

- Newfoundland. Apr. 4, Canada signed the North Atlantic Treaty at Washington, D.C. Apr. 18, Ireland (Eire) became the Republic of Ireland. Apr. 28, India became a sovereign independent republic within the Commonwealth. May 17, Canadian Government granted full recognition to Israel. May 27, First general election in Newfoundland as a Province of Canada. July 13, Opening of first Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland at St. John's. Aug. 24, Formal proclamation of North Atlantic Pact at Washington, D.C. Sept. 21, End of military government in Germany. Dec. 10, An amendment to the Supreme Court Act, giving final authority in judicial matters to the Supreme Court of Canada, received Royal Assent. Dec. 12, Mrs. Nancy Hodges named Speaker of the British Columbia Legislature, the first woman to hold the office of Speaker in a Commonwealth legislature. Dec. 16, British North America Act amended by vesting in the Parliament of Canada the power to make amendments to the constitution of Canada.
1950. Jan. 9-14, Canada represented at Commonwealth Conference on Foreign Affairs at Colombo, Ceylon. Jan. 10-12, Federal - Provincial Conference held at Ottawa: Premiers of the ten provinces met with Prime Minister St. Laurent to discuss the question of constitutional amendments. Mar. 1, Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Federal Government Wartime controls were valid and that the decision remains with Parliament as to when the 'emergency' no longer exists. Mar. 27, The Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Ontario signed a formal agreement transferring to Ontario the Canadian water rights in the Niagara River. Apr. 1-3, Defence Ministers of the 12 Atlantic Treaty powers at The Hague, Netherlands, approved a collective plan of self-defence against aggression. The Minister of National Defence, was Canada's representative. Apr. 25, Agreement with the Federal Government re construction of the Trans-Canada Highway signed at Ottawa by Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. (See Construction Chapter.) April-May, Extensive damage caused by the Red River flood which reached maximum proportions in the Emerson-Winnipeg area by May 13: 700 square miles affected; damage estimated at \$27,000,000. May 1, Construction started on the \$95,000,000 interprovincial pipe line to carry oil from the Edmonton district to the head of Lake Superior. May 6, Disastrous fire at Rimouski, Que.; damage estimated at \$10,000,000. May 9, Fire destroyed one-third of the village of Cabano, Que.; estimated loss \$1,000,000. May 25, Railways awarded an additional increase of 3.4 p.c. freight rates by the Board of Transport Commissioners. May 29, The R.C.M.P. Supply Ship *St. Roch*, the first vessel to circumnavigate the Continent of North America, reached Halifax, N.S., through the Panama Canal to complete the voyage. June 26, The Minister of National Defence reported to the House of Commons, the invasion of the Republic of Korea by North Korean forces on June 25, indicating what the invasion meant in terms of the security of Canada. June 27, The Security Council of the United Nations called upon the invading troops to cease hostilities. June 28, The United Nations Security Council issued a call to all 59 member nations for help to end the Korean conflict. Great Britain placed ships of the Royal Navy in the Far East at the disposal of the United States. Australia sent a squadron of heavy bombers to Malaya to preserve British authority. Seoul, capital of South Korea, fell. June 29, Canada conferred with the United Nations in regard to the form aid from this country should take. Government of South Korea moved to Taejon. June 30, Three Canadian destroyers ordered to make ready to proceed to the East. Prorogation of Parliament. July 1-3, United States marines went into action with the South Korean land forces. July 5, The destroyers H.M.C.S. *Cayuga*, *Athabaskan* and *Sioux* left Vancouver escorted by the cruiser *Ontario* for Pearl Harbour. July 6, United Nations Security Council set up a United Nations command. July 8, General Douglas MacArthur appointed as Supreme Commander of the United Nations Security Council Forces. July 12, The three Canadian destroyers arrive at Pearl Harbour with orders to proceed to Korea under operational command of General MacArthur in defence of the Republic of Korea. July 15, Canada along with 51 member nations received a message from the United Nations asking for more help—particularly ground forces for Korean conflict. July 19, A non-combatant R.C.A.F. transport squadron ordered to join the United States airlift in Korea. Navy, Army and Air Force regular strength ordered brought up to operational strength. July 22, The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King died at Kingsmere, Que., at the age of 75 years. Aug. 1, Death of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, at Ottawa. R.C.M.P. took over policing of Newfoundland, including Labrador. Aug. 7, Announcement made, after special Cabinet meeting, of decision to create a special Canadian armed force for the United Nations, recruiting to start immediately. Aug. 8, Agreement reached re emergency industrial mobilization at meeting of Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee at Ottawa. Aug. 9, Brig. J. M. Rockingham, C.B.E., D.S.O., of Victoria, B.C., to head Canada's United Nations brigade. Aug. 10, Fifty-year treaty between Canada and the United States re increase in power output of Niagara River put into effect by Niagara Power Pact signed by United States Senate. Aug. 15, A daughter (Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise) born to Their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip. R.C.M.P. took over policing of British Columbia. Air Service Pact signed by Canada and New Zealand, providing for direct carriage of traffic between the two countries. Aug. 22-30, Country-wide railway strike caused most serious transport crisis in Canada's history. Aug. 28, Parliament opened to deal primarily with the railway strike and the Korean and defence situations. Aug. 30, Royal Assent given to a Bill providing for the resumption of operations by the railways and for settlement of the dispute.