

maker like the Foreign Secretaries or Colonial Secretaries in Great Britain. Since the power rested mainly with the Prime Minister, Pope's view from the beginning, (supported by the precedent of Australia and by the suggestion of Sanford Evans, and others), was that as the Prime Minister's authority was paramount, the Department should be placed under his charge, carrying the extra honorific but unessential title of Secretary of State for External Affairs, (largely for administrative reasons). Thus, the Department was still conceived as an administrative annex or advisory and informational bureau connected with the Prime Minister's Office, (as in practice it became), as Earl Grey had originally envisaged it.

There was no conscious effort through the Department to train international experts. That experience might be acquired by parliamentarians as a result of their participation in international conferences or special diplomatic missions to foreign countries, or in what Borden called the "kindergarten" of the League of Nations. Pope's conception of trained experts was apparently more on the administrative level - specialists who, by study, training, and familiarity in the Department, could provide technical information and advice, (when sought), to the political makers of policy.

But even this pragmatic aspiration was not realized in the Pope period under review. Pope was already a seasoned expert; Walker, from the Governor