

Finally, both reports have considerably alleviated the tedium inherent in such publications through the use of reproductions of photographs, paintings and drawings from the holdings of the PAC.

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Inspired by the recent popularity of urban studies, the Association of Canadian Community Colleges has produced a special issue of *Communiqué: Canadian Studies* which, according to the introduction, attempts to provide "an up-to-date and comprehensive listing and critique of sources available for the teaching and study of the urban dimension of Canadian Studies." However, the introduction also notes that each section "is very much a selected listing of available sources" and that "there are certainly areas that have been overlooked." All confusion is removed as one progresses through the sections; selectivity and partialness clearly have triumphed. In such a large undertaking it could hardly be otherwise.

Of the nine sections into which the sources have been divided, those of particular interest to archivists are: IV, "The Public Archives of Canada"; V, "Archives, Libraries and Information Centres"; and VI, "Audio-Visual Sources." Indeed, one counts five archivists among the seventeen contributors, which is encouraging. Rather than attempting to list all the individual collections in the various repositories spotlighted, the compiler is content with general descriptions of the nature and the research potential of their holdings and with providing sufficient information to enable the researcher to make personal inquiries. To have attempted a full listing would have immeasurably fattened the issue and have produced a very partial list, sporting a false air of completeness. In any case, researchers are referred to the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories* for such detailed information. Unfortunately, because of their brevity, these general descriptions often highlight only the more obvious sources.

Similarly, the repositories considered of sufficient interest for inclusion in the *Urban Studies Issue* seems unjustifiably limited to the Public Archives of Canada and several city archives. It is amazing that there is no mention of provincial, university, or religious archives. While it may not have been possible to describe each repository in these categories, it would have been useful to outline the kinds of sources held of interest to urban specialists. This deficiency points to another of a more general nature—the utter neglect of the cultural facet of urban life as compared with the economic, social and political sides.

These criticisms notwithstanding, this is a useful research tool. Other special issues of *Communiqué: Canadian Studies* are now available on native studies, women, labour, fine arts, British Columbia, Atlantic Canada, military studies and multiculturalism.

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