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**Report of a Seminar on
Libraries and Resources
for Canadian Studies
in Britain.**

REPORT OF A SEMINAR ON LIBRARIES AND RESOURCES FOR CANADIAN STUDIES IN BRITAIN

Organised jointly by the British Association for Canadian Studies (BACS) and
Academic Relations Division, Canadian High Commission, London.

Held at Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, 22 October 1980

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1. INTRODUCTION

(References in the text may be found in section 4 of this Report)

The development of a concern for libraries and resources for Canadian Studies in Britain

The seminar which is the focus of attention in this, the first of our Canadian Studies Occasional Papers, provided a significant guidepost along the route taken by Canadian Studies in Britain, and, in particular, in the development of thinking about libraries and resources in support of teaching and research.

The background is sketched by Nicole Gallimore (former Librarian, Canadian High Commission, London) in her *Foreword* to the *Guide to Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain*¹. The summary below may help to set the seminar in context.

- 1973 The Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, initiated programmes of support for the acquisition of Canadian books, learned journals, and federal government documentation.
- 1974 *The Foundation for Canadian Studies in the UK* was established on the basis of donations from the Government of Canada, British companies with Canadian interests and Canadian companies with British interests.
- 1975 The University of Edinburgh *Centre of Canadian Studies* was designated.
- 1975 The *British Association for Canadian Studies* (BACS) was inaugurated at a conference at the University of Leeds.
- 1977 A one-day conference, sponsored by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, was held at Canada House, London, on *Selection and acquisition of Canadian documents and books in the United Kingdom*.
- 1977 An Academic Relations Officer was appointed and an office established at the Canadian High Commission, London.
- 1978 Valerie Bloomfield was contracted by the High Commission to carry out a survey of resources for Canadian Studies in Britain and to compile a *Guide*.
- 1979 BACS Conference at Lincoln College, Oxford, included a session on *Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain*².
- 1979 The University of Leeds was designated as a *Regional Canadian Study Centre*.
- 1979 *Guide to Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain*¹ was published.
- 1980 Seminar held at Canada House on *Libraries and Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain*.

For some time before the seminar was held, the idea of forming a *Library and Resources Group* to collect and disseminate information on Canadian holdings in Britain, to initiate bibliographical projects and publications, and to co-ordinate resources and develop special collections had been discussed informally amongst librarians and others with interests in the development of Canadian Studies. The seminar provided an opportunity for wider discussion of the notion and confirmed the need for such work to be undertaken.

This report of the seminar has been delayed so that an account could be given of further progress in this field. It is hoped therefore that this publication will fulfil two purposes: a record of the seminar itself and the context in which it was held; and an informative introduction to be subject of *Libraries and Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain*.

A further summary of events will indicate some of the developments that have occurred since the seminar.

- 1981 BACS Annual Conference included a session on *resources* and the AGM gave formal approval to the establishment of a *BACS Library and Resources Group*.
- 1981 University of Birmingham designated as a *Regional Canadian Study Centre*.
- 1981 Donald Simpson invited by the BACS Council to be the first chairman of the Library and Resources Group and, in that capacity, to represent the BACS at the Association for Canadian Studies conference on *Bibliography for Canadian Studies: Present Trends and Future Needs*³ at the Learned Societies meetings in Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 1981 BACS Council approves the rules of the Library and Resources Group following development work undertaken by the steering committee set up at the seminar in October 1980.
- 1981 Valerie Bloomfield commissioned by the BACS, with the aid of a grant from the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, to undertake an update and extension of the *Guide to Resources*.
- 1981 Seminar held at Edinburgh University Library on *Canadian Studies in Scottish Libraries*⁴.
- 1982 Problems of obtaining Canadian Provincial Governments' documentation in Britain discussed at a Canadian Studies in Britain ad hoc Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee at Canada House.
- 1982 BACS Annual Conference again includes session on *resources*.
- 1982 Discussions between BACS Library and Resources Group and the London representative of the Public Archives Canada concerning co-operation in his *Survey of British Manuscript Resources*.
- 1982 Discussions due to take place during October to explore possibilities of developing teaching about Canada within higher education both in London and in Wales.
- 1983 Publication of the updated, revised and extended *Second Edition of the Guide to Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain* is planned.

Academic Relations Division of the High Commission publishes a termly Newsheet, a number of which deal with aspects of *Libraries and Resources*⁵. *Resource Guides*⁶ have been published for selected topics.

*Canadian Studies Bibliographies*⁷ have been distributed to all University and many other academic and specialist libraries. *Case Studies in Canadian Population Geography*⁸ has been published to support teaching at Advanced Level GCE/Scottish Higher Certificate level.

The University of Birmingham Regional Canadian Study Centre, in association with the BACS and with the aid of grants from the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, has produced two publications in support of teaching about Canada within the context of French Studies in Britain. These are *Breaking the Silence: the literature of Québec*⁹ and *A Guide to the Study of Quebec for Teachers and Students in Britain*¹⁰.

Thanks are extended to all who participated in the seminar and to those who have contributed sections to this Occasional Paper, especially to Donald Simpson and Patricia Larby who did so much to organise the seminar, to record the proceedings and to follow up the meeting with practical action.

Copies of this Occasional Paper are available from Academic Relations Division, Canadian High Commission, London.

August 1982

Michael J. Hellyer

A Letter of Invitation from the Chairman of the BACS Library and Resources Group

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR CANADIAN STUDIES

c/o Librarian
Royal Commonwealth Society
18 Northumberland Avenue
London WC2N 5BJ

Dear Colleague,

The report below gives an account of a seminar of librarians and others interested in Canadian Studies held at Canada House in October 1980, followed by an outline of events since that meeting, resulting in the establishment of the Library and Resources Group as a Sub-Committee of the Council of the British Association for Canadian Studies.

BACS has already shown an active interest in promoting knowledge of Canadian resources in the UK through its Bulletin², Newsletters¹⁹ and through sessions at its annual conference. It has now been given responsibility for the general oversight of Valerie Bloomfield's revision of her *Guide to Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain*. It is also hoped that other matters such as the development of liaison in stock acquisition, bibliographical projects and meetings on specific library matters might be organised: some useful suggestions have emerged from a Canadian Studies Library Seminar⁴ at Edinburgh on 11 December 1981.

I hope, therefore, that your library will become a member of BACS if it has not already joined. The annual subscription, which includes receipt of the Bulletin and Newsletter of the Association, is £5. Libraries and other organisations may join at this rate and be represented at conferences and business meetings by one member of their staff, who need not be the same on every occasion. The Membership Secretary until March 1982 is Dr. J.G.L. Adams, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Glasgow, Scotland G12 8QQ, to whom applications should be sent. From April 1983, you should write to the BACS Secretary, Dr. Jim Sturgis, History Department, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX.

If you wish to know more about the *Library and Resources Group* or to make any suggestions as to its activities, I shall be very pleased to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

D.H. Simpson
Librarian, Royal Commonwealth Society,
for the Council of BACS
for the Council of BACS

2. REPORT OF THE SEMINAR ON LIBRARIES AND RESOURCES FOR CANADIAN STUDIES IN BRITAIN, HELD AT CANADA HOUSE, 22 OCTOBER 1980

(a) Chairman's Opening Remarks

After welcoming those present and outlining the response to invitations, the Chairman said:

"We must all be struck by the wide range of topics which can be considered under the heading *Canadian Studies*. There is the geographical diversity of the second largest country in the world; its richly textured history; problems of Federal Government, very much in our minds of late; a significant role in Commonwealth and world affairs; the wealth of its literature, not only in English and French but in Ukrainian, Icelandic, Algonkian, Inuit, Japanese and other languages; artists who have in the past portrayed the Canadian scene with outstanding insight and the more adventurous work of contemporary painters; great mineral resources; and problems of conservation. So many disciplines are involved that we cannot give a narrow definition to our subject.

