

Immediately after the Department of External Affairs had analysed the operation of the Wartime Information Board, officers prepared the required telegrams asking for the approval of the government of the U.K. and the U.S.A. Also, the Department consulted the Canada Legation in Washington, the Deputy Minister of Transport, the Commissioner of Customs, and the Director of Immigration for their advice and assistance in transferring to the Canadian Consul General those functions related to their services which previously had been performed by the British Consul General.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in the House of Commons on April 9, 1943, that an Order creating a Consulate General in New York had been passed, and he remarked that the Canadian Government had decided to open a Consulate General due to the pressure of the war which resulted in a great increase in Canadian activities.⁴ There was, he said, a need for a central agency of the government in New York to direct and administer all Canadian departmental officers who performed duties in that city. The newly-appointed Consul General, Hugh Day Scully, formerly Commissioner of Customs for the Department of National Revenue, would supervise the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner and the New York Office of the Wartime Information Board, and regular External Affairs officers would perform consular services. The jurisdiction of the new Consulate General included the State of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, but not the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean or Salem.⁵

Although New York was the third consulate established by the Canadian Government, it was the first to carry out consular tasks, and