Hebrew Subject Headings: Development and Implementation at Bar-Ilan University*

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Introduction

This paper deals with the Hebrew subject headings developed by the staff of the Hebrew Cataloging Department of the Bar-Ilan University library. The history of the development of subject headings for Hebrew materials in university libraries in Israel is presented first. We then discuss how we began assigning subject headings at Bar-Ilan. The solutions to problems encountered in translating and adapting LC subject headings and creating new subject headings in Hebrew constitute the majority of the paper.

Background

In the early 1960s, the staff of the Knesset library began assigning and translating Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) into Hebrew for use in cataloging their collection. In 1968, University of Haifa librarians began assigning LC subject headings in English to both English and Hebrew materials. Ben Gurion University of the Negev did likewise in the mid-1970s.

In 1970, on a much smaller scale, the staff of the Bar-Ilan Law Faculty library began translating Library of Congress Subject Headings into Hebrew for cataloging their Hebrew collection.

The *Sifriyah ha-Le'umit,* the Jewish National and University Library (JNUL) at Hebrew University's Givat Ram Campus, had no subject headings. The JNUL has closed stacks, in which books are arranged by accession number. Each book is assigned one or more

classification numbers. The classification numbers serve as the basis for subject searches in a classified catalog. For a time, the Tel Aviv University library also assigned more than one classification number to each book, and did not use subject headings, either.

In the early 1980s, the *Va'adah ha-Matmedet shel ha-Sifriyah ha-Le'umit veha-Sifriyot ha-Universita'iyot* (roughly translated as the Permanent Committee of the Jewish National Library and the University Libraries), chaired by Elhanan Adler, held several meetings to create a uniform system of Hebrew subject headings. One memo sent by Elhanan Adler in August 1983 stated that 60 to 70 man-years, requiring a budget of $100,000 per year for 6-7 years, would be needed to carry out this project. Owing to the lack of funds, the project was shelved.

In 1981, what was to become the ALEPH Israel Inter-University computer network began operating at Hebrew University's Mount Scopus library. At this time, the Mount Scopus library staff began to assign LC subject headings in English to both Hebrew and English materials. In 1983, Tel-Aviv University followed suit. That same year, the JNUL staff began providing subject index entries in English to their classified catalog; they continue to do so.

Table 1 summarizes this chronology of the application of subject headings to Hebrew materials.

Bar-Ilan University

The Bar-Ilan University library serves over 10,000 students, 1,000 faculty members, and several hundred researchers. The library system contains over 700,000 volumes, one third in Hebrew. The Hebrew collection of the library consists of books in the social sciences, the humanities, and (to a less-

er extent) the natural sciences. The Judaica collection is the second largest in size and scope in Israel, after the JNUL, and is one of the ten largest Judaica libraries in the world.

Until 1983, Bar-Ilan assigned LC subject headings to its English and foreign-language collection, i.e., materials in the Roman, Cyrillic, and Arabic alphabets, but its large Hebrew collection had no verbal subject access.

At Bar-Ilan, books receive one classification number and are arranged accordingly in open stacks. (For non-Judaic material the library uses the Dewey classification; for Judaica it uses an adaptation of the JNUL's Scholem classification.) In the past, when a library user sought a book of Responsa on the Holocaust, he or she had to rely on the reference librarians' knowledge and memory, since such a book was assigned the classification number for Responsa and not that for the Holocaust.

At the end of 1983, Bar-Ilan began computerizing its library. At this point, it was decided to use Hebrew subject headings for Hebrew material. In fact, it was the computerization of the library that made the entire project possible.

The rationale for Hebrew subject headings is as follows: the average Israeli student or library user's dominant language is Hebrew. Searching for a book by author or title in English is feasible for these patrons. Asking them to use English subject headings, however, requires a mastery of that foreign language to a level that most of them have not attained.

