Welcome to the Israel and Judaica Section Update. My name is Aaron Taub, and I am joined by my colleagues Haim Gottschalk, Yisrael Meyerowitz, and Gail Shirazi. Roger Kohn, who could not attend the conference, contributed numerous slides to this presentation. And we have a special dramatic contribution from retired IJ Section staff member Peter Kearney.
## Israel and Judaica Section Update Agenda

- **News: LC General**
- **Policy and Standards Division (PSD) Decisions**
  - “Relations” in LCSH
  - Denialism
  - Jews in Theater
  - LGBT Classes of Persons
- **Cataloging Issues**
  - ‘Orekh in rabbinics
  - What is an Author?: Rabi Naḥman
  - A Blessing for the Czar
  - Researching Rabbinic Names for Authority Work
  - Adding Subdivision to a Subject Heading
- **IJ Cataloging Projects**
  - Cataloging filmed Cameri plays
  - Cataloging Hebrew maps
- **Initiatives and Reports**
  - BibFrame Pilot Project, Phase 2
  - Survey on ISBD Punctuation
  - E-CIP Traffic Manager
  - Young Readers’ Center
- **IJ Acquisitions Highlights**
- **Skit: A Bedtime Story** by Peter Kearney
- **Appendix**
  - LCGFT – Update
  - LCDGT – Phase 3 ends
  - Classification for Social Media
  - Citations in Classification Proposals
  - Literary Author Numbers in NARs

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, initiatives and reports and IJ acquisitions highlights. And we’ll end with Peter Kearney’s skit. 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. So to view the full presentation, please check the proceedings.
Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden has Appointed Tracy K. Smith to Second Term as Poet Laureate to be served from 2018-2019. During her second year, Smith will expand her outreach efforts to rural communities and unveil a new anthology to be published in the fall. During her first term, Smith, a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and professor at Princeton University, gave readings and led discussions as part of a pilot project in rural communities in New Mexico, South Carolina and Kentucky. Her goal is to pursue more engagement in small towns across America, and her reappointment at this time will allow for long-term planning for the expanded rural outreach project.
Whitney Levandusky, Attorney Advisor, Public Information and Education, presented a talk on April 4, 2018 on the issues involved regarding The Shape of Water/Let Me You Whisper controversy. The estate of Paul Zindel contends that the makers of Oscar-winning film The Shape of Water have taken key elements of Zindel’s earlier work without permission. A lawsuit was filed in February 2018. This lawsuit has been erroneously presented in the media as a “plagiarism” lawsuit. As Ms. Levandusky explained, it’s really a copyright infringement lawsuit. There can’t be a plagiarism lawsuit. Copyright infringement and plagiarism are separate, unique systems subject to different standards. Plagiarism is an ethical system, not a legal system, enforced by the norms of a particular community, such as the university. It is concerned with credit, appropriate attribution, and transparency. Copyright is a legal system, in which which the key question is whether there has been lawful use. Citation is not determinative. Both systems are concerned with promoting ideas, spurring creativity, and access. Ms. Levandusky did NOT take a stand as to whether the makers of The Shape of Water had violated copyright infringement.
This is a fragment of a Torah scroll (handwritten on vellum in the Middle East, 10th or 11th century) recently acquired by the Library on which the story of the Exodus from Egypt is written. Most remarkably, the “Song of the Sea” is laid out on the scroll sheet according to ancient Jewish law, making it the earliest-known, legible scroll sheet with this text in existence today. The fragment begins with the Ten Plagues of Egypt and ends with the passage over the Red Sea. The “Song of the Sea,” in which the Children of Israel celebrate the transition from slavery to freedom, has been written in the “half-brick over brick, brick over half-brick” layout prescribed by ancient Jewish law – a layout not found in the considerably more ancient Dead Sea Scrolls.
On Wednesday, May 23, 2018, Professor Gary A. Rendsburg, Distinguished Professor of Jewish History at Rutgers University, gave a talk on the acquisition of this new treasure.
The Library is not only home to the largest publicly-held comic book collection, but also extensive holdings of newspaper comic strips, original art, and manuscript collections that reflect the history of comic books, as well as music, television, and film materials about and inspired by comic books and comic book characters. In divisions across the Library, interesting materials about comics can be discovered.
Here you can see the original poster for the *Black Panther* film, which was released almost fifty-two years after the debut of the character in the *Fantastic Four* (July 1966).
And speaking of comics,

Collector and entrepreneur Stephen A. Geppi has donated more than 3,000 items from his phenomenal and vast personal collection of comic books and popular art to the Library of Congress, including the original storyboards that document the creation of Mickey Mouse. This multimillion-dollar gift includes comic books – the largest donation of them in the Library’s history – as well as photos, posters, original art, newspapers, buttons, pins, badges and related materials. Select items will be on display beginning this summer.

The Stephen A. Geppi Collection of Comics and Graphic Arts has been on public display in Baltimore for the past decade and is a remarkable and comprehensive assemblage of popular art. It includes a wide range of rare comics and represents the best of the Golden (1938–56), Silver (1956–70) and Bronze (1970–85) ages of comic books. The mint-condition collection is also noted for its racially and socially diverse content as well as the distinctive creative styles of each era.

Geppi is the owner and CEO of Diamond Comic Distributors, based in Baltimore. A fan of comic books as a child, he later began seriously collecting them and turned his passion into a series of pop culture businesses. Over the years, Geppi amassed one of the largest individual collections of vintage comic books and pop culture artifacts in the world.
The Library of Congress and the Smithsonian jointly acquired the Emily Howland Album, and the two institutions will share custody. It cost $130,000 plus a $7,000 sales premium. Howland was a lifelong advocate of freedmen’s schools and women’s rights. The album includes photographs of Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts and a leading abolitionist; John Willis Menard, the first African-American elected to Congress, various figures in the abolition movement, suffrage movement, teachers, etc.
This photograph of Harriet Tubman also appears in the album. It is believed to have been taken in 1868 or 1869. Staff from the Library’s Prints and Photographs Division participated in Washington, D.C. first annual celebration of Harriet Tubman. The official Harriet Tubman Day is March 10th, the date of Tubman’s death (the date of her birth is not known). The celebration was held March 8th at the historic Charles Sumner School building in Washington, D.C. The celebration was timed perfectly for LC staff to join in by introducing attendees to a previously unrecorded portrait of Harriet Tubman that had just become available online.

You can view the album images in their entirety on the LC website.
New Archival Acquisition: Smokey the Bear Archives

The Library acquired the art and papers of Rudy Wendelin, a United States Forest Service employee and the best-know artist behind Smokey Bear.
New Archival Acquisitions:

The Library acquired two very rare sixteenth-century German costume books that supplement the Division’s strong holdings in early modern graphic arts, travel narrative, decorative arts, and the early illustrated book. The first, a German edition of *Trachtenbuch*, contains sixty hand-colored copper engravings of Ottoman costumes as sketched by French ambassador Nicolas Nicolay during his time in the court of Suleiman the Magnificent. The second, a global encyclopedia meant to inform viewers about the *habiti* (cultural characteristics) of the human race has over 200 full-page, hand-colored woodcut portraits drawn by the prolific Swiss-German artists, Jost Amman. In the sixteenth century, Europeans began realizing a world notably different from medieval geographies. These striking books make it possible to imagine the new worlds that were suddenly thrust into the imaginations of Europeans as they began to travel and explore the world.

*Habitus praecipuorum populorum.* Nuremberg, 1577.

and

*Der Erst Theyl.* Nuremberg, 1572.

Full bib description:

NICOLAY, Nicolas de. *Der Erst Theyl: Von der Schifffart und Raysz in die Türckey unnd gegen Oriennt. . . mit schönen Figuren ... der Frantzösischen Sprach in die Teutsche gebracht.* Nuremberg, Dieterich Gerlatz, 1572.
y acquired a sammelbuch rich in drawings of various figures in Europe, from kings to water carriers.
New Archival Acquisitions: George Gershwin Letters

The Library acquired significant correspondence of George Gershwin, which enriches the Gershwin collection holdings. There is quite a dramatic story to these letters as they were rescued from a fire and then the trash before eventually making their way to LC.
This year is the 100th anniversary of Leonard Bernstein’s birth. To celebrate, the Library presented a concert on May 18 that included rarities found in its Bernstein Collection; on the 19th, a daylong program, “Bernstein’s America: Celebrating the Collection,” featuring displays, talks, video clips and live performances. The Library is also dramatically expanding – by some 2,400 items representing tens of thousands of pages – its online Bernstein Collection, which, for the first time, includes musical sketches and scrapbooks as well as many more letters, photos, scripts, recordings and other material.
These slides were reviewed by Janis Young and Libby Dechman, of PSD, Policy And Standards Division/Policy Section in early May 2018. [PAUSE]
The Editorial Meeting discussed two proposals that Roger made at its second meeting of the year, in February 2018.

They both contained the subdivision “relations”.

NEXT
Works about relationships between Jews and Muslims are assigned the headings Judaism—Relations—Islam and Islam—Relations—Judaism. While the meeting recognizes that personal relationships among Jews and Muslims are not the same as the relationship between the religions, having separate headings for the two concepts would be problematic when assigning headings. The proposal was not approved.

Orthodox Jews—Relations—Nontraditional Jews; Orthodox Jews; Nontraditional Jews

It appears that the proposals Orthodox Jews and Nontraditional Jews were submitted only as support for the proposal Orthodox Jews—Relation—Nontraditional Jews. The relationship between Orthodox and nontraditional Jews is brought out with the existing heading Orthodox Judaism—Relations—Nontraditional Jews. The proposals were not necessary.

(1) **Not approved:**
- They are assigned the headings Judaism—Relations—Islam
  Islam—Relations—Judaism

(2) **Not necessary:**
- Use existing heading Orthodox Judaism—Relations—Nontraditional Jews

Both “Muslims—Relations—Jews” and “Orthodox Jews—Relations—Nontraditional Jews” were rejected by the Editorial Meeting. In the next slides, we will try to understand why both proposals failed and more broadly how the term “relations” appears in LCSH.

There is a difference for the Editorial Meeting between “not approved” and “not necessary” which is worth paying attention to. In the first case, the Editorial Meeting found that the heading would be (quote-end-quote) "problematic to assign”. Please note also how carefully the summary is drafted, mentioning the (quote)"personal relationships among Jews and Muslims” (end of quote), steering away from stating if the two groups are religious or ethnic.

In the second case, when declaring a proposal not necessary, the Editorial Meeting directs us catalogers to already existing subject headings.

The text presented in this slide is the text made public after the Editorial Meeting in February 2018. According to Janis Young, they have been revised and the “Not approved” in the first proposal will be changed to “Not necessary”.

NEXT
This slide and the following next two illustrate what is unique about Jewish and Muslim relations when it comes to assigning subject headings.

Roger did a subject search for three terms, Protestants, Catholics, and Northern Ireland in the LC database on April 30. He got 24 records. What he wanted to see was not what the Editorial Meeting prescribes, but more prosaically, what catalogers have done—the practice, not the theory.

