Les Idéologies au Québec: bibliographie.
La parution d’une troisième édition des Idéologies au Québec, quatre ans après la première, témoigne de l’intérêt grandissant pour l’étude des idéologies depuis quelques années. L’ouvrage qu’ont préparé les professeurs Denis Monière et André Vachet nous offre un inventaire des études – livres, articles, thèses de maîtrise et de doctorat et plusieurs écrits pertinents publiés dans des revues de vulgarisation – sur les idéologies au Québec. Cet inventaire est précieux, non seulement parce qu’il regroupe tous les ouvrages sur le sujet, mais aussi parce que plusieurs des textes mentionnés seront eux-mêmes consultés comme sources indispensables par tous ceux qui veulent étudier la pensée et l’idéologie des auteurs québécois.

Renvoyée et augmentée pour la deuxième fois, cette bibliographie est maintenant mise à jour et inclut tous les ouvrages parus jusqu’en juin 1977, ce qui porte le nombre des références à 1411. Elle couvre surtout les titres parus depuis 1945, et comprend aussi certains textes publiés bien avant cette date. Cet instrument de travail est donc destiné principalement aux étudiants et aux enseignants des collèges et universités ainsi qu’à tous ceux qui s’intéressent au développement de la société et des idéologies québécoises.

Le système de classement est évidemment le même que celui utilisé dans les deux premières éditions de 1976 et 1977. D’abord, les titres sont présentés par ordre alphabétique d’auteur, et sont suivis d’un index analytique qui forme une grille de classification. Un système de renvois numériques permet à l’utilisateur de retrouver les textes pertinents sans difficulté. L’index se divise en six catégories: 1) les généralités, qui portent sur l’historiographie, la méthode et le contexte idéologique en général; 2) les périodes, où les textes sont classés par ordre chronologique; 3) les hommes ‘définisseurs de situation’; 4) les mouvements; 5) les journaux et revues; 6) les thèmes idéologiques. On y trouve de plus, une analyse combinatoire qui permet la localisation des textes qui traitent de plus d’un sujet. Cette technique s’avère particulièrement utile pour certains thèmes privilégiés, tel le nationalisme, qui renferme plus de 160 titres. Nous aurions souhaité qu’on recourût davantage à ce système pour d’autres catégories qui reviennent fréquemment comme la religion et l’éducation.

Une nouveauté appréciée dans la dernière édition: les caractères d’imprimerie sont plus petits, plus attrayants, et plus faciles à lire. Ceci représente une amélioration appréciable pour un ouvrage qui sera constamment utilisé. Cette bibliographie constitue donc un instrument indispensable dans un domaine aussi privilégié et important que celui des idéologies. Souhaitons que les auteurs poursuivent régulièrement leurs mises à jour, de sorte que cette bibliographie ne perde pas son actualité. Il faut cependant déplore que cet ouvrage ne soit toujours pas disponible en librairie et que, pour se le procurer, il faille s’adresser au Ministère des Affaires culturelles.

GEOFFREY EWEN
(M. Ewen est candidat au doctorat en histoire à l’Université York.)

Despite the fact that numerous attempts have been made towards a primary bibliography of Bertrand Russell's published corpus, none thus far have been definitive. To date several such bibliographies have been published, notably Lester E. Denonn's revised bibliography in the fourth edition of *The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell* (1963); various compilations by Harry Ruja, the most complete being his checklist of Russell's weekly syndicated contributions to the Hearst newspapers; and Kenneth Blackwell's detailed inventory of Russell's writings on logic in *Essays in Analysis* (1973). It is unfortunate that this recent effort by Werner Martin is not a step forward towards the definitive goal but in many ways is a regression.

Martin's bibliography is a bilingual tool for English and German users. The English version, however, has been literally rendered, often resulting in infelicities and incoherence. The actual text with indentions and line justification was painstakingly produced by Martin himself on an ordinary typewriter. Commendable as such labour may be, his text is riddled with many typographical errors.

His general introduction presenting Russell as a polymath, while perhaps useful to the beginning reader of Russell's works, is wholly unnecessary for bibliographical purposes. The same can be said for Martin's commentaries, which follow each bibliographical description of Russell's so-called major publications. One would think that in a bibliography a commentary on a book, for example, might contain information such as number of copies printed for the first edition, whether the manuscript is extant, evidence of authorship, and so on. But Martin's commentaries are not of this textual or bibliographical character and instead serve as opinionated summaries of the publication's content and importance. Even at this level his commentaries are occasionally naive. For example, Russell's first book, *German Social Democracy* (1896), is said to foreshadow Germany's future of dictatorship and war.

