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## Scatter of the Literature (2008)

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# Bibliography

## *Scatter of the Literature\**

STEVEN M. BERGSON

Abramowitz, Molly. "Literary Encounter in Jerusalem," *Library Journal* 132:7 (April 15, 2007), p. 95, reprinted online at: <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6432787.html>.

Discussion of the one-day program "Voices from the Hilltop of Tantur: A Meeting of Middle Eastern Writers and Filmmakers."

Baruchson-Arbib, Shifra; Bronstein, Jenny. "Humanists as Information Users in the Digital Age: The Case of Jewish Studies Scholars in Israel," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 58:14 (December 2007), pp. 2269–2279.

Although humanists represent an important group of users for academic libraries, research studies into their information-seeking behavior since the advent of the Internet have been quite scarce in the past decade. This study presents updated research on a group of humanists, Jewish studies scholars living in Israel, as information users in the digital age based on two categories: (a) the use of formal and informal information channels, and (b) the use of information technologies and their impact on humanistic research.

Carlson, Scott. "An Index of Horror: To Catalog an Extensive Video Archive of Holocaust Testimony, the U. of Southern California Turned to the Human Touch and a System that Could be Used for Other Large Archives," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 53:41 (June 2007), p. A32.

Indexers at the University of Southern California's Shoah Foundation Institute for Visual History and Education have watched 120,000 hours of testimonies since 1998, paying attention to every detail and indexing each and every minute. The Southern Cal collection is one of the most comprehensively indexed video collections of its size. The indexing allows researchers to search for various topics through keywords and gain access to the testimonies at the very moments that those topics begin to be discussed. Some people at Southern Cal see the institute's labor-intensive, manual method as a model for other video archives. The method of indexing the tapes in one-minute segments and using keywords has been patented, and the university plans to market the patents to other archives. Most video archives instead try to index the content of video through a combination of automated methods. They might use speech recognition together with transcripts, or closed captioning, or image processing. Multiple methods can collectively zero in on the content and recognize what's going on in the video. The Shoah Foundation Institute's manual method, however, might be among the best ways to index historically important oral histories and testimonies.

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\* Editor's note: Wherever possible, annotations to these citations are based on those provided by indexing and abstracting services.

Chai, Iris. "Organizing the Library to Suit the Undergraduates' Information Gathering Behavior at the Tel-Hai Academic College in Israel," *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 33:4 (July 2007), pp. 485–491.

The study examined the factors influencing information gathering behavior of undergraduates at Tel-Hai Academic College, so that library services can cope effectively with this behavior. Related to the findings, the library changed its circulation desk to become a "one stop shop" for directions to all library information.

Dayan, Aryeh, "New Chapter in a Sad Saga," *ha-Aretz* [*Haaretz*], November 2, 2007; accessible online at: <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=919549>.

Discussion of the Jewish National and University Library and plans for a new National Library of Israel that will be independent of the university. The library will have a different mandate than the JNUL, together with a new building, which may be finished by 2012.

Gordon, Avishag, "Perception of National Security in Public Libraries: Israel and the U.S.A. Compared," *Information and Librarianship* 29:1 (December 2006), pp. 14–18.

Public libraries in the United States are actively involved in the various security aspects of their country. In comparison, the public libraries of Israel are still "oases" of cultural leisure activities and some participation in the socio-political realities of the country, but the national security situation of Israel is not reflected in any way in most of them. Most library managers surveyed thought that they preserve democratic values in their relations with the patrons, and they perceived the library as an education and culture provider and leisure haven. Nevertheless, fifty-seven percent of the managers thought that they will be willing to include government and security documents in their libraries' collections. It could be that they considered this type of collection to be an added value to their library.

Intrator, Miriam. "People Were Literally Starving for any Kind of Reading': The Theresienstadt Ghetto Central Library, 1942–1945," *Library Trends* 55:3 (Winter 2007), pp. 513–522.

Jews crowded into the ghettos and concentration camps of World War II were desperate for any avenue of resistance or escape, not only physically but also mentally. In the ghetto concentration camp Theresienstadt, the prisoner-run Ghetto Central Library, complete with bookmobile system, reading room, and branch libraries, served as a reminder that minds and imaginations remained active and free, even amidst devastating persecution. With the inclusion of Jewish book collections confiscated by the Nazis, it grew to 100,000 volumes. Brought to the Jewish Museum of Prague Library after liberation, the books are still being returned, whenever possible, to original owners.

Leiman, Shnayer. "The New *Encyclopaedia Judaica*: Some Preliminary Observations," *the Seforim blog*, June 5, 2007; accessible online at: <http://seforim.blogspot.com/2007/06/shnayer-leiman-new-encyclopaedia.html>.

