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- Jan. 13, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela formally requested other American republics to sever diplomatic ties with Axis. Gen. Sir Alan Hartley appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.
- Jan. 17, Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Britain after having arranged nucleus of Allied command and supply services with President Roosevelt.
- Jan. 18, Russia agreed to permit 25,000 Poles to leave Soviet territory to join Polish forces fighting with British Middle East Command.
- Jan. 19, U Saw, Premier of Burma, arrested for conspiracy with Japanese. Brazilian Foreign Minister, following Axis threats, stated that Brazil could no longer be neutral.
- Jan. 26, U.S. troops landed in Northern Ireland. Prime Minister King announced extension of Canadian troops overseas to full army; Fourth Division to be converted to an armoured division.
- Jan. 27, Dominions accorded representation in Empire War Cabinet. Mr. De Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, protested landing of U.S. troops in Northern Ireland.
- Jan. 28, Canadian liner *Lady Hawkins* sunk by submarine in West Indian waters; 250 missing.
- Feb. 4, Reorganization of British Cabinet, with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of War Production.
- Feb. 6, Combined Chiefs of Staff Board set up at Washington to direct joint Anglo-American action.
- Feb. 7, Anti-British rioting in Tangier. Germans arrested 200 persons in Rouen for attempt to bomb German army building.
- Feb. 11, U.S. troops garrisoned Netherlands West Indies islands of Aruba and Curaçao.
- Feb. 16, Opening of Riom war-guilt trials.
- Feb. 20, Changes in Churchill Ministry, with reduction of War Cabinet from 9 to 7 members and appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as House Leader and Lord Privy Seal.
- Feb. 24, Allied and neutral shipping losses in second half of 1941 totalled over 1,000,000 tons. Total losses since outbreak of war: 8,300,000 tons for Allies and neutrals; 5,000,000-6,000,000 tons for enemy. Secret session of Canadian House of Commons.

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- Feb. 27, Canada ordered removal of all persons of Japanese origin from protected areas on Pacific Coast; Commission to supervise such removal appointed. Pending removal, dusk to dawn curfew imposed.
- Mar. 2, French police announced that 230 attacks had been made upon German persons or works in past 8 months.
- Mar. 6, Prime Minister King announced Canadian approval of construction of Alaska highway.
- Mar. 7, Cairo reported Japanese mission making surveys on Madagascar.
- Mar. 9, British press called for offensive action against Japanese. Japanese in British Columbia began to surrender firearms, cameras and motor-vehicles.
- Mar. 10, Further contingent of Canadian soldiers and airmen reached Britain.
- Mar. 11, Prime Minister Churchill announced sending of Sir Stafford Cripps to India to confer with Indian leaders on question of Dominion status.
- Mar. 12, Anti-Axis riots in Rio de Janeiro, following sinking of 4 Brazilian ships.
- Mar. 15, Associated Press reported warship losses since outbreak of war as 203 British, 77 Allied and 195 enemy vessels.
- Mar. 16-17, First sinkings of Chilean and Uruguayan ships by Axis submarines followed by riots in Santiago and Montevideo.
- Mar. 19, Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, appointed British Minister of State in Middle East. Herr Hitler recalled to active service; generals retired on his assumption of command in December.
- Mar. 24, Canada raised age limits for compulsory service for home defence to 30 years and announced a national selective service plan in regard to civil employment, including a list of restricted occupations. House of Commons passed \$1,000,000,000 material-aid given to United Kingdom.
- Mar. 25, Prime Minister King announced that Canada had requested representation on Pacific Defence Council and that 2 new divisions were to be formed.
- Mar. 28, H.M. the King, in a broadcast calling the peoples of the Commonwealth to a Day of Prayer, urged a speeding-up of war-time work.