

November 23, 1923: a nationwide ban was issued against the NSDAP, as a consequence of the Beer Hall Putsch.

November 25, 1936, Berlin: Germany and Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact. The pact was against the Communist Internationale and a secret protocol was signed about the German-Japanese cooperation against the Soviet Union. In the next years other countries - Italy, Spain, and German and Japanese satellite states - joined, and it was renewed on the same day in 1941, in Berlin. It was one of the most important steps which formed the opposing sides of the WW2.

November 25, 1966: the UN Security Council Resolution 228 (1966) condemned the Israeli military action on Jordan territory on 13 November. The Israelis planned a reprisal against Palestine fighters in the southern Hebron area, because of the increasing incidents against Israeli territories, but it turned into a clash between Israeli and Jordan regular forces. Israel named the increasing amount of violent incidents as one of the reasons of the Six-Day War (5-10 June 1967), and these can be seen as the first steps leading to the war.

November 26, 1947, Budapest: Colonel General Vitéz Gusztáv Jány (born Hautzinger) was executed. He was the commander of the Hungarian Second Army which was destroyed in operations connected to the Battle of Stalingrad in 1943. After the WW2 the People's Tribunal convicted him for war crimes. In 1993 the Supreme Court of Hungary posthumously exonerated him, however he didn't get his rank back.

November 26, 1968: the UN General Assembly Resolution 2391 which stated that there were no statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

November 27, 1926: the First Treaty of Tirana between Albania and Italy.

November 27, 1942, Toulon: the unit of the French fleet were scuttled to prevent them getting into the hands of the Germans.

November 27, 1967: Charles de Gaulle, the President of France pointed out the French position on the Middle East conflict: the first step would have been the total or partial evacuation of the occupied territories, then the UN could have helped to set the exact borders, the conditions of the existence and the security of the two parties, the fate of the refugees and minorities in the region, and the details of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal.

November 28, 1945, Budapest: the People's Tribunal began the trial of Ferenc Rajniss, the Minister of Education in the Arrow Cross Party government.

November 29, 1850: the Punctuation of Olmütz (Olmützer Punktation): Prussia accepted the Habsburgs' reconstitution of the German Confederation. The agreement represented a temporary victory for Vienna, which had the support of Russia this time.

November 29, 1944, Budapest: a decree (8935/1944 BM) was published, signed by Gábor Vajna, the Interior Minister of the Arrow Cross Party government, about the creation of the Budapest Ghetto. Meanwhile, the Soviet troops already approached Budapest, the fate of the city was almost decided.

November 30, 1939: the beginning of the Winter War or First Soviet-Finnish War in which the Soviet Union gained some territory, but suffered heavy losses in life and military equipment, and in its international reputation as well.

December 1, 1923: Wilhelm Marx (Centre Party) formed a new coalition government in Germany.

December 1, 1943: the declaration signed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, U.S President, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the Premier of the Soviet Union was published at the end of the Tehran Conference (28 November-December 1, 1943). The most important result was the commitment of the Western Allies to open a second front in Europe.

December 1, 1944: Adolf Hitler declared Budapest a fortress. At the same Colonel General Hans Friessner, the Commander of Army Group South ordered all military and civilian administration to evacuate. Also, on this day the Third Ukrainian Front captured Szekszárd and Paks.

December 2, 1804, Notre Dame, Paris: Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself and Josephine as the Emperor and Empress of the French.

December 2, 1805, Austerlitz: the Battle of the Three Emperors, one of Napoleon's greatest victory which practically meant the end of Third Coalition.

December 2, 1944, Szeged: the Magyar Nemzeti Függetlenségi Front (MNFF; Hungarian National Independence Front) was established to take over the power in Hungary after the WW2. It had five members: the Független Kisgazdapárt (Independent Smallholders Party), the Magyar Kommunista Párt (Hungarian Communist Party), the Magyarországi Szociáldemokrata Párt (Social Democratic Party of Hungary), the Nemzeti Parasztpárt (National Peasant Party), the Polgári Demokrata Párt (Civic Democratic Party). After the WW2 the Communist Party, backed by the Soviet Union, gradually built up its rule in the country.

December 3, 1860, Boston: protestors and the police broke up an abolitionist meeting.

December 3, 1932, Thuringia: local elections, the NSDAP lost nearly half of its votes.

December 3, 1973: UN General Assembly resolution 3074, which, besides others, confirmed that the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity would have trial and would be punished in the country where they committed their crimes.

December 4, 1944: in Berlin Ferenc Szálasi, Nemzetvezető (Leader of the Nation), Hungarian Prime Minister, Károly Beregfy Hungarian Minister of Defence, Chief of the General Staff, Baron Gábor Kemény, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs met Adolf Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Heinz Guderian, Chief of the OKH General Staff to discuss the perspectives of the war, the requests of the Germans in connection with the operations in Hungary. The Hungarian delegation accepted Hitler's decision to declare Budapest a fortress and promised to demolish Hungarian infrastructure where it would be necessary. They were happy with the news about the German secret weapons, and that the war – allegedly – still could have been won.

In Hungary, at 23:00 the troops of Marshal Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky began to cross the River Danube south of Budapest.

On the same day, the so called Üvegház (Glass House; 29 Vadász Street, Budapest) was attacked by Hungarian gendarmeries. The building had important role in the rescue action led by the Swiss diplomat, Carl Lutz, who became the first Swiss national on the list of "Righteous Among the Nations" after WW2. However, it took a time until his work was acknowledged, right after the WW2 he even was criticized by the Swiss government for having exceeded his authority.

December 5, 1925: the First Luther cabinet resigned in Germany, following the signature of the Locarno Treaties.

December 5, 1941: Great Britain declared war on Finland, Hungary, and Romania (there are different dates in different sources, December 6 or December 7 are also mentioned).

On the same day a decree (1941. évi 8.550 ME) was published and entered into force on the day of its publication about extending some effects of the “Second Jewish Law” (1939:IV. tc.) to the reannexed Délvidék (“Southern Territories”).

December 5, 1944: while the Soviet troops continued to cross the River Danube south of Budapest, another offensive began this day northeast of the city.

December 5, 1944: the People’s Tribunal in Budapest began the trial of László Budinszky, who was the Minister of Justice of the Arrow Cross Party government.

December 6, 1421: Henry VI was born to Henry V and Catherine, the daughter of Charles VI of France.

December 6, 1938: Franco-German Declaration stated that the two countries would develop their relations, and that there wasn’t any territorial question remained between them.

December 7, 1924: general elections in Germany.

December 7, 1944: Count István Bethlen, former Hungarian Prime Minister was arrested by the Soviet troops, and he was interrogated at the same day.

December 7, 1945: Ferenc Rajniss, the Minister of Education in the Arrow Cross Party government was found guilty in war crimes and crimes against the people and he was sentenced to death.

December 7, 1947: Bao Dai signed the first Ha Long Bay Agreement with France, which contained promises of Vietnamese independence.

December 8, 1935: Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, and Pierre Laval, French Prime Minister and Foreign Minister had a meeting about how to end the Second Italo-Ethiopian War.

December 8, 1941: after the Japanese attack against Pearl Harbour and British territories, the United Kingdom and the United States declared war on Japan.

December 8, 1944, Budapest: the military leaders of the Magyar Nemzeti Felkelés Felszabadító Bizottsága (Hungarian Committee for Liberation and National Uprising) - Lieutenant General János Kiss, Colonel Jenő Nagy, Captain Vilmos Tartsay – were executed.

December 9, 1935: British newspapers revealed details of the Hoare-Laval Pact about the Second Italo-Ethiopian War. The Pact practically would have given much of Ethiopia to Italy. However, the indignation in both countries made it impossible to get into effect at last.

December 9, 1944: the Soviet troops reached the River Danube at Vác, captured Balassagyarmat. The Soviet heavy artillery began to bombard the north-eastern part of Budapest. From this day there was martial law in effect in the city.

December 10, 1938: Count István Csáky was appointed as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

December 10, 1940: István Csáky, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived at Belgrade to sign a “Treaty of Eternal Friendship”.

December 10, 1944: the Pest Ghetto was officially closed, it’s four gates were guarded by the police and Arrow Cross Party militants.

December 10, 1967: in the so called trial of the SS-interpreters Mihály Schlei and Sándorné Bischoff (born Hermina Kraut) was sentenced to life in prison.

December 11, 1941: Germany declared war against the United States, and a few hours later the United States declared war on Germany.

December 11, 1944: the Arrow Cross Party government left Budapest.

December 11-12, 1961, Jerusalem: Adolf Eichmann was convicted of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and membership in a criminal organization.

December 12, 1940, Belgrade: Count István Csáky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, Aleksandar Cincar-Marković signed the "Treaty of Eternal Friendship".

December 12, 1941: Hungary declared war on the United States.

December 12, 1944: the Hungarian representatives who were negotiating in Moscow about the consolidation of Hungary after the WW2 and Soviet officials arrived at Debrecen.

December 12, 1945: László Budinszky, who was the Minister of Justice of the Arrow Cross Party government, was sentenced to death by the People's Tribunal. On the same the trial of Count Fidél Pálffy, the Minister of Agriculture of the Arrow Cross Party government, began.

December 13, 1941, Csurog (Čurog): partisans raided the Hungarian forces and caused casualties.

December 14, 1944, Debrecen, Hungary (under Soviet control): the Ideiglenes Nemzetgyűlés Előkészítő Bizottsága (Preparatory Committee of the Provisional National Assembly) was set up.

December 14, 1955: the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan became a member of the United Nations.

December 14, 1995: Pope John Paul II met Leah Rabin, the widow of Yitzhak Rabin, and her children in a private audience. It was said the pope mentioned Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

December 15, 1809: the dissolution of the marriage of Bonaparte Napoleon and Josephine.

