


9-1-1994

Hebraic Authorities: A Historical-Theoretical Perspective

Bella Hass Weinberg

St. John's University, New York, NY, prof_wberg@yahoo.com

Follow this and additional works at: <http://ajlpublishing.org/jl>

 Part of the [Bilingual, Multilingual, and Multicultural Education Commons](#), [Cataloging and Metadata Commons](#), [Information Literacy Commons](#), [Jewish Studies Commons](#), and the [Reading and Language Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Weinberg, Bella H.. 1994. "Hebraic Authorities: A Historical-Theoretical Perspective." *Judaica Librarianship* 8: 45-55. doi:10.14263/2330-2976.1230.

Hebraic Authorities: A Historical-Theoretical Perspective*

Bella Hass Weinberg

St. John's University and YIVO
New York City

Abstract: The standardization of Hebrew names in cataloging and bibliography has its roots in the Anglo-American tradition of Romanized author main entry. Cross-references from Hebrew names to their Roman equivalents are found in some British Hebraica catalogs published in the 19th century. In the Hebrew bibliographic tradition, in contrast, title main entry predominated and, given the nondistinctiveness of Jewish names, author access was rarely provided. Israeli librarians adopted the Western tradition of author main entry while retaining their commitment to original-alphabet cataloging; their Hebraic authority work consisted primarily of standardization of Hebrew orthography.

The Hebraic capability of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) made American Judaica librarians aware of the advantages of Hebrew name access; they had formerly been accustomed to Hebrew title access only. Many libraries are inputting parallel Hebrew access points to RLIN, with varying degrees of authority control.

The USMARC Format for Authority Data has been revised to allow for parallel non-Roman data; the fields defined for non-Roman data have not been implemented, however, because the Library of Congress cannot handle non-Roman scripts in its processing system. Hebraic authority control is therefore done locally, in manual mode or with database management software.

*Documented version of a paper presented at the 28th Association of Jewish Libraries Convention, New York, June 22, 1993, at a session entitled "Shtaynberg or Steinberg: Authorities, NACO, and Hebrew Names."

The Yiddish Authority File of the YIVO Library follows the Canadian model of separate but linked authority records for each language and script in which a heading is established. This structure is felt to be preferable to the complex USMARC format for a single authority record for a heading in multiple scripts, in which non-Roman headings have subordinate rather than equivalent status to Roman headings.

Historical Perspective

The subject of Hebraic authorities has figured previously at Association of Jewish Libraries (AJL) conventions, and in publications of Judaica librarians. It is worth noting the prior contexts to place the topic in historical perspective.

One aspect of this topic is the *authorized form of Romanized name headings for Hebraic authors*. The effect of the publication of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR1, 1967) on such headings was discussed at one of AJL's earliest conventions, and the effect of the second edition was discussed at a program on "AACR2 and Judaica Cataloging," held at the AJL Convention in Cincinnati in 1979, with summaries published in the *AJL Proceedings* (Weinberg, 1981). The title proper of this session, "Shtaynberg or Steinberg," relates to this aspect. Barry Walfish's (1983) article on Hebraic authorities essentially dealt with preferred name headings according to AACR2.

A second aspect of this topic is *authoritative sources for Hebraic name headings*, that is, the reference works or databases that are to be consulted in establishing such headings. The AJL R&S (Research and Special Libraries Division) Cataloging Committee succeeded in effecting a change in the AACR2 rule that differentiated between Israeli and Diaspora authors in terms of the acceptability of the Romanized form in the work. When the

Library of Congress Rule Interpretation (LCRI) appeared in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, however, there was a strange pecking order of authorities: (1) general encyclopedias, (2) the form in the work, (3) *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. It was not clear why the two types of encyclopedias were not juxtaposed. This led to discussion at an AJL Cataloging Workshop in the mid-1980s, and the response from LC was published in *Judaica Librarianship* (Berger & Wachs, 1985).

These are two interrelated aspects of authority work: searching authoritative reference works in order to establish name headings in accordance with AACR2 and Library of Congress Rule Interpretations. It is important to keep in mind that the options that LC selects from AACR2 are more important than the official preference of the code. AACR2's basic rule for non-Roman personal name headings for modern authors, which is carried over to AACR2R (1988), is that such names are all to be Romanized *systematically*. Consultation of reference works is an option that LC has selected, and the specific reference works are recorded in the LCRI.

The third aspect of Hebraic authorities, and the one which is the focus of this paper, is the *structure of authority records for non-Roman headings*.

Gail Persky's paper on the planned non-Roman capabilities of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), given at the 1982 AJL Convention, presented a vision of a vernacular database and linked non-Roman authority records. That vision has not quite come to pass. We have a Hebraic script capability in RLIN, but its use is optional; Romanization is required, however. RLIN, like OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), has mounted the Library of Congress Name Authority File. (Some RLIN and OCLC users contribute to the file.) That

file contains no non-Roman characters, and it is not linked to the bibliographic records in either utility. In the cataloging network environment, we have a central machine-readable authority file, but no authority control. A change to a name authority record does not automatically generate a change in the bibliographic database. WLN (Washington Library Network; later Western Library Network) is an exception to this (Culp, 1982) as is the Canadian network Utlas, but these are not used by major Judaica libraries.

In 1986, AJL convened in Montreal. Asked to suggest a theme for the cataloging session, I proposed "Bilingual and Multi-script Cataloging and Authority Control" because I was aware of Canadian activity in related areas. The session included speakers from the National Library of Canada and respondents from the Research Libraries Group.

In June 1989, a year and a half after RLIN's Hebraic capability became operational, the AJL Convention in Washington featured a session on online Hebraica cataloging, chaired by Lucia Rather, then Director for Cataloging at the Library of Congress. Mrs. Rather raised important points about non-Roman authority control, to which I allude below. An open forum on an LC Discussion Paper regarding the format for non-Roman authorities was chaired by Paul Maher of LC at that conference.

At the First International Conference of Judaica Librarians, held in June 1990, Elhanan Adler and I reviewed the Hebraic and Anglo-American traditions of Judaica cataloging, respectively. Name headings and authority control figured prominently in these papers, which were published in *Judaica Librarianship* (Adler, 1992; Weinberg, 1992a).

In the Fall of 1990, an AJL Cataloging Workshop was held at YIVO to celebrate the publication of its *Yiddish Catalog and Authority File* by G.K. Hall (YIVO, 1990). I spoke on "Hebraic Authorities: Manual and Online."

