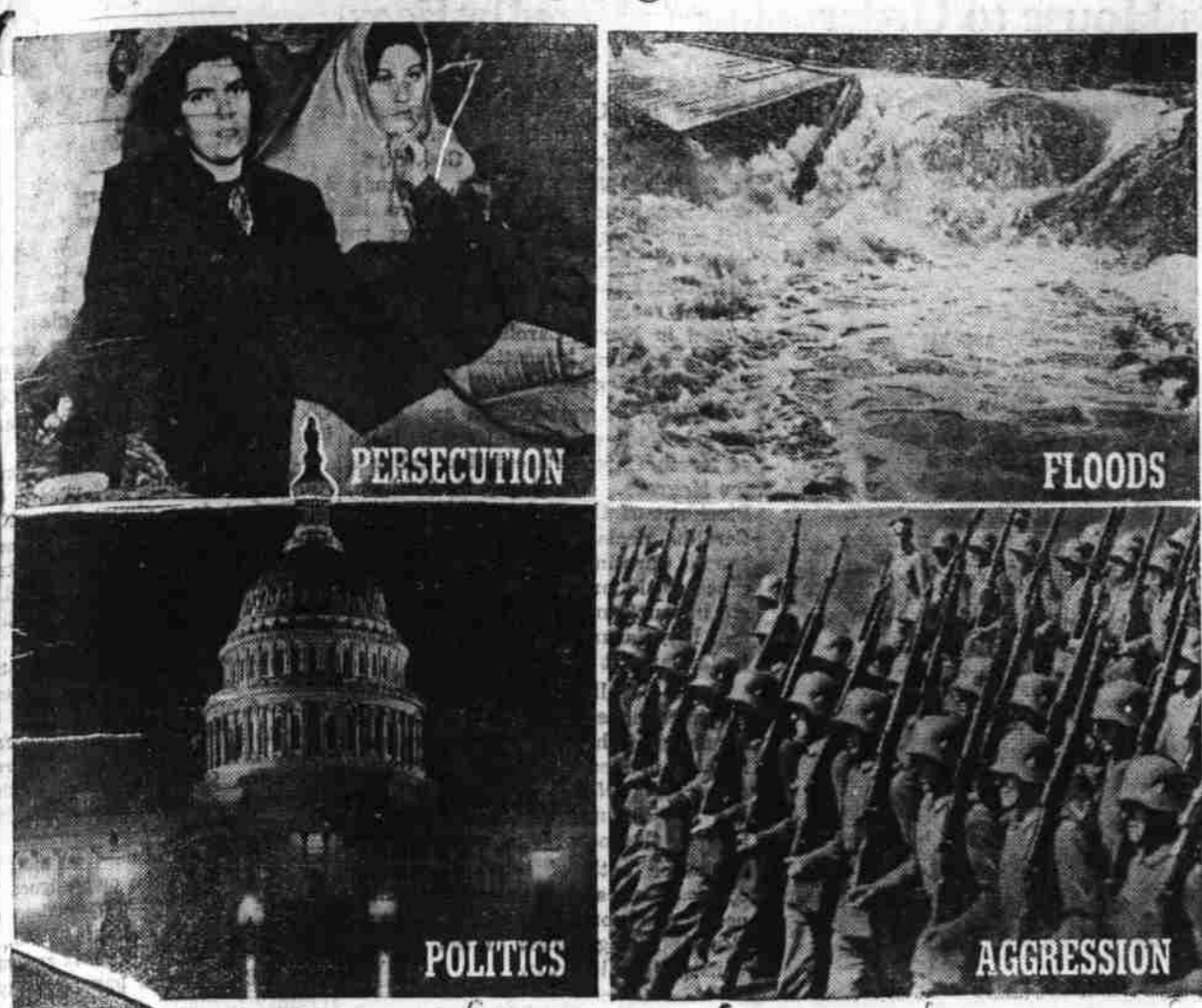


These Were Among Highlights in the Year's News



PERSECUTION

FLOODS

POLITICS

AGGRESSION

PERSECUTION—The world sought a new home for the wandering Jew, driven from Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy, battled by Arabs in the Holy Land. FLOODS—Raging torrents swept California in the spring, Texas in the summer, New England in the autumn. POLITICS—Primary and general elections in every state of the union focused attention on national affairs and brought Hitler to power in Germany. AGRRESSION—Germany's Adolf Hitler marched through Austria and Czechoslovakia, Japan's Kato marched through China and fought with Russia on the Siberian border.