December 15, 1945, Budapest: Count Fidél Pálffy, the Minister of Agriculture of the Arrow Cross Party government, was sentenced to death.

December 15, 1961, Jerusalem: Adolf Eichmann was sentenced to death.

December 16, 1941, Budapest: László Bárdossy, Hungarian Prime Minister announced in the House of Representatives that Hungary was at war with the US. Also on this day the House of Representatives discussed the Article (1941:XX) about the reannexation of the Délvidék ("Southern Territories").

December 16: the proclamation of the Ideiglenes Nemzetgyűlés Előkészítő Bizottsága (Preparatory Committee of the Provisional National Assembly) to send democratically elected representatives to the Ideiglenes Nemzetgyűlés (Provisional National Assembly) which meant to establish an Ideiglenes Nemzeti Kormány (Provisional National Government) of Hungary.

On the same day, the Soviet State Defence Committee's Order 7161 to intern all able-bodied Germans ages 17-45 (men) and 18-30 (women) in Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia. These people were deported to the USSR for forced labour.

December 17, 1941, Mozsor (Mošorin): another partisan raid against Hungarian forces.

December 17, 1944: Marshal Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky finished the plans of the offensive to occupy Budapest.

December 17, 1948: Israel's second application for UN membership was rejected.

December 18, 1812: after he had to leave his army, Bonaparte Napoleon arrived back at Paris.

December 18, 1914: declaration that "Egypt is placed under the protection of His Majesty and will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate".

December 19, 1944, Budapest: German troops took the Marist Brothers and most of the Jews who they were hiding.

December 19, 1946: with the Viet Minh first large scale offensive against the French the First Indochina War began.

December 19, 1972: Dr. Nahum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress, criticized urging of Jews to leave the Soviet Union.

December 20, 1860: South Carolina declared that it had seceded from the United States. Soon Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas followed them, but there wasn't any sign of preparation for war yet.

December 20, 1924: Adolf Hitler was released left Landsberg prison on parole.

December 20, 1944: the Soviet offensive to occupy Budapest began.

December 21, 1944, Debrecen: the first meeting of the Provisional National Assembly of Hungary.

In Budapest a Jewish self-help and rescue group was taken by Arrow Cross Party militants.

December 21, 1945: the hearing of Edmund Veessenmayer as a witness in the trial of László Baky, László Endre and Andor Jaross.

December 21, 1958: General Charles de Gaulle was elected as the first president of the Fifth Republic of France.

December 21, 1973, Geneva: the Peace Conference on the Middle East opened. Syria refused to attend.

December 22, 1867: Act (1867. évi XXVII.) about the emancipation of the Jews (Israelites) in Hungary (part of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy then).

December 22, 1944, Debrecen: the Provisional National Assembly of Hungary established the Provisional National Government of Hungary.

Soviet breakthrough between Érd and Lake Velence in Hungary, the Soviet troops advancing towards Budapest from the West.

December 22, 1944: the Vietnam Propaganda Liberation Army Team was officially established, directed by General Vo Nguyen Giap. It was the predecessor of the Vietnam People's Army.

December 22, 1945: the hearing of Otto Winkelmann as a witness in the trial of László Baky, László Endre and Andor Jaross.

December 22, 1947, Nuremberg: the end of the Flick Trial.

December 23, 1944, Debrecen: the first meeting of the Provisional National Government of Hungary, decision about sending a memorandum to the Soviet government on the truce and the declaration of war on Germany. In the evening they decided about the delegation to be sent to Moscow to negotiate about the truce.

The Soviet troops captured Székesfehérvár, Érd, cut the Budapest-Bicske railroad.

December 23, 1956: the last British and French troops left Port Said.

December 23, 1958, Port Said: Gamal Abdel Nasser's speech showed the deterioration between Egypt and the Soviet Union and encouraged the anti-Communist campaign in the United Arab Republic and in the Arab countries.

December 24, 1944, Sopronkőhida: members of the Hungarian resistance – Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, István Pataki, Barnabás Pesti, Róbert Kreutz and others – were executed.

The same day the encircling of Budapest ended, the siege of the city had begun. The Soviet troops captured Bicske. Adolf Eichmann, the Budapest unit of the Gestapo, and thousands of members of the Arrow Cross Party left Budapest.

December 24, 1951: Libya declared its independence from France and Britain as United Kingdom of Libya, a constitutional monarchy.

December 24, 1980: Admiral Karl Dönitz, who followed Adolf Hitler as head of state and negotiated about the German surrender, died.

December 25 to 26, 1776: General George Washington led his men by boat across the partially frozen Delaware River toward Trenton, New Jersey.

December 25, 1938: the pro-British Nuri al-Said became the Prime Minister of Iraq.

December 26, 1776: General George Washington's surprise attack and victory at Trenton, New Jersey. The victory was important to give some boost the colonists' moral.

December 26, 1805: Treaty of Pressburg signed by France and the Holy Roman Empire which resulted at the Habsburgs left the Third Coalition against Bonaparte Napoleon.

December 26 (O.S. December 14), 1825: Dekabrist (Decembrist) uprising in Russia.

December 26, 1944: in the morning the last road leading out of Budapest was closed down.

December 26, 1945: while he was on his way from Paris to Indochina through Africa, Major Duy Tan and his future government had a plane crash in the Central African Republic.

December 27, 1944, Budapest: Blessed Sára Salkaházi, Vilma Benovits and four people who were hidden by them were killed by Arrow Cross Party militants.

December 27, 1945, Moscow: Soviet-Anglo-American Communiqué of the participants of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers.

December 27, 1979: Soviet ground forces entered Afghanistan from the north, while special forces overthrew the government in Kabul.

December 28, 1944: the Provisional National Government of Hungary declared war on Germany. In the evening a delegation led by János Gyöngyösi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, left for Moscow to negotiate the conditions of a truce.

December 28, 1945: a Népbírószágok Országos Tanácsa (National Council of People's Courts) approved the death sentence on László Bárdossy, former Prime Minister of Hungary.

December 29, 1865: the last issue of *The Liberator*, American abolitionist newspaper.

December 29, 1933: Ion G. Duca, the Prime Minister of Romania, was assassinated by Nicholas Constantinescu, a member of the Iron Guard.

December 29, 1934: Japan renounced the Washington Naval Treaty (1922) and the London Naval Treaty (1930).

December 29, 1944: the Soviet command sent an ultimatum to the German-Hungarian troops encircled in Budapest to surrender. The two Soviet parliamentarians Captain Ilya Ostapenko (Buda) and Captain Miklós Steinmetz (Pest) were killed and the controversial circumstances of their death have been giving reasons to debates since then.

December 30, 1460: the Battle of Wakefield (West Yorkshire). Richard of York underestimated the Lancastrian army he faced, he met them leading a much smaller army. The Yorkists were defeated, he and his son, Edmund were killed.

December 30, 1937: King Farouk replaced Mustafa el-Nahhas as Prime Minister with Muhammad Mahmoud Pasha which caused riots in Cairo.

December 31, 1944, Budapest: Arrow Cross Party militants attacked the so called Üvegház (Glasshouse) killed three of the Jewish people who were hiding there and injured others. They planned to take the others, but it was prevented by the authorities.

January 1, 1831, Boston: the first issue of *The Liberator* by William Lloyd Garrison. It was published weekly, and it called for complete and immediate abolition.

January 1, 1944: the Syrian Republic was recognized to be independent.

January 1, 1945, Budapest: the Arrow Cross Party militants went back to the Üvegház (Glasshouse) and took Arthur Weiss the former owner of the building who disappeared, he most probably was killed together with Ottó Komoly.

January 1, 1956: the Republic of the Sudan became an independent state.

January 1, 1964: Levi Eshkol, Israeli Prime Minister, appointed Yitzhak Rabin as seventh IDF Chief of Staff. Rabin prepared and led the IDF to victory in the Six Day War (June 5-10, 1967). While that victory made it possible to expand the borders of Israel, at the end it also led to the conclusion that the military solution couldn't solve the Middle-East Crisis.

January 1, 1965: the first guerrilla attack of the Al-'Asifah – led by Yasser Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir – the military wing of the Fatah.

January 2, 1934: the *Völkischer Beobachter* published Adolf Hitler's letter in which he praised Röhm's role in the "national-socialist revolution".

January 2, 1941: letter of Reinhard Heydrich, the Head of the Security Police and the SD, on the Classification of the Concentration Camps.

January 2, 1942: Carl Lutz and his wife, Gertrud arrived at Budapest. The Swiss Vice-Consul would play key role in one of the biggest Jewish rescue and self-help operation.

January 3, 1777: Battle of Princeton (New Jersey; near to Trenton), colonists' victory. George Washington's winter camp was very close to the British, but both armies focused on the surviving of the hard winter.

January 3, 1919: the Weizmann-Faisal Agreement.

January 3, 1942, Zsablya: razzia of the Hungarian authorities, they couldn't find the wanted partisan group. Eight "suspicious" Serbians were arrested.

January 4, 1942: fight between Hungarian military and gendarmerie troops and partisans near to Zsablya in the Délvidék ("Southern Territories"). After the incident more Hungarian troops were ordered into the region to search for partisans. In the next weeks many atrocities happened in the region and the authorities killed thousands of innocent people, mainly Serbians and Jews.

January 4, 1945: the decree of the Ideiglenes Nemzeti Kormány (Provisional National Government of Hungary) about the principles of the administration. The public servants were ordered to report to service, to swear an oath and to submit themselves to a process to check their activity during the war.

January 5, 1066: Edward the Confessor died. The childless king named Harold Godwinson as his successor.

