Each year, a variety of directories, guides, encyclopedias, bibliographies, and other reference books are published in Israel. These are listed in the semi-annual bibliography, New Reference Books (Sife Yeats Hadashim), published by the Reference Service of the Jewish National and University Library. This serial is sent on request to libraries around the world, as well as to members of the academic community.

The following items were selected from New Reference Books; the annotations were added for Judaica Librarianship. The works are arranged in the following categories:

**Bibliographies**
- Periodicals
- Talmud and Halakhah
- Biographies
- Holocaust
- Israel

Entries with asterisks preceding the number have corresponding Hebrew bibliographic data at the end of the article. Translated titles in brackets are supplied for works without English title pages. Starred page numbers indicate pagination in Hebrew letters. Price in dollars is given where known, otherwise in NIS (New Israeli Shekels), with approximate dollar equivalents.

### Bibliographies

   Price of subscription to annual cumulation, 1986–50 NIS (under $35).

The Center for Public Libraries has supplied catalog cards to Israeli public libraries since 1948. In 1982, the Center published Reshimat Kartise Katalog Mekubetset [Cumulated List of Catalog Cards]. This 646-page volume listed, by main entry only, the books cataloged between 1948 and 1978. In 1983, a second volume of 537 pages appeared, covering 1979 to 1982. This volume was arranged by classification number as well as author and title.

These are now available in a microfiche edition which includes catalog cards through 1985, totalling 38,157 entries.

The entries from 1948 to 1978 include only author, title, pages, publication date and catalog card number. They are arranged by author and title in one alphabet. Place, publishers’ names and names of translators, if any, are omitted. For the entries from 1979 to 1985, however, full ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) is given. These are arranged by author and title, as well as by Dewey classification number.

This set of microfiche is useful as a record of books published in Israel. Its primary advantage over Kiyrat Sefer, which serves as the national bibliography of Israel, is the convenience of searching in one alphabet, rather than in the annual indexes of Kiyrat Sefer. In addition, it includes a number of books which, for a variety of reasons, were never listed in Kiyrat Sefer.

The catalog cards for 1986 are being published on microfiche in quarterly cumulations. The cost of a subscription is 50 N.I.S. annually. The cost of the 1948–1985 cumulation is a subsidized 100 N.I.S.


This article lists only pseudonyms beginning with the letter aleph, and omits those already listed in earlier books of Hebrew pseudonyms (notably, Saul Chajes’ Otsar Biduye Ha-Shem, Vienna, 1933). Following the full real name of each author are the dates of birth and death.

This list is part of a comprehensive file of pseudonyms which is a by-product of the work of the Institute of Hebrew Bibliography (Mifal ha-Bibliyografyah ha-Ivrit).

Since 1960, the Institute has been engaged in recording every Hebrew book printed from the beginning of printing through 1980. The project is nearing completion. The team of bibliographers, whose offices are located at the Jewish National and University Library, are now at work on the letter tav, the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Since tav includes Talmud, Tanakh and Tefilah, however, there are still a large number of books to record.

Each book record includes full bibliographic information and a description of the contents, as well as biographical information on its author. A great deal of research is involved in determining the exact date and place of birth and death of each author, in order to differentiate between the many authors bearing the same name.

Yet another by-product of the work of the Institute is an index of approbations, Mafteah ha-Haskamot. Under the name of each rabbi who wrote an approbation are the names of all the books endorsed by him.

The catalog files of the Institute, which include many rare books and editions not owned by the JNUL, are available for consultation by scholars at the discretion of the Head of the Institute.


This bibliography lists translations of Hebrew poetry, drama, and prose (including short stories), published as monographs or in periodicals or anthologies. It also lists books and articles about Hebrew literature written in other languages. Part one of each volume lists translations and criticism in English. Part two lists languages other than English.

The first volume in the series, published in 1979, covered translations which appeared from 1972 to 1976. Subsequent volumes included retrospective as well as current coverage.

Thus, volume 7 covers items published in 1984 and in the years 1957–1962, with additions for 1948–1958 and 1972–1983. It has three indexes: 1) authors, 2) translators, editors, and authors of monographs or book reviews, and 3) authors and titles in Hebrew.

In its retrospective and current coverage, this bibliography supplements Yohai Goell’s Bibliography of Modern Hebrew Literature in English Translation (Jerusalem, Israel Universities Press, 1968) and his Bibliography of Modern Hebrew Literature in Translation (Tel-Aviv, Institute for the Translation of Modern Hebrew Literature, 1975).

(See the article by Isaac Goldberg on this bibliography in Volume 2 of JL-Eds.)