In the case of Northern Island, the religious element is the only element for LCSH. None of the records in my search had a 651 with Ethnic relations which would be recommended when we assign subjects for Jews in the Diaspora or for relations between Palestinian Arabs and Jews in the State of Israel.

The Irish are all one ethnic group, so a 651 would not be appropriate. On the other hand, Muslims are not all of one ethnicity, there are Muslims belonging to various ethnic groups.
These are two examples one from 1976 the other twenty years later. In both cases, each group of persons has its own subject heading and there is one 651 for the geographic heading.

These two examples are typical of what catalogers have done with the Northern Ireland conflict viewed from a religious perspective.

NEXT
And finally on this topic, an interesting title, presenting itself as dealing with the religious aspects of the conflict. But the cataloger realized that the title needed to be understood with its subtitle and gave as the first heading, the geographical heading. The following headings not affecting the class for the book allow a variety of accesses. Beside the two expected subject headings for Protestants and Catholics, there is one for “social conflict” and another for “religion”.

The conflict in Northern Ireland has produced books mostly in English and the logic of LCSH work well to analyze them.

Now to our topic:
NEXT
LITERARY WARRANT IS NOT ENOUGH:


(From the publisher website:)

This book traces the global, national, and local origins of the conflict between Muslims and Jews in France … shows how the conflict in fact emerged from processes internal to French society itself …

In Muslims and Jews in France, Mandel traces the way these multiple, complex interactions have been overshadowed and obscured by a reductionist narrative of Muslim-Jewish polarization.

Here is the book that was submitted for the first proposal, Jews-Relations-Muslims. It is an in-depth study by Maud Mandel, a professor at Brown University who had previously authored a book on Armenians and Jews in twentieth-century France in 2003.

Roger had already catalogued this book on Muslims and Jews—as an E-CIP, before publication--almost four years ago. He also reviewed the published book for AJL Reviews. The book does not deal with religious aspects of the conflict between Muslims and Jews, but chiefly with the social interaction between Jews and Muslims in France, primarily in the city of Marseilles in South of France, but also in Paris.

It is not a book about religion, but about social interaction.

NEXT

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

Here are the subjects assigned in 2014:

Muslims--France--Social conditions--20th century.
Muslims--France--Social conditions--21st century.

Jews--France--Social conditions--20th century.
Jews--France--Social conditions--21st century.

Muslims--Cultural assimilation--France.
Jews--Cultural assimilation--France.

Social integration--France.
France--Ethnic relations.

For both Jews and Muslims in France, Roger used the subject headings the free-floaters “social conditions” for the 20th and 21st centuries and also “cultural assimilation for both groups.
The last two subject headings broaden the analysis; the first one by providing access points with “social integration”, the second one, the geographic access point to France, combined with “Ethnic relations”, to be used for every study of an ethnic minority in a sovereign state.
The analysis was similar to the analysis that we encountered in the Northern Ireland conflict.
The subject headings for this book have now been updated to reflect the decision of the Editorial committee.

NEXT
Where does “relations” appears in LCSH?
Roger did a search in ClassWeb for the free-floater “Relations” and got these results.
We find “Foreign relations” and “Military relations,” which are not at all ambiguous, because they all have a qualifier.
There is also a third one “Race relations” which we will address later.
Simply put, LCSH avoids the subdivision “Relations” if it is not qualified.
Let us now look at the fine print regarding “relations” alone.

NEXT
SCM: H 1996  Relations and Military Relations

BACKGROUND: In 1981 the subdivisions --Relations (general) with [-], --Relations (general) with foreign countries, --Relations (military) with [-], and --Relations (military) with foreign countries were discontinued.

1. General rule. Use the following free-floating subdivisions further subdivided by a specific place when appropriate.

Relations  (May Subd Geog)
   Use under names of regions, countries, cities, etc. for general relations between one region or jurisdiction and another.

Military relations  (May Subd Geog)
   Use under names of regions, countries, cities, etc. for non-hostile military relations and/or cooperation between one region or jurisdiction and another.

Note: For works on diplomatic relations among regions and countries, use the subdivision --Foreign relations under names of countries and regions larger than countries. See H 1629 for instructions on its use.

A search in the Subject Heading Manual confirmed what we had found in our previous search. The SHM memo H1996 states “Relations (May Subd Geog) -- Use under names of regions, countries, cities, etc. for general relations between one region or jurisdiction and another.”

This authorizes France—Relations—United States.

No religion there. It appears in the subdivision authority record, as you can see in the bottom part of the screen. The authority record, sh 00007590, “Relations” has a 667 “Further subdivide geographically only under names of places” and a 680 “use as a topical subdivision under names of countries, cities, etc., and under individual religions and Christian denominations.”

This is most likely to be the basis for the Editorial Meeting Decision. Jews or Muslims are not a religion but Judaism and Islam are.

So far, we have talked about free-floaters, but the Editorial Meeting can decide to establish a subject heading for what Janis Young described as “exceptional situations.” This would not be a free floater, but an established subject heading.

NEXT
The Editorial Meeting established a series of subject headings for the relations of African-Americans with ethnic groups. Please note that there are established subject headings separate for “Germans” and “German Americans” and similar ones for other ethnic groups. The need for such a granularity was warranted by many books describing the African American experience in the United States, in an urban setting especially.

But again, this brings us away from our review of the free-floater “Relations” Let go back to it.
PSD EDITORIAL MEETING
SUMMARY OF DECISIONS
no. 12, December 18, 2017

Sectarianism
The work being cataloged is about the effect of sectarianism on Arab countries, not a study of sectarianism as a concept. Similar works have been cataloged with the headings [sect]—Relations—[sect] (e.g., Shi‘ah—Relations—Sunnites); Islam and politics; and Arab countries—Politics and government. Other headings may also be relevant depending on the precise focus of the work, including Islamic sects; Islam and civil society; and Islam and state.

The proposal was not necessary.

This is another example showing that the Editorial Meeting is consistent in using “Relations” for religious topics. In December 2017, the Meeting noted that a heading using “Relations” for sects within Islam exists as an approved heading. Sunnites—Relations—Shi‘ah and/or Shi‘ah—Relations—Sunnites appears over two hundred times in LC Database (as of April 2018)
Please note that the relationship is not one Islamic sect to another Islamic sect, but the Islamic doctrine, then relations, then the Islamic sect. The same pattern appears for Orthodox Judaism and Nontraditional Jews. Why is it so? Because, as Libby Dechman said it “Non-Traditional Judaism it is impossible to define.” On the other hand, there is literary warrant to have a subject heading to represent the relationship of Orthodox Judaism with non-traditional Jews.

As an aside:
Please note that the subject heading “Orthodox Jews” does not exist. “Ultra-Orthodox Jews” does exist in LCSH. National Library of Israel uses it in its catalog and catalogers in the United States should be aware that the usage of “Orthodox Jews” is not allowed in cooperative cataloging in North America.
Another problematic “relations”

**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—Islam. 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

Another “relations” Jewish-Arab relations. Some problems here too. First note, this is not Jews—Relations-Arabs, but the adjective “Jewish” with the noun “Arab”, Arabian being the adjective derived from Arabia.

Just a reminder, that the subject heading “Jewish-Arab relations” is to be used only until 1948.

NEXT
which has the corollary statements:

Jewish-Arab relations—1949-
USE Arab-Israeli conflict
repeated

Jewish-Arab relations—1973-
USE Arab-Israeli conflict—1973-1993
Arab-Israeli conflict—1993-

The reality:
Correlations Search -- LC subject heading ==> LC class number
Jewish-Arab relations [Topical]
DS119.7 (387) = right!
DS119.76 (7) = wrong!
DS126.5 (7) = wrong!
DS126 (4)

To make sure that catalogers receive the proper guidance, the request to use “Arab-Israeli conflict” is repeated elsewhere in the LCSH.

A correlation search on the subject heading finds that it is used mostly correctly, but there are a few exceptions, as showed in my “reality” check. They’re using DS126.5 when the authorized subject heading for this number is “Arab-Israeli conflict.”

NEXT
To conclude:
I submitted “Jews—Relations—Muslims” because of a book on the personal relationships among Jews and Muslims in France. My cataloging was informed by my knowledge of French Jewry. What I learned from the process of submitting this proposal, is how it is important to be aware of the practice that the Editorial Meeting said that I should pay attention to. To quote from the summary:
“having separate headings for the two concepts [the religion and the persons] would be problematic when assigning headings. “(end of quote)
I learned a better understanding how to provide access to the books that I catalog at The Library of Congress. So the next time that I catalog a book on the personal relationship between Jews and members of other religion, I will make sure to add a subject heading to “Judaism” and the other religion.
NEXT
For more information:
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)

Here is where to look for this announcement and for Roger’s email address.
Feel free to contact him if you would like to discuss this topic further.

Thank you!
Denialism

This is a new Library of Congress Subject heading (LCSH), adopted by the Editorial Meeting in its meeting in September 2017. The term “Denialism” does not appear in all dictionaries, not in the 1982 Second College Edition of the American Heritage Dictionary. The Oxford English Dictionary online, as of April 2018, has no entry for “Denialism”, referring us to “Denialist” which it defines as “A person who refuses to admit the truth of a concept or proposition that is supported by the majority of scientific or historical evidence.”
Genocide denial
A heading for a concept in LCSH includes both the positive and negative aspects of that topic. A work about the denial of genocide still discusses the concept of Genocide. To avoid the confusion that would be caused by adding headings that express the opposite meaning of existing headings, the meeting has added the new subject heading Denialism. To bring out the denialism aspect of events or topics, the heading may be post-coordinated with headings for the events or topics.

Here is the text of PSD Editorial Meeting decision on “Denialism.”
First note that the proposal discussed was for “Genocide denial.” Please note the first sentence stating that a LCSH term includes “both the positive and negative” of a topic. Remember this for books on anti-Zionism, for example. Then it is worth hearing the rationale for the decision of the Editorial Meeting to create a general term “denialism” to quote: “To avoid the confusion that would be caused by adding headings that express the opposite meaning of existing headings.” In other words, any term ending in “ism” will have another word with that “ism” and an “anti” in front of it. The Editorial meeting is trying to avoid multiplication of ism and anti-ism.
All well said and done? No, because there are existing subject headings to address …
NEXT
This is what is recorded in LCSH.

There are two narrow terms of “denial” appearing there. The first one, Holocaust denial, has already a defined meaning linking Holocaust denial to the very specific Jewish Holocaust during World War II and not to a more general term of denialism of a generic Holocaust.

Now to the next narrow term.
“Holodomor denial” is to be used for (quote) “works that discuss the diminution of the scale and significance of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 or the assertion that it did not occur. Works that make such assertions are entered under Holodomor denial literature” (end-quote) and the subject heading has its own class.

NEXT

----------- NOT TO BE READ BY PRESENTER -----------

THE CLASS IS **DK508.8378.H65**
The 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 Denialism. Post-coordination is recommended.

