Welcome to the Israel and Judaica Section Update. My name is Aaron Taub, and I am joined by my colleagues Haim Gottschalk, Gail Shirazi, and Galina Teverovsky. Roger Kohn and Yisrael Meyerowitz could not attend the conference and contributed numerous slides and a video segment to this presentation.
As always, we have a full agenda so we ask that you save your questions and comments until the end. We’ll begin with some general news, and then move into PSD decisions, then cataloging issues and projects, and we’ll end with IJ acquisitions highlights. In the interest of time, the topics in the appendix will not be read today during our presentation but will be included in the proceedings. Also, to save trees, there are many more slides in the presentation than on the hand-out. So you cannot follow along exactly in the handout with the presentation onscreen. In short, to view the full presentation, please check the proceedings.
A Celebration of Dr. James H. Billington (1929-2018), Librarian of Congress

On May 8, 2019, the Library of Congress and the Wilson Center celebrated the legacy of Dr. James H. Billington, thirteenth Librarian of Congress to an overflow crowd in the Coolidge Auditorium, attended by numerous dignitaries. Dr. Billington was one of the great public intellectuals in the U.S. in recent memory, and a Librarian who completely transformed the Library of Congress. He was an important scholar of Russian history and a tireless advocate for improved U.S.-Russian relations. In 1974, he co-founded the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the Wilson Center and he established the Wilson Quarterly. In 1990, advocated for the establishment of the Madison Council, the Library of Congress’s first private sector support group. This helped pave the way for the John W. Kluge Center, which brings scholars to the Library, as well as its Prize for Achievement in the Study of Humanity. The establishment of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Virginia was the result of the largest private sector gift in the Library’s history. Other initiatives supported by Dr. Billington include the National Recording Registry, the National Film Registry, the Library of Congress Living Legend Award, the Library of Congress Fiction Prize, the Gershwin Prize for Popular Song, the World Digital Library, and the Library of Congress’ National Book Festival, to name but a few. In his inaugural address in 1987, Dr. Billington said: “... Like the great country it serves,” the Library “is a living encyclopedia of democracy—not just a mausoleum for culture, but
civilization.”
There’s even a variety of rose recognizable for its vivid magenta coloring named after Dr. Billington. The Billington Rose is registered with the International Rose Registry and has been planted at the U.S. Supreme Court, Library of Congress, U.S. Botanic Gardens, among numerous other locations.
On Tuesday, October 23, 2018, LC colleagues and friends gathered to celebrate the life of Zoya Nazari, Head of the Middle East Section in the Asian and Middle Eastern Division. Zoya touched many people at LC and in the profession, and she will be greatly missed. I’ve included Zoya’s bio in the conference proceedings.

Zoya was born on June 10, 1965 in the city of Gonbad in Golestan, a northeastern province of Iran partially populated by Turkmens. She graduated from an all-girls high school in Gonbad. Following graduation, Zoya went to Tehran for college, a move which would have been unusual for girls from her region at that time. She earned a Bachelor’s degree in social sciences in 1988 and a Master’s degree in Anthropology from the University of Tehran in 1993. From 1996 to 2002, she worked as an archivist and librarian at the Iran Cultural Heritage Organization in Tehran where she gained her first supervisory experience. Zoya met Manochehr (Manny) Marandinejad in Tehran, and the two fell in love and got married. She immigrated to Colorado, where Manny then lived. She worked at the College Hill (CO) Public Library and History Colorado, the Colorado Historical Society in Denver. Beginning in 2006, she worked at the University of Colorado Boulder for four years performing a variety of library work. She earned her Master’s in Library Science from the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee in 2009.
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Zoya began work as a Librarian at the Library of Congress on February 16, 2010. She advanced quickly to senior Librarian in the Middle East Section of the Asian & Middle Eastern Division. She specialized in the acquisitions and cataloging of materials in Turkic languages, but was always willing to help with any materials handled by her section, including those in her native Persian and even Arabic. Zoya was fully fluent in Persian and Turkmen, and had knowledge of Turkish and other Turkic languages. In June 2015, she was selected to head the Southeast Asia & South Asia Section in ASME, and she served as acting section head for the Middle East Section as well. Zoya was devoted to her work and her colleagues. She sustained a warm and collegial atmosphere in her sections to the end. Zoya passed away on May 8, 2018 in her hometown of Gonbad, surrounded by all of her family. She is survived by her husband, Manny, four brothers and four sisters, her mother, and many other relatives. Zoya touched everyone who came in contact with her. In the words of retired ASME Division Chief Randall (Randy) K. Barry, “Zoya may be gone physically, but her kind, professional, and optimistic spirit will live on in the hearts of those lucky enough to have known and worked with her.”
Mary-Jane Deeb, Chief of African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED), Retires

https://blogs.loc.gov/international-collections/2019/02/mary-jane-deeb-amed-chief-is-retiring/

Mary-Jane Deeb retired earlier this year as chief of the Library’s African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED). She joined the division’s staff in 1998 as an Arab world specialist and also served as head of AMED’s Near East Section. She became Division Chief in 2006. Dr. Deeb was born in Alexandria, Egypt. Her father’s family was Levantine from Lebanon and Syria, and her mother was Slovenian from the area of Trieste, which is today in Italy. Her family spoke French and Italian at home. Arabic, of course, was the language spoken in Egypt. Her family enrolled her in an Irish nuns’ school, and that’s where she learned English. She attended the American University in Cairo, where she studied sociology and anthropology. There, she met her future husband, Marius, when he visited from Oxford University to do research on Egypt. She earned a doctorate in international relations from the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) at the Johns Hopkins University.

Mary-Jane writes, “I am especially proud of my division for having organized four major exhibits between 2010 and 2014. Three were about the centuries-long history of the book from different cultural traditions — the Hebraic book, the Persian book, the Armenian book — and the fourth was on a unique collection of letters from Afghanistan. “ (LC Gazette, March 29, 2019)
On May 13, Jessalyn Zoom began her tenure as the new chief of ABA’s Asian & Middle Eastern Division. Previously, she served as head of the History & Military Science Section in ABA’s U.S. Arts, Sciences & Humanities Division. Some of you may know Jessalyn through her BIBCO and PCC work. Jessalyn was acting BIBCO coordinator for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, acting NACO co-coordinator, cooperative program specialist, and cataloger on the Korean/Chinese Team in the former Regional & Cooperative Cataloging Division. She has been an active participant in the Library’s BIBFRAME Pilot. Jessalyn is fluent in Chinese, has intermediate proficiency in Korean, and a basic command of Japanese. She holds master’s degrees in library science and Asian Studies, both from the University of Iowa.
Dr. Paul Crego of the IJ Section has been given an award for furthering US-Georgian relations and for his outstanding contributions as an American kartvelologist through his library and academic work. The award was given primarily by the Saxelebi Publishing House (Saxelebi = Names). The award ceremony was co-sponsored by the Embassy of the Republic of Georgia to the United States and held in the Rayburn Building on Capitol Hill. David Bakradze, the Ambassador from the Republic of Georgia to the United States, was on hand for the presentation.
The IJ Section welcomed Brigita L. Sebald to the Section. Dr. Sebald received a B.M. in Instrumental Performance from Pacific Lutheran University, an M.M. in Bassoon Performance from the Peabody Institute of The Johns Hopkins University, an M.A. in Musicology/Ethnomusicology from the University of Maryland, College Park, and a Ph.D. in Ethnomusicology from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). Dr. Sebald has held a variety of library and archival positions. She was an assistant archivist at the National Broadcasting Archives, Hornbake Library, University of Maryland; a processing technician at the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress; and, most recently, a copyright examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress. Brigita will be working on the acquisitions and cataloging of Armenian and Georgian materials.
Alexandra (Sasha) Zborovsky, Junior Fellow from The Ohio State University, worked in the Hebraic Section, sorting and organizing Hebrew and Yiddish serials that lacked holding statements. Her presentation was on children’s literature translated into Hebrew during the Jewish renaissance period of the early 20th century. It began with an article that was featured in ha-Olam 2 (1914) that highlights the linguistic battle as to which language should literature and curriculum be in among Russian Jews—Yiddish or Hebrew? This debate lead to developing and cultivating the Hebraic culture. This display highlighted several works of Hebrew children’s literature that reflected the rebirth of Jewish literature. On the bottom right is Sherlock Holmes translated into Hebrew (1921). The collection of works on display are held in the Hebraic Section in the African and Middle Eastern Division of the Library of Congress.
Junior Fellow Hallie Chametzky is studying dance and choreography at Virginia Commonwealth University. Her presentation was on Sophie Maslow, a Jewish-American choreographer in modern dance, who was known as the choreographer for the working class. Maslow studied under Martha Graham and developed many dances around Jewish themes, as well as dances set to folk music by Woody Guthrie that highlighted the Depression. She was a member of the New Dance Group, a number of whose members were Communists and investigated by the FBI. Pictured on the right is a file opened by the FBI investigating Sophie Maslow. The Sophie Maslow Papers are housed in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

Special thanks to Haim Gottschalk for these photos and slides on the Junior Fellows.
New Reading Room for the African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED)

The African and Middle Eastern Division has a new reading room. It’s located behind the former reading room, which is slated to be used for exhibition space. Pictured here are Rachel Becker, Sharon Horowitz, and Fentahun Tiruneh of the Hebraic Section.
Library Launches New Five-Year Strategic Plan: “Enriching the Library Experience”

- More user-centered, digitally-enabled, and data-driven.
- **New vision statement:** All Americans are connected to the Library of Congress.
- **Revised mission statement:** “Engage, inspire, and inform Congress and the American people with a universal and enduring source of knowledge and creativity.”

Four goals unifying all Library service units:

- **Expand Access:** Increase Discoverability and Availability – Use Connectors to Extend Reach – Expand Physical Presence.
- **Enhance Services:** Elevate Digital Experiences – Transform In-Person Experiences – Develop User-Centered Content.
- **Optimize Resources:** Align Core Library Activities – Modernize Operations – Invest in Talent for the Future – Diversify and Expand Funding.
- **Measure Impact:** Understand Our Users – Communicate Impact – Promote a Culture of Continuous Improvement.

The Library’s new strategic plan was launched September 20, 2018.

The new strategic plan highlights a clear and persistent focus on users. The Library’s new vision statement – all Americans are connected to the Library of Congress – supports this focus on users and the Library’s desire to enrich their experience.

The new vision statement is built upon a revised mission statement.

The Library has “identified four strategic goals for the coming years, all of which build upon unifying themes and are relevant to every service unit, office, and staff member, allowing us to work together to realize our strategy in a more powerful way.”

(http://staff.loc.gov/sites/librarylink/2018/09/20/library-launches-new-strategic-plan/)
Transforming the Visitor Experience

- New Orientation Oculus will allow visitors to look up into the Main Reading Room Without Disturbing Research.

- Oculus will be in the middle of the Thomas Jefferson Collection of Books.

- Technology to play a greater role, allowing visitors to focus on their interests.

- Youth Center made up of “learning tabs.”

- Project to cost $60 million.

In keeping with the goals of the new strategic plan, the Library will be transforming the visitor experience. This will include a massive overhaul of the Capitol Hill flagship Thomas Jefferson Building funded through a private-public partnership that aims to “transform the visitor experience” of the library and highlight “treasures” from the massive collection.

The oculus, or a large domed window, will allow visitors to gaze up into the opulent main reading room without disturbing research going on inside.

The oculus will be in the middle of the Thomas Jefferson collection of books, front and center in the library’s new orientation area. That collection is currently housed the second floor of the library “in kind of a corner,” according to Hayden, so many visitors don’t know about or have the motivation to seek out such an important part of the institution’s lore.

Of the 1.9 million in-person visitors to the library last year, 20 percent were under 18. Hayden, who began her career as a children’s librarian in Chicago, is committed to making the LOC an engaging destination not just for academics, authors and researchers, but also for families visiting Washington.
“How do we inspire young people? We’re concentrating on the ages 7 and up, because that’s an age where they’re very interested in nonfiction and facts,” said Hayden.

The youth center will be made up of “learning labs” that will let young people interact with the library’s collections.

Technology will be a major element of the visitor experience revamp, in line with an “aggressive digitization program” outlined in the agency’s five-year digital strategic plan. The library wants to “throw open the treasure chest” and make public access to its vast collections easier, both in person and online.

Interactives will allow visitors to dive into their interests. Hayden gave the example of a tabletop unit with a map of the United States. A visitor from Washington state could push on their home state, and the library’s resources on that topic would pop up. Some of the materials would be downloadable to smartphones or other devices.

“The whole idea is to turn those visitors into users so that they know about what the library has for them, and when they return home, they’ll be very aware,” said Hayden.

In 2018, the library’s websites, including loc.gov, congress.gov, copyright.gov and the Congressional Research Service site, had 503.1 million page views. The library’s five-year plan includes employing user-centered design to invite digital and physical visitors to explore more offerings.

Tracy K. Smith used the position of Poet Laureate for active outreach, working to expand poetry’s impact on multiple fronts. Along with a team from the Library, she made seven trips across the country in an “American Conversations” tour, traveling from Alaska to Louisiana, holding readings in rural areas that are not on the typical literary circuit. She usually read from a poem, then asked the crowd, “What did you notice?” While at home in New Jersey, she recorded more than 100 episodes of “The Slowdown,” her five-minute daily poetry podcast. She also edited a volume of poetry, wrote an opera libretto, penned essays for the New York Times and others, all while maintaining her position as the director and professor of creative writing at Princeton University. It all combined, she said, to make her rethink what poetry might mean for an often-bruised country. “I was ... very determined to push back against the pervasive narrative of America as a divided nation,” she told the crowd at the Coolidge. “The narrative that says people in the rural heartland have nothing in common, not even a shared language, with those living in urban centers.”

