

CHAPTER XXVIII

CHRONOLOGY WORLD WAR II

A. FINLAND AND THE BALTIC STATES

1939

- Sept. 29* Soviet-Estonian 'mutual assistance' pact grants U.S.S.R. sea and air bases.
- Oct. 5* Soviet-Latvian 'mutual assistance' pact grants U.S.S.R. sea and air bases.
- Oct. 7* German Ministers in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania ask foreign ministers for permission to evacuate Baltic Germans; October 8, evacuation of 'Reich' Germans from Latvia starts; October 15, German-Estonian agreement of transfer; October 30, German-Latvian agreement.
- Oct. 10* Soviet-Lithuanian 'mutual assistance' pact signed giving U.S.S.R. sea and air bases and ceding Vilna to Lithuania.
- Nov. 29* U.S.S.R. breaks off diplomatic relations with Finland; U.S. offers to mediate.
- Nov. 31* Finland invaded. Helsinki bombed.
- Dec. 1* Finnish National Government under Dr. Ryti; Soviet puppet Government under Mr. Kuusinen.
- Dec. 2* Finland appeals to the League; Council summoned for December 9, Assembly for December 11; League mediation offer, December 11; refused by U.S.S.R., December 12; U.S.S.R. expelled from League, December 14.

1940

- March 12* Russo-Finnish peace signed in Moscow.
- March 13* Russo-Finnish hostilities cease, noon.
- March 16* Baltic States Conference, Riga; neutrality communique.
- March 22* Hangö handed over to Russians.
- June 12* Soviet ultimatum to Lithuania; accepted, June 14; Russians occupy Kaunas and Vilna, June 15; new Government, June 16.
- June 16* U.S.S.R. demands change of Government in Estonia; new cabinet, June 22. U.S.S.R. demands change of Government in Latvia; new cabinet June 28.
- July 14* General elections in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; Assemblies pass unanimous vote for union with U.S.S.R., July 21.

1941

- June 25* Finland attacked by Soviet air force, takes 'defence measures'.
- July 1* Germans capture Riga, reach River Beresina.
- August 30* Finnish forces enter Viipuri; Marshal Voroshilov abandons Karelian Isthmus.
- Sept. 23* H.M.G. warn Finland not to continue war on U.S.S.R. or she will be considered a 'member of the Axis', both now and after war; Finland rejects Note, October 7.

1942

- June 4* Hitler and Field Marshal Keitel visit Field Marshal Mannerheim, Finnish C-in-C in Finland.

1943

- March 5* Professor Linkomies forms coalition Government in Finland.

1944

- Feb. 1* Russians on Leningrad front, capture Kingisepp and advance to within a mile of Estonian frontier.
Feb. 28 Finland announces trade agreement with Germany.
June 21 Russians open new offensives against Finland between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega and north of Lake Onega.
June 27 German news agency announces that Ribbentrop has had conferences in Helsinki; agreement reached on all points; Germans will send armed assistance to Finns; German troops march through Helsinki on way to the front; June 28, Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of German Armed Forces, arrives in Helsinki to organise German military reinforcements.
June 30 U.S. severs diplomatic relations with Finland.
July 19 Russians announce crossing of Latvian border in direction of Dvinsk.
July 31 Russians on 3rd Baltic front take Mitau; street fighting in Kaunas.
August 1 Russians cut all roads leading from Baltic States to E. Prussia; Kaunas captured. Finnish President, Ryti, resigns; succeeded by Marshal Mannerheim.
August 25 Finns ask Soviet Government if they will receive deputation to negotiate peace or armistice.
Sept. 2 Finnish Prime Minister Hackzell speaks on Finland's reasons for desiring to withdraw from war; announces decision to break relations with Germany and request withdrawal of German troops in Finland as prerequisite to opening negotiations with U.S.S.R.; September 3, Soviet Foreign Commissariat issues statement on exchanges on armistice with Finnish Government; September 4, cease fire sounds on Finnish-Russian front; September 6, Finnish delegates to go to Moscow to negotiate peace or armistice; September 7, Finnish peace delegation arrives in Moscow; September 10, armistice signed.
Sept. 17 Russians launch offensive in Estonia.
Sept. 21 Estonians in Tallinn revolt, capture Government building and set up National Government headed by Otto Tiel; September 22, Russians enter Tallinn.
Sept. 22 Russians capture Island of Worms off Estonia.
Oct. 2 Finns land at Tornio on Gulf of Bothnia.
Oct. 10 Russians reach Baltic coast, cutting German escape route between Libau, Windau and Riga.
Nov. 24 Oesel Island, Estonia, clear of enemy.

1945

- March 4* Finland declares state of war with Germany as from September 15, 1944.

B. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1938

- Sept. 29* Munich agreement signed by U.K., France, Germany and Italy.
Oct. 5 Resignation of President Benes; succeeded by President Hacha.

- Nov. 2* Vienna Award by Germany and Italy fixing frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
Nov. 22 Czechoslovakia grants autonomy to Slovakia and Ruthenia.

1939

- March 14* President Hacha summoned to Berlin, Slovakia declares its independence. Hungary invades Ruthenia.
March 15 German troops cross the Czech border. Hitler proclaims the 'Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia'.
March 16 Hitler accepts the Protectorate of Slovakia.
March 23 Hungarian troops annex a portion of Czechoslovak territory.
Oct. 28 Czech Independence Day celebrations suppressed by Gestapo.
Nov. 16 Martial Law in Prague. Many Czech students shot and deported.

1940

- July 23* Provisional Czech Government (Dr. Benes, President, Mgr. Sramek, Premier), formed in London and recognised by Britain; German reaction, July 26.
Sept. 23 Von Neurath, Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, resigns 'for reasons of health'; succeeded by Heydrich (second in command to Himmler); September 28, martial law for 6 districts proclaimed in Prague; General Elias, Premier, arrested, sent to Berlin for trial, September 29; condemned to death, October 1, but sentence commuted, October 6.

1942

- Jan. 19* Czech puppet Government reformed with stronger pro-German bias.
May 27 Attempted assassination of Heydrich in Prague; assassians escape and Germans decree state of emergency in Protectorate; June 4, Heydrich dies of wounds.
June 10 Lidice; Prague announces wiping out of entire Czech village of Lidice as reprisal for assassination of Heydrich.
June 19 Berlin announces execution of General Elias, former Premier of Czech puppet Government.

1943

- August 24* von Neurath again resigns post as Protector of Bohemia and Moravia and is succeeded by Frick.

1944

- April 8* Czechoslovak Government in London broadcasts proclamation calling on Czech people to rise.
May 8 Czech-Soviet agreement signed to cover possible entry of Soviet troops into Czechoslovakia.
August 24 Martial Law proclaimed in Slovakia after Czech underground forces have come into open.
Sept. 6 Mr. Masaryk announces that Slovak patriots have revolted and secured great success; Slovak Government under Tuka resigns; Stefano Tiso to form Government.
Sept. 13 Russian troops reach Polish-Czechoslovak frontier.
Oct. 10 Russian and Czechoslovak forces cross Carpathians.
Oct. 18 Special Order of the Day announces that Red Army has crossed into Czechoslovakia.

1945

- March 11* Dr. Benes and members of the Czechoslovak Government leave Great Britain for Slovakia.
- March 17* President Benes arrives in Moscow March 19, received by Marshal Stalin; leaves Moscow March 31.
- April 7* New Czechoslovak Government appointed, with Mr. Fierlinger as Prime Minister and Mr. Masaryk as Foreign Minister.
- April 18* U.S. forces enter Czechoslovakia.
- May 3* U.S. forces moving into Bohemia, southwest of Pilsen.
- May 5* Heavy street fighting in Prague; patriots appeal for allied help.
- May 8* An agreement for the capitulation of the Germans in Prague signed by a representative of the Czechoslovak National Army and the German General in the city.
- June 29* The Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments sign agreement in Moscow, transferring Ruthenia to the Soviet Union.

C. POLAND

1939

- March 31* Mr. Chamberlain announces British and French guarantees to Poland.
- April 28* Hitler rejects President Roosevelt's proposal, denounces the 1935 Naval Agreement with Britain and the 1934 Non-aggression Pact with Poland, and demands Danzig and a road through the Corridor.
- May 5* Colonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, rejects Hitler's proposal.
- May 23* At conference with Goering, Keitel, Raeder and others, Hitler declares that Danzig is not subject of dispute. "We are left with decision to attack Poland at the earliest opportunity."
- July 1* M. Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, warns the German Ambassador of his Government's 'firm determination' to fulfil undertakings to Poland.
- August 21* Soviet-German Non-aggression Pact announced; signed Moscow, Aug. 23.
- August 25* Anglo-Polish alliance signed.
- August 26* Daladier appeals to Hitler for peace; Hitler replies, unable to persuade Poles to accept peaceful solution.
- August 31* Germany publishes terms which Poland is assumed to have rejected.
- Sept. 1* Poland invaded 5.30 a.m. Hitler addresses Reichstag. British and French demand that German troops shall be withdrawn from Poland.
- Sept. 3* Germany's reply to Anglo-French demands. British ultimatum, expiring 11 a.m.; French ultimatum, expiring 3 p.m. State of war.
- Sept. 17* Soviet troops enter Eastern Poland.
- Sept. 27* Warsaw surrenders.
- Sept. 29* Soviet-German Treaty of Friendship partitioning Poland.
- Sept. 30* New Polish Government formed in Paris. M. Raczkiwicz President, General Sikorski Prime Minister.
- Oct. 6* Hitler, addressing Reichstag on conquest of Poland, puts forward peace plan: (i) conference on consequences of Poland's collapse and on German claim to colonies, (ii) no demands on France; also reveals plan for transferring Baltic Germans to Poland.
- Oct. 19* Hitler incorporates Western Polish area in Germany, creates rump-state of

- Oct. 23 Poland, establishes first Jewish ghetto in Lublin.
Elections in Russian occupied Poland.
Papal protest against Germany's treatment of Church of Poland.
Nov. 8 Dr. Frank installed as Governor-General of Poland.

1940

- June 10 Italy breaks off relations with Poland.
June 15 New Russo-German frontier agreement announced.
June 21 Polish Government reach London from France.
August 5 Anglo-Polish military agreement signed.

1941

- June 30 Germans capture Lwow.
July 30 U.S.S.R.-Polish Agreement signed in London; Soviet-German treaties of 1939 annulled; Polish Army to be formed in Russia.
Exchange of Notes between H.M.G. and Polish Government, re-affirming non-recognition of territorial changes.
August 6 General Anders appointed C-in-C. Polish Army in Russia.
August 13 Soviet-Polish military agreement signed in Moscow.
August 20 M. Kot to be Polish Ambassador in Moscow, arrives September 4.
Dec. 5 Soviet-Polish declarations of friendship pledging mutual aid during war signed in Moscow. Stalin promises help to Polish Divisions in U.S.S.R.

1943

- Feb. 25 The Polish Government issues a resolution on Polish-Soviet relations, affirming that as regards frontiers the status quo previous to September 1, 1939 is in force. On March 1 an official Soviet statement declares that Poland has no claim on Ukraine or Byelo-Russia. On March 4 the Polish Government replies, stating its views on the question.
April 20 Massacre in Warsaw ghetto begins; April 23, Himmler orders complete combing out of ghetto 'with utmost severity'; May 16, large scale activity ends; extermination of 56,000 Jews certain.
July 4 General Sikorski and certain Polish leaders killed when plane crashes near Gibraltar.
July 5 Announced that General Kukiel is to succeed General Sikorski as C-in-C. of the Polish armed Forces; M. Mikolajczyk to act as Prime Minister.
July 26 M. Banaczyk, Polish Minister for Home Affairs, announces mass murders by Germans in Lublin province.
Nov. 4 M. Banaczyk, Polish Minister for Home Affairs, makes statement on new German atrocities in Poland.

1944

- Jan. 10 Soviet Government issues statement on relations with Poland, proposing new frontier on 'Curzon Line'; January 15, Polish Government announces that it cannot recognise any unilateral decisions and is approaching U.S. and U.K. Governments with request for mediation; January 17, stated in Moscow that Polish declaration must be regarded as rejection of 'Curzon Line' frontier; U.S. Government offers good offices to arrange discussions; January 20, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden see Polish Prime Minister and Foreign Minister;

- Mr. Cordell Hull states that Soviet Government has not yet accepted U.S. offer of mediation; January 26, Soviet Government declines U.S. mediation.
- March 20* Special Order of the Day announces capture of Mogilev-Podolski on R. Dniester by troops of 2nd Ukrainian Front and of Vinnitsa, on R. Bug, by 1st Ukrainian Front forces.
- March 27* Polish secret radio announces that all commanders of Polish Underground Army have been ordered to establish contact with Russian Army.
- April 23* News given that leading representatives of Polish Underground Movement have arrived in London.
- April 25* Polish Minister of Defence issues statement on Jewish deserters from Polish Army.
- July 3* Special Order of the Day, recapture of Minsk by troops of 1st and 3rd White Russian Armies.
- July 11* M. Mikolajczyk, Polish Prime Minister, announces that units of Polish Underground Army are now in open conflict with Germans.
- July 23* Announced from Moscow that Polish National Council has formed Committee of National Liberation to deal with civil administration of liberated Poland; July 24, Polish Government in London calls committee creation of handful of unknown communists; July 26, agreement signed between Soviet Government and Polish National Committee on relations between Polish administration and Russian High Command in Poland; Mr. Eden states in House that H.M.G. continues to recognise Mikolajczyk Government.
- July 27* Learned that M. Mikolajczyk, M. Romer, Polish Foreign Minister, and Professor Grabski have left London in hope of meeting Russian leaders and Representatives of Polish National Committee.
- August 1* M. Mikolajczyk arrives in Moscow with M. Romer; August 3, received by Marshal Stalin; August 6 and 7, has conferences with representatives of Polish Committee of National Liberation; August 10, leaves Moscow; Polish Underground Army starts open fighting in Warsaw.
- August 13* Allied bombers based in Italy fly to Warsaw to drop arms and ammunition.
- August 18* National Council of Poland declares Lublin temporary capital of Poland.
- August 29* U.K. and U.S. Governments declare Polish Home Army a responsible belligerent Force; August 31, Germans reject declaration.
- Sept. 1* General Sosnokowski, Polish C-in-C., issues Order of the Day to Polish Home Army, accusing Allies of abandoning people of Warsaw.
- Sept. 12* Polish Government publishes message of thanks to British aircraft which have brought aid to Warsaw.
- Sept. 14* Russian aircraft drop arms and supplies to Polish Home Army in Warsaw; repeat on following days.
- Sept. 18* 8th A.A.F. heavies drop supplies to Warsaw and land in Russia.
- Sept. 22* Polish Government agree unanimously that General Sosnokowski should be relieved of post as C. in C. of Polish Army; Sept. 28, official statement issued giving reasons for decision and request to Polish President to relieve him of post.
- Sept. 29* General Sosnokowski relieved of post as C. in C. of Polish Army; succeeded by General "Bor" (Komorowski), commander of Polish Home Army; Sept. 30, M. Morawski, Chairman of Polish National Committee, protests against appointment.
- Oct. 3* Warsaw falls after 63 days fighting, Polish Underground Army having exhausted all means of fighting and food supplies.
- Oct. 9.* Third Moscow Conference; Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden arrive in Moscow for talks with M. Stalin; Oct. 13, Polish Prime Minister joins in conversations; Oct. 20, talks end; officially stated important progress made towards solution of Polish problem.
- Nov. 24* M. Mikolajczyk, Polish Premier, resigns.