Why were LC subject headings chosen as the basis of the Hebrew list? The obvious reason was that LCSH was already being used by Bar-Ilan's English cataloging department. Secondly, LCSH is an internationally accepted system of

Table 1

Chronology of the Assignment of Subject Headings to Hebrew Materials in Israel

	English Subject Headings	Hebrew Subject Headings
1960s		Knesset (LCSH)
1968	Haifa University (LCSH)	
1970		Bar-Ilan Law Faculty (LCSH)
1970s	Ben Gurion University (LCSH)	
1981	Hebrew University Mount Scopus Campus (LCSH)	
1983	Tel Aviv University (LCSH)	
1983	Jewish National and University Library (own system)	Bar-Ilan (LCSH expanded)

subject headings. The subject headings existed, and were ready for use and translation. They also provided an indexing vocabulary for online retrieval.

Yet, there were disadvantages as well. Library of Congress subject headings were designed for the Library of Congress's own collection; they display an American bias and, in some cases, a Christian bias. Moreover, the subject headings are not specific enough for a large and varied Judaica collection. These points are discussed at length by Weinberg (1985). How were these problems overcome? How many staff members worked on this project? What was our *modus operandi?*

The Hebrew cataloging department had until this point done only descriptive cataloging and classification. The staff was comprised of three Israelis proficient in English and one American proficient in Hebrew, joined in 1988 by another bilingual American. Starting in 1983, the staff began assigning Hebrew subject headings.

Obviously, all the volumes of LCSH (10th - 14th editions) were not translated word for word. Hebrew subject headings were established for books in Hebrew characters (including Yiddish, Ladino, and Judeo-Arabic publications) as required. Each week, the department met to discuss the new subject headings, the addition of subheadings, prob-

lems incurred in translation, etc. When the problem was pressing, an informal meeting was held. Occasionally, professionals in various fields, usually the faculty of the university, were consulted on translations. In order to keep the subject headings up-to-date, revisions and additions were – and are – continually made. For the first six months of the project, we cataloged far fewer books than usual, but we later regained our pace.

We began by creating a card catalog of subject headings in Hebrew. Each card featured the Hebrew subject, its English equivalent, a scope note when necessary, and "see" and "see also" references. This became the basis of our bilingual thesaurus. When we began entering the references into the ALEPH network, the possibility of using the codes for Broader Term (BT), Related Term (RT), and Narrower Term (NT) did not yet exist. Since November 1989, it has been possible to use these. At present, however, it is virtually impossible for us to change the "see also" references to BT, RT, or NT unless we erase the references and begin again. We hope, with the help of the ALEPH staff, to solve this problem in the near future.

When the required subject heading did not appear in LCSH, we consulted Israeli tools, such as the thesaurus of the University of Haifa's *Index to Hebrew Periodicals* and the Thesaurus of Index Terms in Social Science and Education

of the Henrietta Szold Institute for the Social and Behavioral Sciences. In the field of Judaica, we often created new subject headings in Hebrew, which we translated into English. Even when we created a subject heading, we would add standard LCSH subdivisions. The following example shows a Bar-Ilan subject heading combined with an LC subdivision:

> Giyus baḥure yeshivah la-tsava –
> Hebetim kalkaliyim
> (Draft of yeshiva students into the army – Economic aspects)

The problems we dealt with can be listed under the following categories:

1. Linguistic Problems

We found problems with words that sound alike and are spelled alike (homographs) but have different meanings.

The Hebrew word *Gan,* plural *Ganim* can mean "gardens," "kindergartens," or "parks." To differentiate these meanings, we established compound terms, as Table 2 demonstrates.

The Hebrew word *Aḥayot* can mean "sisters" (siblings), or "nurses." The LC subject heading **Sisters** was treated as the equivalent of *Aḥayot,* while **Nurses** was translated *Aḥayot raḥmaniyot;* the latter heading was later changed to *Aḥayot (Refu'ah),* exemplifying the application of parenthetical qualifiers, which

TABLE 2
Differentiation of Hebrew Homographs Through the Creation of Compound Terms

גן, גנים

Gardens	גנות נוי
Kindergartens	גני ילדים
Parks	גנים צבוריים

are used in LCSH, to Hebrew subject headings.

The subcommittee on cataloging of the University libraries, the *Tat Va'adah le-Kitlug,* has decided that the University libraries in Israel should adhere to *ketiv ḥaser* in Hebrew spelling. The *matres lectionis* (letters that function as vowels) *yud, heh, vav,* and *aleph* are omitted in *ketiv ḥaser.* At present, there is no *nikud* (vowel points) in the ALEPH Hebrew character set to compensate for this problem. We had to make sure that our subject headings were clearly understood by our users.

