

- 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 Canada-United States joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. Aug. 19, Raid on Dieppe 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, Canada and United States troops occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Aug. 25, President Roosevelt visited Ottawa, the first official visit by a United States President to Canada's capital. Sept. 8, Unconditional surrender of Italy. Nov. 9, Canada signed UNRRRA Agreement. Dec. 24, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces for invasion of Europe.
1944. 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, The 1st 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 Government of Canada recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Nov. 1-Dec. 7, International Civil Aviation Conference of 54 nations, including Canada, held at Chicago, U.S.A.
1945. 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. May 7, Unconditional surrender 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, Japan. Sept. 1, Japanese officials signed the terms of unconditional surrender. 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 including 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, Judge John E. Read of Canada elected a Judge of the International Court of Justice 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 Rt. Hon. 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. June-Sept., The National Convention delegation at Ottawa discuss the basis for federal Union of Newfoundland with Canada. July 29 - Oct. 15, Peace Conference at Luxembourg Palace, Paris, France, to study texts of treaty agreements drafted by Allied Foreign Ministers Council.
1947. Jan. 14, Canada elected to Economic and Social Council of United Nations. June, A delegation from the National Convention went to Ottawa to discuss union between Newfoundland and Canada. June 10 - 12, President Truman visited Ottawa. July 31, Canada represented at Imperial Privy Council meeting at London, England, for approval of marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. Sept. 30, Canada elected to United Nations Security Council for two-year term. Nov. 20, Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, and H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh at Westminster Abbey.
1948. Jan. 8, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton appointed permanent delegate of Canada to the United Nations and Representative of Canada on the Security Council. The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King established length-of-service record for any Prime Minister of The Commonwealth. July 22, Referendum in Newfoundland favoured confederation. Oct. 6-27, Representatives of Canada and Newfoundland met at Ottawa to discuss final arrangements for Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. Oct. 22, Judge John F. Read re-elected to International Court of Justice for a 9-year term. Nov. 14, A son (Prince Charles Philip Arthur George) born to Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip. Nov. 15, Governor General Viscount Alexander accepted the resignation of retiring Prime Minister The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent became Prime Minister of Canada. Dec. 11, Agreement signed under which Newfoundland was to enter Confederation.
1949. Mar. 23, Royal Assent given to the North America Bill passed by the British Parliament for the union of Canada and Newfoundland. Mar. 31, Newfoundland became the tenth Province of Canada. Apr. 4, Canada signed the North Atlantic Treaty at Washington, D.C. Apr. 18, Ireland (Eire) became the Republic of Ireland. Apr. 28, India became a sovereign independent republic within