The subject of this session is thus not a new one to AJL, but there have been significant developments in the past few years. In this paper I distill points made at prior presentations, by myself and others, regarding the structure of Hebraic authority records; lead up to the current state of the art; and conclude with suggestions for revision of the USMARC format for non-Roman authorities.

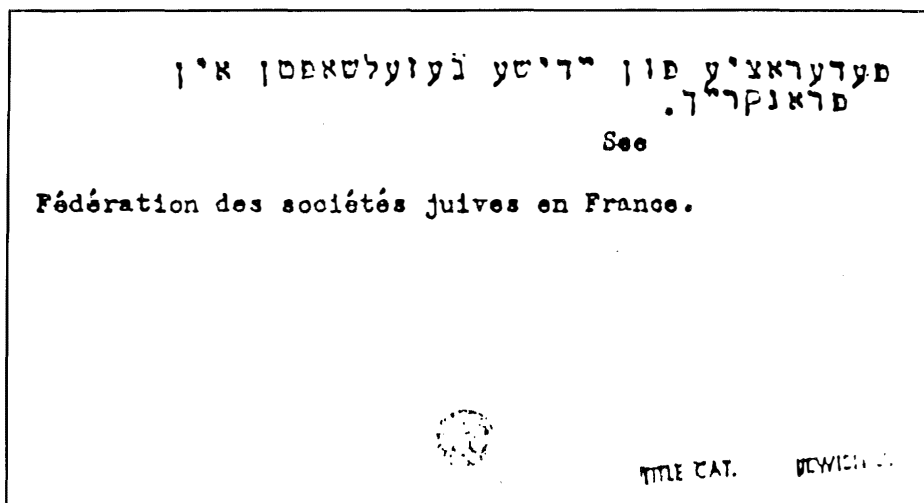


Figure 1. Direct reference from a Yiddish corporate heading to its Roman equivalent.

Source: The New York Public Library. Reference Department. *Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection, 1960.*

Theoretical Basis

Underlying authority work is the notion of *uniform heading*: for an author whose works are published under various forms of his/her name, a single heading should be established. The principle of uniform heading is evident in all the major European catalogs of Hebraica that have Romanized name as main entry, although the form of the heading for a given author differs widely among the various catalogs.

Authority work implies not only uniform name headings, but also the creation of references from the variants, which may include names written in non-Roman script. In most Hebraica catalogs with Romanized main entry, the title index in Hebrew characters serves as an indirect reference to the author heading in Latin characters. It is not evident from the published Hebraica catalogs themselves whether their compilers maintained authority records, although a few include cross-references from variants of a Roman heading.

One published Hebraica catalog includes cross-references from Hebrew names to their Roman equivalents; that is the *Catalogue of the Hebrew Books in the Library of the British Museum*, dated 1867. (An excerpt is reproduced in Weinberg, 1992a, Figure 3.) Hebraic authority control may therefore be considered about 125 years old. The direct link from a Hebrew name to its Latin equivalent is far superior to the indirect method of Hebrew title-to-Roman heading, because without

such links, an author of multiple Hebrew works may have several Roman headings established. This has in fact occurred in LC authority work, as the direct Hebrew-to-Roman reference was lacking as a control device.

Several major Judaica libraries in the U.S. have employed direct Hebrew-to-Roman cross-references, either in a separate file or interfiled with their Hebraic title catalogs. Figure 1 shows such a reference from the Yiddish title component of the *Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection of the New York Public Library* (1960). Starting with a Yiddish corporate name, presumably found in a work, the reader or cataloger is led directly to the French-language authorized heading, obviating the need to formulate a systematic Romanization or to guess at the translation of the corporate name. This structure is discussed again below in the context of the format of machine-readable non-Roman authority records.

Continuing with the card catalog, we travel to Israel and find the adoption of the Western principle of author main entry but rejection of the validity of Romanized headings for works in non-Roman scripts—in other words, rejection of the notion of the integrated catalog. This is evident in Hannah Oppenheimer's (1974) textbook of cataloging, issued by the library school of the Hebrew University; the text is based on *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR1, 1967), but features numerous authority cards with Hebrew headings. The Jewish National

and University Library (JNUL) in Jerusalem, before automating its catalog operation, maintained separate card-form authority files for headings in its Roman, Hebrew, Yiddish, Arabic, and Cyrillic catalogs. In visiting the Hebraica catalog department at the JNUL during the 1970s, I learned that these authority files were not linked, that is, headings in Hebrew and Roman characters for a single author were not connected.

Such linkage is, however, evident in a publication of the Israeli Centre for Public Libraries (Wellisch, 1966, p. 28), which shows a *see also* reference from the heading for Bialik in Hebrew characters to the corresponding Roman heading (Figure 2). This is equivalent to the Canadian system, which has separate, but linked, French and English name authority files (Burns, 1982). It is also the method employed at YIVO, where the philosophy has been neither to Yiddishize the Hebrew catalog or Hebraize the Yiddish catalog. This is in contrast to the JNUL practice of converting all Yiddish headings to Hebrew spelling in the automated environment.

YIVO's Hebrew authority record for Ber Borochov (Figure 3) has *xx* or *see also from* tracings for the established Yiddish, Cyrillic, and Roman headings. A reference card developed for YIVO's public catalogs (Figure 4) provides corresponding links with narrative explanation. To address the concern for integrated access, it has been the experience of YIVO's reference librarians that few users are interested in all of the works of an author in all languages and scripts. Most are seeking a specific work in one language or all the works of an author in a single language; the separation of catalogs by script simplifies such searches.

Computerized Hebraic Authority Control

A note field for "Characters in nonroman alphabets" (Figure 5) was present in the first edition of *Authorities: A MARC Format* (Library of Congress, 1981). The annotation for this field indicates that it was designed to be repeatable, perhaps in recognition of the fact that multiple Hebrew variants of a name may map to a single Roman heading, but more likely, to accommodate different scripts.

