated from the rest of society. Memos and letters of Himmler, Heydrich and other Nazis involved with the Final Solution are chilling in the fanatical devotion and zeal they lent to their mission.

Documents of the Jewish community in Germany display a continuous attempt at conciliation and accommodation with the Third Reich. Even as every civil, economic and political right was stripped from the Jews, community leaders believed all would be well in the end. The tragedy of this wishful thinking comes through time and again in the material presented by Dawidowicz.

This hope of rescue and salvation remains strong in the documents of those imprisoned in the ghettos of Warsaw, Lodz, Lublin and Bialystok. But, as conditions worsened and the realities of deportation and death came to ghetto homes, the documents written by men, women and children ring out with cries of agony, pain and despair. The brief resistance movement shows the heroism of a handful of ill-equipped fighters, many of them young people, vowing never to board the death trains.

Many of these chroniclers of ghetto life were just ordinary people who unconsciously became poets and able historians so that the world would know and study what happened to them. And taken as a whole, A Holocaust Reader accomplishes that and more: we are left informed, enriched, enraged and deeply moved.

--Reviewed by Hal Dash.

Kay, Mara. In Face of Danger. Crown, 1977.

In the summer of 1938, Ann Lindsay, a young English girl, and her Uncle Dick are in a serious car accident in Frankfurt, Germany. While her uncle is hospitalized, Ann recuperates in the home of Frau Meixner, where she discovers that two young Jewish sisters are hiding in the attic. When Ann becomes deeply involved in a plot to help the girls escape from Germany, she is apprehended by the Nazis and she experiences first-hand the intimidations and terror of the Third Reich. As Ann observes the devastation of what must have been (by the author's description) the infamous Kristallnacht ("Night of the Broken Glass" when Jewish shop windows were smashed and their owners beaten), she understands the desperation gripping the people. Reminiscent of Reiss's The Upstairs Room, which is a non-fiction account of two Jewish sisters who were hid in a sympathetic home in Holland. Recommended for discussions on courage and moral problems.

EPPEs ESSEN

The editor wishes to thank the AJLSC for the invitation to their program on Jewish Cookbook Collections. The article below appeared in the Feb. issue of Library Light. Public and University librarians will find this bibliography very helpful as a checklist for their own collections.

"Jewish Cookbook Collections" by Grace Kirschenbaum

Grace Kirschenbaum became interested in Jewish cookbooks when she realized that she had none of the marvelous recipes that her grandmother used to make before she passed away. During her travels, Ms. Kirschenbaum collected cookbooks and now has approximately 60 -- considered the west's largest collection of Jewish cookbooks. Among her cookbooks are some rare and some old--even with unknown authors, e.g. "A Widow", "A Woman". As a free-lance writer (under the pen name of "Mindy Kaye"), she has written food columns appearing in New West Magazine and the "YOU" section of the Los Angeles Times, and is currently reviewing 4 recently published Jewish cookbooks for Books in Review--the review publication of the Jewish Book Council of New York.

Ms. Kirschenbaum indicated that although Jewish cookery reflects the culture and ethnic quality of the countries in which Jews have lived through the centuries, much of Jewish cookery is distinctively Jewish in the way in which the foods are cooked (e.g. use of vegetables, long cooking), and in various other ways. Fortunately for us, food processors today can help us make the old dishes again.

As an aid in selecting cookbooks, Ms. Kirschenbaum gave some criteria: Look for the word "tested" in reference to the recipes; check the ingredients in a "kosher" cookbook to see that the recipes are truly kosher; check ingredients in a Passover recipe to be certain that it is kosher for Passover. Rely upon the professionals like chefs; cooking instructors, cookbook writers for tested recipes. Be wary of "around the world" type of cookbooks -- ingredients are not always authentic and few people are really experts on cookery in all parts of the world. Become familiar with some of the reliable names in Jewish cookbook writing, e.g. Sara Kasden, Leah Leonard, Molly Bar-David, June Roth. Generally, cookbooks published in England are good--less conflict with Kashrut laws. Some cookbooks are "underground Jewish cookbooks", i.e. do not have the word "Jewish" in title for some reason, but an examination of the recipes shows that the laws of Kashrut were followed. Many cookbooks are valuable for the commentaries, e.g. holiday customs, ethnic background, social life.

Ms. Kirschenbaum showed a number of cookbooks, by no means all that she owns or can recommend. We have reprinted her book list with her comments. (Note to Librarians: before ordering, please check Books in Print. Some of these books are out-of-print, but, so often books are reprinted; that we decided to include them all as a selection aid for future purchases as well.)