The Canadian Government has shown its interest in the promotion of Canadian Studies and this will be the subject of Michael Hellyer's address to you, but I would like to mention the most significant developments, among them the establishment of the Centre of Canadian Studies at Edinburgh in 1975, the designation of the University of Leeds as a Regional Canadian Study Centre last year and the proposal that the University of Birmingham should have the same status in 1981. In 1975 the British Association for Canadian Studies was set up and included amongst its objects 'identifying, classifying and publicising the resources in the United Kingdom that are relevant to the study of Canada. It will seek to promote active co-operation with other organisations interested in Canadian studies'. It is from this specific commitment that today's meeting originates.

The diversity of disciplines involved in Canadian Studies means a diversity of Libraries holding resources. Some are directly concerned with Canada in general; some have valuable items by historical accident; others have relevant material derived from the point at which their special subject interests involve Canadian aspects. No library except perhaps in very restricted fields, can be self-sufficient at the best of times, still less now with chill economic winds hampering us in staff, space and stock acquisitions, and the increasing range of published material straining the resources of even the most fortunate. The Canadian Department of External Affairs has given attention to Library resources for some years. It has arranged for the deposit of official documents in a number of British libraries and made grants to selected institutions for acquisitions. In 1978 it commissioned Valerie Bloomfield to undertake a survey of resources for Canadian studies in Britain.

The activities of the British Association for Canadian Studies include an Annual Conference and at the fourth of these, held at Lincoln College, Oxford, in April 1979, six speakers from Canada and the United Kingdom spoke about the resources for Canadian Studies in their institutions. These addresses, which were published in the *Bulletin of Canadian Studies*² provoked considerable interest amongst those attending the Conference and it was suggested that the Association might, in accordance with its objects, take a more active role in promoting knowledge of resources and liaison between bodies possessing them. It was, however, clearly sensible to await the publication of Valerie Bloomfield's survey¹.

This has now been available for some months, has been widely distributed by Canada House and has been acclaimed as an outstanding example of the collection and presentation of information. BACS felt that the time was opportune to take a step forward and asked me, as a member of its Council, to act on this. Following informal discussions with other interested Librarians, this seminar has been organised, and I must thank Michael Hellyer and the High Commission staff for undertaking the organisation of the proceedings and for arranging both a handsome setting and, later, hospitality.

At its last meeting the BACS Council agreed to set aside time at its 6th Conference for a library session, and looks forward to making a formal proposal to the next AGM constituting the Library Group as a sub-Committee of the Council. It was also agreed that the Association's two publications, the *Bulletin of Canadian Studies* and the *News Letter*, should expand their existing coverage of library and bibliographical matters.

This is the background to to-day's meeting. In the first session you will be given a survey of resources for Canadian studies, with some indication of areas where further work is required, and in the second session you will have the opportunity of making your own contribution, with comments and questions to the speakers, consideration of whether some group of Librarians concerned with Canadian studies is needed, and if so how it should be organised."

Donald Simpson

(b) Canadian Studies in Britain (October 1980)

The current known pattern of Canadian Studies in Britain is summarised at the end of this paper in the map and the listing of Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges where teaching about Canada is undertaken in the subject areas indicated.

This information has been derived from two sources: written replies to surveys¹¹ carried out in the fields of *history; geography, environment and planning; political science and international relations; and French Studies*; and from informal, ad hoc contacts between institutions and the High Commission. The data is not therefore comprehensive, hence the importance of the date (October 1980). It represents our knowledge so far. It is planned to undertake further surveys¹¹ in the fields of economics, sociology and anthropology, law, education, English Canadian literature and the arts.

The map and listing represent an attempt to identify a pattern of Canadian Studies in Britain.

Before focusing on this pattern, reference will be made to "the trinity" of organisations supporting Canadian Studies on a nationwide basis: the British Association for Canadian Studies (BACS); the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the UK; and the Canadian High Commission.

The BACS provides a national academic forum for those interested in Canada — it organises an annual conference; publishes a Bulletin and Newsletter; provides financial assistance for selected academics to make study visits to Canada; and shares in the organisation of other meetings designed to support and encourage teaching about Canada. The Association is growing in membership and is becoming increasingly important in the development of Canadian Studies.

The Foundation for Canadian Studies in the UK administers a Trust Fund, which supports the Centre of Canadian Studies at Edinburgh University; assists the Regional Canadian Study Centre at Leeds University; channels travel awards to British academics through the BACS; and assists other initiatives from time to time.

The High Commission works closely with both the BACS and the Foundation. Through the Academic Relations programme, it assists selected institutions to develop their collections of Canadian *teaching resources*; provides *travel awards* to enable academics to visit Canada in connection with the introduction of new or the modification or extension of the Canadian content in existing courses; undertakes *surveys* about opportunities for teaching Canada at 'O' and 'A' level and about the Canadian content of courses in higher education; *publishes* termly Newsheets⁵ and other publications designed to support and encourage learning and teaching about Canada; arranges and assists others to organise *meetings* about Canada; and *liaises* with a wide range of educational organisations. Canada House with its Enquiry Centre, Library, Film Library, Cultural Affairs, Information and Academic Relations Divisions may also be regarded as an important *Resource Centre* for teaching and research.

The map shows three Canadian Study Centres — the Edinburgh Centre of Canadian Studies was established in 1975; Leeds University was designated as a Regional Canadian Study Centre in 1979; and the University of Birmingham is likewise due to be designated in 1981. Each of these Universities has teaching about Canada in a variety of fields. They also have significant Canadian holdings in their libraries. These represent the most comprehensive and developed teaching about Canada in single institutions known to us so far.

There are however a number of other concentrations, identified on both the map and listing, whose teaching about Canada is developing in at least 3 subject areas. It is interesting to note that these concentrations, when considered with the 3 Canadian Study Centres, mean that almost everywhere in Britain, except for Northern Ireland and the extreme north west of Scotland, is within 100 miles of a centre with a significant amount of teaching about Canada, and many areas are much closer than that. Despite the increasing cost of transport within Britain, it is hoped that co-operation between centres will both continue and develop to the benefit of Canadian Studies as a whole.

The map focuses upon places where *teaching* about Canada is to be found. Of the 27 locations identified in the Bloomfield Survey¹, 20 are on this map. The 7 locations not shown have 9 centres with Canadian resources; whereas the 20 locations in common, cover 128 centres with Canadian resources. There is perhaps an emerging pattern in which both resources on the one hand and teaching and research on the other are found to exist in a welcome proximity, though more work on both the teaching and resource aspects of this pattern remains to be done.

Although this summary has concentrated on Canadian Studies in British higher education, we are aware of the importance of including Canada in curriculum development at the senior levels of secondary education. The development of Canadian Studies Resource Centres, able to make some of their holdings available to schools are likely to play an increasingly important part in the development of Canadian Studies at school levels. Efforts to increase the amount of teaching about Canada at these levels have taken several forms. Firstly, there has been a concentration of effort upon the senior levels of secondary education (14-19 years, the immediate pre-University entrance stage); secondly there has been a concentration on those parts of the curriculum which already allow teaching about Canada to be included; thirdly, support

has been concentrated on assisting individuals and groups within the British system to explore the opportunities and to design teaching resources needed by teachers for their work on Canada.

Geography provides more opportunities than many other studies and resources are being produced at the national, regional and local levels to assist teachers to take advantage of these. Attempts are also in hand to encourage more teaching within the contexts of French and History.

Of the 46 Universities in Britain (including both the Open University and University College at Buckingham), 39 have at least some teaching about Canada and 14 (about 30%) may be said to have a significant concentration of such teaching.

Of the 31 Polytechnics (including both Ulster and Wales), some 15 have at least some teaching although only one (North Staffordshire) has a known Canadian concentration.

There are in addition to these, some 23 Colleges with Canadian components in their courses, of which the Dorset Institute of Higher Education may be said to have a developing concentration and the College of St. Mark and St. John an important Resource Centre function.

