

roduced calling for \$300,000,000 in additional taxation. May 15, First Brazilian Minister to Canada presented his credentials. June 2-21, Victory Loan of \$600,000,000 resulted in cash subscriptions of \$710,958,950 and conversions of \$95,875,650. June 3, First Argentine Minister to Canada presented his credentials. June 11, Eighth Dominion Census (population 11,506,655). June 22, Germany attacked Russia. June 30, Proclamation issued calling men 21 to 24 years of age for compulsory military training. July 13, Canada approved Anglo-Soviet treaty. July 21, First Canadian Minister to Brazil appointed. July 26, Canada gave notice of abrogation of commercial treaty with Japan. Aug. 1, United Kingdom and Finland broke off diplomatic relations. Aug. 14, Following a meeting at sea, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued a joint declaration setting forth 8 points covering war aims. Aug. 16, British-Russian commercial and economic accord signed. Sept. 23, First Canadian High Commissioner to Newfoundland appointed. Sept. 24, First Canadian Minister to Argentina appointed. Oct. 21, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Liberal Government of Hon. T. D. Pattullo returned to power with reduced majority. Oct. 28, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Liberal Government of Hon. A. S. MacMillan returned to power. Dec. 7, Japan attacked possessions of United States in Pacific. Dec. 9-10, Hon. T. D. Pattullo resigned as Premier of British Columbia and new Coalition Ministry formed under Mr. John Hart. Dec. 22, Mr. Churchill arrived in United States to confer with President Roosevelt on war policy. Dec. 29-31, Mr. Churchill visited Ottawa.

1942. Jan. 2, Signing at Washington of joint declaration by 26 United Nations, binding each to employ its full resources against the Axis and never make a separate armistice or peace. Jan. 5, Joint Board for United Kingdom, United States and Canada, established to purchase and allocate raw materials required for war-time production. Jan. 27, Dominions accorded representation in Empire War Cabinet. Feb. 24, Secret session of Canadian House of Commons. Feb. 26, China's first Minister to Canada presented his credentials. Mar. 24, National Selective Service program announced; age limit for compulsory

service for home defence raised to 30 years and list of restricted occupations established for men between 17 and 45 years. Mar. 27, Disallowance of three Alberta Acts: Debt Proceedings Suspension Act, 1941; Orderly Payment of Land Debts Act; and amending Act to Limitation of Actions Act, 1935. First Minister of Poland to Canada presented credentials. Apr. 20, Final figures for Second Victory Loan (original objective \$600,000,000) showed 1,681,525 subscribers and total subscriptions of \$997,503,300. Apr. 21, First High Commissioner to Canada appointed by New Zealand. Apr. 27, Canada's plebiscite, releasing Government from commitments on use of manpower, passed by large majority. May 8, First Yugoslav Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. May 18-22, After conference at Ottawa, with delegates of 14 nations in attendance, formation of Combined Committee on Air Training in North America announced by United States, United Kingdom and Canada. May 20, Closing of French consular offices in Canada requested. June 18, Mr. Churchill arrived at Washington for conference with President Roosevelt. Single men up to 35 years of age made liable for compulsory service. June 23, Budget speech forecast expenditure during 1942-43 of \$3,900,000,000, \$2,228,000,000 of which must be covered by new taxes and borrowing. War Appropriation Act made provision for outlay of \$2,000,000,000. July 1, Coupon sugar rationing came into effect. July 3, Formation of Canadian joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. July 6, Consul-General for Czechoslovakia appointed first Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Canada. July 7, Compulsory military service extended to include single men and childless widowers from 20 to 40 years of age, inclusive. July 18, House of Commons held secret session *re* submarine activity in St. Lawrence River. Aug. 1, Amendment to National Resources Mobilization Act, permitting conscription for overseas service, given Royal Assent. Aug. 3, Coupon rationing of tea and coffee came into force. Aug. 19, Large-scale combined raid on Dieppe by Canadian, British, United States and Fighting French troops; Canadian casualties 3,350 out of 5,000 engaged. Prime Minister King announced new controls over manpower and womanpower. Aug. 25, Death of H.R.H.