

of the Government of Canada toward the integration (be it gradual or otherwise) of all Canadian Government activities abroad into one service?"¹⁰⁰ The problem moved from the abstract to the concrete when, in 1951, Trade and Commerce wanted to split the State of New York into two parts and, for trade purposes, attach the western half onto the jurisdiction of the Detroit Consulate. The Consul General in New York, K.A. Greene, complained to the Under-Secretary that, "I have always tried to emphasize the fact that the Consulate General in New York is Canada rather than a collection of Canadian Departments..."¹⁰¹ He remarked that splitting the district would destroy this effort and create confusion. This observation availed little. A.D.P. Heeney replied that for trade purposes, western New York would be served by Detroit.¹⁰²

A third consideration as soon as the consulates began operations was the advisability of establishing more consular offices in border locations. This question stemmed from the Department of External Affairs' dissatisfaction with the work of the Detroit office, and translated itself into a belief that consulates should not be opened in border areas. The Department consequently, warily approached Seattle, Buffalo, and Minneapolis as consular sites. Leslie Chance told the Under-Secretary in 1948 that:

I want, however, to give a word of warning. We have now had a consulate open in Detroit since the first of April The amount of work now being done at the Detroit office seems to indicate that these border points are not the best from our standpoint. People are inclined to do their business without any consular intervention and to not feel any need for it ...¹⁰³

Finally, after a few consulates had been established, the Department had to find the best method of dealing with pressures to open more. Officials stationed in their new posts requested a reduction in their territory to make their jurisdiction more manageable.¹⁰⁴ The Consuls General knew of