

justify the use of badly distorted photographs, illegible photographs, and photographs in which the image does not make the point the author intended and merely succeed in being dull. If it is worth putting these photos in book form for publication, it is worth doing it well.

The reference to distorted pictures is associated with photographs like those of the exteriors of Cornell and Northwestern's libraries, page 25, in which the buildings appear to be in danger of toppling. Illegibility is evident in pictures similar to those on pages 76 and 145, the former notes "ten-cent store light fixtures," the latter "storage for earphones." These and other such notes lead to great frustration because they cannot be easily deciphered in the subject photos; and once they are deciphered, one often discovers unimaginative solutions which are not worth the trouble of interpretation.

There is a photo of some bookstacks in Beloit College on page 78, not very interesting and like many other bookstacks shown in the book. It is not until one reads the annotation that one discovers the point of the picture: "The president wanted books to be in evidence. From front door, circulation desk is on left, books in center, reference on right, reading areas in rear." The bookstacks are obvious, the other elements are lacking or indistinguishable. The pictorial emphasis on the bookstacks rendered the photograph totally meaningless in the author's context.

"Meaningless" leads to another question about the use of photos in this book—their grouping by function rather than by building. Intellectually, organizationally, it seems like a good idea, but a building and its successful and unsuccessful solutions cannot be understood, and often not even visually interpreted, in bits and pieces grouped with strangers. It is like taking a series of faces, dissecting the various parts and regrouping into noses, lips, etc. A particular nose may not look very good by itself; and, in comparison with others, it may actually look misshapen, but in the context of its own face it works beautifully and looks great.

The context required to interpret successful architectural solutions consists of a floor plan, a few well-done photographs, and perhaps, a written text. In this way each building can be understood, its solutions in-

terpreted, and the book becomes a meaningful tool for architects and librarians.—*Gloria J. Novak, University of California, Berkeley.*

Przebienda, Edward, ed. United States Government Publications Monthly Catalog. Decennial and Quinquennial Cumulative Personal Author Index, 1941-1950; 1951-1960; 1961-1965 and 1966-1970. 4 vols. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Press, 1970-71. Set price \$98.00

The 1970s have produced another lifesaver to rescue harried librarians concerned with the identification and location of Federal government publications. For the first time since the demise of the *Documents Catalog* it is possible to use personal names for location of documents indexed in the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*. The recently published *Decennial [and Quinquennial] Cumulative Personal Author Indexes* for the years 1941 through 1970 now provide an index to primary authors and also to other individuals (such as editors, researchers, and translators) associated with each publication.

Historically speaking, government reports have been considered the product of a government agency rather than the work of an individual, except for the authors of monumental works, and therefore have been cataloged under the corporate author. However, patrons unfamiliar with library practices cite publications by personal author, going to considerable lengths to identify some individual to whom the book can be attributed, and the resulting citation by personal author is difficult to track down in the subject-oriented index to the *Monthly Catalog*.

To a limited extent it is possible to find personal names in the *Monthly Catalog* prior to September 1947, when the reorganized *Catalog* ceased to index authors or other names associated with a specific publication. In 1963 the *Monthly Catalog* resumed the practice of indexing personal authors but limits its coverage to the first author of a joint authorship and omits entire categories of individuals such as the translators and authors of titles listed under Joint Publications Research Service. The two G.P.O. ten year cumulations thus far

published provide subject (but not author) access to the *Monthly Catalog*. In recent years, the Library of Congress has increasingly cataloged new reports under personal names, including joint authors, but does not provide separate entries for every name associated with a work.

To provide a solution to the problem, the compilers of the *Cumulative Personal Author Indexes* checked each issue of the *Monthly Catalog* line by line; then all personal names, except for those which were the subjects of reports, were fed into a computer. Names of speakers were included as authors of speeches.

The resulting work consists of an alphabetical list of all personal names which have appeared in the entries of the *Monthly Catalog* from 1941 through 1970. Each volume is arranged in two columns, with guide names in the upper left and right corners to indicate first and last entries on each page. Each entry is followed by a term representing the manner of association, i.e. editor, translator, etc., and the location of the bibliographical information in the *Monthly Catalog*, indicated by the last two digits of the year and the entry where listed. Entry numbers with fewer than five digits are preceded by the requisite number of zeros. Page numbers are given for publications listed prior to September 1947, with the letters "s" or "m" used to indicate whether the name is cited singly or multiple times on that page. An individual author's name may appear two or more times successively, by surname and given name, surname with initials or as a joint author, exactly as the information appears in the *Monthly Catalog*. When there are more than two authors, the term "et al" follows the name of the author. Works by joint authors are indexed separately under each name. When multiple entries follow a name, the entries are arranged first by the term indicating relationship and then by the year and entry number. Each volume includes at least 42,000 citations.

At the beginning of each volume is a list of abbreviations showing sixty-nine different relationships ascribed to a publication, such as a message by, remarks by, speech by, talk by, lecture by and other equivalents as stated in the *Monthly Catalog*.