There are already, then, some 77 institutions known to have teaching about Canada at the higher education level and, in addition, some 101 centres with resources of importance to these institutions but distinct from them. All these are located in 68 towns and cities spread throughout Britain.

One might conclude therefore that there is more teaching about Canada in Britain than is often thought; that in times of stringency, in particular, it is important that institutions work closely together to maximise the utilisation of available manpower and resources; and that questions concerning teaching resources and manpower are absolutely central to any expansion and development of this teaching and research.

Michael J. Hellyer

Canadian Studies in Britain (October 1980)

(Locations on map coded according to letters of place-names in bold type below).

CANADIAN STUDY CENTRES

- Edinburgh University Centre of Canadian Studies (Geography, History, Law, Economics, Sociology)
Leeds University Regional Canadian Study Centre (Geography, History, Earth Science, English Canadian Literature, Politics, Law)
Birmingham University Regional Canadian Study Centre (Geography, History, Politics, French, Law, Drama, English Canadian Literature)

CANADIAN STUDIES RESOURCE CENTRES

(Teaching Materials held on Canada and available for curriculum development in schools)

- Edinburgh: Commonwealth Institute (serves Scottish schools)
Liverpool: Liverpool Institute of Higher Education* (Geography/In-service centre)
Sheffield: Centre for Geography and Environmental Studies operated jointly by the LEA, Polytechnic and Schools Council
Birmingham: Urban Base, Bordesley Centre* (Midlands – Geography and General Studies)
London: Commonwealth Institute (serves schools in England and Wales)
Winchester: King Alfred's College (Geography)
Midsomer Norton: Norton Hill School* (experimental local centre – Geography, History, General Studies)
Poole: Dorset Institute of Higher Education (Geography, History, Sociology, Education)
Plymouth: College of St. Mark and St. John North American Studies Centre (Geography)

(*These centres have been added since 1980)

CONCENTRATIONS OF TEACHING ABOUT CANADA

(Where 3 or more different subject departments are involved in teaching about Canada)

- Aberdeen University (Geography, History, Politics)
Dundee University (Geography, History, English Canadian Literature)
Glasgow University (Politics, French, Planning)
Aberystwyth – University College of Wales (Geography, History, International Relations, Politics, French)
Bangor – University College of North Wales (Geography, History, French)
Bradford University (History, French, Environment)
Hull University (Geography, History, English Canadian Literature)
Stoke on Trent – Polytechnic of North Staffordshire (Geography, Politics, Sociology, International Relations)
Oxford University (Geography, History, Politics)
Cambridge University (Geography, History, Law)
Reading University (Geography, History, English Canadian Literature, Politics, Education, French)
Exeter University (Geography, English Canadian Literature, Politics)
London University – LSE (Geography, History, International Relations, Politics)
– Birkbeck (Geography, History, Linguistics)

TWO OR MORE CENTRES TEACHING ABOUT CANADA IN SAME TOWN

- Glasgow: Glasgow University (see above); Strathclyde University (Geography, Politics)
Cardiff: University College Cardiff (Geography, Politics); S. Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education (Geography)
Newcastle upon Tyne: University (Geography); Polytechnic (Geography, Politics)
Liverpool: University (Geography, English Canadian Literature); Polytechnic (Politics)
Manchester: University (Geography, History); De la Salle College (Geography)
Sheffield: University (Geography); Polytechnic (Geography)
Birmingham: University (see above); Aston University (French)
Coventry: Warwick University (History, Education); Lanchester Polytechnic (Geography, Politics)
Cambridge: University (see above); Cambridgeshire College (Geography)
Oxford: University (see above); Polytechnic (Geography)
Canterbury: University of Kent (International Relations); Christ Church College (Geography)
London: University: LSE and Birkbeck (see above); King's (Geography, History); QMC (Geography, History); RHC (History); UCL (Geography); Goldsmiths (Geography).
University Institutes: of Commonwealth Studies (History, Politics); of Historical Research (History); of Education (Geography, Education); of Advanced Legal Studies (Law).
Polytechnics of: Kingston (Geography); North London (Geography, History); North East London (Politics); Middlesex (Geography).
Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education: Ealing (Geography); Roehampton (Geography); St. Mary's (Geography); West London (Geography).

SINGLE CENTRES WITH TEACHING ABOUT CANADA, BUT WITHOUT A CONCENTRATION OF TEACHING

- N. Ireland: New University of Ulster, Coleraine (History); Queen's University, Belfast (Geography, History)
Scotland: Stirling University (English Canadian Literature); Hamilton College (Geography)
Wales: St. David's University College, Lampeter (Geography, History); University College Swansea (Geography, History)
England: Sunderland Polytechnic (Politics); Durham University (Geography, Politics); College of Ripon and York St. John (French); York University (History, French); Lancaster University (Geography); Preston Polytechnic (Geography); Huddersfield Polytechnic (Geography, History); Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln (Geography); Crewe and Alsager College (Geography); Keele University (International Relations); Derby-Lonsdale College (Geography); Loughborough University (Geography); Leicester University (Geography, History); West Midlands

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

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and political relations with Canada) has material dating back to the 18th century, while the official publications transferred to the Public Record Office include printed series dating back to 1725 for Nova Scotia and 1764 for Canada.] In more recent years, however, with the expansion of publishing in and about Canada, a greater selectivity becomes apparent. Publications relating to Canada as a whole, and Federal official publications, continue to be widely collected, but the provision of Provincial and local interest material is much more limited.

Collections of Canadiana in this country have been enriched by the active support of the Canadian Government operating through its Book Presentation Programme, its Academic Relations Programme, and through its system of establishing selective depository libraries for Federal publications. This depository privilege covers some official serials and mapping as well as monographic reports. [Libraries which have benefited under the Book Presentation Programme include the Royal Commonwealth Society, the Commonwealth Institute and the universities of Edinburgh and Leeds. Twelve libraries currently enjoy depository status: the British Library is a full depository, the others select material according to their needs.] The selective policy adopted by libraries towards the Provinces is partly due to the very specialized nature of much of the material and to the lack of reader demand, but a strong element of rationalization is also involved. There is only a limited amount of money, space and time available for acquisitions, and coverage of Provincial publications could increase commitments tenfold. Nevertheless, Federal material presents only part of the picture; the Provinces often have quite different approaches to constitutional, economic and cultural matters, and their publications reflect these varying viewpoints. This is already recognized to a certain extent in the case of Quebec. Libraries tend to acquire more material from and about that Province because of its significance for the study of Federal-Provincial relations, and because of its interest for the students of French language and culture.

Provincial material presents fewer problems to special libraries, as they have a limited subject range and readily identifiable links with comparable institutions in Canada. The Institute of Geological Sciences, for example, has exchange agreements with the Provincial Geological Surveys; the National Meteorological Library acquired meteorological data and reports from Provincial agencies; the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys receives Provincial census reports; the Museum of Mankind obtains material from Provincial Museums. There are two general libraries, however, particularly interested in strengthening their Provincial holdings — the British Library and the University of Cambridge — and both wish to acquire original documents rather than microform material. [At present the British Library has exchange agreements with Newfoundland (from 1905 onwards, an extension of the 1883 agreement with Canada) and Manitoba (1966 onwards), and varying arrangements with the others — purchase, donation, and direct exchange with departments. Cambridge receives the official publications of Prince Edward Island on a regular basis, others more selectively.]

The book presentation policies of the Provincial governments are much less formalized than the Federal programmes, and less extensive. The Government of Ontario has made donations to three Scottish universities — Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee — although these are of Canadiana rather than exclusively Ontario material. The Quebec Government has presented publications to libraries both direct and through its delegations in London and Paris. Alberta has recently made donations of material in its Heritage Learning Resources series. Possibly presentations of this kind could be encouraged if there were readily identifiable recipients.