CHRONOLOGY of the Year 1938

Compiled by JOHN D. GRANT

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Postmaster General Farley's annual report showed "net surplus" of more than 12 million dollars.
Jan. 3—Congress opened regular session and received President's annual message.
Jan. 4—Representative Lester Hill nominated for senator from Alabama.
Jan. 5—Senate passed the three billion recovery bill.
Jan. 6—House ousted Representative Jenks, Republican, of New Hampshire, and seated Arthur H. Hays Sulzberger, Republican, as chairman of TVA.
Jan. 7—President Roosevelt began transcontinental speaking tour.
Jan. 8—House appropriated bill and a half for Treasury and Post Office departments.
Jan. 9—Comptroller of the Currency J. F. Tamm reported on his report.
Jan. 10—Federal court of appeals at Chattanooga upheld TVA competition with private power companies.
Jan. 11—Sixteen oil companies and 30 individuals found guilty of conspiring to violate Sherman anti-trust law.
Jan. 12—Senate confirmed appointment of Stanley D. Reed as justice.
Jan. 13—President sent congress a program to strengthen the national economy.
Jan. 14—Senate passed the wage-hour act.
Jan. 15—House passed relief and pump-prime bill and adjourned.
Jan. 16—Eighteen persons indicted in New York as German spies.
Jan. 17—President by executive order extended civil service to all government employees not exempted by statute.
Jan. 18—Justice department announces resignation as chairman of TVA.
Jan. 19—President Roosevelt began transcontinental speaking tour.
Jan. 20—Howard Hughes and four others completed record flight from New York to Dublin, Ireland, in 28 hours, 13 minutes.
Jan. 21—Governor of Iowa orders troops to return, home of strike-bound Maytag plant.
Jan. 22—Five officials and 12 corporations fined in oil conspiracy trial.
Jan. 23—Senate confirmed appointment of Stanley D. Reed as justice.
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March 15—Tornadoes in seven states killed 21.
March 24—Ten killed in plane crash in Ohio.
March 30—Tornadoes in Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri killed 29.
April 6—Seven men burned to death in Chicago lodging house fire.
April 8—Storms in many states killed 49.
April 20—Earthquake in Anatolia, Turkey, killed 800.
April 22—Mine explosion at Grundy, Va., killed 45 men.
May 1—Nineteen killed in crash of Italian air liner.
May 10—Seventy-nine miners killed by explosion in Derbyshire, England.
May 16—Hotel fire in Atlanta, Ga., killed 27.
Air liner with 9 aboard lost in California mountains.
May 23—Excursion steamer Mandalay saved by collision off Staten Island; 353 saved.
June 10—Eight army flyers killed by plane crash near Delavan, Ill.
June 14—Great Yellow river flood in China killed 150,000.
June 19—Forty-six killed and many injured in blizzard at Miles City, Mont.
July 2—Destructive storms, floods and earthquakes in Japan.
July 14—Italian airliner fell in sea; 20 killed.
July 19—Destructive earthquake in Greece.
Eleven men killed by Baltimore water tunnel explosion.
July 24—Forty-two killed when airplane crashed in crowd at Bogota, Colombia.
Aug. 15—Nine die as plane falls into Rio de Janeiro harbor.
Triple navy airplane crashes at Camp Kearney, San Diego, kill eight.
Aug. 22—More than 100 persons killed and 17 injured in fire wreck in New York.
Two killed and 49 injured in worst New York subway train crash in 10 years.
Two French bombing planes collide near York, killing.
Aug. 23—Frank Hawks, famed flier and holder of speed records, dies with companion.
Sept. 18—Lewis retains dictatorship of Italy.
Aug. 24—Two planes collide over Omori, Japan, crashing into iron foundry and killing 28, injuring 130.
Aug. 31—One hundred killed in typhoon that hit Tokyo.
Sept. 1—Eleven killed in Quebec by disasters caused by floods.
Sept. 4—Ten killed in plane crash in London.
Sept. 6—Hundreds die as fire and flood sweep Japan.
Count of Coyoacanga, eldest son of ex-King Alfonso, dies to death following an auto accident in Mexico.
