

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. 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. 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. 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 Powers. Jan. 5, Joint Board for United Kingdom, United States and Canada, established to purchase and allocate raw materials required for wartime production. Jan. 27, Dominions accorded representation in Empire War Cabinet. July 3, Formation of Canadian joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. Aug. 19, Large-scale combined raid on Dieppe by Canadian troops supported by British, United States and Fighting French troops; Canadian casualties 3,350 out of 5,000 engaged. Nov. 9, Canada broke off relations with Vichy, France.
1943. 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 12, Fighting ended in North Africa. July 9, Beginning of 39-day Sicilian campaign. July 10, British, Canadian and United States forces invaded Sicily. 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. 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. Dec. 24, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces for invasion of Europe. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy.
1944. Jan. 5, Gen. Bernard Montgomery made Commander of the British Armies in France under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Feb. 17, Compulsory collective bargaining and arbitration of disputes in war industries made effective by a new Dominion labour code. Mar. 16, Establishment of the Wartime Labour Relations Board. Mar. 17, International air transport authority created to regulate air traffic among nations. Mar. 20, Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar appointed to command the First Canadian Army, replacing Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton. Apr. 14, Quebec Province set up a Hydro-Electric Commission. May 1-16, Conference of British Commonwealth countries at London, England. June 4, Rome captured by Allied troops; June 6, Allied invasion of western Europe commenced by landings of troops in France. July 4-24, United Nations monetary and financial conference held at Bretton Woods, N.H., U.S.A. July 23, First Canadian Army commenced operations in Normandy as a separate army. Aug. 1, Family Allowances Act given approval in the House of Commons. Aug. 7, Prime Minister Mackenzie King celebrated 25 years leadership of the Liberal party. 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. 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. The Dominion Government recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Nov. 22, Nineteenth Parliament reconvened in emergency session to consider conscription issue. Nov. 23, Prime Minister King tabled in the House an Order in Council making 16,000 draftees available for service overseas.
1945. Jan. 5, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery appointed to command all Allied Forces on northern flank of the Ardennes salient in Belgium; Lt.-Gen. Omar Bradley to command Allied Forces on southern flank. Mar. 28, House of Commons approved Canada joining the World Security Conference at San Francisco. Mar. 31, British Commonwealth Air Training Plan brought to a close. Apr. 12, Franklin Delano Roosevelt died suddenly at Warm Springs, Georgia. Apr. 25-June 26, United Nations World Security Conference met at San Francisco to prepare a charter for a general international organization. May 2, The war in Italy and part of Austria ended under terms of unconditional surrender of the German forces signed by the Germans Apr. 29, in Caserta. Moscow announced the fall of Berlin. May 7, Unconditional surrender to Gen. Eisenhower of the German Armed Forces signed at Reims, France, by Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff for Germany. July 4, Canadian military troops entered Berlin as part of the British garrison force. July 17-Aug. 2, Prime Minister Churchill, President