

Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

A Presentation by Roger Kohn



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

This is a study of two subject headings “Jewish-Arab relations” and “Arab-Israeli conflict” in Library of Congress Subject headings.

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

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

NEXT

Jewish Arab Relations in LCSH

-- I --

CURRENT PRACTICE



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

NEXT

Jewish-Arab relations

[DS119.7]

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

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



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

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

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

In LCSH, the subject heading “Jewish-Arab relations” is to be used until 1948 when the book deals with Palestine/Israel.

Period.

It is to be used, however, for “general relations between Arabs and Jews” not limited to a place. More about this later.

NEXT

Jewish-Arab relations

[DS119.7]

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

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Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

But it is not that simple.

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

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

NEXT

Jewish-Arab relations

[DS119.7]

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Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

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

NEXT

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

Janis Young suggests that “national rights” was used to avoid the question of statehood for Palestinian Arabs.

Jewish-Arab relations

[DS119.7]

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

- UF Arab-Jewish relations
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Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

So the first sentence “Here are entered works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews” is now limited in its scope. It has to be understood when there is no place mentioned in the work being catalogued. If the relations are in a specific place, then the end of the scope note applies.

NEXT

Jewish-Arab relations

[DS119.7]

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

UF Arab-Jewish relations

Palestine problem (To 1948)

BT Arab countries

Jews

Palestinian Arabs

NT Propaganda, Zionist



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

NEXT SLIDE

<p>UF Arab-Jewish relations Palestine problem (To 1948) BT Arab countries</p>	<p>Lccn 48044427 Boustany, W. F. (Wedi' Faris) The Palestine mandate invalid and impracticable; a contribution of arguments and documents towards the solution of the Palestine problem, by W. F. Boustany. Beirut, Printed at the American press, 1936</p> <p>Lccn 38000948 Mogannam, Matiel, E. T. [from old catalog] The Arab woman and the Palestine problem, London, H. Joseph, limited [1937]</p> <p>Lccn 46005380 Williams-Thompson, Mike. The Palestine problem, by Richard Williams-Thompson. London, New York, etc. A. Melrose [1946]</p>
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Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

NEXT SLIDE

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

"Palestine problem" appears in classification, under "Jewish-Arab relations. Palestine problem. Arab-Israeli conflict" DS119.7

NOT Valid for use as Subject headings

- Jewish-Arab relations—1917-
USE [Arab-Israeli conflict](#)
- Jewish-Arab relations—1917-1949
USE [Jewish-Arab relations—History—1917-1948](#) (1) ←
- Jewish-Arab relations—1949-
USE [Arab-Israeli conflict](#) (2)
- Jewish-Arab relations—1949-1967
USE [Arab-Israeli conflict—1948-1967](#)
- Jewish-Arab relations—1967-1973
USE [Arab-Israeli conflict—1967-1973](#)
- Jewish-Arab relations—1973-
USE [Arab-Israeli conflict—1973-1993](#)
[Arab-Israeli conflict—1993-](#) (3)



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

Here is a list of “Use for”, also called “See from” to the two headings, “Jewish-Arab relations” and “Arab Israeli conflict”.

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

On this slide, we note three key elements.

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

Which leads us to the second point:

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

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

NEXT

Valid subject headings

Jewish-Arab relations **in literature** (Not Subd Geog) [PJ7519.J4 (Arabic literature)]
Jewish-Arab relations **in motion pictures** (Not Subd Geog) [PN1995.9.J45]
Jewish-Arab relations—**Press coverage**
Jewish-Arab relations (**Jewish law**)
Jewish-Arab relations—**Religious aspects**—Judaism
Jewish-Arab relations--**Fiction.**
(“free-floater”)



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

NEXT

Arab-Israeli conflict

[\[DS119.7-.76\]](#)

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

This heading may be further subdivided by the subdivisions used under individual wars.

UF Israel-Arab conflicts **[Former heading]**
 Jewish-Arab relations—1917- [Former heading]
 Jewish-Arab relations—1949- [Former heading]
 Palestine problem (1948-)



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

Now to the subject heading “Arab-Israeli conflict”.