January 5, 1931: after Adolf Hitler's call Ernst Röhm returned from Bolivia to Germany and became the Chief of Staff of the SA ("Sturmabteilung").

January 5, 1942: Colonel General Ferenc Szombathelyi, the Hungarian Chief of Staff decided to send more troops to reinforce the southern border. The German authorities in the Banat also started a search for partisans and arrested hundreds.

January 5, 1957: the Eisenhower Doctrine: a Middle Eastern country threatened by armed aggression could request American economic assistance or military aid if it was being threatened.

January 5-6, 1979, Guadeloupe: the meeting of the British Prime Minister James Callaghan, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and US President Jimmy Carter. They discussed current topics, for example the situation in Iran, and they decided to support Shapour Bakhtiar.

January 6, 1066: the coronation of Harold Godwinson (Harold II).

January 6, 1929: Adolf Hitler replaced Erhard Heiden with Heinrich Himmler as the commander of the SS ("Schutzstaffel"). The SS had 280 members at the time, and it was functioning as Hitler's personal guard.

January 6, 1942: an operation to search for and mop up the local partisan group in the Sajkásvidék (Šajkaška) began. However, practically the partisan group on this stage was already mopped up.

January 6, 1946: National Assembly elections in areas controlled by North Vietnam.

January 6, 1949: Dr. Ralph Bunche announced that Egypt agreed to start talks with Israel on an armistice.

January 6, 1961: Khrushchev speech about supporting the "wars of national liberation" in the world.

January 7, 1935: Franco-Italian Agreements in Rome signed by French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Benito Mussolini. France looking for support against Germany gave some French territories in Africa to Italy, and free hand to occupy Ethiopia.

January 7, 1946: the Budapest People's Tribunal sentenced László Endre, László Baky former secretaries of state, and Andor Jaross, former Minister of the Interior to death. These three people had the main responsibility for the deportation of the Hungarian Jewish community in the spring and summer of 1944.

January 7, 1949: the general cease-fire agreement between Egypt and Israel became effective.

January 8, 1918: the "Fourteen Points" of President Woodrow Wilson about his ideas on the world after the WWI.

January 8, 1940: Britain, France and Turkey signed a trade agreement. Both Britain and France and the Axis Powers worked hard to get support in the region.

January 9, 1946: the Budapest People's Tribunal announced that the Nemzeti Főtanács (High National Council) had refused the petition for reprieve of László Bárdossy, former Hungarian Prime Minister, and that he would be executed on the next day.

January 9, 1957: Anthony Eden resigned as British Prime Minister. The official reason was his ill-health. His successor was Harold Macmillan.

January 9, 1978, Qom, Iran: the protest in the town turned violent, the security forces shot into the crowd to disperse it, and hundreds were killed.

January 10-12, 1938, Budapest: Italian-Austrian-Hungarian conference, one of the topics was the approach between Austria and Germany.

January 10, 1942: the representatives of the Hungarian army and the German military administration of the Banat had a meeting about synchronizing their actions against the partisans.

January 10, 1946, Budapest: László Bárdossy, former Hungarian Prime Minister was executed by firing squad.

January 11, 1923: Belgian and French troops began to occupy the Ruhr. The German government called for “passive resistance”.

January 11, 1945, Budapest: Raoul Wallenberg and his driver, Vilmos Langfelder moved into the house of László Ocskay, Captain of the Hungarian Army, at 16 Benczúr Street. In January Wallenberg changed his address daily because of the threats of the Germans and the Arrow Cross Party militants. This house was near to the Városliget (City Park) and he hoped the Soviet troops would arrive there soon. He had high hopes to contact the Soviet military authorities, and the new Hungarian government.

January 12, 1945: the beginning of the Vistula-Oder offensive. The Soviet troops advanced from the Vistula to the Oder within less than one month.

January 13, 1926: the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance extended the treaty of 1922 for 25 years, or until Iraq became a member of the League of Nations. Latter meant to be examined every four years.

January 13, 1935: referendum on the status of the Saar. Over 90% of the voters supported the reunification with Germany, while 9% voted for staying a League of Nation mandate, and 0,5% for unification with France.

January 13-17 (somewhere 16), 1964, Cairo: the first summit of the Arab League with 13 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization. One of the main topics is the argument with Israel about plans to divert water from the Lake Tiberias and the River Jordan.

January 14-24, 1943: Casablanca Conference where President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill discussed the strategy for the next phase of the World War II. While Charles de Gaulle also was there, Stalin couldn't attend, saying he didn't want to leave the Soviet Union while the Battle of Stalingrad was going on. The most important result was the declaration that the Allies would continue the war until the “unconditional surrender” of the Axis powers.

January 15, 1925: the independent Hans Luther became Chancellor of Germany.

January 15, 1967: U Thant, the UN Secretary General sent a message to the Israeli and Syrian government, he urged restraint and called for an emergency meeting of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission.

January 16, 27 BC: the Roman Senate awarded Octavianus, adopted son of Gaius Julius Caesar, the title Augustus – this date is referred as the beginning of the Roman Empire.

January 16, 1945, Budapest: in the eastern part of the city, Pest, the so called “International Ghetto” was liberated.

January 16, 1967: the governments of Israel and Syria accepted the proposal of U Thant, UN Secretary General for a meeting of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission.

January 16, 1979: Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi left Iran, as it turned out, for good.

January 17, 1935: the reunion of the Saar with Germany was approved by the League Council.

January 17, 1945: Warsaw was liberated from the German occupation, however, as it turned out in the next few years, the arrival of the Red Army was the beginning of another occupation in the region.

In Budapest the German-Hungarian troops got permission to evacuate Pest, the eastern side of the city. The first Soviet troops entered the Budapest Ghetto.

January 18, 1871, Versailles: the Proclamation of the German Empire, the Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor, and Berlin became the capital of the empire.

January 18, 1934: Fulvio Suvich, Italian Under Secretary of State arrived at Vienna. The visit was thought to be a sign that Mussolini supported Dollfuss while the Austrian Nazis were more and more active.

January 18, 1945, Budapest: the eastern part of the city, Pest was liberated from the German occupation. The Budapest Ghetto, which was in Pest, was liberated as well. The last two usable bridges between Pest and Buda, the Elisabeth Bridge and the Chain Bridge were blown up.

There are still arguments about the term what we use to refer to the event, because it turned out in the next few years, that it was the beginning of another occupation. Besides, during the liberation of the region the Red Army and other troops committed crimes against the civil population. These atrocities were untold for long. Hungary was a battleground from August-September 1944 to April 1945, and while it was officially called and celebrated as “liberation” for decades, under the surface, and openly from about 1990 there was and is a debate how to call this period.

January 18, 1949: Ernest Bevin, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that Britain would let go the “Jewish immigrants” detained in Cyprus.

January 19, 1919: Gyula Gömbös was elected to the president of the Magyar Országos Véderő Egylet (MOVE; Hungarian National Defence Association).

January 19, 1945, Budapest: Soviet troops landed on the Margaret Island.

January 20, 1926: the Second Luther cabinet in Germany.

January 20, 1942, Berlin: in a villa in Wannsee fifteen Nazi officials had a meeting about the “Endlösung” (“Final Solution”). Reinhard Heydrich, the Chief of RSHA summarized the anti-Jewish arrangements done until then, and talked about the plans for the future, which the participants discussed.

January 20, 1942, Újvidék (Novi Sad): Colonel-General József Grassy, Captain Márton Zöldi arrived at Újvidék (Novi Sad) with Hungarian military and gendarme troops. In the evening Lieutenant-General Ferenc Feketehalmy-Czeydner summoned the representatives of the local authorities and informed them that the army took control. The city was enclosed, the telephone and telegram lines were cut, practically a state of emergency took effect.

January 20, 1945, Moscow: truce was signed between the Allies and the Provisional National Government of Hungary.

January 20, 1981: Ronald Reagan sworn into office, as it later turned out, for his first term. About the same time on the same day the American hostages were released from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. They were held there for 444 days.

January 20, 1993: the inauguration of Bill Clinton.

January 21, 1942, Újvidék (Novi Sad): at 8 o'clock in the morning the search of the town which was divided into 8 districts began. Approximately 6-7,000 "suspicious" individuals were arrested and taken to different locations. Later they were taken to certifying committees. After interrogation about 15-50 people were killed and their corpses were thrown into the River Danube.

January 21, 1945: the Budapest National Committee appointed János Csorba to Mayor of Budapest.

January 22, 1942, Újvidék (Novi Sad): the raid of the Hungarian army and gendarmery in the city turned into a cruel massacre of innocent civilians, mainly Serbian and Jewish men, women, and children. The commanders of the raid wanted to see "results". From the morning hostages were taken, then people were murdered different locations. The victims even had to lie on the ground or get naked in the extreme cold weather.

January 22, 1945: the German troops recaptured Székesfehérvár in Hungary.

January 22, 1995, Beit Lid, Israel: the first suicide attack by Palestinian Islam Jihad.

January 23, 1942, Újvidék (Novi Sad): in the afternoon Leó Deák, the Lord lieutenant of Bács-Bodrog Country managed to get out of the town and to contact the authorities in Budapest. Soon it was ordered to stop the shootings. Around 7 pm Lieutenant-General Ferenc Feketehalmy-Czeydner announced that according to the request of the Lord lieutenant of the county the military operation would be finished at 9 pm.

January 23, 1980: in his State of the Union Address President Jimmy Carter stated that the United States would defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf.

January 24, 1458: Mátyás Hunyadi (Matthias Corvinus) was proclaimed king of Hungary.