The proposal was not approved.

When the Editorial Meeting decided last September to create the subject heading “denialism”, it was confronted by two existing subject headings, “Holocaust denial” and “Holodomor denial”.

Please note the language used by the Meeting for these two “specific events”, they were (quote)“added by exception as narrower terms of the new heading …. Additional narrower terms will not be added to Denialism. Post-coordination is recommended.” (end quote)

The Meeting states the policy to be followed by later meetings not to add narrower terms to Denialism. The next sentence guides the catalogers on what to do: use two subject headings to convey the concept of denial of an historical event, the first one for the event, the second being “denialism.”
“Denialism” is a good example of how the Editorial Meeting copes with existing subject headings. Instead of combining two concepts of “genocide” and “denial” in the single heading “Genocide denial,” PSD has chosen to separate out the concept of denial in the heading “Denialism” which can applied to various denials, such as climate change. And it grandfathers in two existing denials of genocide—Holocaust denial and Holodomor denial—under the umbrella of “Denialism.” And it is encouraging catalogers to use “Denialism” in their subject headings.

Previously, catalogers have used the subject heading “Denial (Psychology)” to describe a similar concept of denial, for Global warming denial. Here is the link to more information regarding this PSD Editorial Meeting decision.

------------- NOT TO BE READ BY PRESENTER-------------
Lccn 2010046147
Climate change denial : heads in the sand / Haydn Washington and John Cook
Climatic changes.
...
Denial (Psychology)
PSD reviewed the proposal “Jews in the theater” during this past year.
The work being cataloged is a study of how that Jews were depicted in theatrical productions in the 19th century. Headings in the form [ethnic group or class of persons] in the theater are used for works discussing all aspects of the group’s involvement in the theater. Works about the group as a theme are entered under [ethnic group or class of persons] in literature (see the scope notes on Blacks in the theater and Women in the theater). The work may be assigned the existing heading Jews in literature along with headings for theater.

The proposal was not approved.

Here is the entire text of the decision regarding the proposal “Jews in the theater” which was not approved. The Editorial Meeting clarifies for us the difference uses of “in” in a subject heading. When it is an ethnic group, such as Jews, or a class of persons, such as rabbis, college teachers, or Jewish educators which is followed by “in the theatre”, LCSH wants you to use it for “works discussing all aspects of the group’s involvement in” the topic, in this case “theater”. The proposal was not approved because the book does not deal with Jews as set designers, producers, etc. There was not literary warrant for the proposal. “Jewish theatrical producers and directors” is an established subject heading.

For works in which the ethnic group or the class of persons is a “theme”, LCSH wants you to use the more general term “in literature” and the decision refers you to the scope note in the two subject headings, “Blacks in the theater” and “Women in the theater”
Blacks in the theater  (May Subd Geog)
Here are entered works discussing all aspects of blacks' involvement in
the theater. Works on blacks as a theme in literature, including blacks in
drama from a literary point of view, are entered under Blacks in literature.

Women in the theater  (May Subd Geog)
Here are entered works discussing all aspects of women's involvement in
the theater. Works on women as a theme in literature, including women in
drama from a literary point of view, are entered under Women in literature.

BT  Theater

The scope note in these two subject headings repeats the distinction
between the involvement and the theme.
Literature is the broader term for drama. The scope note for theater
declares that theater is “Here are entered works on drama as acted on the
stage. ...” So, catalogers are invited to use “in literature”, the broader term,
for works on Jews as they are portrayed in theatrical plays.

NEXT

--------- DO NOT READ ------------------
The entire scope note is
“Here are entered works on drama as acted on the stage. Works on
facilities used to stage drama are entered under Theaters. Works on drama
as a literary form are entered under Drama.”
The decision of the Editorial Meeting not to approve “Jews in the theater” means that it is not a valid subject heading and that “Jews in literature” should be used here.

Except for racial groups, such as Blacks in the theater, or for a genre, such as Women in the theater, the Editorial Meeting wants us to continue to use the generic form “Jews in literature” for any works dealing with Jews as they are presented in fiction, drama, or poetry.
This announcement is about “BT” that is Broader Terms used for sexual minority groups.

The entire text of the announcement is presented in the following slides.

NEXT
Announcements

Hierarchies for classes-of-persons headings qualified by Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, and Transsexual

Broader terms for classes-of-persons headings qualified by religion, gender, ethnicity, etc., typically refer the user to the unqualified heading. For example, Hindu children has the BT Children. Classes-of-persons headings qualified by the words gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and transsexual have been treated differently; most of them have been assigned numerous BTs that create deep and sometimes uneven hierarchies for these minority groups. A heading qualified by lesbian, for example, may have been assigned BTs that are qualified by lesbian or women or gay, or all of the above.

The classes of persons which have a qualifier for sexual minority groups have been assigned too many broader terms which have created uneven hierarchies. Keeping the example of “Hindu children” which has the only broader term “Children” in mind, the LC Specialists approached these classes of persons.

NEXT
The BTs on these headings will be revised to bring them into agreement with general LCSH practice. The new BTs will refer to the unqualified heading. For example, the heading Lesbian authors currently has the BTs Gay authors and Women authors, and the new BT will be Authors.

Several of the proposals on this list were made to add additional BTs to headings of this type and were revised or not approved, according to the new practice. The BTs for approximately 70 other existing headings will be revised off-list.

The editorial meeting is informing the cataloging community that the Library of Congress Specialists in charge of maintaining LCSH have begun to eliminate all the BTs which have an LGBT qualifier in them and will leave only the unqualified heading.

For example, the heading Lesbian authors currently has the BTs Gay authors and Women authors, and the new BT will be Authors.

This revision will be done off-list.
NEXT
For more information:
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)

Here is the url for this announcement.
‘Orekh in Rabbinics: When is an ‘Orekh not an ‘Orekh? — by Yisrael Meyerowitz

- When cataloging items in RDA we use the ‡e subfield in 100 and 700 fields to provide descriptive terms that convey the relationship of the person entered in those fields to the item being cataloged.
- Some descriptive terms we use are:
  - author
  - editor
  - compiler
  - transcriber
- When dealing with rabbinic literature one can generally use the Hebrew terms given on the t.p. to determine the relationship between the person named, and the item.
- However, there are many situations where a literal reading would actually lead us to the wrong conclusion.
- The terms:
  - ‘orekh
  - melakeṭ
  - mesader
and phrases such as:
  - nilkhaṭ ye-ne‘erakh
  - ne‘erakh ye-nisdar
when attached to names on the t.p. are sometimes merely expressions of modesty
and not true representations of the relationship between the named person and the item we are cataloging.
- Let us look at some examples of the challenges we face in assigning the appropriate relationship designator when dealing with rabbinic works.
- In the t.p. of the work on the right (Sefer Darkhe ha-‘avodah) we find the phrase: “nilkaṭ ye-ne‘erakh ‘a. y. Yerahmi’el Shif ...”.
- In the t.p. of the work on the left (Sefer Be’er ha-mo’adim - credit to Roger Kohn for bringing it to my attention) we find that a very similar phrase is used: “ne‘erakh ye-nisdar ... ‘al yede Ya‘akov Glik”.
- From the information on the two title pages it appears that both Shif and Glik should be treated as compilers or editors of their respective works.
- However, when we examine the actual bodies of these works, a different impression is received.

- A perusal of the text of the work on the right (*Darkhe ha-’avodah*) shows that it contains discreet selections from many varied sources, each printed in a separate paragraph followed by a citation of its source. The phrase “nilaṭ ye-ne’arakh” is clearly meant literally in this case and we are justified in considering Yeraḥmi’el Shif the compiler of the work *Darkhe ha-’avodah*.

- However, when we look at the text of the work on the left (*Be’er ha-mo’adim*) it becomes clear that Ya’akov Glik, while certainly quoting many other sources, has put them together and presented them in a unique way. Here we must treat the phrase “ne’erakh ye-nisdar “ as an expression of modesty and consider Ya’akov Glik the author of the work *Be’er ha-mo’adim*. 
- Accordingly, based on our above analysis of the contents of the two books, we place Yeraḥmī'el Shif in the 700 field of our bibliographic record for *Darkhe ha-ʻavodah* (the record on the right) and assign the relationship designator “‡e compiler to his name. In fact, instead of a 100 field, in this record we have a 130 field.

- Conversely, we place Yaʻakov Glik in the 100 field of our bibliographic record for *Be’er ha-moʻadim* (the record on the left) and we assign the relationship designator “‡e author” to his name.
What is an Author?: the Example of Rabbi Naḥman

-- by Yisrael Meyerowitz

A similar question of relationship designation touches on the very nature of authorship.
This is an AACR2 record so it does not contain RDA relationship designators. However, a relationship designation still needed to be made. As we have seen, authors are used as main entries and are placed in the 100 field. Editors, etc. are not main entries and are placed in the 700 field.

What is the relationship between Rabi Naḥman mi-Breslav and the work Tikun ha-kelali?

In Likute Moharan (siman 205), Rabi Naḥman mi-Breslav taught that the recitation of 10 chapters of Psalms (after first immersing in a mikveh) would rectify the spiritual damage caused by nocturnal emissions. Later in that same work (tinyana, siman 92), Rabi Naḥman named 10 specific chapters of Psalms that should be recited (in the order they are found in Psalms) for this purpose. The chapters are: 16, 32, 41, 42, 59, 77, 90, 105, 137, and 150.

The practice of reciting these chapters is known as Tikun ha-kelali (the general rectification) and these chapters together with information about the practice, and prayers to say in accompaniment have been published countless times both as sections of other works and as a stand-alone work.

When cataloging Tikun ha-kelali should Rabi Naḥman mi-Breslav be treated as the author of Tikun ha-kelali and have his name placed in the 100 field or as a compiler of Tikun ha-kelali and have his name placed in the 700 field?
A perusal of the Library of Congress catalog shows that the practice at LOC has been to treat Rabi Naḥman mi-Breslav as the author of *Tikun ha-kelali*. The displayed record where “Naḥman of Bratslav, 1772-1811” is placed in the 100 field, is one witness to this practice.

It was felt that the selection and publishing of these specific psalms as a discreet unit with a unique title and new liturgical purpose constituted the creation of a new work - *Tikun ha-kelali*; and furthermore, that Rabi Naḥman mi-Breslav should be considered the author of this work.

Other libraries may take a different view of this matter and I am informed that the National Library of Israel will not be treating Rabi Naḥman mi-Breslav as the author of the work *Tikun ha-kelali*. 
An Noteworthy Acquisition: A Blessing for the Czar

-- by Yiisrael Mejerowitz

A work of derash and liturgy that I cataloged shone light on what was, to me, an unknown aspect of Jewish life in the Russian Empire during the 19th century.
Shai la-mora [Odessa : 1872] is a relatively rare work.

- The title is taken from Psalms 76:12 where it is explained by Metsudot as meaning a gift inspired by the awe the giver feels toward the intended recipient.

