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the official centre for these administrations remained elsewhere. A number of royal exiles had also taken up residence in Canada, including the Princess Juliana of the Netherlands ~~Holland~~ and her two children, and the Empress Zita of Austria."(1)

This review of the development of foreign diplomatic missions in Canada, mainly during the period under present review, is of interest because it is the counterpart of the expansion of Canadian diplomatic representation abroad. It was evidence that Canada was now being recognized as a sovereign state. Requests for agréments, and subsequently presentation of credentials, were made to the Governor General acting in the name of the King of Canada, and were approved by the King on the advice of his Canadian Ministers through the viceroy Governor General. The influx of foreign diplomats to Ottawa threw new burdens on the Prime Minister acting as Secretary of State for External Affairs; and also created new work for the Department of External Affairs, in matters of consultation, correspondence, information, connections with other Canadian Government departments, and local protocol (for which a special Diplomatic and Protocol Division soon had to be set up in the Department).

Privileges

The Canadian provinces, especially Ontario and Quebec, were slow to understand the traditional privileges and prerogatives long established in international law and convention, of foreign diplomatic representatives and their

(1) Dawson: Canada in World Affairs, 1939-41. p. 270.