
'Old Boys' at Work and Play:

The International Olympic Committee and Canadian Co-option, 1928-1946

Robert K. Barney, Malcolm Scott, and Rachel Moore*

In modern times, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) finds itself enmeshed on an almost daily basis with global business firms. The intricacies and ramifications of The Olympic Partners (TOP) program, liaison with the leading television networks in the world, and extensive licensing of Olympic marks and properties. are indicative of this. Even though many might think that such "big business" affiliation is a contemporary phenomenon, the fact of the matter is that the IOC has long harbored relationships with business firms, and businessmen motivated primarily by an effort to serve its own philosophical, political, and financial agendas. At times, the influence of business and its commensurate overtones of power has impacted on the internal affairs of the IOC. At times, too, the same can be said with respect to the co-option of IOC members.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin's original vision of an IOC member was one that has become modified over time. The Baron's thinking on the matter aimed at men of aristocratic or high social status; men of financial independence; men of figurehead status rather than men powerful in the world of sport. Of the latter, Coubertin had to be careful. An enveloping responsibility and involvement in a particular sport, or the sporting organizations of a particular country, might well make that individual susceptible to an agenda in conflict with the best interests of the IOC. For this reason, Coubertin was generally suspicious of sports federations and the power figures who led them. Even though few international sports federations existed during the first twenty years of IOC history, those that had been organized were referred to by Coubertin as "instruments of tyranny."¹ Too much involvement by an individual in his country's sport machinations, or his sport's international organizational affairs, made the Baron uneasy when it came to contemplating IOC membership for such a person.

* Robert K. Barney is Professor Emeritus at The University of Western Ontario; Malcolm Scott and Rachel Moore are Research Assistants at The University of Western Ontario.

Outstanding examples of this type which Coubertin resisted supporting for membership on the IOC were, of course, the grossly nationalistic and heavily involved American sports leaders, James Sullivan and Gustavus Kirby.²

It is safe to say, however, that Coubertin's perspective towards choosing IOC members was different than that of his successor, Count Henri Baillet-Latour. The Belgian Count's posture on the subject embraced a more pragmatic viewpoint. Baillet-Latour had joined the sporting community in his native Belgium by way of activity in equestrian competition. Not only did he become active in national affairs related to equestrian activities, he also took part in the affairs of the International Equestrian Federation. Beyond that, he presided over the organization of the Antwerp Olympic Games in 1920, joined the IOC's Executive Committee when it was first established in 1921, and succeeded Coubertin as IOC president in 1925. Lacking the literary and oratory gifts exemplified by Coubertin, nevertheless, he was a superior "hands on" administrator. Even more than Coubertin, he realized the importance of selecting IOC members who had carved outstanding reputations in their professional career endeavours; men whose power and influence could benefit the agendas of the IOC, men who had worldly, global viewpoints, rather than narrow nationalistic perspectives. And, in the cases of two Canadian IOC co-options emanating from his recommendations, there was still another desired qualification--residence in Europe, rather than in Canada. The career case studies of Sir George McLaren Brown and John Coleridge Patteson serve as examples.

Canada and IOC Membership

The award of the 1908 Olympic Games to London (England) set the stage for the co-option of Canada's first IOC member. In an attempt to rally Canadian participation in the 1908 Games, the British Olympic Association requested Canadian Governor-General Earl Grey to exert his influence in mustering a Canadian team. Grey turned the task over to his military secretary, John Hanbury-Williams, a heavily-decorated soldier in British military campaigns in India, the Middle East, and Boer War. Hanbury-Williams convened a three member committee (which might be inferred as the first-ever Canadian Olympic Committee) to carry out the assignment.³ The task was accomplished. A Canadian Olympic team, the nation's first, participated in London. Hanbury-Williams left Canada a year after the London Games and was posted to Scotland. Nevertheless, he parlayed his brief involvement in Canadian Olympic affairs into IOC membership in 1911.⁴ Hanbury-Williams, of course, perfectly fit the Coubertinian model for IOC membership. He was urbane, of high social and professional rank, educated, well connected, and had seen enough of the world and its contemporary affairs to lend sage and experienced voice to IOC matters. He served on the IOC until his resignation in 1921.

James Merrick followed Hanbury-Williams as Canadian member of the IOC. The country's first Canadian-born IOC member, Merrick was a graduate of the University of Toronto, a lawyer, a zealous exponent of "pure amateurism" in sport, and an energetic sport organization and administration functionary. He assisted Hanbury-Williams in forming the first Canadian Olympic team in 1908, accompanying the delegation to London as an assistant manager. He served as Chairman of the Canadian Olympic Association⁵ from 1913 to 1921, at which time he succeeded Han-

bury-Williams as Canada's IOC member.⁶ Merrick did not particularly fit Coubertin's model for IOC membership, but then, there were always exceptions to the way in which the Baron carried out Olympic business. Yes, Merrick was educated and reasonably well-traveled, but he was not a man of great influence and connection. He did not move in high circles of society. In point of fact, even though he was a tireless sport administrator, he was often abrasive, confrontational, and obstinate. Issues were "black and white;" seldom was there middle ground.

But it is neither Hanbury-Williams nor Merrick that this essay addresses. Rather, it is the co-options of Canadian IOC members under the presidency and influence of Baillet-Latour that form the focus of this investigation. In a nutshell, the following examines two Canadian IOC members, Sir George McLaren Brown (1928-1938) and William Coleridge Patteson (1946-1954). In presenting these two case studies the thought occurs that it is often difficult to choose between analysis and biography when examining the lives and careers of human beings and their roles in the reconstruction of events. What is grist for the espouser of analysis, is chaff for the champion of biography. We have chosen a middle path, attempting to blend analysis with biography.

Sir George McLaren Brown: Sportsman, Soldier, Canada's 3rd IOC Member

At first glance, George McLaren Brown might appear to have been a less likely candidate for IOC membership than his predecessor, James Merrick. Brown was never as extensively involved in amateur sport organization and administration matters as Merrick had been. But, in his younger days Brown had been an athlete, and a good one at that. Above all, his professional career was one in which he navigated the corridors of power and influence. This quality made him an attractive consideration for IOC membership.

George McLaren Brown was born in Hamilton, Ontario on January 29, 1865. He was the second child of five born to his mother and father, Mary (Kough) and Adam Brown.⁷ Mary Kough was born in Shrewsbury, England, an historic town located near the Welsh border. On a visit to relatives living in Hamilton, Ontario, she met and later married a recent widower, Adam Brown,⁸ an immigrant Scot from Dumfriesshire who earned his living in association with Canada's developing railroad industry. The railroad, too, would eventually provide a career path for his son George. The senior Brown, active in politics, was elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1887 and served a four year term (1887-1891).⁹ He was also a longstanding close friend of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister.