- The subtitle clarifies that the work contains a sermon delivered in honor of kings and princes. The author goes on to say that giving this honor is something Jews, wherever they live, are obligated in - both by command of the Torah, and by the dictates of reason.

- The work was brought to press by the author’s son Shemaryah Ḳatsenelenboigen, who refers to his father with the appellation “zal”, and it can be assumed that he or his father supplied the information about the author given on the t.p.

- The author, Avraham Yitshak Simḥah beha-Rav Shemaryah le-bet Ḳatsenelenboigen is identified both as a Rav and Magid (preacher) and as an “ʻoved adamah” (farmer).

- A detailed accounting of his place of residence is also given: “shokhen be-Numer ha-Sheni meha-Stepen, be-Guberni Yekaterinoslav, Uyezd Alexandrovsk” - “Number 2 of the Steppe”(?), in the Yekaterinoslav Governorate, the Alexandrovsk county”.

- As promised, the sermon discusses the importance of having gratitude towards one’s ruler, but it is especially concerned with expressing the gratitude the author says is due to one particular ruler.
Rabi Ḳatsenelenboigen is especially grateful towards Czar Alexander II of Russia.
Czar Alexander II of Russia (1818-1881) was the son of Czar Nicholas I (1796 – 1855). He ascended to the throne upon his father’s passing.
Alexander II was also known as Alexander the Liberator in tribute to his 1861 decree emancipating the serfs.
He also abolished the hated cantonist program that conscripted Jewish children into the Russian army for decades of service and pressured them to convert.
In the course of his sermon Rabi Katsenelenboigen discusses some other benefits Czar Alexander II’s Jewish subjects have received from his enlightened rule.
Rabi Katsenelenboigen relates that the Czar decreed:
- that land be distributed for free to Jews for farming purposes
- that the land not be taxed for a considerable amount of time
- that wagons and other travel necessities be provided for those who were moving to the provided lands from far away
- that animals and agricultural implements be provided to the aspiring farmers
- that dwelling places be built for them
- that experts in farming teach them the principles of agriculture
- and that during a time of drought they be provided with sustenance.
He also praises the czar for improving the empire’s infrastructure and providing schools to educate the youth.
Rabi Ḳatsenelenboigen moves on to extol the benefits of gainful employment,
especially in the areas of agriculture and craftsmanship and cites many sources from Ḥazal to support his points.

- He further discusses the relationship between Jews and Gentiles and cites rabbinic sources to promote his view that Jews should treat the surrounding gentiles with respect.
Rabbi: Certainly, my son.

Young Jewish Man: Is there a proper blessing for the Tsar?

Rabbi: A blessing for the Tsar? Of course! May God bless and keep the Tsar... far away from us!

-- Fiddler on the Roof (1971)
https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Fiddler_on_the_Roof_(film)

- It is common for Jews to pray for the leaders of the country that they live in. This is a fulfillment of the instruction of the Mishnah (Avot 3:2):

רבי חנינא סגן הכהנים אומר הוי מתפלל בשלומה של מלכות שאמלאו מוראה איש את רעהו חיים בלעו

Rabi Ḥanina Segan ha-Kohanim says: “Pray for the peace of the reigning kingdom, for without fear [of the government], man would swallow his fellow alive”.

- Praying for the country’s leader was also good politics since the safety of the Jewish community could depend on perceptions of their loyalty to the ruler.

- Often, however, as the Mishnah in Avot implies and as this exchange that occurs during the 1971 film, Fiddler on the Roof, illustrates, Jews feared their despotic rulers and only prayed for them out of fear of anarchy.
However, in this case it appears that Rabi Katsenelenboigen had genuine *hakarat ha-tov* (gratitude) towards Czar Alexander II.

Indeed, *Shai la-mora* contains a series of three prayers for the Czar, his wife, his son, and the other administrators of the government. These prayers ask that God bless them and grant them success.
The assassination of Alexander II of Russia in St. Petersburg by Gustav Broling (1881)

- As a postscript: the relatively good situation for the Jews under Czar Alexander II did not continue after his death.
- In 1881, Czar Alexander II died from wounds sustained in an explosion caused by a bomb thrown by a member of Narodnaya Volya - a Russian political organization seeking greater political reforms.
- The czar was succeeded by his son, Alexander III (1845 – 1894), who reversed many of his father’s reforms. Years of pogroms and the enactment of the anti-Jewish “May Laws” followed.
- Alexander III was, himself, succeeded by his son Nicholas II (1868 – 1918). Nicholas II was an anti-Semitic autocrat during whose reign more pogroms occurred. He was deposed and executed by the Bolsheviks ending the reign of the czars over Russia.
Finally, here is the bibliographic record that was created for *Shai la-mora*. Special thanks to Galina Teverovsky for transcribing the Cyrillic characters.
Researching Rabbinic Names for Authority Work: A Question of Identity

-- by Yisrael Meyerowitz

- An important part of a cataloger’s duty is assigning the correct name as given in the Name Authority File to all persons referenced in 100, 600, and 700 fields.
- Before one begins to carefully input the name exactly as it is found in the NAR - one must first ascertain that the NAR being used is, in fact, referencing the person found on the book’s t.p.
- As we will see, when dealing with works of rabbinics, this often requires paying attention to detail and taking time to do research.
Here we have the item: Sefer Šefat emet: ‘al pe. Rashi ‘al Nevi’im u-Khetuvim ... .

This book was first published: Lvov, 621 [1861]. On the right we see the title page of the 1861 edition.

Sefer Šefat emet was reprinted, with a learned introduction, by Rabbi Dr. Shnayer Z. Leiman (Professor Emeritus of Jewish History and Literature in the Department of Judaic Studies at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York) in honor of his daughter Yokheved’s wedding - Bruklin, Nyu York: 16 Adar Sheni 768 [March 23, 2008]. On the left we see the title page of this edition.

Professor Leiman points out in his introduction the unique nature of this work - while there are hundreds of super-commentaries on Rashi’s commentary to Ḥumash, only a handful of super-commentaries have been published on Rashi’s commentary to Nevi’im and Ketuvim.

From the information presented on the title pages we learn the following about the author of Šefat emet:

- his name was Rabi Yitshaq Ayzik
- he also authored the work Hibat ha-kodesh ‘al Kodashim.
- he served as a moreh tsedek (rabbi) in Zlatshov
- his father’s name was Yehi’el Mikhl.
- The OCLC Connexion record for this item states in the 100 field that the author of *Sefat emet*, Yitsḥaḳ Ayziḳ ben Yeḥi'el Mīkhāl, a moreh tsedek in Zlaṭshov and also author of *Ḥibat ha-kodesh 'al Ḳodashim* is to be identified with NAR nr 98001155: Isaac of Radville, 1741-1825.
- What more can we learn about Isaac of Radville?
A search in reference sources reveals that according to *Entsiklopediyah la-Hasidut* [Yerushalayim: Mosad ha-Rav Kuk : 1980-], Rabi Yitshak mi-Radyil was the son of Rabi Yeḥi’el Mikhl mi-Zlaṭshov and is the author of *Or Yitsḥak* [Jerusalem : 1961].

Rabi Yitshak mi-Radyil’s father, Rabi Yeḥi’el Mikhl mi-Zlaṭshov (1726-1781) was a talmid of the Ba’al Shem Ṭov; taught almost all of the future leaders of Hasidut in the generation following him; and was the first spreader of Hasidut in Galitsiyah.

Is Yitshak Aẓik moreh tsedek in Zlaṭshov, son of Yeḥi’el Mikhl, the author of the item in hand, *Ṣefat emet*, really the same person as Rabi Yitshak mi-Radyil ben Rabi Yeḥi’el Mikhl mi-Zlaṭshov?
“Is there any point to which you would wish to draw my attention?”

“To the curious incident of the dog in the night-time.”

“The dog did nothing in the night-time.”

“That was the curious incident,” remarked Sherlock Holmes.

-- “Silver Blaze”

*Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*,
by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

- This quote from the famous fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes, illustrates the importance when seeking answers and doing research to take note both of what is there, and also, what is missing.
Looking at the t.p. of the first printing of Šefat emet, does anyone notice anything missing from this t.p.?
- Before we get to what is missing from our t.p. I want to point out three things that are present in our t.p. but are absent from the entry for Rabi Yitsḥaḳ mi-Radyil found in *Entsiklopedyah la-Hasidut*.

- The Yiddish middle name “Ayzik” is not mentioned in the entry for Rabi Yitsḥaḳ mi-Radyil found in *Entsiklopedyah la-Hasidut*.

- Also, while the work *Or Yitsḥaḳ* is mentioned in Rabi Yitsḥaḳ mi-Radyil’s entry - neither *Šefat emet* nor *Hibat ha-kodesh ‘al ḳodashim* (which are on our t.p. are both attributed to Rabi Yitsḥak Ayzik ben Yehi’el Mikh of Zlatshov) are mentioned in *Entsiklopedyah la-Hasidut* as part of Rabi Yitsḥaḳ mi-Radyil’s oeuvre.
- On the other hand, no mention of a connection between Rabi Yitshak Ayzik ben Rabi Yehi’el Mikhl mi-Zlaṭshov author of Šefat emet and the town of Radyil is found on the t.p. of Šefat emet.
- However, the most puzzling thing that is missing from this title page is the expected honorifics for Rabi Yitsḥaḳ mi-Radyil’s father, Rabi Yehi’el Mikhl mi-Zlaṭshov. Is it possible that such a prominent early expositor of Ḥasidut is not referred to even as Rabi?
To compare, here is a t.p. of Rabi Yitshak mi-Radyl’s *Or Yitshak*. Note that here Rabi Yitshak mi-Radyl’s father is referred to as “Rabenu ha-ḳadosh Rabi Yeĥi’el Mikhl mi-Zlatshov, z.y. ‘a.”.
With these discrepancies in mind, a careful reading of Professor Leiman’s introduction to the 2008 edition of Sefat emet, reveals that its author, Yitsḥaḳ Ayziḳ ben Yeḥi’el Mikḥl, lived circa 1795-1865.
- However, according to his NAR, Isaac of Radville lived 1741-1825. (Note: according to Entziklopedyah la-Ḥasidut he died in 1832 but the discrepancy between the two sources is a separate issue.) We see that Isaac of Radville was born 54 years before Yitshak Ayzik ben Yehi’el Mikhel was born and died at least 33 years before Yitshak Ayzik ben Yehi’el Mikhel died.

- We now have enough information to conclude that we are, in fact, dealing with two different people!
Accordingly, we create a new NAR using the information about Yitshak Ayzik ben Yeḥi‘el Mikhl gleaned from Šefat emet. It is important to add a 667 field stating: “Not the same as: nr 98001155: Isaac, of Radville, 1741-1825.”
We also add a reciprocal 667 field in Isaac of Radville’s NAR stating: “Not the same as: n 2017069288: Yitsḥak Ayziḵ, mo. ts. bi-ḵ. k. Zlaṭshov, approximately 1795-1865.” The presence of these 667 fields will, hopefully, prevent future misattributions.
SUBDIVISIONS

- H1146.1 - Subdivisions Controlled by Pattern Headings

- “Do not combine subdivisions that are separately listed on lists of subdivisions controlled by pattern headings to form extended subject heading strings.”

