

"No Fault of Their Own" is based almost equally on published sources and manuscript collections. Struthers demonstrates an awareness of the current literature regarding social welfare and unemployment and has been influenced by the 1971 study, *Regulating the Poor: The Functions of Public Welfare* by Frances Fox Piven and Richard Cloward. He delved deeply into the private papers of Borden, Meighen, Bennett, and King, traditionally a rich source for political histories. And he made use of government records, particularly those of the Departments of Labour and National Defence, to assess unemployment relief programmes.

Struthers' use of the papers of the Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD) at the Public Archives of Canada is most striking. Anyone who discovers this collection will be impressed with the wealth of information it contains. These records are essential for assessing the Council's influence on public policy, for determining Whitton's importance in the initial stages of the professionalization of social work, and for tracing the development of social welfare during and after the World War II. The CCSD papers provide valuable background on unemployment, poverty, private charities, relief, and child and family welfare in most Canadian cities and towns after the mid-1920s. Archivists engaged in the acquisition of private papers ought to ensure that the records of similar associations are preserved in an archival institution. Such associations must be encouraged to retain their records permanently in the interests of scholarly research. The personal papers of other contemporary social workers — Bessie Touzel, Marjorie Bradford, Dorothy King, and Freda Held — should also be traced and preserved.

"No Fault of Their Own" employs the documents created by the elite — prime ministers, politicians, senior civil servants and influential public figures — in order to examine public policy. But how are the unemployed to be studied? The conditions experienced by the unemployed and the poor can be judged indirectly from statistics and descriptive reports, especially those generated by government departments and private organizations. One is nevertheless left with a sense of dissatisfaction that the whole story of the poor and the jobless has not yet been told. Since the unemployed left few written records, the pursuit of this missing ingredient in the field of social history should stimulate archivists and historical researchers to consider an oral history/archival programme to present a fuller picture from another perspective.

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Liberation Deferred? The Ideas of the English-Canadian Suffragists, 1877-1918.
CAROL LEE BACCHI. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1983. ix, 203 p.
ISBN 0-8020-6466-3 \$8.95 pa.

In this book Carol Lee Bacchi attempts to explain the transformation of the suffrage movement in Canada from the radicalism of the late nineteenth century to the so-called "maternal feminism" of the early twentieth century. She discovers the transformation by comparing the early suffrage associations, like the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association, with social reform associations like the National Council of Women and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. As the

social reform groups gained more support, the early feminist leaders, who saw the vote as only one step in the fight for full equality, were outnumbered and overpowered by those who saw it as a method of extending women's distinctly domestic role in society. Bacchi accepts Carl Degler's view that maternal feminism's domestic priorities weakened the move toward full equality for women. Although women eventually won the vote, the transformation of the suffrage movement actually impeded the advancement of women because it only won for them a peripheral, inferior status in society.

In light of more recent research and the availability of more documentation, this harsh view of the suffragists is no longer valid. They too believed in equality for women but thought, as did most people at the time, that women had a different and not inferior domestic role which when expanded beyond the home would allow them to participate fully in Canadian society. Public acceptance of their view enabled these women to win the vote when the radical feminist view had failed.

Liberation Deferred makes it clear that archivists must preserve records documenting the history of women's organizations. When Bacchi did her research in the early 1970s, there was little documentation available in archives on women's organizations or on individual suffragists. She had to rely on the papers of the National Council of Women, prime ministerial correspondence, and various published sources. Since that time, considerable interest in the history of women and social reform in Canada has prompted archives to make concerted efforts to collect the papers of women's associations. The Public Archives of Canada, for example, now has the still largely unexploited records of the International Council of Women, Young Women's Christian Association, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Federated Women's Institutes, Canadian Girls in Training, and Canadian Women's Press Club, and the personal papers of such individuals as John Joseph Kelso who were much involved in reformist and women's movements. These collections make possible a more wide-ranging study of women at the turn of the century. Of course, the records of the Canadian government in the custody of the Federal Archives Division of the PAC also greatly increase the number of sources available for the study of women's history.

Unfortunately, these sources contain very little correspondence which reflects the private lives and thoughts of women. They remain a valuable resource which must be supplemented by acquisition programmes designed to narrow the gaps in the archival record. Archives must, for example, seek out and obtain records of local branches of these associations and locate more of the personal papers of their members as well as those of women who were not involved in them.

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La littérature intime du Québec. FRANÇOISE VAN ROEY-ROUX. Montréal: Boréal Express, 1983. 254 p. ISBN 2-89052-072-2 \$12.95 pa.

La littérature intime du Québec is an excellent book on personal literature, a topic which, archivists will probably agree, has not been studied enough. While researching her thesis, Françoise Van Roey-Roux devoted her time and talents to