

Chronology of the YEAR 1936

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—Franklin C. Hoyt resigned as federal alcohol administrator.

Jan. 2—Congress opened its session and President Roosevelt delivered his message on the state of the nation.

Jan. 6—Supreme Court decided the AAA was unconstitutional.

Jan. 6—President Roosevelt submitted budget message for fiscal year 1937.

Jan. 9—Democratic national convention, opening June 23, awarded to Philadelphia.

Jan. 10—House passed immediate payment of bonus bill.

Jan. 13—Supreme Court ordered return of impounded processing taxes.

Jan. 20—Senate passed bonus bill providing payment by baby bonds.

Jan. 21—Deficiency appropriation bill asked \$28,200,000 for New Deal.

Jan. 22—Bonus bill sent to President.

Jan. 23—Senate committee rejected substitute AAA bill.

Jan. 24—President vetoed bonus bill and house voted to override the veto.

Jan. 25—House voted \$296,000,000 for AAA farm contracts.

Jan. 27—Senate passed baby bond bonus bill over Presidential veto.

Jan. 31—Huey Long's widow appointed senator from Louisiana to fill out his term.

Feb. 4—Senate repealed cotton, tobacco and potato control acts.

Feb. 5—House repealed the three farm acts.

Feb. 6—House voted to impeach Federal Judge Halstead Ritter of southern district of Florida.

Feb. 10—Supreme Court held invalid the Louisiana law taxing newspaper advertising.

Feb. 13—Wayne Chaffield-Taylor made assistant secretary of treasury.

Feb. 14—House passed \$545,000,000 army appropriation.

Feb. 15—New farm bill passed by senate.

Feb. 17—Supreme Court upheld right of TVA to distribute electricity developed at Wilson dam.

Feb. 18—House voted to extend neutrality act one year.

Feb. 18—Senate passed neutrality extension bill.

Feb. 21—House passed new farm bill.

Feb. 24—Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood removed from command for criticizing administration.

Feb. 26—President Roosevelt vetoed \$50,000,000 seed loan bill.

Feb. 28—Interstate commerce commission cut basic railway fares to 2 cents a mile.

Feb. 29—President signed revised neutrality act.

Completed Boulder dam turned over to reclamation service.

March 3—President in message to congress proposed new taxes of \$1,137,000,000.

March 4—Completed Norris dam opened by President Roosevelt.

March 11—District of Columbia Supreme court permanently employed sale of telegrams by senate committee.

March 18—President Roosevelt asked congress for \$1,500,000,000 for relief in next fiscal year.

March 22—President Roosevelt started on annual fishing trip.

March 23—Senate passed War department appropriation bill.

March 24—Federal Judge Barnes in Chicago declared national labor relations act unconstitutional.

March 30—Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler of Chicago resigned.

April 3—Bruno Hauptmann executed at Trenton, N. J., for kidnapping and murder of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's baby son.

April 6—Supreme court decision curbed powers of securities exchange commission.

April 10—President Roosevelt returned to Washington.

April 13—President appointed General Hagood to command of Sixth corps area at Chicago.

April 17—Federal Judge Halstead L. Ritter of Florida found guilty by senate on impeachment charges and removed from office.

April 29—House passed \$803,000,000 tax bill.

May 1—Alvin Karpis, "public enemy No. 1," captured in New Orleans.

House passed \$531,000,000 navy bill.

May 8—Senate passed house naval appropriation bill.

May 11—House passed \$2,364,299,000 relief and deficiency bill.

May 13—Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill defeated in house.

May 18—Guffey coal act declared invalid by Supreme court.

May 25—Supreme court declared invalid the municipal bankruptcy act.

Socialist party nominated Norman Thomas for President.

May 30—Senate approved Florida ship canal appropriation bill.

June 1—Senate passed relief and deficiency bill.

United States Supreme court held invalid New York minimum wage law.

June 4—William B. Bankhead, Alabama, elected speaker to succeed the late J. W. Evans.

June 6—Texas Centennial exhibition opened at Dallas.

Speaker Byrns' funeral held at Nashville.

June 9—Republican national convention opened in Cleveland.

June 11—Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas nominated for President by Republicans.

June 12—Republicans nominated Frank Knox of Chicago for vice president.

President Roosevelt delivered address at the Texas Centennial exposition in Dallas.

June 14—President Roosevelt dedicated George Rogers Clark memorial at Vincennes, Ind.

Delivery of bonus bonds to veterans began.

June 17—House defeated Black-Smith anti-lobby bill, and Florida ship canal bill.

June 18—Congress passed anti-communist bill.

June 20—Congress adjourned.

June 23—Democratic national convention opened at Philadelphia.

June 26—Franklin D. Roosevelt renominated by acclamation by Democrats.

June 27—John N. Garner renominated for vice presidency.

July 7—Postmaster General Farley given leave of absence until after election.

July 11—Roosevelt dedicated \$65,000,000 New York Tri-Borough bridge.

July 14—President Roosevelt and sons left on two weeks' cruise.

July 15—Townsend followers opened convention in Cleveland.

