

Minister of Justice until December 10, 1946, when he relinquished this post to devote himself entirely to the External Affairs portfolio.

Mr. St. Laurent was deputy chairman of the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945, and chairman of the Canadian delegation to the first session of the UN General Assembly in London early in 1946.

During Prime Minister King's absence in Britain in 1945, Mr. St. Laurent was Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, and in the summer of 1946, when Mr. King was attending conferences abroad, he served as Acting Prime Minister.

Mr. St. Laurent was chairman of the Canadian delegation at the second part of the first session of the UN General Assembly in New York in October 1946 and at the second session of the General Assembly in September 1947.

At the national convention of the Liberal Party summoned by the National Liberal Federation in August 1948 to select a successor to the retiring leader of the Party, W.L. Mackenzie King, Mr. St. Laurent was chosen to succeed Mr. King in that office.

On September 10, 1948, Mr. St. Laurent again became Minister of Justice and Acting Prime Minister during Mr. King's attendance at the third session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. When illness prevented Mr. King from attending

the meetings of Commonwealth prime ministers that opened in London on October 11 of the same year, Mr. St. Laurent replaced him during the latter part of the discussions.

On November 15, 1948, he became Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.

Following the defeat of his Government in the general election of June 10, 1957, Mr. St. Laurent and his Cabinet resigned on June 21. He continued as leader of the Liberal Party and leader of the Opposition during the Twenty-Third Parliament.

During his nine years as Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent attended six conferences of Commonwealth prime ministers – in 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955 and 1956 – and made several visits to the United States. He led the Canadian delegation to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in June 1953. In February and March 1954, he undertook a world tour, visiting Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, Japan and Hawaii. In the spring of 1956, he attended a conference with the Presidents of the United States and Mexico at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

#### Mr. Trudeau's tribute

Prime Minister Trudeau issued the following statement on the death of Mr. St. Laurent:

"Canada has lost a great Canadian,

but his work lives on and his name will always be associated with qualities that are respected and admired by persons in all parts of the country.

"The Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, as a person, as a public servant and as a statesman long ago won a permanent place in the affection and esteem of Canadians. His unflinching sense of courtesy and respect for others gave to him a quality of courtliness and kindness which are encountered all too rarely today.

"Mr. St. Laurent was a man of profound faith in Canada. He was motivated by a deep sense of public duty and believed there could be no greater honour than to serve his country.

"He entered public life primarily to foster Canadian harmony. His contribution to the better understanding of Canada by Canadians was immense and everywhere in this country he became the symbol of tolerance and unity.

"His 16 years of public service were fruitful years for this country, domestically and internationally. His legacy to Canada permeates Canadian life. As Minister of Justice, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Prime Minister, he played a leading role in the social, constitutional and judicial development of this country.

"He was – to use a phrase he once applied to others – an enlightened patriot. Canada is a better place because he lived among us...."

### Centennial film still a favourite at Man and His World

A film that has been seen by millions of Canadians during their 1967 centennial year is still drawing crowds in 1973 at *Man and His World* in Montreal.

*Canada '67*, produced by Walt Disney Productions for the Telephone Association of Canada, through the facilities of Robert Lawrence Productions of Toronto, uses ten screens placed in a circle, encompassing the viewer in the heart of the auditorium.

As the camera is almost continuously mounted on either an aircraft, ship, train or automobile, the viewer experiences a realistic sensation of being in the picture as it travels from the birthplace of Canadian Confederation to the towering granite peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

#### Across Canada

The film begins in Ottawa and after a brief look at the Houses of Parliament, moves to Charlottetown, the site of Confederation.

The Place des Arts, St. Catherine Street, the Mont Royal chalet-lookout in Montreal and a trip to Quebec's winter carnival follow.

Also shown in the Quebec portion of the film are a hockey game between the Montreal Canadians and a visiting team, a ferry-boat trip between Quebec City and Lévis, Percé Rock and Mont Tremblant's shimmering white ski hills.

The camera takes a flying look at Telegraph Hill and St. John's ancient harbour; then it visits the mighty Churchill River; Antigonish, Nova

Scotia, where the annual summer Highland Games are in progress; the Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, the steel mills of Algoma, the graneries of Thunder Bay; Toronto City Hall and on to the prairies. The film goes on to show the fertile fields of Manitoba.

From the air *Canada '67* shows in quick succession the huge railway marshalling yards of Winnipeg, the Calgary Stampede, Banff, the Fraser River canyon, along the craggy, sloping cliffs of which Canadians pushed through the last miles of track connecting East and West for the completion of the first pan-Canadian railway system.

The final sequences of the film show Burrard's shining Inlet to Vancouver, past the gleaming spans of Lion's Gate and across the Straits of Juan de Fuca to Victoria's peaceful harbour.