

## APPENDIX I

### Chronology

*(In continuance of the Chronology at pp. 72-77 of this volume.)*

1948. June 28, Provincial general elections were held in New Brunswick; Liberal Government of Hon. J. B. McNair returned to power. June 29, Prince Edward Island voted in favour of Government-controlled Temperance Act. June 30, Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley resigned as Minister of Justice. The Fourth Session of the Twentieth Parliament prorogued. July 15, Canada gave full support to a United Nations Security Council order to the Jews and Arabs to cease fighting in Palestine. July 16, The New York State Power Authority announced that it and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission had filed plans for a joint development of a 2,200,000 h.p. hydro-electric project on the St. Lawrence River near Massena, N.Y. July 19, The United Nations Economic and Social Council, with representatives from 18 countries, held its seventh session in Geneva. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland, was the delegate for Canada. July 22, Referendum held in Newfoundland resulted in a majority vote cast in favour of Confederation with Canada. July 28, Provincial general elections were held in Quebec; National Union Party Government of Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis returned to power. Aug. 5, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King resigned as Leader of the Liberal Party, ending 29 years of leadership. Aug. 7, Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, was chosen by the National Liberal Convention at Ottawa to succeed Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as Leader of the Liberal Party. Aug. 17, Alberta provincial general elections held. Social Credit Government of Hon. Ernest C. Manning returned to power. Sept. 1, The Federal Labour Code, establishing machinery for collective bargaining and settlement of industrial disputes, became effective. Sept. 10, Appointment of Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent as Minister of Justice. Sept. 17, Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Palestine mediator, assassinated in Jerusalem. Dr. Ralph Bunche appointed acting mediator. Sept. 21-Dec. 11, The third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations was held in Paris. The Canadian delegation included Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (who gave farewell address Sept. 28), Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, Maj.-Gen. George P. Vanier and Hon. Wishart McL. Robertson. Sept. 30, John Bracken tendered his resignation as national Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada. Oct. 2, George A. Drew, K.C., was elected as Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party. Oct. 6-27, Representatives of Canada

and Newfoundland met at Ottawa to discuss final arrangements for Newfoundland's entry into Confederation as the tenth Province of Canada. Oct. 11-22, Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London to discuss questions of common interest. Owing to indisposition of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the Canadian High Commissioner and later the Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, represented Canada. Oct. 19, Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government, was appointed Premier of Ontario after the formal resignation of Hon. George A. Drew. Oct. 20, United Nations General Assembly at Paris approved Canadian-sponsored plan for atomic energy control. Nov. 5, Hon. Stuart S. Garson, K.C., resigned as Premier of Manitoba in anticipation of his entry into the Federal Cabinet. Nov. 11, The Minister of Justice announced that representatives of Canada had joined in discussions on North Atlantic Regional Security Pact. Nov. 13, Hon. Douglas L. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba, was sworn in as Premier of Manitoba. Nov. 14, A son (Prince Charles Philip Arthur George) born to Their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip. Nov. 15, Governor General Viscount Alexander accepted the resignation of retiring Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent took the oath as President of the Privy Council and became Prime Minister of Canada. Dec. 10, The United Nations adopted the first world Declaration of Human Rights proclaiming freedom and equality for everyone. Dec. 11, Representatives of Canada and Newfoundland signed the agreement under which Newfoundland, after approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and confirmation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, will enter Confederation as the tenth Province of Canada on Mar. 31, 1949, the Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent and Hon. Brooke Claxton, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, signed on behalf of Canada. Dec. 14, Supreme Court declared manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes in Canada legal; import ban remained. Dec. 21, Ireland officially became an independent republic. Dec. 24, The Canadian Government informed the Provisional Government of Israel that the Canadian Government recognized *de facto* the State of Israel in Palestine and that it also recognized *de facto* the authority of the Provisional Government of Israel.