Six of the Provinces are represented in London by Agents General — Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan. Their Offices are primarily concerned with promoting commercial, cultural and tourist matters, and to support this role they hold a range of current reference sources. British Columbia and Ontario also have earlier collections of books and reports which are no longer maintained on a systematic basis, while Alberta has begun to build up a general collection of Albertan publications and the works of Albertan authors. Quebec House had a library at the time of my visit, but was reorganizing the collection with a view to depositing selected material with other libraries, in order to make it more accessible.

Five of the Agents General (the exception being Nova Scotia) are depositories for the publications of their own governments, but they seldom keep them for very long, so that there is already Provincial material coming into this country which is not being preserved. As the Provincial Governments have not responded to letters inquiring about the possibility of establishing further depository libraries in Britain, a more fruitful approach might be through the Agents General themselves. Another possibility might be to negotiate the transfer of unwanted older materials from the London Offices to interested libraries. This is the sort of operation which could be organized through a co-ordinating body.

There are two further comments I should like to make on the provision of monographic materials. The first concerns Canadian reference works and bibliographies. These are seldom reviewed in British journals and are consequently less well-represented on the shelves than they should be. A library group could take steps to improve the dissemination of bibliographical information. My second observation relates to the so-called 'grey materials', the semi-published sources. There are many documents, conference papers

and official reports produced in Canada which are not distributed by any centralized agency and are often not placed on sale. Personal contacts are often the only means of obtaining this sort of material, and I would stress the value of specialized librarians being enabled to visit Canada to make these contacts and to examine collections in their subject or area fields.

Periodicals

It is difficult to assess the coverage of periodicals published in or relating to Canada because many libraries lack a country approach to their holdings, and one obtains a rather distorted view looking at titles which happen to begin with the words 'Canada' or 'Canadian'. I did some sampling of titles, however, and found that whereas the major scholarly journals were taken by many libraries, either for their subject or area interest or both, more specialized periodicals were often not available at all. For example, *BC Studies*, *Lakehead University Review* and *Canadian Ethnic Studies* were relatively unknown, although librarians proved very willing to acquire these and similar titles when they were drawn to their attention. Even fewer libraries stocked the general interest magazines and political reviews, such as *Atlantic Advocate*, *Commentator*, *Maclean's* and *Saturday Night*, although Canada House has *Saturday Night* going back to 1893 (partly on microfilm) and *Maclean's* from 1947, and the Agents General keep Provincial titles for a limited period.

There are some interesting collections of specialized titles, such as the Institute of Commonwealth Studies' political party newsletters, the National Library of Scotland's clan magazines, and University College London's little magazines, and probably a more detailed investigation would reveal others. The preparation of a union list of periodicals published in or about Canada would help identify holdings of all kinds and point gaps to be filled.

Newspapers

Newspaper provision resembles that for periodicals. Major titles such as the *Toronto Globe and Mail* are in many libraries, but smaller circulation Provincial titles are less well covered.

The main historical collection is in the British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale, which holds some 350 Canadian titles dating chiefly from the 19th and 20th centuries. From 1895 to 1921 the library received newspapers from Canada on copyright deposit, but currently it takes only four national titles — *Toronto Globe and Mail*, *Montreal Star*, *Ottawa Citizen* and *Le Devoir* — plus half-a-dozen papers issued by ethnic groups. Rhodes House Library has also acquired some early runs of newspapers and gazettes on microfilm. Other holdings include the following: Canada House Reference Library has the *Financial Times of Canada* for eighteen months plus five titles on microfilm — *Le Devoir* (1954+), *Financial Post* (1907+), *Montreal Star* (1978+), *Globe and Mail* (1955+), and *Vancouver Sun* (1978+); Canada House Reception Services takes 20 current titles from all Provinces except Prince Edward Island; the City Business Library has the *Financial Post* (5 years), *Globe and Mail Report on Business* (2 years) and the *Northern Miner* (5 years). The Agents General keep current newspapers for their respective Provinces, usually for about one month. Chatham House Press Library does not currently cut any Canadian newspapers, but items on Canada in other papers are indexed.

Much of the material currently received is not preserved, but transfer to other libraries is not necessarily the answer, as newspapers on display are often mutilated or removed, and the originals require so much storage space. A listing of newspapers to complement the British Library's published catalogue would reveal major gaps in coverage, and possibly additional titles could be obtained on microfilm on a co-operative basis.

A recent development to be kept under review is the extension of computerized retrieval systems to the text of newspapers. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* is available on-line through QL Systems from November 1977 onwards¹², and possibly other titles will become available in the future.

(2) Maps

The pattern of map holdings is very similar to that of printed works: there are strong historical collections of printed and manuscript maps (for example, in the British Library and the Public Record Office), current Federal mapping is widely received on full or selective deposit, while Provincial mapping is acquired on a much more restricted basis. The main factors limiting the acquisition of Provincial mapping appear to be cost and difficulty in tracing relevant items, since few libraries receive Provincial material on deposit. This is another matter to be pursued when considering the overall provision of Provincial publications.

(3) Manuscripts

There is a wealth of manuscript material in this country relating to Canada, ranging from substantial holdings in official archives to a few papers in private hands. It was impossible to list these sources in any detail in the *Guide*, so attention was focused on specific topics. It was decided to assess the relevance of existing guides to resources for American studies; to provide introductions to the major repositories such as the Public Record Office and the Scottish Office; to outline the work of the Public Archives of Canada in

[continued on p.14]

**LIST OF LIBRARIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS REFERRED TO IN
GUIDE TO RESOURCES FOR CANADIAN STUDIES IN BRITAIN**

1. British Association for Canadian Studies
2. Aberdeen University Library
3. National Library of Wales
4. University College of Wales
5. Alcan Laboratories Ltd.
6. Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
7. Queen's University of Belfast Library
8. Birmingham Public Libraries
9. University of Birmingham Library
10. British Library Lending Division
11. National Meteorological Library
12. University of Sussex Library
13. Institute of Development Studies Library at the University of Sussex
14. Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst
15. Cambridge University Library
16. Churchill Archives Centre
17. Scientific Periodicals Library
18. Scott Polar Research Institute
19. Seeley Historical Library
20. Squire Law Library
21. University Medical Library
22. University of Essex Library
23. Social Science Research Council Survey Archive, University of Essex
24. University of Warwick Library
25. University Library, Dundee
26. Advocates' Library
27. Commonwealth Institute, Scotland
28. Edinburgh Central Library
29. Edinburgh University Library
30. Centre of Canadian Studies, University of Edinburgh
31. General Register Office for Scotland
32. National Library of Scotland
33. Royal Society of Edinburgh
34. Scottish Record Office
35. Scottish United Services Museum
36. Glasgow Public Libraries
37. Glasgow University Library
38. University of Strathclyde
39. University of Surrey Library
40. University of Leeds
41. University of Leicester Library
42. Liverpool City Libraries
43. University of Liverpool Library
44. Alberta, Office of the Agent General
45. Association of Commonwealth Universities
46. Bank of England
47. British and Foreign Bible Society
48. British Architectural Library
49. British Columbia, Office of the Agent General
50. British Film Institute
51. British Library
52. British Library. Library Association Library
53. British Library, Newspaper Library
54. British Library, Science Reference Library
55. British Museum (Natural History)
56. British Standards Institution Library
57. Canada, Office of the High Commissioner
58. Canada-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce
59. Church Missionary Society
60. City Business Library
61. City of London Polytechnic. Fawcett Library
62. College of Arms
63. Commonwealth Institute
64. Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
65. Commonwealth Secretariat Library
66. Department of Trade, Statistics and Market Intelligence Library
67. English-Speaking Union
68. Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library
69. Horniman Museum and Library
70. House of Lords, Record Office
71. Hudson's Bay Company
72. Imperial War Museum
73. Inner Temple Library
74. Institute of Geological Sciences Library
75. Lambeth Palace Library
76. Lincoln's Inn Library
77. London Borough of Bromley Public Libraries
78. London Borough of Hackney Library Services
79. London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Library Services
80. London Borough of Tower Hamlets Library Services
81. London Library
82. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Libraries
83. Ministry of Defence. Adastral Library
84. Ministry of Defence. RUSI Building Library
85. Ministry of Defence. Whitehall Library
86. Ministry of Defence (Navy). Naval Historical Library
87. Moravian Church in Great Britain and Ireland Library
88. Museum of Mankind Library
89. National Army Museum
90. National Maritime Museum
91. Newfoundland, Office of the Agent General
92. Nova Scotia, Office of the Agent General
93. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Library
94. Ontario, Office of the Agent General
95. Public Archives of Canada. London Office
96. Public Record Office
97. Quebec, Office of the Agent General
98. Religious Society of Friends
99. Royal Air Force Museum
100. Royal Anthropological Institute
101. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Library and Archives
102. Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. National Register of Archives
103. Royal Commonwealth Society Library
104. Royal Geographical Society
105. Royal Institute of International Affairs
106. Royal Society of London
107. Saskatchewan, Office of the Agent General
108. Science Museum Library
109. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
110. United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
111. University of London Library
112. British Library of Political and Economic Science
113. Institute of Advanced Legal Studies
114. Institute of Commonwealth Studies
115. Institute of Education
116. Institute of Historical Research
117. King's College London Library
118. School of Oriental and African Studies
119. University College London Library
120. William Goodenough House
121. Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.
122. John Rylands University Library
123. Business Statistics Office Library
124. Commonwealth Forestry Bureau University of Oxford
125. Bodleian Library
126. Bodleian Law Library
127. Forestry Library
128. Institute of Economics and Statistics
129. Radcliffe Science Library
130. Rhodes House Library
131. School of Geography
132. College of St. Mark and St. John
133. Dorset Institute of Higher Education
134. Southampton University Library
135. University of Stirling Library
136. Quebec House
137. Wolfe Society