The Wiener Library collects books on the following subjects: the history of the Jews in Western Europe in the twentieth century, the history of Germany in the twentieth century, the Third Reich, antisemitism, the two World Wars, neo-Nazism, and related subjects.

Founded by Dr. Alfred Wiener, the Wiener Library was located in Amsterdam from 1933 to 1938, and in London from 1939 to 1960. In 1980, it was donated to Tel-Aviv University, where it is maintained as a special collection of the University's Sourasky Central Library.

Bibliography of New Acquisitions has been published three times a year since 1982. It is arranged by topic, with author and subject indexes, and is a useful selection tool for books on the above subjects.


This bibliography of Yiddish manuscripts and books is arranged according to date of appearance. Each entry includes a full bibliographic description, bibliographic references, the name of the library where the book or manuscript is held and, often, the opening and closing texts. There are four indexes: libraries, names, titles, and places. The name index includes authors and fictional characters. The place index lists not only the places where a book was written or printed, but also towns or cities which are the main subject of a book.

Periodicals


This directory lists 866 serials, arranged by place of publication, with an alphabetical title index. The entries are informative, and include subject coverage, affiliation, circulation, and more. A new edition is in preparation.

The publisher supplies diskettes of the entire list or of parts of it, arranged by country, language, circulation size, or other access point.


The Jewish National and University Library's (JNUL) Special Projects Department is currently engaged in the microfiche preservation of fragile and rare periodicals. The periodicals listed here are not among the JNUL's collection of Judaica periodicals on microfiche which is distributed by the Inter-Documentation Company of Zug, Switzerland. (See my article in JL no. 2.)

The present list includes 65 periodicals, most of them in Yiddish. It gives full information as to years and volumes filmed and for those lacking. One of the aims in publishing this list is to complete the sets. Positive microfilm copies may be ordered from the JNUL.

This JNUL project is similar to the Harvard University Library project to microfilm rare and fragile Judaica serials and ephemeral materials. The present list is arranged like the serials checklists in Harvard's Judaica Serials and Ephemerata Checklist (nos. 1–15, 1979–1985).

(Harvard's checklists of ephemera are important records of materials which are usually not found in standard bibliographies. The first to appear was German Judaica Pamphlets (Checklist no. 3); the latest is Danish Judaica Pamphlets (Checklist no. 15). Other checklists cover French, Hebrew, Dutch, and Spanish pamphlets. The pamphlets in each checklist are arranged under subject heading.)


This list of 1,715 newspapers and journals is arranged alphabetically by title. It includes place and dates of publication and, when known, editor's name. It has an index of place names in Yiddish which is supplemented by a list of the place names in Polish with their Yiddish equivalents.

One reason for the large number of items is that many of the titles listed were 'one-time' newspapers. That is, they were closed by the government censor after only one appearance because of their 'revolutionary' anti-government content.

(The first bibliography in the Polish Jewry Bibliographical Series was Preliminary Inventory of the Jewish Daily and Periodical Press Published in the Polish Language, 1823–1982, compiled by Paul Glikson. Published in 1983, it listed 521 items.)


This is a comprehensive listing of indexes to individual Judaica periodicals in languages other than Hebrew.

Arranged alphabetically by title, each entry indicates volumes and years indexed, whether the index was published separately or in one of the volumes of the periodical, and whether a periodical is indexed in one of the current periodical indexes, such as Index to Jewish Periodicals. A sample entry is Bar-Ilan Annual, which has an index to volumes 1 to 15 (1963–1978) in its volume 14/15, on pages 141–173.

This bibliography is a supplement to Riegler's earlier list of indexes to Hebrew language periodicals which appeared in Yad Lakore, v. 19, 1980, p. 57–68.

Talmud and Halakhah


This bibliography lists books, articles and teaching aids, including audio-visual aids. Separate chapters deal with the various aspects of the subject, such as reasons for the sabbatical year, historical background, Talmudic sources, halakhic decisions, boundaries of Eretz Israel, remission of debts and the Jubilee Year.

Published almost simultaneously in Jerusalem and London, these two dictionaries are intended to enhance the understanding of the Talmud by translating and explaining the Old French words used in the commentary of Rashi (Solomon ben Isaac, 1040–1105) on the Talmud. About 1,100 Old French words appear 2,465 times in his Talmudic commentary.

These dictionaries differ in two respects: manner of arrangement and languages used for translation.

