in Toronto, I look forward to learning in Stockholm in 2019 from respected children’s literature scholars, meeting colleagues from all around the world, and participating in vivid discussions and excursions, with the additional pleasure of experiencing the Swedish *fika*.

*Corinna Jerkin*

“Translation Studies and Children’s Literature: Current Topics and Future Perspectives”
KU Leuven and the University of Antwerp, Brussels/Antwerp, Belgium, 18–20 October 2017

From 18 to 20 October 2017, KU Leuven and the University of Antwerp welcomed about 80 scholars from 24 different countries and 4 continents for a conference on the intersection between children’s literature studies and translation studies.

Organised by Elke Brems (KU Leuven) and Vanessa Joosen (University of Antwerp), the Conference was occasioned by the academic retirement of Jan Van Coillie (KU Leuven), a pioneer in the field, who not only published reference works such as *Children’s Literature in Translation: Challenges and Strategies* (2006), but is also an active writer and translator of children’s literature himself. The first Conference day at the Brussels campus of KU Leuven therefore started in the early evening of 18 October with Van Coillie’s opening lecture titled “Diversity Can Change the World. Children’s Literature, Translation and Images of Childhood”. In his presentation, he pointed out the possibilities of the translators’ position as “bridge-builders between cultures” that help further children’s international outlook, while stressing at the same time the threat that globalisation and the English-dominated book market could pose to diversity. The same day also included 13 workshops for M.A. students from different universities given by professional translators of children’s literature. The masterclasses dealt with the translation of different genres of children’s literature from English, German, French, Spanish, and Polish for the Dutch market. Among the translators who gave the workshops were, for example, Maria Postema, who has translated YA novels such as the *Twilight* series or *The Hunger Games* into Dutch, and writer and translator Bea de Koster, who talked about translating picturebooks. The workshops were followed by a panel discussion during which the translators gave some practical insight into how they first started out in this field, shared strategies on how to get translating jobs, the challenges they face in their work, and their favourite anecdotes. The aim of the masterclasses was to link translation research and translation practice. Some of the translators also participated in the Conference.

The second day of the Conference, which also took place in Brussels, started off with a keynote lecture by Emer O’Sullivan (Leuphana University, Lüneburg) entitled “Visualising Nonsense: Illustration as Intersemiotic Translation”. The panels that followed looked into the state of translated children’s literature in the “impenetrable” UK market and included (among others) presentations on the relation between the lack of translated European children’s literature in Britain and Brexit (Clémentine Beauvais), and those dealing with sociological analyses of translation flows of Flemish children’s literature into English-
language markets. Other presentations discussed ways in which “new methodologies” such as corpus-based translation studies can be applied to translated children’s literature (Michal Borondo), the role of copyeditors in the making of a translated children’s book (Marija Zlatnar Moe & Tanja Žigon), censorship of political commentary in translated children’s books (Laura Leden), etc. Other topics included translating the dual address, fairy tales, or classics such as Alice in Wonderland.

On the third day, the participants travelled to the beautiful Grauwzusters Cloister in Antwerp, where they were greeted with a keynote lecture by Cecilia Alvstad (University of Oslo) on children’s literature and global concerns that looked into translations of children’s books on current global issues such as the refugee crisis. The five panels that followed included fascinating accounts of Russian adaptations of classic children’s books such as Pinocchio (Natalia Kaloh Vid), which became the Russian Buratino, or Harry Potter (Pieter Boulogne), which inspired the character of the witch Tanya Grotter, the surprising reception of Edmondo de Amicis’s works in North Korea (Theresa Hyun), and pre- and post-apartheid translation flows of children’s literature in Afrikaans (Anzette Williams), as well as topics such as relay translations, translating the canon, and multimodal translation.

The Conference closed with an engaging keynote lecture by Gillian Lathey (University of Roehampton, London) entitled “‘Only English Books’: The Mediation of Translated Children’s Literature in a Resistant Economy”, which brought the programme full circle and back to one of the first panel discussions about the “impenetrable British market”. The dominance of English children’s literature and the English market’s simultaneous resistance to translation was once again confirmed and seemed to run like a common thread through the Conference, which manifested itself not only in reflections during the panels, but also in the choice of the case studies presented, which very often dealt with the translation of English children’s literature.

Theresa Feldmann