

Ultimately, the underlying message in *Forging History* is Rendell's challenge directed to all of us to join him in studying and understanding the mysterious and dangerous but fascinating world of forgeries.

Robert S. Gordon
Autograph Gallery, Ottawa

A Guide to the Collections of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario. NICK G. FORTE, comp., GABRIELE SCARDELLATO, ed. Toronto: Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1992.

A Bibliography of Canada's Peoples, Supplement 1, 1972-1979. ANDREW GREGOROVICH, comp. GABRIELE SCARDELLATO, ed. Toronto: Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1993.

Canada's Ukrainians, Negotiating an Identity. LUBOMYR LUCIUK and STELLA HRYNIUK, eds. Toronto: published in Association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee by the University of Toronto Press, 1991.

Since its founding in 1976 by a group of academics, civil servants, librarians, and archivists, the Multicultural History Society of Ontario (MHSO) has undertaken a number of major research projects in the field of ethnocultural studies. According to Gabriele Scardellato, the role of the MHSO is that of a "transmission belt" to process information on Canadian ethnocultural groups and make it accessible to both professionals and non-professionals in the form of publications, conferences, and exhibits. A number of projects were initiated, including the preparation of comprehensive guides to the MHSO research collections.

The first volume in this series was *A Guide to the Collections of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario*. In the Introduction, Gabriele Scardellato outlines the history of the MHSO and its collections policy and traditions. The major goal of the MHSO programme is to acquire and preserve the record of the ethnocultural experience in Ontario. With this objective in mind, the MHSO, in cooperation with community leaders and interested researchers, acquired originals and copies of archival material from various ethnocultural groups from across Ontario. This volume lists the photographic, manuscript, oral history recordings, and related collections of the MHSO processed to the end of 1987. The references include some published material. Most of this material is now deposited in the Archives of Ontario.

Cooperation with the Archives of Ontario has led to the standardization of MHSO archival references and descriptions. The collections are presented according to ethnocultural group, with some qualifications and exceptions. Smaller ethnocultural groups have been organized under more general headings such as South Asian and Latin-American collections. With the demise of the Union List of Manuscripts, which was a very useful research and reference tool for archivists, this volume contributes in a large measure to providing a substitute for those interested in Canadian ethnocultural studies.

The MHSO also initiated the series, *A Bibliography of Canada's Peoples*. The goal of this series is to list all publications that refer to ethnocultural groups or with

some aspect of ethnic studies in Canada. This volume is a continuation of Andrew Gregorovich's *Canadian Ethnic Group Bibliography* published in 1972. The supplement covers the years 1972 through 1979 and plans are made to publish a second update to cover the years 1980 through 1989.

Bibliographical research was conducted in the major libraries in Canada and the United States. Essays, articles, and papers in serials, journals, and magazines were consulted, including electronic databases. The scope of the bibliography is limited to ethnicity and related subjects in Canada and includes both scholarly and popular works. The materials are mostly in English and French, with occasional references in other languages. The criteria for inclusion of material was based on its research and scholarly value.

The bibliography is divided into two parts: General Works and Individual Canadian Groups. The section on General Works includes Bibliographies and subjects such as Immigration and Migration, Demography, and Ethnicity. The second part lists individual Canadian groups including Aboriginal People, Americans, Franco-Canadians, Québécois, and the now historical Yugoslavs. It is doubtful if the leadership of some of these groups perceive themselves to be ethnocultural groups.

The Bibliography includes an index, which is very useful in this type of reference work. However, with 3,760 entries, it is inevitable that there would be problems and errors in spelling and duplicate entries.

Because the references were compiled from numerous sources, there is no standard presentation of the material. In some cases, full information regarding author, title, and related information is provided; in others, only the basic information is available.

Canada's Ukrainians is a selection of essays exploring the history and geography of this group of Canadians. It was produced in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee. The subtitle, *Negotiating an Identity*, underlines the editors' goal to identify and define the Ukrainian experiences in coming to terms with their identity as a community in Canada. The volume is divided into three sections, dealing with immigration and settlement, internal community politics, and the community relations with the Canadian federal government. The footnotes to each essay are included at the end of the volume along with an index. Although published sources are used in the preparation of several essays, it is gratifying to read references to archival sources not only in Canadian archival repositories but also to archival collections in Ukraine.

The editors claim that these essays present a new perspective on Ukrainian Canadian studies and, in some cases, are at the "cutting edge" of research in the field. The recent availability of archival, oral, and other primary sources across Canada encouraged a new generation of scholars to produce a large number of academic studies, articles, and publications in the field of Ukrainian Canadian studies. The contributions by non-Ukrainian scholars are a welcome acknowledgement that this field of studies is gradually becoming an integral part of Canadian studies.

In collections of essays, it is to be expected that some essays are better than others and that there is some duplication and repetition of historical information. All

the essays raise provocative questions in Ukrainian Canadian history. Among the attractions of this volume are the articles on the Ukrainian Canadian left—in particular, the essay by Donald Avery, “Divided Loyalties: The Ukrainian Left and the Canadian State,” and that by Nelson Wiseman, “Ukrainian-Canadian Politics.” With the end of the Cold War and the declaration of Ukrainian independence in 1991, the role of the left in Ukrainian Canadian politics may now be studied without the strong emphasis on ideological interpretation. The left certainly played a significant role in the dynamics of Canadian politics; the large numbers of files compiled by the RCMP over the years on Ukrainian Canadian left wing leaders and organizations certainly attest to this role.

The three publications are useful tools and welcome additions to the field of Canadian ethnocultural and multicultural studies. Although there have been numerous publications in this field over the last twenty-five years, the history and philosophy of multiculturalism in Canada is still inadequately understood. These publications will contribute to a better understanding of the multi-faceted aspects of Canadian history and the evolving nature of the Canadian identity.

Myron Momryk
Manuscript Division
National Archives of Canada

Canada’s Jews: A Social and Economic Study of Jews in Canada in the 1930s. LOUIS ROSENBERG. MORTON WEINFELD, ed. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 1993. xxiv, 424 p. ISBN 0-7735-1109-1.

Few works of scholarship can claim to be virtually definitive more than a half-century after their appearance. Louis Rosenberg’s *Canada’s Jews*, originally published in 1939, is one of those. Its reprinting with a fine introductory essay by McGill sociologist Morton Weinfeld will be welcomed by students of Canadian Jewry and, indeed, by sociologists and historians of Canadian ethnicity in general.

Rosenberg (1893-1987), a Polish Jew whose childhood was spent in Leeds, England, where he received a liberal arts education, settled in Canada in 1915 as Hebrew teacher to the Jewish agricultural colony of Lipton, Saskatchewan. From 1919 to 1940 he served in Regina as Western Manager of the Jewish Colonization Association and from 1940 to his retirement in 1972, as Chair and only staff of the Bureau of Social and Economic Research, an arm of Canadian Jewish Congress in Montreal.

It was during his Regina years that he completed *Canada’s Jews*, a socio-demographic study of the Jews in this country during the 1930s. Unable to find a commercial or academic publisher, Rosenberg turned to the Canadian Jewish Congress, which reluctantly printed 2,000 copies and distributed them half-heartedly, primarily within the Jewish community. The book was, therefore, virtually ignored by Canadian academics. When, with the emergence of interest in ethnic studies during the past twenty years, researchers finally began to look for it, copies had become so scarce that archives and libraries tended to treat theirs as if they were rare manuscripts.