

- | 1941 | 1941 |
|--|--|
| Sept. 4, U.S. destroyer attacked by submarine. | level and the compulsory extension of the cost-of-living bonus policy to all wage-earners, effective Nov. 17. |
| Sept. 7, U.S. freighter <i>Steel Seafarer</i> sunk by aeroplane bomb in Red Sea. | Oct. 20, Large contingent of Canadian armoured units, airmen, volunteers from Canada and U.S. for Polish air force, and Netherlanders trained in Canada, arrived in Britain. |
| Sept. 10-17, Canada proclaimed a week of reconsecration to the task of achieving victory. | Oct. 20-21, German general of gendarmerie shot at Nantes, France. Summary execution of 50 French hostages and possible execution of 50 more ordered in reprisal. |
| Sept. 15, U.S. permitted its ships to ply to British countries not expressly enumerated in the proclamation of Nov. 4, 1939, under the Neutrality Act. | Oct. 21-22, Killing of German military counsellor at Bordeaux followed by seizure of 100 hostages. |
| Sept. 16, U.S. Atlantic Fleet ordered to protect all lease-lend cargoes between American Continent and waters adjacent to Iceland. | Oct. 24, Hope of U.S. understanding with Japan receded; Pacific route to Vladivostok abandoned in favour of Atlantic route. Fifty hostages shot at Bordeaux. |
| Sept. 21, Marshal Pétain begged French to abstain from attacks on Germans. | Nov. 3, Japanese forces moved towards Thailand and Burma. |
| Sept. 26, U.S.S.R. recognized Gen. de Gaulle as leader of Free French. | Nov. 5, Japan sent special envoy to Washington in effort to reach accord with U.S. Japanese semi-official paper published 7-point program for Japanese-U.S. settlement. |
| Sept. 29-
Oct. 1, Conference at Moscow between U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S. Democracies agreed to supply Soviet needs for war supplies in exchange for Russian raw materials. | Nov. 6, U.S. Government granted Russia a credit of \$1,000,000,000 under Lease-Lend Act. |
| Sept. 30, Air Minister announced extension of British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Gen. Elias, Premier of Bohemia-Moravia, sentenced to death by German military court. | Nov. 11, Finland rejected U.S. warning of Nov. 3 to stop fighting Russia or risk loss of U.S. friendship. |
| Oct. 1, Further unrest in German-occupied countries, with arrests and executions in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, France, Bulgaria and Hungary. Total executions in Bohemia-Moravia numbered 88 within 3 days. | Nov. 14, Further contingent of Canadian troops and B.C.A.T Plan graduates arrived in Britain. |
| Oct. 2, Moscow reported 100 executions a day in Poland. | Nov. 15, Special Japanese envoy arrived at Washington. Canadian infantry contingent landed in Hong Kong. |
| Oct. 4, Violent clashes between Norwegian guerillas and German forces near Trondheim. | Nov. 16, Yugoslav spokesman in London stated 80,000 guerillas had wrested most of Serbia from Axis, and that 350,000 persons had been executed since Axis occupation. |
| Oct. 6, Panama refused to permit arming of U.S.-owned ships sailing under flag of Panama. | Nov. 17, Japan demanded facilities for 50,000 more troops in Indo-China. U.S. congress permitted arming of U.S. ships and use of ports of belligerent Powers. |
| Oct. 7, Berlin reported rebel Serb bands had stormed town of Sabac but had been beaten by German and Croat troops. | Nov. 18, Japanese Diet passed military budget of 3,800,000,000 yen. |
| Oct. 8, Washington sources reported accord between U.K., U.S. and Netherlands East Indies to stop oil shipments to Japan. Further uprisings in Serbia accounted for 90 deaths. | Nov. 19, Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary, warned Japan of the consequences of any attack upon the Burma Road. Reorganization of British Army High Command announced. |
| Oct. 15, Serb insurrectionists reported to have forced Italian garrisons to withdraw to larger cities. | Nov. 20, French North Africa placed under direct control of Vice-Premier Darlan. |
| Oct. 18, Prime Minister King announced the freezing of basic wages and prices at a fixed pre-determined | |