

APPENDIX I

Special War Chronology, 1940-41

NOTE.—This chronology is in continuance of the War Chronology appearing at pp. 36-40 and 1143-1149 of the 1940 Year Book.

In order to give a clearer view of events in the different war zones, the chronology has been classified as follows: General, pp. 1010-1017; the Battle of Britain, pp. 1017-1020; Mediterranean General, pp. 1020-1021; Egypt-Libya, pp. 1021-1022; East Africa, pp. 1022-1023; the Balkans, pp. 1023-1025; the Near East, pp. 1025-1026; and the Battle of the Atlantic, pp. 1026-1027. Events in countries formerly neutral are shown in the general section until such countries have become actively associated with the Powers at war and events that are now shown under "Battle of the Atlantic" were listed under the "Battle of Britain" prior to Feb. 23, 1941.

General

1940

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| <p>July 9, Formation of Canadian Forestry Corps for overseas service announced. French Parliament authorized Premier Pétain to draw up new Constitution along totalitarian lines.</p> <p>July 10, Minister of National Defence announced that 40,000 men were required for the C.A.S.F.</p> <p>July 10-28, 'Diplomatic offensive' by Axis in southeastern Europe—<i>July 10</i>, Hungarian delegates conferred with Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano at Munich. <i>July 26</i>, Roumanian delegates conferred with Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop at Salzburg. <i>July 27</i>, Herr Hitler received Bulgarian delegates. <i>July 28</i>, Signor Mussolini received Roumanian delegates. The United Kingdom protested Roumania's pro-Axis policy.</p> <p>July 12, Machinery set up for National Registration under the National Resources Mobilization Act.</p> <p>July 14, Britain agreed to close the Burma Road for 3 months, on condition that Japan would try to negotiate peace terms with China during that period.</p> <p>July 16, Japanese Cabinet of Admiral Mitumasa Yonai resigned. U.S. protested closing of the Burma Road.</p> <p>July 17, R.A.F. stated that, up to July 12, 573 British aeroplanes had been lost due to enemy action, compared with more than 2,500 enemy machines shot down.</p> <p>July 19, Herr Hitler, addressing the Reichstag, "appealed to the reason" of Britain, which he regarded as vanquished, and intimated that he would be magnanimous if Britain immediately sued for peace.</p> | <p>July 21, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian Parliaments voted to join the U.S.S.R.</p> <p>July 21-30, Pan-American Conference at Havana: Conference proposed a Pan-American mandate over European possessions in the Western Hemisphere; 8 countries withheld full consent. Inter-American co-operation planned in the economic field.</p> <p>July 22, Minister of Munitions and Supply announced immediate construction of 12 additional munitions plants, to cost \$19,000,000. Viscount Halifax broadcasted decisive refusal of German peace offer of July 19.</p> <p>July 23, British budget called for £239,000,000 a year in new taxes. Britain extended recognition to provisional Czechoslovakian Government, under Dr. Edward Benes, former President.</p> <p>July 24, Roumanian Government took over operation of a large British oil refinery.</p> <p>July 25, Admiralty announced loss of 2,823 British troops and refugees in sinking of troopship <i>Lancastria</i> during evacuation from St. Nazaire on June 17. Announcement of \$400,000 addition to Bren gun plant in Toronto.</p> <p>July 29, Prime Minister and Minister for National Defence reviewed Canada's war effort. Canadian troops in England to be brought to strength of an army corps.</p> <p>July 30, Britain announced the extension of the blockade to all Europe and the requirement of 'navicerts' for all Europe-bound shipping.</p> |
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