There is a general rule in H1146.1 that states that you can combine subdivisions from different instruction sheets, but not two or more subdivisions from the same instruction sheet. Although this instruction is in the pattern list, this is true for all cases of subdivisions.
SUBDIVISIONS

• A resource on graduate requirements for students.
• Heading is “Universities and colleges”
• This is a pattern heading under types of institutions (H1151.5 - Educational Institutions: Types of Educational Institutions)
• There are two subdivisions that could be applied: “Graduate work” and “Graduation requirements”

For example:

You have a resource on the student’s graduation requirements from a university. There is a topical subject heading “Universities and colleges.” In H1151.5, there is a list of subdivisions that can be applied. There are two possible subdivisions—Graduate work and Graduate requirements.
SUBDIVISIONS

• Universities and colleges—Graduate work—Graduation requirements
• or
• Universities and colleges—Graduation requirements—Graduate work

650 #0 |a Universities and colleges $x Graduation requirements.
650 #0 |a Universities and colleges $x Graduate work.

Using both subdivisions—“Graduate work” and “Graduation requirements”—would be wrong, since they come from the same instruction sheet. Therefore, catalogers are reminded to separate them out (i.e. post-coordinated) into two subject headings.
SUBDIVISIONS

• Exceptions:
  1. the instruction sheet provides special instructions allowing you to do it.
  2. H1095

Another aspect of subdivisions is how it can change the grouping of the subject heading. H1095 is an instruction sheet that contains a mixture of subdivisions that do not belong in one of the specialized instruction sheets. Subdivisions that can (or do) appear in the specialized instruction sheets can also appear here. H1095 also includes all of the most commonly used form subdivisions. In most cases, you can assign a topical subdivision from H1095 along with another topical subdivision or a form subdivision also from H1095.
SUBDIVISIONS

• Note: a topical subdivision to a main heading usually changes the nature of the heading
• For example: World War, 1939-1945 is a historic event.
• Adding the subdivision “Concentration camps” changes this heading to topical.
• Concentration camps during World War II.

We have a resource that is biography of a Holocaust survivor from a particular concentration camp. The subject heading “World War, 1939-1945” is a historic event. When we add the subdivision “Concentration camps” to “World War, 1939-1945,” we are changing the nature of the heading from a historical event to a topical heading. It now would now be understood as Concentration camps during World War II. This change is important because of how we would add the form subdivision “Biography.”
The string that you see onscreen in green does not work. Biography cannot be added, since the nature of the subject heading changed from an event to a topical because of the addition of “$x Concentration camps.” We need to post-coordinate the subject headings into two separate headings: *World War, 1939-1945 $x Concentration camps $z Germany* and *World War, 1939-1945 $z Germany $v Biography*. The reason is because of the scope note found for the subdivision “Biography.”
SUBDIVISIONS

—Biography
Use as a form subdivision under names of countries, cities, etc., names of individual corporate bodies, uniform titles of sacred works, and under classes of persons, ethnic groups, types of animals, and historic events for works of collective or individual biography.

UF — Autobiography
   — Correspondence, reminiscences, etc. [Former subdivision]
   — Legends and stories [Former subdivision]
Use as a topical subdivision under names of countries, cities, etc., names of individual corporate bodies, uniform titles of sacred works, and under classes of persons, ethnic groups, types of animals, and historic events for works about collective or individual biography.

Here is the scope not for the subdivision “Biography.” Note that it does not say that it can be assigned to a topical heading. Therefore, to bring out the nature of this resource as being a biography of a Holocaust survivor from a particular concentration camp, we need to post-coordinate with two subject headings, as we saw on the previous slide.
Roger continued to catalog independently DVDs and VHSs after the end of his part-time detail to the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, in short, MBRS.

NEXT
Here is the record of his monthly production. A total of one hundred and forty one (141) were catalogued in ten (10) months, an average of fourteen (14) DVDs a month.

**NEXT**
CATALOGING OF GIFT

57 DVDs received gift from Te’atron ha-Kameri shel Tel-Aviv

43 DVDs cataloged to date (3/4)
   November 2017 – March 2018
   06 in November 2017
   16 in December 2017
   13 in January 2018
   04 in February 2018
   04 in March 2018

From November 2017 until March 2018, Roger has begun to catalogue a collection of fifty-seven (57) DVDs received as gift from the Kameri theater in Tel Aviv.

To date (early April 2018), Roger has catalogued three-quarters of the DVDs. He created a template for the processing of these DVDs allowing him to concentrate on the non-routine elements in the description. Roger routinely provided access for each production to up to ten (10) actors and actresses mentioned on the container.

NEXT
Films: AUTHORITY WORK

374 = Motion picture producers and directors ‡2 lcsh
Florentin, Roee, ‡d 1975-
Sachs, Yoram, ‡d 1973-
Tadmor, Erez, ‡d 1974-
Teitelbaum, Amnon
Wolf, Amir Y., ‡d 1980-

374 = Actors ‡2 lcsh
Geva, Danny, ‡d 1974-  (Do not confuse with the Israeli producer Dan Geva‘, born in 1964 in Haifa, Israel.)

From June to October 2017, Roger completed the cataloging of a backlog of DVDs and VHSs, concentrating the authority work on film directors. Occasionally, when an actor could be confused with another one with a similar name, he established an actor, as in the example shown on the slide.

Roger followed a rough guideline to establishing these five (5) directors. If they had already one film to their credit in the IMDb site, he would create an authority for them, following the romanization found there.

NEXT
Nine (9) authority records were created for the actors and actresses who appeared in the Kameri performances. Only actors and actresses appearing in at least five (5) DVDs got authority work. Most of the directors for the Kameri performances were already established. As you can see, for all these performers, the date of birth is given. Roger routinely searched the Hebrew wikipedia for this information.

NEXT
Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)
For a couple of hours a week, I work in the Geography and Map Division. Not too long ago, I finished cataloging the backlog of seventy-two Hebrew language atlases. Now I am cataloging the backlog of Hebrew maps.
Map cataloging is different from monograph cataloging primarily in the descriptive fields. A map is a sheet, rather than a book. This is brought out in the 338 field, where it is entered as “sheet” instead of “volume”. The 255 field records the scales, and both width and height are recorded in the 300 field. And there is an 052 field, which allows for the $b$ to repeat in order to allow for multiple locations. In this record, we have B4 for Be’er Sheva and B4:2U5 for Ben Gurion University. In the 050, $b$, as usual, is for the main entry.
On the slide on the left, the 300 field says “2 maps on 1 sheet”. In this case, there are two maps, one on each side.

The record on the left is for a map of the Old City in Jerusalem on one side and on the other side is a map of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem. Note the 505 field, which brings out both maps.

On the right, we have one map that is on 2 sheets. In the 300 field, two sets of measurements are recorded. This record is for a map locating the various Kurdish tribes in Iran.
Here is the class schedule for Israel in Classification Web. On the left is the general schedule that goes from General to the more specific cities and towns. The schedule on the right is the schedule for the specific special categories of maps and atlases.
“Not all those who wander are lost”, is a line from the poem *All that is Gold Does Not Glitter* by JRR Tolkien. This is true. Thankfully, if you are wondering where to go bird-watching in Israel, there is a map to orient you; there are maps for burial sites of *tsadikim*; maps to help you find a nice picnic spot; neighborhood street maps and bus maps; population density and survey maps; and a map for a proposal for a new checkpoint in Bethlehem. There are maps on many different topics. When you are in the Washington, DC area, please stop by the Geography and Map Division.
Roger did not participate actively in the BibFRAME Pilot Project from the end of Phase I in April 2016 to the beginning of phase 2 in the beginning of June 2017. [PAUSE]
But testers were instructed to devote one day a week to create descriptions in BibFrame Editor during that time to keep up with our skills. [PAUSE]
During that time, the BIBFRAME Vocabulary 2.0 was tested with a variety of formats.
BIBFRAME Pilot 2.0 begins officially on June 1, 2017 training and implementation done in two phases

The new profiles of the BIBFRAME 2.0 Editor: Agents and Authorities

Other new features of BIBFRAME 2.0 profiles

BIBFRAME Pilot 2.0 training and implementation were done in two phases. [PAUSE] The first phase consisted of training the 46 staff members who had participated in the BIBFRAME Pilot 1.0, including Roger. [PAUSE] Our training took place on June 1, 2017 and on the same day these testers started working in BIBFRAME 2.0. [PAUSE] [PAUSE] The second phase included the training of approximately 20 additional staff members new to the BIBFRAME Pilot. [PAUSE] It was hoped that 10 more would be added at a later date. New pilot staff members were trained by July 27, 2017 and started working in BIBFRAME 2.0 as soon as they were trained. [PAUSE] There are about sixty LC staff members currently involved in the testing of the BibFrame Editor. [PAUSE] The training presented to us the new profiles of the BibFrame 2.0 Editor, the agents and the authorities, and other new features of BibFrame 2.0 profiles. [PAUSE] BIBFRAME editor “Profiles” are templates.
Format specific sessions for current pilot participants:

- Monograph/Serial combined sessions
- Music/Cartographic combined sessions
- Prints and Photographs/AV/Sound Recording

Training sessions were in classrooms for Capitol Hill staff members and via webinar for Culpepper staff members.

Beside the initial training sessions, in very early June, we had format specific sessions also in June 2017.
BIBFRAME 2.0 **Features**

In addition to the use of BIBFRAME 2.0 vocabulary, the 2.0 version will have revised profiles; catalogers will be able to save and retrieve data, and authority control will be more robust.

BIBFRAME 2.0 **Decisions**

- Database will not be the database of record
- Records will not be converted to MARC
- Training materials will be mounted on the web

On the slide you see the features of BibFrame 2.0 as they were announced then [PAUSE] and the decisions made regarding the database used for the Pilot Phase 2. [PAUSE]

The decisions reached implied that the records created for the Pilot Phase 2 will not be used for production purposes [PAUSE] and that participant catalogers will still need to create data in BIBFRAME and a MARC record in ILS Voyager. [PAUSE] They will cataloging first in BIBFRAME and then in ILS Voyager. [PAUSE]

For the catalogers involved in the Pilot Phase 2, the pilot is to run a minimum of 6 months from the time all participants are trained. [PAUSE]

The training team will submit a report to the Director For Acquisitions And Bibliographic Access within 30 days upon the conclusion of the Phase Two of the Pilot Project.
How is Phase 2 different from Phase 1? Phase 1 had a smaller group of participants and the issues to address were very basic, as basic as viewing results of work. Because the Phase 2 has a larger group of participants and because some basic issues have been resolved, the testers can edit their descriptions now in BibFrame and create authority records “natively” in BibFrame. The issues being addressed now are more varied, all current configurations of MARC records are analyzed to see how they work in BibFrame. In Phase 2, the testers are working more closely with the developers, for example in finding subsets of MARC records for the testers to modify in the BibFrame database. There is also more attention paid to non-Latin scripts.
Inputting information was greatly facilitated by the labels on the left of each field, already in place with the Phase 1. Here is the beginning of the template, as you can see, the RDA corresponding chapter and verse is a live link to the RDA Toolkit.