LOCATION OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS



Numbers refer to list of libraries and institutions.

copying and listing material in Britain; and to describe the activities of the National Register of Archives as an aid to further research. In the light of my findings I recommended that the preparation of a detailed guide to Canadian manuscripts merited high priority.

Since then the Public Archives of Canada has initiated a new scheme for listing documents relating to Canada. The final form of this project is yet to be decided, but it is anticipated that the work will be spread over a number of years, and will be undertaken on a regional basis, starting with Scotland. Any further investigation of manuscript sources would need to take this programme into account, and it would be helpful if progress reports on PAC activities could be obtained to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

Manuscript collections are becoming more volatile, as material placed on deposit is being removed to go to the sale room or is transferred for other reasons. There is a growing need for information on the movement of manuscripts as well as on retrospective holdings. For example, the manuscript collection of the Royal United Services Institute has been dispersed and specialized documents may be found in other institutions like the National Army Museum and the National Maritime Museum; the Hudson's Bay Company has transferred its archives from Beaver House to Manitoba, and a microfilm copy has been placed in the Public Record Office; the Beaverbrook Papers have found a new home in the House of Lords Record Office.

(4) Theses

There are several institutions providing information on theses relating to Canada presented to British universities. For example, the Institute of Commonwealth Studies maintains a register of research on Commonwealth topics in the fields of history and the social sciences; the Institute of Historical Research records historical theses completed and in progress; the Royal Geographical Society lists geographical theses. There is still a need, however, for a consolidated retrospective listing of theses on Canada, up-dated by an annual list of current research.

Another aspect requiring further investigation is the availability of Canadian theses in this country. The major supply channel is through the British Library Lending Division. The BLLD acquired microfilm copies of all theses listed in *Dissertation Abstracts* for the period 1970–November 1978, and currently provision is on demand. There are, however, other libraries which obtain titles in their specialized subject fields, whose holdings would be of interest.

(5) Audio-visual materials

The survey of non-book materials was particularly rewarding, as museums and other institutions proved to hold rich collections of pictures, photographs, films and sound recordings relating to Canada. There was only time to cover a selection of the more obvious sources, however, and further investigation would yield valuable information on an even wider range of subjects.

Significant advances have been made recently in both Britain and Canada on the bibliographic control of current material. In 1979 the British Library Bibliographic Services Division published an experimental edition of the *British catalogue of audio-visual materials*¹³, a subject catalogue of non-book materials processed by the British Library/Inner London Education Authority Learning Materials Recording Study. An on-line version, AVMAR, has been made accessible through BLAISE as a first step towards developing a national data base of audio-visual materials. In Canada the National Film Board has taken the initiative in developing a system which will provide information on Canadian audio-visual materials using the CANMARC format¹⁴. With this improved control of current out-put, efforts could be focused on the location and listing of historical sources.

Picture sources

In recent years there has been increasing recognition of the value of picture sources, from both the scholarly and commercial aspect, and institutions have been re-organizing their collections with a view to exploiting them more fully. The British Library has encouraged this development by making grants to libraries to enable them to catalogue their holdings, and in future Canadian material should be more readily identifiable. The Royal Commonwealth Society and the Royal Geographical Society are just two examples of libraries which have benefited under this programme. Most libraries will permit reproduction of items in their collections on payment of a fee, and some have organized this on a regular basis. The National Maritime Museum, for example, provides photographs of objects and pictures in its possession through its Public Visual Index, while the Commonwealth Institute makes illustrative material available through its Photographic Library, COMPIX.

The wealth of pictorial material relating to Canada may be illustrated through the holdings of the Imperial War Museum: the Department of Photographs has a duplicate set of Canadian official photographs taken during World War One, which is complemented by pictures taken by British and other photographers; the Department of Art contains paintings, drawings, sculpture and postures, with commissioned works of Canadian interest by Augustus John, Sir William Orpen, Henry Lamb and other famous painters; the

Department of Films has substantial holdings of documentary films and unedited film portraying Canada's role in the two World Wars.

Films, film strips, slides, etc.

Films of Canadian interest are particularly well-represented and documented in Britain. Conference participants will probably have already seen the catalogue of films for Canadian studies, *Seeing Canada*¹⁵, produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Many of these together with similar titles are available for sale, loan, or hire from various agencies in the United Kingdom.

The National Film Board of Canada has its own office in London, at Macdonald House in Grosvenor Square. It issues catalogues of films and audio-visual materials available for sale. It does not operate a lending library, but the NFBC Travel Film Library at the same address offers a free loan service to travel agents.

A selection of NFBC films, plus titles issued by other government departments, is available on free loan from the Canada House Film Library in Trafalgar Square. The library issues a catalogue which is periodically revised. Several of the Agents General have films for loan or hire, either direct to institutions, as is the case with British Columbia (advance notice required), or through an agent. Both Ontario and Quebec have films distributed in this country by Guild Sound and Vision, with available titles listed in the company's *Sponsored film library catalogue*. Some NFBC and other sponsored films and documentaries are available for hire from the Central Film Library, the Scottish Central Film Library and the Welsh Office Film Library.

Several libraries hold films as part of their research collections. The Scott Polar Research Institute, for example, has films on Arctic whaling and the life of the Netsilik Eskimo, as well as transparencies and slides on Arctic exploration and topography. Other libraries have material on the Canadian film industry: the British Film Institute is strong on reference works, bibliographies and historical surveys, while the University of Stirling has the John Grierson Archive, which is a rich source of information on the early years of the National Film Board of Canada.

Sound recordings

On the basis of the survey Canada House and the Commonwealth Institute appear to have two of the best collections of Canadian recordings devoted to music and the spoken word. One important collection which I did not visit is the British Institute of Recorded Sound. The Institute holds commercial recordings of serious music, with a fair number of discs issued by the Canadian Broadcasting Company, and occasional material appearing on the labels of other record companies. Its collection of records from the BBC Sound Archives may also include items of Canadian interest. In general terms the Institute suggests that its Canadian holdings are not as large as they would like.

