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Scatter of the Literature (2007)

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Bibliography

*Scatter of the Literature**

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Adaryukov, Andrew. "Cooperative Dimensions of a Digitization Project," *Resource Sharing and Information Networks* 17:1/2 (2004), pp. 175–185, reprinted as "Cooperative Dimensions of Digitization Projects at Florida Atlantic University," *Florida Libraries* 48 (Special Edition, 2005), pp. 43–54.

> The first part of this article presents a bird's-eye view of the current state of digitization efforts at the Florida Atlantic University (FAU) Library with an emphasis on FAU's participation in PALMM, Florida's state-wide digitization initiative. In the second part, three projects are described, each under the PALMM umbrella, while illustrating different collaborative aspects of the digitization lab's work. In the case of the *Judaica Music Rescue Project,* digitization serves, somewhat unusually, as one of the important driving forces behind development of the physical collection. The project also furnishes examples of cooperation on practically every level—from inter-departmental to international. The *Judaica Digital Collection* and the *Yiddish Curriculum Support* projects show how the library's digitization efforts can be more closely integrated with the university's teaching activities, thanks to close collaboration between the digitization lab and scholars from other departments. In addition, the *Yiddish Curriculum Support* project illustrates the concept of multi-purposing—using the same images in various contexts and applications. In the *BocaRatoons* project, the digitization lab broadens its horizons and assumes a role of reproduction studio for a small departmental press which debuts with a book by a local editorial cartoonist, an alumnus of the university.

Bar-Ilan, Judit. "Web Links and Search Engine Ranking: The Case of Google and the Query 'Jew'," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 57:12 (2006), pp. 1581–89.

> The World Wide Web has become one of our more important information sources, and commercial search engines are the major tools for locating information; however, it is not enough for a Web page to be indexed by the search engines—it also must rank high on relevant queries. One of the parameters involved in ranking is the number and quality of links pointing to the page, based on the assumption that links convey appreciation for a page. This article presents the results of a content analysis of the links to two top pages retrieved by Google for the query "Jew" as of July 2004: the "Jew" entry on the free online encyclopedia Wikipedia, and the home page of Jew Watch, a highly anti-Semitic site. The top results for the query "Jew" gained public attention in April 2004, when it was noticed that the Jew Watch homepage ranked number 1. From this point on, both sides engaged in Google-bombing (i.e., increasing the number of links pointing to these pages). The results of the study show that most of the links to these pages come from blogs and discussion links, and the number of links pointing to these pages in appreciation of their content is extremely small. These findings have implications for ranking algorithms based on link counts, and emphasize the huge difference between Web links and citations in the scientific community.

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

Baxter, Kathleen. "Hidden Shadows," *School Library Journal* 52:6 (June 2006), p. 37.

> Brief discussion of four books about children hidden during the Holocaust, which are age-appropriate for students: *Hidden Child,* by Isaac Millman; *Memories of Survival,* by Esther Nisenthal Krinitz and Bernice Steinhardt; *Lonek's Journey,* by Dorit Bader Whiteman; and *Anne Frank,* by Josephine Poole.

Drori, Offer; Tamir, Ehud. "Display of Search Results in Hebrew: A Comparison Study Between Google and LCC&K Interface," *Journal of Information Science* 31:3 (2005), pp. 164–177.

> Google's search engine is one of the most popular search engines used on the Internet today. It is used to display search results in English, but also in other languages. In this paper, the authors focus on display of search results in Hebrew. Search results retrieved from textual databases may be presented in several ways. In commercial search engines, the most common method is the presentation of a list that includes the titles of the retrieved documents, and, sometimes, the first few lines of each document and additional information. A series of studies at the Hebrew University examined the impact of different textual elements presented to the user on the effectiveness of the search. In the current experiment, presentation of search results in the Google-based interface was compared to presentation of search results in the LCC&K (line in Context, Categories & Keywords) interface that was developed consequent to the findings of a previous series of studies. Both interfaces displayed the search results in Hebrew and addressed a Hebrew-speaking population. The outcome of the experiment shows that although Hebrew is considered to be a complex language considering its morphology aspects, there is little difference between the results obtained in a previous experiment that was conducted in English and the current experiment that was conducted in Hebrew. This paper addresses the experimental process and its findings.

