

denounced the idealistic youth who misguidedly saw in Communism and the Soviet Union the only hope for civilised man. He was, above all, loyal to his friends and to his country.

These conclusions must be elaborated but first I shall sketch very briefly Norman's remarkable career. For a full biography I recommend the sympathetic treatment by an American historian, Professor Roger Bowen, Innocence is not Enough. Much shorter, but also excellent, is the chapter by Charles Taylor in his Six Canadian Journeys. Still shorter is the fine article by Sydney Katz in Maclean's, September 28, 1957. The case for the prosecution is found in No Sense of Evil, by James Barros, an American who has taught Political Science at the University of Toronto since 1969.

#### EGERTON HERBERT NORMAN

Herbert Norman was born on September 1, 1909, of Canadian parents in Karuizawa, Japan. His father (Daniel 1864-1941) and brother (Howard 1905-1988) were both Methodist (later United Church) missionaries, and his sister Grace (1903-1989) married a United Church minister, Rev. R.C. Wright. Norman was taught at home by his Mother (Katherine Heal 1870-1952) until his eighth year, and then at the Canadian Academy in Kobe, Japan, apart from 1923-4 in Toronto and his final year (1928-29) at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario. His formal education was interrupted by two years (1926-28) in two sanitarium in Japan and Alberta.

Norman, following his parents, brother and sister, studied at Victoria College, Toronto (1929-33). His field was classics, and he won a scholarship to study medieval history at Trinity College, Cambridge (1933-35). During these two years he became active in left wing politics and obtained high second-class honours.

On return to Canada, he married Irene Clark of Hamilton and taught classics at Upper Canada College (1935-36). He won a Rockefeller Foundation Award to study Japanese and Chinese at Harvard (1936-38) and Columbia (1938-39). His doctoral dissertation was defended in May 1940 and published under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations as The Emergence of Modern Japan; this book won quick and enduring recognition as a landmark in Japanese historiography.

Late in 1939, Norman joined External Affairs as a language officer and was posted to Tokyo early in 1940. He was interned after Pearl Harbour (October 1941) but was able to return to Ottawa by mid-1942 where he headed a unit set up to interpret decoded Japanese intelligence.