

He believed that a vice-consul in Los Angeles responsible to the Consul General in San Francisco would satisfy consular requirements in Southern California, but Wilgress, on the other hand, remarked that "...the susceptibilities of Los Angeles will be offended even if we make Los Angeles a separate consulate when San Francisco is a Consulate General." Robert H. Winters, Minister of Mines and Resources wrote to the Minister, L.B. Pearson, asking that some sort of office be maintained in Los Angeles so that there would be a home for the Canadian Government Travel Service.¹²⁸ Since a thorough review of the consulates on the West Coast appeared to be the best resolution of the conflicting opinions, Allard was despatched in the fall of 1952.

Unable to wait for a report from Allard, the Department commenced the process of establishing the offices while he was away. Immediately, a memorandum was approved by the Minister authorizing the Department to provide money for the Seattle and Los Angeles posts in the 1953 estimates. By the time Allard filed his report in December 1952 urging immediate establishment of the two posts, the Cabinet had already approved a submission by External Affairs authorizing an office in Los Angeles.¹²⁹

Leslie Chance, the former Head of the Consular Division, was appointed as the first Consul General for a territory comprised of Southern California counties and a few states.¹³⁰ The Canadian Government Travel Bureau paid a former employee of the Trade Commissioner's office to maintain a tourist information service attached to the consulate. Also, a Trade Commissioner was sent to Los Angeles, and the trade office was "re-opened" by C.D. Howe in the summer of 1954.¹³¹