In settling into her office on her last day, Smith reflected, “When I'm in this room I feel really grateful to be a part of the history that it represents ... I think about Gwendolyn Brooks and Elizabeth Bishop and Rita Dove and Natasha Trethewey (all former poets laureate). I think about these people who are so important for me as a
reader and as a poet.”
And speaking of poetry, the Library of Congress celebrated the 200th anniversary of American poet Walt Whitman’s birthday in spring 2019 with a series of exhibits, public programs and a digital crowdsourcing campaign to showcase the Library’s collections of Whitman’s writings and artifacts.

The Library’s Whitman Bicentennial series will be part of the citywide Walt Whitman 200 Festival and other commemorations in the Mid-Atlantic where Whitman spent most of his life. Whitman was born May 31, 1819, and died March 26, 1892. He spent about 10 years living and writing in Washington. During the Civil War, he volunteered in military hospitals in the city to provide emotional support to wounded soldiers.

Whitman worked as a schoolteacher, printer, newspaper editor, journalist, carpenter, freelance writer and civil servant, but he is best known as one of America’s most famous poets – and as a poet of democracy.

The Library holds the most extensive array of Whitman and Whitman-related collections in the world, including manuscripts, rare books, prints and photographs. Collection items range from handwritten drafts of poems and early prose writings to rare editions of “Leaves of Grass,” Whitman’s eyeglasses and walking stick and the
most famous studio portraits taken in his lifetime. The manuscript collections are digitized and available online, as are many photographs.

The Library’s crowdsourcing initiative “By the People” will launch a campaign April 24 to enlist the public to help transcribe several thousand pages of Whitman’s writings and papers to make them more searchable and accessible online. Documents selected for transcription will include samples of Whitman’s poetry, prose and correspondence, including versions of poems such as “Oh Captain! My Captain!” and fragments of poems Whitman published in more finished form in “Leaves of Grass.”

This is also a special opportunity for teachers and students to engage with Whitman’s creative process. Drafts and portions of his poems at various stages of composition reveal his active, creative mind, as well as his innovative ways of seeing the world and wordsmithing poetic expressions.

The Library will collaborate with the National Council of Teachers of English to host a Transcribe-a-Thon webinar on April 24 at 4 p.m. Eastern time. The one-hour event will bring together experts from the Library, NCTE and educators to discuss how students can analyze, transcribe, review and tag the Whitman papers.

--LC Press Release (April 22, 2019)

Proulx was born in Connecticut in 1935 and attended Colby College and the University of Vermont. She lives in Port Townsend, Washington. Proulx is the author of eight books, including The Shipping News, which received the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award and the Irish Times International Fiction Prize; and Postcards, winner of the PEN/Faulkner award—Proulx was the first woman to win the award. Her O. Henry Prize-winning story “Brokeback Mountain,” which originally appeared in The New Yorker, was made into an Academy Award-winning film.

A March 20 program entitled “Climate Change, Nature and the Writer’s Eye” featuring Proulx, science writer Peter Brannen, and novelist Amitav Ghosh was held at the Library. During that program, Proulx revealed that, despite her list of impressive fiction and awards, she won’t write a novel again. “I’m afraid to go near a novel not just because I’m old, but because all I can think about is climate change,” Proulx said. “It’s more than the elephant in the room; it’s the room. It’s the air.”
Carolyn Bennett, who teaches music at Wheeler Middle/High School in North Stonington, Connecticut, is this year’s Library of Congress Teacher-in-Residence. This is the first time that a music teacher has been the LC Teacher-in-Residence. In an interview with the LC Gazette, Ms. Bennett said, “My goal is to equip my students to be self-sufficient, musical people for the rest of their lives through listening perceptively, performing effectively and composing creatively. Pursuing these musical skills builds so many qualities that allow us to live full, human lives: cooperation, determination, innovation, confidence.”

On an LC Blog Post (September 25, 2018), Ms. Bennett wrote, “Teaching with primary sources has empowered me to broaden my repertoire and approach music class as a collaborative learning experience.”

From the LC collections, she cited *The Boston Glee Book*, a choral anthology for schools and a 1940 interview of Irene Williams by Ruby and John Lomax regarding her early years in slavery.
Yiddish Cylinders from the Standard Phonograph Company of New York and the Thomas Lambert Company. (c. 1901-1905)
Selected for the National Recording Registry

These cylinders originally produced by the Standard Phonograph Company of New York are believed to be the earliest recordings of Yiddish songs. Eventually released by the Thomas Lambert Company of Chicago, these releases (some manufactured in unusually vibrant colors) also represent the first releases by an ethnically-owned and ethnically-focused record company, a risky venture at a time when a US-based audience for foreign-language music had yet to be established. These surviving 20 cylinders of 48 once produced, provide an insight not only into the Yiddish-speaking community of the era but also into the difficult assimilation of Jewish immigrants arriving to America at the turn of the century.

Let’s listen to an excerpt from “Dos bisele mashke.”
I encourage you to explore the full list of the 2018 selections to the National Recording Registry. Other selections include W.C. Handy’s “Memphis Blues” sung by the Victory Military Band (1914); Melville Jacobs Collection of Native Americans of the American Northwest (1929-1939); Cab Calloway’s single “Minne the Moocher” (1931); “They Look Like Men of War” by the Deep River Boys, which has been called the “Negro Battle Hymn”; and the monologues (1954-1956) of the writer and actress Ruth Draper, which influenced Uta Hagen, David Mamet, Mike Nichols, and Julia Sweeney, among many others.
What Did Americans Know?: Holocaust Research Crowdsourcing

- “History Unfolded” is a collaboration between the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Library of Congress.
- Since 2016, over 90 volunteers have come to the Library to help document what Americans knew about the Holocaust as it was happening.
- After volunteers save articles they discover, they upload jpeg files to the History Unfolded website and add rudimentary metadata — newspaper and article titles, date of publication, author and so on — to enable searchability. To date, museum staff have reviewed and approved more than 18,500 articles.
- March 21, 2019: eight citizen researchers gathered at the Library in a “research sprint” to scour newspaper issues from 1933 published in Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. This was the ninth “sprint” held at the Library.

“History Unfolded” is part of a multiyear museum initiative analyzing Americans’ response to the Holocaust. “We’re asking people ... to help us find out what, if anything, was reported about very specific Holocaust-related events in the 1930s and ’40s,” David Klevan, a museum education and outreach specialist, said. Ultimately, the museum wants to inspire Americans to “think critically” about conditions during the period. “What factors were influencing decisions that everyday Americans and their leaders were making?” he asked. “Given that the history is so tragic, was there anything we could have done differently?” Early on, the museum reached out to the Library — coordinating with reference librarian Malea Walker — to pitch doing research sprints in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room. “We’ve been having a great time ever since,” Klevan said. “Because of the extraordinary collection you have, it’s been a great way for us to fill gaps for certain newspapers that are harder to find in other locations.” In advance of a research sprint, organizers ask volunteers to create an account on the History Unfolded website and to register as a reader at the Library. When they arrive, reading room staff give them a tutorial on using a microfilm reader, including instructions on cropping and saving images of articles. Museum staff are on hand to explain the parameters of a sprint — such as the dates, events or locations researchers should focus on. Before the March 21 sprint, reference librarian Erin Sidwell had microfilm reels ready for the volunteers, and she...
explained the ins and outs of microfilm research. “The newspapers are not keyword searchable,” she said. “So it takes time and detail-oriented effort to find the articles.” After volunteers save articles they discover, they upload jpeg files to the History Unfolded website and add rudimentary metadata — newspaper and article titles, date of publication, author and so on — to enable searchability. To date, museum staff have reviewed and approved more than 18,500 articles. Researchers have located many of the articles in online databases, working on their own, but a significant number have resulted from sprints. “They’re all valuable to us,” Klevan said, although articles originating from microfilm or print newspapers are especially gratifying: “That’s the stuff we know we wouldn’t have access to otherwise.” As of now, researchers who search the History Unfolded database can see a thumbnail view of articles but cannot download the complete text. The museum is working with a law firm to clear rights to articles so eventually high-resolution copies can be made available. (LC Gazette, April 5, 2019)
The Library of Congress has digitized and made available online for the first time the Rare Persian-Language Manuscript Collection, which sheds light on scientific, religious, philosophical and literary topics that are highly valued in the Persian speaking lands.

This collection, including 150 manuscripts with some dating back to the 13th century, also reflects the diversity of religious and confessional traditions within the Persian culture.

From the 10th century to the present, Persian became the cultural language for a large region stretching from West Asia to Central and South Asia. Today, Persian is the native language spoken in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and some regions of Central and South Asia and the Caucasus.

The unique manuscripts feature beautifully illuminated anthologies of poetry by classic and lesser known poets, written in fine calligraphic styles and illustrated. It includes the Shahnamah, an epic poem that recounts the history of pre-Islamic Persia. Also, it contains the most beloved poems of the Persian poets Saadi, Hafez, Rumi and Jami, along with works of the poet Nizami Ganjavi.
On Friday, May 10, a symposium was held at the Library to discuss the Persian manuscripts digitization project. Speakers included Dr. Amy Landau, Research Association, Freer and Sackler Galleries, Professor, Morgan State University and Dr. Fatemah Kehsavanz, University of Maryland.

In addition to the manuscripts, the Library will expand the Rare Persian-language Collection with lithographs, early imprint book and Islamic book bindings in the following months. Most of these Persian manuscripts and lithographic books were procured for the Library in the 1930s by Kirkor Minassian (1874-1944), a renowned dealer in fine Islamic and Near Eastern arts. The Minassian acquisitions included treasures from the entire Middle East with rare books and manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Armenian languages.
In 2018, the Library of Congress acquired The Omar Ibn Said Collection. This collection consists of 42 digitized documents in both English and Arabic, including an 1831 manuscript in Arabic on "The Life of Omar Ibn Said," a West African slave in America, which is the centerpiece of this unique collection of texts. Some of the manuscripts in this collection include texts in Arabic by another West African slave in Panama, and others from individuals located in West Africa.

The collection was put together by Theodore Dwight (1796-1866), an abolitionist and founding member of the American Ethnological Society, in the early 1860s. Dwight was interested in Islamic and West African culture and wished to disseminate these texts in America in order to promote a better understanding of the people and culture of that region. In order to do so, Dwight commissioned translations of the Arabic texts, engaging some of the top American scholars in Arabic to do the work. It is these attempts at translations, discussions about the translations, discussions about the importance of the original work between various parties, which constitutes a part of the documents included in the collection.

Who was Omar Ibn Sa'id (1770?-1863 or 1864)? According to his autobiography, and to articles written about him in the American press while he was still alive, he was a
member of the Fula ethnic group of West Africa who today number over 40 million people in the region extending from Senegal to Nigeria. In the interviews he gave during his lifetime he stated that he was born in a place called Futa Toro "between the two rivers" referring to the Senegal and the Gambia rivers that separate those two countries. His father, who was a wealthy man, was killed in an inter-tribal war when he was five, and Omar and his family had to move away to another town. In his autobiography, Omar Ibn Said writes that as he grew older he sought knowledge in Bundu, an area in Senegal today that had historically been controlled by another ethnic group, the Mande people, until the Muslim Fulas conquered the region in the second half of the 17th century. Omar ibn Said writes that in Bundu he studied under his own brother Sheikh Muhammad Said, as well as two other religious leaders and "continued seeking knowledge for twenty five years." He then returned to his own town and lived there for another six years, until a "big army" came "that killed many people," captured him and sold him to a man who took him "to the big Ship in the big Sea." After sailing for a month he arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, where he was bought by a man called Johnson, who apparently was cruel to him. So he escaped, was captured and landed in jail in Fayetteville, North Carolina, where he spent 16 days. That is where he began writing in Arabic on the walls of his jail, and where he was discovered and eventually taken into the household of Jim Owen and his brother John Owen, the Governor of North Carolina (1828-1830) with whom he remained until his death in his late eighties. He converted to Christianity.

This unique collection is very important for several reasons: first because Omar ibn Said's autobiography is the only known extant autobiography of a slave written in Arabic in America. The importance of this lies in the fact that such a biography was not edited by Omar ibn Said's owner, as those of other slaves written in English were, and is therefore surmised to be more authentic. Second, it is an important document that attests to the high level of education, and the long tradition of a written culture that existed in Africa at the time. It also reveals that many Africans who were brought to the United States as slaves were followers of Islam, an Abrahamic and monotheistic faith. Such documentation counteracts prior assumptions of African life and culture. Finally, although it is a very well-known collection, it appears to have moved from owner to owner, and even to have disappeared for almost half a century before having been re-discovered by the last private owner Derrick J. Beard. He was a well-known collector of African-American memorabilia and wanted to have this collection at the Library of Congress and make it available to researchers world-wide. This collection is a tremendous tool for research on Africa in the 18th and 19th century, and will shed light on the complex history of American slavery.
The Library mounted a blockbuster exhibit on the history of baseball. The exhibit used the lens of baseball to look at critical issues of immigration, class, gender, religion, and culture. And here you can see a placard on Sandy Koufax, the Jewish pitcher who wouldn’t pitch on Yom Kippur.
The Library is marking the centennial of women obtaining the right to vote with a major new exhibition and an accompanying volume published by Rutgers University Press.

Drawing from the personal collections of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Mary Church Terrell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Harriet Stanton Blatch and others, along with the records of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and National Woman’s Party – all donated to the national library years ago – the exhibition will explore women’s long struggle for equality. “Shall Not Be Denied” traces the movement from before the first women’s rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, through the divergent political strategies and internal divisions the suffragists overcame, the parades and pickets they orchestrated for voting rights, and the legacy of the 19th Amendment that was finally ratified in 1920.