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

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

NEXT SLIDE

Valid subject headings

Arab-Israeli conflict—**Literature** and the conflict

Arab-Israeli conflict (**Islamic law**)

Arab-Israeli conflict— **Mass media** and the conflict

Arab-Israeli conflict **on postage stamps**

Jewish-Arab relations **in literature**

Jewish-Arab relations **in motion pictures**

Jewish-Arab relations—**Press coverage**

Jewish-Arab relations (**Jewish law**)

Jewish-Arab relations—**Religious aspects**—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]

Jewish-Arab relations--**Fiction**.



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

The range of subject headings derived from “Arab-Israeli conflict” is much more limited compared to “Jewish-Arab relations”. One reason is that the conflict can be subdivided by the free-floating subdivisions authorized for use under “Wars” (SHM (Subject Heading Manual) H1200).

NEXT

Jewish Arab Relations in LCSH

-- II --

PAST PRACTICE

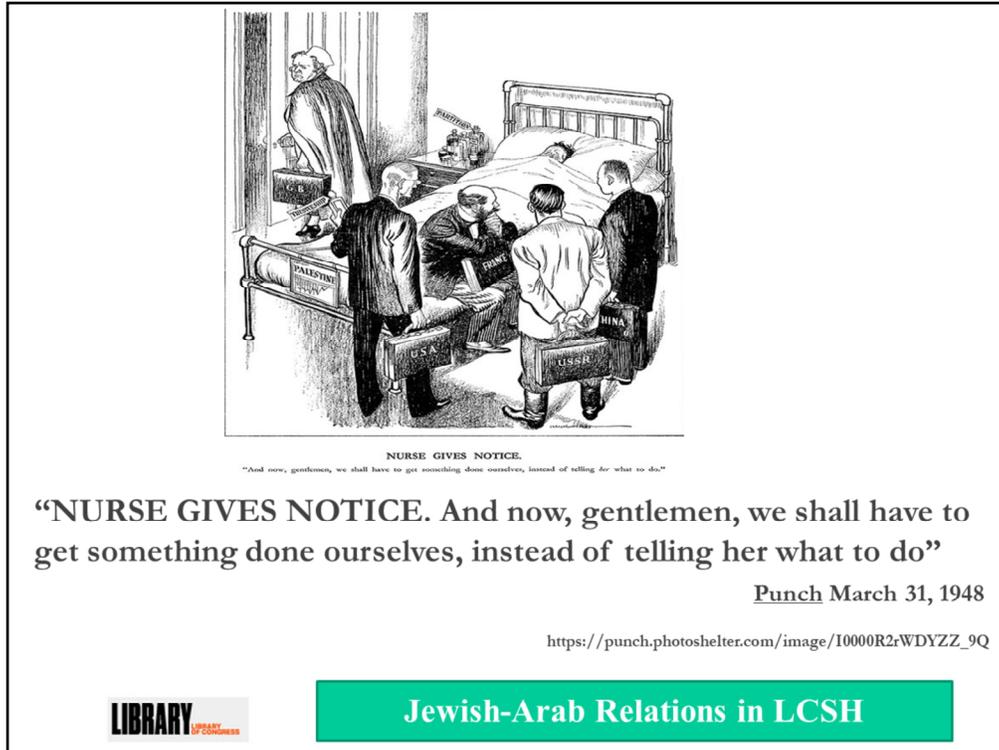


Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

Now to the Second part of this presentation, the past practice as I could establish it.

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

NEXT



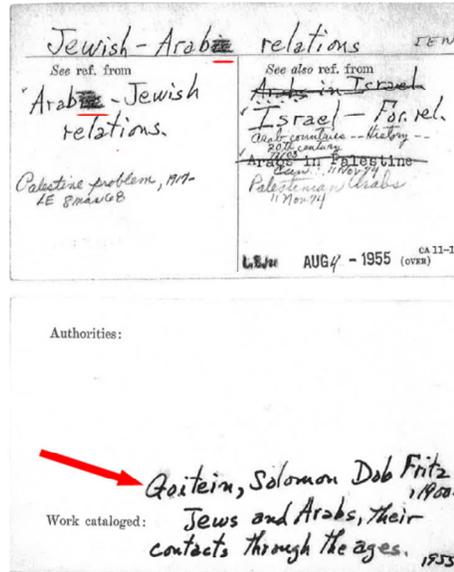
The so-called “Palestinian Problem” seen as a medical problem by Punch.

A little of history here:

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

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

When was “Jewish-Arab relations” created ?



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OF CALIFORNIA

Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

And for which book being catalogued?

