sources, and sequels by other authors. The annotations of individual items are often so substantial that they constitute a kind of running intellectual biography in themselves. It is the kind of book that opens numerous doors to future investigators, not least for its final section on 'life data.'

Gordon will doubtlessly turn up other Ogden pieces and add to the bibliography during further research, but there is one question that must at some point be addressed, a synecdoche of an entire problem. Gordon lists The Meaning of Psychology (1926) with Ogden as sole author. Richards said privately that he had a large hand in writing the book. Chapter 10 [on behaviourism] appeared separately under Richard’s name in 1926. Gordon’s research should shed more light on the authorship of this book as well as on the separate responsibilities in other collaborative projects. Such are the perils of bibliographers whose subjects were collaborators.

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Many people suppose that creating a bibliography is a simple task. For short lists, this may, in fact, be the case. But for larger compilations and those of a descriptive or analytical nature, the task of preparing a bibliography is not elementary. A wide variety of decisions needs to be made, both prior to and during the construction stages. Good bibliographies are produced by those who are well versed in the issues and complications of 'doing' bibliographic work. Beginners, however, need guidance, and they can turn to a number of introductory texts, such as Robert Harmon's, for instruction.

This revised edition of Elements of Bibliography is a major reworking of the first edition brought out in 1981. The book is designed primarily as a 'guide to the literature of bibliography,' and the intended readership is 'first, the prospective librarian and second, anyone who is compiling a bibliography.' The style of presentation is 'expository at the introductory level.'

The book is divided into twelve chapters and five appendices. Chapters one through three provide an introduction to the topic, including an historical survey of bibliographic work and a very brief account of the history of books and printing. Chapters four and five examine various branches of bibliographic work including systematic / enumerative and analytical / critical bibliography. For beginning bibliographers, chapters six and seven provide some instruction in the steps of compiling a bibliography and evaluating those that have already been published. To take account of more recent electronic files of bibliographic information, Harmon examines online databases in chapter eight. Chapter nine provides brief information about courses in various branches of bibliography that are offered at selected North American universities, and this is followed with prognostications about the future of bibliography in chapter ten. The remaining two chapters identify selected reference sources worthy of attention in preparing a bibliography and periodicals that
publish bibliographic research. (The *Bulletin* of the Bibliographical Society of Canada is listed but not the more important *Papers / Cahiers; Canadian Library Journal* is not listed nor are other Canadian journals.) The appendices list North-American universities with schools of library and information studies, significant bibliographic style manuals, abbreviations, and major bibliographic organizations, as well as very brief definitions of selected terms.

The strength of this introductory text to bibliography lies in the sweep of the territory and the large number of citations to bibliographic work. In addition to the numerous publications identified in the notes (the chapter on enumerative or systematic bibliography is a good example) Harmon closes each chapter with 'selected related readings.' All of these readings are further amplified (although not always cited in the same way, e.g. Conover at pp. 72 and 250, Hale at pp. 72 and 230, and McKitterick at pp. 73 and 238) in the annotated bibliography of close to 300 publications that concludes the book. The major twentieth-century authors are identified and the annotations point out important features of each publication. The selected readings are restricted to English-language publications, however, which means that European scholarship (except for a few translated works) has been ignored.

Harmon takes both a broad and narrow view of bibliography. The former is illustrated by his discussion of various types of bibliography, e.g. enumerative, descriptive, textual and historical bibliography and librarianship generally. The latter, or narrow view, is seen in his discussion of only English-language scholarship (all the work in *histoire du livre* published in France is missed) and in the listing of only North-American schools of library and information studies (Canada appears between California and Connecticut!), which implies that education and research in bibliography occur only in such settings.

In an attempt to be inclusive, Harmon treats topics briefly. An introductory text must, of course, be just that, and Harmon is to be credited with covering a wide terrain in a short space. Nonetheless, there are occasions when topics are given a 'simplified approach' that borders on the simplistic. In chapter eight on 'Online databases and bibliographic searching,' a new section to this edition, a database is defined as 'a machine-readable file of information that is accessed through a computer-telephone link called a modem.' Anyone working with databases will quickly note that the communication function (computer-telephone link) does not enter into the definition of a database. Harmon, it seems, also recognizes this distinction since he provides a further definition in the glossary. Another definition given in the glossary describes a 'searcher' as 'the individual who analyzes the reference clue, formulates the search strategy, and operates the terminal.' It is not clear why this term was defined at all [others such as 'ideal copy' and 'signatures' are not defined], but surely searchers are individuals who seek information whether or not they 'operate a terminal.' The process of searching is broader than locating information in electronic format. Similarly, an 'entry' is more than just 'a record of a book in a catalog or list' [my emphasis]. Are other definitions, such as that for 'dictionary,' really necessary?

This volume shows an improvement over the usual Scarecrow Press style of simply producing books from typescript [this one was not]. Even so, further refinements [see, for example, the layout and typography of the table of contents] would have
been possible and at the same time desirable. On another level, a number of errors were missed in that thankless but necessary task of proofreading. For example, on p. 6 ‘textural’ should be ‘Textual’ and on p. 23 ‘... and many of subsequent studies’ should be ‘... and many subsequent studies.’ The text usually flows smoothly, but there are points where it is jarring. When Harmon says, with reference to a book, that we would want to ‘generally settle its hash’ [p. 12], what does he mean?

By taking a very broad view of bibliography Harmon was led into treating a wide territory with a ‘simplified approach.’ His discussion of the future of bibliography in chapter ten, for example, is more a discussion of librarianship than bibliography per se. A narrower perspective would probably have provided better focus and more depth useful to ‘anyone who is compiling a bibliography.’

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**Brief Notices / Notices abrégées**


In 1956 Allison and Rogers compiled *A Catalogue of Catholic Books in English Printed Abroad or Secretly in England, 1558-1640*. Their catalogue excluded: (1) religious literature in Latin and other foreign languages published abroad by the English Catholics; and (2) the involvement of foreign Catholic governments and individual writers in English-Catholic affairs. In Vol. 1 of this annotated catalogue the authors list and describe all books that pertain to these two aspects of the Counter-Reformation. Part I of this volume which comprises more than 1,400 numbered entries is arranged alphabetically by the name of the English-Catholic writer or organization. Part II contains nearly 200 further publications arranged by subject. Over 400 libraries have been surveyed for their holdings. Each entry records locations of up to fifteen copies examined. Vol. 2 will be a revision of the 1956 edition.


In 1984 the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies at Carleton University initiated a project entitled ‘the Soviet Perception of Canada.’ Two of the objectives of the project were bibliographical: to prepare a checklist of all books, dissertations, articles in periodical literature, and chapters in books written in the USSR about Canada since 1917 (including Soviet translations of Canadian authors); and to provide an annotated checklist of major Russian-language Soviet newspaper articles