about Canada since 1945. These two objectives correspond to the contents of J.L. Black's two volumes. Each is separately indexed by author. Cyrillic characters have been transliterated with translations in square brackets. Although the subject matter is chiefly social, political and economic, the topics covered also extend to literature, art, theatre, language, and sport. This bibliography builds upon Black's Soviet-Canadian Relations, 1917-1985 [Ottawa: Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, Carleton University, 1985].


This bibliographical guide consists of two parts. The first is an historical overview which documents the black presence in Canada from the early period of slavery in New France to the successive waves of black immigration, starting with the Loyalists in 1783 to the present day West-Indian immigrants. The second part which takes up most of the book is an annotated checklist divided into the following sections: Pre-Colonial Africa; Africa, Europe and the New World; Blacks in Canada; Blacks in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Blacks in Ontario; Blacks in British Columbia; Blacks in Alberta; the West Indian Immigrants; Options to Slavery and Racism; Black Voices; Profiles; and Bibliographies. There is no index.


Banned, censored, pirated, forged and published frequently – D.H. Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover has a complex publishing history. Gertzman's bibliography analyzes Lawrence’s novel from the first edition and its authorized impressions to the post-censorship editions in America and Britain. Detailed bibliographical descriptions in each section are prefaced by introductory essays which help to explain the publishing of the novel in the appropriate historical context. The bibliography features photographs of title-pages and dust-jackets of various editions, and also has appendices devoted to special topics such as dramatizations, parodies, sequels, and a chronological table of dates of publication.


Saturday Night, Canada's longest running continuous periodical, first appeared in