Dr. Catane has arranged his dictionary according to the order of tractates of the Talmud. Under each tractate (Shabbat, Makot, etc.), the words are listed in the order of their appearance, for convenient use while studying. A word which occurs more than once is repeated each time it occurs, but a detailed explanation is given only the first time, and later entries refer back to it. There are alphabetical indexes of all the Old French words in both Hebrew and Latin characters.

Dayan Gukovitzki's dictionary is arranged alphabetically, in "Rashi" script. It has an alphabetical index of the Old French words in Latin characters and an index of the terms in Hebrew arranged according to the tractates of the Talmud.

Gukovitzki gives the meanings of the words in Hebrew, English and Modern French, while Catane gives the meanings in Hebrew only. Both dictionaries surpass the pioneering work by Arsenie Darmetester and D.S. Blondheim, *Les Gloses Francaises dans les Commentaires Talmudiques de Rashi* (Paris, 1929), which did not explain all the Old French words.

As a result of his extensive, original research in the field of French linguistics, Dr. Catane has translated many words not given by Darmetester.


Arranged alphabetically by Hebraized Greek or Latin term, each entry indicates where the term is found in the rabbinic literature, the context in which it is used, variant spellings found in different manuscripts, and the original Greek or Latin word. The terms are explained in English. For example, the word *BLYH* in Genesis Rabbah (36.1.334/2) is traced to the Latin *vulum*, meaning curtain.


This index lists 1,250 articles on halakhic subjects which appeared in Hebrew journals from 1973 to 1979. Arranged in the order of the Shulhan Arukh, it has author and subject indexes. Among the subjects are perfume, civil marriage and suicide.


Meir L'Tziyon indexes far more articles on halakhic subjects than *Index of Articles on Jewish Studies* (RaMB!), which lists only selected scholarly articles.

Articles on medicine and halakhah are listed by Rabbi Wunder in his annotated index to journals and responsa in the Hebrew periodical *Assia: Original Articles, Abstracts and Reports on Matters of Halacha and Medicine*, published by the Dr. Falk Schlesinger Institute, Shaare Zedek Medical Center, P.O.B. 293, Jerusalem.

The most recent index appeared in *Assia*, no. 41 (vol. 11, no. 1) May 1986, p. 56–88. Arranged by topics, with author and subject indexes, it lists 194 items which were published in journals and responsa in 1983.


The current Sabbatical Year is the occasion for the publication of many new books on the subject. This bibliography lists 203 books and pamphlets. The items are arranged by date of publication, with alphabetical indexes.

Parts One and Two of this bibliography were published by Rabbi Wunder in *Ha-Maayan* in previous Sabbatical Years. Part one, in volume 6, no. 2 (Tevet 5726/1966) p. 26–72, listed 95 items. Part two, in volume 20, no. 4 (Tammuz 5740/1980) p. 65–94, listed 145 items.

Biographies


This is the second volume of the *Encyclopedia of Hasidism* to appear. The first was *Encyclopedia of Hasidism: Works, Letters Aleph to Tet* (in Hebrew), compiled by Shalom Porush and published in 1980. The "works" volume gives full bibliographic information on the books which were written by Hasidic rabbis, whereas Alfasi lists only the titles. As in the "personalities" volume, the alphabetical arrangement is by authors' personal names.

Yitzhak Raphael, editor-in-chief of the encyclopedia, plans a ten-volume work. In addition to the Personalities and Works volumes, there will be a volume devoted to the Holocaust period, one arranged by place names, and one on Hasidic thought.

An earlier, still useful biographical dictionary of Hasidic rabbis, now out of print, is *Alfasi's Sefer Ha-Admorim* (Tel-Aviv, 1961).


From the beginning of the British mandatory rule over Palestine and until the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, persons living in Palestine who legally changed their names were listed in the fortnightly *Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine* (from 1932 entitled *The Palestine Gazette*).

There were over 27,000 name changes listed during that period, most of them by
Jews. This computer-produced microfiche makes it easy to trace a family whose name was hebraized or otherwise officially changed, and it thus constitutes a significant contribution to Jewish genealogical research.

There are four alphabetical sequences: by former surname, new surname, nationality (Russian, Polish, Palestinian, etc.), and town of residence (in Palestine). Each entry includes former surname, personal name, new surname, personal name, nationality and town of residence, with a reference to the date and page of the listing in the Gazette.

For example, Elisabeta Fenyes’ change of name to Elisheva Barkai is listed under Fenyes, Barkai, Rumanian, and Tel-Aviv, with each access point citing page 436 in the Palestine Gazette dated 27.04.39.


A bio-bibliography of Jews writing in the Rumanian language, this volume lists authors from A to C only. Each entry is 3 to 4 pages long and includes a discussion of the writer’s work.


