

up shop, as in the case of Los Angeles and Chicago, or took charge of the trade section of their consular successor, as in New York.

After the war, the system of Canadian consulates across the United States grew during four different periods of expansion. The establishment of consulates in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Boston during the first years, 1947 and 1948, was guided largely by a report in 1947 by Leslie Chance. These years were followed by inactivity during tightened government spending during the late forties and early fifties. A second era of consular growth beginning in 1952, lasted through the following year. After tours and reports by Edmond Turcotte, Consul General in Chicago, and Hector Allard of ^{the} Consular Division, consular establishments were opened in New Orleans, Los Angeles and Seattle. Another longer quiescent period followed until 1961, when, without any comprehensive review of requirements by External Affairs, the Department of Trade and Commerce opened consulates in Cleveland and Philadelphia after a review of the U.S. market in 1961. The final period of consular growth, beginning in 1969, witnessed new consulates in Minneapolis, Buffalo and Dallas.

The detailed review of the files on which the first section of this study is based did not proceed beyond 1961 because of shortage of time and difficulty in obtaining files. The Bridle report of 1965 with its many recommendations for improving the consular service, the Chevrier report of December 1968 on information and cultural activities in the United States, and the Timmerman report of September 1971 on the consular service for the 70's, are not included. Similarly, the opening of "trade" consulates after 1961 and the withdrawal of External Affairs' resources and functions from many consular posts in the United States during 1969 are only briefly covered in the annexes.