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

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

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

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

Shelomo Dov (Fritz) Goitein (1900-1985), born in Germany emigrated to Palestine in 1923 and in 1957 settled in the United States.

He is best known for his monumental publication in 6 volumes, *A Mediterranean Society* which makes use of the Cairo Geniza documents.

NEXT

1955

Goitein, S. D., |d 1900-1985.
Jews and Arabs, their contacts through the ages.
New York, |b Schocken Books |c [1955]
257 p. |c 22 cm.
Jews |z Islamic countries.
Jewish-Arab relations |x History.

1964

Goitein, S. D., |d 1900-1985.
Jews and Arabs, their contacts through the ages |c [by] S. D. Goitein.
New York, |b Schocken Books |c [1964]
vii, 247 p. |c 21 cm.
Bibliography: p. [225]-228.
Jewish-Arab relations.
Jews |x History.

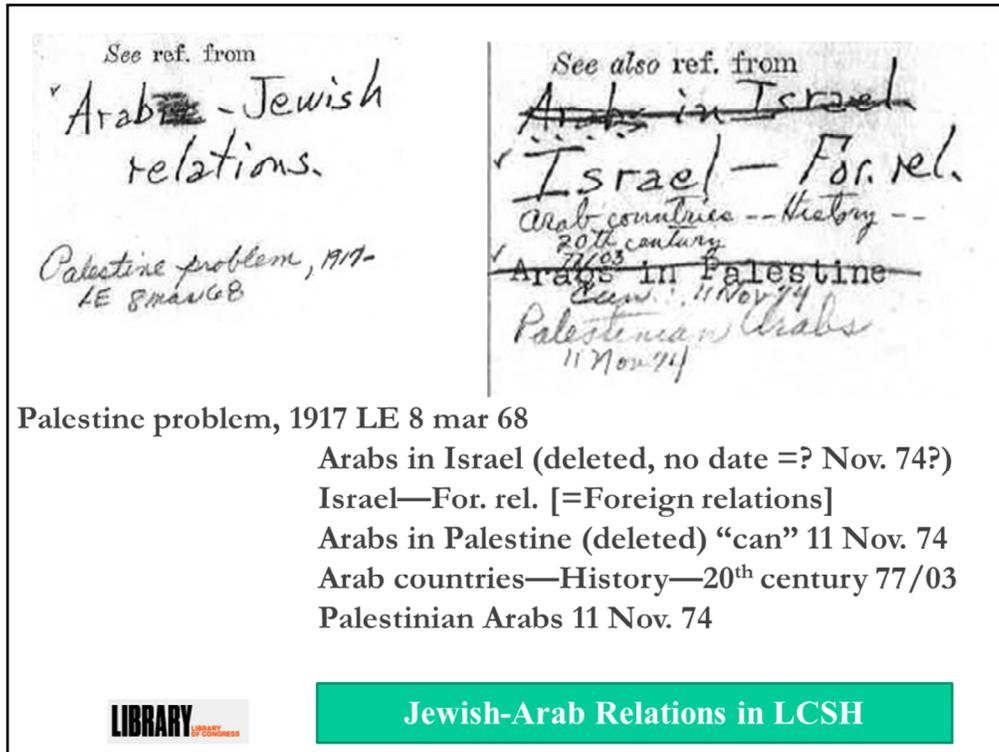


Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

NEXT



Back to the front of the card.

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

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

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

From this card we can see that the subject heading probably approved in 1955 for a work on Jewish contributions to the Arab civilization, irrespective of time and space, was later linked to the relations between Jews and Arabs in Palestine/Israel.

NEXT

“Jewish-Arab relations”

Scope note (1988)

... works that discuss collectively the relations between Arabs and Jews, including religious, ethnic, and ideological relations, subdivided further by dates, if appropriate ...

Scope note (current)

... works on the general relations between Arabs and Jews, *as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948.*



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

One more point on “Jewish-Arab relations” before we move on to the heading “Arab-Israeli conflict”:

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

PAUSE

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

NEXT

Scope note (1988)

... Works on the conflict^s between the Arab countries and Israel are entered under **Israel-Arab conflicts**.