“Shall Not Be Denied” is part of the national commemoration of the 100th anniversary of women’s suffrage, marking major milestones in 2019 and 2020. The exhibition opened on the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Senate’s passage of the suffrage amendment that would become the 19th Amendment once it was ratified by three-quarters of the states on Aug. 26, 1920. The exhibition will be on view through
September 2020.
I’d like to end my segment with a lovely autumn display in the Madison Building of items grown in the Library of Congress gardens. All of the food was donated to food pantries feeding the hungry in the Washington, D.C. area.
PrePub Book Link Is Replacing the E-CIP Traffic Manager

1. ECIP Traffic Manager is the workflow database for CIP requests.
2. PrePub Book Link is coming!
   • Cloud-based
   • Enhanced, web-based MARC editor
   • Unicode compliant
   • Word and PDF galleys
   • Caroline Saccucci csus@loc.gov

At AJL 2018 we did a short segment on the ECIP Traffic Manager. This was the slide. As a refresher, the ECIP Traffic Manager is the workflow database for ECIPs used by the Cataloging in Publication or CIP Program at the Library of Congress. The CIP Program was launched in 1971. The CIP Partnership Program began in 1972 when the Library of Congress partnered with the National Library of Medicine. In 2000, the Electronic CIP program was developed. Cornell University and Northwestern University joined the CIP Partnership Program in 2005; this program has expanded over the years to include 32 libraries across the United States. The ECIP partner libraries act as virtual Library of Congress cataloging sections cataloging future titles published by affiliated university presses, selected independent publishers, or specific subject areas. (LC webpage)
CIP records were created from the ECIP Traffic Manager using a go-between app called On the MARC, a MARC edit-like program, and which we colloquially called TCEC or Text Capture and Electronic Conversion. On the MARC/TCEC is a client-based application that built a MARC record using CIP application and galley information and then imported the record into the local Voyager database. Neither the ECIP Traffic Manager nor TCEC was Unicode compliant, and diacritics were problematic as you can see in this slide.

On Friday, May 3, the ECIP Traffic Manager closed.
May 21 PrePub Book Link was launched, overhauling the outdated system that was in place since 2003. All of us received training prior to using it. On this slide is the PrePub Book Link interface, which completely replaced the ECIP Traffic Manager. The image on the left provides a quick view of the work in hand. The green highlight indicates that there is a galley, in this case provided to us in pdf format. Instead of the TCEC, there is the MARC Editor, which is highlighted in pink. The image on the right is the MARC Editor, which opens pre-populated. Once everything looks good, we can export this information into Voyager and complete our cataloging. In short, the new version helps us with our cataloging by providing us a galley in pdf or .DOC format, so we can see the work as intended.
Changes for “Multiples” Subdivisions

- Multiples
- A type of “subdivision”
- A "multiple" subdivision is a subdivision in the subject authority file that incorporates bracketed terms, generally followed by the word etc
- Computers—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]

Multiple subdivisions are special types of subdivisions that automatically give free-floating status to analogous subdivisions used under the same heading. In the example Computers—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.], the multiple subdivision is —Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.].
In November 2018, PSD announced they are cancelling “multiple” subdivisions from LCSH. Individual authority records will be created for each valid, complete, heading string that was created based on a multiple subdivision and used in OCLC. Creation of new authority records and cancellation of the authority records for individual multiple subdivisions already began.

The continued existence of a multiple subdivision for a particular topic cannot be assumed. It is therefore important that Subject Headings be searched at all times, to determine whether the multiple has been cancelled or not. Catalogers may remember the multiples Birth control—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.] and Birth control—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.], for example, but those multiples have been cancelled. If the multiple has been cancelled and the heading needed for a resource is not specifically authorized, it must be proposed.

In this slide, we see the updated instruction in the H1090 – the memo for multiple subdivisions. The green highlight is the paragraph that was added announcing the changes.
Multiples Subdivisions Changes

- For example ... you are cataloging a book on Jewish thought related to start-ups.

**New business enterprises—Religious aspects—Judaism.**

For example, you are cataloging a work on the Jewish nature of start-ups. The heading would be **New business enterprises—Religious aspects—Judaism.** Unfortunately, this multiple does not exist. Therefore you would need to make a proposal for the entire string. **New business enterprises** is an established subject heading. As you can see in the example, the heading **New business enterprises—Religious aspects** does not exist. In the past we would have added the subdivision **Religious aspects—Judaism** to our subject heading. This is no longer the case. We have to establish **New business enterprises—Religious aspects** along with the proposal for **New Business enterprises – Religious aspects – Judaism.**

Just to re-iterate – please check before assuming the subject heading with the multiple exists.
Some Changes to “Jewish Hymns” in the LCSH Structure

BEFORE CHANGES

Jewish hymns
UF Hymns, Jewish
Jews—Hymns [Former heading]
BT Synagogue music
RT Jewish religious poetry
NT Prayutim

In the September 14, 2018 Policy and Standards Division editorial meeting, the PSD staff decided to add (May Subdvd Geog) and modify the Broader Term. For the subject heading “Jewish hymns”. In this slide, which is the previous incarnation, the BT was only synagogue music.
As you can see, the broader term was modified to include Hymns and can now also be subdivided geographically. Although a subject heading does not always have two Broader terms, Jewish hymns does have two. The reason being depends on the nature of the work in hand. Although both are related to music and worship, Hymns is a specific type of musical composition and perhaps can classify in BM such as with subject headings “Zemirot” or “Sabbath—Liturgy.” On the other hand, Synagogue music, is any music that is played in the synagogue and can classify in M, such with the subject heading “Jewish chants,” which interestingly enough, has three Broader terms.
LCSH – Holocaust Deniers - Revisited

• At AJL 2016 conference, “Holocaust Deniers” was not approved to be a subject heading.

   **Recommended Practice at the time:**
   • 650 Holocaust denial.
   • 600 Name of person.

At AJL 2016, in Charleston, SC we presented a segment on Holocaust deniers. At the time, we said that Holocaust deniers was not approved as a subject heading, because although the book in question discusses some Holocaust deniers, the staff at the Policy and Standards Division argued that the book in question was talking about their beliefs, not about them as a class of persons.

At the time, it was recommended to post-coordinate subject headings, as can be seen on this slide. In this pattern, this would be for a work on Holocaust denial in which particular person/s are named/involved.
LCSH – Holocaust Deniers - Revisited

• Holocaust deniers – now a subject heading for works about deniers as a class of persons

On May 15, 2017, the term Holocaust deniers was approved and became a subject heading. The book in question, which generated the need for a proposal, was a compilation of articles with biographies and works about many Holocaust deniers. On this slide you can see the actual heading in class web. The broader term is Persons, making the subject heading a class of persons.
Just a reminder about the subject of “Denial” from last year’s presentation. We noted at the time that the proposed subject heading “Genocide denial” was not approved. At the Policy and Standards Editorial Meeting of September 2018, the editorial staff explained:

To paraphrase: In general, a heading for a concept in LCSH connotes both support and rejection aspects of that topic. For example, a work by an Armenian author denying the genocide and a work by a respected Armenian scholar attacking the genocide denial work both discuss the Armenian genocide. Therefore, to avoid any confusion that might be caused by adding headings that express the opposite meaning of existing headings, in this case “Genocide”, the PSD editorial staff added the subject heading “Denialism.” To bring the denial aspect of an event or topic, post-coordination is recommended. For example: For a work on the denialism of the Armenian genocide of 1915-1923, two subject headings would be used, “Armenian massacres, 1915-1923” and “Denialism.”
The already-existing subject headings Holocaust denial and Holodomor denial, which are related to specific events, were added by exception as narrower terms of the new heading Denialism. Additional narrower terms will not be added to the actual heading of Denialism. Post-coordination is recommended.

So to summarize, a work about the deniers as a class of persons gets “Holocaust deniers.” Their works receive the heading “Holocaust denial.” A work discussing their book receive “Holocaust denial literature.”
Maps

- Maps sets
- Map

Over the past few years at AJL we had segments on my work in the Geography and Map division. This particular segment will highlight two LC practices involving maps – how sets of maps are treated and the structure of the call number.
Maps

- Map sets are treated as a single bibliographic entity.

Map sets are essentially a group of maps that are published together as a set. Similar to a multi-volume work. However, unlike a multi-volume work, where each volume has its own item record, map sets have one record and treated as one item. In this record the role of the 505 MARC field is important. This is where we indicate each map. The subject headings are broad.
Maps

- Map sets have only item record.

Also, there is only item record for the holding records. Map sets are treated as one item, and the whole set has one barcode.
Assigning the Call Number for Maps

In this slide, if you look at the 050, you will see that the year is before the delimiter B. This structure allows for librarians and users to differentiate between a map and an atlas, as in the image on the bottom.
Maps

- Call numbers

- G7504.R7 1983 |b .M4
  - G7500 which is General (base number) for Israel
  - G7501 (for subject)
  - G7502 (Natural features)
  - G7503 (Provinces)
  - G7504 (Cities and towns)

For example, G7504.R7 1983 |b .M4 This is the call number for our map on the town of Rishon le-Tsiyon. G7504.R7 is the classification for the town of Rishon le-Tsiyon. 1983 is the year of publication. .M4 is the for the mainentry, which in this case is the 110 Merkaz le-mipui Yisrael.
Important MARC Fields for Maps Cataloging

052 – has to match 651; used in place of the 043
7504 – Cities and towns in Israel
R7 – Rishon le-Tsiyon

With maps, there is no 043 MARC field. Instead there is the 052 field, which is the geographic classification field, the field that represents the geographic area and in some cases the geographic sub-area.

The delimiter A is for the Geographic classification area code, the same as we would find in the 050. This is not repeatable.

The delimiter B is Geographic classification subarea code. In our map, the R7 is for Rishon le-Tsiyon. This delimiter is repeatable. This will match or perhaps better, correlate with the 651. In the next slide we will a few more examples.
Here we have a map for the Ben Gurion University campus. In this case you have as part of the classification the university. This is reflected in the 052, which has two delimiter B’s, one for the city of Be’er Sheva and one for the university. Both appear in the 6xx MARC fields.
In this example, we have a map that is about two cities, Or-Yehudah and Yehud, both near Tel-Aviv. In the 050, this is not reflected. The O7 only shows Or-Yehudah. To bring out the two cities, you would have two delimiter B’s in the 052, which is also reflected in the 6xx MARC fields. Incidentally, if you a map of four cities, you would have four delimiter B’s in the 052, and four 651 fields.
Multiple Locales (Continued)

- Call number
  G5672.M4 2001 |b .M4

Our final example is a map of a natural feature, in this case the Mediterranean Sea. This particular map is about the depths, in meters, of the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Herzliya. Unfortunately, the call number does not reflect the nature of the map, other then it is about the Mediterranean Sea. To bring out Herzliya, two 052 MARC fields are recorded, one for the Mediterranean Sea and one for the city of Herzliya, which is the second 052, and which correlates with the 6xx fields.
Yisrael’s Video Presentation

Table of Contents:

- Introduction
- Section Update, A.A. June 2019
- Presentation
- Acknowledgments

Association of Jewish Libraries Proceedings June 2019
Jewish Arab Relations in LCSH

(Abstract)

I researched the two subject headings, “Jewish-Arab relations” and “Arab Israeli conflict” using the resources of the Policy and Standards Division (PSD), especially resources not found outside of The Library of Congress.

NEXT
My presentation is divided in three parts, Current, past and, maybe future practice.
Jewish-Arab relations
[DS119.7]
Here are entered works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews, as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948. Works on the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel, including the question of national rights in the area of the former mandate for Palestine beginning in 1948, and comprehensive works that include the earlier period, are entered under Arab-Israeli conflict. Works on relations between the religions of Judaism and Islam are entered under Judaism—Relations—Islam and Islam—Relations—Judaism. Works on ethnic relations between Jews and Arabs in specific places are entered under headings of the type [ethnic group]—[place] and [place]—Ethnic relations.

UF Arab-Jewish relations
Palestine problem (To 1948)
BT Arab countries
Jews
Palestinian Arabs
NT Propaganda, Zionist

I begun my research with the current subject headings, analyzing in details the scope note,
Use For headings,
Broader Terms, and
Narrow Term

NEXT SLIDE
I also reviewed the subjects that are not valid, what is authorized, what is not authorized, and why.
Valid subject headings

Jewish-Arab relations in literature (Not Subd Geog) [P]7519.J4 (Arabic literature)]
Jewish-Arab relations in motion pictures (Not Subd Geog) [PN1995.9.J45]
Jewish-Arab relations—Press coverage
Jewish-Arab relations (Jewish law)
Jewish-Arab relations—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]

Jewish-Arab relations--Fiction.
("free-floater")

I also reviewed the authorized subject headings starting with “Jewish-Arab relations”.

NEXT
Here are entered works on the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel, including the question of national rights in the area of the former mandate for Palestine beginning in 1948, and comprehensive works that include the earlier period. Works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948 are entered under Jewish-Arab relations. Works on general foreign relations between Israel and specific Arab countries are entered under Israel—Foreign relations—[place], with an additional entry under [place]—Foreign relations—Israel.
This heading may be further subdivided by the subdivisions used under individual wars.

UF Israel-Arab conflicts [Former heading]
Jewish-Arab relations—1917- [Former heading]
Jewish-Arab relations—1949- [Former heading]
Palestine problem (1948- )
In the second part of my presentation, I focused on the past practice and what we can learn from examining former headings.

NEXT
When was “Jewish-Arab relations” created?

I found when the first subject heading “Jewish-Arab relations” was created and for which book.

NEXT
Comparing the earlier and current scope note for Israel-Arab conflict shows how the earlier informed the later.

The scope note of 1988 makes reference to the “Israel-Arab conflicts” Conflicts plural. The current version has “conflict” singular.

NEXT
The card in PSD card-catalog for “Israel-Arab War, 1948.” helps us understand how “Jewish” and “Israel” combined for LCSH, as shown in the “See ref. from”. If we remember that the war between the two communities started while the British were still governing Palestine, the two headings make perfect sense. “Jewish” and “Israel” are related for LCSH right here.

