

The year began with these im-

portant events:

January

- 1-Russians capture Velikye Luki, great railway center.
- 6-78th Congress convenes. 23-British troops enter Tripoli,
- capital of Libya. 25-Advancing Russians take Voronezh, Nazi anchor.
- 26-"Unconditional Surrender"

THE WAR

- Russians recapture Velikye Luki, railroad center.
 U. S. Department of War Information announces 61,126 service casualties to date.
 U. S. planes based in Africa bomb Naples, Italy.
 British only 40 miles from Tripoli.
 British enter Tripoli, Libyan capital.
 Vargnezh big Nazi stronghold falls.
- Voronezh, big Nazi stronghold, falls to Russians
 "Unconditional Surrender" agree-ment of Casablanca announced.

February

- 2—Last German troops surrender in Stalingrad; U. S. Naval forces repel major Japanese attacks in Solomons
- 6—Allied headquarters establish separate U. S. command for North Africa.
 9—Last Japs withdraw from Guadal-
- 14-Rostov and Voroshilovgrad captured
- 15-Russians take Kharkov, important
- 16—Cruiser Chicago is sunk by Japs; U. S. Navy reports 15 Jap ships hit, 26—U. S. flyers raid Kiska in Aleutians.

March

- 3-Rzhev retaken by Russians.
 4-Allied bombers destroy Jap convoy of 22 ships.
 11-British attack Mareth line in Tunisla.
 17-American forces take Gafsa in Tunisla.
- ese check Jap drive in Hupeh-
- Hunan region,

 24—Advancing Russians retake Abinsk
 and other towns near Smolensk.

 26—U. S. and British troops advance in
- ritish take Matouia and two other cities in Tunisia.

April

- 1—Fortresses raid Cagliari, Sardinia; Chinese drive Japs back into Burma. 4—Chinese retake Chuchiachuan. 5—Allies bomb Naples, Kiel, Antwerp, Brest.
- 17-Bressen and other north German cities bombed in "biggest raid." 20-Russians attack on Kuban front. 21-Japanese execute U. S. flyers. 23-U. S. Naval forces occupy Funafuti islands, southwest Pacific.

May

- 6-Lt. Gen. Jacob Devers is named U. S.
- 6—Lt. Gen. Jacob Devers is named U. S. commander of European theater.
 7—Birerte fails to Americans; British first army takes Tunis.
 14—Last resistance ends in North Africa.
 19—U. S. bombers raid Pantelleria, Italian island fortress.
 23—Guerrilla warfare spreads in Balkans.
 30—Japs admit loss of Attu.
 31—French Alexandria fleet joins Allies.

- 9—Curtin says invasion danger past in Australia, 11—Pantelleria, Italian Island fortress, surrenders. 12-Lampedusa, fortified Italian island,
- capitulates.
 13—Chinese recapture Sungtze, port city.
 16—Chinese charge Japs use gas.
 17—RAF bombs Cologne.
 30—U. S. forces land on Rendova, in Solomons.

- 1—Rendova taken by U. S. forces. 5—Russians launch offensive on 160 mile front; U. S. Navy battles Japs off Solomons.
- eff Solomons.

 British capture Syracuse.

 U. S. troops enter Palermo.

 Americans take Marsala, Trapani.

 MUSSOLINI RESIGNS, KING EMMANUELASSUMES GOVERNMENT.

- 1—U. S. planes bumb Ploesti refineries.
 5—Russians take Orel; British capture Catania, in Sicily.
 6—Americans occupy Munda, in Solo-
- mons

 -Russians drive into Ukraine,

 -Allies enter Messina; Island of Vela
 Lavella in Solomons taken.

 -Resistance ends on Sicily

 -U. S. and Canadian troops occupy
- Kiska 24 Quebec conference on war plans
- ends.
 23—British Admiral Mountbatten made chief of Allied Southeast Asia command.
 30—Russians retake Taganrog, Nazi an-

September

- 1-Japs withdraw air base from New

- Guinea.

 2-Allied forces invade mainland of Italy near Reggio Calabria.

 7-Allies capture Palmi, Delianova.

 8-ITALY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY; Stalino, steel center, falls to Russians.

 9-British troops take Taranto; Greatest Allied raids strike northern France.
- 10—Germans seize Rome. 11—Allies take Salerno, Italian fleet
- surrenders

 14—Salamana falls to U. S. and Australian forces.

