

breathless discovery that Norman had met in his life time five celebrated agents, "Guy Burgess, Chi Ch'ao-ting, V. Frank Coe, Kim Philby and Victor (sic) Sorge." (II.24) Another sinister quintet had loomed large at Cambridge. Noting that five of the student Communists who were there during Norman's time had become Soviet agents within the British Government, Barros wrote: "Certainly, those who maintained that Norman was loyal to his country after entering External Affairs would be positing someone who was truly unique." (137) Slick journalism perhaps, but a social scientist, indeed any serious reader, would want to know the number of Communist students who were at Cambridge in the mid-thirties (about 200), the size of the student body (about 6,000), and the proportion of Cambridge graduates who entered the government service (probably a quarter), before estimating the prospects of any one student becoming a traitor. The fact that three of Norman's contemporaries at Cambridge, and two who graduated shortly before he arrived, took that route is interesting but has little statistical significance.

As a fellow traveller for about six years, and then a diplomat for seventeen, Norman met many Communists. Despite Barros' ill-based claims, however, few became close friends, and fewer were kept as friends. Barros relies heavily for information on Philip Jaffe and Patrick Walsh, both of whom became police informers of questionable credibility. The authorities, indeed, even came to doubt Walsh's claim to have been a Communist! Jaffe became bitter when Norman cut him, and his typescript deposited in the University of Toronto library contains much misinformation. He seems to be the only source for the claim that Chi Ch'ao-ting and V. Frank Coe were Norman "intimates." Norman did keep up with Tsuru, but by 1945 his Party days appeared to be past and he was becoming a highly respected economist and public servant. Barros repeatedly calls attention to Norman's participation in "nocturnal Marxist study groups" in Tokyo. But if they really met "frequently and quite openly " (49) participation hardly squares with the Barros claim that Norman was working in Japan, as elsewhere, as a covert agent for the KGB. Similarly, Norman's reported enthusiasm for the release of two Communist prisoners, sternly reproved by Barros, is not what one might expect of a Soviet agent seeking to maintain cover.

Even more than most Canadians, Barros believes that Canada is run by an "Ottawa establishment," or "Old Boys Club," that protects its own. He produces no evidence or argument, and does not even stumble over the apparent inconsistency of this theory with the unjust treatment, as he sees it, of the High Commissioner to New Zealand, a charter member of the Club. The children of ministers, Barros claims, are automatically accepted as honorary members of the