January 25, 1945: Prime Minister Vitéz Béla Miklós de Dálnok signed the 81/1945 ME decree on People's Tribunal, which defined the term of "war criminals", outlined the system and the levels of the People's Tribunals, who would become members of them, the rules of the procedure, and the possible punishments.

January 25, 1949: the first elections in Israel, won by the Mapai (led by David Ben-Gurion).

January 25, 1990, Australia: Ivan Timofeyevich Polyukhovich was arrested and charged with 24 counts of murder and complicity in 850 counts of murder.

January 26, 1934, Berlin: German-Polish non-aggression agreement was signed. Germany and Poland agreed to resolve their problems by bilateral negotiations for a period of 10 years.

January 26, 1945: the German offensive to relieve Budapest approached the ring around the capital about 25 kilometres when the German troops was ordered to cease the offensive and retreat immediately.

January 26, 1952, Cairo: Black Saturday, anti-British protests in Cairo turned into burning and looting hundreds of buildings in downtown Cairo. The circumstances of the events still aren't fully known.

January 27, 1919, Maribor (Marburg): "Marburg's Bloody Sunday", troops of the army of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shot at Austrian protesters.

January 27, 1924: Treaty of Rome, Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes agreed that Fiume would be annexed to Italy, the town of Sušak was left to Yugoslavia.

January 27, 1945: Marshal Fyodor Ivanovich Tolbukhin launched a counterattack against the German troops which tried to relieve Budapest.

January 27, 1952: after the events of the previous day, King Farouk I dismissed Prime Minister Mostafa el-Nahas and his government, and appointed Aly Maher Pasha. Also, there were martial law and curfew in force in Cairo.

January 27, 1973: Paris Peace Accords, peace treaty signed by the USA, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam), and the Republic of South Vietnam (South Vietnamese communists).

January 28, 1457: Henry Tudor was born. His mother was Margaret Beaufort, the great-granddaughter of John the Gaunt, his father Edmund Tudor, the half-brother of Henry VI, son of Owen Tudor and Catherine of Valois. Edmund Tudor died before the birth of his son.

January 28, 1933: Kurt von Schleicher resigned as the Chancellor of Germany.

January 28, 1945, Budapest: the defenders of the Margaret Island got permission to evacuate.

January 28, 1950: Egypt informed the USA about the reasons of the occupation of the islands of Tiran and Sanafir.

January 29, 1945, Budapest: the first case of the People's Tribunals', the case of reservist Master-Sergeant Péter Rotyis and reservist Corporal Sándor Szívós.

January 29, 1855: the British Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen resigned after the Parliament voted for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the conduct of the Crimean War. His successor, Lord Palmerstone promised more professionalism.

January 30, 1933: after negotiations of political leaders in the morning, Adolf Hitler formed government and became the Chancellor of Germany.

January 30, 1968: the beginning of the Tet Offensive in South Vietnam.

January 31, 1955, Cairo: two Egyptian Jews, Moshe Marzouk and Samuel Azar, who were convicted of espionage and acts of sabotage on behalf of Israel were executed.

January 31, 1979: Ayatollah Sayyid Ruhollah Khomeini left France where he lived in exile and flew to Tehran.

February 1, 1933: Adolf Hitler's first speech in the Reichstag as Chancellor. On the same day, Hindenburg dissolved the Reichstag, the new elections would be held on March 5.

February 1, 1956: Guy Mollet's cabinet took office in France.

February 1, 1958: the United Arab Republic was established with the participation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Republic.

February 1, 1979: Ayatollah Sayyid Ruhollah Khomeini arrived at Iran.

February 2, 1461: the Battle of Mortimer's Cross, the army led by Edward, son of Richard of York, defeated the Lancastrians.

February 2, 1943: the last German troops surrendered at Stalingrad. The battle was one of the main turning points in the war, the Red Army gained the initiative on the Eastern Front and kept it practically until the end of the WWII. The victory was a great moral boost on the side of the Allies, and a disaster on the side of the Axis.

February 2, 1967: the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission had a meeting.

February 3, 1930, Hong Kong: the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.

February 3, 1945, Budapest: the trial of the case of reservist Master-Sergeant Péter Rotyis and reservist Corporal Sándor Szívós and others in the building of the "Academy of Music".

The 81/1945 ME decree on People's Tribunal wasn't published yet, the sentence based upon the Codex Csemegi (1878). Reservist Master-Sergeant Péter Rotyis and reservist Corporal Sándor Szívós were sentenced to death.

February 3, 1965, Frankfurt: the end of the Krumej-Hunsche trial. They were specifically accused of participating in the deportation of at least 300.000 of Jewish people from Hungary, as the assistants of Adolf Eichmann. Otto Hunsche was acquitted, Hermann Krumej was sentenced to five years in prison.

February 4, 1933: Kálmán Kánya was appointed as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

February 4, 1938: in Germany Adolf Hitler became the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He also replaced the War Ministry with the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW). The Minister of War, Werner von Blomberg resigned, and Wilhelm Keitel was appointed as the Chief of the OKW. Werner von Fritsch was forced to resign as the Commander-in-Chief of the Oberkommando Heeres (OKH), he was replaced with Walther von Brauchitsch. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Konstantin von Neurath was replaced by Joachim von Ribbentrop. With the changes of February 1938 the German politics became more aggressive, Hitler could get rid off the members of the conservative elite whose help he needed in 1933 to get into power.

February 4, 1941: László Bárdossy was appointed as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Hungary.

February 4, 1945, Budapest: reservist Master-Sergeant Péter Rotyis and reservist Corporal Sándor Szívós, who were sentenced to death by the People's Tribunal on the previous day, were executed by hanging in the Oktogon in Pest, while the German and Hungarian troops in Buda began shooting the area.

February 4, 1947, Vienna: Siegfried Seidl, the former commander of Theresienstadt (1941-1943) and Bergen-Belsen (1943-1944) concentration camps, and member of the Sondereinsatzkommando-Eichmann in Hungary (1944), were executed by hanging.

February 4, 1971: a speech of Anwar al-Sadat, the President of Egypt, about extending the cease-fire with Israel, and a new peace initiative.

February 5, 1840, Damascus: Capuchin friar Thomas and his Muslim servant Ibrahim Amara disappeared. The Jewish community was accused that they murdered them and used their blood for Passover. Eight Jewish men were arrested, interrogated, tortured – which took the life some of the prisoners –, while violence was committed against the Jewish community. The case drew international attention and pressure on the authorities, which led to the release of the prisoners who survived the ordeal, and the condemnation of “blood libel” later that year.

February 5, 1941: Benito Mussolini dismissed Galeazzo Ciano as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

February 5, 1945, Budapest: the last sailplanes landed in Buda to deliver supplies to the German and Hungarian troops.

February 5, 1945, Debrecen: the 81/1945 ME decree on People's Tribunal was published in the Hungarian Gazette.

February 5, 1946, Budapest: in the building of the Academy of Music the trial of the Szálasi government – Ferenc Szálasi, Károly Beregfy, Sándor Csia, dr. József Gera, Baron Gábor Kemény, Jenő Szöllösi, Gábor Vajna – began. They were accused with war crimes and treachery. Edmund Veesenmayer and Otto Winckelmann were there as witnesses.

February 5, 1979: Ayatollah Sayyid Ruhollah Khomeini appointed Mahdi Bazargan to form an interim government.

February 6, 1941: Erwin Rommel was appointed as the commander of the Afrika Korps.

February 7, 1985: the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals in Canada was established, which investigated the claims about the presence of Nazi war criminals in Canada. The commission was headed by retired Quebec Superior Court Judge Jules Deschênes.

February 7, 1999, Amman: King Hussein bin Talal, the king of Jordan died after 46-year-reign. He was the king of Jordan from almost the establishment of Israel, and he signed the peace treaty together with Yitzhak Rabin in 1994. There were four Arab-Israeli wars, civil wars, etc. during this period. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Abdullah II.

February 8, 1920: Winston Churchill's article "Zionism versus Bolshevism. A Struggle for the Soul of the Jewish People" was published in the Illustrated Sunday Herald.

February 8, 1923: from this day the Völkischer Beobachter appeared daily (it did weekly before).

February 8, 1934, Vienna: while Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was on an official visit in Budapest, Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey ordered a search and ransacking of the Social Democratic Party headquarters and the arrest of party leaders and the commanders of the Schutzbund (the paramilitary group of the Social Democrats). Even the mayor of "Red Vienna" was arrested.

February 8, 1945, Budapest: the German-Hungarian troops in Buda last time received supply by airdrops.

February 8-10, 1963: the Ramadan Revolution in Iraq, a Ba'athist coup to overthrow the Prime Minister Abd al-Karim Qasim, who was executed. His former deputy, Abdul Salam Arif became President, while Ba'athist general Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr became Prime Minister.

February 8, 1967: Nureddin al-Atassi, Syrian President declared that the meetings of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission wouldn't influence their attitude "concerning the Palestine problem".

February 9, 1849: the Battle of Piski, Józef Bem's (Bem József) victory over the joint Austrian-Russian forces in Transylvania.

February 9, 1934, Athens: the representatives of Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia signed the Balkan Pact or Balkan Entente about maintaining the status quo in the region.

February 9, 1942: during a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Upper House of Hungary the representatives from the reannexed Délvidék ("Southern Territories") were introduced. Regarding to the wartime situation, the representatives were appointed – "invited". Besides, Regent Miklós Horthy could appoint four members to the Upper House from the Délvidék.

February 9, 1967: at the request of Syria, the fourth meeting of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission was postponed indefinitely. Border violence continued, and Israel repeatedly complained to the UN Security Council.

February 9, 1978: Herbert Kappler who was in charge of Jewish roundups for deportations to Auschwitz in Rome, died.