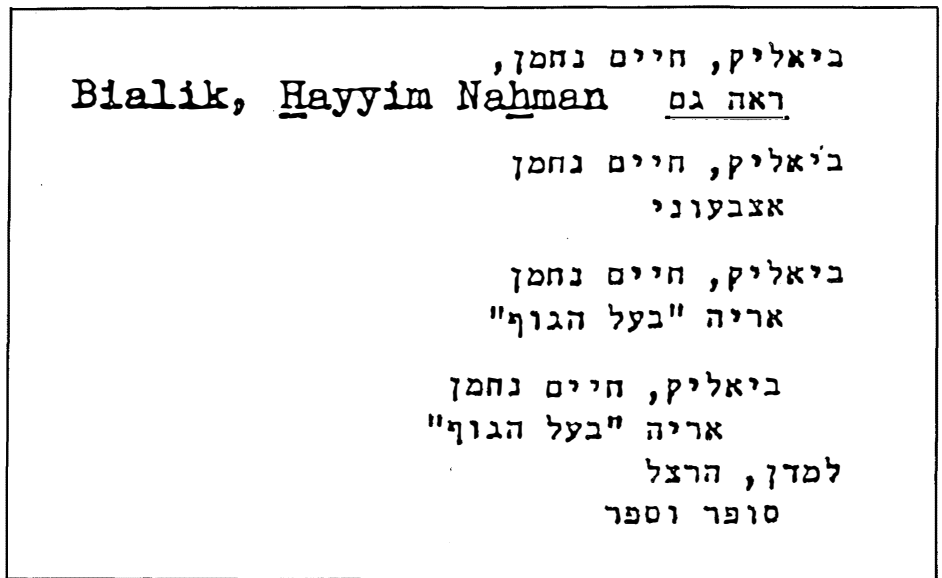


Figure 2. See also reference from a Hebrew heading to the corresponding Roman heading in a public catalog.

Source: Wellisch, H. *Filing Rules: With Examples in Hebrew and Roman Characters*. Jerusalem: Centre for Public Libraries, 1966.

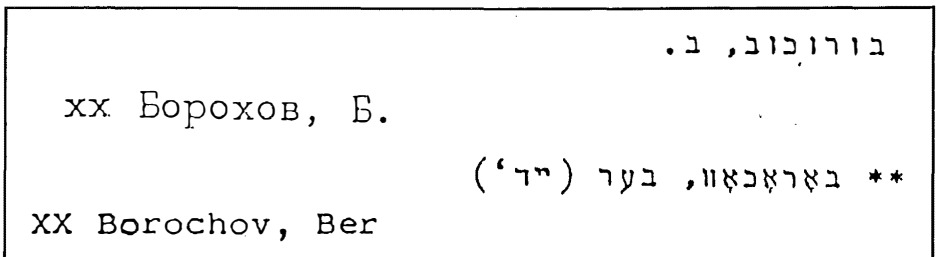


Figure 3. Hebrew authority record with *xx* (see also from) tracings for the established Yiddish, Cyrillic, and Roman headings for the same author. Source: Hebrew Authority File, YIVO Library.

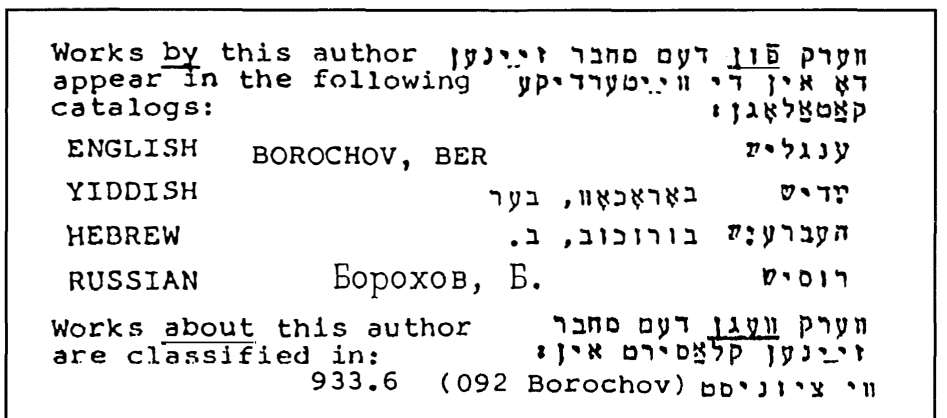


Figure 4. Reference card for YIVO's public catalog, indicating equivalent headings in various languages and scripts.

Source: Roman Alphabet Catalog, YIVO Library.

This field may emanate from the past practice of LC Hebraica catalogers to note the form in the work on typewritten, card-form authority records, although direct Hebrew-to-Roman references were never generated at LC. The characters in non-Roman alphabets presumably served as a check on the systematic Romanization. Since LC did not have a non-Roman capability in its local processing system at the time this format was developed (and the Library does not have this capability at present), the field has never been used.

Working with RLIN's non-Roman script capabilities made catalogers aware of the advantages of name access points in the original alphabet, and they began to input non-Roman script headings in bibliographic records. There were few guidelines for these; those issued by LC for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean specified that a Roman heading had to be a systematic Romanization of the non-Roman one in order for the latter to be coded as parallel (cited in Aliprand, 1993, p. 9). In Figure 8 of Aliprand's (1990) article, "Hebrew on RLIN: An Update," the Hebrew heading for Ben-Menahem is coded as parallel to the main entry, which is a systematic Romanization. The added entry for *Mosheh ben Maimon* in Hebrew characters cannot be paired with the Roman heading **Maimonides, Moses**, however.

Catalogers using RLIN became aware of the need to establish uniform headings in non-Roman scripts, in other words, of the need for non-Roman authorities. Two discussion papers were prepared by the Library of Congress for MARBI, the Committee on Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information, which has representatives from several divisions of the American Library Association.

The first discussion paper, distributed prior to the 1989 AJL Convention, essentially viewed all non-Roman headings as cross-references to the official Romanized form. The second, distributed in 1990, had two options. The first was "Roman and Non-Roman Data in One Authority Record," with the Hebrew data tagged 880, i.e., alternate graphic representation (Figure 6). The second option was "Roman and Non-Roman Data in Two Authority Records" (Figure 7), which would have been roughly equivalent to the Canadian model of separate authority records in French and English. Apparently LC and MARBI were concerned with the technical problems of linking the Roman and non-Roman authority records; thus they voted to have one authority record

668 Characters in Nonroman Alphabets

This field contains characters in a nonroman alphabet that represent the heading.

The indicators in this field are blank.

The following subfield code is used:

\$a Characters in nonroman alphabet

The field is repeatable; subfield \$a is not repeatable.