Abramowitz, Lily. Knishes & Know How; Jewish Cooking for Everyone. Toronto, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1974.

Interesting recipes, dried lima bean spreads, etc., by a Canadian Jewish woman who recalls Jewish cooking during the depression.

Bar-David, Molly. The Israeli Cookbook. New York, Crown Publ., 1964.
Excellent author; very good book.

Froud, Nina, ed. The International Jewish Cookbook. New York, Stein & Day, 1972.
Recipes collected from many parts of the world by members of Women's International ORT...an excellent job. (also in paperback)

- Frucht, Phyllis, Rothschild, Joy, Katz, Gertrude, and the Ladies Auxiliary of Temple Beth Israel. The Best of Jewish Cooking. N.Y., Dial Press, 1974.
One of the better books by women's synagogue groups. Frucht was a cooking instructor.
- Gethers, Judith, and Lefft, Elizabeth. Ratner's Meatless Cookbook. N.Y. Bantam, 1975.
Recipes from a famous New York dairy restaurant. (paperback)
- Iny, Daisy. The Best of Baghdad Cooking with Treats from Teheran. E. P. Dutton Co., 1976
Author is Jewish woman from Iraq; marvelous recipes for holidays.
- Kasden, Sara. Love & Knishes. N.Y., Vanguard, 1956.
A classic; Jewish home cooking--with Jewish humor. Kasden is a well-known Jewish cookbook writer from Louisville, Kentucky.
- _____. Mazel Tov Y'All. N.Y., Vanguard, 1968.
A Jewish bake book.
- Leonard, Leah. Jewish Cookery, in accordance with Jewish dietary laws. N.Y., Crown, 1967
A classic - about 24 editions; good tested recipes.
- _____. The Jewish Holiday Cook Book. N.Y., Gramercy Pub. Co., 1955.
Everything tested - very good:
- Longstreet, Stephen and Ethel. The Joys of Jewish Cooking. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1974. (to be reissued by Crown Publ. in about 4 months.)
Various versions of traditional Jewish foods - German, Austrian, Polish, etc.
- Lubavitch Women's Organization - Junior Division. The Spice and Spirit of Kosher-Jewish Cooking. N.Y., Bloch, 1977.
Highly recommended - a labor of love. Gives excellent coverage of Kosher laws, keeping a Kosher home, laws of cooking, holidays, guide to observance, etc.
- Nahoum, Aldo (Chef), ed. The Art of Israeli Cooking. N.Y., Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1976
"Original Israeli recipes never before published as well as favorite traditional dishes" from the various Jewish ethnic cultures in Israel.
- Rivkin, Sadie H., comp. & ed. Mama's Meichulim. N.Y. Thomas Yoseloff, 1960.
True home style Jewish cooking by a well-known New York Jewish cooking instructor. (out-of-print)
- Roden, Claudia. A Book of Middle Eastern Food. N.Y., Alfred A. Knopf, 1972.
Excellent Sephardic recipes.
- Rose, Evelyn. The Complete International Jewish Cookbook. N.Y., St. Martin's Press, 1976.
Author is a rabbi's wife - good recipes.
- Roth, June. Healthier Jewish Cooking; the Unsaturated Fat Way. N.Y., Arco, 1972.
A blend of traditional Jewish recipes and modern methods of health and nutrition.
- _____. How to Cook like a Jewish Mother. New York, Essandess Special Edition (Div. of Simon & Schuster), 1969.
Delightful...excellent...recipes from friends and relatives.
- Sisterhood of Congregation Habonim. Recipes Remembered. New York (44 W. 66th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10023), 1976.
German-Jewish specialties handed down from mothers and grandmothers.



NEW BOOKS

Here are some books for junior and senior high school young people prepared by Jo Ellen Winnikoff for the Los Angeles Unified School district.

Kerr, Judith. The Other Way Round. Coward, 1975.

As a sequel to When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit which was set in 1933 when Anna and her family were forced to flee their native Germany because they were Jews, this novel takes place in London in 1940. The family has successfully escaped Nazi German and are currently refugees in England. Anna and her brother Max are teenagers, and this is the story of their growing up and making new lives for themselves. Anna had previously learned to face financial hardship and despair, and now, with the nightly bombing of London, she experiences physical danger. When she discovers her own capabilities and sees her potential career, Anna accepts her responsibilities and takes her natural place in the adult world. Obviously autobiographical, this is a well-written, moving tale of growing up with hope and optimism under extremely adverse circumstances.

