Chronology

OF THE YEAR 1940

COMPILED BY JOHN D. GRANT

EUROPEAN WAR

SWASTIKA OVER PARIS—Mark of the Nazi conqueror, the swastika, floats over crushed Paris following invasion. Famed Eiffel Tower can be seen in background.

JANUARY

8—Finland claims destruction of a Russian division.
28—Winston Churchill warns Europe's neutrals they cannot keep out of war and asks them to join the allies.

FEBRUARY

1—Russians start heavy assault on the Mannerheim line.
9—President sends Sumner Welles to confer with rulers of Britain, France, Italy and Germany.
16—Sweden rejects Finnish plea for aid with troops.
17—British raid German prison ship in Norwegian waters, rescuing 326 captives.
14—Prime Minister Chamberlain declares Britain never will conclude peace with present Reich rulers.

MARCH

1—Russians enter Vipuri, key Finnish city.
11—Allies offer full aid to the Finns.
12—Soviet-Finnish peace treaty signed, Russia getting Karelian isthmus and naval base at Hangoe.
17—Nazi bombers raid British anchorage at Scapa Flow.

APRIL

4—Winston Churchill given general supervision over Britain's fighting strength.
9—Germans occupy Denmark, which submits, and invades Norway, which resists. Oslo, the capital, is taken.
12—Germans capture more Norwegian ports, while British fleet tries to cut supply line across Skagerrak.
16—British expedition arrives on Norway coast and is battered by German bombers.
30—Germans capture Dombaas, key rail town in Norway.

MAY

8—Norwegian army in central Norway seeks peace as British and French withdraw.
11—Allies rush aid to low countries; Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as prime minister.
14—Dutch armies cease resistance.
16—Nazis mass for Balkan raid; believed aimed at Rumanian oil.
19—Weygand replaces Gamelin as French commander; Germans within 80 miles of Paris.
21—Germans reach French channel coast, cutting off British-Belgian forces.
22—Britain votes dictatorship; Churchill given supreme power; labor and wealth to be drafted.
Allies check German drive on 200-mile front.
24—Germans tighten net around British, French and Belgian troops.
25—Germans claim Calais.
France shakes up general staff.
27—Belgium gives up on orders of King Leopold.
30—Battered British troops reach England from Flanders.
Belgian cabinet deposes Leopold for surrender.

JUNE

4—Nazis take Dunkirk; Hitler vows to destroy foe.
Last allied troops leave Dunkirk.
8—French forced back by onslaught of million Germans.
9—Allies evacuate Narvik; Norway surrenders to Germany.
10—Italy declares war on the allies. Germans cross the Seine.
13—French decide not to defend Paris. German troops march in.
14—Germans attack Maginot line in effort to trap million French.
17—Petain becomes premier of France and asks Germany for armistice. Britain declares it will fight on alone.
20—Germans pick Compiegne, scene of 1918 armistice, for parley.
22—France signs German armistice.
23—Nazi terms strip France of arms and land; navy interned.
French government repudiated by Britain.
24—Germany ends war on France; cease firing order issued.
26—Soviet and Rumania planes clash.
27—Rumania cedes Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to Russia.
28—French colonies in Asia and Africa give up fight.
Rumanians fight Red troops, kill many.

JULY

1—Germans occupy two British islands in channel. Rumania renounces Anglo-French guarantee of her independence.
3—British navy acts to take over scattered units of French fleet, attacking ships that refuse to surrender.
4—British report seizure of 250 French naval vessels.
Waves of German raiders blast at new British naval base.
5—The French government at Vichy, dominated by Berlin, breaks off relations with Britain.
6—French naval squadron at Alexandria yields to British.
9—British and Italian fleets battle in Mediterranean.
Waves of German bombers attack England; British strike back.
France votes dictatorship.
14—Churchill declares Britain ready to fight for years.
15—Gibraltar raided four times.
British fliers raid parts of Germany.
19—Hitler calls on Britain to give up the war or face destruction of the empire.
21—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, under pressure from Moscow, vote to join the Soviet Union.
23—France seizes Daladier and former aides.
29—Germany launches mass air raids on Britain.

