sity press publishing can perhaps safely be described as primarily a phenomenon of the English-speaking world. It is only natural that the composition of the Editorial Advisory Board as well as the range of contributors in the first three issues confirms that "scholarly publishing" is seen primarily as university press publishing in the present situation, with emphasis on the English-speaking world.

The first article, by Chester Kerr, discusses developments in university publishing in the twenty years since the "Kerr Report." (*A Report on American University Presses*, New York, Association of American University Presses, 1949). The situations in Australia and New Zealand are discussed in separate articles, also in the first issue. In the January 1970 issue we have an American publisher's view of British university presses.

Computer concordances are the main theme of an article by Joseph Raben of Queen's College, City University of New York, while Marjorie Scal of the Cambridge University Press, New York, describes the Mathematical Offprint Service (both in the October 1969 issues).

Handling of permissions is discussed by Arpena Mesrobian and Eleanor Harman in separate articles (January 1970). Author's copyright, typographic copyright, and photocopiers are examined in three articles in April 1970.

Traditional current problems of publishing, editing, organization, and goals make up the rest. The nature of editorial work, regional publishing, and economics are some of the topics.

Last, but not least, there is scholarly publishing as an art. The plea for books as works of art, as well-structured, well-expressed entities, regardless of length or of considerations of scholarly apparatus, is sounded more than once. What editor worth his salt does not yearn for such books? There is a lovely brief article by John Menapace of the Duke University Press on "Some Approaches to Annotation," and Carl Zahn of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, contributes "Book Design Competitions: Pro and Con." (April 1970)

Readers from the academic world as well as all those who are drawn towards the world of books in these days of change, will look forward with interest to further issues of *Scholarly Publishing*.

E. ALBRICH
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Index to Vernon Blair Rhodenizer's "Canadian Literature in English," Compiled by Lois Mary Thierman. Edmonton: Printed by La Survivance Printing Ltd. [1968] 3 p. l., vii-ix, 469 p. O.O.P.

If the Council of the Bibliographical Society of Canada was moved recently to encourage the formation of an Index Committee, it was because of the frustra-

tion of readers attempting to consult reference books such as Vernon Blair Rhodenizer's *Canadian Literature in English*. This compendium of thousands of Canadian writers and their books is arranged by subject. The volume, encompassing a lifetime of bibliographical research by the compiler, was issued in 1965 without an index. Considering Dr Rhodenizer's distinguished contribution to the history of Canadian literature, and that at the time of its publication he was in his seventy-ninth year and in failing health, one finds it difficult to be critical.

Every student of Canadian literature is indebted to Lois Mary Thierman for producing an index, veritably an open sesame, to an important bio-bibliographical reference work. In her preface Miss Thierman describes the difficulties under which she laboured. Not the least of these was that Rhodenizer's text is defective, partly because he was not working with primary sources, partly because of poor proof-reading. Miss Thierman explains that she could not easily disentangle the conflicts in the dates of authors. However, at the end of her index she lists sixteen pages of errata to the original compendium. She states that the errata are largely those errors and corrections which change the filing order and those which might bewilder the reader. Where there are discrepancies between Rhodenizer's text and her index, she advises the reader to prefer the index.

The index is tripartite: author, title, and subject. A table of contents giving the beginning page of each section would have expedited checking by users. Since the book was produced by offset from a typescript, underlining had to be used to indicate italics in the author index, and this somewhat distracts the eye in running down a page. Author dates are given where available, and if there are two or three references to an author, the page with biographical information is underlined. In the section dealing with titles, the year of publication is indicated in parentheses, and to the person checking this can be important. The subject approach is not required since Rhodenizer's arrangement is by subject.

The production of this index is the more remarkable in that Miss Thierman compiled and published it at her own expense, and while in indifferent health. Few Canadian scholars will undertake any research without a generous investment by the Canada Council or some other agency; yet Miss Thierman devoted months to checking catalogues in libraries and consulting the Union Catalogue of Canada in the National Library. She acknowledges the encouragement and assistance of friends. The completed index was published privately and in a limited edition, and is already, unfortunately, out of print.

A salute, then, to a diligent indexer who has made usable a bio-bibliographical compendium of Canadian literature which would otherwise remain a closed book to many users.

BRUCE B. PEEL,
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