

## THE SECOND EXPANSION - 1952-1953

Recognizing that various modifications affecting the original consular programme had occurred, the Department of External Affairs carried out partial reassessments of its consular requirements in both 1949 and 1952 to determine any implications on the number of offices required in the U.S. Leslie Chance suggested the first re-evaluation should take the form of a tour through the Southern U.S. by Edmond Turcotte, Consul General in Chicago. Once approved by Hume Wrong, the Canadian Ambassador, the tour went ahead. Turcotte began his five-week junket in September, 1949, and visited possible consular sites; Houston, Dallas and New Orleans as well as San Antonio, Beaumont, St. Louis, Kansas City and Baton Rouge. Turcotte's report strongly recommended the immediate opening of a post in the Southern States, preferably at New Orleans.<sup>111</sup>

The second reassessment of the consular requirements was made by Hector Allard in 1952 when he toured, inter alia, possible sites for increased consular representation on the West Coast.<sup>112</sup> This tour was prompted by the desire of the Under-Secretary not to establish new posts without weighing the merits of all possible sites. The Under-Secretary asked the Canadian Ambassador also to give his views on possible sites such as Miami, Cleveland and Minneapolis since "...there seems to be a clear indication that we are faced with the necessity of giving serious consideration to the matter of opening consular posts in the U.S."<sup>113</sup> Ambassador Wrong agreed that Canada needed more consulates, especially where other offices had been closing down in Seattle and Los Angeles. The Ambassador also remarked that he favoured "...trying to rough out a pattern of expansion" and suggested an arrangement of offices in the United States similar to the British, but "...adapted to our own needs."<sup>114</sup>