The BibFrame Editor is a work in progress, evolving constantly to respond to the input of the participants. [PAUSE]

One issue being addressed is how to avoid creating a duplicate record when a participant updates a description. [PAUSE]

The developers were able to migrate some nineteen million records from the LC Database to the BibFrame Database, [PAUSE] but the BibFrame Database that is used is not a database of record, as I mentioned earlier [PAUSE] [PAUSE].

On the screen, you can see the part of the template allowing testers to create an authority record with the BibFrame Editor [PAUSE]
This more of a wishlist.  [PAUSE]
As indicated, the developers have been quite responsive to
the input of the participants, [PAUSE], who envision the
development of more drop-down menus to make the
profiles easier to use. [PAUSE] [PAUSE]
In the look-up windows, we might be able to see the
variant forms in a name authority description ; [PAUSE]
and for subject more prompting from the system to
complete the field while editing it. [PAUSE] [PAUSE]
One area Roger has not totally digested is how to proceed
is with the compilations, now called aggregates. [PAUSE]
He has not totally mastered how to input the information
in the BibFrame Editor as he knows how do in the LC
Database with MARC fields. [PAUSE] [PAUSE]
Searching with diacritics – 1 -

תִּתְלֶבּוֹים, אָרִי 'לְיָב

First search = Ṭaiṭelboim, Ary. Leyb (with diacritics)

First result
LCNAF No suggestion found for Ṭaiṭelboim, Ary. Leyb

Second search = Taitelboim, Ary. Leyb (without diacritics)

Second result
LCNAF Ṭaiṭelboim, Ary. Leyb

One area which was challenging for Roger, [PAUSE] was looking up an established form in the look-up window of the BibFrame Editor. [PAUSE] [PAUSE]

The problem seems to be with the numerous diacritics that come with Hebrw romanization. [PAUSE] He had to remove all the diacritics to get a result, as in the case shown here [PAUSE] [PAUSE]. When Roger searched for Tailelboim, Ary. Leyb with diacritics, there were no results. When he searched the name without diacritics, he was pointed to the authorized heading with the diacritics.
And sometimes, the diacritics are not an obstacle, and Roger could find a result without removing the diacritics. [PAUSE] Apparently, not all diacritics are treated the same way by library systems. [PAUSE]

---------------------------
(not part of the presentation)
Randy says they are not diacritics, but rather special spacing characters
What happens to a completed record? [PAUSE]
Please note that at this point the preferred term for a bibliographic record in BIBFRAME is “description. Technically, a cataloger is not creating a record, but rather mapping linkages.
On the slide you see on the top left in the blue box that the description has been recorded. But it is not yet digested by BibFrame. [PAUSE]
Roger’s description is the last one on the screen, in a pale, a rather yellowish sign of a problem for BibFrame.
It is 10:14 am. [PAUSE]
Maybe something needs to be done behind the screen?

[PAUSE] [PAUSE]
According to the programmers, BibFrame digestion of descriptions is rather quick, a minute at most. [PAUSE] After a few minutes, Roger reported the condition of the description to the Pilot managers behind the scene. Ten minutes had passed; it was then 10:24 am. [PAUSE] He got busy with other things; the matter was not in his hands anymore… [PAUSE] [PAUSE]
About half-an hour later, Roger checked on the condition of my description. [PAUSE]
It was 11:09 am. and all was well. The description was handled successfully by BibFrame. Roger’s description was now in a nice green color like all the other descriptions that he had created. [PAUSE PAUSE]
Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)
The International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) standard provides a set of rules and "prescribed punctuation" designed to facilitate international display of bibliographic metadata.

NEXT
The Library of Congress,
The National Library of Medicine, and,
OCLC,
have each compiled a set of test records available for downloading and testing.

Evaluating the impact of
1.- Removal of terminal periods from bibliographic records
2.- Removal of separating punctuation corresponding to MARC 21 coding from bibliographic records

This test follows the Revised final report of the PCC ISBD and MARC Task Group issued in October 2016. The Library of Congress, The National Library of Medicine, and OCLC, have each compiled a set of test records available for downloading and testing. For the purpose of Evaluating the impact of removing terminal periods from bibliographic records and also of removing the separating punctuation inside a MARC field.

NEXT
The set selected by the Library of Congress contains two hundred and seventy-seven (277) MARC records (every 10th record taken from a daily set of book records). It is heavily oriented toward current records but it includes also some older records as they get updated on a regular basis.

1) Removed the terminal punctuation at the end of the field and subfields for ten (10) MARC tags, including the 245, 250, 260/264, 300, and five more.

2) Removed the separating punctuation at the end of the fields for thirty-five (35) MARC tags, including the 1xx, 240, 246, 500 and many 5xx, all the 6xx, and many 7xx.

NEXT
What will be the result of the test period?

• Allow PCC participating institutions to create and update MARC records while omitting or removing existing ISBD punctuation.

• Do not allow this.

• Extend or expand the scope of the test.

What will be the result of the test period?
Like all tests the exact results are as yet unknown. Possible results include:
A decision to allow PCC participating institutions to create and update MARC records while omitting or removing existing ISBD punctuation.

A decision not to allow this.

A decision to extend or expand the scope of the test.

NEXT
For more information:

http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/documents/test-records-punctuation.html


Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)

Here are the links to more information.
Thank you for your attention.
ECIP TRAFFIC MANAGER

Electronic CIP Program

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

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 are currently created from the ECIP Traffic Manager using a go-between app called On the MARC, a MARC edit-like program, and which we colloquially call TCEC or Text Capture and Electronic Conversion. On the MARC/TCEC is a client-based application that builds a MARC record using CIP application and galley information and then imports the record into the local Voyager database. Neither the ECIP Traffic Manager nor TCEC is Unicode compliant, and diacritics are problematic. The CIP Program is working with a developer to create PrePub Book Link, which will replace ECIP Traffic Manager. It will be hosted in the cloud and will feature an improved web-web-based MARC editor. The program will be fully Unicode compliant and will use application data to prefill the MARC record with opportunity for editing. Instead of requiring publishers to submit ASCII text galleys, we will accept galleys in Word and PDF file formats; if there are graphics in the galleys, catalogers will be able to see
them. Publishers will have a self-service publisher portal and will be able to use ONIX data to partially auto-populate the application. All email communication will be handled through PrePub Book Link, so anyone processing the title will be able to see the history of the request. The CIP Program hopes to launch PrePub Book Link in the fall of 2018, but stay tuned. The CIP Program would be delighted to have you join as an ECIP cataloging partner, especially in a subject-based partnership. Please contact Caroline Saccucci, CIP and Dewey Program Manager at csus@loc.gov for more information.
The Young Readers Center (YRC), named after the former Librarian of Congress, John Russell Young, is a library dedicated to children and teens under 16. One of Dr. Hayden’s goals is to focus on young people by expanding the role of the YRC. The YRC creates many programs that promotes literacy throughout the year. One such program is Friday morning story-time. A typical story program attracts about seventy-five people.
I led story-time on a number of occasions. Often I prepared a reading on Jewish topics like Hanukkah and Pesah. It takes me a few weeks to prepare a half-hour program, which includes three stories, a number of simple songs, and finger play. I chose stories with rhythm and sounds pleasing to the ear that I thought would engage the young audience. I lead story-time as a way of doing outreach, promoting literacy, and introducing Jewish-themed books to children and their caregivers. I am one of a number of LC staff and volunteers who read during the year.
IJ Section 2017-2018 Acquisitions Highlights

Prepared by Gail Shirazi

Thank you, Aaron and Haim, for helping with this presentation.
METHODS OF ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL IN THE ISRAEL AND JUDAICA SECTION

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

Purchase:

- A.I Weinberg Book Agency (Approval plan - main dealer-items published in Israel)
- Biegeleisen (Approval plan-Hebrew published in the U.S.)
- Evgeny Soshkin, (Approval plan - Russian titles published in Israel)
- Yafa Bookstore and café (Approval plan –Arabic published in Israel)
- Aleph Hebrew Books (Approval plan – Yiddish published in U.S.)
- Amharic published in Israel-approval plan dealer-seeking new dealer???)

Exchange (DMEP-Duplicate Materials exchange program)

Gift

Transfer (from other governmental institutions)

