

- 1942
- Mar. 29, Sir Stafford Cripps announced from New Delhi British proposals for Dominion status for India.
- Mar. 30, Riom 'war-guilt' trials suspended. Canada given seat on new Pacific War Council of United Nations at Washington.
- Apr. 1, Sikh and Mahasabha groups of Indian population rejected tentative proposals for Indian home rule.
- Apr. 4, U.S. recognized Free French control over French Equatorial West Africa and French Cameroons.
- Apr. 6, Headquarters of First Canadian Army established in England.
- Apr. 10, All-India Congress Party rejected British offer of post-war Dominion status for India.
- Apr. 12, Sir Stafford Cripps left India; Indian leaders expressed determination to aid war effort.
- Apr. 13, Lord Louis Mountbatten appointed chief of British combined operations (commando forces). Renewed pressure on France to extend collaboration with Germany; border between Occupied and Unoccupied France closed.
- Apr. 14, M. Laval given post in Pétain Government.
- Apr. 15, Prime Minister King arrived at Washington to attend Pacific War Council and discuss European situation.
- Apr. 16, M. Laval appointed civil supervisor of all France in reorganization of Vichy Government; Vichy U.S. relations near breaking point.
- Apr. 17, U.S. Ambassador to France recalled to Washington for consultations.
- Apr. 19, Marshal Pétain announced membership of new Government, with M. Laval in charge of internal and external affairs and Admiral Darlan in charge of defence, with right of succession as Chief of the State.
- Apr. 20, Final figures for Second Victory Loan (original objective \$600,000,000) showed 1,681,525 subscribers and total subscriptions of \$997,503,300. M. Laval promised full collaboration with Germany.
- Apr. 23, London reported Vichy administration in Madagascar taking oppressive measures against Free French sympathizers in island.
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- Apr. 25, Washington announced landing of U.S. troops on New Caledonia to assist Free French garrison.
- Apr. 26, Herr Hitler, in a Reichstag speech, announced assumption of life-and-death powers over all Germans.
- Apr. 27, Canada's plebiscite, releasing Government from commitments on use of manpower, passed by large majority.
- Apr. 30- May 1, Meeting between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini at Salzburg.
- May 10, Mr. Churchill, in radio broadcast, threatened use of gas on German cities if Germans used gas on Russian front.
- May 11, Axis submarine sank 2 freighters in St. Lawrence: 18 lives lost.
- May 13, Further contingent of Canadian troops and airmen arrived in Britain.
- May 18, Opening of Ottawa Air Training Conference, with delegates of 14 nations in attendance.
- May 20, All men between 16 and 70, not gainfully employed, ordered to register. Canadian Government requested closing of French consular offices in Canada.
- May 21, First Canadian flying-boat squadron arrived in Far East.
- May 22, Ottawa Air Training Conference closed; formation of Combined Committee on Air Training in North America announced by U.S., U.K. and Canada.
- May 26, U.S. Army-Navy Air Mission arrived at London. M. Laval reported to have consented to training of German seamen to use French warships.
- May 27, Reinhard Heydrich, Reichsprotector of Bohemia, wounded in Prague; Germans instituted severe retaliatory measures.
- May 28, Brazil announced first sinking of German submarine by Brazilian aircraft.
- June 1, Admiralty announced loss of cruiser *Trinidad*.
- June 5, British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement extended to 1945.
- June 10, Massacre of Lidice, Bohemia; all men shot, women and children deported and village levelled, following German accusations of harbouring of killers of Heydrich.
- June 18, Mr. Churchill arrived at Washington for conference with President Roosevelt.