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outstanding government publications, but still there could be more attention to the image projected.

Finally, journals in library science might also exercise some influence by regularly reviewing annual reports as they did sixty years ago. In the meantime, the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* should remain required professional reading for all of us.

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Historians have long faced the difficult task of assembling various guides to periodical literature before launching any type of research project. Some of the reference aids survey publications from a particular time period and others catalogue printed sources on a particular area of study, but rarely do these guides offer more than a partial listing of materials. The post-war "information explosion" has facilitated the birth of so many new historical journals that existing indexes cannot accommodate them all. The appearance of an eleven-volume *Combined Retrospective Index Set to Journals in History, 1838–1974* will undoubtedly help alleviate part of this problem by providing a single guide to 243 English language journals in history. Described as "the Great Leap Backward," the set extends its coverage back to 1838 and will remain current with the publication of annual supplements.

Beyond its ability to index such a large number of titles, *CRIS* utilizes a single coding pattern which cites the article title, author, year, volume, journal title, and page number where the article begins. Researchers therefore need to familiarize themselves only with this consistent coding pattern rather than deal with the conflicting arrangements of a number of other guides. Thus both undergraduate students and advanced researchers will find it a useful and convenient tool. An additional facet of providing an alphabetically-arranged "keyword index" will also make cross-disciplinary searches easier.

The first four volumes are devoted to World History categories, Volumes V–IX to United States History, and Volumes X–XI serve as "Author Indexes" to indicate what has been written by a particular historian. Three of the United States volumes assume a chronological or topical arrangement, but Volume VI offers a "Biographical and Genealogical Index" and Volume IX presents parallel treatment for the Presidents. Two similarly conceived *CRIS* sets on journals in Political Science (1886–1974) and Sociology (1895–1974) are already on the market and will also prove useful to historians.

Despite the obvious contribution of these sets to historical investigations, one must keep in mind that they do not provide panaceas. They fail to list monographs, government publications and documents collections so crucial to primary research. Furthermore, the 243 journals cited represent only a fraction of those produced around the world, including the important foreign language journals not sampled here. Thus while the *Combined Retrospective Index Set to Journals in History, 1838–1974* offers a convenient departure point for scholarly investigations, it should not be viewed as the final answer to periodical indexing.

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*Federal information sources and systems; a directory for the Congress* is the first of three volumes planned for the 1976 Congressional Sourcebook Series. According to the responsibilities set forth in Title VIII of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Comptroller General was directed to establish and maintain a current inventory and directory of sources and information systems containing fiscal, budgetary and program-related data and information. The purpose of this
and the other volumes in the series is to provide
the Congress with accurate information relevant
to their budget control and oversight responsi-
bilities.

The directory describes more than 1000 Federal
sources and information systems in 63 agencies.
The information was gathered through an inventory
taken in 1975 by the Comptroller General,
whose objective was to develop an understanding
of the information capabilities in the executive
agencies.

In order to maintain some uniformity, the
guidelines included the definitions for sources and
for information systems. Sources include
"publications (e.g., catalogs, directories), activi-
ties or organizations oriented to centralized
processing and dissemination of information
(e.g., libraries, clearinghouses, . . .) and informa-
tion systems, was defined as including organized
collections of procedures and data bases used to
store, manipulate and generate information for
specific purposes and functions." (at 1). The
directory is organized into two segments: the
citation section and an index section. The citation
section consists of a variety of elements arranged
by agency. Included here is the title of the
source or system, an accession number, the budget
function or subfunction, an agency contact if
additional information is needed, a source if it is
available to the public and an abstract of the
objectives and content of the item.

The index section is divided into three parts:
subject index, agency index and budget function
or subfunctions index. Each of these lists the titles
of the items under its appropriate heading along
with the accession number which leads to the
citation and abstract.

The directory brings together valuable infor-
mination that was difficult, at best, to obtain
previously. In most cases, the abstracts are clear and
contain useful basic information regarding the
content of the system, and the inclusion of the
agency to contact for additional information is an
invaluable resource. The index is set up in a pattern
that enables the user to find the needed sources
easily. However, the accession numbers which
lead from the index to the citation contain nine
digits which invariably requires the user to refer to
the number more than once while finding the
citation. Although this is not a serious flaw it is an
inconvenience.

It is also necessary to note that by its own
admission the directory is not a comprehensive
source. Each agency was asked to submit only
what it thought was appropriate. Consequently,
there is a lack of uniformity in both the detail of
the information and the comprehensiveness of the
content.

It has often seemed like an insurmountable
task to dig through the bureaucratic jumble in order to find if information even exists on
many subjects, let alone if it is available to the
public. This source exemplifies what hopes to be a
trend of making invaluable information systems
of federal government agencies known and useful
to one another. Although the directory is primarily
designed for use by the Congress it is essential as
well to the researcher and an important acquisition
for all academic libraries.

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