Former Lieut. Comdr. John S. Farnsworth arrested on charge of selling naval information to Japanese.

July 18—Government drought relief extended to 16 states.

July 23—Alf M. Landon officially notified of his nomination for Presidency.

July 29—President Roosevelt ended vacation cruise at Campobello island, N. B.

July 31—President Roosevelt visited governor general of Canada in Quebec.

Aug. 4—Fifty-eight persons, 23 petroleum concerns and three publishing companies indicted by federal grand jury for violating anti-trust law.

Aug. 5—A. F. of L. council suspended ten unions dominated by John L. Lewis.

Aug. 10—National Union for Social Justice, in convention in Cleveland, endorsed Lemke for President of United States and elected Father Coughlin its president.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 1—Emperor of Ethiopia protested to League of Nations against use of poison gas by Italians and bombing of Swedish ambulance.

Jan. 15—Japan withdrew from naval conference in London.

Jan. 22—Seven European powers pledged co-operation of war forces against Italy if Britain was attacked.

Jan. 23—Manchukuo opened military operations against Outer Mongolia.

Feb. 15—Italians defeated Ethiopians after six days' battling on northern front.

March 1—Ethiopians defeated by Italians in another great battle, in Tembien area.

March 3—League of Nations committee asked Italy and Ethiopia to consider an armistice.

March 5—Ethiopia accepted proposal for peace parity.

March 7—Hitler denounced the Locarno treaty and remilitarized the Rhineland; France moved troops to border and invoked covenant of league against Germany.

March 12—Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy indicted Germany for further action to League of Nations council.

French senate ratified mutual assistance treaty with Russia.

March 19—League council condemned Germany for violating treaties.

March 21—United States, Britain and France agreed on treaty limiting size of battleships.

March 22—Italy, Austria and Hungary strengthened their alliance.

March 29—Italian bombers destroyed Harrar, second city of Ethiopia.

March 30—Iran withdrew its diplomatic representatives from Washington.

April 14—Italian forces occupied Dessye, Ethiopia.

April 17—Turkey remilitarized the Dardanelles in violation of Lausanne treaty.

League of Nations abandoned effort to end Italo-Ethiopian war.

May 2—Ethiopian imperial family abandoned Addis Ababa as Italians drew near; city burned and looted by natives.

May 5—Italians occupied Addis Ababa and declared the war ended.

May 9—Italy formally annexed Ethiopia and announced restoration of Roman empire.

May 12—Mussolini recalled Italian delegates from Geneva; league council adjourned to June 15.

May 13—Guatemala withdrew from League of Nations.

May 18—British cabinet voted ratified new London naval treaty.

June 17—British cabinet voted for end of sanctions against Italy.

July 12—Germany and Austria revived pact of friendship.

July 13—Sanctions against Italy ended.

July 13—Turkey given right to militarize the Dardanelles.

July 30—Great Britain and Russia reached a naval accord, with no limit on Soviet tonnage.

July 31—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany agreed to work out a new Locarno pact.

Aug. 6—Germany strongly protested to Spain against killing of four Nazis and shelling of German steamship.

Aug. 21—Hitler demanded Russia and Spain stop radio "slander" campaign against Germany.

Aug. 23—Bolivia and Paraguay renewed diplomatic relations.

Germany barred shipments of war munitions to Spain.

Aug. 26—Great Britain and Egypt signed treaty of alliance.

Aug. 27—Great Britain and France asked 17 nations to join in arms embargo against Spain.

Aug. 29—Russia demanded expulsion of Trotsky from Norway, without avail.

Sept. 6—France and Poland signed a military treaty.

Sept. 7—World Power congress opened in Washington.

Sept. 14—Pope Pius called on the world to crush communism.

Sept. 21—Eighteenth League of Nations assembly opened in Geneva.

Sept. 22—League of Nations assembly

FOREIGN

Jan. 10—Miguel Gomez elected president of Cuba.

Jan. 17—Eleven acquitted, nine convicted in great Stavisky fraud trial in Paris.

Jan. 20—King George of England died.

Jan. 21—Former Prince of Wales proclaimed King Edward VIII.

Feb. 3—Premier Laval of France resigned.

Feb. 13—French cabinet suppressed all royalist organizations because of riots.

Feb. 16—Leftists won Spanish election.

Feb. 17—Paraguay government seized by military revolutionists. Rafael Franco made president.

Feb. 19—Manuel Azana made premier of Spain.

Feb. 25—Japanese militarists revolted and assassinated several high officials; government buildings in Tokyo seized.

Feb. 29—Rebellion in Japan quelled.

March 9—New Japanese cabinet headed by Koki Hirota installed.

March 11—France made Paraguay a totalitarian state.

March 12—Serious Marxist riots throughout Spain.

March 14—Franco government in Paraguay recognized by United States and other nations.

March 20—Mexican government permitted reopening of 3,000 Catholic churches.

March 23—Mussolini abolished Italian chamber of deputies and nationalized all large industries.

March 29—Germany gave Hitler almost unanimous vote in reichstag elections.

April 1—Austria decreed general conscription, violating St. Germain treaty.