- Nov. 30* M. Arciszewski forms new Polish Cabinet in London.
Dec. 31 Polish Committee of National Liberation in Lublin assumes title of "Provisional Government"; protest by Polish Government in London.

1945

- Jan. 1* Mr. Stettinius announces that U.S. Government will continue to recognise the Polish Government in London.
Jan. 5 Authoritatively stated in London and Washington that Britain and U.S.A. continue to recognise the Polish Government in London. Soviet Government recognises Lublin Committee as Provisional Government of Poland.
Jan. 11 Warsaw entered by Russians.
Jan 12 Red Army launches big offensive in Southern Poland.
Jan. 18 Polish Provisional Government formed in Lublin enters Warsaw.
Jan. 31 The Czechoslovak Government announce their decision to recognise the Lublin Committee (Polish Provisional Government).
Feb. 4 YALTA CONFERENCE—recommendations concerning establishment of new Polish Provisional Government.
Feb. 26 General Anders appointed acting C. in C. Polish armed forces; announced in London that appointment was made without the knowledge or approval of the British Government, who could, therefore accept no responsibility in the matter.
March 31 Learned that U.S. and British Governments have rejected Russian appeal that Polish Provisional Government be invited to San Francisco; further appeal received in Washington, Apl. 18.
April 21 A treaty of mutual assistance with the Lublin Provisional Government signed by Soviet Government in Moscow.
May 7 U.S. 7th Army liberates General Bor-Komorowski (the Polish Commander in Warsaw in August 1944).
June 12 Representatives of the three great Powers invite democratic leaders from Poland and from outside Poland and representatives of the Provisional Government to meet in Moscow on June 15 to discuss the formation of a provisional Polish Government of National Unity.
June 17 Talks in Moscow between M. Molotov, U.K. and U.S. Ambassadors in Moscow, and Polish leaders on formation of a Polish Government of National Unity; June 20, agreement reached.
June 21 Moscow Court passes sentence on 12 of 16 arrested Polish leaders for underground activities in rear of Red Army; June 20, M. Arcizewski, in London, denies legality of Moscow trial.
June 28 New Polish Government of National Unity formed, with M. Edward Osobka-Morawski as Prime Minister and M. Mikolajczyk as one of the 2 Vice-Premiers.
July 3 Learned that the New Government of National Unity in Poland has informed the British and U.S. Governments that it accepts the Yalta decisions and is prepared to hold free elections, with a secret ballot.
July 5 British and U.S. Governments recognise Provisional Government of Poland; statement on the liquidation of the Polish Government in London.

D. U.S.S.R.

1939

- August 21* Soviet-German non-aggression pact announced; signed Moscow, August 23.
Sept. 17 Soviet troops enter Eastern Poland.

- Sept. 19 Soviet troops reach Lithuanian frontier; occupy Vilna.
Sept. 29 Soviet-German treaty of friendship partitioning Poland.
Soviet-Estonian "mutual assistance" pact grants U.S.S.R. sea and air bases.
Oct. 5 Soviet-Latvian "mutual assistance" pact grants U.S.S.R. sea and air bases.
Oct. 10 Soviet-Lithuanian "mutual assistance" pact signed giving U.S.S.R. sea and air bases and ceding Vilna to Lithuania.
Oct. 23 Elections in Russian occupied Poland.
Nov. 30 Finland invaded.
Dec. 2 Finland appeals to the League; U.S.S.R. expelled from League, December 14.

1940

- March 12 Russo-Finnish peace signed in Moscow.
March 13 Russo-Finnish hostilities cease from noon.
June 12 Soviet ultimatum to Lithuania; accepted, June 14; Russians occupy Kaunas and Vilna, June 15; new Government, June 16.
June 16 U.S.S.R. demands change of Government in Estonia; new cabinet, June 22.
U.S.S.R. demands change of Government in Latvia; new cabinet, June 20.
June 26 Soviet ultimatum to Rumania. Bessarabia and N. Bukovina demanded; Rumanian acceptance, June 27; documents published, June 28.
July 23 German delegation in Moscow to arrange evacuation of Bessarabian Germans.
Aug. 21 Trotsky assassinated in Mexico City.
Dec. 18 Secret memorandum issued from Hitler's H.Q. on "Barbarossa Plan" for attack on Russia.

1941

- Jan. 10 Soviet-German pact signed in Berlin on frontiers and exchange of Nationals in former Baltic States; trade agreement signed in Moscow.
June 22 4 a.m. Germany invades U.S.S.R.; general mobilization and martial law in U.S.S.R. proclaimed.
Italy and Rumania declare war on U.S.S.R.
9 p.m. Mr. Churchill broadcasts on H.M.G. policy towards Russo-German situation, "Any State who fights "Nazism" will have our aid... it follows therefore that we shall give whatever help we can to Russia."
June 24 Germans take Brest-Litovsk, Vilna and Kaunas.
Hungary breaks off diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R.
June 25 Finland attacked by Soviet air forces, takes "defence measures".
June 27 Hungary declares war on U.S.S.R.
July 12 Anglo-Soviet agreement signed in Moscow, for "mutual assistance" against "Hitlerite Germany" with no separate peace.
July 21 Russian withdrawal beyond R. Dniester, involving evacuation of Bessarabia, announced in Ankara.
July 30 Polish army to be formed in Russia.
August 25 British and Russian troops enter Iran from South and North respectively.
August 26 British occupy oil installations; Russians enter Tabriz.
Sept. 8 U.S.S.R. Supreme Council decrees removal to Eastern Russia of German Republic of the Volga.
Sept. 19 Germans occupy Kiev, after 45 days battle, find it systematically destroyed.
Oct. 19 Mr. Stalin proclaims state of siege in Moscow and issues Order of the Day, "Moscow will be defended to the last".
Oct. 24 Germans capture Kharkov.
Nov. 1 Germans capture Simferopol, capital of Crimea.
Nov. 17 Rosenberg appointed Reich Minister for occupied Eastern territories.