The Library of Congress acquires materials for the collections through Copyright Deposit, purchase, exchange, gift and transfer. Weinberg (Israel), Biegeleisen (Hebrew Books published in US), Soshkin (Russian in Israel), Yafa Bookstore (Arabic in Israel), Aleph Hebrew Books (Yiddish in U.S.). We are looking for a new Amharic dealer in Israel.
Last year, Galina Teverovsky and I visited Biegeleisen Bookstore in Brooklyn, NY. Pictured above are Mr. Biegeleisen and his nephew Aaron. They supply LC with non-copyrighted Hebrew and Yiddish books and serials published in the U. S. Since Aaron has entered the business, we now correspond and receive invoices via e-mail. Aaron has computerized many aspects of the business. Nothing, however, replaces the direct phone conversations and face-to-face meetings.
The bookstore is piled high with books and papers. It may look unorganized but Mr. Biegeleisen is able to locate everything. He showed us this handwritten list of items sent to LC in 1953. Biegeleisen Books is an institution. It would be a great oral history project to document the Biegeleisen Bookstore.
Special acquisitions in the custody of the Hebraic Section are kept in the “cage”. Two special acquisitions acquired this year were the Parsha Posters and the Rose Illuminated Haggadah.
Here are images from the limited facsimile edition of the Joanna S. & Daniel Rose illuminated Haggadah, illustrated by Barbara Wolff, donated to LC by Joanna Rose. The original Hagadah is in the Morgan Library and Museum in N.Y. The middle image is the Rose family tree, next to the text of Be-khol dor va-dor (כָּל דוֹר וָדוֹר). The top left image is the presentation case.
Shown above are three of the 54 graphic posters from Parsha Posters by Hillel Smith. The author uses graphic art as a form of commentary. On the left: Ḳe’doshim; On the right: Ṭa-era (plague of blood) and in the middle: Be-reshit (creation of Adam with dual gender). Each poster is accompanied by biblical text on the facing page.
A sampling of items from Moshe Dor’s collection donated to LC by Barbara Goldberg. Called by some, the founding father of Israeli poetry, he was a poet, translator and writer. Dor wrote the lyrics to the famous Israeli song, *Erev Shel Shoshanim* (Evening of Roses). His works have been translated into over 30 languages. Of the items donated, about half were added to the collections. The duplicate items, with the permission of the donor, were sent to Ohio State.
The editor of *HaLapid*, Journal of the Society for Crypto-Judaica Studies, sent LC requested missing issues. I found my e-mail correspondence in the next issue we received. The journal is an excellent source for non-mainstream titles on the topic.
A request to the HaLapid editor resulted in donations of selected titles to LC. These include award-winning works such as *Hidden Star* and *My 15 Grandmothers*, a self-published book by Genie Milgrom. Milgrom traces 22 generations of her mother’s maternal line and finds centuries-old documents about her family and Fermoselle, a small village in Zamora, Spain. She is pictured holding her genealogy list. *The Cat that Ate the Cannoli: Tales of the Hidden Jews of Southern Italy* was donated to LC by author Rabbi Irit Aiello, founder of the B’nei Anusim movement in Southern Italy, director of the Italian Jewish Cultural Center of Calabria and Rabbi of Ner Tamid de Sud, the first active synagogue in Calabria in 500 years.
"Bluz li-khehule ha-madim (Blues for the men in blue )," published by the Isaac Kaplan Old Yishuv Court Museum, was sent by Weinberg. The Band was founded in 1921. Our colleague Haim Gottschalk, whose grandfather was in the Police, brought to work his grandfather’s photo, hat and medal. Note, the medal is mentioned in the book. The personal connections we find in our work create a special enthusiasm and passion for our jobs.
This photo of an announcement in the book lists names of those registered to become police. The names were listed in the following groups: Ashkenazim, Sephardim, Yemenites, and Persians.
A sampling of posters from University of Haifa, on various topics and in various languages. Top right: ”The path to the White House 2016” with Clinton and Trump.
Poster of the march in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the murders at Bar-Noar (Youth Bar). According to Wiki “The 2009 Tel Aviv gay center shooting resulted in the deaths of two people and injuries to at least 15 others at the Tel Aviv branch of the Israel LGBT Association, at the “Bar-Noar“ in Tel Aviv, on 1 August 2009.” The march was sponsored by a coalition of LGBT groups.
“Life threatening danger”. Warnings against using the internet, whats-app and cellular phones. The Messiah is being delayed because of the I-phones.
The poster on the left, issued by Shalom Akhsav (Peace Now), reads “Nir Barkat is Dividing up Jerusalem to the Settlers.” Barkat, mayor of Jerusalem was elected in 2008 and re-elected in 2013. The poster criticizes Barkat for giving away neighborhoods to the extreme right-wing settlers. The poster on the right, issued by Machsom Watch, reads “The procedure for stopping life”, a series of short eyewitness films produced by Machsom Watch. Machsom Watch is a volunteer organization of women who monitor the West Bank checkpoints, separation fences, agricultural gates, military courts and Palestinian villages.
Prisoners of Zion in Israel. “We shall not be silent.” A call for demonstration in support of Danny and Itzik Halamish who were sentenced to prison in Jerusalem after a security incident with a Bedouin. The poster claims that the judicial system “denies Jews the right to defend their lives and the Land of Israel”.
This poster, issued by Meretz, reads “There is a Future in the Coalition”. Meretz, a secular-left political party that believes in a two-state solution, was originally formed in 1992 by the merger of Ratz, Mapam and Shinui. This Meretz satirical poster shows possible cooperation between Avigdor Lieberman of Yisrael Beytenu (Israel our Home) and Yair Lapid of Yesh Atid (There is a Future). Yisrael Beytenu is a secular right-wing-nationalist party whose base was originally Russian speaking Israelis. Yesh Atid, founded in 2012 by journalist Yair Lapid, is a centrist secular party representing what it considers the center of Israeli society and the secular middle class.
The poster, issued by the National Left, reads “I won’t be silenced because my country has changed its face.” “The National Left, a movement created in 2009 by playwright Shmuel Hasfari and attorney Eldad Yaniv, strives to express the classic values of Zionism and the Left in face of the loss of influence of the left-wing parties. Pictured is Ben-Gurion with the insert of Avidgor Lieberman (Yisrael Beytenu party).
“Break Up the Gas Monopoly”. Seated around the “board” (front the left) are Sheldon Adelson (billionaire businessman), Yitzhak Tshuva (owner of the energy company Delek Group), Yuval Steinitz (presently Energy Minister Energy) and Prime Minister Netanyahu. The poster raises questions over business deals with the government to develop natural gas reserves recently discovered off the coast of Israel. The poster criticizes the awarding of the rights to drill and sell gas, at reduced prices, to business contacts of the politicians.
One the left-poster for the 50th anniversary of Israel- implying that Netanyahu will bring us to the brink of a nuclear war. “Don’t cry my little girl, this will be your last party” - a play on words from the 70’s song claiming “this will be the last war.” On the right- a poster issued by Maki (Israeli Communist Party). “Another war in the summer”, inferring that Lieberman, Barak and Netanyahu will bring Israel into another war, and claiming that the government does not want peace.
Israel and Judaica Section now has a cooperative arrangement with the Recorded Sound Section at the Library and Michael Chyet in the Middle East Section, for the cataloging of our backlogged recorded sound material. This includes LP recordings, cassettes and CDs. Materials were acquired from Weinberg, Israel Music Institute, Felicija Blumenthal Music Center, Haifa University and others.
LC continues to receive donations on the Jews of India from Erna and Sam Daniel. On the left, a book published by Ken Robbins and Pushkar Sohoni on the Jewish Heritage of the Deccan. The Deccan is a large plateau in southern India along the coastline. It extends over eight Indian states. The map indicates the areas of Jewish settlements.
Abayudaya: Judaism Emerging; a spiritual journey into Africa. The Abayudaya (People of Judah) live in eastern Uganda and follow the traditions of Shabat and kashrut. Recognized as Jews by the Reform and Conservative movements-some are going through Orthodox conversions. According to the ethnomusicologists at the Smithsonian (Smithsonian Folkways Recordings), who have studied their music, it is “a unique collection of African-Jewish music in which the rhythms and harmonies of Africa blend with Jewish celebration and traditional Hebrew prayer.”
Material from Arabic-speaking communities

Arabic books in Israel, received on exchange from the University of Haifa

Exchange partners not only send items published by their universities, but collect other materials for LC such as these books in Arabic received from the University of Haifa.
University of Haifa sent us scattered back issues of Lilac, an Arab magazine based in Israel. Yara Mashour, editor in chief of Lilac, has set out to challenge customs and traditions. Her goal is to break taboos in society and empower and liberate women. The first issue came out in April 2000. In 2011, the cover of the magazine featured a model wearing a bikini. The model was an Arab-Israeli. This caused great controversy in the community and in the Arab World.
The Library of Congress now has a new cartographic approval plan for Israel. This map of Nahariyah, issued by the Survey of Israel, is one in a series of maps supplied by Weinberg. Care is taken not to duplicate what we receive on exchange.
While in Washington to open up the exhibit they curated for the new Museum of the Bible, Saar Ganor and Yosef Garfinkel, were given a behind-the-scenes tour of the Geography and Map Division at LC. As a result of the tour and a conversation, they arranged to have a large shipment of maps and map-related items issued by the Antiquities Authority sent to LC. Above are survey books covering various area of Israel.
New arrangements for ephemera between LC and Harvard  
LC and NLI  
Cataloging entries for ephemera from Harvard and NLI

| Israel : political parties : ephemera from the Harvard College Library |

| Contest of symbols : the sociology of election campaigns through Israeli ephemera |
| Prague Jewish and Zionist Ephemera Collection - Collection of Jewish and Zionist Ephemera from Prague |
| Additional Titles |
| Collection of Jewish and Zionist Ephemera from Prague |
| אוסף חולפות יהודי וצוגיות מפראג |
| אוסף אפמרה מפראג |
| Robert Weltsch 1891-1982 (Creator of the collection) (NLI catalog) |

Above are a few samples of cataloging records for ephemeral collections and a book about Israeli ephemera from Harvard and NLI. Under new cooperative arrangements between Harvard and the Library of Congress, discarded Israeli/Judaica ephemera from LC (some duplicates and some “not wanted for the collections”) are being sent to Harvard. In return, Harvard will catalog and digitize the items selected to be added to their collection and send a digitized copy to LC (format yet to be determined). It is important that these primary source historical materials will be kept and made available to scholars. We have also set up a project where discarded Americana Judaica ephemera is sent to NLI.
Gibb–A-Kook was published by the University College of Cardiff. There is not much information available online. The American Jewish Historical Society at the Center for Jewish History has cited it in a collection as “Guide to the Jewish Student Organizations Collection,” undated, 1907-2006, bulk 1965-1985. Notice how it mentions a meeting at the Hillel House (possibly Hillel House?).
This is ephemera from Women in Green. Bottom left: Peres is reading “The New Middle East” with Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt.” Founded in 1993 by Ruth and Michael Matar, Women for Israel’s Tomorrow (Women in Green), is a grassroots movement of secular and religious women and men. According to their website, they are dedicated to safeguarding the G-d given Biblical homeland. They believe in the central role of the Land of Israel to the future of the Jewish People. “Eretz Yisrael Le’Am Yisrael” “The Land of Israel belongs to the People of Israel” is their motto. They are known as “the Women in Green” because of the green hats they wore in the nineties in their campaign “explaining the dangers of the Oslo Accords which called for the abandonment of large and central parts of our homeland and the shrinking of Israel to the “Green Line”, the pre-1967 borders”.
This type of unique original source material helps document the social conditions in Israel and is invaluable to scholars interested in studying the African refugee “crisis” in Israel.
The Library of Congress has ephemera on Yitshak Rabin, his assassination and memorial and commemoration brochures issued following his death. It includes buttons, bumper stickers, brochures, flyers and posters in addition to our non-ephemeral collections of audio-visual and book format material on the topic.
Here are the covers of various brochures on Yiddish and Zionism.
These are bumper stickers reflecting the current thoughts, concerns and slogans of Israeli society: “Peace and welfare, not occupation and discrimination,” “The law of the Torah takes precedence over the law of man” “Marx was right”, “Animals have rights”, and “If you don’t shut the water, it will be gone!”
Some of the ephemeral items we receive on exchange are not directly related to the field of Israel or Judaica but are on topics important for research purposes. This piece on sexual harassment by the Coalition of Women for Peace, supported by the European Union, was received on exchange from Israel.
Ephemera: Halachic Living Will - New York

Short-staffed, backlogged, and buried in books and other materials, we continue acquiring items for the scholars of the present and the future. Acquisitions is a never-ending job!!!!!!!
Skit: A Bedtime Story by Peter Kearney
APPENDIX TO PRESENTATION
In July, 2008, the Policy and Standards began to undertake five new genre/form projects for cartography, law, literature, music, and religion.

Genre/Form terms are intended to describe what works are instead of what they are about. For example, one book IS a biography, while another IS a collection of poetry.

LCGFT projects are being developed by PSD with external partners to develop new vocabularies that will enhance access to materials.

