

tion of political party documents which includes not only the conventional manifestos, policy statements and campaign literature but less conventional materials such as posters, party songs, badges and membership cards. The Institute's bibliographical collection contains 350 titles for Canada and the separately maintained catalogue of bibliographies includes analytical entries for bibliographies contained in general titles added to stock.

The Institute also maintains a register of research in progress and completed in British Universities relating to Commonwealth studies. This is held on cards in the Library and forms the basis for an annual compilation *Theses in progress in Commonwealth studies; a cumulative list*.

At the University of London Library the main Canadian speciality is literature though as this collection was begun only in 1972 collection building is slow and has reached 700 titles in English and French. The Library has agreed to share the coverage of history with the Institute of Commonwealth Studies whereby the Institute covers the modern period and the University Library the earlier period. Also, in its role as the centre of the University library system the University Library holds general collections of Canadian bibliographies, periodicals and maps and a collection of papers relating to the Hudson Bay Company.

Other history collections are held by King's College which, with the Chair of Imperial History, acquires over the whole field of Imperial and Commonwealth history, and the Institute of Historical Research which serves as the University's centre for advanced work in history. In this role the Institute provides printed sources and works about printed sources for the history of Western Europe and European expansion overseas. Materials tend to be stronger for the earlier years as the Institute does not compete in coverage with the Institute of Commonwealth Studies. Runs of serials include the *Canadian gazette*, 1867-1939, *New Brunswick Journals* and the publications of the Champlain Society and the Hudson Bay Record Society.

Canadian law is covered in depth by the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies which has the primary responsibility for the collection of research materials on law within the University. Its collections of law reports and legislation for both federal and provincial governments are complete and its holdings of treatises, books and periodicals are described as "extensive". Canadian materials are contained in two published lists: *Union list of Commonwealth and South African legal literature*, 3rd ed. 1963 and *Union list of legal periodicals*, 4th ed. 1978.

At the Institute of Education materials on Canada exceed 1,200 items relating to national and provincial education policy, administration, planning, research and history of which 450 titles are official publications.

Recognition of the University library system's lack of centralised co-ordination was responsible for the establishment in 1973 of the Library Resources Co-ordinating Committee (LRCC). Included among its terms of reference are the co-ordination of the library facilities and resources of the University and the promotion of co-ordination and rationalisation of acquisition, use and storage of materials between the libraries of the University and between them and other libraries in the London area.

One of the first undertakings of the LRCC was the compilation of a computer based union list of serials and this has now (January 1981) entered some 93,000 holdings of 46,000 titles in 39 libraries from which it is possible to extract Canadian titles.

A further initiative was the establishment of a series of subject advisory committees. That for Commonwealth Studies conducted a survey of resources in libraries in London and elsewhere and has amassed a considerable volume of information which will form the basis for recommendations to the University on co-ordination of these resources.

The Law Subject Sub-Committee also surveyed existing arrangements for acquisition of legal material among ten University libraries and institutes and four other libraries in London. Its *Report and recommendations* . . . was issued as an internal document in 1978.

The total resources of the University of London's library system are described in a forthcoming directory compiled by Kenneth Garside. With the *Guide*¹ compiled by Mrs. Bloomfield and the formation of a Canadian library group it is to be hoped that students of Canadian affairs will find that their requirements for source materials will be adequately provided for.

Patricia M. Larby