

European as well as other countries of drawing the personnel from a narrow social caste has fortunately not been adopted. Abroad the representatives of Canada, untried in the arts and practices of diplomacy, have had to overcome their own inexperience as well as the ingrained unwillingness of many a foreigner, and some British, to recognize the diplomatic independence now attained by members of the Commonwealth. Moreover, until the outbreak of war, Canada's representatives lacked that most significant asset of the diplomats of the great powers - military and naval forces to back up their utterances and make them meaningful, and suffered from a lack of a positive and distinctive foreign policy as a framework for their own actions and statements. At home the foreign service has been confronted with a public relatively uninterested and uninformed in foreign affairs, accustomed to rely on British agencies and institutions for the formation and execution of foreign policy, and unaccustomed to complete Canadian independence in this sphere. There has been consequently no keen public awareness of the policy, organization or personnel of Canada's "Department of State" or "Foreign Office", thus sparing it so far the sharp and often salutary public criticism to which the