1942

- Jan. 6* Mr. Molotov issues Note on German atrocities in occupied Russia and Poland; January 7, additional note.
Jan. 9 Russians enter Province of Smolensk.
July 1 Germans capture Sevastopol, fortress, town and harbour.
July 7 Germans claim capture of Voronezh.
July 27 Russians announce evacuation of Rostov and Novochoerkassk.
Aug. 12 First Moscow Conference; decisions reached cover war against Germany and her associates in Europe.
Sept. 1 Germans claim to have reached Black Sea and to have captured Anapa.
Nov. 22 Stalingrad counter-offensive.

1943

- Jan. 18* At Leningrad, after 7 days severe fighting, the siege is raised.
Feb. 2 At Stalingrad remaining German forces capitulate.
April 6 Soviet Commission investigating atrocities in certain liberated areas issues a report accusing German Chiefs of responsibility.
May 12 Mr. Molotov accuses Germans of organising slave trade in Russian citizens.
Nov. 6 Re-capture of Kiev; Special Order of the Day.
Nov. 28 Teheran Conference; December 1, joint statement on conference signed by President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill; declaration on Iran issued on same day; approximate date of invasion of Western Europe decided.

1944

- Feb. 1* Russians on Leningrad front advance to within a mile of Estonian frontier. Mr. Molotov at meeting of Supreme Soviet, proposes new status for Soviet republics, with separate armies and diplomatic services; proposals unanimously approved.
April 10 Re-capture of Odessa; in Rumania Sereth is freed by troops of 2nd Ukrainian front.
July 3 Special Order of the Day, re-capture of Minsk by troops of 1st and 3rd White Russian Armies.
July 13 Special Order of the Day announces Russian capture of Vilna.
July 24 Russians of 1st White Russian front capture Lublin; over-run Maidenek Vernichtungs Lager.
Aug. 23 Rumania accepts Russian armistice terms.
Aug. 26 Soviet Government refuses to recognise Bulgarian neutrality.
Sept. 5 Russia declares war on Bulgaria; Bulgaria declares war on Germany and requests armistice with Russia; September 8, Russians enter Bulgaria unopposed and occupy Varna.
Sept. 9 Moscow radio announces that Russian troops have ceased military operations, in Bulgaria.
Sept. 13 Russian troops reach Polish-Czechoslovak frontier.
Sept. 23 Russians and Rumanians cross Hungarian frontier at Arad.
Oct. 1 Red Army enters Yugoslavia by agreement with Marshal Tito.
Oct. 4 Russians capture Vladimirovac and other places in Yugoslavia, and link up with units of Yugoslav National Army of Liberation.
Oct. 13 Riga captured by Red Army.
Oct. 18 Special Order of the Day announces that Red Army has crossed into Czechoslovakia.
Oct. 20 Belgrade liberated by Russians.
Oct. 28 Armistice with Bulgaria signed in Moscow.

1945

- Jan. 5* Soviet Government recognise Lublin Committee as Provisional Government of Poland.
- Jan. 11* Warsaw entered by Russians.
- Jan. 27* Memel taken; Lithuania now completely freed.
- March 10* Announced on Moscow radio that Marshal Stalin has acceded to the request of the Rumanian Prime Minister and has decided to restore Transylvania to Rumania.
- March 30* Russian troops cross Estonian border North of Koszeg.
- April 13* Vienna liberated by Red Army.
- May 2* Berlin surrenders to First White Russian and First Ukrainian Armies.
- May 7* Unconditional surrender of Germany to Western Allies and Russia.
- May 24* Exchange of Russian citizens and British and Allied prisoners of war begins at agreed point.
- June 6* General Golikov complains of conditions of Russian prisoners of war in British Camps; British reply with counter charges June 12.
- July 17* Potsdam Conference; August 2, report on Conference published, includes agreement on Council of Foreign Ministers, on political and economic principles to govern treatment of Germany during controlled period, statements on Poland and on conclusion of peace treaties, with satellites.
- Aug. 8* Russia declared herself at war with Japan as from midnight. U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K. and France issue statement on Allied Commission for Austria; country divided into 4 zones; Vienna to be jointly occupied by 4 powers; Allied Council to decide questions involving whole country.

E. HUNGARY

1938

- Nov. 2* Vienna Award by Germany and Italy, fixing frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

1939

- Mar. 14* President Hacha summoned to Berlin. Slovakia declares its independence. Hungary invades the Carpatho-Ukraine.
- Mar. 23* Hungarian troops annex a portion of Czechoslovak territory.
- Sept. 19* Soviet troops reach Hungarian frontier.

1940

- July 10* Counts Teleki and Czaky, Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, see Hitler and Ribbentrop at Munich.
- Aug. 16* Hungarians and Rumanians meet at Turnu-Severin to discuss Hungarian claims to Transylvania; Hungarian proposals presented; Rumanian counter-proposals, August 19.
- Aug. 24* Rumanian Hungarian negotiations broken off.
- Aug. 29* Ribbentrop and Ciano meet Rumanian and Hungarian Ministers at Vienna.
- Aug. 30* Agreement (Vienna Award) signed between Germany, Italy, Hungary and Rumania, transferring Northern Transylvania from Rumania to Hungary; Hungarians to march in, September 5-13; further details, September 2.

- Nov. 20* Counts Teleki and Czaky, Hungarian Primer Minister and Foreign Minister, in Vienna; Hungary adheres to the Tripartite Pact.
Dec. 1 Hungary announces the severance of relations with Poland as from January 1, 1941.
Dec. 12 Yugoslav/Hungarian pact of 'eternal friendship' signed.
Dec. 13 German troops begin moving into Rumania via Hungary.

1941

- Jan. 27* Death of Count Czaky; Mr. Bardossy appointed, February 5.
April 3 Count Teleki, Hungarian Premier, commits suicide; Mr. Bardossy succeeds. U.K. breaks off relations with Hungary.
April 10 Hungary invades Yugoslavia.
June 24 Hungary breaks off diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.
Dec. 13 Hungary declares war on the U.S.A.

1942

- March 7* Dr. Bardossy, Premier of Hungary resigns; March 10, Miklos Kallay succeeds him.
June 5 U.S. declares war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

1943

- April 16* Hitler receives Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary.