 16—Novorosstisk recaptured by Russians.

 24—Nazi troops evacuate Corsica.

 28—British take Foggla.

October

- 1—Allied forces take Naples, 22 days after landing at Salerno.

 3—Australian troops capture Jap base at Finschhafen. New Guinea.

 5—Island of Corsica, in Mediterranean, is freed of Nazis.

- 13-Italy formally declares war on Germany, by action of Premier Marshal Badoglio.

 14-In great raid on Schweinfurt, Germany, important ball-bearing factories are destroyed, at a cost of 60 Flying Fortresses.

 23-Melitopol, key city of German defense in south Ukraine, falls to Russians.
- sians.

 25—Russian troops recapture Dnepropetrovsk, important industrial city.

 29—U. S. and New Zealand troops land on Treasury Islands, in Northern Sciences.

November

- 2—U. S. marines invade Bougainville Island in northern Solomons.
 4—RAF planes drop more than 2,000 tons of bombs on Dusseldorf, Ger-
- many.
 6—Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, retaken by Russians.
 7—British Eighth army advances in Italy, taking eight towns.
 11—Nazis scuttle ships, blast installations to block harbors of Leghorn and Pescara.
- cara.

 13—Russians capture Zhitomir, important rail center of southern front; Chinese forces report gains along Yangtze
- 19 Greatest raid in history blasts Berlin, dropping 2,500 tons.
 23 Another huge air attack smashes Berlin, One-fourth of city said to be
 razed.
 Makin island, member of Gilbert
 group, is taken by U. S. combined
 forces.
- agreement of Casablanca 26—Russians rip 37-mile-wide gap in Nazi lines north of Gomel. 27—Marines take Tarawa, one of Gilbert islands, after "toughest fighting" in their history
 - British Eighth army bursts through Nazi lines in Italy, approaching Rome.

- 1-RAF and U. S. bombers continue massive raids, hitting Dusseldorf
- massive raids, hitting Dusseldorf region.
 President Roosevelt meets with Churchill and Chiang Kat-shek in Cairo, Egypt. Agree to "strip Japan of her stolen empire."

 Roosevelt. Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran, Iran, reach "complete agreement on measures to crush Germany"; U. S. naval task force raids Marshall Islands.

 Chinese admit loss of Changleh, im-
- 7-Chinese admit loss of Changteh, important city in "rice bowl."
 9-Turkey promises Allies all "aid short of war"; Chinese recapture Changteh.
- Changteh.

 13—Russian troops regain initiative in Kiev area; British Eighth army cracks Nazi line in Italy, capturing 6,000.

 14—President Roosevelt, returning from conferences, visits Malta and Sicily.

 15—American pianes raid Greece; U. S. heavy bombers smash Jap base on New Britain Island.

 16—Prime Minister Churchill stricken by pneumonia; German bombers sink 17
- pneumonia; German bombers sink 17 United Nations merchant ships. 17—American Sixth army lands at Ara-we, on New Britain island, southwest Pacific.

DOMESTIC

- 1-President Roosevelt calls for unity
- among Allies, stresses "the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after the war."

 6—78th Congress convenes; Samuel Rayburn speaker of house for third term; Pleasure driving banned in eastern states; Fuel oil ration re-duced 25 per cent duced 25 per cent.

 11—U. S. and Britain relinquish extra-territorial rights in China.
- 12—OPA sets corn ceilings at approxi-mately \$1 a bushel.

 28—Joint draft system, by which men can be inducted into navy, marines and coast guard as well as army, an-nounced.

February

- 8-National income in 1942 was \$113,824,000,000 as compared with \$94,500,000,000 in 1941.
 9-Roosevelt orders 48-hour work week
 minimum in labor shortage areas.
 20-Dried foods rationed, effective
 March 1.
 23-Secretary of Agriculture Wickard
- 23—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard suspends wheat quotas.

March

- March

 2—U. S. and Chile representatives sign lend-lease agreement.

 7—Draft classification "4H" for men between 38 and 48 ended.

 11—Lend-lease extension to July, 1944, signed by President.

 24—Establishment of naval base at Casablanca announced by navy.

 25—Chester Davis named food chief.

 29—A "critical shortage of doctors is developing," an OWI survey reveals.

- President moves to check inflation by executive order freezing wages and forbidding war workers to change
- and forbidding war workers to change jobs.

 10—Feed corn ceiling prices raised from \$1.02 a bushel to \$1.07.

 11—A bill permitting the national debt limit to rise to 210 billion dollars, and a rider repealing the \$25,000 net salary limit becomes law without President signature.

 20—President Roosevelt confers on war and posiwar problems with President Camacho of Mexico.

 30—Soft coal miners of United Mine Workers union reject President Roosevelt's order; U. S. breaks relations with Martinique.

- Foderal government takes over closed coal mines.
 President Roosevelt promotes 63 army officers to rank of general.
 Churchill arrives in Washington for
- 11—Churchill arrives in Washington for war conference.
 13—Merger between Western Union and Postal Telegraph is announced.
 26—NLRB approves eight cent an hour raise for more than a million non-operating railway workers.
 27—Machinists' union, with 565,000 members, withdraws from the AFL.

- come las bill.

 21—Riots in Detroit between white and colored mobs are suppressed by Federal troops, after more than 24 hours of disorder. Twenty-nine killed, 700 injured; Coal miners strike for third line since May I.

 23—President Roosevelt threatens to draft strikers in essential industries; A caudal anesthetic for use in child-birth is reported favorably from Baltimore.

 25—Judge Marvin Jones succeeds Chester Davis as War Food Administrator.
- trator.

 30—Five senators appointed to visit war zones and report on U.S. Army and Allies, Stocks on New York exchange

1—House rejects amendment to Labor-Federal Security bill, thereby cutting off funds for National Youth Admin-

THE YEAR'S TEN

BIGGEST EVENTS SELECTED By: BAUKHAGE (WNU Washington Correspondent.)

- I-MILITARY: (a) Russian summer-fall offensive. (b) Pacific offensive (Attu, New
- Guinea, Solomons, Gilberts). (c) Italy surrenders. (d) Air offensive against Ger-

man cities. II—DIPLOMATIC:

- (a) The four-power conferences (Moscow-Cairo-Teheran).
- (b) Formation of the UNRRA. III—DOMESTIC:
- Resolution. (b) Administration moves to right (OPA, Food Administration, War Mobilization, Stabilization, Economic Warfare).

(a) Passage of the Connally

- (c) Republican political gains. (d) Congress revolts against anti-inflation program (subsidies, reduced tax bill, resolution favoring railroad wage increase).
- istration: President Roosevelt gives last minute reprieve to Max Stephen, sentenced to death for aiding escape of a Nazi flyer. Gen. Henri Giraud, French com-mander of Northwest Africa, arrives
- Gen. Henri Giraud, French Commander of Northwest Africa, arrives in Washington.

 The Board of Economic Warfare is abolished, and its fixetions transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Chester Bowles is named general manager of the Office of Price Administration.

 World's largest pipeline, the "Big Inch," running from Longview, Texas, to Phoenixville, Pa., is opened.

 John Lewis, as president of United Mine Workers, signs two-year contract with Illinois Coal Operators Association; War Department reveals 65,058 prisoners of war in country.

 Navy asks for more WAVES, stating that enrollment must reach 91,000 by end of 1944; Coffee rationing ended by OPA; Blue Network of Radio Corporation of America sold.

- 2—Race riot sweeps New York, result-ing in death of five negroes, and in-juries to 500; Drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers set to begin on Oc-tober 1.
- tober 1.
 6—June personal incomes totaled \$12,162,000,000, a new record.
 13—Gasoline ration in Midwest and Southwest reduced from four to three
- west reduced from four to three gallons per coupon.

 14 The War Manpower Commission establishes new list of 149 critical occupations for first priority in draft deferments.

 19 The army must be raised to 8,200,000 men by January I, 1944, and the navy to 2,881,000, the War Manpower Board announces.

23 - The Guffey Coal Act, passed in 1937, to stabilize coal prices, expires. No move made to renew it.

- The exchange ship Gripsholm sails with 1,310 Japanese, to be exchanged for 1,250 Americans at Goa, Portugese India; Churchill and Roosevelt confer in Washington.

 William Jeffers, director of the nation's rubber program, resigns.

 Churchill asks Anglo-American alliance.

- 6—Churchill asks Anglo-American alliance.
 7—Republican Postwar Advisory Council meets at Mackinac Island, Mich.
 8—Drive for 15 billion dollar third war loan opened by presidential address.
 14—Col. William Coleman is convicted by a military court for drunkenness and careless use of firearms, demoted to captaincy.
 16—U. S. casualties total 105.205, OWI reveals: 20,104 dead, 28,226 wounded, 32,905 missing, 23,970 prisoners; Rep. James Curley, Mass., and five others indicted on charges of having accepted retainer fees to obtain war contracts.
 17—President Roosevelt reports to Con-
- contracts.

