table des matières en facilite la consultation, mais la localisation ajoutée à chaque document ne s'applique qu'à la bibliothèque de l'UQTR.

Théâtre québécois: bibliographies de travail mérite une place dans toute bibliothèque universitaire ou spécialisée où les chercheurs ont besoin de guides pour les orienter dans une grande sélection de documents. Elles aideront les étudiants à faire un premier contact sérieux avec les œuvres des huit auteurs et de leur critiques tandis que les chercheurs ayant une connaissance plus profonde consulteront ces bibliographies pour renouveler leurs connaissances.

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Ethnic Studies


Indian Claims in Canada: Supplementary Bibliography, January 1978 / Reven


These works are, by and large, an attempt to wrestle into manageable format a selection of the massive literature dealing with native peoples and ethnic groupings. The migratory pattern of these multi-cultural groups is such that the world literature must be combed, sifted, scrutinized, all before a portion of entries, both pertinent and relevant, can be chosen in order to assist with and expedite the massive quantities of research in all aspects of the major and important contribution made by these races to the Canadian heritage.

Of the five titles under discussion, two are model publications. They are The Indians
of the Subarctic: A Critical Bibliography, by June Helm, and The Ojibwas: A Critical Bibliography, by Helen Hornbeck Tanner. Published by Indiana University Press for the Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian Bibliographical Series, each is presented in the format designed to be uniform throughout the series. Useful to both beginning students and the advanced scholar, each begins with a bibliographical essay, with all citations in the essay keyed, by bracketed numbers, to the alphabetical list of all works cited. In addition, each work contains two bibliographies: one for a beginner and the second for a basic library collection in the field, each again keyed to the very complete bibliography which follows. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author or, in some cases, by title. The depth of the expository material in the bibliographical essay negates the need for subject or chronological access. The bibliographical detail is very full, indicating revised, reissued, and reprinted editions, as appropriate. The entries are further annotated to indicate location of certain titles and of possible unreliability of cited texts. The content is attractively set out on off-white sheets, using typeface from the Baskerville and Caslon families. The book designer has used page heads and running heads to ensure clarity and greater usefulness of these immensely important bibliographical tools.

The two works published by the National Library of Canada, Books in Native Languages in the Collection of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division of the National Library of Canada / Livres en langues autochtones dans la collection de la Division des livres rares et des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale du Canada and Indian Claims in Canada: Supplementary Bibliography / Revendications des Indiens au Canada: bibliographie supplémentaire, are straightforward, practical, and workable bibliographies. Compiled for the knowledgeable student or scholar, only the Books in Native Languages ... carries an introduction. Expressed in terse prose, the content of the book is economically presented, the limitations of the entries are stated, and a list of indices and a statement on consultation conclude this twenty-eight line foreword. Printed from camera-ready copy on sheets measuring 8½ by 11 inches, the work leads off with a list of (fourteen) 'Bibliographies Cited,' followed by a list of symbols of Canadian libraries and of abbreviations. The entries are arranged alphabetically by native language, then chronologically by title within each language group. Complete title page information is given for each work, and up to four Canadian locations are given. The complete work is then indexed, alphabetically with chronological reference, by Translators, Authors, Editors, by Printers and Publishers; and by Native Language Titles. While these indices are made of greater use by printing the appropriate index title on each page, the usefulness of this work would have been increased had it been possible to include, in the main body of the text, the language group name on each page.

Indian Claims in Canada: Supplementary Bibliography / Revendications des Indiens au Canada: bibliographie supplémentaire indicates in the ccip data that this is a 'Supplement to Canada: Indian Claims Commission.' A brief unsigned Editor's Note states only that 'in February, 1979, the National Library of Canada acquired the collection of the Research Resource Centre of the Canadian Indian Rights Commission, formerly the Indian Claims Commission.' Otherwise, one is on one's own. The table of contents appears to be very full, moving as it does from the general to the specific: i.e., from 'Ethnographic and Historical Sources' to 'Government and Courts in Canada' to the
National Indian Brotherhood and Native Council of Canada to specific groups such as Metis of the Prairie Provinces. All of the entries within each section are arranged alphabetically by the author. There are no see also or other cross references. Nonetheless, it is a very workmanlike tool. Yet because of the lack of preliminary source material, I am afraid that these two very worthwhile publications will not be as widely or successfully used by the two groups who need them most: high school students and native peoples' groups. A bibliographical essay would have been of the greatest assistance, had one been prepared for each of these publications.

John Miska's *Ethnic and Native Canadian Literature, 1850-1979: A Bibliography of Primary and Secondary Materials* carefully outlines the ground rules on which this bibliography is based. In his introduction, he states, 'Authors of ethnic Canadian literature are considered to be persons who have published collections of poetry, fiction or drama in any language, whose mother tongues are other than English or French, and who have spent their formative years in Canada or settled in this country as adults. The latter are considered to be authors of ethnic Canadian creative writing for the duration of their Canadian citizenship....

