entries more clearly. In the entries themselves, thematic codes have been assigned on the basis of the main subject emphasis of the work. For example, a publication on architecture in Galt appears under the heading 'Landscapes and the Built Environment,' but there is no 'see also' reference under 'Galt' in the 'Townships and Urban Centres' section. While cross-referencing can be done through the place index, this can be a tedious process. Also, while extensive lists of index terms are provided in some entries (e.g. no. 713), others simply note that personal names and businesses included are indexed in the WRP database (e.g. no. 4499) and the printed entries themselves give little indication of the full scope of the work. However, such criticisms relate more to the necessary limitations of a bibliography in printed form. Public availability of the bibliography on CD-ROM, with its Boolean search capabilities, diminishes the inherent problem of cross-referencing and promises to provide greater access to the serious researchers.

Waterloo County to 1972: An Annotated Bibliography of Regional History will undoubtedly be widely used. The Waterloo Historical Society plans to update the database annually to ensure the currency of data. A companion inventory of primary and archival sources will be eagerly anticipated.

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The merit of this bibliography is its comprehensiveness; its weakness lies in the lack of information given about the many entries. Moreover, despite the large number of citations, many relevant studies have been missed. The book has 7,259 entries of research on Canadian children carried out between 1971 and 1990, including unpublished doctoral and master’s theses. I had some difficulty in using the bibliography, however. Checking the subject index for references to 'self-concept,' one finds over 600 entries without any sub-classification. This (and other very lengthy subject listings) could have been avoided by breaking down the subject entry by different aspects of self-concept (self-esteem, self-evaluation, ego-strength, identity, etc.), by a focus on particular types of negative self-evaluation (e.g. self-concept as a scholar, self-concept in sport, etc.); by sex; and by age group (e.g. preschool, elementary, junior high, etc.). Having to make a list of the 600-plus entries on 'self-concept,' and then checking back to the actual entries, is a daunting task.

The student or researcher would almost certainly prefer to do a CD-ROM search of relevant databases, combining descriptors such as 'self,' 'children 10–14,'
'Canada,' etc. This search could then be printed on to hard copy, with the great advantage that most of the entries retrieved would be accompanied by an abstract.

The main weakness of the book under review is the lack of abstracts for any of the bibliographic entries. The editors of the volume might respond to such a criticism by saying that such a task was beyond them. Yet the absence of abstracts seriously undermines the usefulness of the volume; nor is the task of providing abstracts impossible. For example, a bibliographical source I have found very useful is that edited by David Ho, John Spinks and Cecilia Yeung, *Chinese Patterns of Behavior: A Sourcebook of Psychological and Psychiatric Studies* (New York: Praeger, 1989). This volume has 3,548 entries, most of them accompanied by an abstract, including a number translated from Chinese. The Ho et al. volume also has a very detailed index, which is essential for this type of research tool.

Another problem with the Sutherland et al. bibliography is that not all relevant journals (e.g. *Canadian and International Education*) were searched. In consequence some key research is not included. Nor are many American journals included, despite the fact that these journals (e.g. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*) often contain articles on Canadian children. There is a further conceptual problem: some literature (particularly that on psychological issues) has importance which goes beyond national boundaries. Youth suicide is a good example of this: research carried out in Ontario is relevant for professionals in Michigan, and vice versa. The scholar interested in suicidal behaviour in Canadian adolescents would inevitably consult the American literature as well. There would be no logic in relying on a purely Canadian bibliography in order to do a comprehensive search on relevant literature in purely psychological areas.

This reference work may be of interest to librarians and cultural historians. Its relevance for scholars in other disciplines is, however, limited.

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