

recent years it may more truly be said that the Department itself has in many cases advocated the opening of new posts and expansion of representation abroad. This contrapuntal effect is expressed by Professor Skilling when he says: "The proliferation of Canada's external representation has of necessity involved a corresponding expansion of the Department of External Affairs, which in its turn has been the generative force in the whole process of development. From the Department, under its responsible Minister, has come the initiative for the successive representative offices abroad. The Department has in addition been the chief source of manpower for each new diplomatic mission and has itself drawn upon the missions for men of experience needed to assume the added responsibilities of the Department at home. . . . The growth of foreign representation was in a special sense dependent on a corresponding growth in the numerical strength and capacity of the Department's personnel, which provided some of the staff of the offices abroad and had to supervise and direct its members stationed abroad. One could not move faster than the other. As a result there has been a uniform growth at home and abroad, each stimulating and promoting, or handicapping and retarding, the other, as the case might be." (1) This of course was more true after the period of expansion from 1927 but as has been shown, in the decade of 1914 to 1924, if the number of officers in the Department at home

(1) Skilling. op. cit. pp. 260-261.