AUGUST

4—British fliers bomb Germans massed on channel coast for invasion.
6—Italians invade British Somaliland.
7—British liner torpedoed in convoy; 455 saved, 20 lost.
Italians march into Zeila, port on Gulf of Aden; capture two towns in British Somaliland.
12—"Air blitzkrieg" has started, Britain told, as Nazis launch third day of mass raids.
Italians mass on Egypt.
13—Nazi aerial Blitzkrieg covers Britain; industrial heart bombed.
France indicts war guilt chiefs.
17—Germany announces total blockade of waters around England.
19—Italy conquers British Somaliland.
20—Churchill announces plan to lease bases to United States on British territory in Western hemisphere.
27—Axis orders parley after armed clashes in Balkans.
30—Germany and Italy force Rumania to cede part of Transylvania to Hungary.

SEPTEMBER

10—British bombs hit Reichstag building in heart of Berlin.
11—Buckingham palace in London damaged by air bombs.
12—Italy opens drive against Egypt.
14—Italy invades Egypt; takes two towns.
19—British fleet blasts Italian forces invading Egypt.
23—British warships shell West African port of Dakar.
24—British bomb Berlin for three hours.
25—Germans depose King Haakon; end Norwegian monarchy.
27—Germany, Italy and Japan sign war alliance.

OCTOBER

2—British planes bomb Krupp plant in Germany.
3—Neville Chamberlain resigns from British cabinet.
4—Hitler and Duce confer on war crisis. Serve notice there will be no let up on Britain.
7—German troops enter Rumania.
15—British cruiser sinks three Italian destroyers.
17—British reopen Burma road.
18—Axis demands on Greece include abdication of king, pro-axis government and yielding of land.
23—Six weeks of attacks balked invasion, British say.
Hitler and Franco meet at French border.
Spain arrests former King Carol and Magda.
27—Greece and Italy declared at war.
Canadian destroyer sinks after collision with merchantman; 140 lost.
28—British put war resources at disposal of Greece.
30—Greeks put up stout defense against Italians.
31—First Greek counterattack shoves back Italians.

NOVEMBER

2—British land troops on Greek territory.
5—Two U-boats sunk by British.
6—British cut Gibraltar off from Spain.
British seize 24 ships of Russian-Baltic nations.
8—Greek troops tighten net on Italians in Albania.
10—Italians routed in mountains by Greeks.
Intense bomb attack made on London.
11—Greece reports Italians fleeing toward Albania.
British fliers drop bombs on two continents.
12—British armed merchantman, afire and sinking, fights off German warship and saves 29 ships in British convoy.
13—British destroy six Italian warships in port of Taranto; two Italian supply ships sunk in another engagement.
15—Germans drop 30,000 fire bombs on Coventry, England, 1,000 killed.
Greeks capture 700 Italians.
16—Greeks claim wide gains against retreating Italians.
19—Nazis pound Birmingham.
20—Hungary enters axis, making it a four-power war on Britain.
21—Greeks drive deep into Albania; hem in two vital Italian bases.
Liverpool raided twice in night bombing attack.
22—Turkey proclaims martial law in preparation for war.
Bombs damage thousands of homes near London.
Italians in rout after Greeks take Koritza.
24—British vessel attacked by raider in Atlantic.
Greek troops advance in three sectors.
British bombers attack German and Italian cities.
26—Britain offers guarantees to Bulgaria.
Bristol raided by Nazi bombers.
27—Sixty-four Rumanian political leaders executed in Nazi purge.
Italian fleet attacked and pursued by British.
29—Rumanian troops shell Iron Guard rebels.

DECEMBER

1—Southampton turned into an inferno by Nazi air raids.
Greeks capture strategic points on central front.
2—Ten merchant ships attacked west of Ireland by U-boats and planes.
Greece reports new Italian rout near Ionian sea.
3—Nazis claim sinking of 20 British ships.
4—British cabinet's conduct of war criticized in commons.
Italians withdraw from two bases.
British told they will get 150 U. S. merchant vessels.
5—Greeks drive into two Italian bases; both in flames.
Twenty U. S. flying fortresses released to Britain.
Commons smashes peace move, 341 to 4.
6—Greeks occupy Porto Edda and pursue Italians northward.
8—British cruiser sinks German freighter off Cuba.
Argyrokastron falls to Greek troops.
9—British capture 30,000 Italian troops.
British bombers smash at Bordeaux U-boat raiders.
10—British trap Italian forces in Egyptian desert.
11—British capture main Italian base of Sidi Barrani.
13—British drive Italians out of Egypt.
14—Petain ousts Laval; names Flandin, Hitler's friend, foreign minister.
Greeks smash Italian mountain defenses.
16—Italians lose two more bases in African war.
18—Nazi troops mass at two Italian ports.
19—British close in on Bardia, Libya.
20—Nazis reported flying Italian soldiers to Albania.

