

fraudulent activities of three prominent company employees or agents: French, Pochon, and Pregel. The corporate records supplied to Glassco, a Toronto accountant, along with various documents gathered as evidence, can be found in relatively good condition alongside correspondence and draft reports created by the investigating team. This material and complementary records in the C.D. Howe Papers and the records of the Department of Munitions and Supply (RG 28) provide extremely useful information about the change in attitude displayed by the federal government with respect to the management of the company. Bothwell consulted these sources but limited his treatment of the matter to a brief description of the Glassco findings. Much more could be said but is not.

Eldorado has some flaws. It leaves questions unanswered. At times it becomes mired in too much detail and at other times certain crucial issues such as the environmental impact of radium and uranium extraction and refining, occupational health and safety, as well as the previously mentioned Glassco commission do not receive sufficient explanation. These deficiencies, along with some annoying typographical errors, however, are substantially outweighed by the positive contribution this work makes to the existing literature on an important and controversial industry. This study will be of value to archivists and researchers alike as well as to anyone interested in the early history of one of Canada's most intriguing companies.

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E.H. Norman, His Life and Scholarship. ROGER W. BOWEN, ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. xi, 199 p. illus. ISBN 0-8020-2505-6 \$25.00.

In April 1957, Herbert Norman, the Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, went to the top of an office building in downtown Cairo and jumped to his death. The apparent reason for this terrible action was the recurrence of charges that he was a Communist sympathizer, charges which had first been made some years earlier, and which the Canadian authorities had investigated thoroughly and judged to be groundless. Twenty-two years later, about one hundred scholars, friends, and associates of Norman met at St. Mary's University in Halifax to pay tribute to his life and work. This book consists of the papers presented at this gathering with some additional explanatory notes by the editor, Roger Bowen. The book is in three parts. The first describes Norman's life, the second appraises his scholarship, and the third consists of four examples of his own writings and speeches.

Herbert Norman was born in Japan in 1909, the son of a Canadian missionary couple. His early years are described by Edwin Reischauer, a respected American historian and diplomat, who was also a missionary child in Japan at the time. The Norman family did not live in "Missionary row" but in the countryside, truly among the Japanese, and Herbert's childhood playmates were Japanese peasant children. Throughout his life he exhibited what his friends called "an affection for the lesser names." Cyril Powles's essay describes the effect on Norman of these diverse early influences — the missionary background, his upbringing in rural Japan, and his being an expatriate Canadian.

Norman attended the University of Toronto and then Trinity College, Cambridge. Victor Kiernan provides a provocative essay on the intellectual and social climate of Cambridge during the depression. Norman attended meetings of Marxist study groups and eventually joined the Communist party. It is not clear how long he maintained his membership. He returned to Canada and did some teaching while pursuing graduate studies. He obtained his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1940. His book, *Japan's Emergence as a Modern State*, which was based on his doctoral dissertation, showed the influence of Japanese Marxist historians on his thinking.

Norman joined the Canadian Department of External Affairs in 1939 and served in Japan both before and after the Second World War. He apparently enjoyed a cordial friendship with General Douglas MacArthur in spite of the philosophical differences between them. During these years he continued his studies and writings on Japanese history.

In 1950, Norman was recalled to Ottawa because of allegations made in the United States to the effect that he was a Communist sympathizer and therefore a security risk. The Canadian authorities subjected him to an intensive interrogation lasting about six weeks which he found "terrifying and emotionally exhausting." The RCMP cleared him of all allegations of disloyalty. He was then reassigned by External, serving for a while in Ottawa, then as High Commissioner to New Zealand, and in 1956 was sent to Egypt as Canadian ambassador. This was the time of the Suez crisis, and Norman played a significant role in persuading President Nasser to accept the United Nations Emergency Force. Then in March 1957, the old charges against Norman surfaced again. His last days are described compellingly by Arthur Kilgour, who was his second-in-command at the embassy at the time. Kilgour writes with eloquent understatement: "A telephone call came ... from ... the Cairo police [because] a note on Canadian embassy stationery had been found in the pocket of a man who had taken his life...."

