

tectionism, designed to prevent the spread of American culture in Canada. While recognizing that the volume of American communications has posed a threat to Canadian independence, he holds that this Americanization could foster a common social ethos which acts as a national bond in the face of sectional and ethnic differences in Canada: "Americanization, from this perspective, is a necessary balance to that Canadian mosaic served by the indigenous communications." An analogous argument is that quick deaths from heart attacks should be encouraged until a cure for cancer is found. Finally, Rutherford sees a recent wave of social protectionism against what is perceived as an irresponsible multimedia, marked by such things as the 1970 Davey Committee on the Mass Media report, recent decisions of the Canadian Radio and Telecommunication Commission and the LaMarsh Ontario Royal Commission findings. In his opinion, such occurrences represent an attempt to humble the media because its overweening power is seen as a threat to the fabric of democratic society. Although it is obvious from Rutherford's book that he discounts such a fear, it is difficult not to acknowledge the potential, given his description of the pervasive influence and concentration of the media in Canada.

*The Making of the Canadian Media* is 141 pages long, including index, bibliography and notes, and remains inevitably, as the "Introduction" notes, tentative and speculative. Rutherford states that a more scholarly, comprehensive treatment must await a full-scale investigation of all the sources available. Such a treatment is long overdue, but I despair at what this survey of available sources would probably reveal at the present time. Except for the private papers of certain prominent newspaper editors or more rarely of newspaper owners, archival repositories have generally ignored the history of Canadian print journalism. Business records are required and also materials that will document the contributions of the more significant working journalists. As well, runs of newspapers must be assembled and microfilmed before they crumble into dust. We have done a bit better with radio, television and film. But it has been only a start and one which has concentrated overwhelmingly so far upon the product rather than the process. We have begun to collect tapes and film but not the paper documentation that provides their background and context. As someone once commented to me, it is as if an archives wanted to document the history of the CPR but acquired only the trains. Rutherford's book suggests a myriad of possible topics for further research. It is the responsibility of Canadian archives to ensure that whatever sources remain are preserved.

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**Canadian Town Planning, 1900-1930: A Historical Bibliography.** IAN COOPER and J. DAVID HULCHANSKI. Toronto: Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 1978. 3 vols. (Bibliographic series; no. 7, 8, 9) \$1.50 per volume.  
Vol I Planning. 24 p.  
Vol. II Housing. 21 p.  
Vol. III Public Health. 82 p.

Recent interest in Canadian town planning and urban history has provided another challenge to archival acquisition programs. The intention of the Canadian town planning bibliography "is to help further research into planning history, and urban history in general, by compiling a comprehensive bibliography of material relating to Canadian planning issues during the first three decades of this century". The publication of a historical bibliography on this subject is a welcome reference source for archivists working in this field.

The bibliography is divided into three series, a core bibliography on town planning and two short bibliographies on related themes of housing and public health. The planning bibliography includes a brief historical sketch of the 'town planning movement' in Canada from 1900 to 1930 and a chronological outline of significant developments in the field of Canadian town planning for this period. In collecting data for the bibliography the authors limited their search to engineering, municipal and public health journals they thought would contain planning material. The introduction lists the key periodicals consulted. In addition, they include some material from British and American sources though caution that no systematic search of these foreign sources was made. Also included in the introduction is a useful list of other bibliographies on town planning. All citations are arranged in chronological order by year and then alphabetically within each year. Each series includes a detailed and systematic index by subject, place name and author.

Short historical sketches of housing and public health as they pertain to town planning introduce their respective bibliographies. The authors point out that neither work is comprehensive as they only include citations collected while assembling the main bibliography on town planning. Nevertheless, they feel that both bibliographies contain a good sample of material on these topics published in Canada before 1930. The housing bibliography lists publications on such problems as "slums, land speculation and the high cost of housing, haphazard and inefficient housing divisions, housing shortages and overcrowding and the need for improved government housing programs". In compiling material for the public health bibliography, the authors restricted listings to "policy-related rather than technical literature".

The attention to detail and accuracy and the logical presentation of data make all three bibliographies accessible and informative. They will stimulate further research and archival activity in the field of Canadian town planning and in the broader discipline of urban history.

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**Men of Colour: An Historical Account of the Black Settlement on Wilberforce Street and in Oro Township, Simcoe County, Ontario 1819-1949.** GARY E. FRENCH. Stroud, Ontario: Kaste Books, 1978. 182 p. illus., ISBN 0 9690838 0 7 \$8.50.

Gary French is a genealogist and local historian. There is, however, no cause for the collective archival sigh for the time and energy often wasted on genealogical pursuits and local history publications.

*Men Of Colour* traces the Black Settlement on Wilberforce Street and in Oro Township from "its conception in the minds of the Upper Canadian oligarchy in 1819, to the removal, almost 130 years later, of the last Negro descendant in the Township." It details Oro Township to 1819, Sir Peregrine Maitland and the Oro Settlement 1819-1929, Exodus from Ohio 1829, Schemes for the settlement of Negroes in Upper Canada 1828-1830, Peter Robinson and the Oro Settlement 1827-1831, the O'Briens, and the township's eventual decline. Gary French documents the case that the Oro Blacks were not slaves escaping north on the Underground Railroad. The Settlement has suffered under this legend which applies to a much later period in the heritage of Blacks in Ontario. The Oro Blacks were Loyalists, British soldiers, free Canadians and refugees fleeing from suppression in the United States. This community was the official response to the circumstance of these Blacks, and was the only one designed and encouraged by the government of Upper Canada.