

1940

- Dec. 12, Border warfare between Thailand and French Indo-China reported spreading. Death of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to U.S.
- Dec. 14, M. Laval removed from posts of Vice-Premier of France and Foreign Minister.
- Dec. 16, Washington reports stated that United Kingdom had requested financial aid.
- Dec. 17, President Roosevelt announced a new loan plan by which the U.S. Government would take over future British war orders and release materials on a loan basis, to be repaid in kind after the War.
- Dec. 22, Viscount Halifax appointed British Ambassador to U.S.
- Dec. 25, Canadian Corps formed in United Kingdom. German troops estimated at 300,000 moved across Hungary to Roumania.
- Dec. 26, Eighth large contingent of Canadian troops arrived in United Kingdom bringing 2nd Division to full strength. Concentration of Russian forces along Roumanian border.
- Dec. 29, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture resigned in protest of German troop movements in Hungary, estimated at 600,000. Tension in Bulgaria as German troops reached Bulgar-Roumanian border. President Roosevelt re-affirmed U.S. assistance to Britain.
- Dec. 30, Canadian chartered banks bought \$250,000,000 of Government short-term notes.
- Jan. 8, Martial law proclaimed in 24 Thai provinces as Thai troops entered Cambodia. Special registration of all Japanese residents of British Columbia announced.
- Jan. 9, Special meeting of Bulgarian Cabinet as German pressure on that country increased.
- Jan. 10, 'Lease-lend' Bill introduced in U.S. Congress. Bill would also permit the repair of British vessels in U.S. yards. Germany announced the signing of a series of trade agreements and treaties with Russia, designed to result in a greater flow of foodstuffs and munitions to Germany.
- Jan. 13, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury announced that arrangements were under way for purchase of United Kingdom direct investments in U.S. (estimated at \$850,000,000) by U.S. investment trusts, proceeds to be used for financing British purchases before lease-lend plan takes effect. Renewed German diplomatic activity in Bulgaria, following denial of Russian consent to entry of German troops to Bulgaria.
- Jan. 15, Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner for United Kingdom in Canada, appointed Senior Minister to U.S. British representation at Washington now comprised Ambassador and 2 Ministers.

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- Jan. 1, All residents of Canada required to obtain permit from Foreign Exchange Control Board before leaving the country with or without funds.
- Jan. 1-3, Three bombing attacks upon Eire.
- Jan. 2, British Minister of Economic Warfare announced that exports from Eire will be liable to seizure on the high seas, unless covered by 'navicerts', after Jan. 22.
- Jan. 3, Following a visit to Herr Hitler, Admiral Darlan returned to Vichy. Reorganization of French Cabinet, with Admiral Darlan becoming Minister of the Interior as well as Navy Minister.
- Jan. 5, Russian ambassadors to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Roumania and Hungary called to Moscow for conference. All Roumanian communications with other countries cut off.
- Jan. 18, French freighter *Mendoza* en route from Uruguay to France with cargo of food but without British 'navicert' captured by H.M.A.C. *Asturias* off Brazil.
- Jan. 19, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini met in secret conference to discuss war policy.
- Jan. 21, Vichy Government protested seizure of S.S. *Mendoza*. Widespread disorders in Roumania, with Roumanian and German forces fighting Iron Guardists.
- Jan. 23, Hungary called up additional troops and Turkish Cabinet met, following Roumanian disorders.
- Jan. 27, Reported dismissal of Marshal Graziani.
- Jan. 27-31, Count Ciano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and 6 other Cabinet Ministers dismissed from their posts and sent to war zone.