Sept. 11—Four killed in plane crash near Danville, Ill.
Sept. 17—Hurricane rips east coast; 861 dead; loss \$300,000,000.
Mississippi river floods factories drives 100,000 residents.
Jan. 6—George Westover killed in plane crash in California.
Sept. 20—Twenty-seven killed in tornado at Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 3—Richard T. Crane III, former diplomat, killed in hunting accident in Virginia.
Oct. 11—Twenty-one persons dead as forest fires raged near Minnesota-Ontario border.
Oct. 29—Fifty-six lives lost in fire at Marseilles, France.
Nov. 19—Army bomber, traveling 200 miles an hour, crashes in rain, killing seven.
Nov. 22—Hundreds buried by avalanches in British West Indies.
Nov. 28—United Air lines plane crashes in sea off Point Reyes, Calif.; five drowned.
Dec. 1—British and German planes fight over the North Sea.
Dec. 2—Chamberlain pledges Britain to enforce yielding of Sudeten area if Hitler will not make war.
Dec. 3—Hitler orders Czechs to fight for Sudetenland.
Dec. 7—Roosevelt sends second plea to Hitler, proposes European parity.
Dec. 8—Hitler orders Czechs to fight for Sudetenland.
Dec. 9—Premier Daladier given dictatorial powers by French chamber of deputies.
President Benes of Czechoslovakia resigns.
Dec. 10—British forces kill 50 Arabs in new Palestine.
House of commons endorses Chamberlain's deal with Hitler.
Dec. 11—Hitler orders plebiscite in Sudetenland, give Hitler area without vote of people.
Dec. 12—Nazis stone palace of Cardinal von Habsburg during the cardinal's visit.
Dec. 13—Chinese report 20,000 Japanese slain in three-day battle near Tsin.
Dec. 14—Germany demands \$43,000,000 from Czechs to reserve to strengthen financial position.
Dec. 15—Hitler demands Britain limit air force to 100 bombers.
Dec. 16—Germany arrests labor leaders as anti-Nazi agitators in new wave of unrest.
Dec. 17—British troops beset Arab rebels in Jerusalem.
Dec. 18—Duke of Kent made governor of Australia.
Dec. 19—Japs take complete control of Hankow.
Dec. 20—Japan approved plan to share Szechwan with Germany.
Dec. 21—British commons approved Chamberlain's pact with Hitler.
Dec. 22—British planes set non-stop record of 7,120 miles, flying from Egypt to Australia.
Dec. 23—King George of Great Britain accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to visit United States.
Dec. 24—20-30 Jews thrown into prison in Germany as mobs destroyed their homes and stores.
Dec. 25—Pearl Buck, American novelist, won 1938 Nobel prize for literature; Enrico Fermi won physics award.
Dec. 26—Duke of Gloucester visited Duke of Windsor in France, forming king to be restored to royal family circle.
Dec. 27—G. Ismet Inonu becomes president of Turkey.
Dec. 28—Germany fines Jews \$400,000,000 as penalty for murder of German diplomat by Polish Jew in Paris.
Dec. 29—31 nations ask Nazis to let Jews emigrate from their countries.
Dec. 30—Britain offers new homelands for German Jews in British Guiana and parts of Africa.
Dec. 31—Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Halifax call on duke of Windsor in Paris.
Dec. 32—General strike began in France; troops used for restoration of order.
Dec. 33—German secret police begin purge in Nazi circles and army in drive to silence critics.
Dec. 34—Rumanian province forbids use of Yiddish language in public.
Dec. 35—Japanese air bombers kill 72; wound 200 in attack on Manila.
Dec. 36—French colonists in Tunis and Corsica riot against Italy's apparent program of annexation.
Dec. 37—Germany forbids Jews to engage in economic affairs and bars sale of their possessions.
Dec. 38—France and Germany sign "no war" pact.
Dec. 39—Britain shelve Germany's demands for restoration of colonies.
Dec. 40—Disorders grow in French-Italian row over Tunisia.
Dec. 41—British refuse to help France in war with Italy.
Dec. 42—Chamberlain warns Italy to keep hands off French Tunisia.
Dec. 43—Spanish rebels decree full citizen rights to former King Alfonso.
Dec. 44—British inflict heavy losses on Arab rebels in Palestine.
Dec. 45—France fortifies African colonies.