Bibliographical entries are chronologically arranged by Martin without customary divisions according to type of publication such as monograph, article, book contribution, etc. An elaborate numbering system with a 'see-reference' structure is employed to designate each entry uniquely. The appendix consists of a chronological index of Russell's main works, a synopsis of translations by language group, secondary literature, an alphabetical title index, and a list of sources consulted. The appendix's best feature is the translation groupings, which quickly inform the user with a particular language facility whether a certain publication by Russell has been translated into that language and if so, how to obtain access to the pertinent bibliographical data. The appendix's worst feature, on the other hand, is the selection of secondary literature. The amount of secondary literature on Russell is extensive, undoubtedly greater than the amount of primary literature, and consequently the mere eighty-one secondary items listed by Martin appear sadly misplaced.

The fundamental flaw of Martin's bibliography is that it is not critical. In other words, he has accepted at face value the authenticity and accuracy of items from other bibliographies and tools without bothering to examine and verify them firsthand. Denonn, for example, has mistakenly listed a 1932 review by Russell from the *Monist*. Needless to say so does Martin (BN 375.00). Failure to check copies leads Martin to describe as first editions second editions of Russell's *The Principles of Mathematics* (1910) and the three volumes of *Principia Mathematica* (1910-13), which Russell co-authored with A.N. Whitehead. When Martin strikes out on his own, he frequently strays. He lists, for example, a 1908 article from *Mind* by L.J. Russell [BN
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087.00) and a 1912 article from the *English Review* by Bertrand's brother, John Francis Stanley, the 2nd Earl Russell [RN112.00].

An inconsistent feature of Martin's bibliography is that, in addition to publications, he also records unpublished essays of Russell, in particular, the writings on logic from Blackwell's inventory. In itself this would not be objectionable. One wonders, however, if Martin's intention was to record all of Russell's writings regardless of whether they are published or not, why does he exclude the scores of other unpublished manuscripts at the Russell Archives (which Martin has never visited) and elsewhere? Other basic inconsistencies or confusions that Martin perpetrates involve the failure to observe the distinction between impression and edition and the distinction between publisher and distributor. In addition, Martin often neglects to cite the precise date of an article, the exact title, and whether a journal's run is a new series.

Definitiveness in bibliography not only implies accuracy but also completeness. If anything, Russell as publicist and elder statesman was even more prolific than he was as a young philosopher and mathematician. Yet, if Martin's bibliography is to be trusted, then it would appear that Russell had little to say in the autumn of his life. Unpublished bibliographies of Russell, one by Blackwell and the other by Ruja, are constantly consulted on a daily basis at the Russell Archives by scholars and researchers. It is to be hoped that in the volume of *The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell* slated for bibliography, Blackwell and Ruja will combine their efforts to produce a lasting work that will be regarded as the definitive bibliography. While it is obvious that Martin is a true Russell aficionado, he is not equal to the task of Russell's bibliographer. In 1926 Russell published an article, the title of which epitomizes Martin's work: 'The Harm that Good Men Do.'

CARL SPADONI

(Dr. Spadoni is Assistant Archivist of the Bertrand Russell Archives, McMaster University. He was convenor of the Bibliographical Society of Canada when the annual meeting was held at Hamilton in 1981.)


This book is a successor to a 1971 publication by the same author entitled *A Guide to Philosophical Bibliography and Research. The Philosopher's Guide*, however, is neither a new edition nor a supplement, but rather a systematic rewriting with much additional material. Tools are cross-referenced, usually annotated, thoroughly indexed, and extend to works in languages other than English. Most branches and movements of philosophy are represented as well as professional associations and institutes, journals, national and regional developments, post-doctoral research, publishing, and job opportunities. Two non-philosophy sections are also included: one on general research tools and the other on tools in related fields. Organization of material is effectively handled. Sources in the history of philosophy, for example, are grouped under traditionally recognized periods; each period is further subdivided into general tools and specific tools relating to individual philosophers. In short, this splendid work promises to be the standard philosophy guide for both beginner and