EXAMPLE:

[100] 10\$aChang, Chin-fan
[668] 𠄎𠄎\$a 张晋藩

Figure 5. Note field for "Characters in nonroman alphabets," in the original structure for machine-readable authority records.

Source: *Authorities: A MARC Format*. First edition. Washington: Processing Services, Library of Congress, 1981, p. 109.

Record 5: Roman and Non-Roman Data in One Authority Record

```
LDR      *****nz𠄎𠄎*****n𠄎4500
001      cx090111041𠄎
005      19900405113525.5
008      | 900405 | 𠄎c𠄎ac | nnaa | bn𠄎𠄎 | 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 | 𠄎𠄎a𠄎 | aaa𠄎𠄎 | 𠄎𠄎𠄎 |
040      𠄎𠄎𠄎cDLC𠄎cDLC
066      𠄎𠄎c(2
100      00𠄎6880-00𠄎aGreenhauff, Charles
400      10𠄎6880-01𠄎wnnn𠄎aGrinhof, Yehoshu 'a
670      𠄎𠄎𠄎6880-02𠄎aHis Mayn mame's Shabe`s-likh , t, c1962: 𠄎bt.p. (Yehoshu 'a
          Grinhof) verso t.p. (Charles Greenhauff)
880      10𠄎6400-01/(2𠄎wnnn𠄎aE(גרינ'הוף, יע'ש'ה)E(B
880      𠄎𠄎𠄎6670-02/(2𠄎aHis E(גרינ'הוף, יע'ש'ה)E(Bc1962: 𠄎bt.p. E(גרינ'הוף, יע'ש'ה)E(B verso t.p. (Charles Greenhauff)
```

Figure 6. Names in Hebraic script tagged 880, "alternate graphic representation," in a proposed format for a machine-readable authority record.

Source: Discussion Paper No. 41 (MARBI): Options for Non-Roman Data in Authority Records. April 13, 1990.

per heading, containing all language and script variants. An update to the *USMARC Format for Authority Data*, with a section on "Alternate Graphic Representation," was published in June 1991.

Details of the format are examined below, but at this point I would like to make an observation similar to the one I made at the Harvard Conference on Judaica librarianship in 1988. Then I noted that with regard to "the Romanization issue, Judaica librarians have won the battle and lost the war. We have a Hebraic capability in a major bibliographic utility, but are now required to do more Romanization than ever before" (Weinberg, 1989, p. 3). In the same way, the validity of non-

Roman access points and of including non-Roman characters in authority records has been granted by the Library of Congress, but since its local system does not have non-Roman capability, all machine-readable authority records in the bibliographic utilities contain Roman characters only.

Recognizing that this is a theoretical exercise only, let us now examine the structure of the USMARC authority record with alternate graphic representation.

The first example (Figure 8) underscores the principle that paired headings can exist only for systematically Romanized headings and corresponding vernacular

**Catalogers
using RLIN
became aware
of the need
to establish
uniform
headings in
non-Roman
scripts, in
other words,
of the need for
non-Roman
authorities.**

script. *Grinhof, Yehoshu'a* is the systematic Romanization of the Yiddish name; the alternate graphic representation is coded as parallel to the cross-reference—the 400 field—not to the authorized heading, which is presumably the form in the work. I expect this principle of parallelism to be discarded soon, as in bibliographic records, catalogers—including those at LC—are already coding corresponding Hebrew and Roman headings as pairs, whether or not the relationship between them is one of systematic Romanization. Joan Aliprand (1993) has provided a theoretical analysis of the issue, arguing for linkage based on “semantic equivalence.”

Most interesting in the excerpt from the new format for authority data (Figure 8) is the direct reference from the Hebraic form to the Roman form, which brings us full circle to the index to the British Museum's *Hebraica* catalog of 1867. Of course, in the environment of the printed book, cross-references implied a two-step lookup. Inputting a Hebrew name in an online search should retrieve records directly.

The second example containing Hebrew data in the 1991 update to the *USMARC Format for Authority Data* (Figure 9) is a

Record 5: Roman and Non-Roman Data in Two Authority Records

Roman Record

```

110R *****nzbw*****nBW4500
001 exb90111042W
005 19900403145035.5
008 | 900403 | WcWac | nnaa | bnWw | WwWw | WwWw | aaWw | WwWw |
0XX 2W#aexW90111043W#bDLC
066 Ww#c(2)
100 00#aGreenhauff, Charles
400 10#wnnnn#aGrinhof, Yehoshu'a
670 Ww#aIis Mayn mame's Shabe's-likh. t. c1962: #bt.p. (Yehoshu'a
    Grinhof) verso t.p. (Charles Greenhauff)
    
```

Non-Roman Record

```

110R *****nzbw*****nBW4500
001 exb90111043W
005 1990040511221.3
008 | 900405 | WwWac | nnaa | bnWw | WwWw | WwWw | aaWw | WwWw |
0XX 2W#aexW90111042W#bDLC
040 Ww#cDLC#cDLC
066 Ww#c(2)
100 10#a[no equivalent vernacular form]
400 10#aE(גרינהאָף, יֵהוֹשׁוּעַ)E(B
670 Ww#aIis E(צװישן אַרבעטן און אַרבעטן, E(Bc1962: #bt.p. E(2(עשוהר געשוהר))E(B
    verso t.p. (Charles Greenhauff)
    
```

Figure 7. Proposed structure for separate Roman and non-Roman authority records.
Source: Discussion Paper No. 41 (MARBI): Options for Non-Roman Data in Authority Records. April 13, 1990.

```

066 Ww#c(2)
100 00#aGreenhauff, Charles
400 10#6880-01#aGrinhof, Yehoshu'a
880 10#6400-01/(2/r#aגרינהאָף, יֵהוֹשׁוּעַ
    [The r in field 880#6 indicates the right-to-left orientation of the Hebrew script.]
    
```

Cross reference display example:
גרינהאָף, יֵהוֹשׁוּעַ
 search under: Greenhauff, Charles

Figure 8. Yiddish name coded as parallel (880) to a Roman cross reference (400) because the Roman heading is not a systematic Romanization of the Yiddish name.
Source: *USMARC Format for Authority Data*. Update No. 4. Washington, DC: Cataloging Distribution Service, June 1991, 880, p. 3.

multilingual and multiscript record for **Moses (Biblical leader)**. (We might consider assigning this heading as an added entry to **Bible. O.T. Pentateuch**, but are more likely to use it in subject analysis!) Examining the record, we first find cross-references in systematic Romanization from the Arabic, Hebrew, and Russian forms of Moses. Then we have alternate graphic representations in Hebrew and Cyrillic coded as headings, although the English heading is not a systematic Romanization of the Hebrew one. (Had the format been issued more recently, the record might have included a heading in Arabic script, which is now available on RLIN.)