Goldreich, Gloria. Season of Discovery. Nelson, 1976.

Lisa Robinow's thirteenth year is one of multiple anxieties. First is her forthcoming Bat Mitzvah, by which ceremony she will become an adult in the Jewish community. Detracting from the happiness of such an occasion is Lisa's twin brother Donny, who is institutionalized because he is retarded. Then Lisa meets Mrs. Rothenberg, an ill refugee woman, and she is able to gain perspective about her religion, her family, and finally herself. The author explains traditional Judaism and relates it to suburban American Jewish Life today. One reviewer mentions that the author's reference to the Kaddish as a prayer for the dead is incorrect, as it is actually a mourner's prayer of remembrance. Slightly reminiscent of Rodowsky's What About Me? about another young girl's relationship to a handicapped brother, this is a sensitive account of a teenager's search for identity.

Next Year in Jerusalem: Portrait of the Jews in the 20th Century, ed. by Douglas Villiers, is a beautiful coffee-table gift for Jewish families.

There are articles by eminent authorities, largely British and Jewish. Among the authors most familiar to Americans are Leo Rosten, Harry Golden, Yehudi Menuhin, Arthur Koestler, Elie Weisel, and I.B. Singer. Elie Weisel's concluding essay was the most moving, while Arthur Koestler's was the most controversial and provocative. Despite the title, only a few of the articles are about Israel. Most concentrate on the United States with some reference to England and Europe. There are some 250 illustrations of all types, with some 35 pages in color, including many photographs by world-famous photographers. For collectors of trivial information, there are a wealth of answers to the question "Did you know that _____ was Jewish?" Richard Corossman's introductory essay on "The Creation of Israel" might be useful for students who wish a better background to the Middle East than is provided by current sources. Viking Press (In association with Douglas Villiers Publishing, Ltd., London), 1976.

The Old Country: The Lost World of East European Jews (1974) and The New Country: Jewish Immigrants in America (1976), both edited by Abraham Shulman and published by Charles Scribner are highly recommended for Jewish gift-giving. These books contain black-and-white photographs--many never published before--with some by such noted photographers as M. Kipmnis and A. Katzyna, who perished in the Holocaust, and some by amateurs. Some are from the illustrated supplement of the Jewish Daily Forward, some from YIVO, HIAS, and other institutions. The Old Country has a foreword by I.B. Singer. Topics covered include the shtetl, Hasidim, work, religion, Exodus, arrival, holidays, old age, and the theater. The photographs evoke the history of the Western Jew from the 1860's through the 1920's. Highlighting some of the photographs in the second volume are poems and songs translated from Yiddish. The cover of The New Country shows a 1919 photograph of Golda Meier portraying the Statue of Liberty in a Milwaukee pageant. The frontispiece is a scene of Hester Street on New York City's Lower East Side. For nostalgia, to inform the second, third, and fourth generation American Jews about their origins, or for historical study to provide background to the Holocaust, these books remarkably evoke a vanished epoch.

--Ann Bender

HOLIDAYS In LIBRARIES - A MATTER OF OPINION

Listed below are the results of the survey in the last issue. The editor wishes to thank the individuals who took the time to respond. Although there were only five replies to the survey, the comments are varied and stimulating. If you are still interested in presenting your views, please send your comments for the next issue of the newsletter.

TYPE OF LIBRARY: 3 School 2 Public library 0 college/university.

WERE THERE HOLIDAY DECORATIONS, PROGRAMS, DISPLAYS?

4 yes 1 no

WAS HANUKKAH OR OTHER WINTER HOLIDAYS INCLUDED? 4 yes 1 no

DOES YOUR LIBRARY HAVE WRITTEN POLICY CONCERNING VISUAL DISPLAYS OR PROGRAMS OF RACE, RELIGION, OR POLITICS? 0 yes 5 no

SHOULD PUBLIC LIBRARIES "CELEBRATE" RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS? 0 yes 4 no 1 only if fairly represented

The additional comments here are anonymous to encourage you to respond to them, or to send in additional information for the next issue.

