

A third wave of new and unplanned Canadian Government offices in the United States resulted from the proliferation of governmental contacts after war began in 1939. These posts were established by a variety of Ottawa departments and included the Canadian Joint Chiefs of Staff representatives in Washington, the Canadian Shipping Board in Washington, Censorship Liaison Officers in New York and Washington, the National Research Council in Washington, the RCMP Liaison Officer in Washington, the Wartime Information Board in Washington and New York, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Washington. Also, the army set up recruiting centres in Detroit, Buffalo, St. Paul, Bangor and Seattle.²

The operations of the Department of Trade and Commerce in the United States have always remained in a state of flux. The Trade Commissioner Service grew after 1886 when the Department of Trade and Commerce appointed honorary commercial agents and then professional trade representatives the world over, but only a single trade commissioner was sent to the U.S.A., to Chicago in 1905, and that office succumbed to a 1906 decision that its returns did not justify the expense. A second trade office was not opened until 1921 when the Bureau of Canadian Information in New York, established in 1919, was converted into a Trade Commissioner's post. This decision accompanied the resolution of the Union Government to create more offices in the United States as a means of increasing Canadian trade. An unsympathetic response from the Liberal Government of 1921 terminated this policy, and consequently, New York remained the sole trade post in the entire United States. The Department of Trade and Commerce obtained permission to open another office in San Francisco in 1929, but closed it after only a few months of operation. Trade officers were sent to Los Angeles and Chicago in 1939 to relieve the pressure on New York, the office responsible for all trade promotion in the U.S.A., and although Trade and Commerce wanted to close them, these three offices survived until consular offices were opened respectively in 1952, 1947 and 1943. Trade Commissioners either closed