In January 2016, PSD published a draft of the LCGFT manual consisting of guidelines and instructions for assigning genre/form terms and proposing new ones, as well as for proposing revisions to existing terms. In September 2016, PSD started to accept proposals for Literature, Religion, and General terms.
The word commentary has multiple meanings. In a bibliographic sense, it can refer to any work that expresses an opinion on a topic, or, more specifically, to a work that critiques another work. The latter is the definition proposed for this proposed term, while the existing term Radio commentaries falls into the former definition. Using the word commentaries in two different ways makes it likely that the unqualified term Commentaries would be used much more broadly than intended, making it so broad as to be meaningless.

LCGFT already includes the term Law commentaries, which is used for systematic interpretation and analysis of legal documents. Following that precedent, the meeting is willing to entertain proposals for individual high-level terms representing commentaries and criticism in particular disciplines, when such usage is clearly supported by reference sources. For example, proposals for literary criticism or Biblical commentaries would be considered if it is clear that practitioners of the discipline refer to commentaries in that way.

The proposal was not approved.

The slide in front of you gives you the text of the decision of the PSD Editorial meeting of June 2017 regarding a proposal to add the Genre Form term “Commentaries” to LCGFT.

I’ll give you sometime to read it through and then we will point out the salient points of this decision.

------------------------- Note to the presenter -------------------------
Start counting slowly in your head from “one” till “ten”

NEXT
PSD clearly states why the term “commentaries” as proposed cannot be included. The proposal for it is based on the bibliographic definition, but there is already one term, Radio commentaries, which has a different meaning.
LCGFT already includes the term Law commentaries, which is used for systematic interpretation and analysis of legal documents. Following that precedent, the meeting is willing to entertain proposals for individual high-level terms representing commentaries and criticism in particular disciplines, when such usage is clearly supported by reference sources. For example, proposals for literary criticism or Biblical commentaries would be considered if it is clear that practitioners of the discipline refer to commentaries in that way.

And there is another genre form term, “Law commentaries” which has to be taken into account.

NEXT

------------------ NOTE TO PRESENTER ------------------

No need to spend too much time on this slide, next slide repeats text presented here
PSD has drawn its conclusion. The term “Commentaries” in itself is too broad to be included.
But the Meeting leaves the door open for a qualified “Commentaries” such as Biblical commentaries to be proposed by catalogers.
For more information:
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of Decisions from the Weekly (and Monthly, as of May 2011) Editorial Meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programs of the PGO: Accessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACO Resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2018

- February 2018 - List 2
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2017

- January 2017 - List 1
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- August 2017 - List 8
- September 2017 - List 9
- October 2017 - List 10
- November 2017 - List 11
- December 2017 - List 12

Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)

Here is the link to more information regarding this PSD Editorial Meeting decision.
Thank you for your attention.
LCDGT, Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms, is intended to describe the creators of, and contributors to, resources, and also the intended audiences of resources. Such terms can be used in 375 field (gender), 374 field (occupation), and 385 field ($m intended audience).

Terms may be assigned in bibliographic records and in authority records for works and expressions.

As of February 2018, Phase 3 of the development of LCDGT is now ended because sufficient proposals have been received to allow a thorough evaluation of LCDGT’s structure and principles. Additional proposals for new and revised demographic group terms will not be accepted until further notice.
| Phase 1 | Test theories on policies  
|         | Highlight specific areas of concern |
| Phase 2 | Provide useful examples  
|         | Basis for future development |
| Phase 3 | Since January 2016  
|         | Proposals for terms needed  
|         | Ended February 2018 |

The development of the pilot vocabulary has been undertaken in phases. During phases 1 and 2, specialists in the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) of the Library of Congress made proposals that were chiefly intended to test theories on policies, highlight specific areas of concern (e.g., conflict situations; hierarchies), provide useful examples, and serve as the basis for future development. During Phase 3, which began in January 2016, PSD accepted proposals for new and revised terms needed in new cataloging and thereby tested policies for proposing demographic group terms.
For more information:

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps0/genreformgeneral.html

Questions and comments about LCDGT may be directed to Janis L. Young at jayo@loc.gov

Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)

Here are the links to more information.
This series of slides is about a classification announcement reported in the minutes of the Editorial Meeting for January 2018.
CLASSIFICATION

Announcements

PN4550-4583, Social media

The classification range PN4550-4583, Social media, was approved on this list. Works about the content of social media and collections of excerpts from social media, including the content of individual social media platforms, should be classified there. Works about the technological and sociological aspects of social media should continue to be classed in the T and HM schedules,

Here is the entire text of the announcement.

The Editorial Meeting would like catalogers to class here works about the content or excerpts from social media.

NEXT
Here is the relevant segment of the classification schedule, which follows a pattern found in other parts of the schedule. First, General works in PN4554, followed by Authorship, Special classes of authors, and Special topics, arranged A to Z. Then special type of social media, also arranged A-Z. PN4569, arranged A to Z, for individual social networks, such as Facebook or Instagram.
PN4580 for Collections, extracts, etc., with numbers for General, special classes of authors, arranged A to Z, and Subject, A to Z.

NEXT
Social media and Philosophy.
The future of live / Karin van Es.
(ecip)

Wit and humor in social media
Analyzing language and humor in online communication / Rotimi Taiwo, Akinola Odebunmi, Akin Adetunji, editors
Hershey, PA : Information Science Reference, [2016]
"This book presents a compendium of research into virtual communities, online communication, social networks, and the ways that language, and humor in particular, are being conveyed and understood in these digital environments"—Provided by publisher.

A search through the class conducted in early April 2018 found only two (2) books catalogued under this new schedule for social media.
There are no monographs or series catalogued (yet) for any other classes.

NEXT
For more information:
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

Here is where to look for the announcement regarding classification for social media.
This announcement is about what the specialists at the Library of Congress would like to see in the classification proposals submitted by catalogers.

The entire text of the announcement is presented in the following slides.

NEXT
Classification proposals are simpler than Subject proposals. Only a citation to the work being cataloged is required. Usually, these proposals do not require a statement from the cataloger explaining the relationship between the work and the classification number proposed. This policy is in place because Specialists at The Library of Congress can view the associated bibliographic record at the online catalog of the Library of the proposing cataloger, examine the subject headings already assigned and evaluate if the classification proposal is valid. In the case of a classification proposal for a literary authors, the reviewers do check the name authority record for the author instead of or in addition to the bibliographic record.
Occasionally, though, fully cataloged bib records are not publicly available in the library’s catalog, which makes approval of the proposals much more difficult. For example, this Tentative List included several proposals for which the associated bib record did not include subject headings and otherwise looked like a preliminary record. Other times, it seems that the bib record may have been suppressed from public view until the cataloging is completed.

For now, the policy of optionally adding a clear statement of the work’s relationship to the proposal will remain unchanged. However, the meeting encourages all catalogers to add such statements to their proposals when the associated bib record either is not publicly available, or does not include the appropriate subject headings.

As always, the meeting thanks those catalogers who include such statements as a matter of course.

Sometime, it is not possible for the specialists at The Library of Congress to do this detective work: the bibliographic record has been suppressed from the OPAC, or the record is preliminary.

Providing a clear statement of the work relationship to the classification remains optional, but the Editorial Meeting would like to encourage all catalogers to include such a statement and thanks those catalogers who already do so.

NEXT
For more information:
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rcoh@loc.gov)

Here is where to look for this announcement.
This announcement is about the use of the 053 in the authority records for literary authors.

The entire text of the announcement is presented in the following slides.
First the announcement reminds catalogers to use the classification number for a literary author only if the number appears in a completed bibliographic record displayed in the LC’s online catalog. The keyword here is the adjective “completed”.

Then the announcement provides guidance to catalogers on how to verify an 053. There is a link to a form where catalogers can ask for a classification number for a literary author.
This is the case even if the PCC member has made a proposal to add the literary author number in the LC classification schedules.

The number that was proposed may have to be adjusted for a variety of reasons, and if the number is included in the name authority record before it is approved, there is a high potential that an inaccurate number will be used by an unsuspecting cataloger. (For guidelines on proposing literary author numbers, see CSM F 632 sec. 3.a.)

Even if the cataloger has made a proposal to add an 053 already.

Then comes an explanation for this procedure, to avoid inaccurate number to be found (and then used) by an “unsuspecting cataloger”.

NEXT
PCC members who wish to add literary author numbers that are not verified by LC may use the 053 field with second indicator 4, and include the library’s MARC institution code. Example:

```
053 #4 $a [number] $5 [MARC institution code]
```

Please see DCM Z1 for a full explanation of the policy.

Finally, if the cataloger wants to use a non-verified 053, the announcement states how to proceed.

NEXT
For more information:
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

Summary of Decisions from the Weekly (and Monthly, as of May 2011) Editorial Meeting

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Thank you!
Roger Kohn (rkoh@loc.gov)

Here is where to look for this announcement regarding the 053. Thank you!
The IJ Section benefited from the contributions of Junior Fellow Leah Cover. Leah is completing her MLIS at Indiana University. In the course of three months, Leah worked on the uncataloged Yiddish books in the Hebraic Section. She cataloged (imported record or created new record): 198 works and added 34 copy 2 holdings and items records as Copy 2 to existing records. She also created a display for the Junior Fellows Display, which you can see onscreen. Even with Leah’s tremendous productivity, she still didn’t finish the letter “alef” of the uncataloged Yiddish books so there is much work to be done. There is an MS-Word finding aid for the uncataloged Yiddish books prepared by 2016 Hebraic Section Junior Fellow Elena Hoffenberg. So just a quick reminder--just because you don’t find something in the OPAC doesn’t mean it’s not at the Library.
Chava Lansky was a Junior Fellow in the Music Division at the Library of Congress. In addition to the Martha Graham Collection, the Library of Congress has the papers of many of the Graham company’s outstanding dancers, many of whom distinguished themselves in choreography, performance on Broadway, or education.

Chava notes in an LC blog post, “As a Junior Fellow in the Music Division, I’ve focused my summer on Pearl Lang, the Graham dancer best known for taking on Martha’s repertory roles after she weaned herself from the stage. In addition to her work with Graham, Lang created her own company in 1953 and choreographed roughly 50 works, more than half of which were based on Jewish themes. I was drawn to Lang for this reason. As society at large becomes more focused on identity politics, the contemporary and postmodern dance worlds have followed suit, with choreographers producing works that celebrate and grapple with the complexities of culture. Yet having grown up deeply steeped in Ashkenazi Jewish culture, I feel that this part of my identity is often left off the table when it comes to dance. But Pearl Lang was a trailblazer. While Graham was making dances based on Hellenic myths, Lang turned to her own culture for inspiration.”
The Library regularly presents highlights of the collections in agile display cases for a brief period of time. One example is the display cases for Frederick Douglass. February 2018 marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of Douglass, who was hailed by Abraham Lincoln as “the most meritorious man, in the United States.” After escaping from slavery Douglass risked his freedom by becoming an outspoken antislavery lecturer and writer. The Library marked the occasion with an exhibit that included items from the Frederick Douglass Papers, Manuscript Division. Item A is a handwritten autobiographical sketch for the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. On this page, Douglass recounts his youth spent on Eastern Shore plantations and in Baltimore.