Brief biographies of each of the 120 members of the Knesset include place and date of birth, family status, academic degrees, publications and outstanding accomplishments and public activities.

Previous editions of this “Who’s Who” appeared about members of the Eighth Knesset (1975), Ninth Knesset (1978), and Tenth Knesset (1981).

Holocaust


The Moreshet Archive was founded in 1961 to deal primarily with World War Two and the Holocaust. This list of record groups is arranged by type of material: testimonies, manuscripts, the press, literature and drawings. It is indexed by place, organization, and subject. The first volume of Guide to the Moreshet Archive was published in 1979.


This archive consists mostly of letters sent by the Rescue Board to the Jewish Agency and other organizations in Palestine and elsewhere. Much of it deals with the Rescue Board’s main function, the transfer of funds placed at its disposal for relief and rescue work. Many letters reveal the Board’s dawning awareness of the magnitude of the Catastrophe. Most of the correspondence was sent by courier to avoid British censorship.

Previous guides to the archives of the Yishuv Rescue Board were:


Like previous volumes of Pinkas Ha-Kehillot, this is arranged alphabetically by name of locality. Each entry presents the history of the local Jewish community, followed by a bibliography of books, articles, and archival references. Each volume has an index of place names and personal names, the latter especially useful for genealogical research.

The following volumes have been published in this series:


The archives indexed here were not included in Yad Vashem’s Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust (v.1–6, 1970–1981). In fact, many of these archives were not cataloged until the researchers at Bar Ilan’s Institute of Holocaust Research undertook the cataloging of the collections in order to compile this guide.

Among the archives indexed are The Archives of the Religious Kibbutz Movement, The Archives of Religious Zionism at the Rav Kook Institute, The Agudath Israel World Center and the Agudath Israel Center in Eretz Israel, and the World Center of Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamizrachi.

The guide is arranged alphabetically by subject, including persons. A sample entry, Italy, lists ten files in three different archives.

Israel

23. [Index of Sites from the Eretz-Israel Data Base.] Haifa, University of Haifa, Library, 1986. 1 microfiche. In Hebrew. 20 NIS (under $15).

This is an index by Hebrew place-name to about fifteen Israeli archaeological periodicals in both Hebrew and English. It is a draft publication compiled from the Eretz Israel Data Bank at the Haifa University Library, which includes about 14,000 books, articles and reports on the history, geography, archaeology, population, and natural history of Eretz Israel. Among the English periodicals indexed in this microfiche are the Israel Exploration Journal (1950–1984), the Israel Numismatic Journal (1963–1983), Tel-Aviv (1947–1989), and Atiqot: English Se­ries (1955–1984).


Published since 1983, this annual cumula­tion contains detailed tables which give the worth of the Israeli Lira and Shekel by year and month. Useful for any student of Israeli literature, history or sociology.

(Continued on next page)
Jewish Medical Ethics: Issues, Sources, and the Librarian’s Role

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Introduction
This paper treats two aspects of Jewish medical ethics. The first is the delineation of topics that are the focus of current research, with references to the published literature. A large body of secondary sources in English has appeared since the late 1950s, but the Bibliography of Cited References covers primarily works written in English during the years 1982–1985. The Appendix includes a list of additional resources necessary for a collection serving the study of Jewish medical ethics. Secondly, the author discusses the roles of the librarian and of the library in facilitating access for the scholar to the materials which support his research.

Scope of the Field
The Bible serves as one of the earliest texts for the physician seeking guidance in the ethics of medical and surgical practice. Following the canonization of the Bible, the rabbis devoted a great deal of attention to matters of healing, as manifested throughout the 62 tractates of the Talmud, edited between 200 and 600 C.E. As the issues contained in the written and oral law continued to surface in the rabbinic responsa of the Middle Ages, the problems of medical practice assumed importance for Jewish scholars, many of whom had chosen the profession of medicine. The most famous Jewish physician, Maimonides, dedicated his life to the service of the Vizier in Fez and Cairo, also attending to the local Jewish communities and publishing numerous tractates still valued for their insights on medicine and Jewish law. As the centuries passed, famous codes, such as the Shulhan Arukh (1558), served to classify Jewish law. Such legal classifications, along with earlier Jewish literature, serve as vital sources for Jewish medical ethics.

Today, a monumental body of written law, codes, and treatises exists which documents the approach of Judaism to medicine. As technology advances, innovations in medicine affect the Jewish physician and rabbis, the arbiters of Jewish law. A great body of religious responsa (she’elot u-teshuvot) has arisen which attempts to

Kahane (Continued)

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