

1940

- Oct. 31, Ankara reported that Greece had advised Turkey that she could hold out without Turkish aid, and added that Turkey would enter the war only if Bulgaria attacked Greece.
- Nov. 1, Admiralty announced laying of mine field from Scilly Islands to French Coast near the Spanish border.
- Nov. 4, Spain dissolved Four-Power Commission in Tangier and assumed complete control.
- Nov. 5, The re-election of Mr. Roosevelt acclaimed by the democratic nations.
- Nov. 6, Italian press and radio accused Switzerland of pro-British attitude.
- Nov. 8, President Roosevelt promised Britain 50 p.c. of U.S. war production.
- Nov. 9, Destructive earthquakes in Roumania checked oil production for Germany.
- Nov. 10, R.A.F. reported 250 Italian aeroplanes shot down to date in African fighting. Norwegian air-training camp opened at Toronto. Free French forces landed at Libreville and took over government of French Gabon.
- Nov. 12, Governor of French Indo-China resigned owing to increasing movement in colony towards Free France. Trade Agreement between Japan and Netherlands East Indies whereby former received more oil than formerly, but not sufficient to satisfy Japanese demands.
- Nov. 12-14, Soviet Premier Molotoff conferred with German officials at Berlin.
- Nov. 14, U.K. announced the sending of reinforcements to the Far East and the appointment of a commander-in-chief in that area. Vichy Government protested Germany's action in expelling French inhabitants of Lorraine. Berlin reports stated that Russo-German conference resulted in assigning Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and India as Russian sphere of influence.
- Nov. 15, U.S. protested Spanish action in taking control of international zone in Tangier. U.S. formally recognized state of war between Italy and Greece.
- Nov. 16, U.S.S.R. gave implied recognition of German protectorate over Slovakia by publishing text of German-Slovak treaty.
- Nov. 17-24, Diplomatic offensive in the Balkans—Nov. 17, King Boris of Bulgaria visited Berlin. Nov. 18, Italian and Spanish Foreign Ministers conferred with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Nov. 20, Hungary signed military, political and economic treaty with Axis Powers. Nov. 22, Premier Antonescu of Roumania conferred with Herr Hitler. Nov. 23, Roumania and (Nov. 24) Slovakia signed.
- Nov. 19, Hon. A. L. Macdonald reported strength of naval forces as 13,273 men and 155 vessels.
- Nov. 20, Canada prohibited new models of motor-vehicles and appliances in order to divert machine tools to war production.
- Nov. 22, Russia denied that Hungary's adherence to Axis was with Russian co-operation and approval. Martial law proclaimed in European Turkey.
- Nov. 23, Fighting between Thai and French Indo-Chinese forces reported on Cambodian frontier.
- Nov. 26, British Minister of Shipping stated that ship losses exceeded new construction and appealed to U.S. for ships. Japan demanded air and naval bases in Indo-China (in effective reach of Singapore).
- Nov. 27, Canada appointed a Controller of Ship Construction and Ship Repairs. Roumanian Fascist Iron Guard murdered 64 political prisoners in Bucharest.
- Nov. 28, Roumanian and German troops took control of Bucharest.
- Dec. 1, Canada imposed further restrictions on importation of luxury goods.
- Dec. 4, Financial agreement between United Kingdom and Turkey.
- Dec. 5, Legislature of Pondicherry, French India, affirmed loyalty to cause of General de Gaulle. Reports from Sofia indicated that Germany was exerting pressure on Bulgaria by offering Southern Dobruja to Roumania.
- Dec. 6, Marshal Badoglio, Chief of Italian General Staff, resigned as a result of the Balkan campaign.
- Dec. 9, Ottawa announced that H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* was damaged by a torpedo and suffered 39 casualties.
- Dec. 10, British Government refused permission for U.S. shipments of food to France and other conquered nations, as proposed by ex-President Hoover.