

in the Embassy with jurisdiction in the District of Columbia.⁸⁸ In order to make the area under New York less unwieldy, it was suggested in March 1950 that the consular district of Washington be increased to include Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. This suggestion was implemented shortly afterwards.⁸⁹

Similarly the Department's 1947 consular programme affected other existing offices. New York, immediately affected by the 1947 plan, lost the lonely distinction as the sole Canadian career consulate in the U.S., and moreover, its jurisdiction was enlarged in order that all areas of the U.S. could be assigned to a Canadian Consulate General. Its former area, the same as the British Consulate General, expanded on March 18, 1948, and thus included many new states.⁹⁰

With the opening of a consulate in Boston October 13, 1948, New York had exercised only nominal authority over Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. It was decided late in 1950 that K.A. Greene, formerly High Commissioner in Australia and New York's Consul General in 1950, would not be responsible for those States assigned to Boston. About the same time, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland were taken from New York's jurisdiction and placed in a consular district directed from Washington, D.C.

The establishment of a consular system also had repercussions for the Canadian Honorary Vice-Consul at Portland, A.A. Lafleur. The 1948 Letter of Instructions to the Consul at Boston placed Portland under his supervision. The Department equivocally stated that even though Lafleur performed his duties in a satisfactory manner, he had never been fully instructed in his work. The Boston consulate, therefore, was requested to assess the importance of the Vice-Consulate, although the cost of the post