February 10-11, 1918: during the night there was an Italian naval operation against the Austro-Hungarian fleet in the Bay of Buccari. The action had rather moral than material effects. The leader of the operation was Frigate Captain Costanzo Ciano, father of Galeazzo Ciano.

February 10, 1947: the Paris Peace Treaties between the former Allied powers (United Kingdom, Soviet Union, United States and France) and Axis powers (Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland).

February 11-16, 1862: the Battle of Fort Donelson, the first major victory of the Union. General Ulysses S. Grant captured the fort on the Cumberland River on the border of Kentucky.

February 11, 1941, Rome: Erwin Rommel met with General Alfredo Guzzoni, Deputy Chief of Commando Supremo. Later he flew to Sicily, where he met with General Hans-Ferdinand Geissler, commander of the Luftwaffe's Fliegerkorps X, and discussed the bombing of Benghazi which was captured by the Allies.

February 11, 1945, Budapest: Gendarme Lieutenant-General Lajos Kadar was executed in Buda because of his role in the Hungarian resistance.

In the afternoon the German-Hungarian troops attempted to break through the Soviet lines. They suffered heavy losses, but 10-15,000 people could reach the wooded hills of Buda. At last, however, only 600-700 soldiers reached the German lines. The German commander, General Karl Pfeffer-Wildenbruch, and the Hungarian commander, General Iván Horthy, were captured.

February 11, 1946, Nuremberg: the testimony of Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus.

February 11, 1957: in an aide-memoire dated this day from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to Israeli Ambassador to the United States Abba Eban the United States declared that the Straits of Tiran were an international waterway.

February 12-16, 1934: the Austrian Civil War. Showdown between the Schutzbund (the paramilitary group of the Social Democrats), and the Austrian army, police and gendarmerie, and the Heimwehr (the paramilitary group of the conservatives). A shooting in Linz turned into a firefight, and the unequal fight spread to other cities. The resistance was subdued within a few days. After the events the leaders of the Schutzbund were executed, hundreds were arrested. The Social Democratic Party and its trade unions were prohibited.

February 12, 1938, Berchtesgaden: Chancellor of Austria, Kurt von Schuschnigg met Adolf Hitler, who gave him an ultimatum. According to the ultimatum, for example, Schuschnigg had to give amnesty to Nazis, and give key positions to pro-Nazi Austrians. He signed the "agreement", but, after returning to Austria, he would try to get out of it.

February 12, 1941: General Erwin Rommel arrived in Africa.

February 12, 1944: in a letter to Adolf Hitler Regent Miklós Horthy requested to let the Hungarian troops go back to Hungary from the Eastern Front.

February 12, 1953, Cairo: Great Britain and Egypt signed an agreement about granting self-government and self-determination for the Sudan within three years.

February 12, 1990, Baghdad: the US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, John Kelly met President Saddam Hussein. Both the US and the Arab accounts were positive about the meeting.

February 13, 1931: British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's letter to Chaim Weizmann reaffirmed British support for the continuation of Jewish immigration and land purchase in Palestine.

February 13, 1945, Budapest: the fight in Buda ended, it meant the end of the siege of Budapest. The city was ruined, both the German-Hungarian and the Soviet military losses were high, and the number of civilians died or taken after the siege was 76,000.

February 13, 1964: before the start of his trial, Werner Heyde, one of the main organizers of the T-4 Euthanasia Program, committed suicide.

February 14, 1844, Valero House, Pest: Jewish youth of Pest established the Magyarító Egylet (Hungarianization Association) with the purpose of Hungarianization of the mostly German speaking Jewish community of the city.

February 14, 1941: the first groups of the Afrika Korps arrived in Africa.

February 14, 1945: King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia secretly met US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the USS Quincy in Great Bitter Lake, Egypt. This was the first time that a US president met a Saudi king.

February 14, 1947: British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced that Great Britain would refer the case of the Palestine Mandate to the United Nations. The reason was the British failure to handle the increasing tension between the Jewish and the Arab communities.

February 14, 1958: as a response to the United Arab Republic, Jordan (King Hussein) and Iraq (King Faisal II) formed the Hashemite Arab Federation.

February 15, 1941: the first groups of the Afrika Korps left Tripoli to go to the front at Sirte.

February 15, 1944: more than 200 US bombers and the British artillery were bombing Monte Cassino, however the subsequent offensive of the British army to capture the German positions was unsuccessful.

February 16, 1919: elections in Austria, the Social Democrats won, but a coalition government was formed with the Christian Socialists.

February 16, 1936: the Popular Front, a coalition of left-wing parties won the general elections in Spain.

February 16, 1940: Count Pál Teleki became the Prime Minister of Hungary second time

February 16, 1946: the Soviet authorities handed Colonel-General Iván Horthy, who was the commander of the Hungarian troops during the siege of Budapest, over to the Hungarian authorities.

February 17, 1461: the Second Battle of St. Albans. The Lancastrians marching towards London defeated Richard of Warwick, and rescued Henry VI.

February 17, 1920, Budapest: members of the counterrevolutionary officer detachments murdered Béla Somogyi and Béla Bacsó, journalists of Népszava (newspaper of the Social Democratic Party).

February 18, 1943: the Sportpalast speech, the German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels called for a total war to won against the Allies.

February 18, 1978: violence erupted in Tabriz, Iran, between protestors and the army. The casualties are estimated from ten to hundreds.

February 19, 1942: István Horthy, the eldest son of Miklós Horthy, was elected Deputy Regent of Hungary.

February 20, 1938: Adolf Hitler's speech to the Reichstag. He declared that it was the right of Germany to protect German minorities in other countries. He also praised Austria after their meeting with Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg.

February 21, 1919: Anton Graf von Arco auf Valley killed Kurt Eisner, Minister President of Bavaria.

February 21, 1955: Pinhas Lavon, Minister of Defence of Israel had to resign because of the "Lavon affair". David Ben-Gurion succeeded him.

February 21-23, 1966: coup d'état in Syria what caused a split in the Ba'ath Party.

February 22-23, 1847: Battle of Buena Vista (Battle of La Angostura), Mexico. General Zachary Taylor defeated a larger Mexican force of Santa Anna.

February 23-March 6, 1836: the Battle of Alamo. The Texian army lost, however the battle became a symbol for the Texans fighting for their independence.

February 24, 1939: Hungary and Manchukuo signed the Anti-Comintern Pact.

February 24, 1948: the UN Security Council started a discussion about the situation in Palestine, because of the violence erupted after the Partition Resolution, and because of the conflicts with the Mandatory Government.

February 24, 1949, Rhodes: Israel-Egypt armistice agreement was signed.

February 24, 1990, Amman: summit of the Arab Cooperation Council. In his speech Saddam Hussein talked about the end of the Cold War and the negative effects on the Arabs.

February 25 (or 24), 1941: the first encounter between German and British forces in North Africa.

February 25 (somewhere 24), 1994, Hebron: Baruch Goldstein killed 29 Palestinians and wounded another 125 during their first daily prayer in the Ibrahimi Mosque.

February 26, 1861: the February Patent about the reorganization of the Reichsrat (imperial parliament).

February 26, 1871: the Treaty of Versailles ended the Franco-Prussian War. France had to pay war indemnity to Germany, parts of France stayed under German occupation until the payment was complete. Alsace and part of Lorraine were annexed by Germany.

February 26, 1922: Luigi Facta became the Prime Minister of Italy.

February 26, 1945: the decree of the Provisional National Government of Hungary about the dissolution of the right-wing parties, fascist political and paramilitary organizations.

February 26, 1969: Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister of Israel died.

February 27, 1933: the fire of the Reichstag. The incident which is still under debate resulted in serious restrictions and was used to get rid of the Nazis' political rivals, mainly the Communists who were accused with the arson.

February 27, 1945: the telegram of Alexander C. Kirk, Political Adviser to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, to the Secretary of State of the United States. He forwarded Leslie Albion Squires report on his meeting with Prime Minister vitéz Béla Miklós de Dálnok and their conversation about the situation in Hungary. Squires wrote at the end of the report: "Miklos gave the impression of exercising great care not to be put in the position of complaining about the Russians".

February 27, 1948, Bratislava: Dieter Wisliceny, who participated in anti-Jewish measurements, deportation of Jewish communities in occupied European countries, was sentenced to death.

February 28, 1922: the Unilateral Declaration of Egyptian Independence issued by the United Kingdom ended the protectorate and recognised Egypt as an independent state. However, the independence of Egypt was restricted by "matters" which were "absolutely reserved to the discretion of His Majesty's Government".

February 28, 1933: the issue of the Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zum Schutz von Volk und Staat (Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of People and State) by President Ludwig von Hindenburg. The fire of the Reichstag on the previous day gave the reason to

issue the decree, and Adolf Hitler urged the President to do it. Basic political and civil rights were “suspended until further notice”.

February 28, 1946, Budapest: former Prime Minister of Hungary, Béla Imrédy was executed in the courtyard of the jail in Markó Street. On the same day the Népbíróóságok Országos Tanácsa (National Council of People’s Courts) rejected the appeal of Ferenc Rajniss the former Education Minister of the Arrow Cross Party government.

February 28, 1955: Israeli attack against an Egyptian Army camp in the Gaza Strip as a reprisal for fedayeen actions against Israeli civilians. Eight Israeli and nearly forty Egyptian soldiers died, however the casualties are different in sources. The attack was followed severe international reaction.

February 29, 1980: Yigal Allon, Israeli military leader, politician, diplomat died.

March 1-7, 1095, Piacenza, Lombardy: the Council of Piacenza, Pope Urban II held a mixed synod of ecclesiastics (4000 clergy) and 30,000 laymen. The ambassadors of Alexios I Komnenos met Pope Urban II in Piacenza, and asked him to help Byzant against the Turks. He called the attendees of the synod for help for Byzant, then to southern France to meet leaders to ask for help.

