The Public Archives of Canada has just published INVENTORY OF MAIN HOLDINGS OF THE SOUND ARCHIVES / REPertoire Selectif DES Archives Sonores. This is the first of a projected series of publications designed to inform researchers, educators, and broadcasters of the historical sound recordings held at the Public Archives.

The Sound Archives Section, according to the foreword, has since 1967 acquired and preserved sound recordings of historical significance. In the process the Section has assembled a vast collection of recordings from agencies, commissions of inquiry and departments of the federal government as well as from citizens and/or private organizations. The recordings are of all kinds, including radio programs, speeches, official ceremonies, press conferences and interviews with participants in important historical events.

The inventory is not only general but also selective since it does not include collections less than two hours in length, which was decided "in order to maintain a balance with regard to the relative importance of the collections." The repertory is listed in alphabetical order, according to the name of the depositor. Thus, for example, all CBC recordings are not in the CBC collection. However, the Archives staff did well in adding an appendix containing a subject matter index which assists the researcher in locating items that cannot often be found in any other way.

For each inventory entry there appears the name of the collection, the dates of the first and last recordings in the collection, a description of the kinds of material (speeches, interviews, radio programs, etc.) found in the collection, and the total time duration of all recordings in it. In addition, Jacques Gagné and the staff rendered all researchers a great service by preparing "finding aids" for each listing, which is important since the contents cannot be determined by a quick glance; nor are texts or transcripts available most of the time. Two categories of finding aids are utilized. The first called "basic listing" consists of information taken from the labels or boxes accompanying the recordings. The second finding aid called "listing in detail" includes everything in the basic listing plus a summary of the various subjects touched on in the recordings. This has required the archivist to listen to some or all of the items in a collection and to do the research necessary to identify each one.

Arranged alphabetically from "Action Canada" to "YMCA - National Council of Canada," some two hundred twenty-eight (228) collections are listed with a highly useful accompanying speaker and subject matter index prepared by Lorraine Geddes which refers the reader to the appropriate page and collection number. The Inventory is printed in both English and French.

Topically, the holdings cover a wide range of subject matter from the political, economic, cultural, and artistic arenas. A good deal of important oral history is likewise contained here. While the Public Archives of Canada solicits criticisms of the Inventory's deficiencies and, of course, such "deficiencies" will always exist in a collection such as this, one has to applaud the fine effort and broad range of inclusion that has gone into creating this most useful research tool.

Copies may be obtained, free of charge, by writing:
Public Archives of Canada
Information Services
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ont. K1A ON3

Norman T. London
University of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont 05405
The Tate paper, while from a different perspective, was related in some ways to the discussion of the morning session. It was interesting to hear Smythe and Livant discuss the ability of the advertisers to use the mass media to deliver audiences, even a mass audience, to the dominant class. Kline and Leiss often talked about the role of advertising in the fragmentation of the audience. Tate's approach was an attempt to say why the mass media were able to attract an audience for the "Captains of Consciousness." As a communication scientist utilizing social psychology, Tate is more interested in examining the opposition scientist utility of the advertisers to use the mass medium to segment the audience, to the dominant class, out of the market. As a result, Kline and Leiss were related in some ways to the discussion, any synthesis or commonality was not allowed to come about. Certainly, however, the Saskatoon meeting displayed some of the diversity of analysis undertaken by communication scholars and researchers in Canada. Hopefully the Canadian Communication Association will be able to build upon this diversity, utilize it to give a focus to the field of communication sciences in Canada, and develop meetings in the years ahead at which scholars of all perspectives will be heard and encouraged to continue their work.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF RADIO AND TV DISCUSS BROADCAST REGULATION, ARCHIVES RESOURCES, DRAMA

The Association for the Study of Canadian Radio and Television had met on May 23rd in Saskatoon. During their meeting they heard a panel discussion on "government regulation and broadcasting resources in archives" with Barry Torno, Bureau of Intellectual Property, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs; Graham Seaton, Archivist for the CTV Television Network; Don Lytle of the CBC; and Jack Gray, President, Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists. During the afternoon they sponsored another panel discussion on "radio drama and broadcasting in the 1930's and 1940's" with panel members Gwen Pharis Ringwood, stage and radio dramatist; Gerald Tate's approach was an attempt to say why the "Captains of Consciousness." As a communication scientist utilizing social psychology, Tate is more interested in examining the opposition scientist utility of the advertisers to use the mass medium to segment the audience, to the dominant class, out of the market. As a result, Kline and Leiss were related in some ways to the discussion, any synthesis or commonality was not allowed to come about. Certainly, however, the Saskatoon meeting displayed some of the diversity of analysis undertaken by communication scholars and researchers in Canada. Hopefully the Canadian Communication Association will be able to build upon this diversity, utilize it to give a focus to the field of communication sciences in Canada, and develop meetings in the years ahead at which scholars of all perspectives will be heard and encouraged to continue their work.

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