Other specialized collections include: Scott Polar Research Institute, tapes, discs, magnetic tapes and cassettes relating to the work of the Institute – Eskimo languages and folksongs, interviews with explorers, sounds of birds, whales, porpoises and other fauna, taped lectures given at the Institute; Imperial War Museum Department of Sound Records has recordings relating to twentieth century conflicts, with a considerable amount of material in the BBC Sound Archives series *World War, 1939-45*; the Beaverbrook Papers in the House of Lords Record Office contain tape recordings on Lord Beaverbrook's activities in Canada.

(6) Data banks and data bases

Although during the course of the survey I obtained useful information on Canadian material in the Social Science Research Council Survey Archive at the University of Essex, I did not get very far with the investigation of library access to computerized data banks in Canada itself. In fact at that time it was not possible to receive information on-line from Canada, but only from American or British hosts offering Canadian produced data bases. Recently, however, the Post Office's International Packet Switching Service (IPSS) has been extended to Canada, and UK on-line users have a telecommunications link to Canadian hosts, such as QL Systems, via GTE Telenet and IPSS. I am grateful to the Online Information Centre, 3 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PL for their help in providing information on access to Canadian data banks.

A useful directory of data bases and data banks with a Canadian content has been published by Espial in Toronto¹⁶. An American host offering several Canadian produced data bases is SDC Search Service's ORBIT, which includes:

BUSINESS (index and summary guide to business and government news developments reported in major Canadian newspapers)

CBPI (corresponds in coverage to *Canadian Business Periodicals Index*. Prepared by Information Access of Toronto)

CNI (Canadian current affairs from five major Canadian newspapers, also prepared by Information

Access of Toronto)

QUEBEC-ACTUALITE (Quebec and current affairs from three French-language newspapers. Corresponds to *Index de l'Actualité*. Prepared by Microfor Inc.)

Other ORBIT data bases with a Canadian component cover petroleum refining, areas affected by freezing, and patents.

Having established the possibility of on-line access to Canadian data bases, it now remains to be discovered which, if any, libraries subscribe to these services. This is one of the questions which I hope to follow up in a revised and extended *Guide*.

CONCLUSIONS

Bibliographically speaking, Canada is a very highly developed country, so that the main difficulties associated with the provision of research materials are not the usual ones of locating and obtaining publications from the area itself. Excellent reference works and bibliographies are already available, and there are efficient booksellers willing to deal with overseas customers. Initially the problems to be resolved and the decisions to be made lie here in this country. We need to keep in touch with Canadian activities and developments, and co-operate wherever possible with librarians in other countries with similar interests (for example, we need to know more about relevant collections in France), but first of all we need to define our own policies and develop and exploit our own resources. These objectives would be furthered, I am sure, by the establishment of a library group, which could consider overall provision, assess demand (particularly in association with academics in the field), investigate additional sources of funding, initiate bibliographical projects, and provide a focus for all matters relating to resources for Canadian studies.

Valerie Bloomfield

(d) Major Library Collections

i. UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Early in 1979, Mrs. Bloomfield visited the University Library to gather information for her *Guide to resources for Canadian studies in Britain*¹ which was published this year. During her visit she saw the Main Library and spoke to Cedric May and Bert Howes. She did not visit the Barnes or Harding Libraries. Mrs. Bloomfield lists the departments of the university which offer courses with a Canadian content and outlines the holdings of the University Library which support these courses.

Courses and academic interest

In addition to the departmental interest noted by Mrs. Bloomfield, the following developments should be taken into account:

- 1) A new interfaculty course for 2nd and 3rd year students: 'Canada: a cultural survey'.
- 2) A new Extra-mural course: 'Literature of Canada'.
- 3) A new appointment in the History department, generating the following undergraduate courses:
 - (a) Introduction to Canadian studies
 - (b) Evolution of Canadian political institutions and processes
 - (c) Genesis of English Canada
 - (d) A new Canadian element in existing American history courses
- 4) The Interest of the P.E. department and outside users of the Sports Documentation Centre in Canadian publications.
- 5) The following departments, though not having courses with specific Canadian content, make use of Canadian publications — mainly periodicals and government publications:
Geology — Minerals Engineering Department — Plant Biology
Social Administration — CWAS — CREES — P.E.

LIBRARY

- 1) **Acquisition.** There is no acquisition policy for Canadiana.
 - (a) *Monographs.* Most of the library's collection has been donated by the Canadian High Commission, Quebec House, Alberta House, etc. through Cedric May. These donations have broad subject coverage and thus are distributed throughout the library. Purchases are made when specific items are requested. English books are bought through Hudsons and French books from Caron in Montreal. Relatively few items are purchased each year. The Sports Documentation

Centre receives most Canadiana on exchange from organisations such as the Coaching Association of Canada, SIRC, SIRLS, CAHPER. Some purchases are also made from these organisations.

(b) *Periodicals*. Approximately 50 titles are taken in various subject fields. Apart from one or two titles donated through Cedric May, these are purchased following requests from departments. The Sports Documentation Centre receives some titles on exchange.

(c) *Government publications (federal)*. The library is a selective depository library for Canadian federal government publications. Monographs are selected from a weekly list of publications received from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. Currently only substantial English language monographs are selected. Periodicals (about 250) are received partly by standing order, partly from selection from the weekly list. The major annual reports of government departments are taken plus titles in which teaching staff have expressed an interest.

(d) *Harding Law Library*. Canadian journals, statutes, and law reports are obtained commercially. No gifts or exchanges are received. Purchase of monographs is in response to specific requests.

Difficulty is experienced in the purchase of Canadian legal materials and there is need for a streamlining of agency arrangements.

2) **Holdings**. The main strengths of the library's holdings appear to be its collection of French Canadian literature and federal government publications.

Special guide no. 17,¹⁸ though not comprehensive, indicates the extent of the library's holdings almost 3 years ago. The current picture includes the addition of:

- (a) 250 periodical titles listed in quicklist no. 51.
- (b) An annual intake of approximately 150 monographic government publications.
- (c) An uncatalogued collection of approximately 900 monographic government publications.
- (d) Gifts from Canadian High Commission and Provincial Houses.

The outline provided, by Mrs. Bloomfield in the *Guide* does not take into account (a) and (c) above as her attention was not drawn to the library backlogs. Also Canadian government publications are no longer excluded from the library's catalogues.

Harding Law Library: Has Canadian journals, law reports, and statutes. There are a few textbooks mainly purchased in response to special work undertaken in the past.

3) **Enquiries and use of the collections**. With the exception of the areas mentioned below, library staff are unaware of particular interest in or exceptional use of Canadiana in their sections of the library.

Science Reading Room: Canadian scientific journals are used, e.g. Canadian journal of physics, Canadian journal of zoology, etc.

Language and Literature Reading Room: Considerable use of French Canadian literature.

Controlled Access (heavily used materials): The following departments have Canadian material on controlled access:

Sports Documentation – Geography – Political Science
Geology – CWAS – CREES – American Studies – French

Sports Documentation: Much interest in Canada and use of Canadian publications, especially interest in the national fitness programme and education for coaches.

Inter-Library Loans: Principal interest is in Canadian theses which have to be obtained direct from Canadian universities.

Official Publications: Only enquiries for Canadiana are usually requests from the Barnes Medical Library to trace specific titles.

Barnes Medical Library: Fair use of statistical information: Take about half-a-dozen titles. Occasional requests for Canadian government monographs, but the statistical information is the most important.

Harding Law Library: Canadian journals are used, but for their subject content rather than special interest in Canada. Use of the Canadian law reports, statutes, etc. stems from studies in comparative law: there is no specifically Canadian content in the courses taught in the law department.

SUMMARY

- 1) The library receives many of its Canadian publications as donations: gifts from the Canadian 'Houses' in London and items deposited by the federal government. A number of items are purchased (mainly periodicals) and some publications are received on exchange by the Sports Documentation Centre.
- 2) At the moment the library's holdings of Canadiana – particularly of government publications – tends

to exceed the demands made upon them by existing courses (although, inevitably, there are requests for items that are not held). This picture will probably change considerably during the next session, following the appointment of a lecturer in Canadian Studies and the beginning of new courses both in his department (History) and interfaculty studies, which should draw heavily on library stock. The principal areas of interest are/will be literature, geography, history, politics, current affairs, and cultural studies. But there are many other areas of interest which make use of a limited number of Canadian publications — principally periodicals.

