

conjunction with the 1976 Olympics. My impression at the time was that the exhibition was unsatisfying; the artifacts were at once too few and too varied to convey but a faint taste of the early days of Canadian sport. They seemed dwarfed in their enormous cases and, I suspect, by the Olympian grandeur of those two glorious weeks of world-record performances.

The same cannot be said for the catalogue. Although compiler Nancy Dunbar had the same artifacts to work with, she has laid them out with such reverence that even the smallest carved figurine seems to jump off the page. It is a beautiful book, with large colour photographs of carved wooden decoys and handmade fish hooks, of gaily decorated game boards, tops and Indian dancing masks, of lacrosse sticks, fencing foils, silver cups, embroidered beanies, and blanket coats decorated with prize ribbons. Taken together, they convey a sense of energy without frenzy, of a period when the love of the outdoors and the physical pleasures and social conventions of sport were far more important than the results posted on the scoreboard. That these were primarily the possessions of a small class that alone enjoyed the income and leisure to pursue sport matters little. The sense they convey of sport as primarily an outdoor activity both necessitated and made possible by the changing of the seasons, pursued with little thought of press clippings, playoff bonuses and conspicuous consumption, is one all men and women can appreciate. Dunbar's catalogue makes it easy to understand the romance of sport in this period; its images stand in such sharp contrast to the dominant images of our own.

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**Avery Brundage Collection, 1908-1975.** Herausgegeben von/Edited by BUNDESINSTITUT FÜR SPORTWISSENSCHAFT und UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN; Zusammengestellt von/Compiled by MAYNARD BRICHFORD. Schnorndorf: Hofmann, 1977. 317 p. (Schriftenreihe des Bundesinstituts für Sportwissenschaft; Bd. 12) ISBN 3 7780 3941 5.

From the moment I lifted the cover of this inventory of Avery Brundage's personal papers, scrapbooks, and sporting memorabilia, I have been excitedly planning my trip to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign where the collection is housed. These papers appear to be the most important single collection of documents and information about the modern Olympic movement on this side of the Atlantic, if not in the world. (The entire collection is also on microfilm at the Federal Institute for Sport Science in Germany.)

Avery Brundage (1887-1975) was not only one of the most significant Olympic decision-makers—as International Olympic Committee (IOC) President from 1952 to 1972, he ruled the movement with an iron hand—but it turns out he was also a careful and exhaustive collector. In addition to his own press clippings (he began his athletic career in 1905 at the University of Illinois and went on to compete in the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm and to win the United States All-Round amateur title on three occasions), he kept clippings on other athletes and figures in sport. It seems that by 1936, when he was appointed IOC Member, he had created his own personal secretariat and archives.

This collection of 324 boxes and 122 scrapbooks contains files on the various national Olympic committees around the world, files on IOC members and commissions, official reports of the committees which organized the Games, minutes, annual

reports, major documents and position papers, copies of a large number of international sporting magazines (including copies of the IOC newsletter, *Olympic Review*, dating back to 1901) and a voluminous correspondence. Brundage also left the University 1,580 books, a large collection of photographs and films, and 25 boxes of artifacts, medals, prizes and posters.

Whether it was Brundage or compiler Maynard Brichford who is responsible ultimately for the careful categorization and exhaustive indexing of these papers is not clear, but the catalogue is a researcher's dream. Each item has been carefully indexed by both subject and title and a great many items, including all the press clippings in the scrapbooks and Brundage's correspondence as IOC President, are briefly described. My experience with catalogues of this kind is not great, but this is by far the best I have seen. It certainly eliminates fishing expeditions by giving the researcher a very clear idea of what he can expect to find.

Brundage was involved in many controversies during the almost four decades he was on the IOC, such as his decision to expel China from the IOC in 1953 and his hard-line approach on amateurism. Given the secrecy which surrounds IOC meetings and commissions, it has always been difficult to tell whether Brundage decided everything for himself—the accepted interpretation—or worked behind the scenes to ensure that he had a solid base of support. These papers should provide many of the answers. Yet the Brundage collection is so wide-ranging that it will permit historians to analyze far more than the role of Brundage's leadership. For this reason, the publication of this excellent catalogue is, in the field of sports archives, a major event.

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**Canada's Salesman to the World: The Department of Trade and Commerce, 1892-1939.** O. MARY HILL. [Toronto]: Institute of Public Administration of Canada; Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, © 1977. 631 p., [2] leaves of plates. (Canadian public administration series) ISBN 0 7735 0285 8 bd. \$17.50; ISBN 0 7735 0292 0 pa. \$7.50.

This book is the first of a projected two-volume history of the Department of Trade and Commerce, from inception to its merger with the Department of Industry in 1969. Conceived in 1959, the project was pursued only sporadically during the 1960s. In the 1970s the work received added impetus under the guidance of O. Mary Hill, a longtime employee of the department and editor of its magazine for exporters, *Foreign Trade*.

Hill traces and thoroughly describes the key functions of the department through its development from a staff of nine employees in 1893 to fifteen hundred in 1939. This growth is presented as the logical consequence of an ambitious and talented staff, an innovative minister, the prodding of another department or public demand, as well as the exigencies of the moment. The reader is taken rapidly through the birth and growth from one department of such a motley collection of agencies as the Board of Grain Commissioners, Dominion Statistician and Controller of the Census, and the Motion Picture Bureau, forerunners of the Canadian Wheat Board, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the National Film Board. The foreign commercial service, perhaps the most important and certainly the most interesting of the department's functions, is treated at length. Trade commissioners are shown to have been representatives of their department rather than of the Government of Canada, and as such were not able to deal directly with foreign governments. The resulting questions of status and of the