

- of Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia by Germany. Nov. 17, Trade Agreement between Canada and United States signed at Washington.
1939. Mar. 14, Invasion of Czechoslovakia by Germany. May 17 - June 15, Visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and United States. Aug. 24, German-Soviet Russia mutual non-aggression treaty signed. Sept. 1, Poland invaded by Germany. Sept. 3, War with Germany declared by the United Kingdom and France. Sept. 10, Canada declared war upon Germany. Dec. 17, First Canadian troops landed in United Kingdom. British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Agreement signed at Ottawa by United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
1940. Jan. 1, First municipal government in the Northwest Territories inaugurated at Yellowknife. Apr. 9, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Apr. 25, Quebec women granted franchise in provincial elections and enabled to qualify as candidates for the Legislature. June 22, Armistice signed between France and Germany. Aug. 17-18, Conference on defences of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere held at Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Permanent Joint Board on Defence created.
1941. Jan. 14-15, Dominion-Provincial Conference, called to consider findings of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, terminated without agreement. June 11, Eighth Dominion Census: population, 11,506,655. June 22, Germany attacked Russia. July 13, Canada approved Anglo-Soviet treaty. 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.
1942. Jan. 2, Signing at Washington of joint declaration by 26 nations (including Canada), binding each to employ its full resources against the Axis Powers. July 3, Formation of Canadian joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. Aug. 19, 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. May 12, Fighting ended in North Africa. July 10, British, Canadian and United States forces invaded Sicily. Aug. 10-24, Anglo-American War Conference held at Quebec city. Aug. 15, Canadian and United States troops occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Aug. 25, President Roosevelt visited Ottawa, the first visit by a United States President to Canada's capital while holding office. Sept. 8, Unconditional surrender of Italy. Nov. 9, Canada signed UNRRA Agreement. Dec. 24, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces for invasion of Europe.
1944. 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. May 1-16, Conference of British Commonwealth countries at London, England. June 6, Allied invasion of Western Europe commenced. July 1-22, United Nations monetary and financial conference of 44 nations held at Bretton Woods, N.H., U.S.A. July 23, First Canadian Army commenced operations in Normandy as a separate army. Sept. 11-16, Second Quebec Conference attended by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Sept. 16, Siegfried Line broken by Allied troops. The Federal Government recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Nov. 1 - Dec. 7, International Civil Aviation Conference of 54 nations, including Canada, held in Chicago, U.S.A.
1945. Apr. 12, Death of President Roosevelt. Apr. 25-June 26, United Nations World Security Conference met at San Francisco to prepare a charter for a general international organisation. May 2, The war in Italy and part of Austria ended. May 7, Unconditional surrender to Gen. Eisenhower of the German Armed Forces. June 6, Establishment of Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (P.I.C.A.O.) by 26 nations, including Canada. 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. Aug. 6-10, Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 8, U.S.S.R. 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. Oct. 16-Nov. 1, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Conference of 29 countries, including Canada, 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. Population of Newfoundland and Labrador, 321,819.
1946. Jan. 10 - Feb. 15, First General Assembly of the United Nations held at London, England. Jan. 24, Establishment of Atomic Energy Commission upon which Canada is represented. Feb. 6, Judges of International Court of Justice elected Canada for a 3-year term. Apr. 29, The Dominion-Provincial Conference (adjourned Aug. 10, 1945) resumed its sittings, and adjourned without an agreement. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces: population 2,362,941. June 9, The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King established record for length of service as Prime Minister of Canada. June 21, A National Convention elected in the Island of Newfoundland to consider the economic situation and future form of Government. July 5, Canadian dollar adjusted to parity with the United States dollar. July 24, Wheat agreement arranged between Great Britain and Canada for a four-year period. July 29-Oct. 15, Peace Conference at Luxembourg Palace, Paris, France, to study texts of treaty agreements drafted by Allied Foreign Ministers Council. June-Sept., The National Convention delega-