CONCLUSION

Birmingham University Library possesses a collection of Canadian printed material, which is not comprehensive but equally is by no means negligible. Interest in Canadian studies is growing and is being increasingly recognised in the University. The situation is one which is ripe for exploitation in several ways, not least of which is the planned augmentation and development of the Library's existing resources.

Michael Pegg

ii. UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

I would like to begin by drawing attention, very briefly, to Edinburgh University Library's early acquisitions in Canadiana. The first two were presented to the Library, with a large number of other volumes, in 1626, and we have been acquiring Canadiana, printed books and manuscripts, on and off ever since. The best guide to the range of our historical collections is the exhibition catalogue *Scotland and Canada*, with which the Library marked the inauguration of the Centre of Canadian Studies in 1975. Copies of this catalogue are still available from the Library.

Since the First World War the Library has acquired materials on Canada specifically to support teaching and research in the University. In about 1920 Arthur Berriedale Keith began a course on the Constitution of the British Empire, covering both its history and its law. In 1948 a course on Imperial and American History was begun by Mr. (now Professor) George Shepperson, who is the present Convener of the Centre of Canadian Studies. Since 1975 the Centre has been the focus of teaching and research on Canada in the University, but its Library is small and mostly of general interest. The University Library still maintains its role as the bibliographical focus of Canadiana. In this it received a tremendous fillip when, in 1968, it was presented by the Government of Ontario with the George Brown Collection of Canadiana, and an annual grant to help maintain it.

Edinburgh University Library's especial subject strengths are history, law, geography (including natural resources, their conservation and use), economics and literature. The first four represent the areas of concentrated teaching in the University hitherto. As for the last, although Edinburgh University currently offers no courses which include detailed study of Canadian literature, the Library took advantage of having Graeme Gibson as Canadian-Scottish Exchange Writer, and his wife Margaret Attwood, at the University a couple of years ago, to obtain better advice than we had on hand on which authors to collect. The Library would be delighted if its Canadian literature collection were to persuade the Departments of English Literature or French to offer courses in this field to their students, although they have been used by students at Dundee University studying for one particular option last year. We hope that this year the Visiting Professor S.D. Clark will be able to advise on extending the collections on sociology and politics, where our present coverage is patchy.

The Library does not acquire Canadian materials in science or medicine except incidentally, or on Gaelic-speaking Canada, or the Arctic; these last two are left to the special interests of the National Library of Scotland.

Two categories of special material by form which should be mentioned are government publications and maps. Edinburgh University Library has been a selective deposit library for Canadian Federal Government publications since 1975, but hitherto has acquired provincial government publications only *ad hoc* on the recommendation of individual users. The Library's Map Collection, which itself is unusual in a British university library, also obtains a great deal of Canadian material through the Library's deposit privilege, as well as by purchase. It has acquired more provincial material than the government publications collection, but both are areas of acquisition which we should like to see explored by British libraries on a co-operative basis. Having said that, however, we would not want to see, let alone to start, a bibliographical scramble for Canada!

Finally, as well as acknowledging gratefully the help that we have received, and continue to receive, from official sources in Canada, I should like to record our thanks to colleagues in Carleton University

Library, Ottawa, for their help in obtaining a great deal of out-of-print material, which is even less readily available in the UK than in Canada. Their assistance has added a dimension which our collections would otherwise have lacked for some time to come.

Peter B. Freshwater

iii. UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Leeds is, in British terms, a big university of more than 10,000 students. Consequently, assembled in it is a large teaching and research staff with a wide spread of academic interests. Geographically, the University is situated in an easily accessible central position in the North of England surrounded by large clusters of population.

Rather than now attempt to describe in detail the Canadian Collections at Leeds, which would be virtually impossible in the three minutes allotted to me, I have circulated a brief description¹⁷ of them and propose to spend the short time at my disposal in making some general comments.

The Canadian collections were first developed in response to academic needs. For example, and I can but give examples, Leeds has had a long standing interest in literature written in English overseas and was the first University to appoint a Professor of Commonwealth Literature, while the *Journal of Commonwealth Literature* was started in Leeds and edited there for many years. Canadian literature has thus long been a field for library development. Similarly, the School of History, quite apart from its traditional interest in the history of the British people overseas, has since the arrival of Professor David Dilks to take up the Chair of International Relations expected to find in the Library a wide range of publications providing evidence of the Canadian view of world affairs. The senior Professor of Law has just spent an exchange year in a Canadian University, which is indicative of the links in that area with Canada while the interests of social scientists are diverse. For them the selective deposit of Canadian publications is a great boon. The unique linguistic situation of Canada, with its political undertones, interests the linguists as well as the social scientists, while our developing collection of Canadian literature in French forms an instructive counterpart to the strong collection of English Canadian literature. In the pure and applied sciences the results of Canadian research are made available through wide holdings of scientific periodicals and other publications.

The acquisition of library materials on Canada, on Canadian topics, or by Canadian authors thus has had its origins in immediate teaching and research needs. The initial impetus once provided, the collections begin to develop themselves, to establish their own framework, to provoke enquiry, and to attract readers.

The Canadian collections have benefited from the advice of visiting scholars and Fellows, and of course from the generosity of the Canadian High Commission and other donors. Leeds would be happy to collaborate with appropriate partners to improve access in the United Kingdom to Canadian materials.

Dennis Cox

iv. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

As the University of London's library system contains more than 60 libraries and as 10 of these collect materials for Canadian studies it is possible only to give a brief indication of the strengths of these collections.

At the undergraduate level materials are held at University College (history and geography), Birkbeck College (history) and Queen Mary College (history).

However, the University's greatest strength is in its research collections. Of these the largest is the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the London School of Economics which contains in its official holdings more than 3,000 non-serial items and 650 current and non-current serials. The *Debates* of the House of Commons and Senate go back to 1875 and 1876 respectively and the *Journals* of the House of Commons are held from 1883 to date. Among the statistical series are *Trade of Canada*, 1851- , *Canadian statistical review*, 1926- , and *Census reports*, 1860-1971. The Library collects the publications of provincial governments and its monograph holdings cover politics and government, history, economic conditions, migration and travel.

At the Institute of Commonwealth Studies emphasis is entirely on materials for post-graduate research in the fields of politics, economic development, history from 1850 and bibliography. The Library contains much primary material in the form of federal government documents, research reports and a special collec-

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

(d) Discussion

In the discussion on the papers the following points were covered: the future of the Canada House Library and the withdrawal by the Canadian Government of full depository status for Canadian federal government publications; libraries in Britain and France which have exchange of publication arrangements with Canadian provincial governments; the extent of scholarly demand for Canadian materials; emphasis had generally been in the fields of the humanities and social sciences — the sciences should not be overlooked; lack of provision of current Canadian newspapers; and the proposal to establish a Library and Resources Group for Canadian Studies.

Canada House Reference Library: great regret was expressed by users that the Federal Government of Canada had withdrawn the *full depository* status and substituted only *selective depository* status, especially as the only library in Britain retaining *full depository* status for Federal Government documentation was the British Library, to which access was limited. The hope was expressed that the Canada House Library would be reinstated.

The Sciences and Canadian Studies: it was pointed out that the conception of Canadian Studies held by the Government of Canada was confined largely to the Social Sciences and Humanities. Canadian Scientific Journals are much in demand, there are many areas of scientific collaboration and interest between Britain and Canada, and there is considerable potential for developing scientific contacts and research between the two countries. There is a need to give *Science* a greater emphasis within the context of *Canadian Studies*. In a number of British universities, such as Leeds (which is a Regional Canadian Study Centre), the *Sciences* considerably outnumber other areas of the curriculum (Leeds: 60 per cent are Science, Applied Science and Medicine).