DOMESTIC

U. S. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION—Sec. of War Henry L. Stimson draws the capsule containing the first number (158) in the nation's first peacetime military conscription.

JANUARY

3—Third session of the 76th congress assembles. Message asks for additional taxes to finance expenditures for national defense.
Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch of Milwaukee named archbishop of Chicago.
4—President sends eight and a half billion budget to congress.
Attorney General Frank Murphy named to Supreme court.
James Cromwell named minister to Canada.
Robert H. Jackson named attorney general.
8—Third term not mentioned at Jackson day dinner.
Clarence E. Gauss named first U. S. minister to Australia.
9—Federal debt passes 42 billion mark; nears limit.
12—House votes $264,611,252 for emergency defense.
16—President sends proposal to congress for financial assistance to Finland.
House committee trims 94 millions off first appropriation bill.
Senate confirms Frank Murphy's appointment to the Supreme court.
18—American exporters lose market of $60,000,000 a year through British war ban on tobacco.
22—Official Washington pays tribute to Senator Borah at state funeral in the senate chamber.
Earl Browder, Communist leader, sentenced to four years in prison and fined $2,000 for passport fraud.
24—Senate committee approves bill paving way for $20,000,000 loan to Finland.
30—Witness tells of plot to link Dies with Fascists with forged letters.

FEBRUARY

2—House passes farm bill slashed.
5—Chicago gets Democratic national convention.
7—Senate committee approves bill to permit additional loans to Finland and China.
12—Supreme court decision adds to power of labor board.
16—House approves $965,722,000 naval bill after slashing 112 million.
23—House votes to extend President's reciprocal trade powers.
Britain and France announce plans to buy billion dollars' worth of planes in U. S.
27—House committee rejects Roosevelt's 227 million dollar bid for locks in Panama canal.
29—Movie academy awards go to Robert Donat and Vivien Leigh.

MARCH

4—Byrd expedition funds cut out of house appropriation bill.
6—British liner Queen Elizabeth, world's largest merchant ship, makes secret voyage to New York.
Remington Arms Co. indicted; violation of neutrality act charged.
11—John Monk Saunders, screen writer, hangs himself.
12—House approves 654 million dollar navy expansion.
15—Governor Rivers of Georgia arrested on a contempt charge.
18—Britain to use two liners berthed at New York as troops ships.
Senate passes Hatch clean politics bill.
21—Secretary Hull upbraids James H. R. Cromwell, minister to Canada, for speech at Toronto criticizing Germany and lauding empire nations.
Senate adds 90 million more to farm bill.
29—Washington officials deny German charges that this nation helped bring on European war.

APRIL

10—Neutrality proclamation issued by President bars American ships from Norse coast.
11—State department arranges to evacuate United States citizens from Scandinavia.
15—America releases fastest and most secret planes to empires.
16—Navy chief asks congress to increase fund for warships to 1 billion 10 million dollars.
17—Secretary Hull warns world that Dutch East Indies must not be overrun.
22—U. S. Supreme court kills state laws prohibiting picketing.
25—President puts neutrality law in effect for Norway.

MAY

3—House shelves bill to reform wage-hour law.
8—House refuses Roosevelt's plea for air control shift.
9—Senate passes bill to end buying of foreign silver.
14—Bill introduced in house to deport Bridges.
Senate upholds President in transfer of CAA.
16—President addresses joint session of congress; asks billion dollars and 50,000 planes as defense plan.
17—President pardons Dr. F. A. Cook, Arctic explorer.
22—Senate passes $1,823,252,724 army appropriation bill.
23—Senate passes 1 billion 473 million navy expansion bill.
28—President appoints Edward R. Stettinius Jr., W. S. Knudsen, S. S. Hillman, Chester C. Davis, Ralph Budd, Leon Henderson, and Miss Harriet Elliott on defense staff.
House passes bill to speed naval building and expand air force.
30—President adds another billion dollars to defense program.