Jan. 1—Admiral H. P. Jones, U. S. N., retired.
Jan. 2—Roland R. Conklin, New York capitalist, died.
Jan. 3—Henry M. Dunlap, noted horticulturist, in Champaign, Ill.
Jan. 4—Robert B. Harsh, director Chicago Art Institute.
Jan. 5—W. H. Pickering, Harvard university astronomer.
Jan. 6—Royce W. K. Boyd, historian, at Durham, N. C.
Jan. 7—William Slavens McNutt, playwright.
Jan. 8—Charles A. Corwin, artist, in Chicago.
Jan. 9—Armando Calves, eminent Spanish novelist, died.
Jan. 10—Harvey S. Firestone, rubber magnate.
Jan. 11—Admiral Cary T. Grayson, head of U. S. Navy, died.
Jan. 12—O. McIntyre, writer, in New York.
Jan. 13—John O. Sumner, historian, in Boston.
Jan. 14—Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan, widow of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, in Washington.
Jan. 15—Elliott W. Halford, former editor and private secretary to President Benjamin Harrison.
Jan. 16—Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian poet, playwright, aviator, died.
Jan. 17—R. P. Scripps, president Scripps-Howard newspaper chain.
Jan. 18—Dr. Mc Dougall, veteran cardiologist, died.
Jan. 19—Walt W. Wirt, educator, at Gary, Ind.
Jan. 20—Clarence Darrow, noted lawyer, died.
Jan. 21—Edward M. House, in New York.
Jan. 22—Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, U. S. A., retired, in Chicago.
Jan. 23—Feodor Chaliapin, grand opera star, in Paris.
Jan. 24—Robert S. R. Hitt, retired American sculptor.
Jan. 25—Robert B. Anderson of Indian-apolis former federal judge.
Jan. 26—Karl von Ossietzky, Nobel peace prize winner, in Berlin.
Jan. 27—D. W. Waterman, fountain pen manufacturer and philanthropist, in New York.
Jan. 28—Moshe Ginzburg, pioneer Jewish publisher, in Chicago.
Jan. 29—W. C. Noble, American sculptor and painter.
Jan. 30—W. W. Phelps, U. S. N., in Philadelphia.
Jan. 31—Joseph W. Strauss, famous bridge builder, in Los Angeles.
Jan. 32—Anton Lang, veteran Passion Play actor, in Munich.
Jan. 33—William J. Glackens, American artist.
Jan. 34—John G. Oglesby, former lieutenant-governor of Illinois.
Jan. 35—James Forster, American playwright, Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder, U. S. N., retired.
Jan. 36—Lionel Lincoln, English author.
Jan. 37—Marion Butler, former senator from North Carolina.
Jan. 38—F. E. Taplin of Cleveland, Ohio, and Adlai Stevenson, N. J.
Jan. 39—Constance Fletcher (George Fleming), novelist and dramatist.
Jan. 40—John Clavin, retired dry goods magnate, in Morristown, Tenn.
Jan. 41—J. S. Duncan-Clark, journalist and lecturer of Chicago.
Jan. 42—Dr. W. W. Campbell, astronomer and former president of University of California.
Jan. 43—John V. Weaver, American author.
Jan. 44—Francis B. Copeland, United States senator from New York.
Jan. 45—Henry W. Keyes, former senator and governor of New Hampshire.
Jan. 46—Douglas Malloch, Chicago poet, author and editor.
Jan. 47—Percy White, English novelist.
Jan. 48—Suzanne Lenglen, French tennis star.
Jan. 49—Mrs. Mabelle Horlick Sidley, muffed milk heiress.
Jan. 50—Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo of Supreme court.
Jan. 51—Dr. Frederick Peterson, neurologist and author, in Bridgeport, Conn.
Jan. 52—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of Libera.
Jan. 53—Admiral J. K. Robson, U. S. N., in New York.
Jan. 54—Samuel Insull, former utilities magnate, in Paris.
Jan. 55—Dwight Green Marie of Rumania.
Jan. 56—Elizabeth Banks, American author and journalist, in London.
Jan. 57—Paul Eader, noted evangelist, in Los Angeles.
Jan. 58—Owen Winter, American author.
Jan. 59—Charles F. Howard, president of Typographical Union, in Chicago.
Jan. 60—D. F. Kelly, Chicago merchant and civic leader.
Jan. 61—Orin Gardner, former senator from Maine.
Jan. 62—H. Bevan, American consul general at Warsaw.
Jan. 63—Maj. A. V. Dalmay, last national prohibition director.
Jan. 64—Countess of Warwick.

