

1941

- Mar. 15, President Roosevelt stated that total victory over the dictators was the objective of U.S. total effort and that the nation would not tolerate unnecessary strikes in defence industries.
- Mar. 19, St. Lawrence Seaway Agreement between Canada and U.S. signed at Ottawa. Britain and Turkey announced "complete identity of views" following meeting of British and Turkish foreign ministers at Cyprus.
- Mar. 20, U.S. Senate passed naval appropriation of \$3,446,991,000.
- Mar. 22, Cabinet crisis in Yugoslavia, 3 Ministers resigned as protest against signing of proposed German-Yugoslav treaty.
- Mar. 23, Japanese Foreign Minister arrived at Moscow. Cabinet reorganization in Yugoslavia, enabling Government to collaborate with Axis.
- Mar. 24, Exchange of Notes between Canada and U.S. modifying Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817 so that warships may be built and armed on the Great Lakes.
- Mar. 25, Over 18 German divisions reported stationed in Italy to preserve internal order. Russia pledged to Turkey "benevolent and helpful neutrality" in event of attack by Germany. Canadian House of Commons passed \$1,300,000,000 War Appropriation Bill. Yugoslavia signed alliance with Axis Powers.
- Mar. 26, Japanese Foreign Minister arrived at Berlin. Extensive barter deal reported by which unoccupied France would exchange live stock and vegetables for grain, sugar and potatoes from German-occupied France.
- Mar. 27, Announcement of capture of 2 Danish tankers in West Indian waters by Canadian and Netherlands naval units. President Roosevelt signed \$7,000,000,000 British-aid Bill. Military revolt in Yugoslavia resulted in defeat of pro-Axis Government and assumption of power by King Peter II. U.S. and United Kingdom promised support to new Government.
- Mar. 28, Output of Canadian automobile plants restricted, in order to control Canadian consumption.
- Mar. 30, British search of French convoy off Algeria interrupted by French shore batteries and bombing attack.
- Apr. 1, German press and radio charged terrorism and atrocities by Yugoslavs on German subjects. Five German divisions reported concentrated on Hungarian-Yugoslav border.
- Apr. 2, General mobilization in Yugoslavia. Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier closed.  
(For later events, see under Balkans.)
- Apr. 4, Air Ministry announced Axis aeroplane losses for March as 268, against 70 British. Total Axis air losses since outbreak of war 4,342, against 1,821 British.
- Apr. 5, Canadian and Polish Governments announced arrangements for creation of Polish armed force in Canada.
- Apr. 6, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia signed non-aggression treaty.
- Apr. 8, Announcement made that Canada will need 116,000 recruits for Navy, Army and Air Force during the current year.
- Apr. 10, U.S. announced agreement for the establishment of naval bases in Greenland.
- Apr. 11, State of siege declared in Turkey and civilians ordered evacuated from Dardanelles. President Roosevelt opened Red Sea and Suez Canal to U.S. shipping.
- Apr. 13, Russia and Japan signed neutrality agreement.
- Apr. 19, Vichy reported Germany had requisitioned 53 French ships of 240,000 tons in recent months.
- Apr. 20, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King announced agreement regarding the pooling of war materials.
- Apr. 22, Institution of British Empire medal, a new military and civil award for meritorious service.
- Apr. 24, Strong reinforcements of Australians landed at Singapore. U.S. Secretary of State and Secretary of Navy called for more effective steps in aid to Britain.
- Apr. 26, Retention in service of Canadian trainees for home defence announced.
- Apr. 27, Further Canadian reinforcements reached Britain, with large number of trainees under British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.
- Apr. 29, Canadian Budget introduced calling for \$300,000,000 in additional taxation. President Roosevelt stated U.S. naval vessels were not barred from entering combat zones.