

proposal was not approved by the entire Department. One member wrote a rebuttal to Scully's arguments noting that this scheme would result in "...breaking up the Trade and Commerce Relationship", a disaster in a period of short staffing in which only the Trade Commissioners had the experience to be appointed to External Affairs posts. The success of a consular service built on a Trade and Commerce foundation, therefore, depended on the ready and willing cooperation by that Department. J.E. Read, Legal Adviser to the Department and later a Justice of the International Court, believed that Scully was opposed to the relationship which had been established between External and Trade and Commerce. He did not "...fully appreciate it and, at any rate, he is subconsciously resisting any movements or developments which would be acceptable to Trade and Commerce." Accordingly, Read proposed that the second-in-command at large posts such as New York should be Trade and Commerce officers and not regular consular officials from External Affairs.²⁷

In summary, several reasons motivated the determination to expand representation in the United States. Firstly, there was a desire to remove the burden of work performed on Canada's behalf by the British consulates. A separate but allied need for Canadian offices could be found in the nationalism of the officials who wanted Canada to assume the responsibilities of self-sufficient nationhood and, thereby, correct the lingering but false image of Canada as a colony in the eyes of the Americans. A final, though not unanimously accepted reason for Canadian consular expansion, was the desire to assume most of the trade responsibilities of the Trade Commissioner Service.