Shin-bet-vav-'ayin-vav-tav can be read as *Shavuot* (the Jewish holiday) or *Shevu'ot* (Oaths). The LC heading for the holiday, **Shavuot**, remained unglossed in Hebrew, while LC's **Oaths** became *Shevu'ot u-nedarim.* (See Table 3.)

TABLE 3
Differentiation of Hebrew Homographs: Primary Meaning Unmodified

Shavuot	? שבועות
Oaths	
Shavuot	שבועות
Oaths	שבועות ונדרים

The sequence of Hebrew letters *'ayin-shin-resh* can be read as *'Osher* (Wealth) or *'Eser* (Ten). To make the subject heading clear, we added a qualifier, (*'Ayin be-ḥolam),* to the Hebrew translation of the LC heading **Wealth.** Additional examples of easily confused words are: *aleph-gimel-daled-vav-tav,* which can be read as *Agudot* (Societies) or *Agadot* (Legends). We added the qualifier *Gimel be-kubuts* to *Agudot* (Societies). The

Hebrew equivalents of the LC headings **Abused wives** and **Abused children** also required qualifiers indicating vowel points to make the meaning of the terms clear. (See Table 4.)

TABLE 4
Differentiation of Hebrew Homographs Through Indication of Hebrew Vowel Points

Wealth	
Ten	? עשר
Wealth	עשר (עין בחולם)
Societies	
Legends	? אגדות
Legends	אגדות
Societies	אגדות (ג' בקובוץ)
Abused wives	נשים מכות (מ' בקובוץ)
Abused children	ילדים מכים (מ' בקובוץ)

1.1 Spelling Problems

Another problem that we faced was variant spelling. For the Hebrew spelling of international place names we used *Ha-Entsiklopedyah ha-'Ivrit* as our authoritative source and, therefore, the Hebrew

TABLE 5
Variant Spelling of Geographic Names
The form underlined is the preferred heading.

Sweden	שבדיה
	שודיה
Turkey	טורקיה
	תורכיה

equivalent of the LC heading **Sweden** is spelled *Shevedyah* with a *vav* and not with a *bet.* **Turkey** is spelled *Turkiyah* with a *tav* and a *kaf.* (See Table 5.)

For the English spelling of geographical place names of residential areas in Israel, we used *Sefer ha-Yishuvim.* For nonresidential areas, *Carta's Official Guide to Israel* was our authority for translation of Hebrew headings.

For subject headings that were created specially for Judaica, we used the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* for the English equivalent. When transliterating, we used the Sephardic pronunciation, e.g., *Mitnagdim,* and not *Misnagdim* or *Mithnagdim.*

1.2 Translation and Consistency of Translation

The year 1990 was the 100th anniversary of the revival of the Hebrew language. To paraphrase Charles Cutter, in his *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog:* A catalog designed to serve "Hebrew" users should rely on "Hebrew" terms, but a foreign word may be used when no "Hebrew" word expresses the subject of the work (Cutter, 1904, p. 69). Another of Cutter's rules states: In choosing between synonymous headings, prefer one that is most familiar to the class of people who consult the library (Cutter, 1904, p. 70). We tried to accommodate both criteria, even when they were contradictory.

We began by translating the LC heading **Ecology** as *Ekhut ha-sevivah.* We then needed a Hebrew equivalent for LC's **Human ecology.** *Ekhut ha-sevivah shel ha-adam* was awkward, and *Ekologyah shel adam* sounded better. We then had to revise our Hebrew subject heading for **Ecology** to *Ekologyah.*

Another problem we faced was consistency of translation. LC lists the subject heading **Gentiles. Gentiles** has been translated as *Goyim, Nokhrim, 'Akum* or *Lo Yehudim.* We chose *Lo Yehudim* because it is less pejorative than the other three terms. LCSH has another subject heading, **Righteous Gentiles,** and its accepted Hebrew equivalent is *Ḥaside umot ha-'Olam,* not *Ḥasidim lo Yehudiyim.* We added two new subject headings: *Umot ha-'Olam* (Nations of the World) and *'Am Yisra'el ve-umot ha-'Olam* (Am Yisra'el and nations of the world).

