and the Pacific (1972), the Caribbean (1973) and the Far East (1977).*

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In 1973 a group of academics at the University of Warwick in Coventry applied to the Leverhulme Trust Fund for a grant to finance the establishment of a Modern Records Centre (MRC) devoted chiefly to the collection of Labour records in the West Midlands region of England. The University of Warwick Library's second Occasional Publication, Guide to the Modern Records Centre, is a summary listing of the material obtained during the first four years of the Centre's existence. Perhaps the most notable aspect of the Guide, given the brevity of the collecting period it represents, is the sheer bulk of the records described. No less than 136 principal holdings are listed, and although extent is seldom specified in the entries, it is evident that the Centre has managed to assemble a most impressive collection of records pertaining not only to national and local unions, but also to political parties, pressure groups, businesses, individuals, and other sources.

In a thoughtful introduction the compilers, Richard Storey and Janet Druker, provide a brief history of the MRC, recounting some of the obstacles encountered during the process of collecting, as well as situating the Centre's activity in the larger context of the British working class archival tradition. The guide itself is divided into eight major headings and offers excellent general descriptions of each accession. The usefulness of the volume is increased by the addition of both an index and references to publications which shed light on the history and significance of the MRC holdings.

Also available in the Warwick Library's Occasional Publications series, are two booklets focussing on the involvement of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (ASRS) in two judicial cases of signal importance to British Labour: the Taff Vale Case of 1901 and the Osborne Judgement of 1909. The former decision eroded trade union rights by limiting legal picketing and making unions financially responsible for any damages sustained during a strike, while the latter threatened the financial security of the Labour Party by disallowing the collection of parliamentary funds by unions. Both volumes provide an in-depth look at the relevant ASRS records and would undoubtedly prove to be indispensable to any researcher engaged on a project connected with either decision. Furthermore, in The Osborne Case & Other Records of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, compiler Christine Woodland endeavours to describe all the ASRS papers held by the MRC.

Similar in intent and approach to these Warwick University guides is a recent American publication, A Guide to Labor Papers in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. As noted in the informative introduction to the book, the State Historical Society, which traces its development back to the pioneering efforts of Richard Ely and John R. Commons of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, houses one of the most extensive labour archives in the United States. The Guide thoroughly describes and indexes all manuscript collections concerning Labour History in the custody of the Society on 30 June 1977, listing them alphabetically under four categories: Labour Unions—National and International; Labour Unions—Regional, State, and Local; Personal Papers; and Labour Related Collections. The value of the Guide is augmented by a description of labour collections in the Wisconsin State Archives.

As a consequence of the integrated nature of North American labour organizations, this guide, compiled by F. Gerald Ham and Margaret Hedstrom, is likely of more immediate interest to Canadian archivists and researchers than the Warwick University Occasional Publications. Even a cursory look through the volume reveals material with a direct bearing on this country's labour history. For instance, there are references to Socialist Labour Party material from British Columbia, a taped interview with St. John native Fred Thompson, and most significantly, the records of such international unions as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Textile Workers Union of America, and the United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers of America. Like the three Warwick University Library publications, the Wisconsin guide testifies to the burgeoning interest in Labour History throughout the archival community. One can only wish that recent Canadian activity in this field will eventually result in the compilation of such substantial reference tools.

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