NEXT
Here is the chronology of the subject headings from the 1950s to the current time.

### CHRONOLOGY OF SUBJECT HEADINGS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Heading</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Israel-Arab War, 1948-[1949, closed in?]</td>
<td>(June 1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“See ref. from”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab-Israel War, 1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish-Arab War, 1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Jewish-Arabic relations]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Jewish-Arab relations</td>
<td>(August 1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Israel-Arab Border Conflicts, 1949 –</td>
<td>(April 1960)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“See also ref. from:”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish-Arab relations, 1917-1949</td>
<td>(May 1974)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>added to Israel-Arab War, 1948-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Israel-Arab conflicts</td>
<td>([1985?] - 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Arab-Israeli Conflict</td>
<td>(1998)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH*
Jewish Arab Relations in LCSH

-- III --

FUTURE PRACTICE?
In the third part of my presentation, I show how out of sync with the events LCSH has become.

NEXT
In its article on the Arab-Israeli Conflict, Wikipedia has an entry for “Palestinians” which is treated separately as “Israeli-Palestinian conflict”. [PAUSE]

There is no place at this time for an “Israeli-Palestinian conflict” in LCSH. [PAUSE]

The first and second intifada, two border conflicts with the Gaza Strip are part of the larger term of “Arab-Israeli conflict

NEXT
What are the implications for LCSH?

Literary warrant for “Israeli-Palestinian Conflict/Relations”

"Israeli Palestinian" in title statement

= 196 records *

* (searched 02/01/2019)

There is literary warrant to establish some heading for the Israeli-Palestinian relations – slash - conflict.

The exact phrase “Israeli-Palestinian” appears in English in almost two hundred bibliographic records currently in the LC catalog.

NEXT
There are more than 5,000 bibliographic records in the class for the Arab-Israeli Conflict, DS119.7, and DS119.76.

The classification is split with before and after 1993, 1993 being the year of the Oslo Accords which opened the door to Israeli and Palestinian conversations.
If this abstract has wetted your appetite, you may want to explore the entire PowerPoint presentation on the AJL wiki and in the proceedings of the Conference. You will find the link right here on this slide.

Thank you!
LC PILOT PROJECT PHASE 2

BibFrame Update

(June 2018 to Present)

Report by Roger Kohn
This BibFrame update will have three parts, the first part deals with the changes in the Pilot Project Phase 2 in general and in the second part of this presentation, Roger is presenting the changes which occurred specifically in his experience with the BibFrame Editor. The third part consists of more recent information, updates, found by Roger in the few months and weeks preceding the AJL Conference.
One of the goals of the Pilot is reciprocal convertibility, going from MARC to BibFrame and vice versa. Currently, there is place a program converting MARC to BibFrame more smoothly than from BibFrame to MARC. This is an ongoing challenge for the developers at Network Development, headed by Sally McCallum.

Roger and other catalogers involved in the Pilot Project have to double keying of the bibliographic data, once in the BibFrame Editor, then again in Voyager in MARC fields.

NetDev has been charged with resolving the differences of MARC and BibFrame data models, to allow easy and multiple back and forth exchanges.

In transcription fields such as title statement, statement of responsibility, edition and publication statements, etc., all data is only in the script of the resource. This includes title proper, and other title information, but the title proper is also given in a romanized form at this point.
NEXT
Here is a description for the instance of a Hebrew book entered by Roger. In the BibFrame environment, “instance” is the equivalent of RDA “Manifestation” What is new on this slide is that all the references to the RDA Toolkit have been eliminated.

NEXT
Also new, the possibility to clone the instance as completed, which is most useful for catalogers of media other than books, especially those catalogers at The Library Congress who catalogue TV episodes one after the other.

NEXT
New also is the possibility to create individualized templates.

NEXT
What is entered in these two fields has changed drastically. In the previous version, Roger entered publication information in Hebrew characters. Now, Roger enters in the Publication information in a standardized format. For example, for place, what he is required to enter is “Israel” in Latin characters, the date according to established standards, and the name of the publisher as it appears in Latin characters. The second field, “transcribed provider statement is in Hebrew characters.
BibFrame Editor prompts Roger to enter the form as found in the BFDatabase. You will notice that the form provided does not follow the recently implemented changed from “hotsa’ah le-or” to “hotsa’ah la-or”. This is one of the minor issue here … Please remember that what Roger is involved in is a Pilot Project with many inconsistencies and unresolved issues.

If the publisher is not in the drop-down menu which is based on corporate bodies established in the Name Authority File, Roger can manually input a romanized corporate body.
The staff of the Library of Congress attended a session in early April updating them on what is being done in the world with BibFrame: the Swedish national library is using BibFrame for production, the Finnish one is using the Stanford interface similar to LC BibFrame Editor called “Sinopia” and in Italy, Casalini and a startup are developing a user interface for BibFrame.

A Cohort of over 17 universities and colleges are also developing linked-data technologies, practices, and workflows using Sinopia and The Library of Congress has agreed to train the Cohort.

NEXT

https://2019.code4lib.org/workshops/LD4Ps-Sinopia-Linked-Data-Editing-Environment:

The Sinopia Linked Data Editing Environment is part of a Mellon Grant funded the Linked Data for Production 2 (LD4P2) project. Based on the Library of Congress’s BIBFRAME Editor (BFE) and BIBFRAME Profile Editor projects, Sinopia is a linked data platform for original and cooperative cataloging using BIBFRAME and other vocabularies.

Running on Amazon Web Services, the technical implementation of Sinopia is a project of Stanford University Libraries that in cooperation of a Cornell University-lead project, Questioning Authority search server, is
scheduled to release an minimal viable product (MVP) in April 2019. A Cohort of over 17 universities and colleges are also developing linked-data technologies, practices, and workflows using Sinopia.
Here is a slide of how the user interface will appear in Share-VDE taking full advantage of linked data. The page shown contains a portrait of the person, the references to bibliographic records such as Library of Congress, WorldCat, VIAF, the link to the Wikipedia article, the other forms for the name, and a bibliography of the person's published works.
Here are two links to a webinar organized by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services with staff from the Library of Congress in late March. There are two parts, the powerpoint slides and the questions and answers. The Questions and Answers are very informative and you are welcome to explore them on your own.

UNTIL HERE TO READ – ADDITIONAL SLIDES 12 TO 17 FOR THE PROCEEDINGS
This question is from Kathy Glennan who has been serving on the RDA Steering Committee since 2013 and is the head of special collections cataloging at the University of Maryland. What Roger would like you to focus on is the first sentence of the response, “many facets of BibFrame are still being considered”. The Library of Congress staff, at NetDev and elsewhere, including Roger, are working with a tool which is very fluid.
This question is very straightforward: what is the Library of Congress doing regarding the user interface and the answer is “nothing at this point.”
A staffing issue, asked by a French colleague: how is the Library of Congress managing this project, did it hire new staff?

The answer is that no “extra catalogers have been hired” but it also addresses the question of the conversion from BibFrame to MARC which is still being worked upon. When the issue has been resolved, and not if, it needs to be resolved, the catalogers of the project will work only in the BibFrame Editor.
And to finish, a nice question regarding the skills needed. Roger would like to emphasize the last part of the answer, the “ability to accept constant change”. This is what makes his participation in the BibFrame Pilot Phase 2 so interesting for Roger.
Thank you!

For any additional information, please contact

Roger Kohn rko@loc.gov
In the course of the year, the Library of Congress makes changes to Name Authority Records in order to best represent and differentiate the individuals listed in our Name Authority File. Here are two of perhaps 100 records that were updated this year.
The Library of Congress received an email from Marlene Schiffman of Yeshiva University drawing our attention to the Name Authority Record for Yechezkel Rozen and pointing out certain issues with this NAR.
This record contains two 670 fields listing two works by Yechezkel Rozen. Note the large gap in the years of publication for the two works - Shire Yechezkel [1940] and Mivhar pitgamim ya-amarot [1991 or 1992]. Also, note the discrepancy between the two spellings of the author’s last name [ראזון vs. רוזן]. Finally, it should also be mentioned that in Shire Yechezkel, Rozen’s personal title is Reverend (a title often associated with a ḥazan); whereas, in Mivḥar pitgamim ya-amarot Rozen bears the title ha-Rav.

This leaves us with the following question. Are the two works by the same person, or do we need to create a separate NAR for one of these individuals?
Here is a copy of the photo of Reverend Yechezkel Rozen published in *Shire Yechezkel* [1940] (copy supplied by Ms. Schiffman). This man appears to be at least 40 years old in 1940.
*Mivḥar pitganim ya-amarot* [1991 or 1992] was republished in 2015 or 2016. The previous year we find ha-Rav Yeḥezkel Rozen as the compiler of *Hagadah shel Pesah me’irat ‘enayim Tesaper*. It is implied by the absence of ḥ agreement or Ḥ that Rav Rozen is alive. Assuming that the Reverend Yeḥezkel Rozen depicted in the photo printed in *Shire Yeḥezkel* in 1940 is still alive in 2015 would require us to assume an age of at least 115. Due to all the abovementioned discrepancies it was decided to create a second NAR and differentiate between two different Yeḥezkel Rozens.
This is the NAR we now have for Rev. Yechezkel Rosen, the translator of Shire Yechezkel. By adding “Rev.” as a title in ‡c we avoided having a 400 field in this record that would conflict with the 100 field in the NAR for Rozen, Yechezkel. We also made sure to add a 667 field stating that Rosen, Yechezkel, Rev. is not the same person as Rozen, Yechezkel.
Here is the NAR that we now have for Yechezkel Rozen the compiler of *Mivhar pitgamim ya-amarot* and *Hagadah shel Pesah me’irat ‘enayim Tesaper*. We also have added a 667 to this field to again state that he is not the same person as **Rosen, Yechezkel, Rev.**
Another issue Ms. Schiffman brought to our attention was the two NARs for Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz:
- Steinsaltz, Adin
- Even-Israel, Adin.
The existence of the second NAR was explained by a 670 field noting that during a 1992 phone call, Rabbi Steinsaltz’s publisher stated that in the future all of Rabbi Steinsaltz’s works concerning Habad-Lubavitch would be published under the name Even-Israel. Works on other topics would continue to be published under the name Steinsaltz.

When an author chooses a specific literary persona for a certain genre of books we create a second NAR for this name. This explains why there were two NARs for Rabbi Steinsaltz.

Ms. Schiffman contacted us because she had a work in hand (*The Soul* [Maggid Books, 2018]) in which the author’s name was given as “Adin Even-Israel Steinsaltz”. What should go in the bibliographic record’s 100 field?

A search of our catalog found that despite the publisher’s 1992 pledge, there hasn’t been any real differentiation between Habad-Lubavitch related works and other types of works. Books on all subjects were often published under the name Rav ‘Adin Even-Yišra’el (Shṭainzalts).
It was decided to delete the NAR for Even-Israel, Adin and add a 400 field for Even-Israel, Adin to the NAR for Steinsaltz, Adin. As can be seen, the NAR also contains many other variants, notably the commonly used Even-Yisra’el (Sh’tainzalts), ‘Adin. Now, all works by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz have a single NAR. Of course, we had to go into all the bibliographic records in our database that bore the name Even-Israel, Adin in the 100 or 700 field and change them to Steinsaltz, Adin. Thankfully, only a few items needed to be pulled for re-cuttering so the process was not that laborious.
Jewish & Israeli Law
Subject Cataloging by LOC IJ Section

Subject cataloging of all Jewish and Israeli Law has come under the purview of the Library of Congress’s Israel and Judaica Section.
Until this year, the IJ Section did not catalog certain types of law related items. Works (in all languages) on, for example:

- Ḥoshen mishpaṭ
- Even ha-ʻezer
- Ribit
- Israeli law
- Mishpat ʻĪvri
- the relationship between Jewish law and secular law (such as secular legislation related to kashrut regulation),

were cataloged by the Library of Congress’s Law Section.

Starting at the end of January, some members of the Israel and Judaica Section attended training classes (given by veteran Law Section cataloger, Aaron Kuperman) in cataloging law related items. We have now begun cataloging all Jewish and Israeli law materials and sending our work to Aaron Kuperman for review. The ultimate goal is to transition to independent cataloging of all law materials by the Israel and Judaica section.
We have needed to clarify a number of issues that have arisen in the course of our new duties.

One issue is determining the proper LCC for works that are commentaries on the entire *Shulḥan ārukh Even ha-‘Ezer* or *Ḥoshen Mishpāṭ*. Should these works go in BM520.88, as would commentaries on *Shulḥan ārukh Orah Ḥayim* or *Yoreh De‘ah*? Should they go in KBM, and if so, where?

Aaron Kuperman stated that only line-by-line commentaries that narrowly focus on the meaning of the text of *Even ha-‘Ezer* or *Ḥoshen Mishpāṭ* would be classed in BM520.88. Any commentaries that bring in other issues or authorities not discussed explicitly in the text of the *Shulḥan ārukh* would go in KBM. This means, for example, that a “*Mishnah Berurah*-style” commentary on *Even ha-‘Ezer* or *Ḥoshen Mishpāṭ* would need to go in KBM – but where?
Commentaries on *Shulḥan ‘Arukh*

**Commentary on entire Even ha-‘Ezer**

**LCSH:** Domestic relations (Jewish law)

**LCC:** [KBM531](#) - Jewish law. Halakhah. ההלכות--Mishpat Ivri--Domestic relations. Family law--General works

**Commentary on entire Ḥoshen Mishpaṭ**

**LCSH:** Ḥoshen mishpaṭ

**LCC:** [KBM523.72](#) - Jewish law. Halakhah. ההלכה--Halakhah--General and comparative works on specific areas of the law as defined by *Shulḥan ‘arukh*--Ḥoshen mishpaṭ law (General)

Here are the subject headings and class numbers for commentaries on the entire *Even ha-‘Ezer* or Ḥoshen Mishpaṭ.

