scripts, theses, geographical guides, special topics, and uncatalogued material. An author and title index is included.

*Reference Aids in Canadian History* lists more items (203) than Class HA (History and allied subjects, 175) in *Canadian Reference Sources* but because of the various unpublished and out of print items in the university collection, these two listings supplement rather than duplicate each other.

The cultural revival now current in Canada has been characterized as "a culture in search of an economy." Reference books are said to be like watches — "the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true." *Canadian Reference Sources* and *Reference Aids in Canadian History* provide a sort of topographical atlas and overlay, respectively, to where this cultural revival has been happening. These maps may not "go quite true" but they are nevertheless dependable guides to the foreground and background to much of what has brought this present Canadian "Elizabethan" period about.

Rudolph C. Ellsworth

(Mr. Ellsworth, a librarian, and Head, Bibliographic Research Services, Queen's University Library, is the author of numerous articles on current events in the library world.)


The *Library Guides to Research, Reference and Bibliography* are an attractive series of pamphlets designed to assist students in finding reference works and other materials required for their research in the McMaster University Libraries. Neatly turned out in stiff typeset covers and with the text duplicated from photographically-reduced typescript, these guides are most suitable for the purpose for which they are designed — as inexpensive handouts which may be provided to students who are bewildered by the quantity of resources available to them, and who need a simple and systematic guide to the literature of the subject they are researching.

Somewhat more attention to accuracy and consistency in bibliographic style and proofreading would improve nos. 2, 3 and 4. These guides are not as comprehensive or as scholarly as the guides published by the libraries of some other Canadian Universities, e.g. Toronto, British Columbia, Laval, Victoria. However, they are superior to some of the rather superficial annotated handouts prepared by some other Canadian academic libraries for their readers.

The History guide is a particularly successful effort at choosing a useful
selection of atlases, bibliographies, encyclopedias, biographical directories, manuscript guides etc. It even includes a list of historical periodicals which cite and review current publications and an excellent section on documents. All this in thirty-one pages! The bibliographical information is accurate and the annotations are good.

The Bibliography for Graduate Classics Students includes much valuable material. The selection of titles however, appears to be rather haphazard. For example, the inclusion of *Primo catalogo collectivo delle biblioteche italiane* is puzzling, especially as neither the B.M. or N.U.C. catalogues are mentioned. Similarly, it is hard to understand the rationale behind the choice of Hidget’s *Poets in a Landscape*, and a Ph.D. thesis from Princeton entitled *Studies in the Carmina Latina Epigraphica*. The omission of Lambrino’s *Bibliographie de l’antiquité classique* and Marouzeau’s *Dix années de bibliographie classique, 1914-1924*, which fill the gap between Klussman and *L’année philologique* is unfortunate. Other important lacunae were noted, which may reflect weaknesses in the McMaster Libraries’ collections rather than the inadequacy of the bibliographer. The majority of the titles cited are unannotated, a fact which seriously detracts from the usefulness of this bibliography, as do the numerous spelling mistakes, outdated editions, and bibliographic inaccuracies.

The Subject Guide to Indexes to Periodicals Held by McMaster University Libraries provides students with a subject-arranged list of indexing and abstracting tools. The annotations for each title provide information concerning the scope of the index, and excellent succinct instructions on its use. The inconsistencies in bibliographic style are serious, however, as frequently neither the theoretical coverage nor McMaster’s holdings can be ascertained. A number of the titles are misspelled.

Despite its brevity, the Guide to Research in Philosophy would be easier to use if the pages were numbered, and the eight categories and six subcategories listed on the contents page were accessible by page number. A few bibliographical sins were noted: — an outdated edition cited, an existing supplement omitted, and an edition statement missing. There are also a few minor typographical errors, and considerable inconsistencies of style in the citation of serials. As far as content is concerned, too much space is devoted to extremely general tools, *e.g.* *O.E.D.*, *Subject Guide to Books in Print, How and Where to Look it Up, Canadian Periodical Index, Roget’s Thesaurus*. It is unfortunate that Mauthner (1910) is cited when Brugger (1962) and Hoffmeister (1955) are omitted, and Eisler is mentioned only in an annotation. Similarly, why was the poorly-reviewed Runes *Dictionary of Philosophy* included, and the preferable work by Urmson omitted?

Elizabeth Silvester

(Ms. Silvester, MLS (McGill), MA (London School of Economics), Head of Reference Department, McLennan Library, McGill University, since 1964, has personally supervised and edited over thirty similar guides as well as having compiled a few herself. The criticisms concerning the selection and omission of certain titles have been checked out with subject experts.)
Cette bibliographie, réalisée par le Bureau d'information sur la francophonie du Centre québécois de relations internationales, avec la collaboration du Centre d'études et de documentation européennes de l'École des hautes études commerciales de l'Université de Montréal, constitue sans aucun doute un outil de recherche important pour tous ceux qui s'intéressent à ce sujet. S'adressant surtout aux étudiants nord-américains, elle se restreint aux écrits disponibles ou en français ou en anglais, en général à partir d'autres bibliographies qui contenaient ces renseignements sans tenir compte du concept de la francophonie.

D'ailleurs, le caractère relativement récent de ce concept, né à la suite de l'indépendance des colonies françaises de l'Afrique et de l'affirmation du Québec sur la scène internationale, rend particulièrement difficile un tel projet. Un choix – nécessairement influencé par la perspective personnelle des auteurs – s'imposait, où il fallait inclure la littérature qui trace le développement de ce qui allait devenir la francophonie, sans pour cela tomber dans l'excès de citer tout ce qui traite du français et des pays francophones. Il nous semble que, dans ce sens, l'ouvrage a réussi un équilibre très heureux.

Les catégories utilisées dans ce volume nous semblent excellentes. Une première section (la plus courte) traite du "Concept de la Francophonie" en général, en passant par la "Civilisation" (culture et langue), les "Organisations internationales" et les "Positions des pays" vis-à-vis de la francophonie. Ici il s'agit d'un choix assez restreint car, comme M. Painchaud nous prêvient dans l'Introduction, on entend insister surtout l'aspect "rationnel" et international de cette communauté, et non pas sur la structure interne (culturelle, politique ou autre) de chacun des différents pays. La deuxième section, sur les "Rapports entre pays francophones", sera donc de beaucoup la plus importante.

Cependant, on peut se poser quelques questions sur les considérations qui auraient présidé au choix (en apparence un peu arbitraire) des ouvrages cités dans la section "Culture". Autre petite critique: en citant l'Anthologie de la nouvelle poésie nègre et malgache de langue française de Léopold Sédar Senghor, publiée en 1969, n'aurait-il pas fallu indiquer qu'il s'agit tout simplement d'une réédition de l'Anthologie de 1948? Un petit détail, mais trompeur.

Comme il se doit, on accorde une assez grande place à la question de la langue (pp. 8-21), une des préoccupations fondamentales de cette communauté. Signalons que cette division est une de celle que exige le plus une mise à jour.

La deuxième partie, consacrée aux "Rapports entre pays francophones", traite de la "Coopération", des "Affaires sociales", de "l'Education", des "Échanges culturels", de la "Coopération technique et scientifique", des "Relations économiques" et des "Rapports politiques". Ces subdivisions sont évidemment un peu subtiles, mais le résultat est assez réussi. Nous y avons relevé très peu de répétitions, ce qui pourrait cependant mettre en question le caractère "exhaustif" de chacune des sections.

La francophonie a un intérêt particulier pour les Canadiens, si ce n'est que par le rôle de catalyseur que cette communauté a joué parfois dans les rapports politiques internes de notre pays. La célèbre déclaration de Charles de Gaulle