Scatter of the Literature (2003)

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This paper on the Unicode(TM) Standard answers questions about its script coverage (including Hebrew), development, and use in standards and products. Because of the delay between presentation and publication, information on coverage and use is outdated; readers should consult the Unicode Consortium’s Web site http://www.unicode.org for current information. Library issues that are covered include data exchange, sorting, characters not in Unicode, and data storage needs. The paper ends with a discussion of transcription and the conflict between exactitude and retrieval.


This article explains that in a study of the Holocaust, teachers must connect the stories of the Holocaust to the lives of their students. It provides five activities about the Holocaust that focus upon teaching tolerance. It also addresses the children of the Holocaust, difference versus deviance, social identity, and The Night of Broken Glass.


This article describes a typical workday for Giv’at Gonnen school librarian Dania Ansenberg. Among the responsibilities she discusses are changing the library exhibition, teaching school groups about databases, and working on the monthly bulletin that the library publishes.


This paper investigates how five major religions are presented “objectively” on the Internet: Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism. The presenters are the Religious Studies Departments of various American universities and the “Meta-Sites” recommended by them. It is found that the various scriptures are not, yet, well presented for scholarly purposes on the Internet, as they are on some CD-ROMs. Other aspects of Religious Studies fare better (e.g., presentations of major teachings, historical leaders and divisions of the five religions mentioned above).


This bibliography supplements the three previously published ones that list both sources that seek to “prove” that the Holocaust did not happen and sources that discuss the Holocaust denial phenomenon. Subject areas include various geographic areas (e.g., Canada, Oceania, etc.), Holocaust Revisionism in Libraries, Holocaust Revisionism and Education, Videocassettes, and Web Sites Promoting Holocaust Revisionism.


This article lists and discusses the different types of religious periodicals that have been published throughout the last century, naming several examples of each. Among various categories of journals are History of Religion, Formal Studies of Jewish Life and Observance, Religious Education, and Music.


Overview of the history of the Jewish National and University Library and the many forms it has taken, from its first two short-term attempts to the one opened by B’nai Brith that evolved into the present triple purpose institution it remains today. The article also discusses the special collections, access, the library’s publications and future development.


This article provides a detailed sampling of what libraries of varying sizes should offer. Subject areas of this bibliography include reference, women in Judaism, the contemporary scene, CD-ROMs and websites.


This article provides an overview of the Israeli legal system and then describes several print and electronic resources that can be used for conducting Israeli legal research, such as statutory resources, law journals, legal commentaries and court decision digests. An online version of this article is available at http://www.llrx.com/features/israel.htm.


Though only a “sampling”, this article lists and discusses a wealth of electronic resources online and on disc that can help academics to access information that they can use. The types of documents discussed include the text of holy books, commentaries, reference tools, library cat-
This guide is written for staff in church and synagogue libraries that traditionally have small collections, limited funding, and volunteer staff. The information in this guide provides the tools needed to create a customized disaster response plan for church or synagogue libraries. Part 1: The Disaster response plan, covers the process of preparing and writing a disaster response plan. Part 2: Recovery before, during, and after a disaster, addresses what to do when a disaster occurs or is announced; how to assess the damage; knowing what to recover and what to discard; what to do with the damaged items that are retrieved from the library; what to do with water-soaked books or archival material; how to dry books and papers that are slightly wet; what to do with valuable items; how to handle photographs; what to do with magnetic tape media; and handling a disaster that isn’t covered in the plan. Part 3: Preventing and minimizing damage due to disaster includes information on how frequently to perform library inspections; protecting collections during renovation; and minimizing damage and losses.


This paper examines the means of obtaining government information in Israel, current obstacles that hinder access to the information and factors that may lead to easier access (e.g. plans for on-line access to government ministries and agencies). The role of librarians and information professionals in promoting access is also discussed.


This article outlines the history, mandates and methodologies of the ITS located in Arolsen, Germany. This background information helps to explain the current obstacles to obtaining information from the ITS about specific Holocaust victims.

—. “Yad Vashem Opens Multimillion Name Databank,” Avotaynu 16:1 (Spring 2000), pp. 3-4.

This article describes an excellent information resource at Yad Vashem that will facilitate the search for names of victims of the Holocaust. At the opening date, the databank included names from two million Pages of Testimony filed at the Hall of Names.


This article draws attention to a collection of papers not sufficiently known among researchers of Eastern European Jewish history. The collection in question consists of more than 10,000 rabbinical letters, postcards and printed matter, most of which were written in Hebrew and Yiddish. The bulk of letters and documents were addressed to and collected by the Russian rabbi Moshe Nahum Jerusalimski between the years 1875-1914 and mostly mailed to him from Russia and Poland. The largest part of the Jerusalimski collection was purchased in 1968 on the initiative of Prof. Saul Lieberman for the Schocken Institute for Jewish Research of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in Jerusalem. Other parts of the collection are in possession of a private collector in Bnei Brak. Documents can be retrieved by an index of persons, an index of place names and a subject index, all of which are typewritten in Hebrew. The article contains a preliminary biography of Jerusalimski, describes the itinerary of his collection and presents the scope of the available indices, especially the subject index. Attention is drawn to the bad physical condition of the documents and the need for preservation, proper storage and improved access.


The state of libraries in Israel is described in an article written on the occasion of the 66th General Conference of IFLA, held in Jerusalem, Israel in August 2000. After a general discussion of some background material, the article presents the state-of-the-art of libraries in Israel according to several categories: the national library, academic and special libraries, public libraries and school libraries in Jewish and Arab populations. The article also relates to the legal foundations of library services in Israel, institutions related to the field and professional organizations, as well as professional library education.