

Allard's report after his tour, the first reassessment of the goals of Canadian consular expansion since Chance's 1947 recommendations, gave the reasons why he believed the Department should maintain interest in a consular system in the United States. These were:

- (1) The increasing national awareness of expatriate Canadians and their desire for distinctively Canadian and not British consular offices;
- (2) American interest in and ignorance of Canada compounded by the inadequacy of Canadian measures to cope with this problem;

The rationale underlying this advocacy of renewed consular expansion, therefore, differed little from the reasons given by Leslie Chance for the establishment of consulates in the first place. Allard recommended that:

...while it would be childish to want to ape Britain, our interests in the western part of the United States are greater than theirs and following this tour one is forced to conclude that Canada should have, in each place (Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles) offices of equal rank and as adequately staffed as those of Great Britain...115

Accordingly, Allard asked the Department to consider the establishment of a consulate or a consulate general in Seattle, a consulate general in Los Angeles, and increasing San Francisco's depleted staff to full strength. The Department accepted both his and Turcotte's reports, and moved towards setting up consulates in the locations selected.

Although New Orleans had not been visited by Leslie Chance on his 1947 tour, his reservations about opening posts near the border with Canada brought that city to his attention in 1948. Turcotte's recommendations in 1949 further emphasized the need for a Canadian Consulate on the Gulf Coast at New Orleans rather than at either Houston or Dallas. He thought New Orleans to be the best location because: