Hebrew and Yiddish names

Judaica Catalogers have been expressing dissatisfaction with the present rules for establishing Hebrew and Yiddish names ever since the implementation of AACR2 and LC's rule interpretations. Why, they ask, for example, are verso title page names from Israeli Hebrew publications acceptable, whereas verso title page names from Hebrew works appearing in the United States are not? The issue of its entirety.

Committee to CC:DA is reprinted here in Cataloging. The letter sent by the delegated the task to its Committee on Description and Access (CC:DA). AJL reviewed by ALA's Committee on Cataloging Description and Access, whereas verso title page and LC's rule interpretations. Why, they ever since the implementation of AACR2 establishing Hebrew and Yiddish names have been expressing names from Hebrew works appearing in names from Israeli Hebrew publications—dissatisfaction with the present rules for Hebrew and Yiddish names.

2. If the name is not found, use the romanized form which appears in the book.
3. Otherwise, use the systematically romanized form of name.

In addition, we would like more guidance, perhaps from LC, on which reference sources other than Encyclopedia Americana, Collier's Encyclopedia, and Encyclopedia Britannica, and Encyclopedia Judaica may be consulted. We hope that this recommendation is considered at your committee meeting at ALA later this month.

Sincerely,
Ellen Siegel Kovacic, Chair
Association of Jewish Libraries,
Committee on Cataloging
cc: Ben R. Tucker (LC),
P. Miller, Pres., AJL

In his report to the CC:DA at the ALA Convention held in June 1984, Ben Tucker, Chief, Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy (LC), introduced the following proposal:

For Hebrew and Yiddish names, change the alternative rule to 22.3C2 found in footnote 4 (p. 355-356 of AACR 2) so that its provision for non-systematic romanization would apply also to persons living outside Palestine and Israel. This proposal, which has not yet been submitted to JSCAACR (Joint Steering Committee, Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules), met with favor, and will now be submitted for the 1985 meeting of JSCAACR. (Library of Congress Information Bulletin 43:38 (Sept 17, 1984) p. 308.)

Further developments in policy and rules of entry for Hebrew and Yiddish names will be reported in this column as they occur.

Classification

Halakhah, Jewish law, is classified in BM 523 in the LC Classification schedules with the exception of civil law, Hoshen Mishpat Law, where catalogers are instructed: "BM 523.8, BM 523.9 Hoshen Mishpat Law, See K." Several Judaica Libraries have found this separation of materials dealing with Jewish civil law from other Halakhic works unacceptable, and have retained the BM 523 classification. The following are expansions of this number in use in three such libraries; the first obtained from a printed document and the others from in-house papers.

Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
Library of Congress Classification for Judaica.
Jerusalem, 1982,
p. 15-16.

Hoshen mishpat law.
Special topics.

BM 523.901 Judges
523.902 Evidence
523.903 Loan
523.904 Hazakah
523.905 Law of neighbours
523.906 Partnership
523.907 Agency
523.908 Sale
523.909 Gift
523.910 Lost property.
523.911 Succession
523.912 Keepers
523.913 Theft and robbery
523.914 Damages
523.915 Other topics of Hoshen mishpat law, A-Z.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America
BM 523.9
A34 Agency
A6 Acquisition of property
A7 Arbitration
C8 Competition, Unfair
D3 Damages
E85 Evidence
J6 Judges & Courts
L3 Labor laws & legislation
L5 Liability
L6 Loans
L65 Lost articles
M55 Money
M6 Mortgages
P3 Partnership
P7 Property
R4 Rescission
W5 Witnesses

Yeshiva University
BM 523.9
A14 Admissions
A18 Agency
A2 Acquisition of property
C6 Commercial law

May 31, 1984

Ms. Patricia Thomas, Chair
Committee on Cataloging:
Description & Access
Stockton/San Joaquin County Public Library
605 North El Dorado Street
Stockton, CA 95202

Dear Ms. Thomas:

On behalf of the Committee on Cataloging of the Association of Jewish Libraries, I would like to express the position of the Association regarding the alternative rule for 22.3C2 for persons writing in Hebrew or Yiddish. While it was clear that very few were satisfied with the rule as it is presently applied, just how to change it was not as evident.

The Committee mailed ballots to all members, asking for their preference on one of three options: use the romanized form in the book in all situations; use the romanized form in the book, for authors writing in twentieth-century Israel or in English-speaking countries; or, use reference sources, then use systematic romanization. The response was good, but results were inconclusive.

The Committee considered one of the write-in suggestions and ultimately recommended the following order of preference:

1. Use the prescribed reference sources in all cases.
Subject Headings

A continuing feature of this column is the monitoring of new subject headings of Jewish interest. The following information was culled from the lists published by the Library of Congress in its Cataloging Service Bulletin, through #25, as well as from the Library of Congress Subject Headings Weekly Lists, through October 8, 1984. LC warns in its announcement of the Weekly Lists that "... because changes made to data appearing in the list do not appear in subsequent lists, there will, on occasion, be discrepancies between the lists and the data appearing in the list do not appear in supplements and/or microfiche issues." Therefore, one should exercise caution when establishing these headings in one's own library. LC's Weekly Lists, the Cataloging Service Bulletins, and the supplements and microfiche issues should be consulted for the establishment and cancellation of the appropriate cross references.