In these cases, the translations of the individual words are not consistent, but the subject headings are conceptually correct. (See Table 6.)

TABLE 6
Literal vs Conceptual
Translation of Hebrew Terms

	גויים
	נכרים
Gentiles ?	עכו"ם
	לא יהודים
Righteous Gentiles	חסידי אומות העולם
Nations of the world	אומות העולם
	עם ישראל ואומות העולם
'Am Yisra'el and the nations of the world	

2. Changes in LCSH to Meet Israeli Needs

2.1 Government and Politics

Political terms in LCSH reflect the American form of government. We have added subject headings relevant to Israel's political reality. (See Table 7.)

TABLE 7
Hebrew Subject Headings for Government and Politics of Israel

Regional councils	מועצות אזוריות
Religious councils	מועצות דתיות
Local councils	מועצות מקומיות
Development towns	עירות פתוח
Arab village	הכפר הערבי
Moshavot	מושבות
Peace initiatives (Israel)	יזמות השלום (ישראל)
Camp David Accords	הסכמי קמפ דייוד
Judea, Samaria and Gaza	יהודה, שומרון ועזה

2.2 Education

In the field of education, we have added several terms not found in LC. Examples of these are in Table 8.

We found the addition of two new subdivisions helpful:

Limud ve-hora'ah (Ḥativat ha-benayim) –

TABLE 8
Hebrew Subject Headings in the Field of Education

Gray education	חנוך אפר
	בתי ספר ממלכתיים דתיים
Religious state schools	
State education	חנוך ממלכתי
Religious state education	חנוך ממלכתי דתי
Ultra Orthodox education	חנוך חרדי
	מפגשי נער יהודי וערבי
Meetings between Jewish and Arab youth	
Yeshiva high schools	ישיבות תיכוניות
Yeshivot Hesder	ישיבות הסדר
Ultra Orthodox Yeshivot	ישיבות חרדיות
Yeshivot gevohot	ישיבות גבוהות
Heterogeneous class	כתה הטרוגנית

"Study and teaching (Junior high school)"

and

Ma'akav bogrim – "Graduate follow up."

2.3 Aliyah

One of the most pressing problems currently facing Israel is *Aliyah* and absorption of immigrants. LC's subject heading for this topic is **Israel – Emigration and Immigration.** Though this subdivision is perfectly valid for all other countries in the world, it is not conceptually equivalent to *'Aliyah and Yeridah,* which are the headings we chose to use. For examples of subject headings created for this topic, see Table 9.

2.4 Subgrouping of Jews

The narrower terms (NT) for **Jews** in LCSH include **Ashkenazim, Hasidim,** and **Sephardim**. To describe Jews abroad, Bar-Ilan also uses "Orthodox Jews," "Conservative Jews," and "Reform Jews," instead of LC's **Orthodox Judaism, Conservative Judaism,** and **Reform Judaism**. We found that we needed specific terms for types of Jews in Israel. We met with Professor Menahem Friedman, a member of the University's faculty and one of the leading authorities on religious society in Israel, and with his help have added subject headings that are appropriate for Israeli society (see Tables 10 and 11).

TABLE 9
Hebrew Subject Headings Related to Aliyah

Aliyah, First	עליה ראשונה
Aliyah, Second	עליה שניה
Aliyah, Third	עליה שלישית
Aliyah – Students of the Vilna Gaon	עליה – תלמידי הגר"א
Aliyah – Jews, Russian	עליה – יהודי ברה"מ
Aliyah – Jews, American	עליה – יהודי ארה"ב
Aliyah – Hasidim	עליה – חסידים
Illegal immigration to Israel	העפלה
Absorption of immigrants	קליטת עליה
Immigrants (To Israel)	עולים
Immigrant children	ילדים עולים
Yordim	יורדים
Yeridah (Jewish law)	ירידה – הלכה
Dropouts, Russian Jews	נושרים, יהודי ברה"מ
Returning Israelis	ישראלים חוזרים

2.5 Kibbutzim

At the beginning of the last decade, LCSH added **Kibbutzim** to its list; the previous subject heading used for this concept was **Collective settlements.** To the standard subdivisions applicable to this term we added several others (see Table 12).

