

seeking to recover incriminating documents, Barros reasons, because no one would take such chances merely for a few books. (33-37)

Had Barros dug a bit into the files, however, he would have found a "Dear Mike" letter from Tokyo that boasts of Tsuru's recognition as an economist, and reminds Pearson of the 1942 Boston incident which had obviously been raised before. Even more interesting is a four page telegram from T.A. Stone, Norman's chief in the Examination Unit, sent to Pearson in Washington immediately after the 1942 contretemps in Boston. It gave a detailed account of Norman's difficulty with the FBI agent who had been "polite" but possessed a "cloak and dagger psychology which interprets every isolated fact in a most sinister fashion ... no single fact or person could be mentioned without giving rise to suspicions." Stone supported a strong request to Pearson to intervene directly with J. Edgar Hoover. This Pearson did in a letter describing the collection as the best of its kind outside of Japan, and vital to Norman in the work he was doing in the war against Japan. Hoover replied politely, but the books never reached Canada.

Norman had said he only wanted the Japanese books, not those in other languages, or any papers. He obviously did not know that there were a few embarrassing letters in Tsuru's files. Even Tsuru appears to have forgotten. These enabled the Senate subcommittee to establish in 1957 that Tsuru had lied about not being a Communist Party member, and also that he had had plans to develop his Marxist study group into a Party cell. The Stone-Pearson-Hoover correspondence, however, totally clears Norman of the charges by Barros and the FBI that he had behaved in a suspiciously clandestine manner.

Anthony Blunt

Blunt was already a don by the time Norman reached Cambridge and, even within the Party, there was little fraternization between faculty and student clubs. Blunt became a celebrity both as the Keeper of the Queen's Pictures and a recruiter of other Communist agents, notably Burgess and Maclean. In a deal to escape prosecution, he tattled to the police about a number of his Communist associates, mostly dead.

Chapman Pincher, who scored a major coup in publicising the Blunt story, reported: "When told of the evidence against Norman ... Blunt said reluctantly 'Herb was one of us,' meaning a recruit to Soviet Intelligence and not just a homosexual, which he also was." (II 417) This was, of course, picked up as true by other literary spy catchers, and was cited by Michael Straight, former editor of The New