

The Dominion-Provincial Conference met at Ottawa, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2, 1946, and discussed in general terms the proposals and counter-proposals made by the various Governments. The Conference resumed its private sittings on Apr. 25, 1946; the sittings were open from Apr. 29. The meetings adjourned on May 3, 1946, the Dominion and Provincial Governments not having reached agreement in a reallocation of taxing powers, for which purpose the Conference was convened.

Representatives from 35 member countries met on Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Ga., U.S.A., Mar. 8 to Mar. 18, 1946, at the International Monetary Conference. Louis Rasminsky was Canada's representative.

Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, was member of the Council for Canada at the fourth meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration held at Atlantic City, Mar. 15 to Mar. 29, 1946.

The United Nations Security Council with representatives from 11 Allied Nations opened its first session at New York City on Mar. 25, 1946, and to date (Aug. 31, 1946) is still in conference.

The Prime Ministers of the British Dominions conferred at London, Apr. 23 to May 23, 1946. Canada was represented by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who attended the sessions from May 20.

The first General Assembly of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization of 45 member countries met together at Montreal on May 21 to May 28, 1946. The following month a Regional Conference established Montreal as the permanent headquarters of the Organization.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission held its first meeting at New York City, beginning June 14, 1946, to study methods for world control of atomic energy in the interests of world peace. Canada's representative was Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. The Commission was still sitting at Aug. 31.

The Peace Conference, with 21 nations participating, opened at Paris, France, on July 29, 1946. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King left Ottawa on July 18 to lead the Canadian delegation and on Aug. 2 put the case for Canada before the delegates of the other countries represented.

**Diplomatic Appointments.**—The personnel of Canadian diplomatic representatives abroad and of British and foreign envoys to Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1945, is given at pp. 86-91 of this volume. From that date to Aug. 31, 1946, the following representatives of Canada's Allies have presented their credentials to His Excellency the Governor General: The first Danish Minister to Canada, Hon. G. B. Holler, on Mar. 7, 1946; the Mexican Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Luis I. Rodriguez, on Apr. 23, 1946; the Swiss Minister, Dr. Victor Nef, on Apr. 25, 1946; the Brazilian Ambassador, Dr. Acyr do Nascimento Paes, on Apr. 26, 1946; and the Polish Minister, Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz, on May 31, 1946. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C., was appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom to Canada on Jan. 25, 1946, and arrived at Ottawa on May 29, 1946. The Czechoslovakian Minister to Canada, Mr. Frantisek Memec, was appointed July 27, and the Argentinian Ambassador to Canada, Juan Carlos Roderiquez, was appointed Aug. 7; these two representatives had not, to Aug. 31, presented their credentials. John D. Kearney, K.C., who was appointed Canadian Minister to Norway on Oct. 12, 1945, was also appointed on Jan. 15, 1946, to represent Canada in Denmark as Minister. Arthur Rive was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand on May 16, 1946.