George McLaren Brown's early education was divided between schools in Hamilton and Shrewsbury, England, to which his mother often returned for prolonged visits.¹⁰ In 1879, for his final year of formal education, Brown matriculated at prestigious Upper Canada College (UCC) in Toronto. There, he was instructed in French, German, history, and the classics. Sports and recreation were an encouraged part of every boy's life at UCC. An outstanding athlete, Brown played on the school's rugby-football and cricket sides.¹¹

Adam Brown's connection to John A. Macdonald proved advantageous for his

son. At twelve years of age, young George wrote to the Prime Minister to request a favor. If it might be granted, he promised to take lessons in French and Latin.” The request, for a cadetship, was granted.¹³ According to Hamilton historian, Katherine Greenfield, it was this relationship with Macdonald that secured Brown’s first job in the railway industry.¹⁴

A Railroad Man

George McLaren Brown’s career as a railroad man was directly responsible for the worldly opportunities he encountered later in his life. His career began modestly in 1881. Freshly graduated from UCC, he commenced work in the Hamilton offices of the Northern and North Western Railway. He remained with the firm for two years, moving to the Hamilton Office of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1883 as a clerk in the superintendent’s office. He was rapidly promoted to the ticket office.¹⁵ During these years, in his early twenties, Brown was heavily involved in amateur sport. For five years he was the star centre-forward for the Hamilton Tiger Football Club.¹⁶ He was also a member of the Leander Boat Club, where he regularly competed in a four-oared shell. Though Brown’s football career was terminated by an injury, the lingering effect of which plagued him for the rest of his life, he held a lifelong interest in sporting matters.¹⁷



Rugby player Brown, ca. 1885

A small paragraph in the September 19, 1887 edition of the *Hamilton Spectator* announced that George McLaren Brown had “received a good appointment.”¹⁸ Brown’s appointment initiated a lengthy association with Canadian Pacific (CP), particularly the company’s railway division (CPR). It also ensured that he would not

again make Hamilton his permanent residence until he retired. Brown's first appointment with the CPR was in Vancouver, a town still so undeveloped in 1877 that Brown remembered it as "no bigger than a village on the fringe of a forest."¹⁹ While in Vancouver, Brown rose quickly through the ranks of the CPR. Between 1892 and 1897 Brown performed the duties of District Passenger Agent, General Traffic Manager, Executive Representative for British Columbia, and, finally, Executive Agent of the Western Lines.²⁰

The stature and importance of CPR in Canadian transportation and land development history may not be familiar to most readers, therefore, a brief digression is warranted here. The purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States in 1867 resonated a signal to Canadians that American expansionist visions lay not only towards lands across the Pacific Ocean, but, quite possibly to the natural resource-laden territory called British Columbia, a formidable bit of real estate that formed a land link between the American state of Washington and its newly-acquired sub-Arctic property. When Canada entered its first stage of Confederation in 1867, British Columbia was not a member of the original Dominion. Concerted action in the halls of parliament in the nation's capital finally culminated in Dominion membership for British Columbia. The date was July 20, 1871.

Embedded in the 'concerted action' taken in Ottawa by Prime Minister Macdonald's Dominion Parliament, was a vision bent on securing a link between the established eastern and isolated western portions of the new Confederation. Vision turned into initiative, and the building of a transcontinental railroad commenced. The Canadian Pacific Railway, running from Lake Nipissing in northern Ontario to Victoria on Vancouver Island, a project featuring some 2,500 miles of track coursing through forests, transcending vast prairies, ascending and descending a majestic but intimidating Rocky Mountain Range, took well over a decade to complete. The great work was finished with the driving of "the last spike" at Eagle Pass, British Columbia on November 7, 1885. With the railroad's completion, the path was established for the development of a national Canadian identity. As well, the construction over time of a vast network of trunk lines joining the main CPR track, together with the development of company-owned land adjacent to the expanding railroad system, spurred the CPR towards becoming a giant in 19th century Canadian business, commerce, and land development.

Near the end of the 19th century, extension of commerce to overseas markets led to the development of Canadian Pacific (CP) ocean-going steamships; by the early part of the 20th century, both Pacific and Atlantic steamship lines had been established. When air traffic was developed in the 1920s and 1930s CP put in place the final piece in making the company a multifaceted competitor in world-wide activities bent on transferring goods and people via land, sea, and air. Within this huge endeavour labored thousands of Canadians, each of whom, to greater or lesser extent, played roles in the developmental fortunes of the CPR.²¹ One such individual was George McLaren Brown, destined to become an IOC member, due, in part, to his involvement in and contact with sport, but more importantly, because he was a Canadian of prominence who carried out the greater consequence of his professional duties with the CPR while residing in Europe.

In Vancouver, George Brown continued the type of sporting life for which he had

been well known in Hamilton. His rugby team, Mainland, defeated the Island team (Vancouver Island) in the Challenge Football Cup match played in March 1889.²² Captivated by the grand scenery of the Vancouver area, he became an avid cyclist and hiker.²³ He also got married. Reported as a “brilliant ceremonial . . . to set tongues talking and minds wandering.” In April 1890 Brown married Eleanor Graham Crerar of Hamilton, daughter of John Crerar (Queens Counsel and County Crown Attorney).²⁴ The ceremony took place in the Central Presbyterian Church in Hamilton. Nell, as she was known affectionately to her friends and family, was popular with the Brown family and a subject of much correspondence between Brown and his sisters and mother.

Brown spent a total of 15 years in Vancouver. His CPR responsibilities necessitated travel up and down the Pacific Coast, from Alaska to British Columbia. Brown’s constant travelling, though critical for carrying out his job, was taxing: “August saw me but for four days in Vancouver. . . I am sick of travelling and the only desire I have [is] to get back to the east for a day or so.”²⁵ His busy schedule of travelling prevented him from visiting his mother before she sailed to England on what would be her last visit to her childhood home in Shrewsbury. Suffering from failing health, Mary Brown died at sea while returning to Canada in 1896.²⁶ Brown was close to his parents; the loss of his mother was a great blow to him. There is little doubt that young Brown’s love for his parents was greatly reciprocated. Family pride in him is reflected in a letter from Brown’s father to his wife (before her death): “he is a fine fellow--so matured in his thoughts, so natural and full of common sense, he is a good son . . . he will rise in CPR to much higher for. . . he has all the address of an important railway man.”²⁷

Fatherly pride aside, Adam Brown was correct in his assessment of his son. In 1902 George Brown was sent to Montreal to direct the affairs of the CPR’s parlour and dining cars and hotels.²⁸ Ultimately, Brown’s work in Montreal prompted two promotions. The first, in 1905, placed him in charge of developing CP’s Atlantic steamship lines. The second, in 1908, made him the General European traffic agent for the CP’s Ocean Services,²⁹ a career advancement which dictated his move to London, England. In 1910 Brown rose to the position of European General Manager, the highest position in the company’s overseas activities.³⁰

War and Peace

One of the most important factors in Brown’s public recognition, both at home and abroad, proved to be his role in the Great War which engulfed Europe between 1914 and 1918. As one of Canada’s ‘Patriotic Sons,’ Brown’s railroad experience in Europe proved to be an important contribution to the war effort. His initial duties were associated with the War Office and included the purchase of military supplies from Canada.³¹ He returned to Canada briefly during the Christmas season of 1916 to address public and private gatherings aimed at generating contributions to the war effort.³² In February 1917 Brown was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, assigned to the War Office as assistant director of rail movement, and was given the responsibility of reorganizing and operating the movement of supplies, munitions, and army personnel on all combat fronts. In November 1917 he was made Assistant

Director-General of Movements and Railways, responsible for the organization of transportation needed for the demobilization of troops following the end of the war.³³

George McLaren Brown's contribution to the war effort did not go unnoticed. In early January 1919, a grateful British crown named him Knight Commander of the British Empire." This distinction prompted Brown's rise within the ranks of London's society. In a note to Brown's sister, Lily Hendie, written during the war years, a friend commented: "when I said your brother was 'the biggest Canadian in London' do you think I meant in size dear? No indeed, though for that matter he might be too. I mean he looms up as the most representative Canadian in London. He is the widest known and has done the most for Canadians."³⁵ Despite his lengthy residence in England, Canada did not forget Brown's heritage of birth. In a testimony appearing in the *Hamilton Spectator* in February 1923, a reporter wrote: "Sir George is a type of Canadian overseas who is the best possible advertisement of the Dominion. A son of Canada who by reason of his Canadianism, is all the better Britisher."³⁶

While living in London, Brown continued to connect himself to sport. But, approaching 60 years of age, and no longer able to participate actively in sporting contests, his roles were played at an executive level. He became president of the Wembley Monarchs and the Wembley Canadians, two all-Canadian hockey teams. As well, he became the Canadian representative in England of the British Empire Games Committee and, as one Hamilton newspaper put it, "if the truth was known, it was Sir George who called the meeting that resulted in the formation of the British Empire Games Association."³⁷

His social life expanded within the circles of London society. During his 27 years spent in London, he was a member of the Canadian Lodge, linking Canadian and English Freemasonry. As well, he was a member of a plethora of London's famous clubs: Carlton, Marlborough, Royal Automobile, City Liveries, Ranelagh, and the Royal Wimbledon Golf Club. He also was the first Canadian to be Master of the Worshipful Company of Glovers.³⁸

George McLaren Brown and the IOC

In 1925 an event occurred that would eventually mean IOC membership for George McLaren Brown. Disenchanted with what it perceived as ineffective Canadian representation on the IOC from James Merrick, the Canadian Olympic Association (COA) lodged a complaint with President Baillet-Latour. A series of letters from Merrick to Baillet-Latour refuted the charges and convinced the IOC to retain him as the IOC member to Canada. Ultimately, the COA request was denied. Angered, but not deterred by its lack of success in having Merrick replaced, the COA subsequently petitioned the IOC for a second Canadian member. During IOC Executive Committee meetings convened in St. Moritz in February of 1928, it was decided to recommend to the General Assembly that both Canada and Poland be given a second seat on the IOC.³⁹ After debate, the recommendation was dutifully approved by the 26th General Session of the IOC held in Amsterdam in late July-early August 1928 on the occasion of the Games of the 9th Olympiad. Thus, George McLaren Brown of Canada joined Ignace Matuszewski of Poland as new IOC members.⁴⁰ Sir George was the type of individual who appealed to IOC leaders. He was knowledgeable about

European affairs. He harbored a countless number of European social and business contacts. And, importantly, at least to Baillet-Latour, he resided in London, close to the seat of IOC administrative power and control. Brown served as an IOC member for eleven years, in fact, until his passing in 1939. His career in Olympic matters was neither distinguished nor particularly active, but rather one that reflected the type of posture exhibited by many IOC members during their tenure, one shying from initiative and leadership but ready to serve “the cause” when summoned. Considering Brown’s exacting working and social schedule, it would appear that he may have regarded his position in the Olympic organization as just another one of his “sideline” committee duties. He seldom took an active part in Olympic business. His most noteworthy contribution to the Olympic Movement stemmed from his position and experience with the CPR. He was instrumental in helping to provide substantial savings in oceanic and rail transportation costs for Olympic athletes and officials journeying to America for the 1932 Winter and Summer Games in Lake Placid, New York, and Los Angeles, California, respectively.



George McLaren Brown, IOC Member

In the correspondence that exists between Brown and the IOC, much of it is in the form of his acknowledgement of an Olympic proposal, a request for information, or an apology for not being able to attend an Olympic event. He was present at only one Olympic Games during his tenure of IOC membership, those celebrated in Berlin in 1936. In Berlin he took part in various official formalities, including the ceremonial procession to the tomb of the unknown soldier and an awards ceremony at which he was given the “Order of Olympia-Ehrenzeichen.”⁴¹

A year after the Berlin Games had been concluded, Brown retired from the CPR and returned to Canada. He remained an IOC member. At home in Hamilton, Sir George's keen interest in sport never diminished. Writing to IOC President Henri Baillet-Latour in 1937, Brown related how he had attended (with fellow Canadian IOC member, James Merrick) the finals of the Ontario High School Athletics Games, some competitors of which he felt "might be future Olympians."⁴²

Last Days

George McLaren Brown spent the rest of his life in Hamilton as a local celebrity. His achievements in the Great War, his sporting life, and his career with the CPR generated attention from the local Hamilton newspapers that translated into him being a much sought-after public speaker. Addressing the Hamilton Canadian Club in December 1936, for instance, he extolled the virtues of the British Empire in the context of the greater world: "For I have grown to the status of an imperialist. Not because I realize only how dominions can help each other and all, but because my experience in Europe has taught me that a strong British Empire showing a united front to the world, with one voice is the best hope."⁴³ In Hamilton, too, Sir George continued his involvement in social work, widening his scope to include several charitable endeavours. He was involved in the Royal Humane Society as vice-president, the Hamilton branch of the Canadian Association for the Blind, and the Boy Scout Movement, which soon "grew by 40 or 50 per cent," partly as a result of his leadership role.

Brown also returned to his educational roots. In 1936 he was made a Life Member of the Upper Canada College Old Boy Association. Late in 1937 he became a member of the UCC Board of Governors, serving until his death. In fact, it was at a Monday night Board of Governors meeting in June 1939 that he became gravely ill. Rushed to the Toronto General Hospital, an emergency operation failed to save him.⁴⁵ He died on June 28th at 74 years of age. He was survived by his wife, Lady Brown. They had no children.