March 1, 1815: after escaping from Elba, Napoleon landed on the southern shore of France.

March 1, 1935: according to the referendum in January and the following decision of the Council of the League of Nations, the Saar became part of Germany again.

March 1, 1946: the Budapest People’s Tribunal found the members of the Arrow Cross Party government and Arrow Cross Party politicians, Ferenc Szálasi, Károly Beregfy, Sándor Csia, dr. József Gera, Baron Gábor Kemény, Jenő Szöllősi, Gábor Vajna guilty in war crimes and sentenced them to hang.

March 1, 1956: King Hussein of Jordan dismissed Glubb Pasha – John Bagot Glubb – as the commander of the Arab Legion. He also dismissed other British senior officers in an attempt to distance himself from the British to prove himself towards the Arab nationalists.

March 1, 1957: Israel announced the evacuation of Sharm el-Sheikh and the Gaza Strip in the United Nations Assembly.

March 1, 1971: Anwar el-Sadat’s visit in Moscow.

March 2, 1855, Winter Palace, St. Petersburg: Tsar Nicholas I died in pneumonia. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the 37-year-old Alexander II. There were rumours Nicholas I deliberately refused medical treatment.

March 2, 1946, Budapest: Count Fidél Pálffy, Arrow Cross Party politician was hung.

March 2, 1956: Morocco formally became independent from France.

March 2, 1957: the government of Israel approved the withdrawal of its forces from the Gaza Strip and ordered the Israel Defence Force to comply it.

March 3, 1918: the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed by Soviet Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire. Russia was withdrawn from the WWI, lost large territories, a big part of the population and the industry. Germany could also transfer hundreds of thousands of veteran troops to the Western Front.

March 3, 1969: the ceasefire agreement between Egypt and Israel was announced to be null and void by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

March 4, 1461, London: Richard of York’s eldest son, Edward was crowned as King Edward IV.

March 4, 1919: the first meeting of the Austrian Constituent Assembly. On the same day there were Sudeten German protests in different cities, which were suppressed by gunshots into the crowd, 54 of the demonstrators were killed.

March 4, 1933: the last regular session of the Austrian National Parliament. After a heated debate about a strike of the railway workers, the three presidents of the lower house resigned to take part in the vote, however, it left the lower house incapable of acting. Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss used the crisis to begin to change the parliamentary democracy in Austria into an authoritarian rule.

March 4, 1946, Budapest: the trial of the members of the Sztójay government, Döme Sztójay, Antal Kunder, Jenő Rátz, Lajos Reményi-Schneller, Lajos Szász began.

March 4, 1957, Tel-Aviv: Rezső Kasztner (Rudolf Israel Kastner) was shot by an assassination squad. Kasztner was one of the leaders of the Budapest Aid and Rescue Committee (Vaada) and helped Jewish people to rescue during the Holocaust. However, after the war he was accused with collaboration by some, and he was said to be responsible not informing the rest of the Jewish community about the real meaning of their “resettlement” by the Germans and their Hungarian allies.

March 4, 1996, Tel-Aviv: suicide attack outside the Dizengoff Centre killed 13 people.

March 5, 1938, Győr: Kálmán Darányi, Prime Minister of Hungary announced the so called program of Győr which meant the rearmament of the Hungarian army. According to the plan one billion Hungarian pengő (the Hungarian currency 1927-1946) would be paid for this purpose in the next five years.

March 5, 1953: Joseph Stalin (born Josef Vissarionovich Djugashvili) died.

March 5, 1957: Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion’s speech in the Knesset about the Sinai campaign and its results.

March 5, 1959, Ankara: USA signed military agreements with Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

March 6, 1945: the beginning of the Unternehmen Frühlingserwachen (Operation Spring Awakening) in Western Hungary. It was the last major German offensive of World War II. The goal was to secure the last significant European oil reserves available to the Axis and to prevent the Soviets from advancing towards Vienna.

On the same day the Budapest People’s Tribunal sentenced the minor Kálmán Frank, “Csöpi testvér” (“Brother Shorty”) to 15 years in jail instead of death for war crimes and robbery.

March 6, 1946, Hanoi: Ho Chi Minh and Jean Sainteny signed a treaty about the French recognition of the Vietnamese Republic as a Free State, and part of the Indochinese Federation and the French Union. They agreed to begin negotiations the questions remained. Despite the agreement the French administration took steps to expand military control all over the country.

March 6, 1952, Mokotów Prison, Warsaw: Jürgen Stroop, who is known about suppressing the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, was hanged.

March 7, 1849: the Kremsier Parliament was dissolved, the Kremsier Constitution developed by the participants was practically disapproved.

March 7-8, 1862: the Battle of Pea Ridge (or Battle of Elkhorn Tavern), Arkansas, Unionist victory.

March 7, 1936: German troops re-occupied the de-militarised Rhineland, violating the Treaty of Versailles.

March 8, 1919: the British arrested the founder and leader of the Vafd, Saad Zaghlul and two other leaders, then expelled them to Malta.

March 8, 1957: after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the territories occupied during the Second Arab-Israeli War the UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force) began patrolling on the Israel-Egypt border.

March 9, 1796: Napoleon married the widowed Josephine de Beauharnais.

March 9, 1847: the first large scale amphibious landing of the US at Veracruz under General Winfield Scott. Soon they captured Veracruz itself.

March 9, 1919: the demonstration of the students at the Egyptian University and at Al-Azhar which was followed by other demonstrations in the next weeks.

March 9, 1938: Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg announced a referendum so that the Austrian people would decide about joining the Nazi Germany. It was against Hitler's plans.

March 9, 1942: Dr. Miklós Kállay de Nagykálló formed government in Hungary. During his time in office Hungary tried to build a contact with the Allies, and find a way to change sides, and to loosen the ties with Germany.

March 9, 1944: Regent Miklós Horthy, the leaders of the public life, the Party of the Hungarian Life greeted Dr. Miklós Kállay de Nagykálló, the Prime Minister of Hungary on the occasion of forming his government two years before.

March 9-May 15, 1945: the Japanese coup d'état in French Indochina. Anticipating Allied invasion in the region, the Japanese took over the power from the French administration, which became more and more suspicious to them.

March 9, 1946, Budapest: László Budinszky, former Minister of Justice in the Arrow Cross Party government in Hungary, was hanged.

March 9, 1992: Menachem Begin died. He was the leader of the Irgun, Zionist militant group, later the founder of Herut. In 1977 he broke the dominance of Mapai and became the first Prime Minister of Israel from Likud. In 1978 he and Anwar Sadat got Nobel Peace Prize for their work on the Camp David Accords. In 1979 he and Anwar Sadat signed the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty.

March 10, 1939: after the Slovak demand for independence, the Czechoslovakian President, Emil Hácha ousted the leaders of the Slovak government and declared martial law in Slovakia.

March 10-12, 1944, Mauthausen: SS-Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann, the leader of the RSHA Referat IV B4 (Reich Security Head Office Sub-Department IV-B-4) and members of his staff, Hermann Alois Krumei, Otto Hunsche, Dieter von Wisliceny, Theodor Dannecker, Franz Novak, Franz Abromeit and Siegfried Seidl had a meeting about the tasks to accomplish after the occupation of Hungary.

March 10, 1949: the Israeli troops entered Umm Rashrash at the Gulf of Aqaba as the final step of the first Arab-Israeli War.

March 10, 1960: Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower met in the White House.

March 10, 1972, Vienna: Walter Dejaco and Fritz Karl Ertl former SS-officers who participated in planning and constructing the gas chambers and crematoria in Auschwitz-Birkenau, were acquitted, saying they weren't the "intellectual authors" of the gas chambers.

March 10, 1990, Baghdad: Iranian-born British journalist, Observer freelancer, Farzad Bazoft had his trial and was sentenced to death for espionage.

March 11, 1938: Adolf Hitler gave order to the German army to cross the German-Austrian border next day. During the day there were negotiations with Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg in order to make him give the power to the Austrian Nazis.

March 11, 1939: the Act about the national defence (1939:II tc.) which outlined the so called “labour service” system, a military service without weapon. This system later was mainly used for the military age members of the Hungarian Jewish community.

March 11, 1950: decree (73/1950 MT) about the dissolution of the National Council of People’s Court in Hungary.

March 11, 1979: Iran withdrew from CENTO.

March 11, 2004: bombs on trains in Madrid killed 193 people and injured around 2,000.

March 12, 1088, Terracina: a partial conclave of cardinals elected Pope Urban II – Odo of Lagery, cardinal-bishop of Ostia since 1078 -, but the throne in Rome – 50 miles (80 km) north – was occupied by Clement III, antipope and the puppet of the 38-year-old Henry IV, the Holy Roman Emperor.

March 12, 1938: despite Arthur Seyss-Inquart was appointed as Chancellor of Austria, the German troops crossed the border and begin to occupy Austria without resistance.

March 12, 1940, Moscow: Finland and the Soviet Union signed a peace treaty.

March 12, 1944: Adolf Hitler gave order to occupy Hungary (Unternehmen Margarethe/Operation Margarethe). The Hungarian leadership secretly tried to negotiate about the conditions of a peace with the Allies, while the Soviet troops were approaching the country. Hungary was also important because there were important oil fields in Romania.

March 12, 1946, Budapest: members of the Arrow Cross Party government, Ferenc Szálasi, Károly Beregfy, Gábor Vajna, Ferenc Rajniss, and Arrow Cross Party politician, dr. József Gera were executed.

March 12, 1947: in a speech in front of the Congress President Harry S. Truman drew up the so called Truman Doctrine: the United States would “support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”.

