

College, **Walsall** (Geography); **Worcester** College (Geography); Nene College, **Northampton** (Geography); University of East Anglia, **Norwich** (Environment); **Bedford** College (Geography); University College of **Buckingham** (Law); Open University, **Milton Keynes** (Geography); **Luton** College of Higher Education (Geography); **Bristol** University (Geography); **Bath** University (Education, French); Surrey University, **Guildford** (International Relations, French); **Southampton** University (Geography, History); **Portsmouth** Polytechnic (Geography); **Brighton** Polytechnic (Geography).

KEY TO MAP



Canadian Study Centre



Canadian Studies Resource Centre



Two Centres with a concentration of teaching about Canada



One Centre with a concentration of teaching about Canada



Two Centres in same town, but both without concentrations of teaching



A second Centre in same town, but without a concentration of teaching



A single Centre with teaching about Canada, but without a concentration of teaching

(c) Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain

INTRODUCTION

One of the aims of the survey of resources for Canadian studies was to provide background information for a meeting such as this, and in the introduction to the published *Guide*¹ I summarized some of my general findings. Over a year has passed since the survey was completed, however, so I should like to take this opportunity of up-dating the information as well as amplifying the main points.

The scope of the survey was interpreted very widely right from the outset, not only to reveal the nature and extent of the resources available in this country, but also to identify gaps in coverage. Following on from this was the further objective of indicating possible areas for future action, either in terms of co-operative acquisitions or bibliographical projects.

The survey was concerned with all the following aspects:

Region: Canada together with its constituent parts (that is, the Provinces and Territories as well as the country as a whole)

Subjects: All subjects (i.e. not just humanities and the social sciences but pure and applied sciences as well)

Materials: All categories of material (printed works – including books, government publications, periodicals and newspapers – maps, manuscripts, theses, audio-visual materials and computerized data banks)

Collections: All types of institution and organization in the United Kingdom (including national-, university-, government-, public-, and special libraries, archives and museums, etc.)

The main limiting factor was time. The survey and the preparation of the *Guide* had to be completed in six months, the period of the grant made by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Consequently the survey is by no means exhaustive, but it is sufficiently representative to give an overall picture of provision.

RESOURCES

(1) Printed materials

As far as printed materials are concerned there are certain findings which apply to both books and official publications, and to a more limited extent to periodicals, newspapers and maps as well. There are very substantial holdings of historical materials, which have accrued over the years because of the close political, economic, cultural and other links between Britain and Canada, and which have been strengthened by a continuing scholarly interest in the area. [There are many examples in the *Guide*: the British Library received Canadian publications on copyright deposit for two lengthy periods, from 1842 to 1886 and 1895 to 1921, and has a long-standing exchange agreement with Canada for official publications dating back to 1883; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (and earlier constituent bodies responsible for administrative