There remains little doubt that George McLaren Brown owed his position on the IOC to his European posture in the affairs of the CPR. In fact, it is impossible not to juxtapose Sir George's life with the rapid development of transportation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His career with the Canadian Pacific Railway afforded him the opportunity to pursue varied interests, including public service, sport, and leisure. An important assessment of him by historians, however, can be gauged from media reports on him as a man. He was consistently portrayed as an individual of "high character," always "positive and ready to aid almost any cause." a man of "sentimental, charitable, and gentlemanly" quality.⁴⁶

In retrospect, though, Sir George McLaren Brown cannot be considered to have been a strong and important IOC member. It appears as though the world of Olympic sport commanded less of his interest and attention than did the exploits of amateur athletes in general. In this vein, Brown was a true exponent of the old British sporting ideal which argued sport participation on the basis of "sport for sport's sake." Indeed, although George McLaren Brown never met Pierre de Coubertin, he would have subscribed to the Baron's well known Olympic credo: "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part." Brown's Canadian successor on

the IOC was a man both similar and dissimilar to Sir George. John Coleridge Patteson was dissimilar in sporting background, but similar in power and influence in European business and military affairs.

John Coleridge Patteson: Man of Transport, Canada's 4th IOC Member

John Coleridge Patteson was an unlikely candidate for IOC membership. One can find no list of athletic accomplishments in his life; indeed, he demonstrated little interest in sports. In assessing the record of Patteson's life, one finds that he had only casual interest in recreation pursuits, exceptions being occasional tennis outings, gardening, and automobiles.⁴⁷ Why, one might ask, would a "non-athletic" man be interested in a seat on the International Olympic Committee? More importantly, why would the IOC be interested in Patteson as a member? As it turns out, for very good reasons. He was a man of prominence, well connected in the corridors of influence and decision making, not the least of which was his relationship to the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. And, at the time of his recommendation for IOC membership, he lived in Europe, close to the central operations of the IOC.

Patteson: The Man, War, and Professional Career

John Patteson was born in London, Ontario on December 5, 1896, some seven months after the successful staging of the first modern Olympic Games in Athens. His parents were Godfroy Barkworth and Mary Joan Patteson. Young Patteson came from a prominent Ontario family. His grandfather, Thomas Charles Patteson, was the first editor of the *The Mail* (later renamed *The Globe and Mail*).⁴⁸ T. C. Patteson was also Toronto's postmaster and founder of the Ontario Jockey Club. Additionally, T. C. was a power in the Conservative Party and a confidante of Prime Minister Macdonald. John Patteson's parents moved to Ottawa in 1919, where they vacationed regularly in nearby Kingsmere, Quebec. It was in Kingsmere that the Pattesons forged a life-long friendship with their "cottage" neighbor, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King. Patteson himself cultivated a significant friendship with Mackenzie King later in life.

At the age of 13, Patteson's parents sent him away to school at Toronto's Upper Canada College. After one year at UCC, he transferred to Ridley College in St. Catharines, Ontario. He attended Ridley from 1910 through 1914. The outbreak of World War I in August 1914 motivated him to pursue a career in Canada's armed forces. Desiring to become a military officer, Patteson matriculated at the Royal Military College (RMC) in Kingston in August 1915.⁴⁹

The year 1915 was an unusual period of time for RMC students. Cadets were accelerated through their studies in preparation for postings overseas.⁵⁰ Patteson's tenure at RMC lasted but one year and was undistinguished. In effect, he was barely noticed. While most cadets indulged in various extra-curricular activities and reflected an enthusiasm for sports, Patteson's school records show no involvement in clubs or sports. Further, his academic reports note that he was neither particularly proficient in the classroom nor in military exercises. Yet, as his commandant once wrote on a report, "he (Patteson) has, however, plenty of grit and a zest nature which

will be great assets when he joins his unit. His conduct has been excellent."⁵¹



John C. Patteson, R.M.C. Cadet, 1916

Patteson's time at RMC came to an end when he left for England on July 23, 1916. He began his WWI service as a lieutenant with the Canadian Field Artillery. In November of that year, he was transferred to France and assigned to a trench mortar unit. For most of the war Patteson's military life was balanced between assignments in both France and England with respect to duty with the Artillery Reserve Depot and the Canadian Army Service Corps. At war's end Patteson received the British War Medal and a Victory medal.⁵²

According to his military records, Patteson suffered from a painful and contagious skin disorder called Erythema Nodosum.⁵³ The perpetually inflamed skin on his ankles and legs necessitated numerous extended visits to military hospitals, severely limiting his involvement in combat action on the Western front. Patteson's overseas term came to a close in August 1919. He received his demobilization papers the following month.⁵⁴

Following the war, Patteson returned to Canada and went to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1921 he married Mary Joan Nesbitt of Ottawa. In subsequent years he performed CPR duties in various Canadian, British, and American cities, namely, New York (1920-1926), Philadelphia (1927-1933), Chicago (1934), Toronto (1935-1936), and finally, London, England (1936-1954). The Pattesons eventually had three daughters.⁵⁵

In his early years with the CPR, Patteson served as a general agent. Doing his job faithfully and expertly for over fifteen years, his loyalty and devotion to the CPR were finally rewarded. In 1936 he moved his family to London, England to take a post as the CPR's Assistant European General Manager under Sir George McLaren Brown (Canadian IOC member at the time). In effect, Patteson became both protege and friend to Brown, and it was Brown who planted the seed of familiarity in Patteson concerning the IOC. But, as events turned out, Sir George had nothing to do with Patteson's eventual co-option to the IOC. Rather, it was his connection to the "old boys" of the CPR and the prominence of his corporate posting that emerged as the most important links in Patteson's IOC membership.

In 1936 George McLaren Brown retired. Patteson, Sir George's protege and friend, was appointed the CPR's European General Manager. He continued in that capacity until World War II began, at which time he served the military in the Ministry of Supply. He performed the duties of Controller General of Transportation. In a letter to his friend William Lyon Mackenzie King, Patteson bemoaned the fact that he did not want the job, nor did he feel qualified for it. He told King: "Last week Sir Andrew Duncan . . . asked me to start this Department and organize it, and though I told him I did not care to do it, and did not have the qualifications, the more I argued, the more adamant he became, like all Scotsmen."⁵⁶

Yet, this was a highly respected position. The *Globe and Mail* wrote a feature on Patteson at the time of his appointment in 1940, claiming the position to be of "great importance."⁵⁷ Patteson was responsible for insuring that raw materials were rapidly moved to factories for the manufacture of clothing, food, and supplies for the troops abroad. He was also responsible for safely transporting soldiers. The task was not easy. As Patteson described in a live radio broadcast to Canada from England, the ports were badly congested. There was no organized system for the movement of goods at the ports when the war broke out.⁵⁸ Patteson was quickly successful in organizing a system for the safe and effective transport of men and supplies. He became known as the "Canadian Man of Transport," for which his efforts earned him the Companion of the Order of Saint Michaels and Saint George.⁵⁹ As the *Globe and Mail* put it, Patteson was "always unhurried, calm, and approachable, ready to do a kindness, master of every detail of his job. He is one of the few people doing a big job over here about whom one never hears any grumbles."⁶⁰