From the blog post: "In 1972, the first edition of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* appeared in print. With 25,000 entries, it moved well beyond its distinguished predecessors, such as the *Jewish Encyclopedia* (New York, 1906), the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* (New York, 1939–43), and the short-lived German language *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (Berlin, 1928–34). Its special focus on the Holocaust and its aftermath, on the State of Israel, and on the centrality of the Jewish community in the United States, rendered it the most current and useful of all the Jewish encyclopedias. But thirty-five years have passed since its publication, and there was a felt need for a new version that would update many of the entries in the light of scholarly advance. Also, new entries had to be provided for all that was new in Jewish life during the past thirty-five years. Early in 2007, the 22-volume second edition of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* appeared in print—in hard copy and electronic versions—and it was heralded as yet another milestone in the history of Jewish encyclopedias. . . .

"A striking difference between the first edition of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (henceforth: *EJ*) and the second edition of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (henceforth: *NEJ* [= new *Encyclopaedia Judaica*]) is the almost complete lack of visual images in *NE*. . . .

"One of the key selling points of *NEJ* is that it updates—and allegedly supersedes—the 1972 edition of *EJ*. In the general introduction to *NEJ*, we are informed that more than 2,650 new entries were incorporated into *NEJ*, and that over half of the original entries (in *EJ*) were revised and updated for *NEJ*. . . . But upon inspection, it turns out that many key entries that needed to be revised and updated were neither revised nor updated. And regarding the new entries, there are serious errors of commission and omission. . . .

". . . [U]ntil all the returns are in, hold on to your 1972 edition of *EJ* for dear life! It is not at all clear that *NEJ* has superseded, or that it will ever supersede, *EJ*. All public libraries and private collectors will do well to retain their 1972 editions of *EJ* and keep them precisely on the same shelves they have now occupied for some thirty-five years."

Lerner, Heidi G. "Perspectives on Technology" [series], *AJS Perspectives: The Magazine of the Association for Jewish Studies*. Online links to these columns are accessible at: <http://www.ajsnet.org/lerner.htm>. The most recent ones to appear are:

"Internet Resources for Jewish Biography and Autobiography," Spring 2007, pp. 36–39.

Covers the following resources: Directories, Biographical Dictionaries, and Encyclopedias; Websites and Portals; Primary Sources: Digital Collections of Primary Sources, Finding Aids, Databases and Websites, Online Diaries and Weblogs.

"Web-Based Learning and Teaching Resources for Jewish Studies," Fall 2007, pp. 40–42.

Review of sites that offer Jewish studies teaching resources.

"Researching Modern Orthodox Judaism Online," Spring 2008, pp. 36–38.

Covers the following resources: Orthodox Judaism and the Media; Organizational Websites; Communication within Orthodox and Haredi Communities.

McDonald, Collin. "Reconciling Holocaust Scholarship and Personal Data Protection: Facilitating Access to the International Tracing Service Archive," *Fordham International Law Journal* 30:4 (April 2007), pp. 1360–1391.

Part I of this Note outlines the history of the International Tracing Service and the treaty creating it, and then briefly describes the approach to personal data protection taken in the European Union and the United States. Part II contrasts the two basic positions taken during the negotiation process—for and against amendment—and considers how each approach might find support in treaty language, past practice, existent legal frameworks, and in equitable considerations. Part III posits a hypothetical means to proceed without amendment, but argues that alternative mechanisms are likely no less burdensome, and that the amendment process is itself beneficial. Finally, this Note concludes by suggesting a practical means to work around the current impasse, without compromising the integrity of the legal framework of the ITS.

Merveldt, Nikola von. "Books Cannot Be Killed by Fire: The German Freedom Library and the American Library of Nazi-Banned Books as Agents of Cultural Memory," *Library Trends* 55:3 (Winter 2007), pp. 523–535.

This article looks at two libraries founded in 1934 as counter-symbols to the Nazi book burning: the German Freedom Library in Paris and the American Library of Nazi-Banned Books at the Brooklyn Jewish Center in New York. It describes these two libraries as agents of cultural memory, as privileged sites for redefining German, German-Jewish, and Jewish-American cultural identity in times of radical change. Created on different continents and in different social, cultural, and political contexts, they reflect the dynamics of cultural memory from 1933 through World War II and the Cold War era to the present day.

Popper, Nathaniel. "Shoah Survivors Slam Museum's Archive Plan," *Forward*, May 25, 2007; accessible online at: <http://www.forward.com/articles/10790/>.