Cancellations

The following headings have been discontinued by LC:

COMMUNISM AND THE JEWISH QUESTION
JEWISH QUESTION (DS141-151)
JEWISH QUESTION (1948-1949)
Jews—Cultural Assimilation
Peace (Jewish Theology)
(BM 538.P3)
TRIBES AND TRIBAL SYSTEM (INDIRECT)
TRIBES AND TRIBAL SYSTEM—Jews

Changes

Old
ANARCHISM AND ANARCHISTS—Jews

New
JEWISH ANARCHISTS (INDIRECT)

New Headings

AQABA, GULF OF

BERIT MILAH (BM705)
BIBLE—CHILDREN'S SERMONS
BIBLE—CRITICISM, INTERPRETA-
TION, ETC.—DATA PROCESSING
(BS 534.8)
BIBLE—CRITICISM, REDACTION
BIBLE—PRAYERS
BIBLE—READING
CATALOGING OF HEBREW IMPRINTS
CHRISTIAN ZIONISM
E DOCUMENT (BIBLICAL CRITICISM)
(BS 1181.2)
EDUCATION IN THE TALMUD
(BM 509E3)
EGYPT—SOCIAL LIFE AND
CUSTOMS—TO 332 B.C.
FETAL PROPITIATORY RITES—
Judaism
FOLK LITERATURE, JUDEO-ARABIC
(INDIRECT)
FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN JUDAISM
(BM 645.F73)
FUTURE LIFE—JUDAISM
GELATIN (JEWISH LAW) (BM710)
GERMANY—CIVILIZATION—
JUDAISMS INFLUENCES
HAMAT (ANCIENT CITY)
HEBRAISTS (INDIRECT)
HEBRAISTS, CHRISTIAN (INDIRECT)
INDIVIDUAL DAY (ISRAEL)
INSCRIPTIONS,ARAMAIC
(INDIRECT)
INSCRIPTIONS, HEBREW (INDIRECT)
(PS5034.4-5034.9)
INSCRIPTIONS, JEWISH (INDIRECT)
INTEREST (JEWISH LAW) (BM523.515)
JERUSALEM IN CHRISTIANITY
(BT93.5)
JEWISH ARTISANS (INDIRECT)
JEWISH AUTHORS, ORIENTAL
(INDIRECT)
JEWISH ENTERTAINERS (INDIRECT)
(PN1583)
JEWISH JOURNALISTS (INDIRECT)
JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
OF GIRLS (INDIRECT)
JEWISH RELIGIOUS FICTION
(INDIRECT)
Jews, Latin American (INDIRECT)
Jews, Polish (INDIRECT)
JUDAISM—FRANKFURT RITE
JUDAISM—SEPHARDIC RITE
JUDAISM AND POLITICS
(BM 645.P64)
JUDEO-ARABIC IMPRINTS
(INDIRECT)
KPR (THE HEBREW ROOT)
KPR (THE SEMITIC ROOT)
LAMPS, JEWISH
LEGAL INSTRUMENTS (JEWISH LAW)
LEV (THE HEBREW WORD)
LOVE POETRY, HEBREW (INDIRECT)
MEDIATION BETWEEN GOD AND
MAN—JUDAISM
NEFESH (THE HEBREW WORD)
PARENTS IN THE BIBLE
PASSOVER IN THE NEW TESTAMENT
PHILOSOPHY, ISRAELI (BS055-5059)
POSTAGE-STAMPS—TOPICS—Jews
(HE6183.J4)
PROHIBITED BOOKS (JEWISH LAW)
QUMRAN SITE
RED SEA COAST (EGYPT)
REFUSENIKS (INDIRECT)
RELIGIOUS PLURALISM (JUDAISM)
RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE
(JUDAISM)
RUAH (THE HEBREW WORD)
SATIRE, HEBREW (INDIRECT)
SERMONS, AMERICAN—JEWISH
AUTHORS
SEXISM IN THE BIBLE
SHABBAS GOS (BM523.3.P7)
SYNAGOGUE MUSIC—ROSH
HA-SHANAH SERVICES
TORAH (THE HEBREW WORD)
TORAH ORNAMENTS
TRUST IN GOD—JUDAISM
UNITED STATES—CIVILIZATION—
JUDAISMS INFLUENCES
WAR POETRY, ISRAELI (INDIRECT)
WEST BANK

Cataloging Service Bulletin no. 15, pp. 33-
37, in discussing subject headings which
are used to bring out the religious aspects
of an inherently non-religious topic, instructs us to discontinue use of subject
headings in the form:

[TOPIC]—[RELIGION, FOLK-LORE,
ETC.]

