

be given charge of several consulates and vice-consulates. The Consulate General in New York would deal with problems from New England and oversee the work of the Consulate in Boston, and implicitly the Vice Consulate at Portland, Maine, a Vice Consulate at Philadelphia, and another Vice Consulate at Buffalo. The Consul General in Washington, D.C. would have jurisdiction over the states of West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and all States south or east of those named. He would also supervise a Vice Consulate in Atlanta. The Consulate General located in Chicago would be responsible for the Mid-Western States and be in charge of Consulates at Detroit, and Minneapolis, and Vice-Consulates at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Duluth and Bismark. The fourth Consulate General, at Seattle, would be responsible for the San Francisco and Los Angeles Consulates and the Vice Consulates at Portland, Ore., Helena, and Salt Lake City.

Although the first proposal for consulates appears to have been made under the pressures created by the wartime situation, the second was constructed under different conditions. To begin with, the need for more consulates in the United States was obvious, and in 1944, R.M. Macdonnell noted that "...the department should regard this as a problem to be solved within the next year or two and should lay plans to have personnel available."³² Moreover, Norman Robertson was under pressure from L.B. Pearson in March 1944 to take some measure to inject more Canadian direction into the handling of consular business in the United States. Robertson, the Under-Secretary, replied to Pearson by stating that a review of the situation was underway within the department and that it would "...conclude with specific recommendations. When these are in we