TABLE 10
Hebrew Subject Headings for Types of Jews

Secular Jews	חלוניים
Religious Jews	דתיים
Religious Jews and secular Jews	דתיים וחלוניים
Modern Orthodox Jews	דתיים מודרניים
	דתיים מודרניים – חוגי מרכז הרב
Modern Orthodox Jews – Mercaz Harav Circle	
	דתיים מודרניים וחלוניים
Modern Orthodox Jews and secular Jews	
Religious Jews in the Holocaust	דתיים בשואה

TABLE 11
Hebrew Subject Headings for Ultra Orthodox Jews

Ultra Orthodox Jews	חרדים
Ultra Orthodox Jews – Hasidic circles	חרדים – חוגי החסידים
Ultra Orthodox Jews – Lithuanian circles	חרדים – חוגי הליטאים
Ultra Orthodox Jews – Edah Haredit and Satmar circles	חרדים – חוגי העדה החרדית וסטמר
Ultra Orthodox Jews and the Haskalah	חרדים וההשכלה (תנועה יהודית)
Ultra Orthodox Jews and Hibbat Zion	חרדים וחבת ציון
Ultra Orthodox Jews and secular Jews	חרדים וחלוניים
Ultra Orthodox Jews and the State of Israel	חרדים ומדינת ישראל
Ultra Orthodox Jews and Zionism	חרדים וציונות
Ultra Orthodox Jewish women	נשים חרדיות

We also use "Kibbutzim" as a geographical subdivision when necessary. Examples of this are: "Schools – Kibbutzim" and "Aged – Kibbutzim."

TABLE 12
Hebrew Subject Headings for Kibbutzim

Kibbutzim – General meeting	קבוצים – אספה כללית
Kibbutzim – Family sleeping arrangements	קבוצים – לינת ילדים
Kibbutzim – Hired labor	קבוצים – עבודה שכירה
Kibbutzim and development towns	קבוצים ועיירות פתוח
Kibbutzim and Judaism	קבוצים ויהדות
Kibbutzim and the mass media	קבוצים ואמצעי התקשורת
Schools – Kibbutzim	בתי ספר – קבוצים
Aged – Kibbutzim	קשישים – קבוצים

2.6 Wars

Israel's forty-two year history has been plagued with five wars. Headings for these wars, as well as for the Arab-Israeli conflict, exist in LCSH. In LCSH, three of the wars and the name of the conflict begin with the words, **Israel-Arab.** We do not accept these LC subject headings and, therefore, have developed our own. Having Israel always precede Arab seemed to suggest that Israel was the instigator or aggressor. Another reason for rejecting these LC headings is that we wanted terms that were more familiar to our students.

Instead of the LC subject heading **Israel-Arab War, 1948-1949,** we use *Milhemet ha-'Atsma'ut* (War of Independence). We list both English versions in our thesaurus, but the first subject heading has the code, "not in use," and the second has the symbol tilde (~), which means that it is Bar-Ilan's subject heading.

The "Six Day War" we translate as *Milhemet Sheshet ha-Yamim,* while in LC the heading is **Israel-Arab War, 1967.** What LC calls **Israel-Arab War, 1973** is designated by Bar-Ilan as *Milhemet Yom ha-Kipurim* (the Yom Kippur War) and, lastly, the "Peace for Galilee War," which we established in Hebrew as *Milhemet Shelom ha-Galil,* is listed in LC as **Lebanon – History – Israeli intervention, 1982-1984,** a subject heading that our students would never look for. See Table 13 for a summary of Bar-Ilan headings for Israel's wars.

TABLE 13
Hebrew Subject Headings for Israel-Arab Wars
In each pair of English headings, the Library of Congress form is in boldface, and the Bar-Ilan term is followed by a tilde (~)

Israel-Arab War, 1948-1949	
War of Independence ~	מלחמת העצמאות
Israel-Arab War, 1967	
Six Day War ~	מלחמת ששת הימים
Israel-Arab War, 1973	
Yom Kippur War ~	מלחמת יום הכפורים
Lebanon – History – Israeli intervention, 1982-1984	
Peace for Galilee War ~	מלחמת שלום הגליל

3. Jewish History

Library of Congress enumerates the subject headings **Jews** and **Judaism.** We use both extensively. When it came to adding the subdivision *History* to the Hebrew equivalents for these topics, however, we united them into one subject heading. The development of Judaism was a part of Jewish history, and what transpired with the Jews was also Jewish history, so our subject heading for general works on both of these topics is *Historyah yisre'elit* (Jewish history).