JUNE

3—U. S. Supreme court upholds law forcing school children to salute the flag.
Senate passes bill authorizing 11 per cent increase in navy.
4—President presses Mussolini to stay out of war.
Britain and France ship gold to America for safety.
6—Allies to get U. S. army guns; 50 navy planes on the way.
7—House votes sweeping reforms in NLRB and its procedure.
10—Roosevelt assails Mussolini; promises material aid to allies.
11—Senate approves sale of war machines to allies.
House passes billion a year tax for defense program.
12—House votes additional 1 billion 706 million for defense.
13—House passes bill ordering deportation of Harry Bridges.
17—Treasury impounds French assets in this country.
18—Secret release of 20 U. S. war craft to Britain revealed.
19—U. S. calls conference of 21 nations to map hemisphere policies.
20—Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson, Republicans, enter Roosevelt's war cabinet.
National committee reads Knox and Stimson out of G. O. P.
Senate passes excess profits corporation tax.
22—Congress passes defense and tax bills; takes recess.
24—President calls off transfer of 20 motor torpedo boats to Britain.
28—Ships barred from leaving U. S. without authorization.
29—President signs bill requiring fingerprinting of all aliens.

JULY

1—Roosevelt asks congress for "steep" tax on excess profits.
2—Senator Burton K. Wheeler announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.
8—Congressman James W. Martin of Massachusetts chosen as chairman of the Republican national committee.
9—Senate confirms nomination of Henry L. Stimson (Rep.) as secretary of war.
10—Roosevelt asks 5 billion more for defense.
House passes Hatch bill to clean up state politics.
11—Senate passes Hatch clean politics bill.
Senate confirms nomination of Col. Frank Knox (Rep.) to be secretary of the navy.
20—President signs 4 billion navy bill.
23—Ex-Gov. Long of Louisiana and four indicted in payroll fraud.
25—Roosevelt halts export of oil and scrap material.
26—Roosevelt renews demand for authority to call the National Guard.

AUGUST

6—House approves wire-tapping to trap fifth columnists.
7—House votes permission for American ships to bring children from war zone.
Army arsenals ordered to use three daily shifts.
8—Senate gives President power to call National Guard.
Farley resigns as postmaster general.
10—Farley becomes sales executive for a soft drink concern.
12—Russia demands America recall all its Baltic envoys.
15—House passes bill for Guard call.
16—Army buys 56 bombers and orders huge powder plant.
17—Wendell Willkie accepts the Republican nomination for President before a vast throng at Elwood, Ind.
18—Roosevelt announces pact with Canada for a joint defense board.
20—Claude R. Wickard nominated to succeed Wallace as secretary of agriculture.
23—President approves plans for transfer of destroyers to Britain.
24—Harry Hopkins resigns as secretary of commerce, Jesse Jones his successor.
Frank Walker named to succeed Farley as postmaster general.
27—McNary formally accepts Republican nomination for vice president.
28—Senate passes draft bill including conscription of industry.
29—Henry Wallace formally accepts Democratic nomination for vice president.
Senate votes 5 billions more for defense.
30—Army orders 687 planes; 20,000 engines.

SEPTEMBER

1—Roosevelt calls up 60,500 National Guard for year service with U. S. army.
3—President announces exchange of 50 destroyers to Great Britain for air and naval bases in British Western hemisphere possessions.
4—Secretary Hull renews warning to Japan on Indo-China.
6—Congress passes 5¼ billion defense bill.
7—House passes draft bill; sets ages at 21 to 45.
9—Navy orders 200 warships.
14—Conscription bill passes congress.
16—War department calls out 35,000 more Guardsmen.
Sam Rayburn elected speaker of the house to succeed Bankhead.
19—Senate passes excess profits bill.
House votes third of a billion to house draft army.
20—Marc de Tristan, three-year-old son of Count Marc de Tristan, kidnaped in Hillsboro, Calif.; held for $100,000 ransom.
21—Census bureau reports population of U. S., 131,409,881.
22—Two hunters capture kidnaper and rescue Marc de Tristan in California hills.
26—Roosevelt bars export of scrap metal to Japan.

OCTOBER

1—Congress passes excess profits tax bill.
3—Congress passes 1½ billion dollar war spending bill.
5—Navy orders out 27,591 fleet and marine reservists.
8—State department urges Americans to leave the Orient because of Japanese crisis.
Senate passes bill to release large amount of foreign funds.
12—President Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin, granted leave of absence to serve as director of the draft.
14—Joseph H. Ball named to succeed Senator Lundeen, deceased, as senator from Minnesota.
16—More than 16 million registered for draft in nation.
22—U. S. seizes 100 planes built for Sweden.
26—Hull warns axis to keep hands off colonies.
27—Joseph B. Kennedy, ambassador to Great Britain, returns and confers with President.
29—Drawing for draft begins.

NOVEMBER

9—Forty-hour week abandoned on defense jobs.
14—Eight theological students in New York sentenced to year in prison for draft evasion.
15—Strike closes plane plant working on military orders in California.
16—Navy announces it will accept 17-year-old recruits.
18—Lewis resigns as chief of C. I. O.
19—House refuses to adjourn by vote of 191 to 148.
20—U. S. transfers giant bombers to Britain.
22—Senator Holt asks investigation of British propaganda.
Phillip Murray succeeds John L. Lewis as chief of the C. I. O.
23—Attorney General Jackson says evidence shows that Reds caused plane plant strike in California.
24—Investigation of food prices started.
26—Senate passes Walter-Logan bill to curb powers of government agencies.
27—Roosevelt sets aside 50 million dollars to condition naval bases.

DECEMBER

1—Joseph P. Kennedy resigns as ambassador to Great Britain.
2—Walter-Logan bill passes house.
6—British and U. S. treasury heads confer on finances.
Strike closes 35 Pacific northwest lumber mills.
9—Treasury puts tax on newest issue of notes.
10—British reject Hoover plan to feed Nazi-conquered countries.
11—Lord Lothian, British ambassador to U. S., asks for more help for Britain.
17—U. S. gets new request for aid to Britain.
18—President vetoes Walter-Logan bill.
20—Navy awards 50 millions in plant expansion contracts.

NATIONAL ELECTION

THIRD TERM TRADITION BROKEN—First U. S. executive to be elected three times, FDR is pictured here as he, Mrs. Roosevelt with Vice President and Mrs. Henry Wallace, arrived in Washington shortly following the election.

JUNE

24—Republican national convention meets in Philadelphia.
27—Wendell Willkie of New York named as candidate for President.
28—Senator Charles L. McNary named for vice president.

JULY

15—Democratic national convention meets in Chicago.
17—President Roosevelt unanimously nominated for third term.
18—Henry A. Wallace named for vice president.

NOVEMBER

5—Roosevelt and Wallace carry 38 states in national election, with a total of 449 electoral votes.
Willkie and McNary carry 10 states, with 82 electoral votes.

DISASTERS

MUNITION INDUSTRY BLASTS—Several munition plants working on U. S. defense orders were rocked by powder explosions. Here is part of the splintered wreckage after a blast at the Kenvil, N. J., plant of the Hercules Powder Co., in which 41 were killed.

JANUARY

3—Eighteen lives lost in Minneapolis apartment hotel fire.
10—91 lives lost in West Virginia mine explosion.
23—Army bomber crashes in rainstorm; four killed.

FEBRUARY

15—Wild blizzard grips East; 71 dead.
20—Fire sweeps circus in winter quarters at Rochester, Ind. 100 animals perish.

MARCH

12—Tornado kills 13 in South; heavy loss.
16—71 trapped in mine at St. Clairsville, O.

APRIL

19—30 dead, 100 injured in train wreck at Little Falls, N. Y.
21—Eleven killed when two cars hit head-on in Minnesota.
23—Dance hall fire kills 247 Negroes in Natchez, Miss.
29—Tornado in Illinois kills 16.

MAY

24—Earthquakes kill 249 in Peru, 3,000 injured.

JUNE

17—Eleven army fliers killed when two army bombers collide in New York.

JULY

2—Train hits auto in Chicago, six killed.
15—63 killed in coal mine blast at Sonman, Pa.
31—41 die when railroad coach crashes freight near Akron, Ohio.

AUGUST

12—Hurricane batters the coast of Georgia and South Carolina; 35 dead; damage in the millions.
48 Dead, hundreds injured in blast of munitions plant at Kenvil, N. J.
14—Sixteen lives lost in floods in four southern states.
15—Dr. Glenn Frank and son killed in auto accident at Greenleaf, Wis.
23—Nine killed in crash and explosion of army bomber near Denver.
31—Senator Lundeen of Minnesota and 24 others die in plane crash in Virginia during a storm.

OCTOBER

12—Tom Mix of silent movie fame killed in auto accident.

NOVEMBER

4—Airliner hits mountain in Utah during snowstorm; 10 killed.
7—Tacoma bridge, third largest in world, collapses; no lives lost.
10—Earthquake in Rumania takes 1,000 lives.
11—Devastating windstorms sweep country from the Dakotas to Ohio, 100 killed, damage in the millions.
12—75 sailors lose their lives in storm on Lake Michigan.
29—Mine explosion at Cadiz, Ohio, traps 31 miners.

DECEMBER

4—Giant air transport crashes at Chicago airport; 10 dead, 6 injured.
18—Crash of U. S. army bomber kills six.

SPORTS

REDS WIN WORLD SERIES—Baseball's major prize—the World Series championship—was taken by National League Cincinnati Reds as they defeated the Detroit Tigers in a seven game series. Above—jubilant Reds are pictured in clubhouse after victory.

JANUARY

1—USC defeats Tennessee in Rose bowl football game, 14 to 0.
11—Clark Shaughnessy appointed football coach at Stanford for five years.
14—Landis frees 92 baseball players in $500,000 ruling.
24—Armstrong keeps welterweight title, stopping Montanez in ninth.
29—Jock Sutherland appointed coach of the Brooklyn professional football team.

FEBRUARY

9—Joe Louis wins over Arturo Godoy in 15 rounds.

MARCH

4—Purdue wins Big Ten basketball title.
29—Joe Louis knocks out Paychek in second round.

APRIL

6—Willie Hoppe wins three-cushion billiard championship, winning all 20 games.
13—New York Rangers win Stanley cup in hockey.
16—Baseball season opens; Bob Feller, Cleveland, pitches no-hit game against Chicago White Sox.
18—Kid McCoy, old-time boxer, commits suicide.

MAY

4—Gallahadion, 35 to 1, wins Kentucky derby.
10—Lew Jenkins stops Ambers in third round.
26—Craig Wood wins Metropolitan open with 264.
30—Wilbur Shaw wins 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis.

JUNE

5—Altus Allen knocked out Johnny Paychek in tenth round.
6—Buddy Baer knocks out Valentine Campolo in first round.
9—Lawson Little beats Gene Sarazen in national open golf playoff.
12—Dodgers get Joe Medwick and Curt Davis from Cardinals.
20—Joe Louis stops Godoy in eighth round.
30—Babe Didrickson Zaharias wins women's open golf title.

JULY

1—Jack Dempsey knocks out wrestler in second round.
9—National league all-stars defeat American league all-stars 4 to 0.
17—Armstrong stops Jenkins in sixth round.

AUGUST

6—Dr. Eddie Anderson elected head coach of the All-American football team.
29—Green Bay Packers defeat College All-Stars 45 to 28.

SEPTEMBER

2—Byron Nelson wins professional golf title.
6—Billy Conn knocks out Bob Pastor in 13 rounds.
14—Dick Chapman wins American amateur golf title.
19—Cincinnati Reds clinch National league pennant.
26—Max Baer stops Pat Comiskey in the first round.
27—Detroit Tigers clinch pennant in American baseball league.

OCTOBER

5—Fritzie Zivic wins welterweight boxing crown from Armstrong.
6—Chicago White Sox win city baseball series from Chicago Cubs.
8—Cincinnati wins world's series, defeating Detroit 4 games in 7.

NOVEMBER

13—Frank McCormick of Cincinnati voted most valuable player in the National league.
"Gabby" Hartnett let out as manager of the Chicago Cubs.
14—James T. Gallagher named general manager of the Chicago Cubs.
17—Jimmy Wilson appointed manager of the Chicago Cubs.

DECEMBER

8—Chicago Bears defeat Washington Redskins for professional football championship 73 to 0.
12—Three-cornered trade between Boston Red Sox, Washington and Cleveland involves seven players.
16—Joe Louis wins over Al McCoy on technical knockout in sixth round.
17—Ohio State accepts resignation of Francis Schmidt, football coach.
20—Captain Wood leaves Army coaching job.

FOREIGN

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE—General scene of assembled delegates from 21 American Republics participating, as this important defense congress opened in Havana, Cuba.

JANUARY

22—Japanese warn America against exerting pressure.
28—Japan tightens blockade on British-French concessions at Tientsin.
31—China proposes that six-year-old boy be named ruler of Tibet.

FEBRUARY

7—Japan prepares for "difficulties" in relations with United States.
11—Belfast police fight 2,000 I. R. A. rioters two hours.
26—Welles hands Mussolini message from Roosevelt.
28—Ancient Egyptian king's tomb yields vast riches.

