

deportees and the deportation process might have looked like; there is only one photo, on the front cover, and it is not credited nor labelled. Unfortunately, there is no bibliographical essay which discusses the obvious problems of sources in this study. Perhaps this omission will be corrected in future editions of the book. (The book also lacks an index, a problem which is supposed to be remedied in the next edition.)

Archivists should take a lesson from such problems and ensure that they do not neglect to consider acquisition of records which will document the experience of such marginalized members of our society as deportees. Government records archivists should also remember that, regardless of the vast physical extent and intellectual scope of their records, only one side of any story can be told through recourse to official documents, including case files.

In his foreword to *Whence they Came*, Irving Abella describes Roberts' treatment of the Immigration bureaucracy as careful and dispassionate. But a little more passion would have made for a much better book. *Whence they Came* fills a void in the written history of Canadian immigration, and will no doubt be required reading for those interested in the history of immigration policy. Perhaps it will form the basis of a more interesting and reflective book about deportation, one of the most significant topics in the history of immigration, some time in the future.

Sheila Powell
National Archives of Canada

Labor's Heritage: Quarterly of the George Meany Memorial Archives. STUART B. KAUFMAN, ed. Volume 1, Number 1 (January 1989), 80 p.

These are difficult days for the once-proud American Federation of Labor. Membership in unions in the United States has been in precipitous decline during the Republican ascendancy. The combination of an anti-labour central government and corporate aggression has resulted in a series of decertifications and losses in representation battles.

While such problems are pervasive for the contemporary American labour movement, the leadership has begun to do some things very well. The creation of the magnificent George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Springs, Maryland, is one example. The impressive George Meany Memorial Archives is one part of the Center's operations. The magazine under review is a glossy, beautifully produced publication of the Archives.

The first issue contains four substantial articles, each profusely illustrated, a detailed guide to labour sources in the archives of the University of Colorado, and a useful section of "News," which includes announcements of conferences, archival additions, and other material of interest to students of the labour movement.

Perhaps most impressive about the first issue is the editor's success in choosing articles that combine scholarly merit with wide popular appeal. All too often it is assumed that a scholarly article is by definition abstruse. Kaufman has worked hard to demonstrate that this assumption need not be true. This has been accomplished in a number of different ways in this first issue. One method lies in the large magazine

format, which gives space for excellent layout with large print, plenty of white space, and well-displayed and finely-reproduced photographs and other graphic materials. A second lies in the how-to types of article that Kaufman has chosen. For example, Mark Wyman's "Railroaders' Town," a craft study of the skilled workers of the Chicago and Alton Shops in Bloomington, Illinois, is a moving description of the very special life led by railway shop craft workers in North America which is based largely on oral history. Accompanying it, however, are two sidebars by Michael G. Matejka which detail the "Cooperative Local History Project" and the "Shops' Whistle Workers' Monument." The former describes the cooperative project set up by the local YMCA, Historical Society, and the Trades and Labor Assembly to compile and publish a local workers' history, *Bloomington C&A Shops: Our Lives Remembered* (1987). The second describes the 1982 establishment of a local monument dedicated to the workers of the C&A Shops. Both projects could be readily imitated in any working-class community in North America and enough detail is provided to allow interested readers to pursue such an effort.

Similarly, Nancy Gabin's "Women and the United Auto Workers in the 1940s and 1950s" is as much about "reconstructing their story" as it is about their historical experience. In this case, the sources are largely archival, drawn primarily from the rich collection of UAW papers housed at the Archives of Urban and Labor Affairs at the Reuther Library, Wayne State University. In a piece organized around an archives rather than a theme, the late John A. Brennan and Cassandra Volpe offer a useful description of labour sources in the Western Historical Collection at the University of Colorado, Boulder. This collection is of particular interest and importance to Canadian historians because of the Western Federation of Miners/International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker papers which it houses.

Another excellent choice of an article with broad appeal is Frances Pohl's discussion of American left-wing painter Ben Shahn. An interesting combination of Shahn's photographs and his illustrations provides important visual evidence of the techniques used by this important social realist.

The issues's most conventional article is Eric Arnesen's study of New Orleans long-shoremen in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. In this case, "conventional" is used only in terms of the fact that this essay is recognizable as the standard journal article. Its strength, however, marks it off from many such publications. Combining the study of race with that of class, Arnesen documents the ability of southern workers to overcome racial tensions in important union struggles. He concludes: "It is becoming clear that the white south of the postbellum years was less unified than prevailing racial attitudes might suggest, and that white and black workers did make bi-racial efforts to further their common class interest."

The first issue of *Labor's Heritage* is most impressive. This reviewer suspects that the name was intentionally chosen to remind readers of *American Heritage*. This first sampling combines the old pictorial quality of that magazine with serious and thought-provoking content. Perhaps some day we could convince the Canadian Labour Congress to launch such an effort in this country.

Gregory S. Kealey
Memorial University of Newfoundland