

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-