In addition to providing the basic bibliographical data on the third dimension [sic] of Canadian literature, it is hoped that this bibliography will serve as a survey of literary activities and achievements of ethnic and native Canadian authors. The English translations of the titles, written in languages other than English and French, and the short annotations are meant to allow insight into the way our ethnic and native people live and feel, and to indicate some of the major problems they are most concerned about as expressed in their creative writing.'

This compilation, on microfiche, of over 2,900 references is arranged in three parts, with Part I containing general works on ethnic and native Canadian literature. This includes bibliographies and anthologies as well as monographs, surveys, and reports. Part II lists, alphabetically, the literature of some thirty-three ethnic and native Canadian groups. Under each language group, general works, bibliographies, review papers, and anthologies are first listed. These are followed by the works of individual authors under the broad genre headings of 'Poetry', 'Prose', and 'Plays'. Each, in turn, is followed by secondary material: reviews and the like. Part III includes author, genre, and chronological indices, as well as a list of periodicals with abbreviations. Part III also includes an extensive list of publications, both primary and secondary materials, dealing with the ethnic and native peoples in Canada.

I think this work is perhaps most successful in its secondary aim 'that this bibliography will serve as a survey of literary activities and achievements of ethnic and native Canadian authors'. A quick glance through the accepted surveys of Canadian Literature from the 1890s to the 1940s will show only the names of such establishment writers as Bliss Carman, Sir Charles G.D. Roberts, and Marjorie Pickthall, and even the retrospective anthologies of that period, while beginning with the works of Levi Adams, Charles Heavysege, and the like, give no indication, with the possible exception of the works of Pauline Johnson, that other cultures in Canada were building up an important and considerable literature. The chronological index of the Miska bibliography is most useful to that end, for it clearly indicates the amount of published writing going on as early as 1850.
Unfortunately, the bibliography is cumbersome and unwieldy, and there seems to be an unnecessary duplication of some entries. For example, in entry no. 1 of Part I, we are directed to Margaret Atwood's 'First People: Indians and Eskimos as Symbols'. In Part III, this same reference has been expanded to cover two new entries to 'the native in Canadian Literature'. In another such instance, one wonders whether it is really necessary to include both entry no. 2909, which is a reference to Ira Dilworth's 'Foreword' to *Klee Wyck*, and no. 2930, *Klee Wyck*. A reading of the three-page Foreword reveals that Dilworth merely mentions that Carr was in the habit of seeking out Indian subjects and that Klee Wyck, meaning Laughing Waters, was the name given to Miss Carr by the Indians of Ucluelet. Entry no. 2930 is the entry for Emily Carr's *Klee Wyck*, and the citation includes Dilworth's introduction. Moreover, this is a very difficult work to use: the sheets of fiche are merely numbered 1-7; there are no alphabetic, name, or numeric indicators on the fiche headers. One must, therefore, work through each of seven fiche to locate a desired entry. This only leads to reader/user resistance. Surely, this problem could have been easily overcome by including, on the fiche headers, the inclusive entry numbers to be found on each sheet, with a corresponding list printed on the fiche folder.

The scope of the indices indicates the problems of access to be faced by researchers. The Author Index includes all references to any person mentioned in the body of the text, thus one gets access to 'ethnic Canadian' creative writers, plus 'Canadian born Canadians', and to commentators such as Barbara Amiel, born in Great Britain, who comment on the scene. The Author Index is followed by a Genre Index, which lists, first, all reference numbers concerned with 'Poetry'. Although, in the main body of the work, the individual author's works are listed under the umbrella term 'Prose', in the index this has now been subdivided into Novels, Short Stories (including novelettes, fables, tales and legends), Plays, Children's Books, Anthologies, and Bibliographies. A random check of some references indicates some of the main entries have been annotated with terms to correspond to this expansion of 'Prose'. A number have not.

Under 'Miscellaneous', one finds 'Biography-Fiction', which presumably relates to certain unique 'ethnic Canadian experiences'. Here one finds Mordecai Richler's *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz* and *Son of a Smaller Hero*, both helpfully marked 'Jewish'. *St. Urbain's Horseman* is included, but without any 'ethnic' designation. Gabrielle Roy's numerous works are listed, many as 'inter-ethnic'; sometimes this is followed by a listing of six or seven 'ethnic-nationalities'.

And then there are the periodical citations: the compiler acknowledges he has devised the abbreviations for the periodicals cited in this work. This points up the need for a standard list of symbols and abbreviations. Mr. Miska has used some in current coin; for others, he has bypassed two or three options available and devised his own, a practice which can be disconcerting to users already familiar with the more accepted abbreviations.

In conclusion, four of the five works present their material in a clear, coherent, and usable fashion. The fifth, Miska's work, is an example of a fine idea grown too large. Had it been edited, cut, and pruned, it too could well hold a useful place in Canadian studies.

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