

Consulate General retained a non-trade character by concerning itself mainly with the countering of the anti-Canada and anti-British campaign of Colonel McCormick, owner of the Chicago Tribune, and with a certain amount of travel promotion.⁶⁷

Hector Allard, Head of Consular Division, stated in 1952 that in view of the importance of trade with the United States and the size of Chicago, it was surprising that only one assistant trade commissioner had just been stationed there earlier that year. The appointment of Douglas Cole, a former Trade Commissioner, to succeed Turcotte partly compensated for the lack of trade representation.⁶⁸ The appointment of a Trade and Commerce officer, F.H. Palmer as Consul General in 1955 gave the post a stronger trade orientation although he reported to External Affairs for the general operation of the Consulate General.

Leslie Chance's 1947 recommendations in favour of a Consulate in Detroit were less wholehearted than his pronouncements on Chicago, San Francisco or Boston. He believed that:

- (1) There was no need to provide ordinary "consular" services at Detroit because Canadians in Michigan were so close to home.
- (2) The need for representation existed in Detroit as it did everywhere else in the United States, and that if the principle of Canadian representation was accepted, "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that this area must not be neglected."
- (3) It should be considered whether a consulate would not be better situated further from the boundary, since more Canadians would use "consular" (passport, etc)