

and direction in many matters." The consul would be communicating with the Department on administration, with the Consul General on non-urgent policy questions, and with the Consul General and Ambassador on urgent policy considerations.⁸³

Instructions notwithstanding, a major question confronting the Department in 1949 concerned the Boston Consulate's relationship with New York and the status of the Boston office. Leslie Chance, at Ambassador Hume Wrong's urging, asked the Under-Secretary in 1949 to allow his division to sever Boston from New York's territory and supervision as the original plan to give the Consulates General extra responsibility in order to justify emoluments had not succeeded. The supervision of Boston by New York was a fiction and, therefore, the plan ought to be ended in theory as well as in practice. Consequently, the Letter of Instructions issued to K.A. Greene in 1950 specified that henceforth Boston was on its own.⁸⁴ Immediately after the separation, Newton tried to convince Ambassador Hume Wrong that the status of Boston should be raised to a Consulate General. Leslie Chance, he noted, originally proposed a Consulate General and the importance of Boston as a centre of Canadian influence and representation merited the higher designation.⁸⁵ The Ambassador supported this request, but it was vetoed both by Leslie Chance and by H.O. Moran.⁸⁶ When Newton resigned as Consul in Boston, the Department reconsidered the matter and named his successor, J.A. Strong, Consul General, in the Instructions dated April 27, 1951.⁸⁷

After the consular programme of External Affairs began in 1947, the Department felt that the member of the Embassy staff supervising the Consulates should be appointed as consul. Hume Wrong recommended Lorne H. Lavigne, and with Leslie Chance's concurrence, a consulate was established