A commentary on the entire *Even ha-‘Ezer* will receive a first subject heading of *Domestic relations (Jewish law)* and be classed in [KBM531](#).

A commentary on the entire *Ḥoshen Mishpaṭ* will receive a first subject heading of *Ḥoshen mishpaṭ* and be classed in [KBM523.72](#).

It should be noted that commentaries on a part of *Even ha-‘Ezer* or *Ḥoshen Mishpaṭ* will always receive a first subject heading corresponding to the topic covered in the section of *Shulḥan ‘Arukh* they comment on. They will be classed in KBM according to that topic. This is true even for a commentary that narrowly focuses on the text of the *Shulḥan ‘Arukh*.
Finally, here are some helpful links for catalogers of Jewish and Israeli Law items. The first link will help catalogers understand the legal terms found in the LCSH list or in the work they are cataloging. The next two links will help catalogers locate the full text of the laws whose names they may come across during the course of cataloging books on Israeli law.
New Policy on Terminal Periods: Serials Cataloging Staff

New PCC Policy Regarding the Omission of Terminal Periods:

- PCC catalogers may optionally omit terminal punctuation from descriptive fields in new records.
- LC won’t add terminal punctuation if it has been omitted in PCC records used for copy.

FOR original cataloging LC will continue to add terminal punctuation in descriptive fields.

Starting in April of this year, LC staff performing serial cataloging began applying the new Policy regarding terminal periods in MARC Bibliographic Records. A terminal period is one at the end of a field; it does not refer to an abbreviation that ends a field such as Inc. or Jr. for Junior.

In pccadap and sercoop records imported into the LC database, if the terminal period is absent, it is not added fields.

For Origres, origcop, orignrew, and serorig, there are two options. One is to follow the new policy and omit the periods and the other is to keep to the old policy and retain the periods. LC has decided not to apply the new PCC option of omitting these periods.
Example 1. Fields 245, 362, 580 and 588 have terminal periods omitted

Ldr/18=i: ISBD punctuation included
• 042 $a pcc
• 050 00 $a KFC424.A15 $b C35
• 245 00 $a California construction law manual
• 362 1 $a Began with 2017/2018 edition
• 580 $a Continues a monograph publication with the same title
• 588 $a Description based on: 2017/2018 edition; title from title page
• 588 $a Latest issue consulted: 2017/2018 edition
• 906 $a 7 $b cbc $c sercoop $d 2 $e ncip $f 20 $g n-oclcserc

Here is an example of a sercoop record in which the terminal periods have been omitted from certain fields, including the 245, 362, 580, and 588 fields.
Example 2: Field 245 ends in abbreviation; terminal periods omitted in 362 and 588

Ldr/18=i: ISBD punctuation included
• 042 $a pcc
• 130 0 $a Journal (Central Georgia Genealogical Society)
• 245 10 $a Journal / $c Central Georgia Genealogical Society, Inc.
• 362 1 $a Began with: Volume 35, number 1 (spring 2013)
• 588 $a Description based on: Volume 35, number 1 (spring 2013); title from cover
• 588 $a Latest issue consulted: Volume 37, number 1 (2015)
• 651 0 $a Georgia $v Genealogy $v Periodicals.
• 651 7 $a Georgia. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01204622
• 655 7 $a Genealogy. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01423818
• 655 7 $a Periodicals. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01411641
• 710 2 $a Central Georgia Genealogical Society, $e issuing body.
• 906 $a 7 $b cbc $c sercoop $d 2 $e ncip $f 20 $g n-oclcserc

Here is another sercoop example. You can see the terminal period at the end of the 245 field, but it is because of the abbreviation “Inc.” and NOT because it’s ISBD punctuation.
Serials Policy is Part of a Broader PCC Policy Regarding Terminal Periods

• Creating Records with Limited Punctuation is expected to save time for catalogers
• Simplify training of new catalogers
• Make it easier to map data to and from other formats
• Allow for an easier transition to linked data and vice versa (e.g. mapping BIBFRAME to MARC).

The serials policy I’ve just discussed is part of a larger PCC policy regarding ISBD punctuation in general. PCC participants now have two options regarding the use of terminal periods in some fields of bibliographic records. Option A is to continue the current practice. Option B is to omit the terminal period unless it is integral to the data (e.g. an abbreviation).

While performing Copy cataloging pccadap or sercoop, LC catalogers should follow the existing punctuation pattern for fields affected by the new PCC option to omit terminal periods:
- If the record includes terminal periods in affected fields, continue to use terminal periods when adding new fields listed in the table.
- If the record is missing periods in fields not in the table, add it.
- If the record does not contain terminal punctuation in affected fields, continue to omit terminal periods when adding new fields listed in the table unless otherwise noted, e.g., the 245 field ends with a period that is part of a transcribed abbreviation.
FAQ for LC Staff on New PCC Policy Regarding Terminal Periods in MARC Bibliographic Records

**Origres Records**
Q: How does this affect origres records imported via Z-Processor or added via vendor loads?
A: Follow the current practice for LC original cataloging. Add, delete, or modify terminal punctuation just as you would any other data in these records. They are not copy cataloging.

**MLC Records**
Q: Will MLC records still have terminal periods if required by MARC, ISBD, etc.?
A: Yes. The punctuation conventions for MLC records are the same as for LC original cataloging.

On this and next few slides there are some questions and answers regarding the matter of terminal period, which you may find helpful. I won’t be reading these slides now, but they’ll be available in the proceedings.
Frequently Asked Questions (cont.)

Copy Cataloging Records (906 copycat or serasst)

Q: How do we handle records with 906c=copycat or 906c=serasst that are missing terminal periods in fields 245, 250, etc.?

A: The punctuation conventions for these copy cataloging records are the same as for LC original cataloging. Add terminal punctuation if it is missing.
FAQ (cont.)

Copy Cataloging Records (906 pccadap or sercoop)

Q: I have a record with 906c=pccadap or 906c=sercoop that has no mark of punctuation or closing parenthesis in a 600 field. What should I do?
A: This is an error. Add the appropriate terminal punctuation.

Q: I am adding a 500 field in a pccadap or sercoop record. Should it end with a period?
A: Determine the punctuation pattern in the record and continue to follow it. If terminal periods have not been omitted in descriptive fields, you should not omit it in any fields you add.
FAQ (cont.)

Q: How do I determine the “punctuation pattern” in a pccadap or sercoop record?

A: If descriptive fields where a final period is expected (e.g., 245 and 504) lack this period, consider that the punctuation pattern is to omit final periods in fields where this is allowed.
For Further Reading

Links for PCC

PCC Policy on terminal periods: Guidelines

_MARC field summary_ [Excel; 20 KB] (April 2019)

Links for LC Staff

_http://www.loc.gov/staff/aba/psd/PunctuationPolicyLC20190522.pdf_
_http://staff.loc.gov/sites/lstraining/aba-workflow/serials/serials-cataloging/_

Guidelines contain all MARC fields that are affected by the new policy.

Information regarding LC policy for terminal periods is available on the bottom of the slide.
METHODS OF ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL IN THE ISRAEL AND JUDAICA SECTION

Copyright -Mandatory Deposit (https://www.copyright.gov/)

Purchase:
- A.I. Weinberg Ltd. (Approval plan -main dealer-items published in Israel)
- Biegeleisen (Approval plan-Hebrew published in the U.S.)
- Evgeny Shoshkin, (Approval plan - Russian titles published in Israel)
- Aleph Hebrew Books (Approval plan – Yiddish published in U.S.)
- Kul Shee (Approval plan –Arabic published in Israel)

Exchange (DMEP-Duplicate Materials exchange program)
Gift
Transfer (from other governmental institutions)

The Library of Congress acquires materials through Copyright Deposit, purchase, exchange, gift and transfer. The only major change is the new vendor, Kul Shee, for Arabic material published in Israel.
Established in 1945 by the late Mr. Yona Weinberg, A.I. Weinberg Ltd. is a supplier of Israeli and Judaica publications for academic institutions and libraries worldwide. The Library of Congress is now dealing with the third generation at Weinberg.
What’s new-LC and Weinberg

• LC is in discussions with Weinberg to supply LC with shelf ready records for items they supply under the Israel Approval Plan.
• Weinberg has started generating Russian language vendor records for Russian language material from Israel. LC hopes to participate in this project.

The Library is in discussions with Weinberg to supply LC with shelf ready records for items they supply under the Approval Plan. We are also discussing the receipt of Russian language vendor records for material we receive from our Russian language approval dealer in Israel, Evgeny Soshkin.
We are always delighted to open packages and see what “gems” we have received. This year, as in the past, LC has acquired a variety of interesting material in varied formats. During this presentation, only some items will be mentioned. Cataloging information, websites and other detailed information will appear in the full notes of the on-line proceedings.
Shetilim, a publication of Moscow’s Tarbut affiliated Omanut Publishing House was an illustrated children’s journal in Hebrew. The Library acquired, at auction, the bound volume of issues for the first and only year (Volumes 1-12). The illustrations were by El Lissitzky and other great Jewish artists of the Russian Avant-Garde. The journal’s goal was to expose children to modern Hebrew literature and European history and culture.
Ha-Tohen, ha-tohenet ye-avn haremim

The Miller, the Milleress and the Millstones.

*Ha-Tohen, ha-tohenet ye-avn ha-rehayim* by Bentsiyon Raskin, illustrated by El Lissitzky and published by Tarbut in Warsaw, 1922. Above are the printer’s sheet of the entire book of 15 pages -folded and uncut. Often books (primarily for children) were sold with these sheets. It was the responsibility of the purchaser to cut and assemble the item. This book, a lovely children’s story originally written in Yiddish, was translated into Hebrew in order to meet the needs of the growing number of Jewish children in the former Russian Empire who were learning Hebrew. The Hebraic Section has a world-class collection of rare children’s books in Hebrew. In some cases, preserving the only copies of a given title in the world. Some of these rare items are discussed in Dr. Ann Brener’s article in *Judaica Librarianship* Vol. 20, 12/31/2017, “The Odessa Years: Shoshana Persitz and the Gamiliel Library of the Omanut Press (1918-1920).”
Paul Kor (1926-2001) was a world renowned Israeli painter, graphic designer, children's author and illustrator. Born in Paris, he took refuge in Switzerland during the Holocaust and immigrated to Israel in 1948. He also designed Israeli banknotes and stamps. His work became so well known that he was sought after by many international companies, including El-Al Airlines, Elite Chocolate Company, and the Coca-Cola Company. A collection of books, posters and other items was donated to the Library of Congress by his widow, Pnina Kornowski (Kor). The donated children’s books were cataloged by Nahid Gerstein and have been added to our collections.
Here are three posters we received in the donation.

Left: 1949-The War Loan-A Loan for Victory; This is the first poster Kor painted in Israel. The poster promotes a state loan (war bond).

Center: 1949-Fight the Black Market; The shortage of food during the War of Independence led to the emergence of a black market. This threatened and sabotaged the struggling economy of the State like “a poisonous snake." The poster encourages the public to fight the black market.

Right: 1952-Visit the Zoo; Advertisement promoting the Tel-Aviv Zoo.

“July 2013, Israel’s first-ever food truck rolled its way through Jerusalem, stopping at a different neighborhood every day. At each location, a local celebrity accompanied famed chef Assaf Granit in serving up to the public a signature dish, a recipe…that represented the local celebrity’s personal connection to the Holy City”.

Below is the cataloging information as it appears in the LC catalog.


Culinary-social-artistic journey led by Chef Asaf Graniṭ of the restaurant
and the Jerusalem Season of Culture in the summer of 2013. Book includes recipes of the dishes that were served over the course of the trip. 23 neighborhoods, 23 guests, 23 dishes and one "food auto" that traveled through Jerusalem in an attempt to capture fascinating story, among characters, places, and foods.
Polska was published in Hebrew by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Poland. The book contains historical and tourist information for Israelis touring Poland. The information presented by the Polish ministry might differ from what is detailed and presented in a tourist information book published in Hebrew in Israel.
For God and Country; A Record of the Patriotic Service of Shearith Israel. May 19, 2019. Congregational Honor Roll and Tribute Listing. The book includes biographical sketches of Shearith Israel members who have served the U.S. from the American Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, WWI, WWII, Korean War, Post Korean War, Vietnam War Era, Post Vietnam, Gulf War and Present Era. Included also is a list of members who have served in the IDF. (Israel Defense Forces). Donated to LC by the American Sephardi Federation in N.Y.
Election posters for the 2016 U.S. presidential elections, supplied by Moshe Zeilingold of Aleph Hebrew Books. He collects materials for LC from Yiddish speaking and orthodox communities in New York. On the left is a poster announcing a forum to discuss the presidential candidates for the 2016 election. On the right is a pro-Trump poster listing reasons why you should vote for Trump. During this election, school vouchers an important in the community.
2016 presidential election posters in Yiddish

Left: Flyer against the Democratic candidates, Clinton, Schumer and Nadler. The flyer forbids the community to vote for any of these candidates because of their “abominable ideals” for which they stand.

Right: Nachman Caller, an attorney and Republican district leader in a heavily Orthodox Jewish area in Brooklyn encouraging people to get out and vote (but not for the Democratic candidates).
These local posters give us a glimpse into the communal life of the Orthodox community in the United States

Left: Yoni Hikind (son of Assemblyman Heshy Hikind) a candidate of the “Our Neighborhood” party, ran for the 44th District City Council general election covering Borough Park, Bensonhurst, Midwood and Kensington. He lost to Kalman Yeger.

Middle and Right: Harold Heshy Tischler, a “School Choice Party” candidate for the District 44 representative on the City Council was defeated in the general election on November 7, 2017. Parking was an issue he campaigned on. His plan would have prevented busses, commercial vehicles and truck from parking on local streets.
More community elections posters.