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FOREIGN

Jan. 1—France embargoed arms shipments to Rumania and Yugoslavia.
Jan. 2—Chang Kai-shek heads reorganized Chinese government.
Jan. 3—Princess Paul, heir presumptive to Greek throne, married Princess Frederika Louise of Hanover in Athens.
Jan. 4—Japanese occupied Tsingtau.
Jan. 5—Submarine sank Dutch steamer off Spanish coast.
Jan. 6—Hitler reorganized German army and his Popular Front government resigned.
Jan. 7—United States rejected proposal to co-operate with Britain, France and Russia in supplying China with war munitions.
Jan. 8—British steamer torpedoed and sunk by pirate submarine off Spanish coast.
Jan. 9—Hitler reorganized German army and made Von Ribbentrop foreign minister.
Jan. 10—Britain warned France to stop plotting attacks of face reprisals.
Jan. 11—Britain's great naval base at Singapore dedicated.
Jan. 12—Hitler forced Austria to put pro-Nazi in her cabinet.
Jan. 13—Hitler demanded colonies for Germany and said Reich didn't fear war.
Jan. 14—Chautemps' French cabinet resigned.
Jan. 15—King Carol proclaimed fascist regime for Rumania.
Jan. 16—Chinese armies in Shensi province north of Yellow river routed by Japanese.
Jan. 17—Twenty-one former Soviet Russian leaders pleaded guilty of treason and other crimes in Moscow trial.
Jan. 18—United States and Czechoslovakia signed reciprocal trade treaty.
Jan. 19—Chancellor Schuschnigg ordered plebiscite on Austrian independence.
Jan. 20—Leon Blum became French premier.
Jan. 21—Premier Schuschnigg of Austria resigned when German troops invaded the country; Seyss-Inquart took post and formed Nazi cabinet.
Jan. 22—Hitler proclaimed the union of Germany and Austria, scrapping the treaty of St. Germain.

