littéraires du Québec tels les études de Trépanier sur les travaux de Rumilly eux-mêmes si riches d'idéologie. En passant, nous n'avons pas trouvé trace de Léon Gérin dont la 'science sociale' est aussi analyse d'idéologies. Le chercheur appréciera le rappel des thèses [et regrettera à la même occasion que trop d'entre elles n'ait pas donné lieu à une publication par leurs auteurs].

Ces notations en marge de la bibliographie de Lamonde ne font que mieux voir la richesse de l'instrument produit par un ingénieux arpenteur de notre patrimoine intellectuel.

PIERRE SAVARD
(Pierre Savard est professeur titulaire au département d'histoire à l'Université d'Ottawa.)


Gregory Mahler's bibliography is a welcome addition to the small number of reference publications available in the field of Canadian politics. It will undoubtedly make life easier for students, especially those outside Canada, wherever the major Canadian reference sources and indexes are not available. In Canada it will be a useful guide for students and librarians, especially in smaller university, college and public libraries.

The bibliography lists just over 3,800 monographs and periodical articles, predominantly English-language, though a significant proportion of French-language publications is also included. Despite the subtitle, only about one-third of the entries have brief, but informative, annotations. Mahler must be commended for including not only Canadian literature, but also materials published abroad. The compiler, who used to teach Canadian politics at the University of Vermont and has just recently become chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Mississippi, has a professional interest in Canadian federal-provincial relations and is well qualified for this work.

Contemporary Canadian Politics is sub-divided into 14 chapters, each listing books and then articles on specific topics: (1) General Sources, (2) the Constitution and the Legal System, (3) Federalism, Finance, and Public Policy, (4) Regionalism and Local Politics, (5) English Canada and Political Culture, (6) French Canada and Quebec, (7) Public Opinion and Citizen Participation, (8) Political Parties, Ideology, and Elections, (9) the Executive, (10) the Legislature, (11) the Administrative Process, (12) General Works on Foreign Policy, (13) 'High' Foreign Policy Issues, Traditional Diplomacy, and National Security, and (14) 'Low' Foreign Policy Issues and Quality of Life.

The time covered by this work corresponds roughly to the time in office of the Liberal Party led by Pierre Elliot Trudeau, a crucial period of Canadian politics. All the important political questions of that time are covered by the bibliography, some better than others. The growth of Québécois nationalism, language conflicts, and
the question of national unity have produced a large body of literature which is well represented. Equally well done is the coverage of the regional tensions and dissatisfaction with the national government, and the patriation and updating of the Canadian constitution. Although the largest section in this bibliography (over 684 entries) deals with federal-provincial relations, finance and public policy (chapter 3), the public policy section is in fact weak. Questions of immigration, culture, communications and social policies, so controversial during this period, are represented superficially.

What proportion of the literature published during the 1970-1987 period is represented in this bibliography? I can only offer an educated guess. The computerized bibliography of Canadian politics at the University of British Columbia covers roughly the same period and has the same scope, and is also limited to academic publications. That bibliography has over 18,000 entries, but it too is selective. Thus, at best, Mahler has included only one work in five.

Mahler's bibliography has an excellent subject index which permits quick, easy location of desired information – an absolute must since there is no duplication of entries (except by mistake), and since these entries are classified into one of the fourteen chapters listed above. As every frustrated librarian knows, a publication can often be justifiably listed in a number of sections.

A serious weakness of this bibliography is the lack of an author index. This will limit its usefulness for the more sophisticated users and for reference librarians. Given that the bibliography was undoubtedly produced with the aid of a computer, an author index could have been easily created. Its absence indicates that the compiler designed the bibliography primarily for undergraduate students who typically consult bibliographies by subject.

It is unfortunate that Mahler does not provide any information on his methodology. Since he states that this project has taken him two years to complete, a truly remarkable feat, I would hazard a guess that he had to rely heavily on materials obtained from bibliographical databases, perhaps UTLAS or OCLC for books (this might explain the unusually abundant listing of government and non-trade publications, which though highly useful and appropriate, may not be readily available in foreign libraries), and perhaps a database such as United States Political Science Documents for journal articles. The use of these various databases may also explain the lack of consistency of the entries [e.g. LaTouche, nos. 1666-1670 and Latouche, no. 1671; LaPonce, nos. 1664-1665 and Laponce, nos. 2126-2129].

No major database (with the notable exception of ABC-Clio's America: History and Life, which is highly selective) picks up the large body of literature made up of original chapters in collective works. The Canadian Essay and Literature Index, published between 1973 and 1975, and its predecessor Canadian Essays and Collections Index, published between 1971-1972, did try to provide bibliographic control for this literature, but both are now defunct. Some access is provided by the Index to Social Sciences and Humanities Proceedings, published by the Institute for Scientific Information Inc., and by the America: History and Life index, but neither specializes in Canadian coverage. Mahler is no exception. He does not list any essays in edited books, and that is a pity. My study of the publication pattern of thirteen major Canadian political scientists (P. Aucoin, K. Banting, E. Black, A. Blais, D. Blake, A.
Cairns, J. Crete, D. Latouche, L. LeDuc, V. Lemieux, J. Meisel, P. Russell, and D. Smiley) reveals that, on the average, 34% of their output consists of original chapters in collective works – from a low of 14% for André Blais, to the high of 58% for John Meisel. This may explain why, to take only these last two examples, André Blais is relatively well-covered by the Mahler bibliography (ten entries representing about 40% of his output) while John Meisel, a prominent academic and prolific author, has only one entry out of at least thirty-two academic publications during the 1970-1987 period.

In short, this bibliography could have been markedly improved by a better coverage of the field of public policy, by the inclusion of original chapters in edited works, by an explanation of the inclusion strategy, by careful editing, and by the addition of an author index. It is still a useful research aid, particularly for community college, university, undergraduate and large public libraries in Canada, as well as for academic libraries abroad.

IZA LAPONCE
(Iza Laponce is Political Science Reference Librarian at the University of British Columbia.)


Here, at long last, is a bilingual, comprehensive, retrospective bibliography of education in Canada. This is indeed a welcome contribution to Canadian education and a significant addition to Canadian bibliography. It will appeal to students and scholars of education and other related disciplines both in Canada and elsewhere.

Until now there has been nothing comparable in the field of Canadian education. There are more specific works such as Robin Harris' Bibliography of Higher Education in Canada / Bibliographie de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada [1960, with supplements 1965, 1971 and 1981], Philippe Houyoux's Bibliographie de l'histoire de l'éducation au Québec des origines à 1960 [1978], and Ethel Auster's Reference Sources in Canadian Education [1978]. At the next level are works much broader in coverage: Canadiana [1950-], Canadian Books in Print [1967-] and Microlog [1979-]. The Canadian Education Index [1965-] has been doing yeoman service for the periodical literature. It has recently absorbed the Directory of Education Studies in Canada, [1968 / 69-1984 / 85], so it will undoubtedly continue to serve as a fine complement for current works. Finley's work, however, stands alone, and should be applauded.

E. Gault Finley's active involvement in education in one capacity or another throughout his career provides him with a firm foundation for the compilation of this work. He has worked in high schools, universities and the federal civil service. He has been devoted to this bibliography, on a part-time basis, for more than forty