

# CATALOG DEPARTMENT

**Pearl Berger**  
Yeshiva University  
New York, N.Y.

**Sharona R. Wachs**  
Brooklyn College  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

It has been many years now that **Solomon ben Isaac** has been "called **Rashi**." It is only recently, however, that we catalogers have begun to call him **Rashi**. Many of us had finally become accustomed to referring to the Rambam as **Moses ben Maimon** but we now know him as **Maimonides, Moses**. Such are the vicissitudes of life in a world where AACR2 meets LC and standardization is sacrosanct.

Librarians concerned with the processing of Judaica materials in a manner which complies with national professional standards while serving the needs of individual collections and users both sensibly and effectively are faced with a difficult task. This column and those to follow in forthcoming issues will focus on general developments in the profession which have a particular bearing on Judaica cataloging and classification, and on specific issues in the cataloging of Judaica materials. Classification schemes and subject heading lists used in Judaica libraries of varying sizes and orientations will be considered. The items below have been culled from cataloging workshops, Ellen S. Kovacic's session at the June 1983 Association of Jewish Libraries (AJL) Convention, publications and correspondence. Since our aim is to provide relevant and practical information, we would appreciate inquiries and reactions from our readers. Please let us know what is on your cataloging mind!

## Recent Developments at LC

*Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, (LCIB), August 8, 1983, reports that as of June 8, Processing Services at LC began to create "in addition to the traditional mixed vernacular and romanized Library of Congress printed card, a romanized full MARC [machine-readable cataloging] record." Hebrew alphabet catalog copy "will be available only in printed card format." NUC (*National Union Catalog*) will contain the romanized records only, not the vernacular ones.

The same issue of LCIB reports on a project undertaken at LC to reduce cataloging arrearages which include, among others, 10,873 Hebraic works. A reselection is underway to identify volumes no longer needed by the Library. Among the categories of materials suggested for discard are reprints of classics and doctoral disserta-

tions. Of the volumes retained, ten percent will receive full cataloging and the rest, minimal level cataloging.

Ellen S. Kovacic of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, reports: In correspondence with Rabbi Wiener subsequent to the meeting (AJL Convention, 1983) he explained that TOSCA, the online catalog now being used in the Processing Department at LC, is having a great impact on headings being established, since no additional searching outside the automated system is supposed to take place (e.g., NUC, manual card catalogs). In an internal document entitled "Summary of AACR2 Application in the TOSCA Environment: Ramifications for Hebraica Cataloging," it is pointed out that the automated system contains only a small number of Hebrew records, and most often these are brief, romanized JACKPHY (Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebrew, Yiddish) records originally input as part of the Automated Process Information File (APIF) system. The data base contains name authorities for Hebraica created only since the late 1970s. Some of these names are in AACR2 form, but many are not. As the document suggests, "the AACR2 rules which refer heavily to author usages are practically being applied in a virgin landscape."

## Liturgy

One of the areas most affected by the changes under AACR2 is Jewish liturgy. The construction **Jews. Liturgy and ritual**. [*form subheading*] is no longer valid, and rule 25.21 instructs us to use the name of the liturgical work or ceremony as the uniform heading. This rule also instructs us to use the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* as the main authority in establishing new headings for Jewish liturgical texts and ceremonies. Below are some of the headings established by the Library of Congress under AACR2:

Akdmut Millin.  
Blessing of the sun.  
Haftarot.  
Haggadah.  
Kinot.  
Maḥzor.  
Maḥzor. Pilgrim Festivals.  
Maḥzor. Shavuot.  
Selihot.  
Siddur.  
Siddur. Sabbath.

Tikkun leil Shavuot.  
Zemirot.

Some of the liturgical headings established in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* include:

Benedictions.  
Grace after meals.  
Hoshanot.  
Tikkun leil Hoshana Rabba.  
Tikkun Hazot.  
Yozerot.

We assume that the above headings will be accepted by LC. Of course, these headings only scratch the surface of the various Jewish liturgical works and ceremonies. We will continue to report on LC headings as they appear.

## Liturgical Subject Headings

Mary K.D. Pietris, chief of the Subject Division at LC, was kind enough to provide the following information regarding LC policy on subject headings for liturgical works.

For the text of a book, the appropriate headings are:

1. [RELIGION]—LITURGY—TEXTS.
2. [HEADING FOR TYPE OF LITURGICAL BOOK]—TEXTS.
3. If appropriate, [HEADING FOR PARTICULAR CEREMONY OR EVENT]—LITURGY—TEXTS.