Scope note (current)

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



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

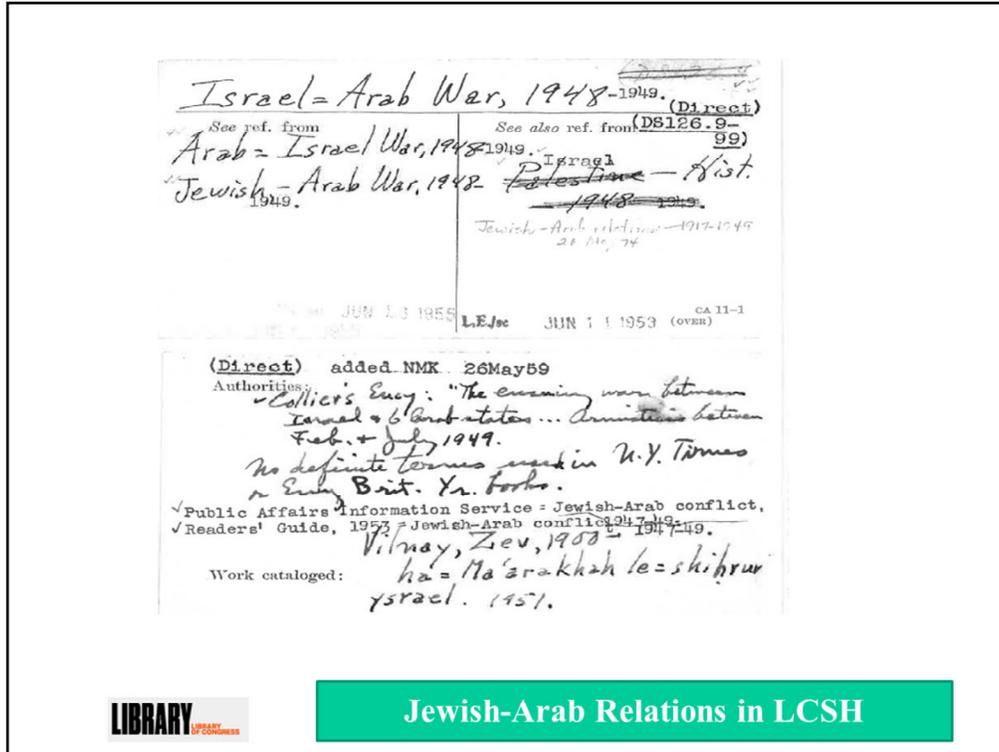
The current version has “conflict” singular. The staff members who created the current text had the earlier version in front of them. The conflicts became “political and military conflicts”. Instead of “Arab countries” we have “Arabs”. And “conflicts” remains in the plural.

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

NEXT

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

(*) It does not appear in the 10th ed. of LCSH (1986), vol. I, p. 1648. This volume at PSD has the note on the flyleaf “data through 12/84”. It appears for the first time in the 11th ed. of LCSH (1988), vol. II, p. 1920. The data for the 11th edition was compiled in August 1987.



Here is the card in PSD manual subject authority file.