The fullest discussion of Norman's left-wing sympathies is provided by Roger Bowen. In addition to the factors already mentioned, Bowen describes a curious incident that seriously damaged Norman in American eyes. Bowen's source is an FBI report. In November 1942, Norman allegedly contacted the FBI in Boston in the hope of obtaining from them some property of Tsuru Shigeto, who had been a friend at graduate school and who had apparently returned to Japan, leaving some books and papers in the United States. According to the report, Norman first claimed to be on an official secret mission of the Canadian government and to need Tsuru's books for a special investigation, but later changed his story, admitting that he had a personal interest in the matter and was not on an official mission. The papers in question were described as Communist propaganda, correspondence of the Young Communist League, and the like. Bowen suggests that Norman acted as he did because the Japanese Communists were not in support of the wartime Japanese government, and if the nature of the papers had become known to the Japanese government, Tsuru might have been put in prison. It is not clear why Norman thought the FBI would pass the information on to the Japanese when the two countries were at war. Nevertheless, the incident was to plague Norman for the rest of his life. To the FBI it proved that he was not only a Communist, but also a liar.

A question that arises repeatedly in the book is the definition of "Communist." Herbert Norman is quoted as saying, "Many of the best and noblest of men have been Communists. Jesus certainly taught Communism." If he equated Communism with

Christianity, then his idea of Communism was obviously not that of the Soviet leaders. But to many people in the postwar world, a Communist is, in the words of essayist Maruyama Masao, "a spy for Russia." Editor Bowen states that he read "over 800 pages of FBI documents, over 100 pages of State Department material, hundreds of pages of External Affairs files, and all the material held by U.S. Army Intelligence and U.S. Navy Intelligence" but found no evidence that Norman ever served the Soviet Union or any other country as a spy.

In Part Two, Professor Maruyama describes the breadth of Norman's scholarship, his interest in the arts, and his "affection for the lesser names." British historian Richard Storry expresses his admiration of Norman and reminds us that, in the 1930s, it was not unnatural for liberals and Christians to feel some interest in Communism because in several countries, including Japan, the Communists offered the strongest opposition to militant nationalism. The essays of Kenneth Pyle, Gary Allinson, and Toyama Shigeki are interesting, although I unfortunately do not have sufficient knowledge of Asian history to appreciate them fully. The great variety of backgrounds of the contributors emphasizes the widespread respect for Norman as a scholar.

In Part Three, Norman's own words express his cosmopolitan interests and his advocacy of liberalism, especially freedom of speech. The four articles, only one of which has previously been published in English, provide a stimulating conclusion for the book.

The value of *E.H. Norman, His Life and Scholarship* is that it provides the best portrait to date of Herbert Norman as a brilliant scholar, a very effective diplomat, and a much-loved human being. The frustrating thing is that the portrait remains so fragmentary. We catch quick glimpses of Norman at different stages of his life, but the most personal essays concern his childhood and the last few months before his death. We do not really get close to him during the pivotal years of the 1930s when he was a student at Cambridge, joined the Communist party, and, after returning to Canada, married. Amazingly little is said about his wife Irene. All that we learn about her in the entire book is that she married Herbert Norman in 1935, she was a gracious hostess when Dag Hammarskjöld visited the Canadian ambassador's residence in Cairo in March 1957, and she attended the symposium in Halifax in 1979. Readers will wish the editor had added a few lines to introduce her more fully. On the other hand, archivists will recognize that part of the reason for the lack of completeness in the study is that much of the documentation on the Norman case, both in Canada and in the United States, is not yet open to researchers. Bowen obtained a substantial amount of information from the American government under the Access to Information Act, but the documents he received had been reviewed and portions deleted.

This is a worthwhile book. All the essays are well written, and they help to increase our understanding of Norman. My only complaint is that I would have liked more. Bowen is now working on a full biography of Norman; one hopes he will gain access to more of the essential documentation. Readers will eagerly await a more comprehensive portrait of this remarkable man and a more complete explanation of his tragic death.

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