dered to be governmental functions, are entered as subheadings under these appropriate headings. Although this arrangement may seem difficult to use, there are many “see” references to lead the user to the proper entry. It is not always easy to understand the heading chosen. For example, a sessional paper entitled “Bonds and Securities” is indexed under “Canada - Public Accounts”, and another sessional paper “Payments by Order in Council” is found under the heading “Canada -- Laws, Statutes, etc.”

At the beginning of the index is the bibliographic recording of the volumes in the legislative sessional series of the Province of Canada, and an alphabetical list of maps and a list of plans is at the end of the index.

The publication of this index was made possible by a research grant provided by the University of Western Ontario to Miss Damphouse, a graduate of honour history and library science. She deserves our encouragement and gratitude. Historians are desperately in need of such indexes, and the compilation is a most exacting task.

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A Select Bibliography of Tim Buck, compiled and annotated by Peter H. Weinrich. Progress Books: Toronto, 1974. xv, 50 p., paper, $2.95, cloth, $8.95.

This is the first published bibliography of works of the Canadian Communist Party, and as such is an important tool for the researcher in this field. It is limited to selected writings of Tim Buck who was its general secretary from 1929-1962, and contains as well two brief additional sections, one on shared works, and the other on the famous sedition trials in 1931 of Tim Buck and seven of his colleagues. A major weakness of this bibliography is that while the compiler gives exact and precise descriptions of each of the works cited, down to colour of paper used and size in centimeters, he does not give any information as to where these works could be found. It is assumed that the books which are not listed as “rare” or “scarce” are still available from the publishers, but if so, that should have been stated. There are collections at a few universities that do include some of those works which are not available from a publisher, and these also should have been identified. As it is, the bibliography tells the reader what to look for, but is of no help at all as to where.

In his introduction, Weinrich explains how he made his selection. He did not include “periodical contributions . . . because the bulk of his writing in this form is to be found in the various newspapers and periodicals connected with the Communist Party . . . [and]. . . most of the known newspapers are microfilmed, and the periodicals indexed.” Yet by following this stricture Weinrich left out, among others, an entire subject which was hotly debated in the Party from 1925-1939, when Buck in a series of articles, developed a thesis that Canada was a colony of Great Britain and that therefore the main struggle in Canada was not for socialism but for independence. This omission has an additional side effect – it leaves the impression that Tim Buck’s out-
put during the twenties was confined to one book, *Steps to Power*, and to a few articles printed in German in the *Communist International* magazine. Actually his articles on this subject do contain some interesting material on Canada, and show a determined attempt by Buck to come to grips with Canadian society, and include the one time that he disagreed with the Communist International. They are important also because they show that, contrary to current Party history, it was Tim Buck and not Maurice Spector (expelled for Trotskyism) who originated this theory.

It is too bad that the bibliography is confined to the works of Tim Buck and does not include works of other Canadian Communists or publications of the Party itself; these, like Buck's publications, were written to explain and further the party's policies at each given period, and they are therefore just as much part of the C.P. history as are the works of Tim Buck. Perhaps this will be done by Progress Books in the future.

An important omission from the list of Communist Party periodicals on page 39, is the *Canadian Labor Monthly*, which appeared from January, 1928, until the middle of 1929. It was probably the most scholarly publication the CPC ever put out. This omission would probably be justified by the compiler and publisher by referring to the heading that precedes the list, which suggests that it covers only periodicals to which Tim Buck made his "principal contributions". But surely that should have been left for the reader to decide? It is curious, too, that this is the only Canadian Communist periodical that is omitted.

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Est-ce à l’école que s’est jouée la destinée des deux peuples, des deux civilisations comme l’observait André Siegfried dans son livre *le Canada, les deux races*, publié en 1906? L’ouvrage de Geneviève Laloux-Jain tente d’apporter une réponse à cette question.

Dans une langue précise, sans emphase, dans un style coulant maîtrisé l’aridité du sujet, l’auteur cerne l’historique du nationalisme de chacune des deux nations qui forment le Canada et ceci par l’étude de tous les manuels d’histoire publiés en Ontario et au Québec de 1867 à 1914.

Dans l’avant-propos, l’auteur précise le but de son étude. Par l’analyse du contenu idéologique de tous les manuels publiés entre 1867 et 1914 “période généralement considérée comme celle de la formation du sentiment nationaliste”, elle analyse les thèmes nationalistes qui ressortent des mythes et des croy-