

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.

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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.

This is not a volume to be perused briefly in a reading room. It is a masterly statistical work comprising thirty-two chapters, each introduced by Rosenberg's incisive commentary and analysis. The chapters cover a panoply of subjects—geographical distribution, vital statistics, immigration, occupational trends, and anti-semitism, to name only a few—and include 273 tables as well as twenty-one diagrams and maps. Considering that he worked alone in the relative isolation of Regina, with neither financial support nor computers, Rosenberg produced, as Weinfeld rightly comments, “by any yardstick, an impressive work of social science” (p. xvii). His major sources were census data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as well as their reports on immigration and judicial and criminal trends. He also employed armed forces records, statistical studies produced by the League of Nations and the United States Commission General of Immigration, Canadian Jewish Congress records on education and the rabbinate, and his own Jewish Colonization Association materials for information on farmers. With the exception of the latter, all information was acquired by mail.

Weinfeld's introduction enhances the usefulness of the reprint. It discusses Rosenberg's background and the broader context in which the book was written, pointing out the probable influence on Rosenberg of contemporary trends in scholarship and attitudes toward Jews in the period. As a sociologist, he notes the sophistication of Rosenberg's approach: the comparison of the Canadian scene to that of the United States and of Jews to other ethnic groups in Canada, enabling the reader “to identify patterns which may be specific to Jews in general ... or to Canadian Jews in particular” (p. viii). Moreover, he is impressed by Rosenberg's transcending of disciplinary boundaries and his avoidance of jargon. The work was, after all, intended for the educated layman as well as the professional.

Granted, Weinfeld maintains, the book is not without flaws. Rosenberg, for instance, occasionally failed to clarify how he arrived at certain surprising findings. Sometimes, as in the case of intermarriage, his use of particular data led to conclusions that later scholars have discovered to be false. Yet, the errors are rare, probably reflecting the conventions of demographic analysis at the time and Rosenberg's “occasional tendency to accept without question the data and techniques received from DBS” (p. xix). Nevertheless, his methods were sometimes superior to other approaches of the period.

Rosenberg did not hesitate to inject his personal views into his analysis of the statistics, attempting to debunk stereotypes about Jews and commenting on Canadian policy issues of the time. For example, he shows that, contrary to popular belief, Jews were underrepresented in the financial elite and overrepresented among those who volunteered and were decorated in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during World War I. He found that Jewish rates of crime, illegitimacy, and fertility were below the Canadian average and that more Jews were employed in farming than in finance. Incidentally, Rosenberg countered stereotypes about South Europeans and Orientals as well, with a view to defending minority rights and opposing exclusion of immigrants on the basis of race, national origin, and religion. Finally, in the belief that Canadian business would eventually be concentrated in the hands of an antisemitic elite, he urged Jews to find employment in agriculture and the skilled trades. However, as Weinfeld points out, Rosenberg's advocacy does not diminish the importance of the work as a scientific study. The statistics were never manipu-

lated to prove a point, a fact long appreciated by researchers who have used the book.

Rosenberg did not set out to write a work of history, although there is much in *Canada's Jews*, derived primarily from the published works available to him. Had he wished to consult primary documents, he would have found scant resources at archives he might have visited. But the establishment, during the past several decades, of Jewish archival collections across the country, containing both communal records and private papers, permits scholars to build upon Rosenberg's efforts with resources beyond the statistical. Indeed, some of the material from which Rosenberg, himself, worked—the Jewish Colonization Association records, for example—are now at the Canadian Jewish Congress Archives in Montreal and Rosenberg's own papers are divided between that institution and the National Archives of Canada. Moreover, *Canada's Jews* could serve as a model for the study of other ethnic groups in Canada whose records, through the efforts of the archival profession, are becoming increasingly available for research.

For this reprint, produced on acid-free paper, Weinfeld has added a bibliography of Rosenberg's work, much of which adheres to the same high standard of scholarship as this volume. However, the editor has deleted the original introduction by the European sociologist Arthur Ruppin and Rosenberg's own preface. A more serious deletion is a very useful and detailed table of contents and a list of tables and maps. These made the first edition easy to use and would have been a considerable asset to the reprint.

In any case, by making this work available again, Weinfeld and McGill-Queen's have not only provided Louis Rosenberg with well-deserved recognition; they have also performed a significant service to the Canadian scholarly community.

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Planting the Province: The Economic History of Upper Canada, 1784-1870. Ontario Historical Studies Series. DOUGLAS MCCALLA. Toronto: University of Toronto, 1993. 446 p. ISBN 0-8020-3411-X (paper); 0-8020-3407-1 (cloth).

Douglas McCalla has written an ambitious, extensively researched book that will now be the standard work on the economic history of early Ontario. Other scholars and graduate students should happily graze in his pastures and hew their own refinements and refutations from the timber he provides them. Since it will have wide influence amongst their users, it behooves archivists who work with sources relating to Ontario to be familiar with *Planting the Province*. Likewise, McCalla's intensive and imaginative use of his sources can be instructive.

Until McCalla's book, the economic development of Ontario before 1850 has largely been interpreted as being driven by the development of two staples, wheat and squared pine timber. Staples, as McCalla explains, are "resource-based commodities, typically subject to relatively limited processing and destined primarily for export markets. From a staples perspective, economic growth in a region is a process of unbalanced growth, in which one or two sectors lead or propel the entire regional economy forward" (p. 4).