March 27—Spanish insurgent armies drove forward into Catalonia.
April 6—Blum's French cabinet resigned.
April 10—Edouard Daladier formed new French government.
April 16—President Benes of Czechoslovakia announced amnesty for 4,800 political offenders.
Great Britain and Italy signed agreement for peaceful settlement of all their differences.
April 19—Plot against King Carol of Rumania by Fascists foiled.
April 22—Japan paid United States \$2,214,000 for scrap metal.
April 25—Anglo-Ireland agreement signed, settling trade disputes.
April 28—Great Britain and France agreed to pool their armed forces in time of war.
May 3—Hitler arrived in Rome for conference with Mussolini.
May 4—Dr. Douglas Hyde made president of Ireland by acclamation.
May 11—Fascist revolt in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, suppressed.
May 12—League of Nations council informally recognized Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.
May 13—New anti-Nazi government of Hungary formed by Bela Imredi.
May 21—German and Czech troops massed along the frontier, Hungarian reagent.
May 23—Germany promised Czechoslovakia would not be attacked.
May 30—Japanese bombed Canton for three days, killing 800 persons and injuring 1,400.
June 4—Japanese continued bombing of Canton, killing hundreds.
June 11—United States government took steps to discourage sale of planes to Japan.
June 15—Japanese bombed Swatow, south China port, killing many.
July 4—Chinese air base at Nanchang raided and wrecked by Japanese bombers.
July 5—Japanese protested invasion by Russian troops.
July 19—King George of Great Britain made a visit to Paris.
July 25—Japanese occupied Kiuikiang, China, key to Hankow defense.
Aug. 1—Russian planes invade Korea and shell Japanese.
Aug. 7—Russia rejects Japanese terms, offers counter plan.
Aug. 15—Russia and Japan reach truce in Manchurian border conflict.
Aug. 24—Reichsfuehrer Hitler pledges the inviolability of Hungary in meeting with Ante Pavelic, Hungarian reagent.
Aug. 25—Hitler demands powers force Czechs to submit to him.
Aug. 27—British warns Hitler against attack on Czechoslovakia.
Sept. 1—Mussolini orders all Jews who entered Italy since the World War.
Sept. 2—France masses troops at Maginot line.
Sept. 6—Polish police wreck 173 orthodox churches, kill many.
Sept. 22—British again warns Hitler against attacking Czechs.
Sept. 17—Mussolini orders all Jews who entered Italy since the World War.
Sept. 17—France masses troops at Maginot line.
Sept. 14—Czech troops smash civil war in Sudeten territory.
Prime Minister Chamberlain flies to Czechoslovakia.
Prime Minister Chamberlain's conference with Hitler.
Sept. 16—British and French cabinets confer on Czech situation.
Sept. 17—Britain and France yield to Hitler's demands.
Sept. 20—Czechs accept partition.
Sept. 21—Poland and Hungary demand slices of Czechoslovakia.
Sept. 22—Czechs discuss peace plan.
Sept. 23—Chamberlain and Hitler discuss peace plan.
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SPORTS

