

place in the diplomacy of the Atlantic triangle. In particular, he misconstrues Pearson and the way he was regarded in London and Washington. He never sought a fight but, backed by most Canadians, he often opposed the old fashioned power-oriented policies favoured by our closest allies, as seen for example, in Britain's invasion of Egypt along with France and Israel, and MacArthur's disastrous march towards the Yalu River in the Korean War. Despite the jaunty manner, Pearson was serious, widely respected and tough; the Achesons and Edens could often only respond with caustic insults. They thought him overly eager to build bridges to the Third World, but never, never made the mistake, as repeatedly claimed by Barros, of thinking that the leading architect of NATO was soft on Communism. Barros' notion that Eden had been warned about Norman, and the Bentley allegations about Pearson, and that this explains why the British during the Suez Crisis asked the Swiss rather than the Canadians to represent them in Cairo, is ludicrous. If Canada's policies were a consideration, surely its objections to Eden's disastrous Suez involvement is the obvious explanation. (205)

The following paragraph must be read with care in order to appreciate the intensity of Barros' suspicion of External Affairs:

The document of which only a photocopy of the original is available for examination, appears to have been produced on the same typewriter as the one Inspector MacNeil used for his previous communications with External Affairs. Photocopies of these documents were submitted to Donald N. Brown of the Pacific Forensic Science Consultants and Services Ltd. and, after close examination and in-depth comparison, Brown concluded that there was "some evidence to indicate that ALL of the typewriting" on the submitted exhibits "could have been executed by one and the same typewriter." However, unless the originals of that document and of those sent previously by MacNeil can be examined by an expert such as Brown, it would be unwise to categorically state that all these communications were produced on the same typewriter. (77)

The document under professional examination is the draft of the December 1, 1950 report sent by the RCMP to the FBI to correct its very inaccurate and damaging report of October 17. It was accepted by some in the U.S. security community, but never by the Senate subcommittee on Internal Security, where it really