Discusses how the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will become a recipient for records from the Bad Arolsen archives in Germany and the dissatisfaction of American Holocaust survivors with the news that such records will be made available to them quickly and easily.

Peiss, Kathy, Lee. "Cultural Policy in a Time of War: The American Response to Endangered Books in World War II," *Library Trends*, 55:3 (Winter 2007), pp. 370–386.

During World War II, for the first time in U.S. history, the protection of books and other cultural resources became an official war aim. Examining the broad historical process by which this policy was formed and executed, this article focuses on three key factors: the new role of intellectual and cultural elites, who forged close ties with the state; the expansion of intelligence gathering and its unintended consequences for the preservation of cultural material; and the extraordinary actions of individual librarians, curators, and ordinary soldiers on the ground, who improvised solutions to the problems of preservation and restoration.

Schidorsky, Dov. "The Library of the Reich Security Main Office and Its Looted Jewish Book Collections," *Libraries & the Cultural Record*, 42:1 (2007), pp. 21–47.

The Reich Security Main Office of Germany's Third Reich, created in 1939, became one of the more significant agents of the looting of Jewish public and private library collections under the Nazi regime. The staff of the agency's library, which included SS men, were directly involved in creating the looting policy, in carrying out the looting itself, and in making decisions concerning the fate of the looted material. Research regarding the Reich's Jewish policy was conducted on the basis of these confiscated collections and ultimately contributed to the legitimization of the expulsion and extermination of the Jews.

Schrijver, Emile; Herman, Sammy. "Adriaan Offenbergh: The Quintessential Bibliophile," *Quaerendo*, 37:2 (Apr. 2007), pp. 85–95.

In 2004, Dr. Adri Offenbergh retired as curator of the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, the special collection of Judaica and Hebraica at Amsterdam University Library. This article discusses his development as a bibliographer, his road to the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana and his most important contributions to bibliographical scholarship. His greatest achievement in his many publications in the field has been the ability to introduce the principles of Anglo-Saxon analytical bibliographical scholarship into the field of Jewish bibliography. Of crucial importance are his catalogs of the Hebrew incunabula in the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, his many publications on Amsterdam Jewish book-making of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Hebrew and non-Hebrew, and his First International Census of Hebrew incunabula. This contribution also incorporates a review of his most recent work, the thirteenth volume of the *Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century Now in the British Museum (BMC)*, describing the Hebrew incunabula in the collection of the British Library.

Shachaf, Pnina; Rubenstein, Ellen. "A Comparative Analysis of Libraries' Approaches to Copyright: Israel, Russia, and the U.S.," *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 33:1 (Jan. 2007), pp. 94–105.

While librarians are concerned about copyright and intellectual property, the extent of their compliance with ethical guidelines and copyright laws is unclear. This study examines, through content analysis, libraries' approaches toward copyright concerns in three countries (Israel, Russia, and the United States), and suggests a model of library response to social responsibility issues.

Silverman, Lisa. "Bearing Witness Through Picture Books," *School Library Journal*, March 1, 2007; accessible online at: <http://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/article/CA6420400.html>.

Bibliography of resources (pictures books, audio-visual and Internet sites) recommended for Holocaust education for children from second grade up, with recommended grade ranges. Sections of the bibliography include Righteous Gentiles and Sympathetic Rescuers, Holocaust as Subtext, and Fictional Narratives Based on Historical Truth.

Tauran, Jean-Louise Tauran. "The Contribution of the Vatican Library to Christian, Jewish and Islamic Studies: A Mission of Peace," *Catholic Library World*, 77:3 (March 2007), pp. 210–213.

Keynote address delivered at an anniversary celebration of the American Friends of the Vatican Library, a brief history of the Vatican Library is given, which includes mention of special Judaica in its collection (e.g., *Arba`ah turim*), catalogs of the Judaica held there (e.g., *Scriptor Hebraicus*) and Jewish scholars who have worked there (e.g., Allesandro Franceschi, Battista Giona, and Moritz Steinschneider).

Weinberg, Bella Hass. "Cataloging in Non-Roman Scripts: From Radical to Mainstream Practice," in *Radical Cataloging: Essays at the Front*, edited by K. R. Roberto (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2008), pp. 28–39.

In the United States, maintaining catalogs in non-Roman scripts was, until recently, considered a radical cataloging practice. The mainstream practice was to Romanize all bibliographic data. The development of non-Roman character sets by RLIN and integrated library systems made cataloging in vernacular scripts a mainstream activity and led to a rethinking of cataloging principles as they relate to languages other than English and scripts other than the Latin alphabet.