

circulating in diplomatic establishments regarding the intentions of the Canadian Government regarding consular development.⁵⁰

As well as proposing the survey, Wrong also proposed the sending of a senior officer to the seats of the United Kingdom consulates in the United States to spend a few days with each going through files and discussing the possibilities of establishing a Canadian office directly.⁵¹ Pearson approved all the proposals and presented a memorandum to this effect to the Minister, L. St. Laurent. His tentative estimation was that for Canada to gain adequate representation throughout the U.S., eight consulates would be required. The immediate programme, he felt, should contemplate the establishment of four of the eight.⁵²

Chance undertook a tour of the various cities in the U.S. which were considered to be likely sites for Canadian consulates, and reported in length to the Under-Secretary in Ottawa on the possibilities of each place.⁵³ In each city, Chance visited the British and, if available, the Canadian offices. In mid-trip he concluded that, "what so far impresses me most is not the need for consular activities in the strict sense, but for representational and educational information."⁵⁴ This conclusion gained emphasis by his observation that the detailed routine consular work performed by the British on Canadian account had been greatly exaggerated in the minds of the Canadians, but all other reasons motivating the proposed consular programme remained valid.

In his report, Chance concluded that the reason Canadians should assume more consular duties was not due to an expansion of the traditional consular functions, trade promotion or tourism, but rather:

- (1) The "degree of humiliation and even resentment of Canadians" at continued British representation.
- (2) Although the work imposed on the British was not as great