

- hostilities, against 24 German ships, exclusive of a large number of submarines.
- Apr. 24, German forces reached Roros and Ringebir through the Osterdal and Gudbrandsdal valleys.
- Apr. 26, Allied forces forced to withdraw south of Dombas.
- Apr. 28, Allies repulsed heavy German attacks in the Gudbrandsdal valley. Fresh Allied troops landed at Namsos.
- Apr. 30, Order in Council transferred foreign exchange of the Bank of Canada and of private owners to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. All British merchant shipping diverted from the Mediterranean.
- May 2, Allied forces withdrawn from southern Norway. Mr. Chamberlain summarized naval losses in Norway as: German, 3 or 4 cruisers, 11 destroyers, 5 submarines and 30 transports and supply ships; British, 4 destroyers, 3 submarines, 1 sloop, 5 trawlers, and 1 supply ship.
- May 3, Franco-British battle fleet arrived at Alexandria, Egypt. Large-scale concentration of Italian naval, army, and air units in the Dodecanese Islands reported.
- May 5, Bulgarian sources reported 50,000 Turkish troops massed on Turco-Greek frontier. A Canadian National War Savings Committee appointed.
- May 6, German overland expedition to Narvik reached Mo. Further arrivals of Allied cruisers at Alexandria. Egypt enforced new precautionary measures. British and French troops from Norway arrived in Britain. Italo-Yugoslav frontier incidents. Italian troop concentrations north of Fiume.
- May 7, British reinforcements landed at Narvik. Mr. Chamberlain explained the Norwegian campaign to the House of Commons. Two German columns reported advancing on the Netherlands from Bremen and Düsseldorf. All Netherlands military leave cancelled. Germany reported to have requested permission to send troops through Hungary.
- May 8, British House of Commons voted confidence in the Chamberlain Government by 281 to 200, out of a total of 615 members. Mr. Churchill announced the taking of the airport at Narvik.
- May 9, German reinforcements landed by parachute at Narvik.
- May 10, Germany invaded Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg. Air raids on aerodromes and open towns in Belgium, Holland, and France. British forces occupied Iceland. Rotterdam partly occupied by Germans. Allied forces came into contact with Germans in Luxemburg. Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain resigned and Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Reorganization of Dominion Cabinet. Allied air forces attacked Germans holding Netherlands aerodromes.
- May 11, Britain landed 20,000 troops in Holland.
- May 12, Mr. Churchill and new all-party Cabinet sworn in. Germans crossed the Maas and Ijssel Rivers in Holland; reached Wareme in Belgium; and launched a widespread attack between Forbach and the Vosges. Heavy concentrations of German and Italian troops reported on the Swiss border. United Kingdom interned all German and Austrian males of 16 to 60 living in the eastern part of Great Britain.
- May 13, German advance checked in the Liège sector, but reached the Zuider Zee in Holland. The Netherlands Government vacated The Hague and Queen Wilhelmina and the Royal Family sought refuge in England. Great battle between French and German tanks near St. Trond.
- May 14, Netherlands troops capitulated except in Zeeland. Strong German attack near Sedan checked by French.
- May 15, Communist Party in Canada declared an illegal organization. French counter-attack launched at Sedan, British engaged at Louvain. R.A.F. delivered low-level bombing attacks on German troop concentrations.
- May 15-
June 4. "BATTLE OF FLANDERS"—*May 15*, Germans broke through French lines on a 60-mile front along the Meuse, from Namur to Sedan. *May 17*, Germans advanced to Avesnes and Vervins. General Gamelin issued his "conquer or die" order. *May 19*, Gen. Gamelin superseded by Gen. Weygand as Allied Commander-in-Chief. *May 21*, Germans occupied Arras and Amiens and reached Abbeville. *May 22*, Allies temporarily checked German advance on a 200-mile front along the Somme and