The names of chairmen of Congressional committees were included as part of the entries in the *Monthly Catalog* prior to 1947, but without first names or initials, and omitted from the indexes. In the *Decennial Cumulative Personal Author Index* for 1941-51 these names have been included as entered, each one followed by the title Mr. or Mrs. without further identification.

Entries for the president of the United States, indexed in the *Monthly Catalog* under "President of the United States" have been listed under the surname of each president, i.e. "Roosevelt, Franklin D.; Truman, Harry S." without reference to the office of the president. Presidential messages on proposed legislation, veto messages and other works, cited in the *Monthly Catalog* without the personal name of the president, are not included.

Separate volumes have been prepared for the years 1941-50, 1951-60, 1961-65, and 1966-70, to correspond to the coverage of the two decennial and the once-proposed five-year cumulative indexes to the *Monthly Catalog*.

At first glance, one is inclined to wonder why all the names were not arranged in a single sequence for the entire time period. A closer look discloses an advantage to the division of the work into separate segments. The information following each name does not indicate the title or subject of the publication to which the entry refers. As a result, the names of the more productive authors or speakers are followed by a somewhat daunting array of entry numbers to be consulted in order to locate a specific title. Fortunately this difficulty can easily be overcome when the approximate date of the wanted title is known.

A further extension of author entries to include title and subject would be desirable for speedy identification of material. This lack of specific title information does make the indexes less useful for at least commissions or reports best known by popular name, for example, the Taylor report on the Nuremberg war trials. For this type of report, the Library of Congress *Popular Names of U.S. Government Reports* will still be the quickest way to locate them. Names of chairmen are not always incorporated into *Monthly Catalog* entries, and thus cannot be indexed. For these reports,

the LC work may be the only source of identification, although, unfortunately, far from complete.

The *Cumulative Personal Author Indexes* will be used principally to find the *Monthly Catalog* entries for publications cited by personal author which formerly could be located only by a time-consuming subject search in the monthly and cumulative indexes.

The new work, comprehensive rather than selective, will be useful for personal names of authors and translators listed under the Joint Publications Research Service heading in the *Monthly Catalog*, but which are omitted from the monthly and cumulative indexes.

The volumes appear to be photocomposed from magnetic tape, a suitable methodology and format for turning this type of data into finished copy. There is some unevenness in plate work resulting in some pages being lighter than others but the information is legible. Each volume is bound in dark brown library-grade cloth which closely resembles that used in the two published decennial cumulative indexes to the *Monthly Catalog*.

The editor is Edward Przebienda, lead programmer at the Center for Urban Studies at the University of Michigan. The preface to each volume contains acknowledgements to those who assisted in the preparation, but does not indicate whether any of them are librarians nor if any librarians were consulted. It is not clear how much editing was done.

There is no question that an author's name, when known, can be the quickest and most direct approach to the identification of a government report, particularly when the name is not obscured by too many entries. Because of the inclusion of both primary and secondary authors as well as others associated with government reports, the new *Cumulative Personal Author Indexes* are recommended both for libraries which fully catalog and integrate their documents and for those which rely almost exclusively on the *Monthly Catalog* as an approach to the government publication collection.—Catharine J. Reynolds, Head, Government Documents Division, University of Colorado Libraries, Boulder.

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

- Beal, S. W., comp. *Legal Reference Collections for Non-Law Libraries*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The Pierian Press, 1973. 106 p. \$5.95.
- The Black Press Clipping Bureau. *The Black Press Periodical Directory 1973*. Newark, N.J.: Systems Catalog, Inc., 1973. 53 p. \$45.00.
- Books in Print Supplement, 1972-1973*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1973. 2245 p. \$19.50.
- Bowker's Medical Books in Print 1973*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1973. 806 p. \$24.50.
- Brown, James W., et al. *Administering Educational Media: Instructional Technology and Library Services*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. 449 p. \$10.95.
- Cooper, M. Frances, comp. *A Checklist of American Imprints 1820-1829, Author Index*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 172 p. \$6.00.
- Crowley, Ellen T. and Thomas, Robert C., eds. *Acronyms and Initialisms Dictionary*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1973. 635 p. \$27.50.
- Durey, Peter, ed. *Reader Services in University Libraries in New Zealand*. Auckland: Auckland University Library, 1973. 53 p.
- Fredericksen, Burton B. and Federico Zeri. *Census of Pre-Nineteenth-Century Italian Paintings in North American Public Collections*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1972. 678 p. \$25.00.
- Georgi, Charlotte. *The Arts and the World of Business: A Selected Bibliography*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 123 p. \$5.00.
- Havlice, Patricia Pate. *Index to Artistic Biography*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 2 vols., 1370 p. \$35.00.
- Hirsch, W. Z. *Financing Public First-level and Second-level Education in the U.S.A.* New York: UNIPUB, Inc., 1973. 49 p. \$2.00.
- International Bureau of Education. *Initiatives in Education*. New York: UNIPUB, Inc., 1972. 117 p. \$2.50.
- Johnson, Elmer D. *Communication: An Introduction to the History of Writing*,