March 12, 1979: Pakistan withdrew from CENTO which was formally disbanded few days later.

March 12, 1987: responding to the report of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry into War Criminals the Canadian government announced a policy on the issue of the presence of war criminals in Canada.

March 13, 1848, Vienna: revolution broke out in the capital of the Austrian Empire.

March 13, 1881, Saint Petersburg: members of the Narodnaya Volya (“People’s Will”) assassinated Alexander II of Russia. There were three of them in the crowd ready to step up if the others had failed. The first bomb didn’t hurt the Tsar seriously, but the second assassin’s bombs inflicted fatal injuries to Alexander II.

March 13-14, 1920: after a coup d’état during the night a right-wing government was formed in Bavaria.

March 13, 1932: the first round of the presidential election in Germany. Ludwig von Hindenburg got the 49,54% of votes, behind him was Adolf Hitler with the 30,12% of the votes.

March 13, 1938: Adolf Hitler arrived at Vienna. A law was passed about Austria joining Germany. After the resignation of President Wilhelm Miklas, Arthur Seyss-Inquart signed the law. Meanwhile the arrests of the leaders of the Austrian political and public life had begun.

March 13, 1941: “Guidelines in Special Spheres re: Directive No. 21 (Operation Barbarossa)” – a document dictated by Hitler which contained a paragraph about “special tasks” which would be given to Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler in the upcoming

campaign against the Soviet Union. It is considered as an authorization for setting the Einsatzgruppen up.

March 13, 1944, Budapest: Colonel-General Bajnóczy József, Hungarian Deputy Chief of Staff called in Lieutenant General Kuno Heribert Fütterer, German Air Attaché in Budapest in order to ask him to explain the German build-up near to Vienna.

March 13, 1977, Hamburg: Horst Wagner, former diplomat of the Third Reich who successfully evaded the criminal prosecution, died.

March 13, 1996, Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt: “Summit of the Peacemakers”, one-day anti-terrorism summit lead by President Clinton.

March 14, 1939: the declaration of the independence of Slovakia.

March 14, 1960: Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion met Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Waldorf Astoria New York Hotel.

March 15, 44 BC: Julius Caesar was killed by a conspiracy of senators.

March 15, 1848, Pest-Buda: the beginning of the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-49.

March 15, 1919: the Social Democrats and the Christian Social Party formed a coalition government in Austria under Chancellor Karl Renner (Social Democratic Party).

March 15, 1922: Fuad I of Egypt issued a decree changing his title from Sultan of Egypt to King of Egypt.

March 15, 1938, Heldenplatz, Vienna: Adolf Hitler’s speech about Austria joining Germany.

March 15, 1939: Germany occupied the Czech part of the remnant of Czechoslovakia, while Hungarian troops occupied the Subcarpathian part of Slovakia.

March 15, 1939, London: British proposal about the future of Palestine on the St. James’s or London Conference. Both the Jewish and the Arab delegations refused.

March 15, 1942, Budapest: major anti-war protest organised by the opposition. The demonstration was dispersed by the police.

March 15, 1944: according to the instructions of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, Dietrich von Jagow, German Minister in Budapest gave Adolf Hitler’s invitation to Schloss Klessheim (Klessheim Castle) to Regent Miklós Horthy.

On the same day Edmund Veessenmayer was promoted to SS-Brigadeführer.

March 15, 1944: with three and a half hours bombardment the third battle for Monte Cassino began.

March 15, 1957, Tel-Aviv: Rezső Kasztner (Rudolf Israel Kastner) died in the hospital.

March 15, 1972: King Hussein announced a plan about Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank which would be a part of Jordan again.

March 15, 1990, Baghdad: Iranian-born British journalist, Observer freelancer, Farzad Bazoft was hanged.

March 15, 1993, Washington: Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin visited President Clinton.

March 16, 1921: Adly Yakan Pasha became the Prime Minister of Egypt.

March 16, 1935: Germany passed a new law – Law for Re-Creation of the National Defense Forces – which was an open violation of the Versailles Agreement, however Britain and France didn’t do anything.

March 16, 1944: Hungarian Regent Miklós Horthy, who wanted to refuse Adolf Hitler’s invitation to Klessheim, had a meeting with Prime Minister Miklós Kállay, Jenő Ghyczy,

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lajos Csataj, Minister of Defense, Ferenc Szombathelyi, the Hungarian Chief of Staff. After the meeting he changed his mind and accepted the invitation.

March 16-17, 1944: during the night an American delegation arrived at Hungary to negotiate about the conditions of the capitulation of Hungary. However, the delegation and the Hungarian officials who met them were arrested a few days later.

March 16, 1945: Soviet counterattack began in Hungary which drove back the German troops to the positions they had held before Operation Spring Awakening.

March 16, 1957: withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Sinai and the Gaza Strip, U.N. peacekeepers arrived at the area.

March 16, 1959: an economic agreement was signed by the Soviet Union and Iraq.

March 16, 1972: one day after King Hussein's announcement about a new Arab state made of Jordan and the West Bank, Prime Minister Golda Meir held a speech and the Knesset passed a resolution which stated that the historic right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel is beyond challenge.

March 17, 1861, Turin: the first Italian Parliament declared Italy independent, and Victor Emmanuel II of Savoy, King of Sardinia and Piedmont the first king of Italy. However, Rome still was under the rule of the Pope and France, Venice and Veneto, Tirol, Trieste and Istria under the rule of the Austrian Empire.

March 17, 1934, Rome: Rome Protocols signed by Italian Prime Minister Benito Mussolini, Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Gömbös signed the Rome Protocols. Mussolini had more influence in the region yet, however it would change in the next years as Adolf Hitler's power would grow.

March 17, 1938: Maxim Maximovich Litvinov, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union in his statement to the press stated that the Soviet Union was ready to take joint action against the aggression which meant a menace to Czechoslovakia and other small nations.

March 17, 1939, London: the St. James or London Conference on the future of Palestine ended in failure.

March 17, 1944: in the evening the Hungarian delegation led by Regent Miklós Horthy left Budapest for Klessheim.

On the same day there was the first air battle over Hungary.

March 17, 1948: Brussels: the Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence, signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

March 17, 1970: Professor Iosif S. Braginsky's article in the Pravda about Zionism.

March 18, 1944, Klessheim: while the members of the Hungarian delegation had their meetings with their German counterparts, they were informed about the occupation of Hungary, and they mustn't have returned to the country until it started. The train of the Hungarian delegation left Salzburg around 9:30 pm.

March 18, 1948: meeting of President Harry S. Truman and Chaim Weizmann, the president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the World Zionist Organization, and talked about the future of Palestine.

March 18, 1962, Évian-les-Bains: the Évian Accords ended the Algerian War.

March 19, 1286: Alexander III, King of Scots died. Since he didn't have successor, the years of uncertainty came for Scotland.

March 19, 1815: Louis XVIII left Paris for Gent because Napoleon was approaching unstoppable.

March 19, 1931, Vienna: the Austrian and German governments signed a protocol to begin negotiations about a Customs Union. The plan was dropped by them later that year, because of the pressure from abroad.

March 19, 1933: the Portuguese constitutional referendum, the vast majority voted in favour of the new constitution.

March 19, 1941: General Erwin Rommel flew to Adolf Hitler's headquarters to report about the situation in North Africa and to ask new instructions. He was told not to expect more reinforcements, and after the arrival of the 15. Panzer Division, at the end of May he was to attack the British forces around Agedabia and then Benghazi might be taken. The German leadership didn't plan a decisive blow against the British, while Rommel thought they should have used the weakness of the British forces, and they had to occupy bigger territory to be able to protect it.

March 19, 1944: the German occupation of Hungary without significant resistance. Adolf Eichmann and his staff arrived at Budapest as well. The SS and the Gestapo began to arrest the leaders of the Hungarian politics and public life, and there were already actions against Hungarian Jews. Dietrich von Jagow, German Minister in Budapest introduced his successor, Edmund Veessenmayer to Regent Miklós Horthy. In the afternoon Prime Minister Miklós Kállay and his government resigned, but they urged Regent Miklós Horthy to stay in his office. There were already anti-Jewish measures in some towns.

March 19, 1946, Budapest: Sándor Csia, member of the Arrow Cross Party, Baron Gábor Kemény, Jenő Szöllősi, members of the Arrow Cross Party government were executed.

March 20, 1815: Bonaparte Napoleon entered Paris. Soon the Seventh Coalition was formed against him.

March 20, 1944: the leaders of the Pest Israelite Congregation were ordered by the German authorities to set up a Jewish Council (Judenrat) until the next day.

March 20, 1956: Tunisia became formally independent from France.

March 21, 1919: the beginning of the Tanácsköztársaság ("Soviet Republic") in Hungary. Even if it existed for only a few months, to define its role in the Hungarian history has been causing a huge amount of controversy.

March 22, 1933: the first concentration camp in Dachau was opened. Initially it was planned to hold political prisoners.

March 22, 1939: after an ultimatum was given to and unwillingly accepted by Lithuania, Germany annexed the Memel Territory (Memelland, Klaipėda Region).

March 23, 1936, Rome: Benito Mussolini, Gyula Gömbös, Hungarian Prime Minister, and Kurt von Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor signed Additional Protocol to the Rome Protocols (1934).

March 23, 1939: "protection treaty" was signed by Germany and the Slovak State.

"Treaty for the Development of Economic Relations between the Two Countries" was signed by Germany and Romania.

March 23-31 (or April 4), 1939: Slovak-Hungarian War or Little War, some more territory ceded to Hungary.,

March 24, 1938: the British government publicly rejected the Soviet offer for cooperation in the case of Czechoslovakia saying it could be dangerous to „prospects of European peace”.

