

- 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. 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. 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 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. 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. 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 approved. Sept. 11-16, Second Quebec Conference attended by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Sept. 16, Siegfried Line broken by Allied troops. Sept. 16-25, Second Official Conference of UNRRA held at Montreal; establishment of an international security organization announced. The Dominion Government recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Oct. 16, Completion by Henry Larsen in R.C.M.P. schooner *St. Roch* of first return voyage via Northwest Passage, Esquimalt, B.C., to Sydney, N.S., and from Dartmouth, N.S., to Vancouver, sailing north of Victoria Island. 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. Mar. 28, House of Commons approved Canada joining the World Security Conference at San Francisco. 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. 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 26, The Potsdam Declaration issued by the Allied Powers. Aug. 6, First atomic bomb dropped at Hiroshima, Japan. Canada's part in development of atomic bomb revealed. Aug. 6-10, Dominion - Provincial Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 8, Russia declared war against Japan. Aug. 9, Second atomic bomb dropped on the naval base of Nagasaki. Sept. 1, The Japanese officially laid down their arms. Sept. 17-Nov. 17, The Belsen war crimes trials, Lüneberg, Germany. Oct. 16-Nov. 1, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Conference held at Quebec city, Dec. 17-28, U.K., U.S., and U.S.S.R. announced agreements on the United Nations control of atomic power. Dec. 27, The Bretton-Woods Monetary Agreements signed at Washington by Canada and 27 other United Nations.
1946. Jan. 10 - Feb. 15, First General Assembly of the United Nations held at London, England. Jan. 23, the Economic and Security Council of United Nations met at London, England. Feb. 15-July 15, Royal Commission appointed to inquire into activities of espionage ring in Canada: several persons mentioned brought before the Courts. Mar. 8-18, The International Monetary Conference met at Savannah, Ga., U.S.A. Mar. 25, The United Nations Security Council opened its First Session at New York. Apr. 12, The new Governor General, the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, and Viscountess Alexander arrived at Ottawa. Apr. 29, The Dominion-Provincial Conference (adjourned Aug. 10, 1945) resumed its sittings, and adjourned five days later without having reached agreement. May 21-28, First General Assembly of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization met at Montreal. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 9, The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King established a record for the length of time as Prime Minister of Canada. June 14, The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission held its first meeting at New York. July 5,