Holcomb, Jamie. "Testimony to Tolerance Initiative: The Jackson Visual History Collection," *Mississippi Libraries* 69:2 (Summer 2005), pp. 45–46.

> The *Testimony to Tolerance Initiative* is a comprehensive program which offers cities like Jackson the opportunity to initiate community-driven tolerance education programs. At the center of the *Initiative* is the *Jackson Visual History Collection,* 21 English-language testimonies of Holocaust survivors and other witnesses from the Shoah Foundation's visual history archive. Each of the 21 testimonies is a unique life story that includes personal memories of pre-war life, the struggle to survive, and the aftermath of the war. In addition to the testimonies, the Shoah Foundation will provide the Jackson-Hinds Library system with a *Testimony Catalogue Binder,* a notebook containing biographical information about each interviewee, such as name, date, and country of birth, enabling viewers to search the collection for testimonies that closely match their specific areas of interest. The Shoah Foundation, with the help of the Eudora Welty Library, will conduct educational outreach to Jackson's middle and high schools, using visual history testimony as the cornerstone of an extensive pedagogic program. In Phase III of the program, Jackson educators and students will form *Diversity Clubs* at their schools.

Hollander, David. "Jewish Law for the Law Librarian," *Law Library Journal* 98:2 (Spring 2006), pp. 219–252.

> An introductory guide to the Jewish legal system, with the intent of providing law librarians with the basic knowledge necessary to begin to help a patron conducting research in Jewish law. Reprinted online at: http://www.aallnet.org/products/pub_llj_v98n02/2006–13.pdf.

Intrator, Miriam. "Avenues of Intellectual Resistance in the Ghetto Theresienstadt: Escape Through the Central Library, Books, and Reading," *Libri* 54 (2004), pp. 237–246.

> The Ghetto Theresienstadt served as a façade behind which the Nazis attempted to hide the atrocities they were committing in other ghettos and concentration camps

throughout Europe. As a result of Theresienstadt's unusual nature, the Nazis sanctioned certain cultural and intellectual activities in the camp. Consequently there remains a considerable record of the interior lives and personal perspectives of Theresienstadt inmates. Through a close examination of Theresienstadt memoirs, diaries and histories, this paper explores the concept of intellectual resistance as a result of participation in some of the camp's intellectual activities—namely the library, books and reading. These activities provided prisoners with a means of keeping their minds and imaginations active and alive, allowing then to escape temporarily from the horror surrounding them, as well as providing a means of maintaining hope and strength that increased their chances of survival. As of yet, no single work in English focuses on this topic. This paper strives to fill that void and to encourage librarians to consider the power of literacy and the significance of their responsibilities as providers of knowledge, story and information, particularly in times of terror or war.

Kempf, Andrea. "Who's Missing?: Holocaust Authors," *The Library Journal* 130:7 (April 15, 2005), p. 140.

Noting that several internationally recognized authors of Holocaust fiction were omitted from two noteworthy bibliographies of Holocaust literature (one from Oryx Press, the other from Routledge Press), Kempf highlights eleven of these authors and examples of their works, including Ota Pavel, Alan Isler, Aleksandar Tisma, and Anita Desai.

Kohn, Roger S. "A Treasured Legacy: Hebrew Manuscripts at the Bodleiana," *Library History* 20:2 (July 2004), pp. 95–116.

‾‾‾‾‾‾ "A Treasured Legacy (II): Hebrew Manuscripts at Cambridge University Library," *Library History* 21:3 (November 2005), pp. 175–188.

Two-part study of Hebrew manuscripts deposited in the libraries of Cambridge and Oxford Universities. The 3,000 Hebrew manuscripts at the Bodleian Library, Oxford University, constitute the largest collection of its kind in the United Kingdom, having been acquired over a period of 300 years. The catalog prepared by Adolf Neubauer, which was published in 1886, is flawed—mostly in the classification of the manuscripts and indexes—while the supplement of Malachi Beit-Arié (1994) underscores the advances in Hebrew codicology and paleography since 1886. The collection of about 1,000 Hebrew manuscripts at the Cambridge University Library is one of three most important collections in the United Kingdom, alongside those of those of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the British Library. The manuscripts arrived at the Cambridge University Library first with the acquisition of collections of Christian Hebraists, but chiefly through an effort to acquire Hebrew manuscripts in the nineteenth century. With the publication of *Hebrew Manuscripts at Cambridge University Library: A Description and Introduction,* by Stefan C. Reif (1997), we have for the first time access to the entire collection of Hebrew manuscripts preserved at the Library and we can fully appreciate how the present catalog is not only a description and introduction to the collection of Hebrew manuscripts, but also how it can serve as model for other catalogers to emulate.

Ledger, Dana. "Remembrance of Things Past: The Iraqi Jewish Archive and the Legacy of the Iraqi Jewish Community," *The George Washington International Law Review* 37:3 (2005), pp. 795–830.

In May 2003, the United States military sent a Mobile Exploitation Team (MET) to investigate a rumor about an ancient Talmud. What they discovered instead was a large collection of books and archival material from the nearly defunct Jewish community of Iraq. This Note addresses the significance of the Archive, the solution the United States devised to save it, and the implications of that solution for world cultural heritage. Part II traces the history of the Iraqi Jewish community, from its ancient origins to the time of the present U.S. occupation, and examines what happened to the Archive subsequent to its discovery by MET Alpha. This section discusses the examination of the Archive by preservation experts from the U.S. National Archives

and Records Administration (NARA) and their conclusion that the best treatment to save the Archive could be provided by NARA in the United States. Part II also discusses the agreement reached between the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA), the U.S. military-led occupation government of Iraq, the Department of State, and NARA to bring the Archive into the United States for preservation. This section examines the statutory means—the Immunity from Seizure Act 21 (2459 or the Act)—the parties used to ensure that the Archive could be brought into the United States and protected from various claimants so that it could eventually be returned to Iraq and its Jewish community. Part III analyzes the significance of the use of the Act to preserve the Archive. Every prior use of the Act involved the importation of foreign-owned art for exhibition in a museum or other cultural center. The importation of the Archive is different because the exhibition requirement of the Act is pretext for the conservation of the beneficence of the government's action. NARA is one of the leading archival facilities in the world, possessing resources that most nations lack, especially a nation such as Iraq that has just endured ten years of sanctions and a war. Were it not for the importation of the Archive, the irreplaceable documents could well have moldered away. The U.S. action protected the Archive from seizure by various claimants to both Iraqi assets and Jewish heritage, chiefly the Iraqi Jewish community. The Act allowed the United States to undertake conservation without becoming embroiled in bitter legal battles. Part III further examines the political importance of the conservation of the Archive. The United States intends to return it to the new Iraqi government, but the Iraqi Jewish community does not exist except in exile in Israel, the United States, and the United Kingdom. This Note argues that the descendants of the Iraqi Jewish community should control the Archive, rather than a Muslim government with fewer than one hundred Jews left under its control.

Lerner, Heidi. "Anticipating the Use of Hebrew Script in the LC/NACO Authority File," *Library Resources & Technical Services* 50:3 (July 2006), pp. 252–263.

The North American library community is looking at ways to enhance authority records with non-roman scripts. The Library of Congress Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) Authority File (LC/NAF) is limited to Latin script. This paper looks ahead to the use of other scripts in LC/NAF. The author examines the options for using Hebrew script in MARC 21 authority records, and considers the prospects for cooperative authority work between American and Israeli libraries.

_____. "Sharing Knowledge: Recent Trends in Search and Delivery Tools for Scholarly Content," *AJS Perspectives: The Magazine of the Association for Jewish Studies* (Spring 2006), pp. 32–34. (Perspectives on Technology.)

The current buzzwords in electronic information delivery begin with the word "open": open source, open content, open standards, open access, open archives. New and mostly free Web-based searching tools and services are providing access to and delivery of scholarly and research materials. These include open content repositories, search engines, weblogs and news services, and RSS ("rich simple syndication" or "rich site summary") technology. Members of the Jewish Studies scholarly community are in the best position to determine the value and usefulness of these tools, and must take the initiative and familiarize themselves with new web-based technologies and services.
Also accessible online at: http://www.ajsnet.org/ajsp06sp.pdf.

_____. "Jewish Political Studies on the Internet," *AJS Perspectives: The Magazine of the Association for Jewish Studies* (Fall 2006), pp. 24–26. (Perspectives on Technology.)