 17—President Roosevelt reports to Congress on Quebec conference.

 20—Army and navy chiefs of staff ask full draft quotas, and state delay in drafting fathers will prolong war.

 23—Shoe ration stamp becoming valid November 1, must last six months.

 25—Edward Stettinius Jr. moves from lend-lease administrator to succeed Sumner Wells as undersecretary of state.

29-Senators report on war tour. October

- 4-Treasury asks for ten and a half billions in new tax revenue.

 7—Merger of Western Union and Postal
 Telegraph companies is completed.
- 7—Merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies is completed.
 11—Censorship of weather news is lifted.
 12—National Labor Relations Board rules that labor unions have a moral responsibility not to strike in wartime.
 13—American Federation of Labor votes to take United Mine Workers back into fold.
 18—Third war loan passes goal of 15 billion dollars by nearly four billions.
- 18—Third war loan passes goal of 15 billion dollars by nearly four billions.
 20—The 48-hour week for war industries is extended to 30 more localities.
 22—Zinc-steel pennies are to be discontinued. Treasury announces.
 28—Wildcat coal strikes referred to President by War Labor Board.
 29—Jams and Jellies are placed on rationed list, other Items raised, a few lowered.

November

- 1—Federal government seizes 3,000 coal mines in which strikes are halting
- 2—Elections of various state and na-tional officials reveal Republican
- 2—Elections of various state and national officials reveal Republican trend.

 3—United Mine Workers ordered to return to work as president John Lewis accepts new wante agreement, giving miners \$56.74 for 40-hour week.

 5—Senate votes postwar collaboration with other nations, \$5 to 5.

 6—Fifteen non-operating railroad unions reject wage increase offered by emergency committee. Bernard Baruch is appointed chief of a new unit of the Office of War Mobilitration.

 10—National Labor Relations Board head William Davis says board will adhere to wage stabilization program; Herbert Lehman is appointed director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

 13—Interned Japanese at Tule Lake, Calif., stage another demonstration; U. S. war expenditures from July, 1940, through October, 1943, total 138 billion dollars, encough October, 1943, total 138 billion dollars, which sum will revert to treasury.

 A subsidy of 100 million dollars is allocated to stabilize price of flour.

 20—January draft call to be twice as large as War Manpower commission estimated.

 23—House votes against extension of consumer subsidies.

December

- 1-Ration values of meats reduced 30
- per cent.
 3-U. S. plane output for November announced as 7.789.

- raise.

 II—Senate military committee plans graduated discharge pay for servicemen, ranging from \$200 to \$500.

 Fresident Roosevelt returns to capital; senate committee votes to retain food subsidies for 60 days. 17-OPA promises lowering of meat ra-

SPORTS

- January 1—New Year's Day football results:
 Rose Bowl—Georgia 9, U. C. L. A. 0;
 Sugar Bowl—Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7;
 Orange Bowl—Alabama 37, Boston
 College 21; Cotton Bowl—Texas 14,
 Georgia Tech 7; Sun Bowl—Second
 Air Force 13, Hardin-Simmons 7;
 Kazar Stadium—East All-Stars 13,
 West All-Stars 12.
 17—Ted Williams, formerly of Boston
 Red Sox, named "player of the year."
 21—Dodgers sign Cooney, Waner, Sisler;
 Yankees get Nick Etten.

February

- William Cox, New York sportsman, purchases Philadelphia Phillies for about \$230,000 from National League.
 Bucky Harris signs to manage Philadelphia ball club.
- 13—Greg Rice runs fastest 2 miles at K. of C. meet, in 8:52.7.
 17—Philadelphia team wins the Golden Gloves championship in New York.
 18—Detroit wins national hockey league

20—Cornelius Warmerdam sets new pole vault record of 15 feet, 8½ inches.

8—Detroit Red Wings defeat the Boston Bruins, 2-6 to capture the Stanley Cup.