1944

- March 18* Admiral Horthy goes to Hitler's H.Q.; March 19, German troops cross Hungarian frontier and parachute troops are landed and take over airfields; March 21, learnt that Hungarian Premier Minister, Mr. Kallay, has resigned; March 22, occupation admitted by Germans who announce formation of new Cabinet under Mr. Sztojay, former Hungarian minister in Berlin; March 24, Mr. Cordell Hull appeals to Hungarians to resist invaders.
April 19 Announced in Budapest and Bucarest that Hungarian and Rumanian shipping companies have stopped all traffic on the Danube because of mines.
July 14 Mr. Cordell Hull promises retribution for massacre of Jews in Hungary.
July 18 International Red Cross announces agreement with Hungarian Government to end deportation of Jews and allow some to leave Hungary.
Aug. 29 Russians enter Hungarian occupied part of Transylvania.
Sept. 23 Russians and Rumanians cross Hungarian frontiers at Arad.
Oct. 15 Budapest wireless announces that Admiral Horthy is asking for armistice terms; October 16, Budapest Radio declares armistice request void; Horthy resigns and Szalasy becomes Regent and "Royal Hungarian Premier".
Oct. 17 All Hungarian soldiers in Budapest ordered to return to barracks; D.N.B. states that Colonel-General Miklos, Hungarian C-in-C, has deserted to Russians.
Dec. 22 Provisional Hungarian Government set up in Russian liberated territory.
Dec. 29 Russian troops fighting in Budapest.

1945

- Jan. 20* Provisional national government of Hungary signs armistice with U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., acting for the United Nations at war with Hungary.
Feb. 4 Yalta Conference—Declaration of policy towards liberated Europe.
Feb. 13 Final occupation of Budapest announced.

F. RUMANIA

1939

- April 13* British and French guarantees to Rumania and Greece.
Sept. 31 Mr. Calinescu, Rumanian Prime Minister, murdered by Iron Guard.

1940

- March 15* Iron Guard amnesty in Rumania; assurances to Western Powers, March 16.
May 31 Mr. Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, resigns; Mr. Gigurtu succeeds him.
June 26 Soviet ultimatum to Rumania; Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina demanded; Rumanian acceptance, June 27; documents published, June 28.
July 1 Rumania renounces Anglo-French guarantee.
July 4 Rumanian cabinet resigns; new cabinet under Mr. Gigurtu; Mr. Manoilescu (Iron Guard) Foreign Minister.
July 5 New Rumanian cabinet adheres to Axis system.
July 11 Rumania leaves League of Nations.
July 23 German delegation in Moscow to arrange evacuation of Bessarabian Germans.
August 16 Hungarians and Rumanians meet at Turnu-Severin to discuss Hungarian claims to Transylvania; Hungarian proposals presented; Rumanian counter-proposals, August 19.
August 19 Bulgarian and Rumanian delegates meet to arrange transfer of Southern Dobrudja.
August 21 Rumania agrees to cede Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.
August 24 Rumano-Hungarian negotiations broken off.
August 30 Agreement (Vienna Award) signed between Germany, Italy, Hungary and Rumania, transferring Northern Transylvania from Rumania to Hungary. Hungarians to march in, September 5-13.
Sept. 4 King Carol of Rumania gives General Antonescu plenary powers; Constitution suspended and Parliament dissolved, September 5.
Sept. 6 Abdication of King Carol in favour of Prince Michael.
Sept. 7 Southern Dobrudja agreement signed. Bulgarian occupation, September 15-30.
Sept. 15 General Antonescu's Government announced; Iron Guard only political party.
Oct. 1 Transfer of Southern Dobrudja complete.
Oct. 7 German troops enter Rumania to reorganise Rumanian Army.
Nov. 23 General Antonescu in Berlin; Rumania adheres to the Tripartite Pact; agreement on preparations for attack on Salonika by German troops based in Rumania.
Nov. 27 Iron Guard murders in Rumania; 64 'executions', including Professor Jorga, ex-Prime Minister, admitted.
Dec. 13 German troops begin moving into Rumania via Hungary.

1941

- Jan. 19* Major Döhring murdered in Bucarest; disturbances reported, January 21; Iron Guard resign, put down by Army, January 22-23, General Antonescu in control, January 24; estimated casualties, 6,000, January 26.
March 5 General Antonescu, Rumanian Premier, sees Goering in Vienna.
June 22 Rumania declares war on U.S.S.R.
July 21 Russian withdrawal beyond Dniester, involving evacuation of Bessarabia.

- Oct. 16 Russians evacuate Odessa and embark advancing troops from port; Rumanian troops march in.
- Oct. 18 General Antonescu decrees incorporation of territory between the Rivers Dniester and Bug (Transylvania).
- Dec. 6 British Government F.O. announces no reply from Hungary and Rumania to the British ultimatum of Nov. 28.
- Dec. 12 Rumania declares war on the U.S.A.

1942

- June 5 U.S.A. declares war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

1944

- April 2 Officially announced in Moscow that Russian troops have crossed the River Pruth and entered Rumania; Mr. Molotov states that Russia has no desire to acquire territory or change social structure of Rumania.
- Aug. 23 Rumania accepts Russian Armistice terms; King Michael announces immediate cessation of hostilities, new cabinet formed by General Sanatescu, August 24, Rumanian Government issues declaration on policy; Russia calls on Rumanians to help Red Army; August 25, Rumania declares war on Germany after German violation of pledge that no hostile action would be taken; Germans divebomb and attempt to capture Baneasa air field near Bucarest; August 27, Rumanian High Command announces that all enemy resistance has ceased in Bucarest.
- Sept. 18 Soviet Information Bureau announces that Marshal Antonescu, Mihail Antonescu, Karl Clodius, German economic envoy and other Germans and Rumanian traitors have been arrested.
- Sept. 23 Russians and Rumanians cross Hungarian borders at Arad.

1945

- Feb. 4 Yalta Conference—declaration of policy towards liberated Europe.
- March 10 Announced on Moscow radio that Marshal Stalin has acceded to the request of the Rumanian Prime Minister, and has decided to restore Transylvania to Rumania.

G. BULGARIA

1940

- Aug. 19 Bulgarian and Rumanian Delegates meet to arrange transfer of Southern Dobrudja.
- Aug. 21 Rumania agrees to cede S. Dobrudja to Bulgaria.
- Sept. 7 S. Dobrudja agreement signed; Bulgarian occupation September 15-30.
- Oct. 1 Transfer of S. Dobrudja completed.
- Nov. 17 King of Bulgaria at Berchtesgaden.

1941

- Febr. 17 Turko-Bulgarian non-aggression statement on friendship and non-aggression.
- March 1 Bulgaria joins the Axis; Sobranje approves by 150 to 20; March 2 German troops in Sofia and Varna.

- March 2* Germans admit occupation of Bulgaria.
March 3 Soviet rebuke to Bulgaria.
March 13 U.K. breaks off relations with Bulgaria.
April 6 5-15 a.m. Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria invades Yugoslav territory.
April 24 Bulgaria invades Greek territory.
Sept. 10 U.S.S.R. Note to Bulgaria protesting against latter's pro-Axis policy; September 15, Sofia refutes charges; September 17, Mr. Molotov says reply not satisfactory.
Sept. 20 State of emergency declared throughout Bulgaria.
Dec. 13 Bulgaria declares war on the U.K. and the U.S.A.

1942

- June 5* U.S. declares war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

1943

- March 31* Hitler sees King Boris.
August 28 Death of King Boris of Bulgaria; succeeded by son, Prince Simeon.
Sept. 9 German news agency announces Bulgarian Council of Regency formed, consisting of Prince Kirill, Filov, Prime Minister, and Michov, War Minister.
Sept. 14 German news agency announces formation of Bulgarian cabinet under Dr. Bogilov.