Review of the most useful and reliable Internet-based resources available to scholars and researchers of Jewish political studies. These include political science and Judaic information portals and subject directories, discussion lists, websites for a variety of research centers and other organizational bodies, online indexes and catalogs, full-text books and journals, audiovisual materials, and statistical data.
Also accessible online at: http://www.ajsnet.org/ajsp06fa.pdf.

Lincoln, Margaret. "Witness to History," *School Library Journal* 52:2 (February 2006), pp. 54–57.

Discussion of how the author used the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's traveling exhibitions program to teach her students at Lakeview High School about the Holocaust. Includes suggestions for teachers who may not have such access to a Holocaust exhibition, such as using online lesson plans, downloading resources, and teaching materials from the USHMM website, inviting a Holocaust survivor to talk to the class and setting up of a blog to promote student discussion.

Reisner, Rosalind. "Jewish American History—A Celebratory Bibliography," Part 1: A-G, *The UAAHD Librarian* 134 (Spring 2005), pp. 20–22; Part 2: H-Z, *The UAAHD Librarian* 135 (Summer 2005), pp. 29–31.

Bibliography on Jewish American history, presented to help commemorate the 350th anniversary of the first communal settlement of Jews in North America. Religious freedom in America provided unprecedented opportunities, but those opportunities often came at the price of abandoning the traditions that kept Judaism vibrant through the centuries. Jewish American fiction, memoir, and biography explore the changing face of Jewish identity, as Jews defined and continue to redefine themselves in relation to American society. The bibliography will help librarians purchase, recommend, and display books for their patrons wanting to read about Jewish American history. It mixes fiction, biography, and autobiography to illuminate the riches of the Jewish American story from multiple points of view.

Seaman, Donna. "The People of the Book: Riding the Third Wave," *American Libraries* 36:5 (May 2005), pp. 53–55.

Brief discussion of the "Let's Talk About It: Jewish Literature: Identity and Imagination" and "Nextbook: A Gateway to Jewish Literature, Culture and Ideas" programs, as well as the so-called third wave of Jewish literature. The age of the third wave is, according to Seaman, marked by an embrace of the old ways, conspicuous religious fervor, and a return to tradition.

Tuccillo, Diane P. "Judaism: A World Religions Resource List for Teens," *Voice of Youth Advocates* 28:6 (February 2006), pp. 452–456.

This list encompasses titles and Web sites appropriate for Jewish teens who are wondering about and questioning their faith in view of various complexities in our society; seeking biographical and other examples of strength and devotion; and searching for international resources to challenge, explain, encourage, connect, support, and inform them in their faith journey. Non-Jewish teens wanting to know more about Judaism can also come to a closer understanding by exploring these resources. Titles that portray faith challenges during the horrific Holocaust period are selectively included, with more choices available through the "Other Resources" section. Since Judaism is divided into Conservative, Reform, and Orthodox groups along with additional affiliations, this list includes a variety of viewpoints and approaches.

Weinberg, Bella Hass. "The British Museum Catalogue of Hebrew Incunabula: An Evaluation of Its Information Design and Indexes," *The Indexer* 25:1 (April 2006), pp. 12–15.

The British Museum's catalog of fifteenth-century Hebrew books was compiled by an authority on Hebrew incunabula. The review focuses on aspects of interest to indexers. The catalog has a geographical arrangement that is not clearly represented in the running heads. The sequence of elements in the catalog entries and the complex locators for quoted passages are unexplained. The introductions contain much information, but there is no subject index. There are too many separate indexes of names: authors, translators, printers, etc. The sequence of indexes and bibliographic references is poor. The scholarly catalog is marred by errors and incorrect references.

Weinberg, Bella Hass; Aliprand, Joan M. "Closing the Circle: Automated Authority Control and the Multiscript YIVO Catalog," *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control* 31:3 (July/Sept. 2002), pp. 44–48. [Editor's note: This is the corrected version of a citation that originally appeared in Volume 12 of *Judaica Librarianship* (2006), p. 98.]

Isaac ben Solomon ibn Sahula (1244–?). *Meshal ha-ḳadmoni.* [Italy]: Gershom ben Moses Soncino, ca. 1497.

(Source: Shimon Iakerson, *Catalogue of Hebrew Incunabula from the Collection of the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America,* item no. 75.)

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