the use of footnotes as extravagant. A carefully selected bibliography appended to M. Brazeau’s article would, I am sure, have please the non-Canadian readers whose focus on Canadian issues centers on Quebec.

Taken together, the three case studies on Canada transcend the myopic view, shared by some, that bilingualism is a uniquely Canadian phenomenon. On the contrary, at least two out of the three authors have taken pains to compare and contrast the effect political decisions have had on pluricultural states, both here and in Europe.

Overall, this text provides an indispensable departure for anyone wanting to place the Canadian bilingualism issue in the global perspective, for it makes Canadians realize that our manifold linguistic problems are not unique. Professor McRae surmises that “...there remains a lingering suspicion that the most fundamental, the most basic, and the most enduring of social cleavages in Canada has been the dimension of ethnic-linguistic diversity”. Ironically, Canadians can take some comfort in knowing, after reading any number of these articles, that our situation is very much akin to that of many other countries.

Mariano De Marinis

(Mr. Marinis is National Co-ordinator for the South West European Area in the National Ethnic Archives Section of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa. As an Archivist, he is in daily contact with the papers of individuals and corporate bodies that document the contributions of Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, Maltese, and other immigrants from the Mediterranean region.)


This volume offers a historical overview of the Canada Press Club and of its member newspapers - the so-called 'ethnic' press of Manitoba. Formed in 1942, the Canada Press Club in Manitoba was the first association in Canada to bring together editors of the multilingual press. In the following years three more regional associations were formed - in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. Although autonomous, these 4 associations now co-operate under an umbrella organization entitled the Canada Ethnic Press Federation.

Canada's ethnic newspapers have been in existence for many years, but they have been largely ignored by the English-language 'establishment'. It is only recently, with the acceptance of multiculturalism in Canada, that ethnic newspapers are being accorded recognition for their important role in helping immigrants adjust to the conditions and culture of their new homeland. The formation of the Ethnic Serials Project at the National Library of Canada, for example, was a sign of this recognition. It is also only recently that some information in the English language has been published on Canada's 'ethnic' press. General works on ethnic groups sometimes include a chapter on the multilingual press, and in 1971 Twenty Years of the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario was published. Very little else is available. This volume is, therefore, a welcome addition to the literature.

The first part of The Multilingual Press in Manitoba features general articles by various contributors, all specialists in their field. These discuss the role of
the ethnic press, give the background of ethnic newspaper publishing in Manitoba, and, more specifically, recount the history of the Canada Press Club itself. Featured is an article by Watson Kirkconnell, and excerpts from J.B. Rudnyckyj's B&B recommendations.

The second part is devoted to brief accounts of the history and philosophy of the individual ethnic newspapers of the Swedish, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Croatian, German, Italian, Jewish, Indian, Icelandic, and Norwegian communities. These 2-3 page articles have each been contributed by the editors or publishers of these newspapers. Slightly longer articles present an overview of the newspaper publishing history of the Icelandic, the Polish, and the Yiddish press.

The final part of this volume consists mainly of short articles on the English and French-language press of Manitoba, which is nevertheless concerned with ethnic matters. Among the ‘non-member’ publications discussed are the newspapers of the Indian and Metis peoples, and several series devoted to Slavic studies.

The volume itself is in the style of a commemorative publication. It includes congratulatory messages to the Canada Press Club from public figures, 13 pages of autographs of Canada Press Club visitors, and many photographs. Although informal in style, and eminently readable, The Multilingual Press in Manitoba nevertheless is useful as a reference tool. The separate articles on the individual newspapers are valuable capsule histories, and much of the information is available in English for the first time. Further access is provided by an index of personal names and of newspapers and publications.

Irena Bell

(Ms. Bell, a graduate of the Faculty of Library Science, Toronto, is Head of Selection, Acquisition, and Processing at the Multilingual Biblioservice of the National Library of Canada.)

* * *

_The Osborne Collection of early children's books, 1476-1910: a catalogue._ Volume II. Prepared at Boys and Girls House by Judith St. John; with the assistance of Dana Tenny and Hazel I. MacTaggart. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1975. xii, 563-1138 p., illus., index, cloth, $30.00 ISBN 0-919486-54-1

The original establishment of the Osborne Collection began with the gift, in 1949, of the personal library of Edgar Osborne, county librarian for Derbyshire, England, who had visited the Boys and Girls House of the Toronto Public Library in 1934. Since then, the collection has grown to include approximately 10,000 books acquired through purchase or gift. Volume I of the Catalogue was first published by Toronto Public Library in 1958. This second volume describes approximately 2,600 items added to the Collection since the publication of the first volume (some books fit into our category of early children's Canadian). It omits information given in the first volume but cites references to it, with page number.

79