

up shop, as in the case of Los Angeles and Chicago, or took charge of the trade section of their consular successor, as in New York.

After the war, the system of Canadian consulates across the United States grew during four different periods of expansion. The establishment of consulates in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Boston during the first years, 1947 and 1948, was guided largely by a report in 1947 by Leslie Chance. These years were followed by inactivity during a period of tightened government spending in the late forties and early fifties. A second era of consular growth beginning in 1952, lasted through the following year. After tours and reports by Edmond Turcotte, Consul General in Chicago, and Hector Allard of the Consular Division, consular establishments were opened in New Orleans, Los Angeles and Seattle. Another longer quiescent period followed until 1961, when, without any comprehensive review of requirements by External Affairs, the Department of Trade and Commerce opened consulates in Cleveland and Philadelphia after a review of the U.S. market in 1961. The final period of consular growth, beginning in 1968, witnessed new consulates in San Juan, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Dallas and Atlanta. In the case of Atlanta at least, opened in 1972, efforts were made to take into account the full range of Canadian Government interests in the Southeastern United States. While the post does not provide an ideal solution to the consular problems created by the large number of Canadians living in or visiting Florida, nonetheless, it might properly be said a careful weighing of the departmental interests involved took place in the planning of this post. In 1972, as well, interdepartmentally agreed objectives were prepared for all consulates in the United States. The basic theme of these objectives was that each post should be responsive to the full range of Canadian Government interests in the United States. By 1972 it was clear, therefore, that