The Romanized references in the authority record are not juxtaposed with their corresponding vernacular forms. This brings me to a critique of the basic structure of the *USMARC Format for Authority Data*.

Walt Crawford's (1984, p. 86) outline of the format makes it clear that headings in the 100 fields are followed by tracings for

LDR	*****nz66622*****n664500
001	ex6901110476
005	19901108114711.0
008	901108 9c9ac nnaa bn666 99999 99999 aa999 9999u
040	66#cDLC
066	66#c(2#c(4#c(N
100	00#6880-02 #aMoses (Biblical leader)
400	00#aMūsá (Biblical leader)
400	00#aMosheh (Biblical leader)
400	00#aMoiseĩ (Biblical leader)
880	00#6100-02/(2/r #aE(2משהE(B (Biblical leader)
880	00#6100-02/(N#aE(NМоисейE(B (Biblical leader)

Figure 9. Multilingual and multiscript authority record, containing headings and cross-references in non-Roman scripts.
 Source: *USMARC Format for Authority Data*. Update No. 4. Washington, DC: Cataloging Distribution Service, June 1991, Appendix D, p. 14.

**The
 Romanized
 references
 in the
 [USMARC]
 authority
 record are not
 juxtaposed
 with their
 corresponding
 vernacular
 forms.**

see and see also references in the 400 and 500 fields, respectively (Figure 10). The sources in the 600 fields are widely separated from the headings and variants.

This point may be illustrated through the LC authority record for Sholem Aleichem (Figure 11). The record was printed out from OCLC, but a virtually identical one is on RLIN, since both utilities derive their authority data from LC.

The first two-thirds of the record provide a lengthy list of references from variant names—real names, alternate spellings,

**... it is not
current
LC practice
to record
the Roman
spelling of
an author's
name on
the verso
of a
Hebraic
title page
[in bibliographic
records].**

HEADINGS	
100	Heading - personal name
110	Heading - corporate name
111	Heading - conference or meeting name
130	Heading - uniform title
150	Heading - topical subject
151	Heading - geographic name

REFERENCES AND TRACINGS	
260	General explanatory See reference (subjects)
360	General explanatory See Also reference (subjects)
400	See From tracing - personal name
410	See From tracing - corporate name
411	See From tracing - conference or meeting name
430	See From tracing - uniform title
450	See From tracing - topical subject
451	See From tracing - geographic name
500	See Also From tracing - personal name
510	See Also From tracing - corporate name
511	See Also From tracing - conference or meeting name
530	See Also From tracing - uniform title
550	See Also From tracing - topical subject
551	See Also From tracing - geographic name

SERIES TREATMENT INFORMATION	
641	Numbering peculiarities (series)
642	Series numbering example
643	Place and publisher / issuing body (series)
644	Analysis practice (series)
645	Tracing practice (series)
646	Classification practice (series)

NOTES	
663	Cataloger-generated See Also reference (names)
664	Cataloger-generated See reference (names)
665	Information or history reference (names)
666	General explanatory reference (names)
667	Usage or scope (names)
668	Characters in nonroman alphabets
670	Source data found
675	Source data not found
678	Epitome
680	Scope note (subjects)
681	Example under / Note under (subjects)
682	Deleted heading information

Figure 10. Outline of the USMARC format for authority records.

Source: Crawford, Walt. *MARC for Library Use: Understanding the USMARC Formats*. White Plains, NY: Knowledge Industry Publications, c1984, pp. 86-87. Reprinted with permission.

NAME/SUBJECT LC	ESTABLISHED HEADING
▶ 1 010	n 79011119 ¶
▶ 2 040	DLC #c DLC #d DLC ¶
▶ 3 053	PJ5129.R2 ¶
▶ 4 100 00	Sholem Aleichem, #d 1859-1916 [AACR2] ¶
▶ 5 400 00	Cholem Aleichem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 6 400 10	RabinoviꝢc, ṽS-al-om, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 7 400 10	Rabinovitsh, Sholem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 8 400 10	Rabinovitz, Shalom, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 9 400 10	Rabinowitch, Solomon, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 10 400 00	Scholem Alechem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 11 400 00	Scholem Aleijem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 12 400 00	Scholem-Alejchem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 13 400 00	Shalom Alekem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 14 400 00	Sholem-Aleykhem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 15 400 00	Sholom Aleichem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 16 400 00	Sholom-Aleṽikhem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 17 400 00	Szołem Ałejchem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 18 400 10	Rabinowitz, Shalom, #d 1859-1916 [OLD CATALOG HEADING] ¶
▶ 19 400 10	Aleichem, Sholem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 20 400 00	Sholom Aleykhem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 21 400 10	Rabinowitz, Sholem Yakov, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 22 400 00	Shalom Aleichem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 23 400 00	Shalom Aleykhem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 24 400 00	Shalom-ṽAlekhem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 25 400 10	ṽAlekhem, Shalom-, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 26 400 00	Sholem Aleikhem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 27 400 10	Rabinovits, Shalom, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 28 400 00	Scholem Alei'hem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 29 400 10	Rabinovitch, Solomon, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 30 400 10	Rabinowitz, Solomon, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 31 400 00	Sholem Aleijem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 32 400 00	Shalom Aleychem, #d 1859-1916 ¶
▶ 33 670	Encycl. Brit., 15th ed. #b (Sholem (Shalom or Sholom) Aleichem, pseud. of Sholem Yakov Rabinowitz, b. 2/18/1859, d. 5/13/16) ¶
▶ 34 670	Encycl. Judaica, 1971 #b (Shalom Aleichem, pseud. of Shalom Rabinovitz, 1859-1916) ¶
▶ 35 670	Shmeruk, C. Shalom-ṽAlekhem, madrikh le-.haya.v .veli-yetsirato, 1980: #b t.p. (Shalom-ṽAlekhem) verso t.p. (Sholem Aleikhem [in rom.]) ¶
▶ 36 670	His Shir ha-shirim, 1982: #b t.p. (Shalom ṽAlekhem) facing t.p. (Shalom Rabinovits, 1859-1916) verso t.p. (Sholom Aleichem [in rom.]) ¶
▶ 37 670	Labkovski, D. Shalom-ṽAlekhem .ve-gibora.v, 1959: #b added t.p. (Shalom-Aleichem [in rom.]) ¶
▶ 38 670	His L'histoire de T'evi'e, 1925: #b t.p. (Scholem Alei'hem) ¶
▶ 39 670	Encyc. Americana, 1975 #b (Aleichem, Sholom; 1859-1916; b. Solomon Rabinovitch) ¶
▶ 40 670	Collier's encyc., 1973 #b (Shalom Aleicham; 1859-1916; pseud. of Solomon Rabinowitz) ¶
▶ 41 670	100 yor di brokhe Sholem Aleykhem, 1986: #b t.p. (Sholem Aleykhem; Sholem Aleijem [in rom.]) ¶
▶ 42 670	His .Toviyah ha-.holev, 1988: #b t.p. (Shalom ṽAlekhem) t.p. verso (Shalom Aleychem [in rom.]) ¶

Figure 11. Library of Congress authority record for Sholem Aleichem.

Source: Library of Congress Name Authority File (OCLC) Record No. 245194. The equivalent RLIN record is NAFL7911119.

systematic Romanizations, etc. The nature of these variants is not identified; they are thrown into an unordered list.

The repeatable 670 source field also has an unordered list. Since the basis for establishment of the Roman heading is the fact that the name is found in the *Britannica*, *Collier's*, and *Americana* encyclopedias, it would have been logical to juxtapose those source notes. The forms recorded next to the sources are unstructured in that surnames are not inverted; they are also redundant to a large extent with the variants in the 400 reference fields. The source for many references is not given, however; thus, if an error were suspected in a variant, one would have to search through hundreds of bibliographic records to verify the reference. It is not even clear that a search in a bibliographic file would yield the variant, because it is not current LC practice to record the Roman spelling of an author's name on the verso of a Hebraic title page, although such forms are surely the source of many of the variants. Similar points were made in a review (Weinberg, 1979, p. 37) of one of the first published manuals of authority work (Baecker and Senghas, 1978).

In the YIVO Authority File, the practice is to record the source immediately below the heading or variant derived from it, thus obviating rekeying and facilitating verification. Figure 12 shows the first of several authority cards for *Kopl Dua*, an author with 15 pseudonyms identified by Zachary Baker. The name was found in a work translated by Dua; the *Leksikon fun der Nayer Yidisher Literatur (Biographical Dictionary of Modern Yiddish Literature)* had a fuller form, which is traced as a *see* reference. For each of Dua's pseudonyms, the work in which the cataloger found it is indicated.

The record for Sholem Aleichem in YIVO's Authority File (Figure 13) serves to illustrate another point: the one-to-many relationship of Roman-to-Hebraic headings and vice versa. The standard Yiddish spelling, of Hebrew origin, and the Soviet Yiddish spelling both map to the systematic Romanization. Thus the concept of "paired" headings and references is fundamentally incorrect.

At the 1989 AJL Convention, Lucia Rather made two important points about non-Roman headings: that they have to be *uniform* and *unique*. Hebraica catalogers have recognized the principle of uniform heading for non-Roman access points. For example, the Brandeis record published in *Judaica Librarianship* with Rosa-

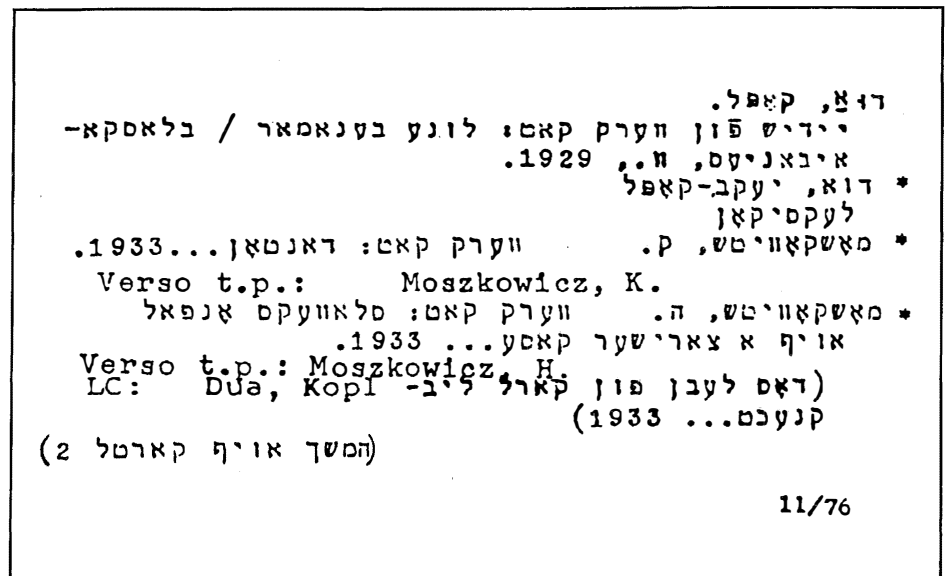


Figure 12. First card of a Yiddish authority record for *Kopl Dua*, an author with 15 pseudonyms. The source of each variant is given after the name.

Source: *The Yiddish Authority File of the YIVO Library*. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990.

