

mons. May 26, Canadian Legation in Chile and Chilean Legation in Canada, also diplomatic missions between Canada and Peru, made Embassies. June 1, John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, addressed the two Houses of Parliament in joint assembly at Ottawa. June 4, Rome captured by Allied troops; Canadians reached heart of city. June 6, Allied Invasion of western Europe commenced by landings of troops in France. June 15, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan; Liberal Government of Hon. W. J. Patterson defeated by Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party under T. C. Douglas. June 26, Sixth War Budget of \$5,152,000,000 presented in House of Commons. July 4-24, United Nations monetary and financial conference held at Bretton Woods, N.H., U.S.A. July 11, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Committee of National Liberation and leader of the Fighting French, visited Ottawa and addressed an assembly on Parliament Hill. Aug. 1, Family Allowances Act given approval in the House of Commons. Aug. 7, Prime Minister Mackenzie King celebrated his 25 years of leadership of the Liberal party. Aug. 8, Announcement that the First Canadian Army had been operating in Normandy since July 23, as a separate army, under Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar. Provincial general elections in Quebec; Liberal Government of Hon. Adélard Godbout defeated by the Union Nationale party under Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis. Provincial general elections in Alberta; Social Credit Government of Hon. Ernest C. Manning returned to power. Aug. 14, Allied troops invaded southern France. Aug. 28, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Liberal Government of Hon. J. B. McNair returned to power. Sept. 1, Dieppe liberated by 1st Canadian Army troops. Sept. 4, Allied troops crossed the Belgian frontier and captured Brussels. Sept. 5, A severe earthquake occurred in the St. Lawrence Valley and the eastern United States. Damages of nearly \$1,000,000 were reported in Cornwall. Sept. 11-16, Second Quebec Conference attended by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Sept. 16, Main Siegfried Line broken by Allied troops. Sept. 16-25, Second Official Conference of the UNRRA held at Montreal with delegates from 44 United Nations; L. B. Pearson, Minister Plenipotentiary in the Canadian Embassy at Washington, was elected Chairman. Sept. 18-19,

Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Hyde Park in secret conference following the Quebec meeting. Sept. 29, Defence Minister Ralston left Ottawa for England, France and Italy to investigate the re-inforcement situation personally. Oct. 1, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced the establishment of three new Government Departments, namely, Reconstruction, National Health and Welfare, and Veterans Affairs. Oct. 9, Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Moscow to confer with Premier Marshal Stalin on war policy. The United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China announced the establishment, as a result of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, of an international security organization. Oct. 13, Appointment of Hon. C. D. Howe as Minister of Reconstruction, Brooke Claxton, M.P., as Minister of National Health and Welfare, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie as Minister of Veterans Affairs announced by Prime Minister King. Oct. 14, Defence Minister Ralston returned from his tour of the battlefronts. Oct. 22, Dr. Henri Laureys, first Canadian Ambassador to Peru, presented his credentials to the President of Peru. Oct. 23 - Nov. 11, Canada's Seventh Victory Loan, with an objective of \$1,300,000,000, resulted in subscriptions of \$1,517,640,700. The Dominion Government recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Oct. 24, Defence Minister Ralston reported to Cabinet on reinforcement position. Oct. 25, Diplomatic relations with Italy resumed by Great Britain, the United States and American Republics. Nov. 1, Resignation of Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston as Minister of National Defence announced. Nov. 2, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton appointed Defence Minister. Nov. 5, Gen. McNaughton in a speech at Arnprior, Ont., declared his faith in voluntary enlistment for overseas. Nov. 8, Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a broadcast address set forth the Cabinet's policy in regard to meeting the need for overseas reinforcements. Nov. 11, Maj.-Gen. Georges P. Vanier appointed first Canadian Ambassador to the Provisional French Government and Count Jean Marie François de Hautecloque appointed first French Ambassador to Canada. French and Canadian Legations elevated to status of Embassies. Nov. 12, Col. Ralston issued a statement explaining his stand on conscription. Nov. 16, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon appointed Canadian Ambassador