

of the Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

In the seventeenth Ministry, under the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, which succeeded that of Mr. King on the latter's retirement on November 15, 1948, Mr. Pearson continued as Secretary of State for External Affairs until the defeat of the Liberal Government on June 10, 1957. During this period, not only was Mr. Pearson a close Cabinet adviser to the Prime Minister and Cabinet in rapidly evolving issues of international concern, but he made a great personal renown as Canadian spokesman in numerous world councils, conferences, and organizations, such as UNRRA, the United Nations, (of which he became President of the Assembly. . .), the Security Council, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Colombo Plan, and various conferences of Foreign Ministers. On October 14, 1957, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.*

With the separation of the Secretaryship of State for External Affairs from the Prime Ministership, the wheel had turned full circle. In England

* In the General Election of June 10, 1957, the Liberal Government was defeated, and the Conservatives under Mr. John Diefenbaker took office. In the new Government the Prime Minister provisionally reverted to the former practice and assumed for the time being the additional portfolio of Secretary of State for External Affairs; but finding this too onerous a task, and apparently also influenced by public opinion on the matter, handed over the latter portfolio, on September 13, 1957, to Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto, who thereupon had to be elected to the House of Commons and, on taking his Cabinet position, was sworn ~~to~~ of the Privy Council. Mr. Smith retained the portfolio of Secretary of State for External Affairs after the Conservatives were re-elected on March 31, 1958.