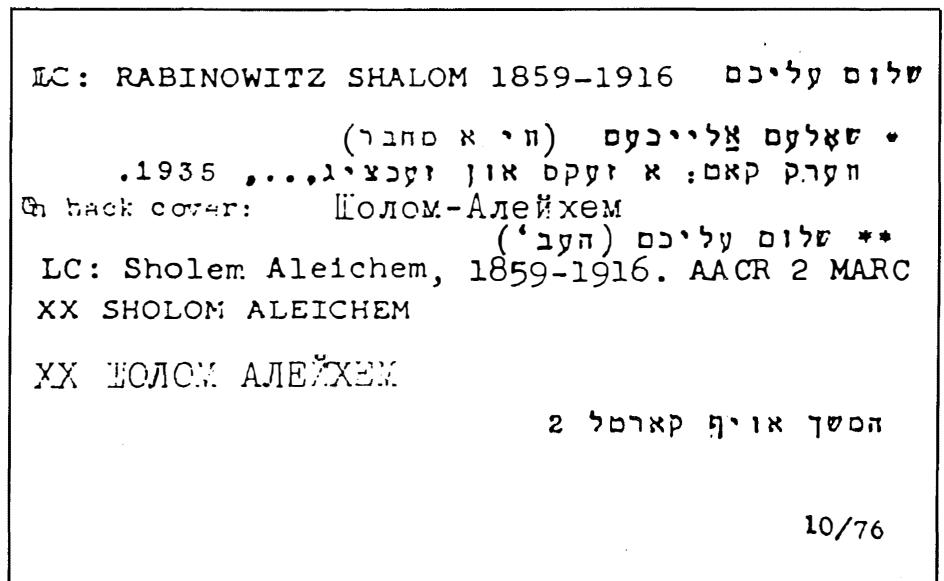


Figure 13. Yiddish authority record for Sholem Aleichem. The standard Yiddish and Soviet Yiddish spellings would both map to the systematic Romanization, *Sholem Aleykhem*.

Source: *The Yiddish Authority File of the YIVO Library*. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990.

lie Katchen's paper presented at the 1989 convention features an added entry for *Josef Vainshtain* in an orthography that differs from that of the title page, apparently *ketiv haser* (Katchen, 1990, p. 24). In her paper which follows, Ms. Katchen describes how Hebraic authority records are maintained at Brandeis. The Jewish Division of the New York Public Library has used Paradox database management software with Hebrew capability for its authority file.

Libraries that have the ALEPH library management system, such as the Jewish Theological Seminary, can employ its bialphabetic authority control capabilities (Levi, 1984, Figure 6). In ALEPH, there is

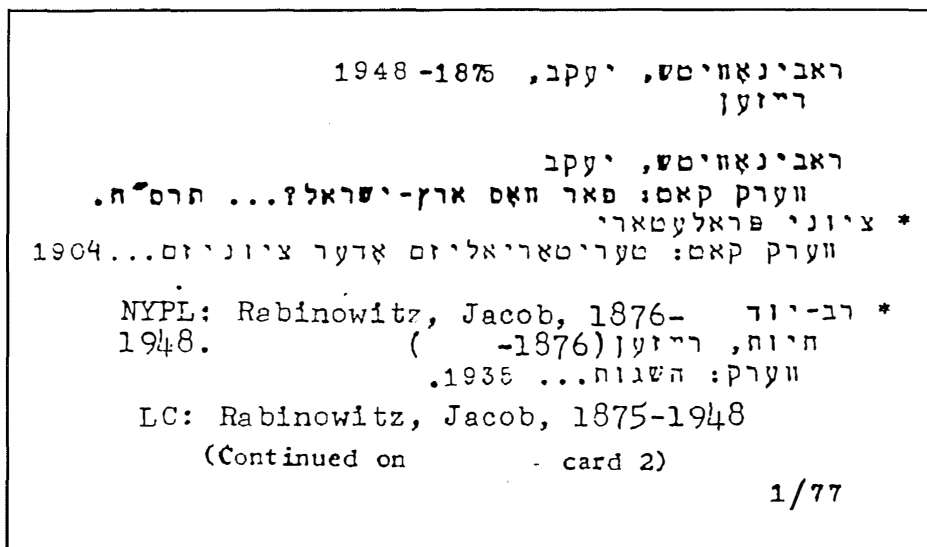


Figure 14. Yiddish authority record for *Yankev Rabinovitch*. Dates have been added to the heading because there are other authors with the same name.

Source: *The Yiddish Authority File of the YIVO Library*. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990.

The concept of the Hebrew heading as an alternate graphic representation is flawed A Hebrew heading for a Hebrew work is in fact the primary graphic representation and should be considered parallel to the Roman heading.

linked authority control: a change in a heading can automatically be applied to bibliographic records (Levi, 1984, p. 60). Although the ALEPH system was proposed for a Judaica cataloging network in the U.S., this proposal was not adopted, primarily for economic reasons. Cooperative Hebraic authority work is therefore not being done on the ALEPH system, only local authority work.

This brings us to Lucia Rather's second point: the need for *unique* headings in non-Roman scripts, in keeping with the principle of "no conflict" in AACR2. One can only determine whether a given Hebraic heading is unique by placing it in an alphabetic array of other headings and references. Figure 14, a YIVO authority record for *Yankev Rabinovitch*, features dates in the heading because there are other Yiddish authors with the same name. In other words, headings are established relative to a given file, not in isolation (Weinberg, 1992b, p. 8).

The goal of unique headings in non-Roman scripts is achieved by separate authority files. Alternatively, it might be achieved by indexing and sorting the non-Roman data in USMARC authority records to yield a similar arrangement. Since the non-Roman enhancement to the USMARC format for authority data has not been implemented, however, we cannot know how and whether this will work.

Joan Aliprand, the Systems Analyst of the Research Libraries Group who was responsible for developing RLIN's Hebrew as well as other non-Roman capabilities, has published a theoretical paper entitled "Linking of Alternate Graphic Representation in USMARC Authority Records." In the paper, Aliprand [1994] advocates separate authority records for headings in different languages and scripts, since they have different sources of authority. This essentially supports the Canadian, Israeli, and YIVO models. It remains to be seen whether her proposal will bring about a change in the *USMARC Format for Authority Data*, which is at present an empty shell for non-Roman data.

Summary and Conclusions

To summarize the state of the art of Hebraic authority control in the U.S., we have achieved acceptance of the validity of Hebrew name access, not only through cross references, but also via uniform headings. The concept of the Hebrew heading as an *alternate* graphic representation is flawed, however. A Hebrew heading for a Hebrew work is in fact the *primary* graphic representation and should be considered parallel to the Roman heading. Non-Roman authority control is still practiced on the national level in Romanization only, but a variety of manual and automated techniques exist for controlling Hebrew headings locally.

Postscript

Subsequent to the presentation of this paper, cooperative approaches to the building of a machine-readable Hebrew authority file were discussed at several meetings held in conjunction with the 1993 AJL Convention. The feasibility of mounting such a file on RLIN is being investigated.

Acknowledgments

In addition to the valuable suggestions of the referees, the author acknowledges a careful review of the manuscript by Joan Aliprand of the Research Libraries Group.

