

Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey sworn in as Governor General of Canada, first native-born Canadian to hold that post. Apr. 28, Gen. Matthew Ridgway appointed Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Gen. Mark W. Clark appointed United Nations Commander in Korea and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East. Treaty of Peace concluded at San Francisco between the Allied Powers and Japan (Sept. 8, 1951) came into force with respect to Canada. Full diplomatic relations resumed between Canada and Japan. Aug. 11-Sept. 13, Sixth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference held at Ottawa. Sept. 6, Canada's first television station officially opened at Montreal. Oct. 14, Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly opened at New York; Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, elected President. Oct. 29, International Joint Commission approved joint Canada-United States application for permission to develop St. Lawrence River power. Oct. 30, The 3rd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry arrived in Korea to replace the 2nd Battalion. Nov. 27-Dec. 11, British Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers and their deputies met at London; Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent represented Canada. Dec. 15-18, Council of Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) held a Conference at Paris; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, was Canada's delegate. Dec. 16, Admiral Earl Mountbatten appointed NATO Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Dec. 22, The establishment of a National Library announced.

1953. Jan. 5 - Feb. 10, Canadian Government Goodwill Trade Mission visited nine Latin-American countries. Jan. 6, Removal of Gut Dam in St. Lawrence River, a project of the International Joint Commission, completed. Feb. 12, First Canadian-built T-33 jet trainer, *Silver Star No. 1*, turned over to Defence Minister by Canadair. Feb. 24 - Apr. 23, Second part of Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly held at New York. Mar. 1, United States embargo, placed on Canadian shipments of live stock as a result of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (Feb. 23, 1952), removed. Mar. 5, Joseph V. Stalin, Prime Minister of Russia, died. Mar. 24, Her Majesty Queen Mary died. Mar. 27, Canada's gift of seven main doors for the United Nations building at New York presented. Mar. 31, Bill incorporating a Netherlands-controlled bank—the Mercantile Bank of Canada — given Royal Assent. Apr. 11, Agreement signed between the Allies and communists for exchange of sick and wounded war prisoners in Korean war; first Canadian released Apr. 20. Apr. 23-25, Session of NATO held at Paris; Canadian delegation was Hon. D. Abbott, Hon. B. Claxton, Hon. L. B. Pearson and Mr. A. D. P. Heeny. May 7-9, Canada's Prime Minister made an official visit to the United States. May 14, Official inauguration of television network between Toronto and Montreal. May 21, Tornado hit Sarnia, Ont., and crossed southwestern Ontario causing five deaths

and damage estimated at \$4,000,000. June 1, Her Majesty's Coronation Honours List contained names of 36 members of Canadian Armed Forces and 8 civilians. British expedition reached peak of Mount Everest. June 2, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II crowned at Westminster Abbey. Official ceremonies held at Ottawa and other Canadian centres to honour the Queen on her Coronation Day. June 3-9, Commonwealth Prime Ministers met at London; the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent represented Canada. July 13-Aug. 22, Shakespearean Festival held at Stratford, Ont. July 26, United Nations and communist delegates signed Korean armistice at Panmunjom (9 p.m., E.D.T.). July 27, Korean war hostilities ceased at 9 a.m., E.D.T. Aug. 4, First Allied war prisoners returned to freedom at Freedom Village, Korea; one Canadian included. Aug. 17-28, United Nations General Assembly held a session on the question of peaceful settlement of Korean problems and aid to Korean people; Hon. L. B. Pearson presided. Sept. 6, Final exchange of prisoners in Korea; 30 Canadians freed. Sept. 15-Dec. 9, Eighth session of United Nations General Assembly; Madam Vijaya Pandit of India elected president. Sept. 30, McGill University announced development of a radar early-warning system for North American protection against air attack. Oct. 9, Defence Minister announced formation of the 1st Canadian Division — the Army's first peacetime division. Oct. 15, Trans Mountain oil pipeline from Edmonton to Vancouver completed. Oct. 16-18, Big Three (U.K., U.S. and France) Conference at London, England, to discuss Trieste situation. Oct. 20, Canada's first privately owned television station in operation at Sudbury, Ont. Nov. 5, The power authority of New York State designated by President Eisenhower as the United States partner with Ontario in the construction of the St. Lawrence River power project. Nov. 12, U.K. Parliament passed Regency Act making Duke of Edinburgh regent in the event of Queen Elizabeth's death or incapacity. Nov. 12, Agreement between U.S. and Canadian Governments re establishment of the St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers announced; formed to plan construction of power works in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. Nov. 13-14, U.S. President Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower visited Ottawa. Nov. 23, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh started on tour of eastern Commonwealth countries. Dec. 4-7, Conference of U.K. Prime Minister Churchill, U.S. President Eisenhower and France's Premier Laniel in Bermuda. Dec. 7, Mercantile Bank of Canada commenced business; head office at Montreal. Dec. 8, U.S. President Eisenhower addressed United Nations General Assembly on atomic proposals. Dec. 9, U.K., U.S. and France notified U.S.S.R. of their desire for a conference of foreign ministers of the four countries. Dec. 14-16, NATO Council session held at Paris; Hon. L. B. Pearson addressed gathering. Dec. 16, Royal Assent given to Bill respecting formation of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.