

APPENDIX I

Special War Chronology, 1941-42

NOTE.—This chronology is in continuance of the War Chronology appearing at pp. 1010-1027 of the 1941 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. 982-988; the Battle of Britain, pp. 988-989; the Battle of the Atlantic, pp. 989-991; Eastern Front, pp. 991-995; Mediterranean General, p. 995; Libya-Egypt, pp. 995-996; Syria, pp. 996-997; and the Pacific area, pp. 997-1002. Events in countries formerly neutral are shown in the general section until such countries have become actively associated with the Powers at war.

General

1941

- June 9, U.S. steamship *Robin Moor* reported sunk by German submarine in South Atlantic on May 21. French Ambassador to U.S. protested British attack on Syria.
- June 11, Very heavy concentration of German troops along the Polish and Roumanian frontiers of Russia.
- June 16, U.S. ordered the closing of all German consulates and 3 semi-official Nazi agencies by July 10.
- June 18, Germany and Turkey signed non-aggression treaty.
- June 19, Germany and Italy ordered the closing of all U.S. consulates in those countries.
- June 20, President Roosevelt denounced the sinking of the S.S. *Robin Moor* as an act of piracy. U.S. banned export of petroleum products to all countries except British Empire, Egypt and Western Hemisphere. Heavy troop concentrations reported in Leningrad area.
- June 21, Canada's First Victory Loan oversubscribed by \$110,958,950.
- June 22, Germany attacked U.S.S.R. (*For later events see "Eastern Front".*)
- June 24, President Roosevelt pledged all possible aid to Russia and released Russian assets frozen in U.S.
- June 26, Germany attempted to form an anti-Bolshevik block; Spanish legion started voluntary recruiting and Signor Mussolini offered a division of troops.
- June 27, The Minister of National Defence announced the organization of the Canadian Women's Army Corps under the Department of National War Services.

1941

- June 30, Proclamation issued calling men 21 to 24 years of age for compulsory military training. Appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Supply in the Imperial Cabinet.
- July 2, Turkey barred her ships from using Black Sea. Largest contingent of Canadian troops including an Army Tank Brigade (the first Canadian armoured unit) arrived in the United Kingdom.
- July 7, U.S. naval forces co-operated with the U.K. in the occupation of Iceland. U.S. fleet ordered to keep waters between Iceland and North America "free of all hostile activity or threat thereof".
- July 16, Minister of National Defence announced that the full quota of over 34,000 men had voluntarily enlisted in two months of Canada's first national recruiting campaign.
- July 18, U.S. extended economic offensive against Axis Powers by banning exports of vital materials to certain firms in the Far East and Europe as well as to Latin-American countries.
- July 19, State of siege declared in Bolivia as Government moved to curb Nazi activities in that country.
- July 20, British-inspired "V for Victory" campaign opened in German-occupied countries.
- July 21, Restrictions on sale of gasoline in Canada came into force. President Roosevelt requested Congress to declare a national emergency, in order that troops called to the colours for 1 year might be kept in service.