"My public library (near the school where I work) is scrupulously fair in observing religious holidays. A Hanukkah story-telling session was held, and a display of menorahs lent by people in the community was shown during December. I don't like any religious celebrations in schools; however, much equal time is given to Hanukkah. Hanukkah is not even a major holiday and in no way comparable with Christmas. In any case, I don't believe religion has a place in the public schools. Ohter teachers, however, make a case for teaching non-Jewish children something about Jewish holidays and traditions, and perhaps they have a point." [This librarian was in charge of putting up decorations in the library, and these were kept at a minimum. The school has been told to keep holiday celebrations at a low level.]

"An electric menorah is lit during the eight days of the holiday. It may or may not coincide with Christmas. The Christmas tree is on display from Thanksgiving until New Year's Day. Holly wreaths and other tinsel ornaments decorate the windows. I am totally against any religious celebration in a public library. Providing information--which is the obligation of every library--is totally different from celebration. There is nothing religious about a Christmas tree, but the menorah does have religious significance. It is my intention to substitute a giant dreidle and a plate of latkes for the electric menorah. As for other programs, yes, we do observe Black History Month with films and bibliographies, Election Day with bibliographies on government, Easter with either bunnies or decorated eggs, and Halloween with things that go bump in the night, etc., etc."

"More than anything I resent making Hanukkah a Jewish Christmas. If religious holiday displays are used, they should be at neutral times, not near Christmas or Easter. Passover is not a Jewish Easter.

"My branch library had a Christmas tree and a display of Christmas books. A separate display of Hanukkah books (unfortunately few in number) was organized but there were no decorations. We also have a 'Books for Holiday Giving' list which highlights the best juvenile titles, including many ethnic groups, and is not oriented toward any particular holiday. Libraries should display books representing the interests of their communities (holidays, ethnic interests, current news events, and political happenings), but I do not feel public libraries should 'celebrate' religious holidays for several reasons. First, too many well-meaning but uninformed librarians (and schoolteachers) err in presentation of 'unfamiliar' traditions and beliefs. For instance, our Main Library's Children's Room had a picture of an eight-branched menorah (minus shammos) because they chose to copy an unclear picture. Second, 'balancing' holidays

Cont

(celebrating Hanukkah because of Christmas or Passover because of Easter) leads to the equation of holidays. Thus Hanukkah becomes not a distinct, historical holiday of a non-Christian people but a Jewish version of Christmas. Third, mass celebration of a holiday by people to whom it has no meaning tends to demean and secularize that holiday. Christmas is and should be a religious holiday--with more meaning to Christians than an excuse for gift-giving. Hanukkah (or Passover, etc.) is and should remain a religious [i.e. Jewish] holiday with greater meaning for Jews than as an excuse for gift-giving. Secularizing, acculturating any culture's holy days for mass consumption is, in my opinion, degrading rather than respectful of that culture. Neither Easter egg hunts nor latke parties stripped of their religious observances will increase intercultural understanding. In short, let us as public librarians provide the factual materials unlabeled and uninterpreted, and leave the celebrations to the home, church, and synagogue where beliefs will be enhanced rather than diminished."

"Christmas is a religious holiday even if there are secular overtones. A library should never take sides--religious or on any issue--information is important even if controversial. Although I am a Zionist, I purchased pro-Arab books for the library."

"My school library usually has a Christmas tree with a star of David on the top and a bulletin board has included a cross, star of David, and 'Season's Greetings' messages."

JEWISH BOOK AWARD

At our Midwinter meeting, we discussed how often to give an award for a Jewish children's book. One suggestion was for a one-time-only award, as several other groups are giving a similar one. The main suggestions were for an award every two years, as this would give ours a chance to be well-publicized. In addition, we would have ample time to find and read carefully as many books as possible.

We are still working on guidelines and finding out what other groups are using as criteria for their awards.

Hopefully, we can announce our award during the summer of 1979 or earlier. Interested persons should send ideas for guidelines and/or books to be considered to Annette C. Blank, 5477 Cedonia Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21206.



The Jewish population of California Polytechnic State University in rural San Luis Obispo County (midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, just South of the famed Hearst Castle) is small, but visible. Chevrah (the Jewish Student Union) celebrated Jewish Book Month with a prominent display in the lobby of the University Library, and followed with another library display in February and March 1978 about testing for Tay Sachs disease.

Congrats to Ed Herman on his new baby daughter.

The editor would like to thank Sue Kamn, Olivia Eisen, and all others who have helped in their contributions to make this newsletter possible.

Stanford Berman is Coordinator, Ad Hoc "Speaker" Committee. For more info write to him at Hennepin County Library, 7009 York Ave. South, Edina, Mn 55435.

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