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

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

NEXT

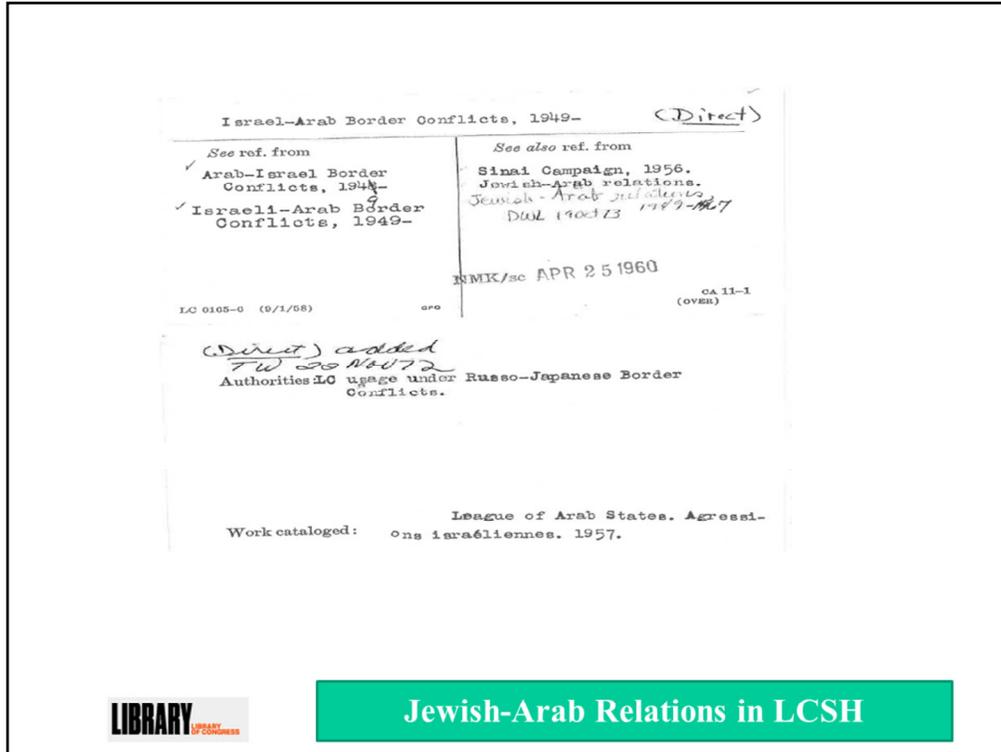
----- DO NOT READ -----

Meeting with Libby D., May 14, 2019:

“See also reference from” for Jewish-Arab relations, 1917-1949, added in May 1974.

The current (2019) heading is “Jewish-Arab relations—History—1917-1948”. At one time, the subdivision “History” was added before all dates, so what we have in the card is before that time.

No way to tell if “Palestine—History—1948-1949” was replaced by “Israel—History” [rsk: unlikely that Palestine—History—1948-1949” was ever used, current (2019) has Palestine—History—1917-1948 and Israel—History—1948-1967, UF Israel—History—1948-1949 [Former heading]]



From this card, we learned that a 1957 French translation of an Arabic work on the Sinai Campaign was used to establish in 1960 “Israel-Arab Conflicts, 1949-” 1949, dash, open. And here we have conflicts, in plural, here too.

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

NEXT

Arab-Israeli conflict

[DS119.7-DS119.76]

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

UF Israel-Arab conflicts

[Former heading]

Israel-Palestine conflict

Israeli-Arab conflict

Israeli-Palestinian conflict

Jewish-Arab relations—1917-

[Former heading]

Jewish-Arab relations—1949-

[Former heading]

Palestine-Israel conflict

Palestine problem (1948-)

Palestinian-Israeli conflict

BT Arab countries—History—20th

century

Israel—History

Palestinian Arabs—History—20th

century

NT Israel-Arab Border Conflicts, 1949-

Palestine—Politics and government—

1948-

Propaganda, Anti-Israeli

Propaganda, Zionist



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

The change to “Arab-Israeli conflict”, conflict singular, with its current scope note, appears only with the 21st edition in 1998. We don't know the reason for the change made from “conflicts” (plural) to “conflict” (singular).

NEXT

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

21st ed. (1998) , vol. I, p. 275.

Jewish Arab Relations in LCSH

-- III --

FUTURE PRACTICE ?



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

What is in the future? Now to the third part of this presentation.

[PAUSE]

NEXT

(LCSH):
Arab-Israeli Conflict (1998)

EVENTS

1967 War (Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq)

1973 War (Syria, Egypt)

March 1979 Peace treaty (Israel-Egypt)

October 1994 Peace treaty (Israel-Jordan)



Article Talk

Arab-Israeli conflict

1 Background

- 1.1 Religious aspects of the conflict
- 1.2 National movements
- 1.3 Sectarian conflict in Mandatory Palestine
 - 1.3.1 First mandate years and the Franco-Syrian war
 - 1.3.2 1929 events
 - 1.3.3 1930s and 1940s
- 1.4 Civil War in Mandatory Palestine

2 History

- 2.1 1948 Arab-Israeli War
- 2.2 1949–67
- 2.3 1967–73
- 2.4 1974–2000
 - 2.4.1 Egypt
 - 2.4.2 Jordan
 - 2.4.3 Iraq
 - 2.4.4 Lebanon
 - 2.4.5 Palestinians
- 2.5 2000–05
- 2.6 Shift to Iranian conflict (2006–present)