As World War II came to a close, Patteson returned to his post as CPR European General Manager, at which time he assumed many important new tasks. At the top of the list was the arrangement of the trans-atlantic journeys of the Royal family, converting the CPR's trains and steamships from carriers of soldiers and war supplies to conveyors of civilian passengers and freight, and organizing the replacement of equipment that the CPR had lost to the ravages of war.⁶¹

During the post-war years Patteson was active in a number of organizations and their activities. He was appointed to the general advisory council of the British Broadcasting Corporation; he also became president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. Patteson's friendship with Canada's wartime Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, continued. He wrote to him often, updating the Prime Minister on his activities. Often, he asked Mackenzie King's participation in or support for an event. For instance, in a 1946 letter, Patteson asked the Prime Minister to send a congratulatory telegram to the members of the Chamber of Commerce for the

group's 25th anniversary.⁶² King complied. The Prime Minister also sent a similar letter of support in 1947 when Patteson inaugurated the CPR's postwar passenger service.⁶³ Both Patteson and his family considered Mackenzie King a close and valued friend. The younger Pattesons called him "Uncle Rex." Mackenzie King's collection of letters includes some 30 years of correspondence with Patteson (whom Mackenzie King called "Jack"), his wife and his three daughters, Joan, Ann, and Mary. Correspondence between the Pattesons and Mackenzie King reveals that the Pattesons often spent holiday time with Mackenzie King and his family at the Prime Minister's cottage in Kingsmere, Quebec. When Patteson's eldest daughter, Joan, was to marry in 1948, she asked "Uncle Rex" to attend and make a toast.⁶⁴ Through correspondence, too, the Prime Minister kept the Pattesons informed of his travels and of the social and political functions he attended, such as the Conference of the Prime Ministers of Nations of the British Commonwealth. Patteson, in turn, wrote to Mackenzie King of his own travels, including those associated with IOC business.

Patteson and the International Olympic Committee

One might conclude at first thought that Patteson's affiliation with friend and mentor George McLaren Brown created the critical avenue for succeeding him on the IOC. As noted earlier, Brown, one of two Canadian members on the IOC, was Patteson's superior at the CPR. Brown had come to the committee in 1928 after the Canadian Olympic Association (COA) had partitioned the IOC for the right to have two members. At that time, Brown had joined James Merrick as Canadian members of the committee. Brown passed away in June 1939; a replacement for him on the Committee was immediately sought. John Coleridge Patteson's name, however, was never raised in preliminary considerations.

Less than a month after Brown's death, Merrick wrote to IOC president Count Henri Baillet-Latour to inform the Belgian of his IOC colleagues's passing and to address the issue of replacing Sir George on the IOC. "I have no one in mind at the moment to suggest as his possible successor," wrote Merrick.⁶⁵ "There are two outstanding sportsmen and gentlemen here. Rev. Dr. D. Bruce Macdonald, former principal of St. Andrews College and now Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto - and Col. Professor T. R. Loudon whom you met during the Empire Games at Hamilton." Merrick posed another possibility: "Then there is the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner of Canada in London." None of these possibilities, of course, had any connection to the CPR. Closing his letter to Baillet-Latour, Merrick urged caution on the appointment: "It will be well to bear in mind not to accede to importunists. It would be well to delay nomination until a selection can be made worthy of Canada and a calibre to add prestige to the Committee."⁶⁶

After receiving condolences from Baillet-Latour on Brown's death, Merrick responded on July 23, 1939 with a new possibility for succeeding Brown on the IOC: "I have been impressed with the very desirable qualities possessed by Sir Edward Beatty, President of the CPR and Chancellor of McGill University of Montreal. It was partly under his regime that Sir George (McLaren Brown) held his position (CPR) in London."⁶⁷ Merrick continued:

Sir Edward was in the next class to me at the University of Toronto. He is

head of the Empire Games Committee . . . He would in all respects make a perfect choice if he would accept. I tried to locate him in Montreal but found he was in London sailing for Canada July 22nd. It was my intention to sound him as to his views in the event of his nomination. I will defer taking any action until I receive word from you. He is the one most nearly who meets with your suggestion of *being more often in Europe*, with the possible exception of Hon. Vincent Massey.⁶⁸

It becomes evident here that Baillet-Latour's mindset leaned towards replacing Brown with a Canadian-European, that is, a Canadian who resided in England, or who was in Europe a great deal, and who had experience on European matters. Had not this been the exact state of affairs regarding the recently-deceased George MacLaren Brown? Baillet-Latour's wishes aside, Merrick felt growing pressure from COA interest in the appointment. Concluded Merrick in his July 23rd letter, "I have been approached to draw to your attention other candidates but would hesitate to assume the responsibility of recommendation. The selection is in your own province with the approval of the Executive. If you would like me to express an opinion on any that you approve before an appointment is made I will do so with the greatest of pleasure."⁶⁹ Sir Edward's response to Merrick has not survived; but we know that although he turned down consideration for membership on the IOC, he forwarded a suggestion that might be considered. As Merrick wrote to Baillet-Latour on November 21, 1939:

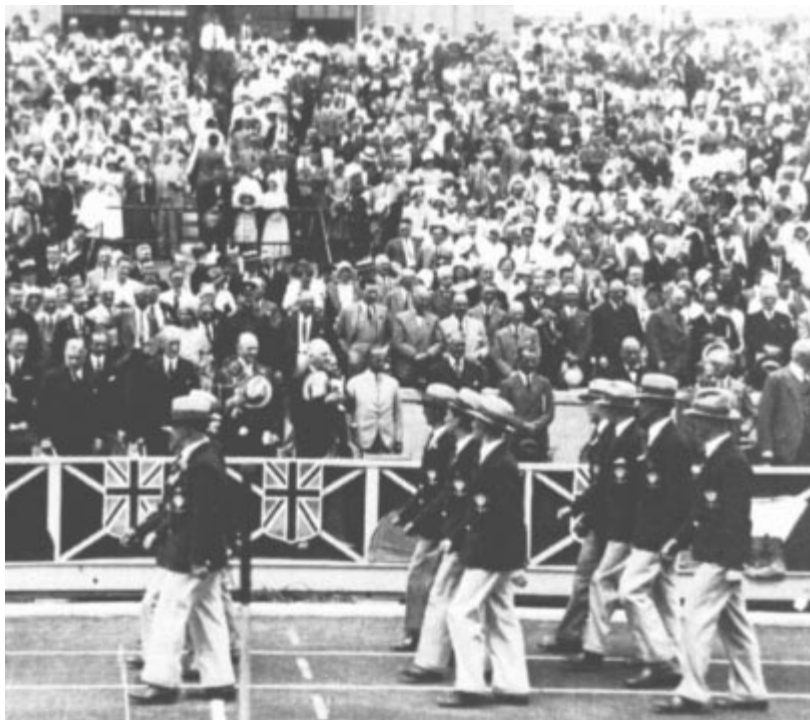
Dear Mr. President:

I enclose correspondence with Sir Edward Beatty regarding the invitation to him to succeed Sir George Brown on the IOC. He finds himself unable to accept and names several *Canadians resident in London* who might prove acceptable, particularly Sir George's *successor in the London office*, Mr. J. C. Patterson [sic]. I have not met Mr. Patterson [sic] so cannot pass an opinion on Sir Edward's judgements.⁷⁰

Baillet-Latour knew all about Sir Edward Beatty. He had met him at the First British Empire Games in Hamilton, Ontario in August 1930. And, the IOC president had been impressed. Upon receiving Merrick's letter stating that Sir Edward had demurred from standing for appointment, Baillet-Latour wrote to Merrick conveying his disappointment, but at the same time, registering his thoughts on Pattenon: "I should of course have been delighted to have Sir Edward Beatty on the IOC but I understand quite well his objections. On the other hand I feel Mr. J. C. Patterson [sic] has every qualification, and when the time will come to proceed to new elections, I will propose him."⁷¹ In Baillet-Latour's mind, "every qualification" could not have related to sporting background. Rather, it related to professional position and location of Pattenon's residence and work.

The "time for new elections" came in 1946. By then, Baillet-Latour had passed away, leaving Sigfrid Edstrom in the IOC presidency. But, acting on Beatty's original recommendation, accepted in principle by Baillet-Latour in 1940, Pattenon's name was ultimately proposed, in fact, at the first post-World War II IOC General Session held in 1946.⁷² Merrick had passed away earlier the same year, leaving Can-

ada without representation on the IOC. Upon being confirmed as an IOC member,⁷³ Patteson immediately joined an advisory committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, the mission of which was to facilitate a Canadian team's participation in the London Summer Olympics of 1948.⁷⁴



At the 1st British Empire Games, Hamilton, Ontario, August, 1930. Edward Beatty, front row, far left. Baillet-Latour, front row, second-in from far right-head partially obscured.

Post-war activities with the CPR undoubtedly demanded most of Patteson's energies. The IOC archival file of Patteson's correspondence with various IOC members indicates that he was absent from many IOC meetings during his tenure of membership. In various letters, he inquired about Olympic issues discussed in his absence. In 1949 Patteson requested that English language translations be made of IOC General Session minutes.⁷⁵ IOC Chancellor Otto Mayer informed him that the committee did not make a practice of translating the minutes into English; they were prepared only in French.⁷⁶ But Patteson doggedly pursued the matter, believing English to be an increasingly important language of communication for IOC business. Patteson suggested that the IOC employ the use of an interpreter from the International Chamber of Commerce to translate the proceedings of meetings,⁷⁷ and suggested that IOC membership dues be increased to pay for the translation and copying of English-lan-

guage minutes. IOC President Sigfrid Edstrom initially objected to Patteson's suggestion, but grudgingly allowed it to be forwarded to the Executive Committee. Indeed, as Mayer wrote to Patteson: "I hope that your proposal will be admitted, and I will do all for that, so that our minutes can be translated in English, which is in my opinion a necessity."⁷⁸ At the IOC General Session meeting in Oslo in 1952 (at which Patteson was absent) his suggestion was accepted and the annual membership dues were raised from 100 French francs to 150 in order to facilitate the translation.⁷⁹

Patteson's letters indicate active involvement in a commission established to study the finances of the IOC and to make recommendations on their reorganization.⁸⁰ Despite his sporadic attendance at IOC meetings, Patteson's correspondence underscores his intense interest in IOC matters. He regularly corresponded with IOC members, requesting research material regarding the organization of the Games. He displayed particular interests in working on the planning for the 1952 Summer Games in Helsinki and the Winter Games in Cortina. These interests, however, were never realized. He died on January 12, 1954 while on a business trip in Paris. He was 57 years of age.⁸¹



John C. Patteson, IOC Member

John Coleridge Patteson, even though an individual with hardly a hint of interest in sporting matters, owned some very important qualities which made him an attractive candidate for IOC membership. He was well-connected to influential people, and well-versed in the nuances of large-scale organization. His work experience with the Canadian Pacific Railway gave him beneficial insight for the management of grand international projects such as the meeting of various nations at an Olympic Games. Undoubtedly, his connections with such men of substance as George McLaren Brown, Edward Beatty, and Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King surely versed him in the ways of power politics. In this regard, it was Patteson's connection to the halls of power at the CPR that in the end won him a position on the IOC, a fact that must have disturbed the Canadian Olympic Association, which perceived him as a man who had absolutely no expertise in amateur sport matters. And, indeed, he did not. But he did possess qualities much more important in the matter of

IOC co-option-position and influence.

Conclusion

There is little doubt that the IOC, in contemporary times, as well as in the past, looks to power and influence, be it in the form of individuals or organizations, to help further its agenda. This is not meant to be a derogatory statement. Rather, it has always been a strategy employed by IOC administrative leaders. In the matter of Canadian IOC membership treated herein, IOC president Baillet-Latour favored, in part, Canadian representation which might be summoned from close at hand. This was not a particularly new phenomenon for the IOC with respect to Canada. In fact, the first IOC member to Canada, Sir John Hanbury-Williams, was not even a Canadian. He was an Englishman by both birth, education, and longtime residence. He was appointed to the IOC in 1911 after he had returned to the British Isles following a five year tour of duty in Ottawa, which, as far as it is known, was the only time he ever spent in Canada.⁸² Thus, residence in Canada was not an important consideration for IOC membership, at least in the mindset of early IOC leadership. More important, was a knowledge of European affairs, as well as personal and professional contacts there. Both Sir George McLaren Brown and James Coleridge Patteson fitted this mold perfectly. Their role in the European activities of the CPR made them the type of men the IOC desired. They were educated, influential, energetic in their professional careers, moved in high circles of society, and lived in London, close to the center of Olympic power emanating from IOC headquarters at *Mon Repos* in Lausanne. Indeed, both Brown and Patteson were early members of a slow but steady drift of IOC membership away from the figurehead types prominent during Coubertin's time, towards individuals who might serve the IOC's interests directly or indirectly by means of their position and contacts in public and private life.

Endnotes

1. Pierre de Coubertin to Sigfrid Edstrom, May 20, 1912. Coubertin Correspondence File (CPC), International Olympic Committee Archives (IOC), Lausanne, Switzerland. Here, the Baron revealed his feelings to the noted Swedish sports figure as Edstrom pressed him for his support in establishing an International Track and Field (Athletics) Federation.
2. For two insights on Coubertin's relationship with Sullivan, see John A. Lucas, "Early Olympic Antagonists: Pierre de Coubertin Versus James E. Sullivan," *Stadion*, Vol. III. No. 2 (1977), pp. 258-272; and Robert K. Barney, "Coubertin and Americans: Wary Relationships. 1889-1925," in *Coubertin and Olympism: Questions for the Future - Le Havre, 1896-1997*, Niedernhausen: Schlors Verlag, 1998, pp. 48-59.
3. This tale is told in brief fashion by Bruce Kidd in "The First COA Presidents," *Olympika: The International Journal of Olympic Studies*, Vol. III - 1994, pp. 108-109.

4. See Minutes of 13th IOC General Session, Budapest, May 1911. Abridged and translated by Wolf Lyberg, International Centre of Olympic Studies (ICOS), University of Western Ontario (UWO), London, Ontario, Canada.
5. The first title given to the national committee which conducted Canada's Olympic affairs was *Canadian Olympic Committee*. In 1913 the title was changed to *Canadian Olympic Association*.
6. There exists an expansive corpus of primary source material on James G. B. Merrick, especially in the records of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada held in the National Archives of Canada (See Record Group 28 I 150). His mini-biography can be seen in *Olympic Biographies* (Vol. 1), Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, 1998, p. 107.
7. See "Introduction," Brown-Hendrie Collection, A calendar prepared by K. Greenfield, Special Collections Department, Hamilton Public Library, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1976.
8. Francis Hoffman and Ryan Taylor, "Much to be Done: Private Life in Ontario from Victorian Diaries," *Natural Heritage-Natural History*, Toronto, 1996, p. 249.
9. See "Maj. G. M. L. Brown Goes to War Office," *Hamilton Spectator*, June 12, 1917. See also, *Dictionary of Hamilton Biography* (Thomas Melville Bailey, ed., Hamilton, 1981, Vol. I, p. 26; and Vol. III, p. 16).
10. See *Dictionary of Hamilton Biography* (Vol. III), p. 16.
11. R. B. Howard, *Upper Canada College, 1829-1979: Colbornes's Legacy*, Toronto: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1979, pp. 97-99. See also, "Outstanding Sport's Head was Former Football Star." *Hamilton Spectator*, December 19, 1936.
12. George McLaren Brown to John A. Macdonald, October 20, 1877, Brown-Hendrie Collection, M61-63.
13. John A. Macdonald to Adam Brown, November 6, 1877, see Brown-Hendrie Collection, M64-66.
14. See *Dictionary of Hamilton Biography* (Vol. III), p. 16.
15. *Ibid.* See also, *Hamilton Spectator*, September 19, 1887.
16. See "Outstanding Sport's Head was Former Football Star." *Hamilton Spectator*, December 19, 1936. It must be noted that Brown played "football" during an awkward time in the history of the Canadian game, that being a transitional period when "new" American rules of the center "snapback" system were being introduced to the classic English game of rugby. Football Games between Quebec and Ontario, and between Canadian and American teams, often were difficult

- because of a difference in playing rules. When Brown moved to Vancouver later in his life, he was still playing "traditional rugby." For some light on the subject of the transition in the game of Canadian rugby to Canadian rugby-football, see Frank Cosentino, *Canadian Football: The Grey Cup Years*, Toronto: Musson Book Company, 1969, p. 14.
17. "Sir G. M. Brown dies suddenly; Long with CPR," *The Globe and Mail*, June 28, 1939.
 18. See *Hamilton Spectator*, September 19, 1887.
 19. "Sir George McL. Brown to retire; J Pateson [*sic.*] Succeeds Him in C.P.R.," *Montreal Gazette*, September 24, 1936.
 20. See, *Canadian Who's Who, 1938-1939* (Toronto: Times Publication Company, 1939), p. 424; and *Montreal Gazette*, September 24, 1936.
 21. For a survey history of the CPR, see John Murray Gibbon, *The Romantic History of the Canadian Pacific*, New York: Tudor Publishing Company, 1937.
 22. News clipping (undated) from the *Vancouver Daily News Advertiser*; Brown-Hendrie Collection, J8, p. 121.
 23. George Brown to Mary Kough Brown, November 29, 1895, Brown-Hendrie Collection, p. 1817.
 24. News clipping (undated and unreferenced, but obviously a Hamilton newspaper). *A. W. Roy Scrapbook-Hamilton, 1867-1927*, Special Collections, Hamilton Public Library.
 25. George Brown to Mary Kough Brown, September 23, 1895, Brown-Hendrie Collection, p. 1415.
 26. Telegram, Adam Brown to George Brown, September 23, 1895, Brown-Hendrie Collection, p. 1418.
 27. Adam Brown to Mary Kough Brown, January 1, 1896, Brown-Hendrie Collection, p. 2026.
 28. See *Hamilton Times*, August 11, 1902.
 29. "Sir George McL. Brown to Retire . . .," *Montreal Gazette*, September 23, 1936.
 30. "Sir George Brown to Retire Oct. 31," *The Globe and Mail*, September 23, 1936.
 31. "Canada does not realize what war is," *Hamilton Herald*, December 15, 1916.
 32. See "Canada does not realize what war is," *Hamilton Herald*, December 15, 1916; and "Motherland is proud of sons from Canada," *Hamilton Herald*, December 23, 1916.

33. Major G. M'L Brown Goes to the War Office," *Hamilton Spectator*; June 12, 1917.
34. See *Hamilton Herald*, January 4, 1919.
35. Letter to Lily Hendrie (non-dated, sender unidentified). Brown-Hendrie Collection, H552.
36. "Our Daily Canadian Who's Who," *Hamilton Spectator*; February 16, 1923.
37. "Outstanding Sport's Head was Former Football Star," *Hamilton Spectator*; December 19, 1936.
38. Norman MacDonald, *The Burton Lodge, A.F. and A.M., No. 6 G.R.C.: 1795-1945* (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1945). See also, "Sir George McLaren Brown Succumbs after Operation," *Hamilton Spectator*, June 28, 1939.
39. See Minutes of the IOC Executive Committee, St. Moritz, Switzerland, February 13-17, 1928 (edited by Wolf Lyerg). Copies held in the International Centre for Olympic Studies (ICOS Archives). University of Western Ontario, London, Canada; and in the IOC Archives, Lausanne, Switzerland. There is little doubt that a petition from the Canadian Olympic Association for a second IOC member rose from its dissatisfaction with James Merrick as Canada's IOC representative. Much of the dissatisfaction could be traced to three arguments against Merrick: (1) he was away from Canada, living in California for a lengthy period of time in 1926-1927 and remained "out of touch" with Canadian Olympic matters, (2) an extreme conservative on the "amateur question" in sport, he often clashed with officials within the Canadian Olympic Association, and (3) his steadfast feeling that only he and one other (Norton Crow) were responsible for Canadian prestige and rank in international sport.
40. See Minutes of the 26th General Session of the International Olympic Committee, Amsterdam, July 23-August 3, 1928 (edited by Wolf Lyberg), ICOS Archives.
41. Canadian Olympic Association, *Official Report, Berlin Olympic Games, 1936*.
42. George Brown to Baillet-Latour, August 30, 1937, George McLaren Brown Correspondence File, IOC Archives, Lausanne.
43. "Says British people sanest in the World," *Hamilton Spectator*, December 18, 1936.
44. "Sir George McLaren Brown Succumbs after Operation," *Hamilton Spectator*; June 28, 1939.
45. See Upper Canada College Old Boy Association files--Sir George McLaren, E.1879, L. 1880, UCC Archives. See also, Minutes of the Board of Governors Meetings, 1938-1939, UCC Archives; and "Sir George M. Brown Dead; Former

- Railway Executive," *Toronto Star*, June 28, 1939.
46. See "Sir George McLaren Brown Succumbs after Operation," *Hamilton Spectator*, June 28, 1939.
 47. *Canadian Who's Who, 1938-1939* (3rd Volume), p. 535.
 48. "Directing War Transport," *The Globe and Mail*, November 1, 1940.
 49. Royal Military College, *Report of Gentleman Cadet*, June 16, 1916, p. 2.
 50. Interview with Jamie McKenzie, RMC Librarian, July 1999.
 51. Royal Military College, op. cit., p. 1. (Parentheses ours).
 52. *Ibid.*, p. 2.
 53. Canadian Expeditionary Force, *Medical Case Sheet*, August 1918, p. 1.
 54. Canadian Expeditionary Force, *Casualty Form: Active Service*, September 10, 1919.
 55. "Mr. J. C. Patteson Broadcasts to Canada," *Canada's Weekly*, June 26, 1942.
 56. J. C. Patteson to William Lyon Mackenzie King, October 30, 1940, National Archives of Canada (NAC), Mackenzie King Collection-Personal Letters (MKC-PL), 1939-1948.
 57. "Directing War Transport," *The Globe and Mail*, November 1, 1940.
 58. "Mr. J. C. Patteson Broadcasts to Canada," *Canada's Weekly*, June 26, 1942.
 59. "Obituary: J. C. Patteson," *Engineer*, January 15, 1954, p. 101.
 60. "Directing War Transport," *The Globe and Mail*, November 1, 1940.
 61. See "Patteson Obituary," op. cit.
 62. J. C. Patteson to William Lyon Mackenzie King, May 3, 1946, NAC, MKC-PL.
 63. William Lyon Mackenzie King to J. C. Patterson, July 9, 1947, NAC, MKC-PL.
 64. Joan Patteson to William Lyon Mackenzie King, July 14, 1948, NAC, MKC-PL.
 65. James Merrick to Baillet-Latour, undated, but in all probability written in early July 1939. IOC Archives.
 66. Here, Merrick referred to Baillet-Latour's visit to the First British Empire Games in Hamilton, Ontario in August 1930. Loudon, of course, by 1939 had long been active in Canadian Olympic matters, having been the head of the Canadian dele-

gation of athletes and officials at the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam.

67. Merrick to Baillet-Latour, July 23, 1939. James Merrick Correspondence File, IOC Archives.
68. *Ibid.* Italics ours. A note on Merrick's enthusiasm towards Beatty is warranted. Edward Beatty was born in 1877. His father, Henry Beatty, had been the CPR's choice to operate its first Great Lakes Steamship Service and to advise on the designs for the first Pacific fleet steamships. A gifted athlete, young Beatty played rugby-football at the University of Toronto and took part in boxing, one of his favorite sports. Upon graduation from the University of Toronto, Beatty immediately went to work for the CPR in its legal department. Described as "a man who just the other day was a boy, and who still regards life as a game of Rugby," Beatty rose rapidly in the ranks, finally being elected the first-ever Canadian-born president of CPR in 1934. Under his leadership, the most progressive and industrious era of CPR development in its storied history unfolded. In 1935 the British crown bestowed upon him the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Beatty's career with the CPR made him one of the world's most influential men of business during the 1930s and 1940s. For this overview, I have depended on John Murray Gibson's, *The Romantic History of the Canadian Pacific*, New York: Tudor Publishing Company, 1937.
69. *Ibid.*
70. James Merrick to Baillet-Latour, November 21, 1939, James Merrick Correspondence File, IOC Archives. Italics ours.
71. Baillet-Latour to James Merrick, January 29, 1940, James Merrick File, IOC Archives.
72. See IOC General Session Minutes, September 4th-6th, 1946, Lausanne (Lyberg's abridged edition).
73. In effect, Patteson replaced James Merrick on the IOC. Canada's second IOC position went unfilled until Sidney Dawes, longtime president of the COA, was co-opted in 1947.
74. Canadian Olympic Association, COA Report-1948 London Summer Games.
75. See IOC General Session Minutes, 44th IOC Session, Rome 1949 (Lyberg's abridged edition). In Rome, IOC Executive Committee member Seelldrayers (Belgium) agreed with Patteson's idea, but wondered "who would pay the high cost associated."
76. Otto Mayer to J. C. Patteson, June 13, 1945, Patteson Correspondence File, IOC Archives.
77. Patteson to Mayer, June 19, 1951, Patteson Correspondence File, IOC Archives.

78. Mayer to Patteson, January 11, 1952, Patteson Correspondence File, IOC Archives.
79. Patteson was informed of this action in a letter from Mayer. See Mayer to Patteson. March 4, 1952, Patteson Correspondence File, IOC Archives. It might also be noted that shortly afterward, among prerequisites for new IOC members was the ability to converse in either French or English (the two official languages of the organization).
80. Mayer to Patteson, November 30, 1953, Patteson Correspondence File, IOC Archives.
81. With his death, of course, Patteson ceased to be an IOC member. An IOC publication (see, *Olympic Biographies*, 1987) presenting mini-biographies of all IOC members, past and present, related that Patteson served on the IOC from his co-option in 1946 until his resignation in 1951 (p. 196). This is clearly an error. The IOC General Session Minutes for 1954 (Athens, May 11-15) record that IOC member John Coleridge Patteson had passed away on January 12th earlier that same year. With Patteson's death, too, ensued a quarter century period during which Canada had but one representative on the IOC. It was not until Richard W. Pound joined James Worrall on the IOC following the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal that Canada was returned to its long before granted privilege of having two members.
82. Major General, Sir William Hanbury-Williams died on October 19, 1946 at age 87. He was born in 1859 in Coldbrook Park, Monmouthshire, England. Contrary to the notation published in the IOC's *Olympic Biographies* (Vol. 1, 1987, p. 76) Hanbury-Williams was not a Canadian national; he was British. For a short obituary biography of Hanbury-Williams, see *The Times* (London). October 21, 1946.