[TOPIC]—MORAL AND RELIGIOUS
ASPECTS—[PARTICULAR
RELIGION]

These have been replaced by three dif-
terent subject headings, the most common
of which is:

[TOPIC]—RELIGIOUS ASPECTS—
[RELIGION OR DENOMINATION].

This is expressed Jewishly by the form of
subject heading:

[TOPIC]—RELIGIOUS ASPECTS—
JUDAISM.

Some of the new headings established in
this format include the following:

ALCOHOLISM
CANCER
CARING
CASTE
CHANGE
CIRCUMCISION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CREATIVE ABILITY
DISASTERS
DRUG ABUSE
EARTHQUAKES
ENVY
FANTASY
FANTASY GAMES
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO, HUMAN
GENETIC ENGINEERING
GOVERNMENT, RESISTANCE TO
HUMAN REPRODUCTION

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INFANTICIDE
INFERTILITY
INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS
LEARNING
LIFE AND DEATH, POWER OVER
MOTHERHOOD
MUSIC
NEIGHBORLINESS
NUCLEAR ENERGY
ORDER
PEACE
PEACE OF MIND
POOR—MEDICAL CARE
PROSTITUTION
RACE RELATIONS
REST
ROCK MUSIC
SELF-RESPECT
SEX DIFFERENTIATION
SEX ROLE
SOCIAL SERVICE
SOLIDARITY
SYMPATHY
TECHNOLOGY
WEALTH
WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Page 36 of CSB no. 15 notes that new headings of the following type:

[TOPIC]{PARTICULAR RELIGION
OR DENOMINATION}

are not to be established. Continued use of existing headings, however, is permitted if the heading is appropriate both as to the topic, and the religion or denomination for the work being cataloged. Otherwise, establish and use a heading in the following form:

[TOPIC]{RELIGIOUS ASPECTS—
[RELIGION OR DENOMINATION]

Hennepin County Library Subject Headings

The editors of this column are also interested in acknowledging other subject heading lists which provide access to materials of Jewish interest. Some of the recent subject headings of Jewish interest published in the Hennepin County Library Cataloging Bulletin include:

ARABS IN MASS MEDIA
ETHICAL WILLS
GIRLS, JEWISH-AMERICAN--FICTION
JEWISH-AMERICAN FAMILIES--FICTION
Jews and PROSTITUTION
NAZISM IN POPULAR CULTURE
PALESTINIAN NATIONALISM
PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE AND
REVOLTS
PALESTINIAN STATE (PROPOSED)
RABBIS--DETECTIVES
TAY-SACHS DISEASE

Those interested in the subject headings of the Hennepin County Library can order back issues of the Hennepin County Library Cataloging Bulletin or its entire authority file on microfiche by writing to:

The Secretary,
Technical Services Division
Hennepin County Library
Ridgedale Drive at Plymouth Rd.
12601 Ridgedale Dr.
Minnetonka, MN 55343,

or contact Sanford Berman, editor of the Bulletin, at the above address.

Pearl Berger is Acting Dean of Libraries, Yeshiva University. Sharona R. Wach is presently working on a Judaica cataloging project for Florida International University, Miami, Florida. She currently serves as the Treasurer of the Association of Jewish Libraries.

ALEPH (cont'd. from p. 63)

GLOSSARY

Linda Lerman
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Batch Mode A processing mode in which several transactions are accumulated and processed together.

Bibliographic Record A description of a discrete document, such as a book, map, or serial, consisting of fields such as author, title, and publisher.

Boolean Logic A system for symbolizing logical statements by operators, usually AND, OR, and NOT, which is applied in searching online databases and catalogs.

COBOL An acronym for Common Business Oriented Language, a programming language designed for describing data processing procedures in a precise, standardized manner.

Element A unit of information.

Field A set of characters treated as a whole and used to store a defined kind of data.

File An organized collection of data.

Hardware The physical equipment in a data processing system.

Mainframe Computer The largest type of computer system that can handle a large volume of transactions from a large number of users.

MARC An acronym for Machine Readable Cataloging; the Library of Congress project for distribution of catalog data in magnetic tape form.

Minicomputer A computer system that can handle a large number of transactions from a small set of terminals all typically performing one function, e.g., automated circulation. (Cf. Mainframe.)

Off-Line System A system in which peripheral devices can operate independently of the central processor of a computer.

On-Line System A system in which peripheral devices are in direct and continuing communication with the central processor of a computer.

Real-Time Processing by a computer within the actual time that the related external process takes place.

Record A group of related data, treated as a unit in computer processing.

ROM Read-Only-Memory — which is not alterable by the user or programmer once data has been stored in it. It is used for storing control information, as well as software and data that need not be changed over time.

Software The programs required for the computer to produce desired results.

Tag A (numeric) identifier of a field.

Terminal Equipment attached to a communication channel linked to a computer which may be used for either input or output.

Linda Lerman is Administrative Librarian for Public Services at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York City.