

mons' 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 under Lt.-Col. George A. Drew. Aug. 10-24, Sixth Anglo-American War Conference held at Quebec City, attended by Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King. Aug. 15, Canadian and United States troops occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Aug. 25, Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Ottawa, the first visit by a United States President to Canada's Capital while holding office. Aug. 26, U.K., U.S., U.S.S.R., and Canada accorded limited recognition to French Committee of National Liberation. 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. 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. 18-Nov. 6, Canada's Fifth Victory Loan with an objective of \$1,200,000,000, resulted in cash subscriptions of \$1,383,275,250 and conversions of \$188,036,300. Oct. 19 - Nov. 1, Tripartite conference held at Moscow. Nov. 9, Canada signed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 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 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. 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.

1944. Jan. 3, Two Flying Fortresses loaded with mail arrived in Italy from Canada, inaugurating new front-line air-mail service. Jan. 5, Gen. Bernard Montgomery made Commander of the British Armies in France under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sir Oliver Leese succeeded Gen. Montgomery in Italy. Jan. 16, Gen. Eisenhower arrived in Britain to direct Allied invasion of Europe. Feb. 2, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton arrived in Canada from Europe. Feb. 15, First Turkish Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. Feb. 17, Compulsory collective bargaining and arbitration of disputes in war industries and other occupations of a national type which were previously under the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Act was made effective by a new Dominion labour code tabled in the Commons by Labour Minister Mitchell. Mar. 16, First Canadian Ambassador to Mexico appointed and Dr. Francisco del Rio Canedo appointed Mexico's first Ambassador to Canada. Establishment of the Wartime Labour Relations Board announced by Labour Minister Mitchell. Mar. 17, Munitions Minister Howe announced the creation of an international air transport authority to license and regulate air traffic among nations. Mar. 20, Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar appointed to command the First Canadian Army succeeding Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton. Mar. 23, First Soviet Ambassador to Canada appointed. Mar. 31, Cyro de Greitas Valle, first Brazilian Ambassador to Canada, arrived in Ottawa. Apr. 14, Quebec Province set up a Hydro-Electric Commission and took control of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. (a step toward public ownership of public utilities). Apr. 18, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Bill passed by the House of Commons carrying into effect an agreement between Canada and 43 other United Nations. Apr. 24 - May 13, Canada's Sixth Victory Loan, with \$1,200,000,000 objective, resulted in subscriptions of \$1,407,576,650. Apr. 27, Mackenzie King landed in England for the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. William F. A. Turgeon, first Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, presented his credentials to the President of Mexico. May 1-16, Conference of British Commonwealth countries in London, England, during which Prime Minister Mackenzie King gave a speech before a joint session of the House of Lords and the House of Com-