

blacks by library schools and, if need be, preferential treatment by these agencies.

In summary the contributions to this compilation are remarkably sober and rational in tone, with very few of the essayists engaging in polemical attack for its own sake. There is a great deal of merit in the views expressed which makes the lack of editorial coordination and condensation all the more deplorable.—*Norman Lederer, Director, University of Wisconsin System Ethnic & Minority Studies Center, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.*

Berlin, Charles, comp. and ed. *Index to Festschriften in Jewish Studies*. Cambridge, Harvard College Library, 1971. 319p. \$35.00.

Charles Berlin has made an important and valuable contribution to Jewish bibliography. He has compiled an index to 243 Festschriften in Jewish studies by author and subject. To this he has added a "List of Festschriften indexed."

"An index to 243 Festschriften (in 259 volumes) is provided here. It should be noted that occasional articles in Jewish studies that are to be found in Festschriften dealing with other subjects are beyond the scope of this *Index*." (p. ix.) Charles Berlin has done yeoman work in gathering together such a vast number of Festschriften and indexing them in competent fashion. It is true that these many Festschriften were an "hitherto uncharted body of literature." However, an even more uncharted body of literature are the occasional articles in Jewish studies that are to be found in Festschriften dealing with other subjects. It is certainly a tremendous undertaking to index 243 Festschriften. Berlin accomplished the task well and the world of learning is indebted to him for it. But, the world of learning remains without an index to those "occasional articles" scattered throughout the volumes of published scholarship. It is regrettable that Charles Berlin was not willing to undertake this crucial task as part of this *Index*. Somehow one also has the feeling that the list itself is hardly exhaustive.

Berlin has wisely composed and listed separately from his *Index* a "list of Festschriften indexed" in which the Festschriften are arranged according to the name of

the honoree. This list can serve as a check list of library holdings. Beneath the collation is a note indicating the name of the editor, if any. This note is not always an indication of the form of main entry in use by the Library of Congress. In those cases when the main entry is a corporate body one is often at a loss to determine the correct form of entry.

For example, the Ginzberg Festschrift was entered under the American Academy for Jewish Research. The Kaplan Festschrift was edited by Moshe Davis but the main entry is the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The Marx Festschrift (1950) is entered under the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Finally, the Wolfson Festschrift although edited by Saul Lieberman is entered under the American Academy for Jewish Research.

"It should be noted that the *Index* is not a library catalogue: an author's name has generally been recorded as given in the article. . . . It should be stressed that the very exacting and time-consuming procedures employed to 'establish' an author's form of name in an official library catalogue have generally not been used here. Nevertheless, an effort has been made to see to it that all articles by the same person are entered under the same form of name. . . ." (p. xii.)

It would indeed have been better to have established the forms of names of authors in accordance with the requirements of the standard manual for bibliographers in the Library of Congress entitled *Bibliographical Procedures & Style*, by Blanche Prichard McCrum and Helen Dudenbostel Jones. Were that done it might have been possible to avoid a group of errors in form of entry:

Irving A. Agus was entered in that form as well as Abraham Isaac Agus on the same page 2.

Shaul Esh was entered as Shaul Ash on page 5.

Yehudah Avida (p. 7) was entered as Jehuda Leib Zlotnik on page 118, but as Judah Loeb Zlotnik on page xl.

Naphtali Ben-Menahem (p. 12) was also entered under his former name, Naftali Fried (p. 36).

Haim B. Rosen was entered under that form of name on page 88 but under his earlier name, Haim Rozenraukh on page 90.

There is a basic rule of entry for authors who have changed their names. They are to be entered under the latest name used. This is clearly stated in rule 41 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, North American text. The Library of Congress' manual for bibliographers specifies that "the basic principles governing author entry are expressed in rules provided in ALA." (p. 31.) Underlying these rules is the fact that readers are not prone to remembering old names that are no longer in use. In point of fact, who can remember that Zalman Shazar was born Salman Rubaschow, for example?

What is to be gained, therefore, by entering Shin Shalom as Schalom Josef Schapira with a cross-reference from Shin Shalom? Who will recall in future years that Meir Bar-Ilan was once known as Meir Berlin (p. 15) or Meyer Berlin (p. 134)?! In the later case not even a cross-reference is provided.

"The subject index lists some 1,600 subject headings arranged alphabetically. . . . Subject headings have been adapted from the Harvard College Library List of Subject Headings Used in the Public Catalogue. Cambridge, 1964." (p. xii.) This decision is to be regretted since the *Index* is hardly part of the public catalog of Widener Library. Since the *Index* is intended for national and international use, Berlin would have been better advised to use the list best known on a national and international basis, that of the Library of Congress.

Even if the choice of subject heading list were satisfactory, much remains undone within the subject index. Whereas many subject headings were subdivided in good fashion, many were left without adequate treatment. For example, Arabic language and literature has a total of forty-three articles which received a total of six subdivisions. Aramaic language and literature has a total of thirty-one articles which received a total of three subdivisions. However, Akkadian language and literature has a total of forty-three articles which are all grouped together without any subdivisions at all!

The same holds true for many other subject headings. Dead Sea Scrolls has eighty-eight articles with no subdivisions. Germany, Italy, Jerusalem, Law—Jewish, Liturgy and Ritual, Moses ben Maimon, New

Testament, Talmud Bavli, Zionism all extend for several pages each with no subdivisions whatsoever.

Personal subject headings are abundant. One would have hoped for a greater concord between the form of entry in the author index and that of the subject index. Such an attempt at concord might have prevented the following series of conflicts in form of entry:

#### Author Index

Amiel, Moshe Avigdor p. 4  
Aptowitz, Avigdor p. 5  
Hoffman, David Tsevi p. 51  
Rowley, H. H. p. 89  
Thomas, D. Winton p. 104  
Yalon, Henoch p. 115

#### Subject Index

Amiel, Moses Avigdor p. 125  
Aptowitz, Victor p. 126  
Hoffmann, David p. 212  
Rowley, Harold Henry p. 284  
Thomas, David Winton p. 304  
Yalon, Hanokh p. 312

Sometimes the same person is entered in two ways within the same Subject index. On page 289 the reader finds Moses Schreiber whereas on page 294 the reader finds Moses Sofer.

Sometimes the author and subject indexes agree on one form of the name so as to disagree with the form of the name used for the honoree in the "List of Festschriften Indexed." Yitshak Baer (p. 8, 132) is the form of name in the author and subject indexes whereas Yitzhak Fritz Baer (p. xvii) is the form in the "List of Festschriften Indexed." Sometimes the subject index agrees with the "List of Festschriften Indexed" and disagrees with the author index. It is Pinkhos Churgin (p. xx, 165) in the former two and Pinchas Churgin (p. 22) in the author index. The reader may similarly choose between Morris R. Cohen (p. xx, 165) and Morris Raphael Cohen (p. 23).

In short, it is not hard to cite examples of what may go wrong if one decides not to "establish" authors and personal subjects.

It is to be regretted that there is no title index nor is there any justification given for not having such an index. The manual for bibliographers issued by the Library of Congress (p. 45) requires romanization of titles in Hebrew characters. Regrettably this was not done in the *Index*.

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-