

nor the prestige that later gathered around the Department at home and abroad. He did not survive to see the elimination of the slow channel of communication through the Governor General and the Colonial Office; nor the creation of the Dominions Office; nor the decline of the rôle of the Governor-General in more direct government-to-government consultation. He did not live to see the results of the Balfour Report, the Imperial Conference Resolution of 1926, the Statute of Westminster, which crystallized the constitutional changes and the autonomy of the self-governing Dominions.

All these fulfilments came to fruit after Sir Joseph Pope had left his pioneering post. He had laid the foundation, but he did not see the edifice completed, by his successors.

Conclusion

After reviewing this first period - the Pope Epoch - of the Department of External Affairs, as has been attempted in the foregoing pages, one must ask why in the sixteen-year period, the Department had not developed more fully into a dynamic organ for the conduct of commonwealth and foreign relationships and policies.

The assumption must be reached that, in general, the status and powers of the self-governing