Left: Election poster requesting that the public not use Car-Mics in the streets on election day. This would disturb those studying Torah. Both candidates, Calman Yeger and Yoni Hikind, agreed to this arrangement.

Center: Poster of Rachel (Ruchie) Freier running for Civil Court Judge. She was one of the first Hasidic female lawyers in Brooklyn. She won the election for Civil Court Judge in New York State. Freier became the first female Hasidic elected official in the U.S. Notice-no photo on her poster.

Right: Lawyer, Mordechai “Morton” Avigdor running for Civil Court Judge.
Posters in the these communities play an important role in getting a message out.

From the left:

1. Soliciting males to collect contributions for a “Yeshiva Kosher Gym” in Flatbush.

2. Awareness program for drug addiction in the community showing that an addict could be anyone, “I sit next to you in shul”, “I am your Chavrusa”. Addiction is a problem in all communities.

3. Chai Urgent Care will be open extra hours during Yom Kippur
Flyers such as these reflect the society and culture of the community.

Clockwise from the top left: 1. Segulah for “Shidduchim”- Rabbinical representatives will daven “until the Shidduch comes” . 2. Advertisement for company that hangs posters. Not likely to see this outside of these communities. 3. Free lunches for needy children. 4. Transportation to bungalow colonies or hotels by helicopter, ship speed boat. 5. Tagmobile. Tag volunteers “help protect all your technology devices”-computers, smartphones, cameras etc. They will arrange a “technology filtering drive” in your Kehilah, Yeshiva or bungalow community.
Programs for Women Only.

Left: Poster for performance of Moliere’s, “The Bourgeois Gentleman” at the Kumble Theater, Long Island University in Brooklyn.

Right: Flyer discusses the “practical applications” of writing and erasing on Shabbos, a weekly Halakham series for women - Eating cookies that have a picture or writing on it; Opening a book that has lettering on the side of the book; Breaking a pill in half that has writing on it; Cutting a radish etc. into a flower; Tearing a candy wrapper that has lettering on it; Eating animal cookies.
The technology debate.

On the left: Advertisement for Verizon Kosher Phones-”Talkosher”. Pure Kosher or Miron.

On the right: Responsible technology dispute within the community. Not all members of these communities are against use of technology but the guidelines of use differ in the various communities.
MUSIC, BROADCASTING AND
RECORDED SOUND MATERIAL
The Music Division at LC acquired the Bernstein Collection from 1953 until 1967, when Bernstein himself donated music and other works. (https://www.loc.gov/collections/leonard-bernstein/about-this-collection/). The online Bernstein collection makes available a significant selection of correspondence to and from Bernstein, musical sketches for several of his major works, writings, including the scripts for his Young People’s Concerts, Thursday Evening Previews, Omnibus, and Ford Presents, his scrapbooks, photographs, and audio-visual materials. The contents of the Bernstein Collection are available for examination and study in the Performing Arts Reading Room at the Library of Congress. (Link to finding aid) https://www.loc.gov/collections/leonard-bernstein/about-this-collection/related-resources/#findaid).

Materials related to Bernstein are continually being acquired, for example, this 5-CD set which includes previously unreleased live recordings of Bernstein with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Spanning the years 1957-1974, these performances embody the warmth and mutual respect which characterized the relationship between the Bernstein and the IPO. On the right is a letter from Bernstein to his mother Jennie, written from Israel in 1948 and illustrated by Yossi Stern.
This lovely collection of “Shepherd Songs” by author, composer and editor, Yehudah Sharett (1901-1979) was received on exchange.

Shire roʻim le-kol eḥad, Tel Aviv : Hotsaʻat Yaʻadat ha-tarbut shel ha-Kibuts ha-meʻuḥad / (ʻAnot : peraḵim le-shirah be-maḵhelah uve-tsibur ; 1.) 699 [1939]

On the website devoted to Yehudah Sharett, you can read more about him and listen to his songs. Artist website: https://www.zemereshet.co.il/artist.asp?id=157.

Song site: https://www.zemereshet.co.il/song.asp?id=719
This is a signed program of a performance by Charlotte "Lotte" Lehmann (February 27, 1888 – August 26, 1976). Lehmann was a German soprano who was especially associated with German repertory. During her long career, Lehmann also made more than five hundred recordings. Her performances in the world of Lieder are considered among the best ever recorded. She made the cover of Time Magazine on February 18, 1935. The program is a gift of donor Judith Shiffers who has donated to LC many items including original letters and scores by Israeli composers. These unique items, such as the signed playbill above, are valuable additions to the collection. The use of personal contacts is an important acquisitions tool. This is an example of how the Israel and Judaica section staff work to acquire items that are outside the purview of our section that enrich the Library’s collections.
Multicultural Materials

Image from the Multilingual Multicultural Education Department of the Cleveland Metropolitan School District

Association of Jewish Libraries Proceedings June 2019
This year, LC changed approval plan dealers for original Arabic language material published in Israel. The new dealer, Kul Shee Publishing and Distribution, Ltd. In Haifa, has an on-line site from which we can select items we wish to acquire. We coordinate closely with our LC/Cairo Office to avoid duplication of purchase and effort. Left: Books received in our first shipment of material. Right: Picture of Kul Shee bookstore and office. [http://www.kul-shee.com/](http://www.kul-shee.com/)
In coordination with our Cairo Office, we requested and received from Dr. Soli Shahvar, Director of the Center for Persian and Gulf Studies at University of Haifa, an extensive list of Arabic titles described as serials issued in “Israel, and the West Bank - "כתב עת בעברית הוראותי לאזור Баראstruments המערבי". This list was requested in an effort to improve, expand and coordinate acquisition of Arabic language serials covered by LC/Washington and LC/Cairo. The detailed list was compiled with the help of many partners in Israel including University of Haifa (spearheaded the project) and the National Library of Israel. It consisted of hundreds of titles.
Meha-miṭbaḥ ha-Etyopi be-ahavah  (From the Ethiopian kitchen with love) - donated to the Library by author Sewasew Desta, an Ethiopian immigrant to Israel. The book was privately published.

From Tesfa to Tikva: from Hope to Hope - donated to LC by author Irene Fertik. This photographic work documents 25 years of Ethiopian Jews in Israel. On right: Photos on from her book.

According to the Virtual Jewish Library, “At the end of 2013, 135,500 Israelis of Ethiopian origin were living in Israel. About 85,900 were born in Ethiopia while 49,600 were born in Israel. At present, 70 percent of Ethiopian Israelis do not fall under Israel's standard definition of “olim” (new immigrants). Only about 30 percent have been in Israel for less than 10 years. Within the veteran Ethiopian Israeli population there is great variance relating to background, language and culture of the geographical area in Ethiopia from which they come, when they made aliyah (in the 1980’s, 1990’s or 2000’s) and how long they have been in Israel, where they live and what they do in Israel. The majority of Ethiopian Israelis live in central and southern Israel (38 percent and 24 percent respectively).”
Moroccan born-California artist, Nessim Sibony, donated a Mimuna (Mimunah) cut-out book for children and a pack of Mimuna playing cards (top right). Mimuna is a North African Jewish celebration held at the end of Passover, marking the return to eating hamets. In many communities, non-Jewish neighbors sell back hamets to Jewish families. Moroccan and Algerian Jews throw open their homes to visitors-Jewish and Muslim. The tables are set with a lavish spread of traditional foods including cakes, cookies and mofletta-a Moroccan crepe with honey. Many celebrations include traditional music and dance.
כפות התמר: דוד חכם - מעגלי חיים Kapot ha-Tamar; David Hakham-ma’agale hayim by Esther Glitzenstein. David Hakham’s (1920-2003) grandfather was the chief Rabbi of Batsra, Ha-Rav Yehezkiel Hakham.

This type of work documents the lives of Jews from Moslem lands (in this case from Batsra). These non-mainstream publications, which can include information such as family trees, photos, property owned, lists of family members, etc., are invaluable sources for historical and genealogical research.
We continue to receive gifts on Indian Jewry from Erna and Sam Daniel. “Kol India” is sent to LC by the American Joint Distribution Committee. Haim Gottshalk is working with the MESA Section to catalog Hebrew and Marathi liturgical works.

Top right: Picture of the Indian Jewish Congregation from the site - “Lassi with Lavina-for the global Indian woman” with articles and photos by Lavina Melwani.

Bottom right: Romiel Daniel, Rabbi at Rego Park Jewish Center. In 2008, Rabbi Daniel became Cantor of RPJC and in 2015 became their Rabbi. As of 2018, he was the only Indian Rabbi ordained in North America.
In addition to our responsibilities for Hebrew language books published worldwide and assigning subject headings to items in the field of Judaica, the Israel and Judaica Section is responsible for cataloging any items published in Israel—regardless of language. The Russian language receipts are being cataloged with the help of the Russian Section. These items are received from our Russian language approval plan dealer in Israel, Evgeny Soshkin, the Jerusalem Municipal Russian Library and as gifts from individual authors. The Russian Library is the largest and most visited municipal library of the 25 throughout the city. Holdings of 100,000 books makes it the largest public Russian-language library outside the former Soviet Union, and the world’s largest library of books translated from Hebrew to Russian.
Mirta Kupferminc, an Argentine multidisciplinary artist, lives and works in Buenos Aires. She exhibits internationally and has had more than 90 solo shows in museums and art galleries. Many of her works have Judaica themes. These items are good examples of works received through personal contacts.

Top left: Exhibit catalog, *Bordeando el Silencio; Bordering Silence*. 2018. The title was added to the Library’s existing collection of her publications and DVDs.

Top right: Images from the book, *Borges and the Kabbalah*.

Bottom: Her work “Divided Waters” was the Argentine entry for an exhibition of contemporary art, which commemorated the 500th anniversary of the Jewish Ghetto (held in Venice, Italy, May 26 – September 29, 2016.)
Children’s books:
Left: *Yaldah kheheh, Yaldah Birhirah* (Dark Girl, Fair Girl), teaches about acceptance across different cultural backgrounds.
Right: Examples of children’s books from the Orthodox community.
This graphic book memorializes Uriel Pertz, a commander in the Golani Brigade, who was killed in action in Lebanon in 1998 at the age of 22. His brother Eliraz, also a Golani, was killed in the Gaza Strip in 2010, at age 31. Their mother, Miriam Peretz, has devoted her life to educational activity and was awarded the Israel Prize in Lifetime Achievement for Strengthening the Jewish-Israeli spirit. Unusual format for a memorial volume.
These maps were acquired from Weinberg under a separate cartographic approval plan arrangement for Israel. In fiscal year 2020, the responsibility for the approval plan will be returned to the Geography and Map Division of the Library. Maps are a unique format that require a special expertise both in the recommendation, acquisition and processing of this type of material.
We recently requested, and are receiving, a large quantity of maps from the Survey of Israel. Above, a map of Jerusalem.
International Judaica ephemera duplicates were received from the National Library of Israel
Clockwise: Russian ephemera, Italian ephemera, French ephemera
Israeli political ephemera received on exchange from the National Library of Israel. These items were received in folders-sorted according to party, dated and labeled.
Basic Law: Israel-the Nation-State of the Jewish People. Most Israelis don’t challenge the Jewishness of the state. Some think the law is unnecessary. This brochure of the law lists the following sections: 1: Basic Principles, 2: State Symbols, 3: The Country’s Capital, 4: Language, 5: Ingathering of the Exiles, 6: Connection with the Jewish Nation, 7: Jewish Settlement, 8: Official Calendar, 9: Independence Day and Memorial Days, 10: Days of Rest, 11: Flexibility
This flyer from the Feminist Arab Student Union at Hebrew University in Jerusalem deals with women’s issues in the Arab community—violence against women, sexual abuse, honor killings and the failure of the system to help these women.
Programs are excellent for public outreach and good for acquisitions. Following her presentation on her memoirs as a child Holocaust survivor, Dr. Irene Butter, author of “Shores Beyond Shores,” donated two DVDs to the Library: Refusing to be Enemies and Never a Bystander.
As a result of the Irene Butter program, contacts were made with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Each year, the Embassy in cooperation with other organizations presents the Anne Frank Award ceremony. This year, the ceremony was held at the Library of Congress, which resulted in more contacts.

The Anne Frank Award is given to an American person (or organization) who has demonstrated a body of work that confronts intolerance, anti-Semitism, racism or discrimination while upholding freedom and equal rights in order to promote the effective functioning of an open, pluralistic and democratic society.

Mr. Benjamin Ferenczor received the 2019 Award for his work as a prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials after World War II and his continued support of international law,

Mr. Mohammad Al Abdallah -The Syria Justice and Accountability Centre (SJAC) won the 2019 Anne Frank Special Recognition Award. The SJAC collects documentation on human rights violations committed during the war in Syria. The evidence is documented and stored for use in transitional justice and peace-building.
On February 4, 2019, Roy (Royi) Horovitz, a leading figure in Israeli theater, delivered a lecture at the Library of Congress and discussed the richness, diversity, openness and quality of theater in Israel. The program was co-sponsored by the Embassy of Israel, LC Globe and the DCJCC GLOE. His presentation is can be viewed on the LC website or on youtube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhV5OF5eUpA
Roy donated a collection of Israeli theater items, some of which are in the next slide.

Top right: Roy Horovitz and the Director of Cultural Affairs at the Embassy of Israel, Oren Ben-Yosef in the Great Hall at LC.
Bottom right: Roy Horovitz in various acting scenes.