1944

- May 23* Dr. Bogilov, Bulgarian Prime Minister, resigns.
June 1 Germans announce that Bagrianov has formed new Bulgarian Government.
Aug. 17 Bagrianov, Bulgarian Prime Minister, addresses Parliament on foreign policy.
Aug. 22 Draganov, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, makes statement to Parliament.
Aug. 26 Bulgarian Government announces that Bulgaria has withdrawn from the war; German troops in Bulgaria to be disarmed; August 29, Soviet Government refuses to recognise Bulgarian neutrality.
Sept. 1 Bagrianov, Bulgarian Prime Minister, resigns.
Sept. 5 Russia declares war on Bulgaria; Constantine Murairev, new Bulgarian Prime Minister, broadcasts; Bulgaria declares war on Germany and requests armistice with Russia; September 8, Russians enter Bulgaria unopposed and occupy Varna.
Sept. 9 Moscow radio announces that Russian troops have ceased military operations in Bulgaria; U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. prepare peace terms for Bulgaria; new Government formed under Mr. Georgiev.
Oct. 5 Marshal Tito meets Bulgarian delegates for conversations on Anti-German collaboration and questions of mutual interest; agreement reached, October 9.
Oct. 28 Armistice with Bulgaria signed in Moscow.
Nov. 10 Bulgarians take Vefes, Yugoslavia.

1945

- Feb. 4* Yalta Conference. Declaration of policy towards liberated Europe.

H. YUGOSLAVIA

1940

- May 16* Italian reassurances to Greece and Yugoslavia.
Dec. 12 Yugoslav-Hungarian pact of 'eternal friendship' signed.

1941

- March 20* Yugoslav Cabinet meeting; four Ministers resign rather than agree to German terms (see Mar. 24, 27).
March 25 Yugoslavia signs the Tripartite Pact; Germany to respect Yugoslav sovereignty and territorial integrity and not to demand passage for troops.
March 26 Yugoslav Ministers return; widespread protests.
March 27 2 a.m. **REVOLUTION IN YUGOSLAVIA.** King Peter takes over; support from Church, armed forces, and public; new Cabinet—General Simovic, Prime Minister; Dr. Nincic, Foreign Minister; Dr. Macek remains Vice-Premier.
March 31 German and Yugoslav Ministers leave Belgrade and Berlin.
April 5 Soviet-Yugoslav pact of friendship and non-aggression signed.
April 6 5.15 a.m. **GERMANS INVADE GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.** Belgrade heavily and repeatedly bombed. The Italian news agency announces that the Government has decided to act, with all its forces, in close collaboration with Germany. Bulgaria invades Yugoslav territory.
April 10 Croatia proclaimed 'independent' by Germany.
Hungary invades Yugoslavia.
April 13 Germans occupy Belgrade.
April 17 Germans announce capitulation of whole Yugoslav Army.
May 15 Croatia proclaimed a kingdom at Zagreb; Duke of Spoleto proclaimed King at Rome, May 18.
July 8 Germany and Italy sign agreement in Berlin, settling new frontiers of partitioned Yugoslavia.
Dec. 14 The Croat puppet Government declares war on the U.K. and U.S.A.

1942

- Jan. 12* Resignation of General Simovic (Yugoslav Premier); Professor Yovanovic succeeds; Colonel Mihajlovic to be Minister for War.
Oct. 1 Germany formally annexes N. Slovenia and declares all the inhabitants to be German subjects.
Oct. 5 German wireless announces that Pavelic, head of Croat administration, has assumed direction of Croatian War Office and command of Croat Army.

1943

- April 27* Hitler receives Ravelic, head of puppet government of Croatia at his H.Q.
May 27 First dropping by parachute of British Liaison officers to join Partisans in Yugoslavia.
Aug. 10 Yugoslav Cabinet under M. Trifunovitch resigns; new Cabinet formed under Dr. Pozhidar Puritch.
Sept. 18 Hitler receives Nedic, Serbian Quisling Prime Minister.
Oct. 25 Announced in Cairo that General Mihailovitch has captured Kotor.
Dec. 4 Free Yugoslav Radio announces formation of Provisional Government for

- Liberated Territory under Dr. Ivan Ribar; General Tito, Chairman of Committee for National Defence.
- Dec. 20* Announced in Cairo that discussions have taken place between military representatives of U.K., U.S.A. and Yugoslav Partisans; Dec. 22, General Tito raised to status of full Allied Commander.
- Dec. 22* Free Yugoslav Radio announces that Yugoslav Partisans have deprived Yugoslav Government in Cairo of all legal rights; King Peter forbidden to return to Yugoslavia till whole country is liberated.

1944

- Jan. 21* Yugoslav National Liberation Forces announce capture of Jajce.
- Jan. 26* Yugoslav national congress of Ravna Goea movement, loyal to General Mihailovitch, held in mountains on Jan. 26, 27 and 28.
- Feb. 22* Mr. Churchill reviews war in the Commons: pledge to support Marshal Tito.
- March 11* Yugoslav Ambassador in Moscow declares loyalty to Marshal Tito.
- April 12* Lt. Gen. Yolomir Terzich, leading Yugoslav military mission from Marshal Tito, arrives in Moscow.
- May 1* Military Mission from Marshal Tito arrives in London.
- May 25* German paratrooper attack Marshal Tito's Bosnian H. Q., but Tito himself and Major Randolph Churchill escape to the mountains.
- June 1* King Peter of Yugoslavia issues declaration to Serbia, Croats, and Slovenes, urging unity till war is won and stating that Dr. Ivan Subasitch, new Prime Minister, will consult all resistance movements before forming government.
- July 7* New Yugoslav Government formed by M. Subasitch, including representatives of Marshal Tito's movement.
- August 12* Mr. Churchill confers with Marshal Tito in Italy.
- Sept. 6* Russians take Turnu-Severin in Rumania and reach Yugoslav frontier.
- Sept. 17* Announced that Marshal Tito's forces have liberated nearly all Dalmatian Islands; Allied commandos land on Solta, most northerly of Islands; occupations complete, Sept. 23.
- Sept. 28* Statement issued in Moscow on relations between Red Army and Marshal Tito's forces; Red Army may enter Yugoslavia; Yugoslav National Committee to carry on civil administration on areas where Red Army is stationed.
- Oct. 1* Red Army enters Yugoslavia by agreement with Marshal Tito.
- Oct. 4* Russians capture Vladimirovac and other places in Yugoslavia, and link up with units of Yugoslav National Army of Liberation.
- Oct. 20* Belgrade and Dubrovnic liberated by Russians and Yugoslavs.
- Nov. 19* Announced British troops to land forces, Adriatic, in action in conjunction with Yugoslav troops in Herzegovina and Montenegro.

1945

- Jan. 19* Agreement on Allied military relief supplies for Yugoslavia signed between Marshal Tito and representatives of Field-Marshal Alexander, Supreme Allied C. in C., Mediterranean.
- Jan. 22* King Peter of Yugoslavia dismisses his Government in London.
- Jan. 29* Dr. Subasitch reforms Yugoslav Government, with himself as Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and War Minister. Official communique states that King Peter has decided to transfer the Royal Power to a Regency Council.
- Feb. 4* YALTA CONFERENCE. Declaration of policy towards liberated Europe, recommendations concerning establishment of new Polish Provisional Government, and formation of new Yugoslav Government on basis of agreement between Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasitch.

