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- July 22, Reduction of 25 p.c. in Canadian consumption of pork products ordered to permit of increased supplies to Britain.
- July 24, U.S. branded Japanese move in Indo-China as an act of aggression. French Indo-Chinese Government with the acquiescence of Vichy granted military and naval concessions in southern Indo-China to Japan.
- July 25, Britain, U.S. and Canada "froze" Japanese assets.
- July 26, Canada gave notice of abrogation of commercial treaty with Japan. Japanese Government "froze" British and U.S. assets.
- July 28, Finland severed diplomatic relations with Britain. Japanese forces moved by land and sea to occupy bases in Indo-China.
- July 29, Government of Netherlands East Indies suspended trade agreement whereby Japan received 1,800,000 tons of oil annually. Japan "froze" all Netherlands assets. Air Commodore H.R.H. the Duke of Kent arrived in Canada to inspect progress of B.C.A.T. Plan.
- Aug. 1, United Kingdom and Finland broke off diplomatic relations. U.S. declared embargo on aviation oil and gasoline to Japan. Part of 3rd Canadian Division arrived in England.
- Aug. 2-3, Important meetings of French Cabinet to deal with question of closer collaboration with Axis in Africa.
- Aug. 4, Japan suspended all regular steamship services with U.S. Foreign settlement at Canton blockaded in retaliation for British freezing of Japanese assets. U.S. formally assured U.S.S.R. of all economic assistance practicable.
- Aug. 6, Britain and U.S. issued simultaneous warnings to Japan regarding her attempts to seek bases in Thailand.
- Aug. 7, Ankara reported Germany exerting renewed diplomatic pressure on Iran. All Finnish consular offices in Canada closed. Thailand declined all offers of protection but sought assistance of friendly powers in the form of war materials.
- Aug. 8, Japan formally accused Britain, U.S., China and the Netherlands of an anti-Japanese encirclement policy.
- Aug. 9, All silk stocks in Canada controlled to obtain priority for war uses.
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- Aug. 11, Japan placed upon full economic war footing under General Mobilization Act.
- Aug. 12, Britain and Russia gave formal assurances to Turkey that neither had designs on Dardanelles and that they would support Turkey if she were attacked by a European power. Marshal Pétain announced complete collaboration with Germany and named Admiral Darlan in charge of all French armed forces.
- Aug. 14, Following a meeting at sea, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued a joint declaration setting forth 8 points covering war aims ("Atlantic Charter").
- Aug. 16, British-Russian commercial and economic accord signed.
- Aug. 19, Prime Minister King left Canada for England by bomber aeroplane.
- Aug. 20, Vichy reported British warships had entered Jibuti, French Somaliland. Britain gave Iran a week to answer Anglo-Russian request for expulsion of German tourists and technicians.
- Aug. 21, New York dispatches stated British troops had entered Iran from Baluchistan.
- Aug. 22, Formal Iranian reply to Anglo-Russian demands deemed unsatisfactory by Allies. Iranian army leaves cancelled.
- Aug. 24, Mr. Churchill, in a broadcast, stated that Britain would act with the U.S. if Japan persisted in aggression.
- Aug. 25, Canadian deliveries of gasoline to retailers cut by 25 p.c. of July deliveries. British and Russian forces entered Iran.
- Aug. 27, Attempted assassination of Mr. Pierre Laval. Russians occupied Tabriz.
- Aug. 28, The use by 21 American republics of 90 to 100 Axis vessels in Western Hemisphere ports arranged under agreements announced at Washington. Following personal message from Japanese Premier to President Roosevelt, negotiations on Pacific questions opened. Hostilities ceased in Iran.
- Aug. 29, Canada instituted sweeping control of prices and sale of goods by implementing powers of Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Wartime Industries Control Board.
- Sept. 3, Further contingents of Canadian troops arrived in Britain for 3rd Division.