

1941

- Jan. 31, Thailand and French Indo-China signed armistice drafted by Japanese mediators. Plans for building of heavy bombers in Canada announced by Minister of Munitions and Supply.
- Feb. 2, Prime Minister King, in a radio broadcast, announced the formation of 25 new air squadrons for overseas service, the doubling of the present strength of 36,000 men in the Air Training Plan, increase of R.C.N. to 413 ships and 27,000 men and the sending overseas of the 3rd Army Division, a Canadian armoured division and many ancillary troops.
- Feb. 3, Extension of compulsory military training in Canada from 30 days to 4 months announced.
- Feb. 9, Reorganization of French Cabinet with Admiral Darlan as Vice-President.
- Feb. 10, British Government broke off diplomatic relations with Roumania.
- Feb. 11, Belgrade dispatches stated that over 1,000 German aeroplanes had already entered Bulgaria.
- Feb. 12, Signor Mussolini and Gen. Franco met at Bordighera, Italy, and reported a "complete identity of views upon European matters".
- Feb. 13, Gen. Franco conferred with Marshal Pétain following his meeting with Signor Mussolini. Japanese aid to German raiders in Pacific and threats to Singapore caused strain in Anglo-Japanese relations. Special meeting of the Australian War Council.
- Feb. 14, Premier and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia met Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden.
- Feb. 16, Britain announced mining of sea approaches to Singapore.
- Feb. 17, Bulgaria and Turkey issued a "non-aggression statement", without prejudice to their contracted engagements with other countries.
- Feb. 18, Strong Australian forces landed to reinforce garrison of Singapore. Canadian War Budget of \$1,300,000,000 introduced in House of Commons. Japan offered services as mediator between the Axis Powers and Britain.
- Feb. 20, Roumania called nearly 1,000,000 reservists to the colours.
- Feb. 24, Vichy Government reorganized, with all powers centralized in the hands of 5 Ministers.
- Admiral Darlan held portfolios of Vice-President, Foreign Affairs, Marine and Interior.
- Feb. 25, Britain rejected Japanese offer of mediation of Feb. 18.
- Feb. 26, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary for United Kingdom, and Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived at Ankara for conference with Turkish leaders. Bulgarian Cabinet in emergency session. Fourteen German divisions massed on frontier in readiness to cross Danube.
- Feb. 28, Mr. Eden met British Ambassador to Russia at Ankara. Anglo-Turkish communique affirmed Anglo-Turkish alliance.
- Mar. 1, Bulgaria joined Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis by treaty signed at Vienna.
- Mar. 2, Further Canadian contingents of soldiers and airmen reached Britain. Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill arrived in Athens to confer with Greek Cabinet.
- Mar. 3, Russian note to Bulgaria expressed disapproval of the granting of facilities to German troops.
- Mar. 4, British raided German fish-oil plant on Lofoten Islands, and sank 11 ships. German mission visited Ankara. President Roosevelt declared that stoppages in defence industries had not affected $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 p.c. of defence production.
- Mar. 5, Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. Greece announced determination to stand beside Britain.
- Mar. 9, Admiralty announced the sinking of Italian commerce raider *Ramb I* by H.M.N.Z.S. *Leander* in Indian Ocean.
- Mar. 10, Admiral Darlan, French Foreign Minister, stated that French warships would convoy merchantmen if British blockade not lifted.
- Mar. 11, President Roosevelt signed the lease-lend Bill and immediately asked Congress for an appropriation of \$7,000,000,000 to finance the help-Britain program. Attempted assassination of British Minister to Bulgaria on his arrival at Istanbul.
- Mar. 12, Yugoslavia agreed "in principle" to join German-Italian-Japanese alliance.
- Mar. 13, Strikes in defence industries in U.S. caused loss of 724,000 man-hours from Feb. 1.