For a commentary on the text of a book:

1. [RELIGION]—LITURGY—TEXTS—HISTORY AND CRITICISM.
2. [UNIFORM TITLE OF BOOK].
3. [HEADING FOR TYPE OF LITURGICAL BOOK].
4. If appropriate, [HEADING FOR PARTICULAR CEREMONY OR EVENT]—LITURGY—TEXTS—HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

To illustrate this, the subject headings for a standard **Haggadah** would be:

1. JUDAISM—LITURGY—TEXTS.
2. HAGGADOT—TEXTS.
3. SEDER—LITURGY—TEXTS.

Subject headings for a commentary on a standard **Haggadah** would be:

1. JUDAISM—LITURGY—TEXTS—HISTORY AND CRITICISM.
2. HAGGADOT.
3. SEDER—LITURGY—TEXTS—HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Subject headings for a **Haggadah** published by the Rabbinical Assembly would include:

1. CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM—LITURGY—TEXTS.
2. HAGGADOT—TEXTS.
3. SEDER—LITURGY—TEXTS.

Subject headings for a commentary on the Rabbinical Assembly **Haggadah** would include:

1. CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM—LITURGY—TEXTS—HISTORY AND CRITICISM.
2. HAGGADAH (CONSERVATIVE, RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY).
3. HAGGADOT.
4. SEDER—LITURGY—TEXTS—HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Please submit your critiques or suggestions for revision of LC policy for our next issue.

## Subject Headings

**Inquisition** has been discontinued as a corporate body, and is now a topical subject heading, which can be divided by place. It cannot, however, be subdivided by HISTORY, nor can it be subdivided by period. The main entry for works dealing with the Inquisition is the name of the defendant for a trial, or of the Inquisitional tribunal.

Changes have been made in LC's use of headings regarding jurisdictions smaller than a city, such as a neighborhood. A neighborhood may be used as a subject, when it is qualified by a city plus its larger jurisdiction, e.g., LOWER EAST SIDE (NEW YORK, N.Y.), but you cannot subdivide at a level lower than a city. A book about the Jews of the Lower East Side would have the subject JEWS—NEW YORK, N.Y., in addition to LOWER EAST SIDE (NEW YORK, N.Y.). Boroughs of the City of New York are treated as neighborhoods, so you can never use "Jews—Manhattan."

New headings which have been established by the Library of Congress, as reported in *Cataloging Service Bulletin* include:

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS (INDIRECT)  
CHILDREN OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS (INDIRECT)  
MOSHAV SHITUFI  
BEIRUT (LEBANON)—MASSACRE, 1982  
LEBANON—HISTORY—ISRAELI INTERVENTION, 1982—

Changes in existing subject headings include:

Old  
COLLECTIVE SETTLEMENTS—ISRAEL  
JERUSALEM. TEMPLE. WESTERN WALL

New  
KIBBUTZIM (INDIRECT)  
WESTERN WALL (JERUSALEM)

## Sensitive Subject Headings

The Jewish Librarians Caucus of the American Library Association (ALA) has formed a Subject Access Group, which has concerned itself with biases and inaccessibility of information about Jewish Americans in Library of Congress subject headings. This group has met at past ALA conventions, and has formed a special committee, named the Subject Access Committee, whose purpose is to make recommendations to the Library of Congress for a more systematic table of headings concerning Jewish Americans.

If you are interested in voicing your opinion about the lack of subject headings covering Jewish interests, or about existing incorrect or offensive subject headings contact:

Jewish Librarians Caucus Subject Access Group  
c/o David Cohen, Director  
The Ethnic Materials Information Exchange  
Community Facilities Building, Room 251  
Queens College, CUNY  
Flushing, N.Y. 11367

## CARLJS Collective Cataloging Project

A new source of Hebrew cataloging data is the cooperative project which is being administered by the Council of Archives and Research Libraries in Jewish Studies (CARLJS). Several major Judaica libraries are contributing original Hebrew and Yiddish catalog cards which they are currently generating. Photocopies of these are prepared on card stock and distributed by CARLJS at cost. Orders are handled in bulk only, not on a per title basis.

For details contact Ms. Shirley Schwartz at:

CARLJS  
c/o National Foundation for Jewish Culture  
122 E. 42 St. Room 1512  
Chanin Building  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
Telephone: (212) 490-2280

*Pearl Berger is Head Librarian, Main Center, Yeshiva University. Sharona R. Wachs, currently of Miami, Florida, was formerly Humanities / Judaica Cataloger at Brooklyn College Library.*

## Abramowicz (cont.)

### Location Data

A final word about information on "Repositories." Since the information is not exhaustive — only "a few of the libraries where the item concerned may be found" (p. 21) are listed — the reader should have been advised that some major American Judaica libraries are likely to have a great many of the titles, although the author was not able to verify this. This is certainly the case for the YIVO Library, which has at least 95% of the materials listed.

Our reservations notwithstanding, we wish to stress the great importance and value of this publication. It is a novel initiative, a work of great scholarship which required a tremendous amount of diligent research and attention to detail. Yiddish scholarship owes Dr. Prager and his collaborators a debt of gratitude.

### REFERENCES

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- Fuks, Marian. *Prasa Zydowska w Warszawie, 1823-1939*. Title of English Summary: Jewish Press in Warsaw. Warszawa: Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1979.
- Niger, S. *Di Tsveyshprakhikayt fun Undzer Literatur*. Added title: Bilingualism in the History of Jewish Literature. Detroit: Louis La Med Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature, 1941.
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The romanization of titles of Yiddish publications in this article and its references is done according to the "YIVO System," found in Uriel Weinreich's *Modern English—Yiddish Yiddish—English Dictionary*. New York YIVO, 1968, p. xxi—Ed. (B.H.W.).

*Dina Abramowicz has been Head Librarian of YIVO Institute for Jewish Research for many years and has written extensively on Yiddish bibliography.*