Programs result in donations for the collections.
These items are selections from the donation made by Roy Horovitz. The material included theater posters, exhibit catalogs, monographs and playbills. Pictured above” Items from the Khan and Gesher theaters and a collection of material on Hanoch Levin.
Our colleague, world traveler and retired UCLA librarian, David Hirsch, is now the “Advisor, Library Services” at the Mohammed Bin Rashid Library—a new public library in Dubai. He arranged a tour of the new Jameel Arts Center in Dubai where we met his friend, the librarian. The librarian donated a group of art catalogs in Arabic for LC. David helped organize the library at the Art Center and his name appears on a wall plaque for contributors to the library. We miss David and his AJL presentations of exciting tales of travel and acquisitions. He worked hard to expand the unique Middle East and Judaica collections at UCLA.
Librarian at work—Many of us in acquisitions can identify with this photograph—items to process, letters to answer...swamped with work-yet loving it!!!!
Thank you Israel and Judaica Section

The Israel and Judaica Section at the Library works together as a team!!
Appendix to LC Update

• Appendix
  • New Subject Headings (e.g. Jedwabne)
  • Jewish-Arab relations (Full Version)
  • Determining the Conventional Name of an Event
New Subject headings
BIBLE

Donkeys in the Bible

Homelessness in the Bible

Bible--Transgender interpretations
Here are entered works on Biblical interpretation from a transgender viewpoint, emphasizing such matters as transsexual identities.

All these new subject headings were proposed since the last AJL Conference and all have been approved by PSD and appear in ClassWeb as subject headings which can be used by catalogers.
Donkeys in the Bible

New Subject headings
RABBINIC LITERATURE & JUDAISM

Prostitutes in rabbinical literature

Witches in rabbinical literature

Modern Orthodox Judaism movement
(May Subd Geog)
Here are entered works on the movement within Orthodox Judaism that strives to balance the observance of Orthodox Jewish law with engagement in the modern world

Shabbat shirah
Witches in rabbinical literature
Indians—Relations with Jews
UF Indian-Jewish relations
   Indians of North America—Relations with Jews
   Jewish-Indian relations
   Jews—Relations with Indians

Jedwabne Massacre, Jedwabne, Poland, 1941
UF Jedwabne Pogrom, Jedwabne, Poland, 1941
BT Massacres—Poland
   World War, 1939-1945—Atrocities—Poland

Indians—Relations with Jews is to be used for the relations between Amerindians and Jews, not with Indians in India.

Jedwabne Massacre was created in 2018 when two books were published about the historiography of the massacre in this Polish town during the German occupation. The book of Jan Tomasz Gross on the Massacre published in Polish in 2000 and translated in English as "Neighbors " in 2001 received this subject heading in August 2018 only and only for the English translation.
The Frisco Kid (1979)
HEBREW LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

Gevurah (The Hebrew word)

Gibor (The Hebrew word)

Science fiction, Hebrew
COOKING

Cooking (Matzos)
BT Cooking (Bread)
This is a study of two subject headings “Jewish-Arab relations” and “Arab-Israeli conflict” in Library of Congress Subject headings.

This research was prompted by the queries of an AJL member who wanted to know why we can’t use “Arab-Jewish relations” for relations between Jews and Palestinian Arabs in Israel after 1948.

These slides were reviewed by Janis Young and Libby Dechman, of PSD, Policy And Standards Division/Policy Section on May 20, 2019. All errors remaining are mine.

NEXT
Jewish Arab Relations in LCSH

-- I --

CURRENT PRACTICE

This presentation is divided in three parts,
what you can find currently in the tools used by catalogers,
what was the past practice,
and
what could be the future practice.

NEXT
Jewish-Arab relations
[DS119.7]
Here are entered works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews, as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948. Works on the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel, including the question of national rights in the area of the former mandate for Palestine beginning in 1948, and comprehensive works that include the earlier period, are entered under Arab-Israeli conflict. Works on relations between the religions of Judaism and Islam are entered under Judaism—Relations—Islam and Islam—Relations—Judaism. Works on ethnic relations between Jews and Arabs in specific places are entered under headings of the type [ethnic group]—[place] and [place]—Ethnic relations.

UF Arab-Jewish relations
Palestine problem (To 1948)
BT Arab countries
Jews
Palestinian Arabs
NT Propaganda, Zionist

Here is the subject heading with its class number, scope, Use For headings, Broader Terms, and Narrow Term

PAUSE

First note, this is not Jews-Dash-Relations-dash--Arabs, but the adjective “Jewish” with the adjective or noun “Arab”,

Just as a reminder:
Arabian is the proper adjective, derived from Arabia. Arabian would be used in the expression “Arabian peninsula” or “Arabian horses”, “Arabic” would be used as the adjective for “Arabic language” or “Arabic literature”

“Arab” is a noun which here functions as adjective as in the “Arab world”

In LCSH, the subject heading “Jewish-Arab relations” is to be used until 1948 when the book deals with Palestine/Israel. Period.
It is to be used, however, for “general relations between Arabs and Jews” not limited to a place. More about this later.

NEXT
This the same slide as before to emphasize another point in the scope note, the issue of the “political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel” and comprehensive works dealing with both before and after 1948, all are entered under “Arab-Israeli conflict”

But it is not that simple.

Please note how developed the treatment is of the [quote] “the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel”, [end of quote], with all the text in italic in our slide … We should remember that in this sentence Arabs is an ethnic group and Israel the name of a jurisdiction, a sovereign state.

This is very different from the relationship between Jews and Arabs in the Palestine before, under, and after the British Mandate. But more about this in the second part of our presentation.

NEXT
Jewish-Arab relations

[DS119.7]
Here are entered works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews, as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948. Works on the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel, including the question of national rights in the area of the former mandate for Palestine beginning in 1948, and comprehensive works that include the earlier period, are entered under Arab-Israeli conflict. Works on relations between the religions of Judaism and Islam are entered under Judaism—Relations—Islam and Islam—Relations—Judaism. Works on ethnic relations between Jews and Arabs in specific places are entered under headings of the type [ethnic group]—[place] and [place]—Ethnic relations.

UF Arab-Jewish relations
Palestine problem (To 1948)
BT Arab countries
Jews
Palestinian Arabs
NT Propaganda, Zionist

The sentence about the “question of national rights” specifically directs the cataloger to assign the subject heading “Arab-Israeli conflict” to all questions of “national rights” in the region from 1948 onwards.

What constitutes “national rights” is not defined here and it is not a term used elsewhere in LCSH at all.

The note then discusses the relations between the religions, Judaism and Islam which is much simpler to understand and to use for catalogers.

NEXT
----------------------------------------------- DO NOT READ -----------------------------------------------
Janis Young suggests that “national rights” was used to avoid the question of statehood for Palestinian Arabs.
Jewish-Arab relations
[DS119.7]
Here are entered works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews, as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948. Works on the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel, including the question of national rights in the area of the former mandate for Palestine beginning in 1948, and comprehensive works that include the earlier period, are entered under Arab-Israeli conflict. Works on relations between the religions of Judaism and Islam are entered under Judaism—Relations—Islam and Islam—Relations—Judaism. Works on ethnic relations between Jews and Arabs in specific places are entered under headings of the type [ethnic group]—[place] and [place]—Ethnic relations.

UF Arab-Jewish relations
Palestine problem (To 1948)
BT Arab countries
Jews
Palestinian Arabs
NT Propaganda, Zionist

The note ends with the policy statement to catalogers to assign two subject headings together for the “ethnic relations between Jews and Arabs in specific places”. So for Jewish Arab relations in a specific place, and such a specific place to be understood outside of the former Palestine, catalogers are to assign two 650s, one for Jews and another for Arabs and one 651 for the place with “Ethnic relations”

So the first sentence “Here are entered works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews” is now limited in its scope. It has to be understood when there is no place mentioned in the work being catalogued. If the relations are in a specific place, then the end of the scope note applies.
Jewish-Arab relations
[DS119.7]
Here are entered works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews, as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948. Works on the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel, including the question of national rights in the area of the former mandate for Palestine beginning in 1948, and comprehensive works that include the earlier period, are entered under Arab-Israeli conflict. Works on relations between the religions of Judaism and Islam are entered under Judaism—Relations—Islam and Islam—Relations—Judaism. Works on ethnic relations between Jews and Arabs in specific places are entered under headings of the type [ethnic group]—[place] and [place]—Ethnic relations.

UF Arab-Jewish relations
Palestine problem (To 1948)
BT Arab countries
Jews
Palestinian Arabs
NT Propaganda, Zionist

Note the second UF, Use For, “Palestine problem (To 1948)”.

NEXT SLIDE
As you can see, “Palestine problem” was a popular term used in English language books published in the 1930s and 40s and found at the Library of Congress.

More about the use of the term “Palestine problem” in LCSH in the second part of this presentation.

NEXT SLIDE

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- DO NOT READ-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

"Palestine problem" appears in classification, under "Jewish-Arab relations. Palestine problem. Arab-Israeli conflict" DS119.7
Here is a list of “Use for”, also called “See from” to the two headings, “Jewish-Arab relations” and “Arab Israeli conflict”.

They are in black on this slide, and in blue is what catalogers are directed to use instead.

On this slide, we note three key elements.

The arrow marked (1). Of all the text in blue, this is the only one to have “Jewish-Arab relations”, all the others are for the Arab-Israeli conflict. The subject heading is very specific for the historical period of the British Mandate ending with the creation of the State of Israel. 1948 and not 1949.

Which leads us to the second point:

All Jewish-Arab relations starting with 1949 are “Arab-Israeli conflict” and there is another subject heading “Israel-Arab War, 1948-1949” to cover that. In 1949, The State of Israel normalized somewhat its relations with the neighboring Arab countries with a set of armistice agreements signed to formally end the official hostilities, [PAUSE].

Finally, the third point indicates that the heading with the open date after 1973 was replaced by two subject headings, one with closed date, the other with the new date, 1993.

NEXT
Here are the valid subject headings that are derived from “Jewish-Arab relations”.

All these subject headings are not limited to the period before 1948 in Palestine/Israel or to books dealing with the relations regardless of place as for the simple “Jewish-Arab relations”
Now to the subject heading “Arab-Israeli conflict”.

The scope note is the mirror of the “Jewish-Arab relations”. What is interesting is that the first former heading established was “Israel-Arab conflicts”, plural. In the former heading, the State of Israel was listed first, then the term Arab which may stand for “Arab countries” and the plural form for conflict. No date there. More about this in the second part of our presentation.

The “s” also appears in the scope note in the terms “political and military conflicts”.

NEXT SLIDE
The range of subject headings derived from “Arab-Israeli conflict” is much more limited compared to “Jewish-Arab relations”. One reason is that the conflict can be subdivided by the free-floating subdivisions authorized for use under “Wars” (SHM (Subject Heading Manual) H1200.)
Now to the Second part of this presentation, the past practice as I could establish it.

I would like to thank Libby Dechman who helped me in exploring the resources in the bibliographic documentation kept at PSD.

NEXT
NURSE GIVES NOTICE. And now, gentlemen, we shall have to get something done ourselves, instead of telling her what to do

Punch March 31, 1948

https://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000R2rWDYZZ_9Q

The so-called “Palestinian Problem” seen as a medical problem by Punch.

A little of history here:

The two communities, Jewish and Arab, clashed following the United Nations General Assembly vote for the Partition Plan for Palestine on November 29, 1947, while, technically, the region was still fully under British rule. After May 15, 1948, marking the end of the British Mandate and the birth of the State of Israel, Transjordanian, Egyptian, Syrian and Iraqi expeditionary forces entered former British Palestine and attacked Israel. All these armies participated in the war. Indeed, in 1949, Israel signed separate armistices with Egypt first, in February, with Lebanon in March, Transjordan in April, and Syria in July.

Back to LCSH with our first question: when was the subject heading “Jewish-Arab relations created”?
When was “Jewish-Arab relations” created?

And for which book being catalogued?

This is the front and the back of the card for “Jewish-Arab relations” in the manual subject authority file at PSD which was used until the 1970s.

So, first came “Jewish – Arabic relations” and not “Jewish-Arab relations” as we have it today.

There were wo adjectives in the subject heading, Jewish and Arabic. The adjective “Jewish” remained but “Arabic” was replaced by the noun “Arab” in the singular, not plural. Arab and not Arabs. According to Tom Yee, now a volunteer, formerly a staff member who joined the Library staff in the early 1970s, what was written first was never the a valid subject heading, rather that was what the cataloger proposed, “Jewish-Arab relations”, and the policy specialist changed it to what we have now.

Also, we learn the name of the work that prompted the creation of the subject heading and when. This card for the subject heading was created on August 4th, 1955.

Shelomo Dov (Fritz) Goitein (1900-1985), born in Germany emigrated to Palestine in 1923 and in 1957 settled in the United States. He is best know for his monumental publication in 6 volumes, A mediterranean society which makes use of the Cairo Genizah documents.

NEXT
The book published in 1955 was a popular work, not a scholarly one, reaching a broad public in the English speaking world. It was published by Schocken Books. Goitein states in his preface that “a book of the relationshipS [please note the plural form] between Jews and Arabs through the ages needs no justification.” The table of contents makes it clear that the book is about the various interactions between Jews and Arabs over the centuries and everywhere around the Mediterranean basin. Goitein wrote, as he says himself in his preface, “a book on the history of the social and cultural contacts between Jews and Arabs”.

There is a difference between the subject headings given to the work at the Library of Congress. In 1955, the first subject heading is Jews—Islamic countries. The second one is our subject heading, which becomes the first one in 1964. The subject headings of the two editions should have been harmonized according to our current practices and should be the same. At that time, there was no policy to do so.
Back to the front of the card.

The same hand that created the authorized form is responsible for the “Use For” “Arab-Jewish relations”. The same hand wrote “Arabs in Israel” on the right. This entry was crossed out in November 74 together with the “Arabs in Palestine” when the “Palestinian Arabs” heading was introduced.

Regarding the note on the left about “Palestine problem, 1917-” open date, dated March 68, it was indeed never an authorized subject heading and it never appeared in the “red books”; there it appears without the open date “1917-”

“Arab countries—History--20th century” still exist in LCSH with the narrow term of “Arab-Israeli conflict”.

