

APPENDIX I.

Special War Chronology, 1940.

(This chronology is in continuance of that at pp. 36-40 of this volume.)

- Jan. 3, Finnish success near Lake Kianta. of 55,581 tons; Polish, 1 ship of 14,294 tons; German, 24 ships of 140,595 tons plus 19 ships of 88,128 tons captured. Neutral losses were 101 ships of 299,547 tons.
- Jan. 4, Britain announced the requisitioning of all deep-sea shipping as from Feb. 1.
- Jan. 5, Reorganization of British Cabinet. Britain sent military supplies to Sweden. Finns defeated Russians at Salla, 125 miles north of Lake Kianta. Russia and Bulgaria concluded a 3-year trade agreement.
- Jan. 7, Hon. C. D. Howe, in a radio address, announced a large ship-building program for Canada to cost \$17,000,000, and that orders had been placed for 4,367 aeroplanes.
- Jan. 8, Recruiting resumed for Canadian Active Service Force. Britain started rationing of butter, bacon, ham, and sugar. Foreign observers reported that Russians had suffered 130,000 casualties in Finnish War to date. Russians defeated by Finns southeast of Suomussalmi.
- Jan. 9, British air squadrons in France placed under a unified air command. Defensive alliance between Hungary and Italy reported.
- Jan. 14, Belgium and Holland evacuated civilians from border provinces facing Germany.
- Jan. 15, Canada's first publicly offered war loan placed on the market. United Kingdom notified the American republics that she could not respect the American 'neutrality belt' except under stringent conditions designed to prevent German warships from using the belt as a sanctuary.
- Jan. 20, United States protested delays to U. S. shipping in the Mediterranean caused by the British contraband control at Gibraltar.
- Jan. 22, The Ministers of Defence and Transport announced details of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, and stated that 25,000 Canadians had already volunteered for service in training schools. Lloyds reported that 268 merchant ships of 1,003,651 tons had been sunk since the outbreak of war. British losses were 131 ships of 493,634 tons; French, 11 ships of 55,581 tons; Polish, 1 ship of 14,294 tons; German, 24 ships of 140,595 tons plus 19 ships of 88,128 tons captured. Neutral losses were 101 ships of 299,547 tons.
- Jan. 24, The Minister of Transport announced details of Canada's \$30,000,000 program of war expenditure. The first contingent of 71 British officers and 200 airmen arrived in Canada in connection with the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.
- Jan. 26, British ham and bacon ration doubled.
- Jan. 29, Largest German air attack to date on 14 British and neutral ships on the east coast of Britain.
- Feb. 1, The President of Finland offered to negotiate an 'honourable peace' with Russia. Formation of the War-time Fisheries Advisory Board announced.
- Feb. 2, Russians launched heavy attacks on the Mannerheim Line at Summa, on the Karelian Isthmus.
- Feb. 7, The Minister of Defence announced that Canada had under arms 70,000 men in the C.A.S.F., 9,000 in the R.C.A.F., and 6,000 in the R.C.N.
- Feb. 8, Third Canadian contingent arrived in the United Kingdom. France announced the concentration of 275,000 troops in the Near East. Turkey seized the Krupp shipyards on the Golden Horn. Russia claimed the capture of 13 forts near Summa.
- Feb. 9-11, Renewed heavy Russian attacks on the Mannerheim Line.
- Feb. 12, Australian and New Zealand troops landed at Suez. Russians claimed successes in attacks on Mannerheim Line.
- Feb. 14, Germany announced that the American safety zone plan was not practicable.
- Feb. 16, H.M.S. *Cossack* rescued 300 British prisoners from the German fleet auxiliary ship *Altmark* in Norwegian waters. Russians captured towns of Leipasu and Kamara, on Viipuri-Leningrad railway, together with much war material.