In September 1939, Great Britain’s allies were Poland and France. From September 1939 to April 1940: the “phony war” took place. On 5 May 1940, Chamberlain replaced Churchill. Churchill was Lord of the Admiralty under the Chamberlain cabinet. The Battle of Dunkirk was won by the British. Over 200,000 British soldiers and 100,000 French soldiers were rescued following the Battle of France. On 25 June 1940, Britain was alone against Germany. On 3 August 1940, Churchill rejected Hitler’s peace proposal. On 15 August 1940, the Battle of Britain started. In the Cabinet of National Union, Bevin was appointed as Home Secretary, Attlee as Labour Secretary, Morrison as Prime Minister, Greenwood as Vice Prime Minister. The Prime Minister regularly kept the Parliament informed. The main assets of the British Forces were the Royal Airforce and the Royal Navy. Civil mobilisation was declared for men up to 60 and women up to 50. One third of the British women worked for war factories. Over 20,000 factories were built during the war years. Public expenses amounted to ¾ of the national income during the war years. Public debt jumped from 8 to 22 billion pounds between 1939 and 1945. The British had plenty of food and clothes. British cities were not bombed. On 14 August 1941, the Atlantic Alliance was signed. The Commonwealth memberstates refused participate to the war. Churchill did not participate to the Yalta conference. On 25 June 1945, the United Nations were created.