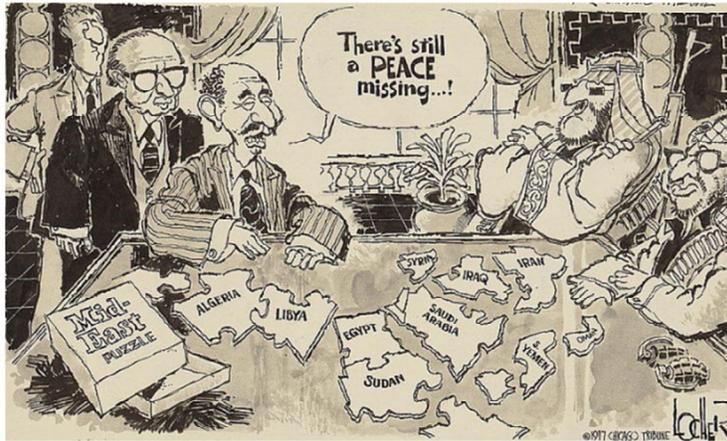
Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

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

NEXT



Locher, Dick.
There's still a peace missing...!
December 1977
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2004679110/>



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

Egypt was moving away from the conflict with Israel.

NEXT

(LCSH)

Arab-Israeli conflict—1973-1993

[\[DS119.7\]](#)

UF Jewish-Arab relations—1973- [Former heading]

NT [Entebbe Airport Raid, 1976](#)

→ [Intifada, 1987-1993](#)

→ [Israel-Arab War, 1973](#)

→ [Lebanon—History—Israeli intervention, 1982-1985](#)

→ [Osirak Nuclear Reactor Bombing, Iraq, 1981](#)

Arab-Israeli conflict—1993-

[\[DS119.76\]](#)

UF Jewish-Arab relations—1973- [Former heading]

→ NT [Al-Aqsa Intifada, 2000-](#)

→ [Gaza War, 2008-2009](#)

→ [Gaza War, 2014](#)

→ [Lebanon—History—Israeli intervention, 1996](#)

Palestinians

Further information: Israeli–Palestinian conflict

EVENTS

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Background
- 2 History
- 3 Peace process
 - 3.1 Oslo Accords (1993)
 - 3.2 Camp David Summit (2000)
 - 3.3 Developments following Camp David
 - 3.4 Taba Summit (2001)
 - 3.5 Road Map for Peace
 - 3.6 Arab Peace Initiative
 - 3.7 Present status
 - 3.7.1 Israel's settlement policy
 - 3.7.2 Israeli Military Police
 - 3.7.3 Incitement
 - 3.7.4 UN and the Palestinian state
 - 3.7.5 Public support
- 4 Issues in dispute



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

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

NEXT

Shift to Iranian conflict (2006–present)
 Further information: *Iran-Israel proxy conflict*

The Economist

The new normal?
Israel's prime minister visits Oman, an Arab monarchy—and is welcomed

Binyamin Netanyahu's warm relationship with the Gulf states comes into the open



Print edition | Middle East and Africa >
 Nov 3rd 2018 | JERUSALEM

LIBRARY UPDATES UPDATES

Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

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

NEXT

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

<https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2018/11/03/israels-prime-minister-visits-oman-an-arab-monarchy-and-is-welcomed>

What are the implications for LCSH ?

Literary warrant for “Israeli-Palestinian Conflict/Relations”

"Israeli Palestinian" in title statement
= 196 records *

* (searched 02/01/2019)



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

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

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

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

NEXT

DS119.7	To 1993
DS119.76	1993-
DS119.7	Jewish-Arab relations. Palestine problem. Arab-Israeli conflict <input type="checkbox"/>
	For economic aspects see HC415.15 <input type="checkbox"/>
	To 1993 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cf. DS127.6.O3 Territories occupied by Israel in 1967 Israel-Arab War <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cf. DS128.183 Peace efforts following 1973 Israel-Arab War <input type="checkbox"/>
DS119.75	Intifada, 1987- <input type="checkbox"/>
	1993- <input type="checkbox"/>
DS119.76	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
DS119.765	Al-Aqsa Intifada, 2000- <input type="checkbox"/>
DS119.767	Gaza War, 2008-2009 <input type="checkbox"/>
DS119.768	Gaza War, 2014 <input type="checkbox"/>

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Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

A brief look at the Classification Schedule:

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

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

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

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

Later? If you will it, it may.

Please address your comments to

Roger Kohn rkoh@loc.gov

Thank you !



Jewish-Arab Relations in LCSH

And if you would like to discuss this matter further, here is my email address. Thank you for your attention.