

Despite all these shortcomings the fact remains that Charles Berlin has performed well an important and much needed task. Jewish scholarship now has a valuable reference tool. The world of learning is much indebted to Charles Berlin for it.—*Sheldon R. Brunswick, Head, Near Eastern Office, University of California Library, Berkeley.*

Schutze, Gertrude. ***Information and Library Science Source Book; a Supplement to Documentation Source Book.*** Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1972. 492p. \$12.50.

The time lapse between preparation and publication is a drawback to this supplement, whose materials themselves reflect the same time gap. Both the author's preface and the publisher's releases stipulate that the items summarized range from mid-1964 through 1969, which of necessity restricts information in the items themselves to early in the year of 1969, allowing for preparation and publication. This information cannot be considered the most recent advances in the field.

There is virtually no information on networking. Due to the time lapse, there is no reference to FAUL, OCLC, NELINET, BALLOTS, CSLSI, or TIE. The user should note these limitations and search elsewhere for recent advances. A significant article on the Colorado Academic Libraries Book Processing Center, which was published in the Winter 1969 issue of *Library Resources & Technical Services*, well within the preparation period of this Supplement, is not included.

References from both the author index and the subject index are sometimes difficult to locate in the text. The author referral may be to a name listed within an abstract. Indexing is not complete or entirely clear. SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) systems are referenced in a group from pages 415-26, where they appear in alphabetical author order under that heading, yet several articles on SDI are introduced in a separate section on Current Awareness. The distinction between Current Awareness and Selective Dissemination of Information is blurred when an abstract states that a system "promotes current awareness—through SDI notifications" (p. 410).

Although emphasis is laid upon the inclusion of the widespread use of computers in this supplement, the user is advised to consult additional sources with more detailed and precise subject entries and more comprehensive coverage of the material.

In general, the clarity of the abstracts reflects the care exercised in their preparation. There is a generous amount of retrospective information, particularly in the more stable fields of planning library facilities, noncomputer acquisition and cataloging techniques, and handling special types of materials. For those with limited access to the standard indexes and abstracts in the field of library and information sciences, this monograph could be of assistance.—*Gloria Terwilliger, Director, Learning Resources, Northern Virginia Community College, Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia.*

Christ, John M. ***Concepts and Subject Headings: Their Relation in Information Retrieval and Library Science.*** Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1972. 174p.

One of the aspects so often criticized in library and information science by the users and designers of organized systems of information is the inefficiency of subject retrieval. Most of the criticism stems from personal frustration and not from any evaluative investigation. Mr. Christ acknowledges this state-of-the-art and has developed an investigation into the structure of the subject heading provided in academic library card catalogs. The study examines the meaning and function of headings in the area of social science, the main purpose being to determine the congruence between terminology in the social sciences and subject headings used by libraries. The three specific objectives are: (1) to determine if key social science terms are connotatively similar to subject headings, (2) to determine if such similarity, or lack of it, facilitates retrieval, and (3) to determine if the degree of similarity varies for different types of social science terms.

There are several secondary issues introduced which of necessity may affect the data and conclusions of the study. These include the nature and use of the academic library card catalog, how and why re-

searchers need to know literature searching techniques, and the importance of interdisciplinary developments on the effectiveness of bibliographical activities. Chapter one compares 665 general social science terms with those found in the *Library of Congress Subject Heading List*; chapter two relates the subject heading and interdisciplinary social science terms; chapter three compares subject headings and terms in sociology; chapter four compares subdivisions in social science with subject headings; chapter five compares the term "value"; and chapters six and seven deal with the degree to which subject headings refer to books basic to the study of the field.

The author draws both general and specific conclusions. He finds that there is a wide conceptual gulf between social science and library science (or rather how library science looks at social science) and that it seems evident that such a gulf only complicates research and teaching in social science. The results indicate a need for a philosophical change within library science to perhaps a more contemporary approach. The subject heading approach of library science does not meet the needs of social science.

The author has made a relatively simple exploratory step into a much needed area of research. He has designed a methodology which is relatively sound and within a narrowly defined area is valid. There might be some question as to the validity of comparing two schemes which are philosophically opposed to start with, one designed as an index to an encyclopedia, and the other designed as a broad subject access to a general collection of books. This may be somewhat incidental to the problem however. More fundamental is the question that aside from proving that library terminology is dated, is there evidence of a need for a philosophical change in approach?

What is demonstrated beautifully in this study is the proverbial iceberg. The reader is presented with a picture much larger than what is actually explored, a whole series of variable factors, implications, and generalizations which occasionally eclipse the basic objectives. This is perhaps a stylistic problem but it does detract somewhat from the palatability of the study. It should not detract however from the uniqueness

of approach, the attempt to establish valid measures where none existed before, and the identification of many much more complex problems and needs for further research. In this sense the study could prove to be a cornerstone.—*Ann F. Painter, Associate Professor, Drexel University, Philadelphia.*

Mount, Ellis, ed. *Planning the Special Library*. SLA Monograph No. 4. N.Y.: Special Libraries Association, 1972. 128p.

Congratulations to editor Ellis Mount for producing this attractive and well-designed volume of readings which is something of a landmark reference work in library planning. Compiled from a series of papers presented at a seminar entitled "Blueprint for the '70s," sponsored by the New York Chapter of SLA on April 23, 1971, this guide is, by the way, a sequel to the volume edited by Chester M. Lewis in 1963 entitled *Special Libraries: How to Plan and Equip Them*, which grew out of a library planning seminar sponsored by SLA in 1958.

It is gratifying to see so many familiar names among the contributors to this manual. Anything Liz Gibson writes might well be accepted as gospel even without reading it! We feel the same way about Gordon Randall, Jeanette Rockwell (née Sledge), Jean Flegal, Jean Deuss, and our other SLA author-colleagues. These people know their business and their essays prove it.

The papers cover all aspects of the planning process, from initial concepts through layout, interior design, and selection of furniture and equipment. Procedures for moving and remodeling libraries are also discussed. Each article is concise, factual, practical, well-defined, and illustrated, if appropriate. "Space Utilization in a Special Library: Making Do with What You Get," by Gordon Randall, offers some particularly helpful formulae for estimating the collection area.

In addition to the essays, special mention should be made of the two excellent checklists and the bibliography of selected literature contained in the manual. The Rockwell/Flegal "Checklist with Guidelines for Library Planning" is a remarkably thorough ready-reference for the library ad-