MARCH

4—Germany stops deportation of Jews to district in Poland.
13—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, British India leader, assassinated by native gunman.
19—French cabinet resigns in body.
20—Paul Reynaud seeks to form new cabinet for France.
26—Russia recalls ambassador to Paris.

APRIL

10—Iceland takes control of own foreign affairs.
19—Jugo-Slavia smashes Nazi plot to overturn government.

MAY

30—Rumania votes state control over all businesses.

JUNE

22—Workers' coup results in new government for Estonia.

JULY

9—Duke of Windsor appointed governor of Bahamas.
14—Fulgencio Batista elected president of Cuba.
23—Dr. Benes heads new Czech regime recognized by British.
American republics approve program to resist Nazi influence in Western hemisphere.

AUGUST

3—Japan protests U. S. ban on aviation oil.
6—Japanese arrest 7 members of Salvation Army as spies.
7—Rumania passes severe new law against Jews.
17—Duke of Windsor is sworn in as governor of Bahamas.
20—Trotsky attacked by axman in home in Mexico.
30—Rumania loses half of Transylvania to Hungary.

SEPTEMBER

3—Assassins attempt to kill King Carol in plot to revolt.
4—King Carol yields power and picks "dictator."
6—King Carol abdicates in favor of his son Michael.
12—Mexico names Gen. Avila Camacho president-elect.
14—Rumania now a totalitarian state under Iron Guard rule.
22—Japs invade Indo-China; fight French.

OCTOBER

10—Assassins slay Jap mayor of Shanghai. American charge d'affaires at Berlin ordered home.

NOVEMBER

16—Survey plane hops to British Honduras in 6 hours, 35 minutes.
30—Cuba captures seven Japs in fish boats with maps of U. S. bases.

DECEMBER

1—Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho sworn in as president of Mexico, pledges to defend Americas.
18—Actual work started on Latin-America air and naval bases.
20—Five thousand Cuban workers on naval base go on strike.

NECROLOGY

IDAHO'S BORAH DIES—Brilliantly uniformed pallbearers carry the body of Senator William E. Borah from the Idaho state capitol at Boise, to his last resting place.

JANUARY

8—Rufus C. Dawes, president of Chicago's Century of Progress.
19—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.

FEBRUARY

4—Samuel H. Vauclain, locomotive builder.
11—Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), governor-general of Canada.
26—George M. Reynolds, retired Chicago banker.

MARCH

4—Dr. Karl Muck, famous Wagnerian musician.
Hamlin Garland, author.
6—Maxine Elliott, famed actress.
7—Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe."
15—Samuel Untermyer, lawyer.

APRIL

1—William Horlick Jr., malted milk millionaire.
10—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, actress.
20—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Sr.
21—Walter Kohler, former governor of Wisconsin.
26—Mme. Tetrazzini, famous soprana.

MAY

2—George Craig Stewart, Episcopal bishop of Chicago.
13—Emma Goldman, exiled radical leader.

JUNE

8—Hugh Rodman, admiral U. S. navy, retired.
22—Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler, former U. S. Marine chief.
30—John E. Andrew, national commander of G. A. R.

JULY

1—Ben Turpin, crosseyed comedian.
14—Robert Wadlow, 22-year-old Alton (Ill.) giant.

AUGUST

5—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who claimed discovery of North pole.
6—Talbot Mundy, author.
18—Walter P. Chrysler Jr., motor car manufacturer.
21—Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevist leader, in Mexico, murdered.
22—Sir Oliver Lodge, English scientist and spiritualist.
26—Duke of Guise, pretender to the French throne.

SEPTEMBER

3—David F. Houston, former secretary of agriculture.
Gatti-Casazza, grand opera impresario.
14—William B. Bankhead, speaker of the house of representatives.
29—Courtney Ryley Cooper, writer (suicide).

OCTOBER

6—Henry Horner, governor of Illinois.
9—Sir Wilfred Grenfell, good Samaritan of Labrador.
12—W. H. Dietrich, former senator from Illinois.
23—George B. Cortelyou, financier and former cabinet member.

NOVEMBER

10—Neville Chamberlain, former prime minister of Great Britain.
Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada.
24—Viscount Craigavon, prime minister of Northern Ireland.
Prince Saionji, last of Japanese elder statesmen.
26—Lord Rothermere, British journalist.

DECEMBER

5—Jan Kubelik, violinist
13—Lord Lothian, British ambassador to U. S.
19—Kyosti Kallio, foremost Finnish statesman.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)