We added some historical periods that do not appear in LCSH. We used 1948, the year of the establishment of the State of Israel, to end a historical period, rather than 1945, the end of World War II.

When we catalog materials on Jews in a specific place, however, we do use the LC pattern **Jews – Germany – History,** or **Jews – New York (N.Y.) – History.**

4. Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945)

We translated the "Holocaust" as *Sho'ah,* without any dates. We added subject headings for the Holocaust as well. (See Table 14.)

TABLE 14
Hebrew Subject Headings for the Holocaust

Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945)	שואה
Children in the Holocaust	ילדים בשואה
Women in the Holocaust	נשים בשואה
	יצירה יהודית בשואה
Jewish creativity during the Holocaust	
Religious Jews in the Holocaust	דתיים בשואה
	נסויים רפואיים בבני אדם בשואה
Human experimentation in medicine during the Holocaust	
	מנהיגות יהודית בשואה
Jewish leadership during the Holocaust	
	תנועות נער ציוניות בשואה
Zionist youth movements in the Holocaust	

5. Biases

5.1 Christian Bias

As Sanford Berman (1981, pp. 113, 121) has noted, in LCSH, subject headings of a religious nature tend to have a Christian orientation. Examples of these are:

Converts from Judaism, which we translate as *Mumarim.*

LC does not have a subject heading for Converts *to* Judaism (*Gerim*), but rather a *see* reference from that term to: **Proselytes and proselyting, Jewish.** In LCSH, **Angels** or similar religious concepts are understood to be Christian, and qualifiers are added for the various non-Christian religions, e.g., **Angels (Buddhism), Angels (Islam), Angels (Judaism).**

When we use this subject heading or other subjects of a religious nature, we translate the topic and assume it is Jewish. Thus, **Angels** are **Mal'akhim** and not **Mal'akhim (Yahadut).** We also changed abbreviations with Christian connotations to more neutral forms: B.C. (Before Christ) to B.C.E. (Before the Common Era) and A.D. (Anno Domini = the year of our Lord) to C.E. (Common Era).

5.2 Political Bias

An example of LCSH's political bias is the scope note added in the 11th edition to the subject heading **Palestine**. In the 10th edition, **Palestine** does not have a scope note (LCSH, 1986, vol. 2, p. 2336). The 11th edition contains the following note, which reflects American foreign policy:

Palestine (Not Subd Geog)

Here are entered works on the region on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea that in ancient times was called the Land of Canaan, later the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and in modern times comprises the entire state of Israel, as well as the various disputed territories. Works on a specific jurisdiction or territory within this region are entered under its respective name.

NT Gaza Strip
   Golan Heights
   Israel
   West Bank
    (LCSH, 1988, vol. 3, p. 2741)

We use the subject heading **Palestine** and translate it as *Erets Yisra'el.* Our scope note states:

Ad hakamat ha-medinah; me-hakamat ha-medinah re'eh Yisra'el.

(Until the establishment of the State; after the establishment of the State, *see* Israel.)

While Palestine is a geographical entity, the term *Erets Yisra'el* has greater meaning for Jews both ideologically and theologically. (For related subject headings, see Table 15.)

As of mid-1991, the Bar-Ilan Library no longer uses the term Palestine. The heading Israel represents both the pre- and post-State periods.

TABLE 15
Hebrew Subject Headings for the Land of Israel

Land of Israel, Attributes	ארץ ישראל, מעלות
Settlement of the Land of Israel	ישוב ארץ ישראל
Am Yisra'el, Attachment to the Land of Israel	עם ישראל, זקה לארץ ישראל
Greater Israel	ארץ ישראל השלמה

6. Expanded Judaica Headings

6.1 Cabala

We have expanded the subject headings for Cabala. LC lists only two: **Cabala,** and **Cabala and Christianity.** We developed subdivisions for four historical periods as well as additional subject headings (see Table 16).