- Feb. 12* Yugoslav Government Information Dept. announces that the Government in agreement with King Peter, is to return immediately to Belgrade to "complete the agreed decision concerning the Regency and the formation of a single Government; leave for Belgrade February 15.
- March 5* The new Regents of Yugoslavia are sworn in; resignation of the Royal Government handed to them; Marshal Tito tenders resignation of the Committee of National Liberation to the President of the Assembly of National Liberation and is asked to form a new Government; new Government sworn in, March 7.
- April 5* Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasitch arrive in Moscow.
- April 11* A treaty of friendship, mutual aid, and post-war collaboration signed between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia; text published April 12.
- April 30* Yugoslav forces reach Trieste; street fighting there till May 3.
- May 3* New Zealand Forces enter Trieste; May 4, Yugoslav Supreme H.Q. claims that town was cleared of enemy by Yugoslav Forces on April 30.
- May 15* The British and U.S. Ambassadors hand their Government's Notes on the question of the administration of Trieste to the Foreign Minister in Belgrade.
- May 19* In reply to the British and U.S. Notes on Trieste, Yugoslav Government claims rights of occupation of the territory which Yugoslav Army has liberated.
- May 20* Marshal Tito withdraws Yugoslav troops from Corinthia by agreement with Field-Marshal Alexander.
- June 20* An agreement fixing the line of demarcation between the Allied and Yugoslav zones of occupation in Trieste is signed by General Morgan and General Jovanovic; full agreement on Pola reached.

I. GREECE

1940

- Feb. 2* Balkan Entente—Meeting at Belgrade; 7-point communique, Feb. 4; Entente to remain neutral; Unity to be maintained and strengthened.
- August 15* Greek cruiser Helle torpedoed by unknown submarine; Italy denies responsibility, August 16.
- Oct. 28* Italian 3 a.m. ultimatum to Greece rejected; frontier crossed; Patras bombed; British help promised.
- Nov. 3* Landing of British troops on Greek territory announced.
- Nov. 19* Greeks announce Italians driven back across Kalamas; heavy fighting near Koritza.

1941

- Jan. 29* Death of General Metaxas, Greek Premier; Mr. A. Korizis succeeds.
- March 9* Italian offensive in Albania opens; Mussolini reported present. All attacks broken, March 16.
- April 6* 5.15 a.m. Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia. King George of Hellenes calls on Greece to resist; British and Imperial forces announced in Greece. The Italian news agency announces that the government has decided to act, with all its forces, in close collaboration with Germany.
- April 18* Athens under martial law.
- April 22* Evacuation of Imperial Forces from Greece begins.
- April 23* King George of Hellenes and Greek Government go to Crete in RAF Sunderland.
- April 24* Bulgaria invades Greek territory.

- April 27* Germans enter Athens.
- May 20* Germans invade Crete; bomb intensively, land 1500 troops by air; British, New Zealand and Greek forces resisting.
- May 25* King George of Hellenes and Greek ministers escape from Crete, reach Egypt.
- June 1* British forces withdrawn from Crete.
- Oct. 11* Official Greek report of German atrocities in Crete published.

1943

- July 2* Announced in Cairo that all Greek partisans are to come under direction of Supreme Allied Command in Middle East.

1944

- July 31* Learned that Russian Military Mission has arrived in Greek mountains.
- Oct. 5* British land Forces on Greek mainland and enter Patras, landing also on Greek islands.
- Oct. 10* Corinth occupied by Land Forces.
- Oct. 14* Athens and Piraeus liberated; Allied forces land on Corfu.
- Oct. 18* Greek Government returns to Greece.
- Oct. 30* Greek Government issue decree disbanding National Militia formed by E.L.A.S.
- Nov. 4* Officially stated at Allied H.Q., Mediterranean that Greece now clear of German troops, except for small individual groups.

J. GERMANY

1938

- Sept. 29* Munich agreement signed by U.K., Germany, France and Italy.
- Nov. 2* Vienna Award by Germany and Italy fixing frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

1939

- March 14* President Hacha summoned to Berlin; Slovakia declares its independence. Hungary invades Carpatho-Ukraine.
- March 15* German troops cross the Czech frontier. Hitler proclaims the 'Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia'.
- March 16* Hitler accepts the protectorate of Slovakia.
- March 22* After a German ultimatum, Lithuania formally cedes the Memel-Land to the Reich.
- July 4* Italo-German agreement announced to remove South Tyrolese Germans to other parts of Italy or back to Germany; signed in Rome, October 21, 1939.
- Sept. 1* Poland invaded 5.30 a.m. Hitler addresses Reichstag. British-French demand that German troops shall be withdrawn from Poland. Italy announces that she will not take the initiative in military operations.
- Sept. 3* British ultimatum, expiring 11 a.m.; French ultimatum, expiring 5 p. m. State of war.
- Sept. 14* Germans enter Gdynia.
- Sept. 29* Soviet-German treaty of friendship, partitioning Poland.

- Oct. 7 German ministers in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania ask foreign ministers for permission to evacuate Baltic Germans; October 8 evacuation of Reich Germans from Latvia starts; October 15,
- Oct. 7 German-Estonian agreement on transfer; October 30, German-Latvian agreement.
- Oct. 19 Hitler incorporates Western Polish area in Germany, creates Rump-State of Poland, establishes first Jewish Ghetto in Lublin.
- Nov. 8 Dr. Frank installed as Governor General of Poland.

1940

- April 9 German invasion of Denmark and Norway. In small hours, Germans cross Danish frontier; 6 landings by sea and air; Copenhagen occupied. Danish and Norwegian harbours mined. German memorandum to Denmark and Norway; strategic points to be occupied; both countries under Reich's protection.
- May 10 Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. Dutch and Belgian Governments appeal to France and Great Britain for help. British and French troops enter Belgium.
- May 27-28 Belgian Army capitulates midnight.
- June 14 Germans enter Paris.
- June 21 French receive armistice terms in Foch's railway carriage at Compiègne; June 22, armistice terms signed.
- Oct. 1 Course for foreigners on the "New Order" opened in Berlin.
- Oct. 7 German troops enter Rumania to reorganise Rumanian army.
- Dec. 13 German troops begin moving into Rumania via Hungary.

1941

- Jan. 10 Soviet pact signed in Berlin on frontiers and exchanges of Nationals in former Baltic States; trade agreement signed in Moscow.
- March 2 Germans admit occupation of Bulgaria.
- April 6 5.15 a.m. Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia; Belgrade heavily and repeatedly bombed. The Italian news agency announces that the Government has decided to act, with all its forces, in close collaboration with Germany.
- April 13 Germans occupy Belgrade.
- April 17 Germans announce capitulation of whole Yugoslav army.
- June 22 4 a.m. Germany invades U.S.S.R.
- July 1 Germans capture Riga, reach R. Beresina.
- July 8 Germany and Italy sign agreement in Berlin, settling new frontiers of partitioned Yugoslavia.
- Aug. 28 Russians evacuate Dniepropetrovsk; destruction of Dnieper Dam announced.
- Sept. 25 Germans attack Crimea using parachute troops.
- Dec. 11 Italy and Germany declare war on U.S.; Congress declares war against both and votes despatch of U.S. forces to any part of the world.