1-Count Fleet wins Kentucky Derby,

23—Gunder Hagg outruns Greg Rice to win 5,000 meter race. 26—Francisco Segura wins Nat'l Col-legiate tennis title, defeating Tom Brown Jr -Whirlaway, 5 year old race horse, retired

- 2—Patty Berg defeats Dorothy Kirby
 for Women's Western Open Golf
 Championship.
 10—Gunder Hagg establishes 8:53.9
 American record for 2 miles.
 13—American League team wins annual
 All-Star game, 5 to 3.
 26—Harold McSpaden defeats Buck
 Whitney by 1 stroke to win All-American golf title; Patty Berg takes
 women's title.
- August Ryder Cup golf team, captained by Craig Wood, defeats Walter Hagen's
- oward Schenken wins the contract idge master's championship fifth time. 25—College All-Stars defeat the Wash-ington Redskins, professional football champions, 27-7.

September

- 6-Lieut, Joseph Hunt takes the national amateur tennis championship.

 18—The St. Louis Cardinals defeat the Chicago Cubs. 2-1, clinching the Na-
- tional league pennant.

 19—Detroit Lions beat the Chicago Cardinals in professional football opener.

 25—The New York Yankees take the American League pennant for the 14th time. October
- October

 3—Final baseball standings: St Louis Cardinals, won 105, lost 49, for a percentage of 682. The New York Yankees won 98, lost 56, for a percentage of 636.

 8—Columbus, O., American Association team, defeats Syracuse, N. Y., International league team, to capture "little world series" title.

 10—Yankees win World Series, defeating Cardinals, four games to one.

 24—Ossie Bluege signs two-year contract to manage Washington Senators, and Leo Durocher signs to run Dodgers in 1944.

- November
- November

 2—Stanley Musial, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder, named most valuable player in National League.

 9—Spurgeon Chandler, New York Yankees pitcher, chosen most valuable in American League.

 14—U. of Southern California and the U. of Washington chosen for Rose Bowl.

 19—Beau Jack regains lightweight title, outpointing Bob Montgomery.

 27—Great Lakes defeats Notre Dame (19-14) in year's biggest football upset.

December 12-Chicago Bears win western pro foot-13—Ned Day regains title as All-Star National Bowling champion.

Loisalters

- January
- 6—Fire kills six and injures 100 in Clucago bowling alley
 21—Thirty-five Americans die when a transport plane erashes in the jungle near Surinam. Dutch Guiana.
 26—Brig. Gen. Carlyle Wash and nine other army men die in an army transport plane that came down near Flomaton. Alia
 31—Twenty-eight persons die in sanitarium fire in Scattle.

February Eighteen lose lives when a Liberator bomber crashes in Newfoundland. Twenty-eight die when four engine bomber crashes affame into a packing plant in Seattle, Wash.

2—Nineteen bodies recovered in coal mine disaster at Bear Creek, Mont. 21—Flood waters spread over a wide area in Georgia, Mississippi, Ala-bama and Louisiana, About 2,500 persons removed by Red Cross.

22-Yankee Clipper crashes and sinks in Tagus river, Lisbon, Portugal.

April

13—Omaha airport and village of Carter Lake, Iowa, flooded when Missouri river dikes break. 19—Seven Sea Scouts drowned, and three missing, when cabin cruiser founders off Long Island.

May

- per cent.
 3—U. S. plane output for November and nounced as 7.789.
 4—Army will retire 25,000 officers, reducing total to 625,000.
 7—Biggest U. S. battleship, the 45,000-ton Wisconsin, is launched.
 10—Non-operating rail workers get senate approval for eight cent per hour raise.

 15—A 1000 at Fort Riley, Kan.
 21—Spreading floods in Mississippi valley take twelve lives, and leave 108,000 homeless.
 24—Death toll in flooded region of lower Mississippi valley reaches 17, and 160,000 are estimated to be without shelter.

6—Navy reports 84 men killed when an ammunition ship collides with tanker off Port Arthur, Tex.

- 22—Maj. Gen. William Upshur, Capt. Charles Paddock, both U. S. M. C. officers, and four other persons are killed in Navy plane crash near Sith. Alaski.
- killed in Navy plane crash near Sitka, Alaska. 27—Three soldiers who became lost in desert maneuvers near Yuma, Ariz., die of thirst. 28—Hurricane sweeping over Texas Gulf coast kills 13 persons. Damage esti-mated at 10 million dollars.

- 1—Ten persons, including Mayor William Baker and Maj. William Robertson, die when Army glider crashes in demonstration flight in St. Louis.

