

while Pope, as permanent Deputy, stayed on. In the course of time, many of these early difficulties were solved. The Prime Minister became Secretary of State for External Affairs; the office of the Secretary of State limited itself mainly to internal affairs; the importance of the Department of External Affairs became recognized, and the personal prestige and independence of its Under-Secretary were enhanced. Staff was gradually enlarged and salaries were improved; the position and title of Mr. Walker as the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs were recognized. The Department returned to more suitable quarters in the East Block, close to the Office of the Prime Minister, of the Privy Council, and of the Governor General. Joseph Pope received a knighthood, and attained a high respect and reputation, both within and beyond government circles, and retired in 1925 with a personal renown and the knowledge that his Department also was acquiring a greater prestige.

There remained, however, one other source of discontent which was to last throughout Pope's term of office. This was the tension between Pope and fellow-Under-Secretary Thomas Mulvey.

#### Pope and Mulvey

It was perhaps not unnatural that with the division of the old Department, some loose ends remained, in which the respective jurisdictions of the two sections, or their respective functions, should create misunderstanding, and should require rectification. Pope, ever sensitive to his new responsibilities, took issue over certain channels of communication and onus of distribution which Mulvey claimed fell to his Department. Pope addressed