Jan. 1—California beat Alabama in Pasadena Rose Bowl game.
Jan. 2—Jim Braddock whipped Tommy Farr in New York.
Jan. 3—Max Schmeling whipped Ben Ford of South Africa in Hamburg.
Jan. 4—Escobar of Puerto Rico whipped world's light title by whipping Jeffra.
Jan. 5—Vic Ronchetti of Chicago won national starting championship.
Feb. 2—Heavyweight champion Joe Louis knocked out Nathan Mann in New York.
Feb. 20—Glen Cunningham set indoor record for "metric mile" at 3:48.4.
March 3—Glen Cunningham ran mile in 4:04.4, world record.
March 11—Max Baer whipped Tommy Farr in New York.
March 21—Chicago area Golden Gloves boxers defeated New York team.
April 1—Heavyweight champion Joe Louis whipped Harry Thomas in Chicago.
April 4—Henry Picard won the Masters' pool tournament at Augusta, Ga.
April 12—Chicago Blackhawks won Stanley cup and world's hockey championship.
April 16—Max Schmeling whipped Steve Berlioz in Berlin.
May 7—Lawrin, owned by H. G. Wolf of Kansas City, won the Kentucky Derby.
May 18—Chicago area Golden Gloves boxers defeated European team, 5 to 3.
May 28—Charles Yates of Atlanta, Ga., won British amateur golf title.
June 11—Henry Rogers of Los Angeles, won welterweight title from Barney Ross in New York.
June 15—British golfers defeated American team for Walker cup.
June 11—Ralph Guldhall retained national open golf title.
June 15—American lightweight champion Joe Louis whipped Max Schmeling of Germany, challenger, in one round.
June 27—Navy won the Poughkeepsie regatta.
July 2—Helen Wills Moody won Wimbledon tennis tourney.
July 14—Japan canceled Olympic games of 1940.
July 16—Paul Runyan won Professional golf championship.
July 26—Lloyd Hook knocked out Freddie Steele at Seattle, winning middleweight title.
Aug. 2—Sammy Baugh, all-time outstanding passer, wins three-year contract with Washington Redskins pro football team.
Aug. 6—Mickey Cochrane, manager of Detroit Tigers, dismissed.
Aug. 12—George Armstrong becomes first fighter in ring history to hold three ring titles at same time.
Aug. 27—Capt. G. E. T. Eyston drives race car 345.49 mph. for world record.
Patty Berg won Women's Western golf championship.
Aug. 31—College All-Stars defeat Washington Redskins, professional football champions, 28 to 13.
Sept. 3—Jacqueline Cochran wins Bendix trophy race at Cleveland, flying 250 mph.
Sept. 5—Roscoe Turner wins Thompson trophy race at Cleveland, flying 283.41 mph.
U. S. Davis cup tennis team retains cup by defeating Australians at Philadelphia.
Sept. 11—Frank Frick fired as Cardinal manager.
Sept. 15—John R. Cobb speeds 350 mph to set new auto record.
Sept. 16—Capt. G. E. T. Eyston sets new auto speed record of 357.5 mph.
Sept. 18—Yankees win pennant in American league.
Nov. 24—Patty Berg wins women's championship of United States Golf association.
Sept. 26—J. Donald Budge successfully defended title as tennis champion.
Alice Marble retained championship crown in United States tennis tournament.
Gabby Brown fired as manager of the St. Louis Browns.
Oct. 1—Chicago Cubs win National league pennant.
Oct. 2—Perry defeats Barnes to win national pro tennis title.
Oct. 4—Dr. J. P. Prothro signed as manager of the Philadelphia National league baseball team to succeed Jimmy Wilson.
Oct. 8—New York Yankees win world's baseball series from Chicago Cubs in four straight games.
Oct. 10—Burling Grimes fired as manager of Brooklyn baseball team.
Oct. 12—Leo Durocher named manager of Brooklyn baseball team.
Oct. 26—Bluesone retained international fishermen's sailing trophy by defeating the Gertrude L. Thebaud.
Oct. 31—Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati catcher, voted most valuable player in the National league.
Nov. 3—Jimmy Fox, Boston red Sox, chosen most valuable player in the American league.
Nov. 6—Ray Blades named manager of the St. Louis Cardinals.
Nov. 7—Fred Haney named manager of the St. Louis Browns.
Nov. 10—Don Budge, tennis champion, turned professional.
Nov. 10—Minnesota won Big Ten football championship.
Nov. 17—Dr. Eddie Anderson, football coach at Holy Cross, appointed to succeed Irv Tubbs as head coach at the University of Iowa.
Nov. 23—Monty Stratton, White Sox pitcher, loses leg as result of hunting accident.
Nov. 23—Trustees of the University of Illinois defeated plan to oust Bob Zuppke as football coach.
Nov. 30—Tony Musto knocked out Sandy McDonald in the sixth round in Chicago.
Dec. 1—Gabby Hartnett signs to manage the Chicago Cubs in 1939.
Dec. 1—Chicago Cubs trade Demaree, Jurgens and O'Dea to Giants for Bartell, Mancuso and Leiber.
Dec. 21—Lake Sewell, White Sox catcher, sold to Brooklyn.
Dec. 27—Brooklyn Newspaper Union.

DISASTERS

Jan. 4—United States army bomber with seven aboard lost off California coast.
Jan. 10—Ten killed in plane crash near Boston, N. Y.
Jan. 11—Munitions explosion in Madrid killed 200.
Jan. 12—Edwin Musick and six others killed in plane crash near Sarona.
Jan. 15—Forty-seven killed when Catholic college at St. Hyacinthe, Que., burned.
Jan. 16—Falls View bridge at Niagara Falls destroyed by ice jam.
Jan. 29—Munitions plant explosion wrecked town of Segni, Italy, and killed 27.
Feb. 2—Eleven killed in collision of planes near San Diego.
Feb. 8—Russian dirigible crashed, killing 27.
Feb. 17—Tornado in Louisiana killed 30.
March 3—Flood in Los Angeles area killed 27.
T. W. airliner with nine aboard lost in storm in California.