References

Superscripts at the end of some references refer to corresponding Hebrew bibliographic data.

[AACR1] *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, North American Text. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967.

[AACR2] *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*. 2nd ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978.

[AACR2R] *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*. 2nd ed., 1988 Revision. Chicago: American Library Association, 1988.

Adler, Elhanan. "Judaica Cataloging: The Hebrew Bibliographic and Israeli Traditions." *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 6, no. 1-2 (Spring 1991-Winter 1992), pp. 8-12.

Aliprand, Joan M. [1990]. "Hebrew on RLIN—An Update." *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 5, no. 1 (Spring 1989-Winter 1990), pp. 12-20.

Aliprand, Joan M. [1993]. "Linkage in USMARC Bibliographic Records." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, vol. 16, no. 1 (1993), pp. 5-37.

Aliprand, Joan M. [1994]. "Linking of Alternate Graphic Representation in USMARC Authority Records." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, vol. 18, no. 1 (1993) [published June 1994], pp. 27-62.

Baecker, Edith K.; Senghas, Dorothy C. *A Little Brief Authority: A Manual for Establishing and Maintaining a Name Authority File*. Norwood, MA: DeDoss Associates, 1978.

Berger, Pearl; Wachs, Sharona R. "Romanization of Names." *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 2, no. 1-2 (Spring 1985), p. 15.

British Museum. *Catalogue of the Hebrew Books in the Library of the British Museum*. [Comp. Joseph Zedner.] London: British Museum, Dept. of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, 1867.

Burns, Barrie A. F. "Authority Control in Two Languages." In: *Authority Control: The Key to Tomorrow's Catalog*; Proceedings of the 1979 Library and Information Technology Association Institutes, ed. by Mary W. Ghikas. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1982, pp. 128-157.

Crawford, Walt. *MARC for Library Use: Understanding the USMARC Formats*. White Plains, New York: Knowledge Industry Publications, c1984.

Culp, Gwen Miles. "Authority Control within the Washington Library Network Computer System." In: *Authority Control ...* [see Burns reference], 1982, pp. 62-84.

Katchen, Rosalie. "Hebrew Online: Current Issues and Future Concerns: A View From the Field." *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 5, no. 1 (Spring 1989-Winter 1990), pp. 22-25.

Levi, Judith. "ALEPH: An Online Real-Time Integrated Library System." *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 1, no. 2 (Spring 1984), pp. 58-63.

Library of Congress. Processing Services. *Authorities: A MARC Format*. First edition. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, 1981.

New York Public Library. Reference Department. *Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection*. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1960. 14 vols.

Oppenheimer, Hannah. *Targilim be-Kitlug* [= Cataloging Exercises]. New ed., corresponding to the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*. Jerusalem: The Hebrew University, Graduate Library School, 734 [1973 or 1974]. 2 vols. (Hebrew University. Graduate Library School. *Pirsumim*; no. 2).¹

USMARC Format for Authority Data. Update no. 4. Prepared by Network Development and MARC Standards Office. Washington, DC: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, June 1991.

Walfish, Barry. "Hebrew and Yiddish Personal Name Authorities Under AACR2." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, vol. 3, no. 4 (Summer 1983), pp. 51-64.

Weinberg, Bella Hass [1979]. Review of: *A Little Brief Authority: A Manual for Establishing and Maintaining a Name Authority File*, by Edith K. Baecker and Dorothy Senghas. *Hennepin County Library Cataloging Bulletin*, no. 40 (May/June 1979), pp. 35-39.

Weinberg, Bella Hass [1981]. "AACR2 and Judaica Cataloging." Association of Jewish Libraries Convention 14, 1979. *Proceedings* (1981), pp. 71-81. (Includes an introduction to the session, moderated by Weinberg, and a paper entitled "AACR2 and the Special Judaica Library.")

Weinberg, Bella Hass [1989]. "From Copy Cataloging to Derived Bibliographic Records: Cataloging and its Automation in American Judaica Research Libraries from the Sixties through the Eighties." *Judaica Librarianship: Facing the Future: Proceedings of a Conference held at Harvard, May, 1988*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Library, 1989, pp. 1-13. Reprinted in: *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 4, no. 2 (Spring 1988-Winter 1989), pp. 118-122.

Weinberg, Bella Hass [1992a]. "Judaica and Hebrew Cataloging: Anglo-American Traditions." *Judaica Librarianship*, vol. 6, no. 1-2 (Spring 1991-Winter 1992), pp. 13-23.

Weinberg, Bella Hass [1992b]. "A Theory of Relativity for Catalogers." In: *Cataloging Heresy: Challenging the Standard Bibliographic Product: Proceedings of the Congress for Librarians, 1991, St. John's University*. Medford, NJ: Learned Information, 1992, pp. 7-11.

Wellisch, Hanan. *Kelale ha-Sidur ha-Alefbeti = Filing Rules: With Examples in Hebrew and Roman Characters*. Jerusalem: Centre for Public Libraries, 1966.²

YIVO Institute for Jewish Research. *The Yiddish Catalog and Authority File of the YIVO Library*, edited by Zachary M. Baker and Bella Hass Weinberg. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990. 5 vols.³ (*The Yiddish Authority File of the YIVO Library* is in vol. 5.)

Hebrew Bibliographic Data

1. אופנהיימר, חנה. **תרגילים בקיטלוג**. מהדורה חדשה, מותאמת לכללי הקיטלוג האנגלו-אמריקאיים. ירושלים: האוניברסיטה העברית, בית הספר לספרנות, תשלי"ד. 2 כר'. (האוניברסיטה העברית. בית הספר לספרנות. פרסומים; מס. 2).
2. וליש, חנוך, עורך. **כללי הסידור האלפביתי**. בצירוף דוגמות בכתב עברי ולטיני. ירושלים: מרכז ההדרכה לספריות ציבוריות, תשכ"ו.
3. ייווא. **דער יידישער קאטאלאג און אויטאריטעטן-קארטאטעק פון דער ייווא ביבליאטעק** רעדאקטירט פון משה-זכריה בעקער און בלה האס וויינבערג. באַסטאָן: ג.ק. האַל, 1990.

Dr. Bella Hass Weinberg is a Professor in the Division of Library and Information Science at St. John's University and Consulting Librarian of YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York City. She designed the multiscript Yiddish authority file of the YIVO Library under a grant for Yiddish book cataloging from the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1974.