

- 1941
- Nov. 23, U.S. Secretary of State consulted British, Netherlands, Chinese and Australian representatives on Japanese proposal for settlement of Pacific questions. Fifth Canadian (Armoured) Division and large contingent of Canadian-trained airmen arrived in Britain.
- Nov. 25, Finland, Croatia, Rumania, Slovakia, Denmark, Bulgaria and Nanking Government in China signed Anti-Comintern Pact at Berlin.
- Nov. 26, Rioting in Copenhagen in protest against Denmark's signing of Anti-Comintern Pact. U.S. and Japan failed to find a formula for peaceful settlement of Pacific questions after 7 months negotiations.
- Nov. 27, U.S. speeded military preparations in Phillipines.
- Nov. 28, Fall of Gondar ended Italian resistance in Ethiopia.
- Nov. 30, U.S. Secretary of State and British Ambassador conferred on Pacific situation.
- Dec. 1, Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Darlan met Herr Goering at Saint Florentin in Occupied France in effort to further collaboration between Germany and France.
- Dec. 2, U.S. demanded explanation from Japanese Government of presence of expanded Japanese forces in French Indo-China. Australian Government announced loss of H.M.A. cruiser *Sydney* in engagement with German raider *Steiermark*.
- Dec. 3, Extensive uprisings in Serbia necessitated employment of 3 German divisions.
- Dec. 5, Intensified defence precautions taken in Australia, Thailand, and Netherlands East Indies as tension between U.S.A. and Japan continued.
- Dec. 6, Britain declared war on Finland, Hungary and Roumania.
- Dec. 7, Japan attacked possessions of U.S. in Pacific. (See "Pacific Area".) U.K. and Canada declared war on Finland, Hungary and Roumania.
- Dec. 11, German and Italian declarations of war on U.S. quickly followed by similar action on part of U.S.
- Dec. 12, U.S. Coastguard seized French liner *Normandie* and removed crews of 14 other French vessels in U.S. and Panamanian ports.
- 1941
- Dec. 14, Turkey re-affirmed her neutrality. Bulgaria and Roumania declared war upon the U.S. Vichy Government protested severity of German reprisals for acts of violence in Occupied France.
- Dec. 21, Herr Hitler assumed personal command of German armies.
- Dec. 22, Mr. Churchill arrived in U.S. in a surprise visit to confer with President Roosevelt on war policy.
- Dec. 23, German propaganda office in Istanbul started anti-Semitic campaign as further step in war of nerves in Turkey.
- Dec. 25, Plebiscite in St. Pierre and Miquelon revealed that 98 p.c. of the inhabitants favoured the Free French cause.
- Dec. 26, Further large contingent of troops and airmen from Canada landed in U.K., including large number of graduates of Commonwealth Air Training Plan.
- Dec. 27, Combined British naval, air and army 'commando' force raided Norwegian Islands of Vaagsoe and Maaloy.
- Dec. 29, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill arrived at Ottawa from Washington.
- Dec. 30, Mr. Churchill gave historic address to members of Canadian Parliament.
- 1942
- Jan. 1, Canada announced practical cessation of manufacture of passenger automobiles and light trucks after Mar. 31.
- Jan. 2, Signing at Washington of joint declaration by 26 United Nations, binding each to employ its full resources against the Axis and never to make a separate armistice or peace.
- Jan. 3, Admiralty announcement of British cruiser and destroyer losses since outbreak of war totalled 12 and 57.
- Jan. 5, Washington announced the establishment of a new joint board, for U.K., U.S. and Canada, to purchase and allocate raw materials required for war-time production.
- Jan. 6, Minister of National Defence for Air reported total strength of R.C.A.F. as over 100,000. President Roosevelt announced that U.S. armed forces would serve in all parts of the world.
- Jan. 15, Opening of third consultative conference of foreign ministers of Pan-American republics at Rio de Janeiro. U.S. announced intention to increase army to 3,600,000.