6.2 Responsa

In the field of Responsa, we added a fifth historical period to those enumerated by LC (see Table 17). For works written after 1600, we added the heading *She'elot u-teshuvot - Ḥakhme ha-mizraḥ* (Responsa - Sephardic scholars), when applicable.

TABLE 16
Hebrew Subject Headings for Cabala

LC Subject Headings:

Cabala

Cabala and Christianity

Bar-Ilan Subject Headings:

Cabala – To 1300	קבלה – ‎-1300
Cabala – 1300-1500	קבלה – ‎1300-1500
Cabala – 1500-1660	קבלה – ‎1500-1660
Cabala – 1660-	קבלה – ‎1660-
Cabala and Jewish Law	קבלה והלכה
Cabala – Works of the Vilna Gaon and his students	קבלה – חבורי הגר"א ותלמידיו
Cabala – Hasidic works	קבלה – חבורים חסידיים
Cabala – Books of conduct	קבלה – ספרי הנהגה

TABLE 17
Period Divisions for Responsa

Responsa – To 1040	שאלות ותשובות – ‎-1040
Responsa – 1040-1600	שאלות ותשובות – ‎1040-1600
Responsa – 1600-1800	שאלות ותשובות – ‎1600-1800
*Responsa – 1800-1948	שאלות ותשובות – ‎1800-1948
*Responsa – 1948-	שאלות ותשובות – ‎1948-

*The LC heading **Responsa – 1800-**
was divided into two periods at Bar Ilan.*

6.3 Sabbath

As more and more Judaica publications are written in English or translated into English, additional Judaica subject headings appear in LCSH. In the 12th Edition of LCSH, the narrower terms for **Jewish Law** fill almost three columns (LCSH 1989, vol. 2, p. 2097-2098). We created twenty "see also" references for "Sabbath (Jewish Law)." They include "Causation, Indirect (Jewish law)," "Sabbath candles (Jewish law)," "Opening of cans on the Sabbath (Jewish law)," and "International date line (Jewish law)." For the complete list of Hebrew references, see Table 18.

6.4 Hasidism

The Library of Congress lists only four Hasidic dynasties as narrower terms to the heading **Hasidism: Belz, Bratslav, Habad**, and **Satmar**. We have enumerated thirty-eight dynasties and three historical period divisions for **Hasidism**: "Hasidism – to 1815," "Hasidism – 1815-1915," and "Hasidism – 1915 -" (see Table 19).

TABLE 18
See Also References from the Heading <u>Sabbath (Jewish Law)</u>

Sabbath (Jewish law) *see also*	שבת (הלכה)
Prohibited work (Jewish law)	ראה גם– אבות מלאכות – הלכה
Steaming (Cookery) (Jewish law)	ראה גם– בשול בקיטור – הלכה
Causation, Indirect (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– גרמא (שבת) – הלכה
Havdalah (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– הבדלה – הלכה
Haftarot (Jewish law)	ראה גם– הפטרות – הלכה
Milking (Jewish law)	ראה גם– חליבה – הלכה
Electricity (Jewish law)	ראה גם– חשמל – הלכה
Woman in confinement (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– יולדת – הלכה
Festivals (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– מועדים – הלכה
Mukzeh (Jewish law)	ראה גם– מוקצה – הלכה
Melekhet mahshevet (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– מלאכת מחשבת (שבת) – הלכה
Melaveh malkah (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– מלוה מלכה – הלכה
Sabbath candles (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– נרות שבת – הלכה
Sabbath meals (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– סעודות שבת – הלכה
Eruv (Jewish law)	ראה גם– עירובין – הלכה
Opening cans on the Sabbath (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– פתיחת כלים בשבת – הלכה
Kiddush on the Sabbath (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– קדוש בשבת – הלכה
International date line (Jewish law)	ראה גם– קו התאריך – הלכה
Sabbath – Recreation (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– שבת – פעיליות פנאי – הלכה
Sabbaths, Special (Jewish law) ~	ראה גם– שבתות מיחדות – הלכה
	נראה מ– הטמנה – הלכה –*
	נראה מ– שהיה – הלכה –*

*Seen from tracings, i.e. the reciprocals of cross references, have no English equivalent.