From this card we can see that the subject heading probably approved in 1955 for a work on Jewish contributions to the Arab civilization, irrespective of time and space, was later linked to the relations between Jews and Arabs in Palestine/Israel.
One more point on “Jewish-Arab relations” before we move on to the heading “Arab-Israeli conflict”:

The scope note that we find in the “red books” in the following decades confirms the link between the two headings. The scope note was in its earlier version, more expanded on the general aspect of the relations, to quote, dealing with all “religious, ethnic, and ideological relations”. Currently this first part of the sentence is much shorter, and the second part on Palestine before 1948 has appeared.

PAUSE

So far we have discussed “Jewish-Arab relations”.

NEXT
Scope note (1988)

… Works on the conflicts between the Arab countries and Israel are entered under Israel-Arab conflicts.

Scope note (current)

… Works on the political and military conflicts between Arabs and Israel, including the question of national rights in the area of the former mandate for Palestine beginning in 1948, and comprehensive works that include the earlier period, are entered under Arab-Israeli conflict …

Now to the conflict or conflicts in the Middle East specifically. How was it first described? The same scope note of 1988 makes reference to the “Israel-Arab conflicts”. Conflicts plural.

The current version has “conflict” singular. The staff members who created the current text had the earlier version in front of them. The conflicts became “political and military conflicts”. Instead of “Arab countries” we have “Arabs”. And “conflicts” remains in the plural.

There is no card for “Israel-Arab conflicts”, because this subject heading was created after the closing of the manual subject authority file at PSD, between 1985 and 1987 (*)

NEXT

------------------------------------------- DO NOT READ -------------------------------------------------------------

Here is the card in PSD manual subject authority file.

“Israel-Arab War, 1948-” Same handwriting as the Jewish-Arab relations we have already seen. Created in 1951 for a Hebrew book on the Israeli War of Independence.

The “See reference from” provides an essential clue to the evolution of the subject headings. We have two “See ref. from” or Use For, one on “Arab-Israel war”, the other “Jewish-Arab war”. If we remember that the war between the two communities started while the British were still governing Palestine, the two headings make perfect sense. “Jewish” and “Israel” are related for LCSH right here.

Meeting with Libby D., May 14, 2019:
“See also reference from” for Jewish-Arab relations, 1917-1949, added in May 1974. The current (2019) heading is “Jewish-Arab relations—History—1917-1948”. At one time, the subdivision “History” was added before all dates, so what we have in the card is before that time.
No way to tell if “Palestine—History—1948-1949” was replaced by “Israel—History” [rsk: unlikely that Palestine—History—1948-1949” was ever used, current (2019) has Palestine—History—1917-1948 and Israel—History—1948-1967, UF Israel—History—1948-1949 [Former heading]]
From this card, we learned that a 1957 French translation of an Arabic work on the Sinai Campaign was used to establish in 1960 “Israel-Arab Conflicts, 1949—” 1949, dash, open. And here we have conflicts, in plural, here too.

“Conflicts” remained in the plural form in LCSH during the entire 1980s, and most of the 1990s.

NEXT
The change to “Arab-Israeli conflict”, conflict singular, with its current scope note, appears only with the 21st edition in 1998. We don't know the reason for the change made from “conflicts” (plural) to “conflict” (singular).
In summary, the first subject heading was created in 1953 for the 1948 Israeli War of Independence with the literary warrant of a Hebrew book. “Jewish-Arab relations” came two years later for an English book dealing with Jewish Arab relations around the Mediterranean Sea, not geographically limited. The heading “Border Conflicts,” plural, was created with a publication concerning the Sinai Campaign of 1956.

It is only in 1974, almost one year after the Yom Kippur War, that the link is made between Jewish-Arab relations and the Middle-East conflict. “Relations” and “conflicts” remained plural until the end of the 1990s. Conflict is singular since 1998.
What is in the future? Now to the third part of this presentation.

[PAUSE]

NEXT
So, we have in LCSH, “Arab-Israeli Conflict”.

For an easy transition to the events that took place in the Middle East since 1998, we will turn to the English Wikipedia. First, please note that the English Wikipedia entry has “Arab-Israeli conflict” Israeli and not Israel, most likely because of LCSH.

“No more war, no more bloodshed” declared Anwar Sadat in Jerusalem in 1977. Two years later, Israel signed a peace treaty with Egypt, and in 1994 with Jordan. Two Arab countries, neighboring Israel, left the conflict, four full years before LCSH decided to change “conflicts” to “conflict”.

NEXT
This cartoon was published right after the historic visit of President Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem in November 1977.

Egypt was moving away from the conflict with Israel.

NEXT
Another point which complicates the situation. In its article on the Arab-Israeli Conflict, Wikipedia has an entry for “Palestinians” which is treated separately as “Israeli-Palestinian conflict”.

There is no place yet for an “Israeli-Palestinian conflict” in LCSH.

The first and second intifada, two border conflicts with the Gaza Strip are part of the larger term of “Arab-Israeli conflict”. The heading “Palestinian Arabs” exists in LCSH.

NEXT
Again, taking Wikipedia as our guide, the conflict between Israel and the Arab world has moved to a regional conflict between Shi’ites and Sunis of the Arab world. Israel is now in direct contacts with some Arab states and the major security threat for Israel comes from Iran and its allies.

Israeli prime ministers have visited Arab countries, the latest being Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu visit to the Sultanat of Oman in November 2018 which was widely covered by the international press.

As the Economist noted, is this “The new normal?” Question mark.

NEXT

There is literary warrant to establish some heading for the Israeli-Palestinian relations – slash - conflict.

The exact phrase “Israeli-Palestinian” appears in English in almost two hundred bibliographic records currently in the LC catalog.

Perhaps “Israeli-Palestinian conflict” could be added as a Narrow Term (NT) to the heading “Arab-Israeli conflict” so that people who know the conflict by this phrase can find the proper, authorized, LCSH form.

NEXT
A brief look at the Classification Schedule:

There are more than 5,000 bibliographic records in the class for the Arab-Israeli Conflict, DS119.7, and DS119.76.

The classification is split with before and after 1993, 1993 being the year of the Oslo Accords which opened the door to Israeli and Palestinian conversations.

Will some change happen? We could see “Israeli-Palestinian conflict” added to the line “Jewish-Arab relations. Palestine problem. Arabi-Israeli conflict” …

Soon? It will all depend on catalogers in this area deciding to make proposals for change in the classification schedule and in the Subject headings …

Later? If you will it, it may.
Please address your comments to

Roger Kohn rkoh@loc.gov

Thank you!

And if you would like to discuss this matter further, here is my email address. Thank you for your attention.
The October 2018 Summary of decisions of PSD, the Policy and Standards Division at The Library of Congress devoted a large segment to a case study. How are catalogers to establish what is the appropriate name for an event for LCSH, the Library of Congress Subject Headings?

PSD wanted to inform catalogers on what it considers the proper search to take place before a cataloger proposes a name for an event.

NEXT

------------------ DO NOT READ ------------------

Osirak Nuclear Reactor Bombing, Iraq, 1981

Al-Kibar Nuclear reactor bombing, Syria, 2007
Mumbai Train Bombings, Mumbai, India, 2006

Searching for the “generally accepted” name in English

Osirak Nuclear Reactor Bombing, Iraq, 1981 (sh2003006996)

Gaza War, 2014 (sh2016001997)

This case study is relevant for us catalogers in Judaica and Hebraica.

Here are some examples in our area of cataloging of such conventional name for events

NEXT
Searching for the “generally accepted” name in English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/11 Mumbai Train Blasts</td>
<td>from the work being cataloged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Terrorist Attacks</td>
<td>no usage provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Train Bombings</td>
<td>no usage provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai Attacks</td>
<td>no usage provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai Serial Train Blasts</td>
<td>from Wikipedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai Terrorist Attacks</td>
<td>no usage provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is a good example of a successful proposal? PSD took the example of the train bombings in Mumbai in 2006 and reviewed the authorized and variants forms for the event appearing there. The cataloger provided the authorized form from the work being cataloged and gave four variants without citing a source and one with a source, Wikipedia. This is not what PSD wants.

We should remember that LCSH is a controlled vocabulary; it contains subject headings valid for the English, not for any other languages. So, we don’t have to expect any not retained forms in any other language than English.

NEXT
Subject Headings Manual (SHM) H 1592 sec. 4.a:

“Where possible, use conventional terminology or the generally accepted name in English”

Conventional names:
Great Fire in Chicago
San Francisco Earthquake of 1906
Afghan War

“Generally accepted name” Not capitalized

Following our reading of the case study, we find a reference to the Manual Memo for “Events”. It is worth citing the entire section a:

a. Name of the event. Where possible, use conventional terminology or the generally accepted name in English. If the name is unavailable in English, and it is impossible to translate the name into an acceptable equivalent in English, use the name in the vernacular. [END OF QUOTE]

This last sentence is very important for catalogers making proposals from an Hebrew language book. Only when the name is impossible to translate in English, they should propose the Hebrew name of the event.

We have on the screen, three conventional names given as examples. Please note that two are for events having taken place in the continental United States and the last one is familiar to North American
audiences because of the American military involvement in Afghanistan.

Although conventional names are typically capitalized in running text, what PSD calls “generally accepted name” is not to be capitalized for a proposal for LCSH.

But how does the cataloger finds the conventional name, the generally accepted name? What constitutes the most common way to refer to the event? To quote from our text, “research needs to be done to determine whether there is a conventional or generally accepted name, and if so, what that name is” [END OF QUOTE]

FROM THE PSD SUMMARY
Conventional names are typically capitalized in running text (e.g., the Great Fire in Chicago; the San Francisco Earthquake of 1906, the Afghan War). A “generally accepted name” may not be capitalized, but constitutes the most common way to refer to the event. Research needs to be done to determine whether there is a conventional or generally accepted name, and if so, what that name is.
Need to check authoritative reference sources:

- Electronic version of Encyclopaedia Britannica
- Stateman’s Yearbook
- CIA World Factbook
- Google Books
- Local newspapers published in India
- U.S. National newspapers (New York Times, etc.)

The cataloger is required to do research in the what the Summary of decision calls “authoritative reference sources” all in English. If you look at the actual subject heading as it stands now in the LC database, you might be overwhelmed by the amount of research done for this subject heading, eleven different sources were mined to showcase this case study.

But, catalogers are not required to do such extensive research. To quote: “It is not necessary to search this many news outlets. We did so in order to provide a good example for this case study. Generally speaking, searching two or three American outlets is sufficient. Searching one or two English-language news outlets from the foreign country or region where the event occurred, if available, can also be useful” [END OF QUOTE].

For Israeli related events, catalogers may want to search Israeli governmental websites in Hebrew and in English, and/or Hebrew Wikipedia maybe. But make sure to list your search in these media in a 670
to show to PSD that you searched well.

NEXT
Here is the excerpt from the search done by PSD. It decided to call the event “Mumbai Attacks, Mumbai, India, 2006” because it found so many citations in Indian English language newspapers.

To quote from the text of this case study: “As is clear from the chart above, “Mumbai train bombings” is not the way that the Hindustan Times most commonly refers to the event. Wikipedia was one of the other sources consulted, but ... Wikipedia does not always use the conventional or “generally accepted name” for an event. “ [END OF QUOTE]

Wikipedia entry speaks of “Mumbai serial train blasts”
The phrase *Mumbai attacks* is the predominant usage in six of the seven news outlets searched and therefore should be the basis for the heading. The phrases *7/11 Mumbai train blasts* and *Mumbai serial train blasts* were not used in the American sources nor in the *London Times*, but they were used commonly enough in the Indian news reports to justify their inclusion as UFs. *Mumbai train bombings* was used in the Indian media outlets and relatively consistently in the *New York Times*, so it should be the basis for a UF. So should *Mumbai terrorist attacks*, which was clearly the most common name for the event in the Mumbai newspaper. Two of the phrases provided as UFs in the proposal – *Bombay train bombings* and *Bombay terrorist attacks* – were almost never used, corresponding to the lack of usage provided in the original proposal. They should not appear as UFs.

Although the phrase used as the basis of the proposed heading, *Mumbai Train Bombings, Mumbai, India, 2006*, was found in three of the four sources cited in the original proposal, that form was not “the generally accepted name in English.” One of those three citations was for the *Hindustan Times*, but it cited only a single
article from the newspaper. As is clear from the chart above, “Mumbai train bombings” is not the way that the Hindustan Times most commonly refers to the event. Wikipedia was one of the other sources consulted, but, as we can see, Wikipedia does not always use the conventional or “generally accepted name” for an event.

The citations in the proposal should support the heading and each of the UFs, as well as the BTs. When citing news outlets it is important to include any information that would assist in repeating the search, as well as the results found. The citation below displays one way to present the information in a concise form.
How to cite the results?

670 ## \textit{a Times of India searched with Google Site Search, Oct. 19, 2018: \textit{b} (all of the following searched as exact phrases and limited to results also including "2006": Mumbai train bombings: 57 hits; Bombay train bombings: 0 hits; 7/11 Mumbai train blasts: 59 hits; Bombay terrorist attacks: 0 hits; Mumbai terrorist attacks: 9 hits; \textbf{Mumbai attacks: 252 hits}; Mumbai serial train blasts: 141 hits)\n
This is what PSD would like you to do for citing your results. Again, this is what PSD would like to see appearing in your proposal for the conventional name of an event.

Please remember an old rule of past and present historians: if a decree is promulgated at a given time, this is a good indication that most people did not do what the decree want them to do …
and here is the conventional name of the event as it appears in ClassWeb, with the variant forms and the broader terms.
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/psd-181015.html

Thank you!
For any additional information, please contact
Roger Kohn rkoh@loc.gov

Here is the link to this case study again.

Thank you!