1942

- Aug. 13 German advance continues in Caucasus to Mineralniye Vodi.
- Aug. 31 Germans claim to be within 15 miles of Stalingrad on S.W. front.
- Sept. 1 Germans claim to have reached Black Sea and to have captured Anapa.
- Oct. 1 Germany formally annexes N. Slovenia and declares all inhabitants to be German subjects.

- Nov. 11* German troops enter unoccupied France and take possession of Vichy and other centres. Hitler sends message to Petain and French Nation. Petain protests against violation of armistice. German and Italian troops occupy Corsica.
- Nov. 27* German forces enter Toulon; Hitler's letter to Petain giving reasons for German action. French warships in harbour are scuttled by their crews.

1943

- Feb. 2* At Stalingrad, remaining German forces capitulate.
- April 20* Massacre in Warsaw Ghetto begins; April 23, Himmler orders complete combing out of Ghetto "with utmost severity". May 16, large scale activity ends; extermination of 56,000 Jews certain.
- April 29* German radio announces that all officers, NCO's and men of former Netherlands army in Holland are to register.

1944

- March 1* Saukel, German Director General of Labour, at conference of Central Planning Board for 4 year plan, states that out of 5 million foreign workers in Germany only 200,000 are volunteers.
- June 6* D Day. Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, begin landing Allied armies on Northcoast of France.
- July 20* Attempt to kill Hitler with bomb carried into meeting at Rasdenburg, his H.Q. in East Prussia, by von Stauffenburg, Chief of Staff of Home Army; at 3.30 p.m. plotters at Berlin War Ministry, led by General Beck, send out message to Army Commanders announcing Hitler's death; subsequent news of his survival disorganise plans; Beck, Stauffenburg and others shot at War Ministry during the night; July 21, Hitler, Goering and Doenitz broadcast revealing plot by army to assassinate Hitler and make peace; Himmler to command Home Army.
- July 31* Russians on third Baltic front take Mitau; street fighting in Kaunas.
- Sept. 13* General Eisenhower calls to foreign workers in Germany to leave the factories and go into hiding; September 25, message to foreign workers organised for resistance in Germany to use means provided for active resistance wisely.
- Oct. 18* Conscription of all able-bodied German men between 16 and 60 for formation of Volksturm for defence of Germany.
- Oct. 23* Russians enter East Prussia.

1945

- Jan. 28* Russians cross frontier into Pomerania.
- April 25* Russian and U.S. forces meet at Torgau, on the Elbe.
- April 29* Terms of surrender of German Armies in Italy at Caserta; May 1, German H.Q. agrees to unconditional surrender.
- April 30* Hitler commits suicide, with Eva Braun, in a bunker of Reich Chancellery in Berlin; bodies subsequently burned.
- May 1* Hamburg radio announces that Hitler has fallen in Berlin fighting for Germany; nominate Admiral Doenitz as successor.
- May 7* Unconditional surrender of Germany to Western Allies and Russia; operations to cease 23,01 hours (Central European time) May 8.
- June 5* The military representatives of the 4 powers sign declaration on the defeat of Germany and the assumption of supreme authority by their Governments; Germany, within her frontiers of December 31, 1937, is to be divided into

- July 17 4 zones, one to be allotted to each power; "Greater Berlin" to be jointly occupied. Potsdam Conference; August 2, report of Conference published; includes agreement on Council of Foreign Ministers, on political and economic principles to govern treatment of Germany during control period, statements on Berlin and on conclusion of peace treaties with satellites.

K. SPAIN

1936

- July 17 Military rebellion breaks out in Spanish Morocco.
July 18 The rebellion spreads to the whole of Spain.
July 19 Formation of the Giral Government.
July 20 General Sanjurjo, Rebel leader, killed in an airplane accident. Generals Franco and Mola become the leaders of the movement.
July 26 Formation of a Rebel Government at Burgos under the Presidency of General Cabanellas.
Sept. 4 Formation in Madrid of the Largo Caballero Government.
Sept. 28 The Rebels enter Toledo.
October 1 Franco appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Army and Head of the Spanish State.
Nov. 6 The Republican Government leaves Madrid for Valencia.
Nov. 18 Germany and Italy recognises the Burgos Government.

1937

- May 17 Formation of the Negrin Government.
June 3 Death of General Mola, Head of the Northern Rebel Army.
June 19 Bilbao falls into Rebel hands.
Oct. 21 Entry of the Rebels into Gijon, bringing to an end the battle for the North.

1938

- March 6 The cruiser Baleres, belonging to the Rebel fleet, sunk off Carthagena.
March 27 Franco troops penetrate into Catalonia.
May 26 A new control plan concerning the Spanish conflict is adopted unanimously, with the exception of the USSR, by the Non-Intervention Committee in London.
June 13 Franco troops penetrate into the province of Castellon.
June 16 The 43rd Republican Division, which had been encircled at Bielsa, crosses the French frontier by the Reiumajou Pass.
July 5 The Non-Intervention Committee adopts the British plan for the withdrawal of foreign volunteers, the re-establishment of control in the Mediterranean and the ultimate recognition of the right of belligerency.
July 24 The Spanish Government accepts the principle of the plan for the withdrawal of foreign volunteers.
July 16 The Negrin Cabinet resigns.
Nov. 29 M. Spaak announces in the Belgian Senate his intention of sending a trade representative to Burgos.
Dec. 1 The Governments of the Spanish Republic and Belgium recall their respective representatives.

- Dec. 22 Franco does not accept the plan for the withdrawal of volunteers.
- Dec. 30 Naval battle off Gibraltar between the Republican destroyer José Luis Diaz and the rebel cruiser Canarias.

1939

- Jan. 25 The Republican Government moves from Barcelona to Figueras.
- Feb. 5 The President of the Spanish Republic, Senor Azana, the President of the Cortes, Senor Martinez Barrios, and the President of the Generality of Catalonia, Senor Companys, cross the French frontier at the Las Illas Frontier Post. Part of the Negrin Government leaves for Valencia.
- Feb. 6 The Franco troops reach the French frontier at Port-Bou.
- Feb. 9 Senor Negrin establishes the Republican Government in Madrid.
- Feb. 10 All political parties are dissolved in Franco Spain. The Franco Government is recognised *de jure* by Switzerland.
- Feb. 14 The Berard-Jordana Agreement.
- Feb. 25 France and Britain recognise the Franco Government.
- Feb. 27 The Republican Ministers leave Madrid.
- March 1 M. Petain is appointed Ambassador in Burgos.
- March 5 A defence Council replaces the Negrin Government in Madrid.
- March 6 Senor Negrin takes refuge in France.
- March 18 The Madrid Defence Council makes peace overtures to Franco.
- March 20 Franco is recognised by Belgium.
- March 25 The Spanish Fleet, which has taken refuge in Bizerta, is to be handed over to Franco.
- March 27 Franco Spain signs the Anti-Comintern Pact.
- April 1 A communiqué by Franco announces the end of the civil war. The United States recognise the Franco Government *de jure*.