 2—Five Negroes killed, more than 500 white and colored injured in race rioting in New York city's Harlem district.
- 5-Fourteen persons are drowned in a "flash" flood in central West Vir-

ginia. -Twenty-one miners are killed in gas explosion at Sayreton, Ala. Twenty-nine persons are killed and 150 injured in wreck of crack Dela-ware, Lackawanna and Western R R. train near Wayland, N. Y.

6—Eighty persons killed and 177 injured, when Congressional Limited of the Pennsylvania R. R. is derailed near Philadelphia. Philadelphia R. R. is derailed near -Twentieth Century Limited train of New York Central R. R. is derailed near Canastota, N. Y., killing three; Houston, Tex., hotel fire takes lives of 50 men.

of 50 men. 17—Explosion of depth charges at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., takes 25 lives About 250 are injured. 20—Twenty-five soldiers die when Army transport plane crashes near Maxton, N. C. October

September

16—Crash of airliner 47 miles west of Nashville, Tenn., takes 10 lives.
23—Navy announces that 88 seamen died when two tankers collided off Palm Beach

November

23—Six children die in farm home fire near Chicago. December Twenty marines killed, 29 injured in Hawaii when collision of navy planes releases bomb.

16—Sixty-nine killed, 50 injured in collision of two fast trains near Bule, N. C. Forty-eight of the dead were servicement.

DEATHS

5—Famed Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, 78. 6—President emeritus of Harvard U., Dr. Abbott L. Lowell, 86.

January

10—"Message to Garcia" hero, Col. Andrew S. Rowan, 85.
23—Alexander Woollcott, 56, "The Town Crier" of radio, author, critic, playwright, actor. 7—Dr. Attilio H. Glannini, 68, physician, banker, motion picture executive,

19-Lynn Overman, 55, comedian.

10—Poet and author Stephen Vincent Benet, 44, Pulitzer prize winner with "John Brown's Body." 20—Former governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, 82.

March

28—James A. Farrell, 80, president of the United States Steel corp. April 22—Luren D. Dickinson, 84, former gov-ernor of Michigan, foe of "high life." 28—Maj. Gen. Robert Olds, 46, com-mander of the U. S. Second Army Air

11-Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, 68, chief

Force.

 11—Mal, Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, 68, chief of infantry in U. S. Army, 1928-32.
 20—Adm. Henry A. Wiley, 76, Pacific fleet commander, 1927-29.
 26—Edsel B. Ford, 49, president of Ford Motor Co. June

4-Maj. Kermit Roosevelt, 53, son of the former President, on active duty in Alaska. 16-Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, noted historian and Harvard U. professor, at 88. 23-Rear Adm. Neil E. Nichols, 63, former commandant of Boston Navy Yard.

July 14—Actress Beverly Sitgreaves, 76. 27—Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf, 67, bishop of the Methodist church, Chicago

August

1—President of China, Lin Sen, 79, scholar and artist.
15—Lieut. Gen. William M. Wright, 79, commander of two divisions in World War I.
21—Dr. William Lyon Phelps, 78, of Yale university. September 6—Former ambassador to Poland, John C. Cudahy, 55.
9—Rear Adm. Walton Sexton, 66, former chairman of the Navy General Board.
21—British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, 62.

October

December :

6—Patrick Nash, 80, political leader of Democrats in Cook County, III. 11—Samuel H. Church, 85, president, Car-negie Institute. 20—Ben Bernie, 52, band leader. November 9-Dr. Jesse G. Bullowa, developer of pneumonia serum, at 64. 21-Rep. J. W. O. Her (R.-Penn.). 122-Rep. H. B. Stengall (D.-Ala.).

13-Marvin McIntyre, 65, for 20 years secretary to President Roosevelt, at Washington. 16-E. C. "Billy" Hayes, 59, well-known track coach of Indiana U.; the Rev. Dr. William A. Brown, 77, Presbyterian minister, one of founders of World Council of Churches.

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FOOD RATIONING











of imperialistic gains. Exchange ship Gripsholm ar-

1-Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek pledge to strip Japan

16-President Roosevelt returns to America following five weeks' diplomatic trip.

17-Army announces successful landing on Japanese base in New Britain.

29-Opera star Marie Gay Zanatello, 64. FATHERS' DRAFT FINIS

The year drew to a close with these important events: December

rives with 1,223 American repatriates from Far East. 2-Fathers' draft bill delays dur-

ing absence of President.