Library and Resources Group for Canadian Studies. In considering proposals for the formation of a library group to co-ordinate library resources for Canadian studies, Mr. D. Walker (Leicester) spoke on behalf of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL). SCONUL's American Advisory Committee would be more correctly named North American Advisory Committee as its coverage included Canada though this had never been spelled out. It might be possible for a separate Advisory Committee on Canada to be formed under the SCONUL umbrella; such geographical Committees already existed for other areas: e.g. Latin America, Oriental Studies.

Dr. Peter Lyon (Chairman, BACS) felt that as all the library and bibliographical initiatives in Canadian studies had come from BACS or the High Commission until now, this association should continue; there was a danger that Canadian studies would be swamped by the volume of United States studies if Canadian studies were to be absorbed by the SCONUL American Studies Advisory Committee.

Other points discussed in considering the rival merits of the two organisations were:

SCONUL is an organisation of university and national libraries — membership of the present body is of institutions not of individuals. Its system of advisory committees permits participation in specialist activities by librarians in public and other types of library not in membership of SCONUL.

SCONUL pays the travel expenses of Committee members.

SCONUL can make available funds for bibliographical projects though there had been no activity in the field of Canadian studies to date.

Its status gives it a strong position in making its needs heard at a high level.

BACS is an organisation of persons interested in Canadian studies — mostly academics but some librarians.

There is no institutional membership.

Its constitution has a declared interest in library resources for Canadian studies, and this was more explicitly confirmed at its last Council meeting.

It has enjoyed financial support from the Canadian government in the past and key members of the High Commission's staff attend its Council meetings and conferences as observers.

Dr. Lyon proposed that a Steering Committee should be appointed to consider the points under discussion and make recommendations on the formation of a library group for Canadian studies. Mr. Hannam (Foreign & Commonwealth Office) proposed that the Steering Committee should consist of the afternoon's speakers with Mr. Simpson as Convener. Other additional members should include a representative from the British Library, Mrs. Gallimore representing specialist libraries and spokesmen for SCONUL and BACS. Mr. Hellyer suggested that Canada House should have observer status and that the incoming Librarian, Mrs. House, should serve in his place.

Patricia M. Larby
Michael J. Hellyer

3. AN OUTLINE OF DEVELOPMENTS IN LIBRARIES AND RESOURCES FOR CANADIAN STUDIES IN BRITAIN SINCE THE SEMINAR IN OCTOBER 1980

Following the meeting on 22 October 1980, the Working party then set up requested statements from BACS and SCONUL on the reasons why they considered a Canadian Libraries Group might best operate under their respective auspices. Memoranda on these points were considered at a meeting in February 1981 at which representatives of SCONUL and BACS were present, and it was agreed that the new body should be a sub-Committee of BACS but that SCONUL should be invited to nominate an observer to attend its meetings.

At the BACS Annual Conference held at Lincoln College on 9-11 April 1981 a session on resources was held, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kenneth Robinson, at which the speakers were Miss S. Lush, of the Bodleian Law Library and Mrs. Margaret Brooks of the Department of Sound Records of the Imperial War Museum. Donald Simpson gave a Progress Report on the formation of a Library Group and at the Annual General Meeting on 10 April formal approval was given to the establishment of such a group and stress was laid on the importance of its terms of reference being wide enough to include non-book materials related to Canada. The drawing up of terms of reference was delegated to the BACS Council.

The Council asked Donald Simpson, Librarian of the Royal Commonwealth Society, to act as first Chairman, and in this capacity he attended the Conference of the Association for Canadian Studies at Dalhousie University on the 1st and 2nd of June 1981 on the subject *Bibliography for Canadian Studies, Present Trends and Future Needs*³. He contributed a paper to the session on "Resource Collections Abroad and Access to them" and found considerable interest in the development of inter-library liaison and also made useful contacts among Librarians and others anxious to co-operate with such a British group.

Terms of reference for a Library and Resources Group as a sub-Committee of the BACS Council were agreed by that Council at its meeting on the 2nd October 1981. A provisional Committee was set up and the composition of this body and the terms of reference, which appear below, were approved at the BACS Conference at Weymouth on 5-7 April 1982.

In the budgeting for 1981/2 the Canadian Department of External Affairs allocated a sum of money for the work of the Library and Resources Group within its grant to BACS. This money is intended to cover the running expenses of the Group and the costs of the preparation by Valerie Bloomfield of a new edition of her *Guide to Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain*, and the Group has been asked to supervise this work. This publication will include both an updating of existing entries, the expansion of those somewhat briefly covered previously, the addition of newly discovered resource centres, greater attention to archival and computer-based resources, and an extension of geographical coverage of libraries to Europe and the USSR.

Included in the grant from the Canadian Government for 1982/3 is a sum to cover the administration of the Academic Book Donation Programme, which is operated in conjunction with the Academic Relations Division of the Canadian High Commission.

It is intended that the Committee should consider a number of suggestions which have already been put forward for areas of potential co-operation in the acquisition, use and recording of resources. Reports will be made at BACS Annual Conferences.

Discussions have taken place with the newly-appointed London representative of the Public Archives Canada, Dr. Bruce Wilson, concerning co-operation between the Group and the Survey of British Manuscript Resources on which he is currently engaged; and also with representatives of the Provincial Houses in London about ways in which libraries might acquire, co-ordinate and rationalise collections of official and unofficial publications from the Canadian Provinces.

Articles relating to bibliographical matters regularly appear in the BACS Newsletters¹⁹.

Rules for Canadian Library and Resources Group

1. The name of the group shall be *BACS Library and Resources Group*.
2. The group shall be a Sub-Committee of the British Association for Canadian Studies (BACS).
3. The aims of the group shall be:
 - (a) to encourage the acquisition and preservation of materials for Canadian studies.
 - (b) to assist in and advise on the provision, recording and use of such material in libraries, archives and other resource centres.
 - (c) to encourage the provision of guides to such resources.
4. The group shall be appointed by the Council of the BACS and its Chairman shall be ex-officio a member of the Council if not already an elected member.
5. The group shall consist of up to six members and will elect its own Secretary/Treasurer and Publications Officer.

6. The group shall have power to co-opt up to two members for special purposes for up to one year, but such members shall not be entitled to vote.
7. A representative nominated by the Canadian High Commission shall have observer status in the group.
8. A representative nominated by SCONUL shall have observer status in the group.
9. The group shall submit an Annual Report to the BACS Annual General meeting.
10. The group shall receive funds via the Treasurer of BACS but may, with the approval of the BACS Council, seek grants from other sources for specific projects.
11. The group shall conduct its own programme of bibliographical work, research, meetings and such activities as are deemed appropriate to its aims.
12. The group shall be entitled to use any BACS publications for the circulation of news, information on its activities, and other appropriate material.
13. Nothing in these regulations or the activities of the group shall be contrary to the constitution of BACS.

Membership of the BACS Library and Resources Group

Chairman: Donald Simpson (Librarian, Royal Commonwealth Society, London)
 Secretary/Treasurer: Mrs. Patricia Larby (Librarian, Institute of Commonwealth Studies)
 Publications Officer: Peter B. Freshwater* (Deputy Librarian, Edinburgh University Library)
 Librarians of the Universities of Birmingham (Tony Nicholls), Edinburgh*, and Leeds (Dennis Cox)
 Professor David Dilks, University of Leeds
 Observers: Canadian High Commission (Mrs. Ann House, Librarian)
 Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL) (Mr. J. Pinfold, LSE)

*Peter Freshwater fulfills both roles

The group has agreed to be flexible in inviting other Librarians and interested academics to its meetings in a consultative capacity. Constructive suggestions as to how the group may be most effective in promoting acquisition, knowledge, and use of British resources for Canadian studies will be welcomed by the Chairman, The Librarian, Royal Commonwealth Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BJ.

Donald H. Simpson

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Bibliographical Developments

Copies of these extracts may be obtained by BACS members from the Academic Relations Officer, Canadian High Commission, London.

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