TABLE 19
See Also References from <u>Hasidism</u>

Hasidism *see also*	חסידות
Ozárów - Henchin (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – אוזרוב־חנצ'ין (חסידות)
Aleksandrow (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – אלכסנדר (חסידות)
Bobov (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – בובוב (חסידות)
Biala (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – ביילה (חסידות)
Belz Hasidism 1	ראה גם – בלז (חסידות)
Blazev (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – בלזוב (חסידות)
Bratslav Hasidism 1	ראה גם – ברסלב (חסידות)
Gur (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – גור (חסידות)
Hodasz (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – הודס (חסידות)
Husyatin (Hasidic dynasty)3	ראה גם – הוסיטין (חסידות)
Jewish law in Hasidism 3	ראה גם – הלכה בחסידות
Vizhnitz (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – ויז'ניץ (חסידות)
Zwehil (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – זויל (חסידות)
Zlotshov (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – זלוטשוב (חסידות)
Habad 1	ראה גם – חב"ד (חסידות)
Hasidim 1	ראה גם – חסידים
Chernobyl (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – טשרנוביל (חסידות)
Lublin (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – לובלין (חסידות)
Lelov (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – ללוב (חסידות)
Modzhitz (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – מודז'יץ (חסידות)
Munkacs (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – מונקטש (חסידות)
Sadagora (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – סדיגורה (חסידות)
Sochaczew (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – סוכטשוב (חסידות)
Satmar Hasidism 1	ראה גם – סטמר (חסידות)
Stretyn (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – סטרטין (חסידות)
Slonim (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – סלונים (חסידות)
Spinka (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – ספינקא (חסידות)
Skulen (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – סקולן (חסידות)
Skola (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – סקליה (חסידות)
Pittsburgh (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – פיטסבורג (חסידות)
Pisatchna (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – פיסצנה (חסידות)
Zanz (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – צנז (חסידות)
Cabala – Hasidic works 3	ראה גם – קבלה – חבורים חסידיים
Kozienice (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – קוז'ניץ (חסידות)
Kosov (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – קוסוב (חסידות)
Kotsk (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – קוצק (חסידות)
Keretshenif (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – קרטשניף (חסידות)
Rabi Ahrele (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – רבי אהרלה (חסידות)
Radomsk (Hasidic dynasty) 3	ראה גם – רדומסק (חסידות)
Radzymin (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – רדזימין (חסידות)
Ruzhin (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – רוז'ין (חסידות)
Ropshits (Hasidic dynasty) 2	ראה גם – רופשיץ (חסידות)

1 LC Subject Headings.
2 *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. "Hasidic dynasties and centers." Vol.1, p. 493.
3 Other sources.

Conclusion

Hebraica catalogers at Bar-Ilan have translated and adapted existing LC subject headings and have created new Hebrew ones. We maintain that the university libraries in Israel should reconsider their policy of assigning English subject headings to Hebrew material. Indeed, in Israeli libraries, Hebrew subjects should perhaps be assigned to English and foreign-language material, as well as to Hebrew material.

The English translations of our expanded Judaica subject headings may prove useful to those Israeli universities with large Judaica collections that will continue to assign English subject headings, as well as to Judaica libraries abroad.

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[RLG, 1990b] Research Libraries Group. *Press Release: RLG Brings Together Preservation Experts to Revise Preservation Microfilming Guidelines.* April 13, 1990.

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(Continued from p. 32)

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Books Received

Hebrew Subject Headings, developed by the Hebrew Classification and Cataloging Department, Wurzweiler Central Library, Bar-Ilan University: Shlomo Rotenberg, Shifra Liebman, Gita Hoffman, Sara Shacham, David Wilk. Ramat Gan, Israel, June 1992. 2 v. (798, 435 pp.)

A review is scheduled to appear in the forthcoming issue of *Judaica Librarianship.*
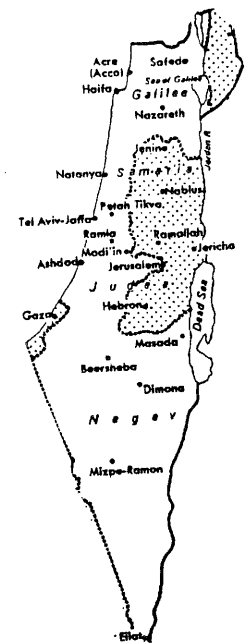
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