

to enact unemployment insurance legislation. July 29, Unemployment Insurance Bill passed by House of Commons. Aug. 17-18, Conference on defences of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere held at Ogdensburg, N.Y., between the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States; Permanent Joint Board on Defence created. Aug. 19-21, National Registration in Canada. Sept. 6, Treaties of conciliation signed between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

1941. Jan. 14-15, Dominion-Provincial conference, called to consider findings of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations terminated owing to opposition of three provinces. Mar. 24, Exchange of Notes between Canada and United States modifying Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817. Apr. 20, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King announced agreement regarding the pooling of war materials. Apr. 29, Sinking of S.S. *Nerissa* caused first Canadian military casualties at sea. 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 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 Prime Minister Churchill issued a joint declaration setting forth 8 points covering war aims. Dec. 7, Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. Canada declared state of war with Roumania, Hungary, Finland and Japan. Dec. 8, Britain and United States declared war on Japan. Dec. 11, Germany, Italy and United States formally declared war. Dec. 22, Prime Minister Churchill arrived in United States to confer with President Roosevelt on war policy. Dec. 29-31, Prime Minister 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. June 18, Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Washington for conference with

President Roosevelt. July 3, Formation of Canadian joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. 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. Aug. 25, Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent on active service. Nov. 9, Canada broke off relations with Vichy, France.

1943. Jan. 1, R.C.A.F. bomber group, based in United Kingdom, went into operation. Jan. 11, Britain and United States signed treaty with China at Chungking, giving up all claims to extra-territorial rights in China. Jan. 14-24, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Casablanca to draft United Nations' war plans for 1943. May 11, Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Washington for war conferences with President Roosevelt. May 12, Fighting ended in North Africa. May 26, Quebec law requiring free and compulsory education in Province. 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. 10-24, Sixth Anglo-American War Conference 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. Oct. 5, Italian fleet surrendered. Oct. 10-13, Three-day Empire Air Conference held at London, England. Oct. 19-Nov. 1, Tripartite conference held at Moscow. Nov. 9, Canada signed UNRRA Agreement. Nov. 22-26, Meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at Cairo. 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 Forces for invasion of Europe. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander