

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

respective roles of External Affairs and the Department of Trade and Commerce were sources of continual difficulty.

The issue of closer links with industry is, appropriately, not examined in depth, for although this was a concern of the department, little was accomplished in the 1930s. The Price Spreads Inquiry is perhaps given more attention than it deserves, for it was very much the minister's affair, and touched the department only incidentally. The effects of the Inquiry's work on the careers of Stevens and Bennett and on the fortunes of the political parties has already been treated extensively elsewhere, and could have been omitted without detracting from the work.

The extent of the department's involvement in trade negotiations was very much a product of the interest and status of the current minister: Sir George Foster guarded his prerogatives in this regard jealously; James A. Robb took the responsibility with him upon becoming Minister of Finance in 1933; and H.H. Stevens longed for the role, but was thwarted by the intervention of his Prime Minister. Frequently, the task was split between the Department of Finance and of Trade and Commerce, and, increasingly in the 1930s, the Department of External Affairs.

Those who expect to find in the book an economic history of the period will be disappointed. The work is an administrative history of the department, as Hill points out in the introduction, and the state of Canada's economic development, commercial health, and political condition at any particular moment is usually examined only as it impinges upon the department's activities. Can a history of a department whose role is to foster trade and commerce be successfully written with only this degree of economic analysis? Hill's work suggests that it can, although for the sake of clarity she might have taken greater pains to delineate the scope of her book even more amply in the introduction. The description of the political and economic climate that brought the department into being in the 1880s and 1890s is the only instance where the narrative seems clearly insufficient for the stated purposes of the book. However, on two occasions at least, the author attempts to go beyond the task she sets for herself by describing in detail the events of the economic conference of 1932 and the Price Spreads Inquiry of 1934. The result is less than satisfactory and adds little to our knowledge of the department.

Occasionally, the author could have been more forthright in her analysis of the quality of the department's work and, when necessary, openly critical. An over-familiarity with the papers of the subject of a biography may contribute to a more laudatory work than warranted; the same is probably true of some commissioned histories. Generally, records which are self-serving may be easily identified as such, even by the least perceptive researcher. There may well be an element of bias in favour of the creator in all collections of papers; the more subtle the bias, the more difficult it is to recognize, and consequently the more dangerous to the researcher. A biographer must of necessity rely heavily on the records of his subject as a prime source of documentation, and perhaps this is a factor in the overly-positive view of the department. On the other hand, this may simply have been a conscious choice on Hill's part. The reader will search in vain for an admission that something other than singular devotion to trade promotion prompted the department to try so desperately to keep the overseas marketing of agricultural products out of the hands of the ambitious James Gardiner in the late 1930s. The reader might expect to see some evidence that the department was acting as well from a strong but natural instinct for self-preservation, or a direct admission—other than the belated appointment of additional staff to London to sell agricultural goods—that this aspect of the department's work was not pursued as aggressively as it might have been. Must we wait for a history of the Department of Agriculture to obtain the other side of the story?

At times the book falls short on analysis. Hill takes a frank look at H.H. Stevens and his relationship with the department, offering both negative and positive impressions, but she does not analyze the work of other ministers as thoroughly, leaving the impression that the work of the others was of a more even quality. At the end of Sir George Foster's term of office, we are given only his own positive recollections of the value of his work, with which the author largely concurs, and observations by others such as J.W. Dafoe that Foster had not been a good administrator. Yet his achievements as an innovator were considerable and of lasting effect on the department. The author might have commented here, whether from the department's perspective or not, and attempted to reconcile what appear to be contradictory viewpoints.

Such criticisms are not major, and do not diminish the book's strengths. The impressive detail on shifting functions and responsibilities, both within the department and between Trade and Commerce and other federal agencies, is an invaluable aid to researcher and archivist alike. It is a thorough description of the work of a department that played no small part in Canada's economic development in the twentieth century. In the introduction, Hill indicates further directions for study, such as the department's relations with provincial governments and the business community in Canada, and the effects technological advances in communications have had on its work. Such studies would be welcomed, especially were the authors to attain the standards set in Hill's work.

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The History of Canadian Business, 1867-1914. R.T. NAYLOR. Toronto: J. Lorimer, 1975. 2 v. ISBN 0 88862 094 2, ISBN 0 88862 095 0 bd. \$13.00; ISBN 0 88862 092 6, ISBN 0 88862 093 4 pa. \$6.95.

The appearance in 1975 of *The History of Canadian Business, 1867-1914* by Tom Naylor prompted both surprise and eager anticipation. Many believed the lack of completed groundwork in this relatively neglected field would prohibit production of a scholarly complete history. At the same time a work which promised a provocative new approach was welcomed as a departure from the usual formats of whiggish narrative and biography. In the preface much was promised. Besides seizing the cudgel brandished by Gustavus Myers sixty years ago, Naylor undertook to examine the political economy of development, a colonial economy in transition, the causes, distribution and effects of foreign investment in such an economy, and to present a general commercial, financial and industrial history. If that were not enough, he also promised to shed light upon the origins of our current economic structures. With such wide-ranging objectives, opportunities for comment, criticism and debate are inevitably present.

The subject is divided in two: one volume deals with banking and finance, the other with industrial development. Within this structure the author discourses on government tariff, patent and bonusing policies, railways, industrial growth and investment, Canadian entrepreneurship abroad, and banking practices and their impact upon business. The conclusions which Naylor reaches are not flattering. He finds that our economy suffered from an acute case of colonialism in which a commercial elite and their political henchmen moulded financial and other policies to ensure a steady flow of British investment capital. Because of the dominance of the commercial capitalists, industrial entrepreneurship was neglected, with the result that we came to rely upon