

employment transfer orders. July 9, Beginning of 39-day Sicilian campaign. July 10, British, Canadian and United States forces invaded Sicily; Canadian 1st Division fighting with the British 8th Army. July 22, Royal Assent given to amendment to the B.N.A. Act deferring the redistribution of House of Commons' seats until after the War. July 23, Trans-Canada Air Lines inaugurated transatlantic service. Aug. 1, Rank of Swedish Consul General raised to first Swedish Minister to Canada. Aug. 4, Provincial general elections in Ontario; Liberal Government of Hon. H. C. Nixon defeated by Progressive-Conservatives. Aug. 10-24, Sixth Anglo-American War Conference held at Quebec City, attended by Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King. Aug. 11, Authority given to send call-up troops to Bahamas, Bermuda and British Guiana. Aug. 15, Call-up for compulsory military service extended to men reaching the age of 18 in 1943 and married men up to 30 years. Canadian and United States troops occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Aug. 17, Lt.-Col. George A. Drew sworn in as Premier of Ontario. Aug. 26, U.K., U.S., U.S.S.R., and Canada accorded limited recognition to French Committee of National Liberation. Sept. 2, Honey, jams, jellies and marmalades rationed. Sept. 8, Unconditional surrender of Italy. Sept. 15, Provincial general elections in Prince Edward Island; Liberal Government of Hon. J. W. Jones returned to power. Sept. 20, Control measures to retain men in industries of high priority made effective. Oct. 5, Italian fleet surrendered. Oct. 10-13, Three-day Empire Air Conference held at London, England. Oct. 12, Portugal agreed to grant Britain naval and air anti-submarine bases in Azores. Oct. 17, Creation of "Canada Medal", first distinctly Canadian decoration, announced. Oct. 18-Nov. 6, Canada's Fifth Victory Loan, opened with an objective of \$1,200,000,000, resulted

in subscriptions of \$1,383,275,250. Oct. 19-Nov. 1, Tripartite conference held at Moscow. Oct. 25, Major-Gen. G. P. Vanier appointed as Canadian representative to the French National Committee of Liberation at Algiers. Oct. 27, Four classes of labour priorities established by National Selective Service. Nov. 4, Maximum army enlistment age reduced to 37 years. Nov. 9, Canada signed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement; Canada's share of costs reported to be \$90,000,000. Nov. 10, Canadian Legations in the Soviet Union, China and Brazil raised to rank of Embassy; Legations of these countries at Ottawa assumed the same status. Nov. 11, United States Legation at Ottawa and Canadian Legation at Washington elevated to status of Embassies. Nov. 22-26, Meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at Cairo. Nov. 26, Agreement reached with Government of Turkey for the establishment of a Turkish Legation at Ottawa. Nov. 28-Dec. 1, Meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at Teheran, Iran. Dec. 9, New wage control order announced, stabilizing wages through increased powers to the National War Labour Board and incorporation of cost-of-living bonus in basic wages. Dec. 14-Jan. 13, Strikes of Montreal police, and other municipal employees for union recognition. Dec. 24, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower named Commander-in-Chief of Allied invasion of Europe forces. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy. Dec. 26, Retirement announced of Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton as Canadian Commander; Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart appointed temporary successor. Lt.-Gen. Crerar appointed Commander of Canadian Corps established in the Mediterranean area.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 30.