April 7—Spanish parliament voted President Zamora out of office.

April 10—Mexican government expelled former President Calles.

April 24—Honduran government announced suppression of a rebellion.

April 25—Elexar Contreras elected president of Venezuela.

April 26—Combination of Communists and Socialists won majority in French parliamentary elections.

April 28—King Fuad I of Egypt died and was succeeded by Crown Prince Farouk.

May 2—Wafd party won Egyptian parliamentary elections.

May 3—Coalition of leftists won control of French assembly.

May 10—Manuel Azana made president of Spain.

May 13—Prince von Starheimberg, vice chancellor of Austria, dropped from cabinet.

May 15—Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria decreed dissolution of all private armies.

May 17—Bolivian army officers forced President Sorzano to resign and named Col. David Toro to succeed him.

May 20—Miguel Mariano Gomez inaugurated president of Cuba.

May 30—Military revolt started in Nicaragua.

June 2—J. H. Thomas, resigned British colonial secretary, found guilty of disclosing budget secrets.

June 4—Leon Blum, Socialist, became premier of France.

June 7—Million French workers won strike as employers accepted "NRA" of Premier Blum.

June 10—Spanish Reds and syndicalists fought machine gun battle at Malaga.

June 13—Pope Pius created two new Italian cardinals.

June 15—French cabinet decreed dissolution of all Fascist organizations.

July 18—Fascists and royalists started revolution in Spain.

July 25—Spanish government seized all church and school property and took control of industry and finance.

Aug. 5—Premier Metaxas of Greece set up a dictatorship because of Communist plot.

Aug. 19—Zinoviev, Kameney and 14 others pleaded guilty to conspiracy to kill Stalin and seize control of Soviet Russia.

Aug. 23—Russian conspirators sentenced to death for conspiracy.

British Queen Mary set new transatlantic speed record.

Aug. 24—Sixteen Russian conspirators executed by firing squad.

Hitler doubled period of military training in Germany.

Aug. 25—C. T. Wang made Chinese ambassador to United States.

Sept. 3—Great Britain put Palestine under martial law.

Sept. 4—Caballero, Socialist leader, became premier of Spain.

Spanish rebels captured Tunis.

Sept. 7—France decided to spend \$900,000,000 on army.

Sept. 11—British trades union congress rejected "popular front" alliance with communists.

Sept. 12—Serious Marxist riots

SPORTS

Jan. 1—Stanford beat Southern Methodist in Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena.

Jan. 11—Willie Hoppe won three-cushion billiards championship from Cochran.

Jan. 17—Joe Louis knocked out Charley Retzlaff in one round in Chicago.

Feb. 6—Olympic winter games opened at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

Feb. 16—Norway won Olympic winter games, United States fifth.

March 7—Purdue and Indiana tied for Big Ten basketball title.

March 14—University of Michigan won Big Ten indoor track championship.

April 4—Cambridge beat Oxford in annual regatta.

April 6—Horton Smith won the Masters' golf tournament at Augusta, Ga.

May 2—Bold Venture won Kentucky Derby.

May 6—American women's golf team tied British team, retaining Curtis cup.

May 8—Cannonieri defeated McLarnin in New York.

May 11—Petey Sarron of Birmingham won featherweight title from Freddie Miller.

May 17—Bold venture won the Prekness stake.

May 22—University of Indiana won Big Ten outdoor track championship.

May 30—Louis Meyer won Indianapolis 500 mile auto race.

June 1—Australian tennis team eliminated United States from Davis cup play.

June 3—University of Michigan won Big Ten baseball championship.

June 4—Tony Marone won national open golf tourney.

June 13—Mrs. Opal Hill won women's western golf title.

Don Lash broke world's record for two miles.

American women's tennis team won Wightman cup from British.

June 19—Louis knocked out in twelfth round by Schmeling.

July 4—Heien Jacobs won Wimbledon title.

Varoff set world record for pole vault at 14 feet 6 1/2 inches.

July 7—National league all-stars defeated Americans 4 to 3.

July 19—Paul Leslie won western amateur golf title.

July 23—Eleanor Holm Jarrett, swimming champion, dropped from American Olympic team for breaking training.

July 29—Two men ousted from American Olympic boxing team for breaking training.

July 31—Japan awarded the Olympic Games of 1940.

Aug. 1—Olympic Games at Berlin officially opened.

Jesse Owens, America, broke world record for 100 meters at Berlin.

Aug. 5—Owens won his third Olympic championship.

Aug. 8—Morris of America won Olympic decathlon.

Aug. 9—American track team won Olympic championship with 299 points.

Japanese won Olympic marathon.

Aug. 16—Olympic games at Berlin ended with Germany in first place and United States second.

Aug. 18—Joe Louis knocked out Jack Sharkey at New York.

Sept. 31—Mako and Budge won the national doubles tennis title.

Sept. 2—New York Yankees won American league championship.

Sept. 3—American Walker cup golf team defeated British team.

Lou Ambers won lightweight title from Tony Cannonieri.

Sept. 12—Perry of England and Alice Marble of California won national tennis championships.

(Continued next week)

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