March 25, 1937: Italy and Yugoslavia signed a pact of friendship.

March 25, 1941, Vienna: Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dragiša Cvetković, Yugoslav Prime Minister signed the agreement about the Yugoslav accession to the Tripartite Pact.

March 26, 1979: Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

March 26-28, 1862: the Battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico territory – “Gettysburg of the West”. Tactical draw, but strategically the Union won. The Confederate forced the Unionist troops to retreat, but eventually they had to fall back as well, because they couldn’t maintain their supply line.

March 26, 1935: Sir John Simon, Minister of Foreign Affairs and his deputy, Anthony Eden met Adolf Hitler, who told he was about rejecting the naval disarmament section of Versailles, but he was ready to make an agreement about regulating the German naval rearmament.

March 26, 1939: Poland refused the German proposal to settle the question of Gdańsk, Danzig.

March 27, 1930: Chancellor Hermann Müller and his government resigned because of budgetary issues.

March 27, 1933: Japan formal notice of its withdrawal from the League of Nations.

March 27, 1941: the coup d’état of pro-Western officers overthrew the regency led by Prince Paul Karađorđević and gave full power to King Peter II in Yugoslavia.

March 27, 1996: Yigal Amir was sentenced to life in prison for assassinating Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

March 28, 1854: Britain and France declared war on Russia.

March 28, 1935, Moscow: Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden met Maxim Maximovich Litvinov, the People’s Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

March 28-29, 1938, Berlin: secret meetings between Adolf Hitler and Konrad Henlein, the leader of the Sudetendeutsche Partei (Sudeten German Party). They agreed that Henlein would increase the demands towards the Czechoslovakian government to provide a reason for German military action.

March 28, 1941: despite the “Treaty of Eternal Friendship” with Yugoslavia Regent Miklós Horthy agreed to let the German troops go through Hungarian territory, also, to the participation of Hungarian troops in turn for territories which were taken according to the Trianon Peace Treaty.

March 29 (Palm Sunday), 1461: Battle of Towton (Yorkshire). The bloodiest battle of the war, on both sides approximately 30,000 (about 60,000-80,000) men fought. The Yorkists won, and Edward IV was able to strengthen his rule, began a consolidation by pardoned many of the nobles who submitted to his rule, and he was pious to those as well who refused it. Henry VI, Queen Margaret, and their son fled to Scotland.

March 29, 1946: Iraq-Turkey Friendship Treaty.

March 30-31, 1814: the Battle of Paris between the Sixth Coalition (Russia, Austria, Prussia) and the French forces, which ended with the capitulation of the latter.

March 30, 1856: the Treaty of Paris, the end of the Crimean War. The British and French gave back Sevastopol and the Crimean Peninsula to Russia, Russia returned the Danubian principalities and Kers to the Ottoman Empire. The Russian Empire agreed to demilitarize the

Black Sea, and not to build naval bases or defensive positions there. The great powers agreed to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

March 30, 1912: the Treaty of Fes, Morocco became French protectorate.

March 30, 1930: Heinrich Brüning (Zentrum) formed new government in Germany, according to President Ludwig von Hindenburg instructions – keep the Social Democratic Party away, no party politics and so on.

March 30, 1968: Gamal Abdel Nasser announced a program of political reform, and said a referendum would be held about it.

March 31, 1933: the Austrian government dissolved the Republikanischer Schutzbund, however, it worked illegally afterwards.

March 31, 1939: Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain stated that Great Britain would help Poland in case the Polish independence would be threatened. France endorsed this pledge.

March 31, 1940: Benito Mussolini shared his thoughts about joining the war with Victor Emmanuel III in a memorandum. His opinion was that Italy would have to join the war on the side of Germany. He also stated that Italy couldn't afford a long-lasting war, that's why the timing was important. He reckoned the best way would have been a parallel war which Germany would have fought in Europe and Italy in the Mediterranean.

March 31, 1941: Erwin Rommel's Italian and German forces attacked the British at Mersa El Brega.

March 31, 1968: Lyndon B. Johnson announced in a TV speech that he wouldn't run again for the presidency.

April 1, 1930: German Chancellor Heinrich Brüning told the Reichstag it would be dissolved if it had failed to solve "problems of vital importance to the country in the shortest possible time".

April 1-2, 1938: the so called Prominententransport, the first 150 prominent members of the Austrian political and public life were transported from Vienna to Dachau concentration camp.

April 1, 1952: General Raoul Salan became the French commander-in-chief in Indochina after the death of Marshal Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

April 2, 1754: after gathering 160 men, the freshly promoted Lieutenant Colonel George Washington left for the Ohio Country with the instructions of Robert Dinwiddie to assist with and protect the British fort being constructed at the Forks. On the way he picked up militia companies.

April 2, 1974: French President Georges Pompidou died.

April 3, 1938: Regent Miklós Horthy's speech in the radio about the Anschluss. He tried to calm down the Hungarian people who had concerns because Germany became the neighbour of Hungary. Miklós Horthy emphasized that both Austria and Germany were the friends of Hungary, and that the Anschluss didn't have any effect on Hungary. The speech was said to reach its goal, however, the main concern that the Hungarian extreme right got stronger was a real problem.

April 3, 1939: King Ghazi of Iraq died in a car accident. His successor, King Faisal II was underage, Prince Abdul Ilah became regent.

April 3, 1941: Count Pál Teleki, Prime Minister of Hungary committed suicide. The main reason seemed to be the participation of Hungary in the offensive against Yugoslavia despite the freshly signed "Treaty of Eternal Friendship". It also could have been a sign that there wasn't a right way for Hungary anymore, the country was already bound to Germany too

much. There have been controversies about it since then, even an explanation came up that it was a murder, not a suicide. Regent Miklós Horthy appointed László Bárdossy, Minister of Foreign Affairs as the new Prime Minister.

April 4, 1860, Palermo: rebellion against the Bourbons.

April 4-6, 1920: 1920 Nebi Musa or 1920 Jerusalem riots.

April 4, 1945: until 1989 the felszabadulás (Liberation) of Hungary was celebrated on this date. After the change of regime there were many controversies around the terms felszabadulás (liberation from the Nazi German occupation) or megszállás (occupation by the Soviet troops), and the dates, saying there were Hungarian territories on the hands of German troops a few days after April 4, 1945.

April 4-6, 1947, Damascus: the founding congress of the Ba'ath Party.

April 4, 1968, Memphis, Tennessee: Martin Luther King Jr. was shot. He was rushed to the hospital, but the doctors couldn't save him.

April 5, 1849: the Austrian deputies left the Frankfurt Parliament.

April 5, 1852: Prince Felix of Schwarzenberg, Minister-President of the Austrian Empire and Foreign Minister of the Austrian Empire died.

April 5, 1927: Pact of Amity, Conciliation and Arbitration was signed between Italy and Hungary.

April 5, 1944: the Hungarian Jews had to wear yellow star from this day.

April 6, 1814: Bonaparte Napoleon abdicated. He agreed to be exiled to the island of Elba, and the brother of King Louis XVI was restored to the throne as Louis XVIII. However, the attempt to reinstate the monarchy was very unpopular.

April 6-7, 1862: the Battle of Shiloh. On the first day the Confederate surprised the Unionist troops of General Grant, but in the chaos even the Confederate commander, General Johnson died. His successor, General Beauregard decided that his troops are too tired, and didn't launch a final assault in the night. The Unionists were reinforced, and they attacked surprisingly on the next morning, and won the battle. However, they lost over 13,000 troops – the Confederate lost over 10,000 – and Grant's reputation suffered a blow as well. At the same time, General Sherman won acclaim for his heroism.

April 6, 1939, London: “Anglo-Polish Communiqué” in connection with “a permanent agreement ... of mutual assistance in the event of any threat, direct or indirect, to the independence of either.” However, formal agreement wasn't sign.

April 6, 1941: the attack of the Axis powers against Yugoslavia began.

April 7, 1967: clashes at Israeli-Syrian border escalated, Israeli planes penetrated Syria and flew over Damascus.

April 7, 1980: US President Jimmy Carter announced sanctions against Iran.

April 8, 1855: the British and French artillery, more than 500 pieces for this time, with better were killed by artillery fire.

April 8, 1866: Italy and Prussia signed an agreement against the Austrian Empire, and with the mediation of Napoleon III. The Austrian Empire was isolated, Russia didn't forget their behaviour during the Crimean War.

April 8, 1939: the Italian troops entered into Tirana. Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived at Tirana as well. King Zog I left Albania and fled to Greece.

April 8, 1977: Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin resigned after a scandal about his and his wife's bank accounts in Washington. Shimon Peres succeeded him as acting Prime Minister,

and the Israeli Labor Party lost the general elections in the next month, what was a historical win for the Likud and Menachem Begin.

April 9, 1865, Appomattox: General Lee's surrender. He and the Army of Northern Virginia met General Ulysses Grant's army. After a brief battle Lee surrendered, signing documents at the Appomattox Court House. His army was disbanded just days later, and other Confederate armies also surrendered.

April 9, 1940: the beginning of the German invasion of Denmark and Norway (Operation Weserübung). Denmark fell within 6 hours.

April 9, 1948: fighters of Irgun and Lehi killed at least 107 Palestinian Arabs, men, women and children in Deir Yassin.

April 10, 1932: the second round of the German presidential election, Ludwig von Hindenburg, the incumbent president won. Adolf Hitler came second, but he got two millions more votes than in the first round.

April 10, 1938: referendum about the Anschluss in the German-occupied Austria, with the overwhelming majority supporting it.

April 10, 1941: the Independent State of Croatia was established after the attack of the Axis forces against Yugoslavia.