

tion in Ottawa to discuss the basis for federal union of Newfoundland with Canada.

1947. Jan. 14, Canada elected to Economic and Social Council of United Nations. June 10-12, President Truman visited Ottawa. July 31, Canada represented at Imperial Privy Council meeting at London, England, for approval of marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. Aug. 25-Sept. 11, Third Session of FAO Conference at Geneva. Sept. 16-Nov. 29, Second Session of the Second General Assembly of the United Nations at New York. Sept. 30, Canada elected to United Nations Security Council for two-year term. Oct. 30, Twenty-three countries, including Canada, signed multilateral trade agreements at Geneva Trade Conference. Nov. 20, Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, and H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh at Westminster Abbey.
1948. Jan. 4, Union of Burma came into existence as an independent republic. Jan. 8, Canada given a permanent appointment on the Security Council of the United Nations. Feb. 4, Ceylon an independent country in the Commonwealth. Apr. 20, Appointment of Industrial Defence Board. The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King established length-of-service record for any Prime Minister of the Commonwealth. July 15, Canada gave full support to a United Nations Security Council order to the Jews and Arabs to cease fighting in Palestine. July 22, Referendum held in Newfoundland resulted in a majority vote cast in favour of Confederation with Canada. Aug. 5, The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King resigned as Leader of the Liberal Party, ending 29 years of leadership. Aug. 7, The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, chosen by the National Liberal Convention at Ottawa to succeed The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as Leader of the Liberal Party. Sept. 1, The Federal Labour Code, establishing machinery for collective bargaining and settlement of industrial disputes, became effective. Sept. 10, Appointment of The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent as Minister of Justice. Sept. 30, John Bracken tendered his resignation as national Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada. Oct. 2, George A. Drew, K.C., 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. 20, United Nations General Assembly at Paris approved Canadian-sponsored plan for atomic energy control. 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. The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent took the oath as President of the Privy Council and became Prime Minister of Canada. 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, was to enter Confederation as the tenth province of Canada.

1949. Jan. 26, Opening of the fifth session of the Twentieth Parliament at Ottawa. Feb. 18, Royal Assent given to the Terms of Union with Newfoundland by the Federal Parliament. Feb. 21, Newfoundland's Commission Government announced approval of the Terms of Union with Canada. Mar. 10, The Provincial Government of Quebec banned the manufacture and sale of margarine. Mar. 23, Royal Assent given to the North America Bill passed by the British Parliament to the union of Canada and Newfoundland. Mar. 31, Newfoundland became the tenth Province of Canada. Apr. 1, Sir Albert J. Walsh appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland. Apr. 4, Canada signed the North Atlantic Treaty at Washington, D.C. Apr. 12, Joint United States - Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee established. Apr. 18, Ireland (Eire) became the Republic of Ireland. Apr. 21, Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers held at London, England. The Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, represented Canada. Apr. 28, India decided to become a sovereign independent republic within the Commonwealth. Apr. 30, Dissolution of fifth session of Twentieth Parliament. May 11, Canada, together with six other countries, approved membership of Israel in the United Nations. May 17, Canadian Government granted full recognition as a state to Israel. May 18, Spring session of the Third General Assembly of the United Nations, held at Flushing Meadows, New York, ended. May 23, The Foreign Ministers' Conference, with representatives from the United Kingdom, United States, France and U.S.S.R., met at Paris. The existence of a new state to be known as the Federal Republic of Germany was proclaimed at Bonn. May 27, First general election in Newfoundland as a Province of Canada. The Liberal Party returned to office under Premier J. R. Smallwood. May 31-June 11, Third Annual Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers held at Guelph, Ont., with representatives from 23 nations. June 7-20, Third Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization held at Montreal; Brigadier C. S. Booth head of Canadian delegation. June 9, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; The Hon. Angus L. Macdonald returned to power. June 27, Federal general election; Liberals under leadership of The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent returned to power. July 8-10, Meeting of Finance Ministers at London, England, pledged United Kingdom, United States and Canada to review economic and trading policies; The Hon. D. C. Abbott represented Canada. July 13-18, Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers at London, England, to discuss fall in sterling reserves; The Hon. D. C. Abbott represented Canada. July 13, Opening of first Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland at St. John's. Aug. 17-Sept. 6, United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources held at Lake Success, N.Y.; Dr. H. L. Keenleyside represented Canada. Aug. 24, Formal proclamation of North Atlantic Pact at Washington, D.C.

*(Continued in Appendix I of this Volume)*