

Chronology of the Year 1933

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Hoover's commission on social trends reported.
Jan. 4—Greatly increased Iowa farmers halted farm mortgage sale.
Jan. 5—Former President Calvin Coolidge died in Northampton, Mass., and President Hoover ordered 30 days of public mourning.
Jan. 8—House passed domestic allotment farm aid bill.
Jan. 13—President Hoover vetoed the Philippine independence bill, and the house overrode the veto.
Jan. 17—Senate repassed Philippine independence bill over President's veto.
Jan. 21—Senator H. B. Hawes of Missouri resigned.
Jan. 22—The Twentieth amendment to the Constitution, ending "lame duck" sessions of congress, was officially adopted with the passage of the 36th state to approve, ratified it.
Jan. 24—Secretary Stimson invited all non-defaulting nations to conference on war debts on March 4.
Jan. 25—Congress voted \$30,000,000 for farm loans.
Jan. 25—Senate passed the Glass banking bill.
Jan. 26—House passed bill to enable debtors to declare bankruptcy, and the Glass banking bill.
Feb. 7—Senate ousted Sergeant at Arms David S. Barry for trauding it in a magazine.
Feb. 8—President Hoover called conference of all governors in Washington March 6.
Feb. 10—Governor Clegg of Michigan proclaimed an eight day banking holiday.
Feb. 15—An anarchist, Giuseppe Zangara, fired five shots at Franklin D. Roosevelt in Miami, missing him but fatally wounding Mayor Cermak of Chicago.
Feb. 16—Senate adopted resolution for repeal of Eighteenth amendment.
Feb. 19—Resolution for prohibition repeal passed by the house.
Feb. 21—Appointment announced of Senator Cordell Hull as secretary of state.
Feb. 21—Governor Woodin of New York as secretary of the treasury in the Roosevelt cabinet.
Feb. 23—Congress passed \$30,000,000 naval appropriation bill.
Feb. 23—C. C. Stone resigned as chairman of farm board.
Feb. 24—House of representatives impeached Federal Judge Harold Louderback of California for "misconduct in office."
Feb. 26—President-Elect Roosevelt announced Henry Wallace would be secretary of agriculture and James A. Farley postmaster general.
Feb. 27—Harold Ickes as secretary of the interior and Claude A. Swanson as secretary of the navy announced by Roosevelt.
March 1—Harry Byrd appointed senator from Virginia to succeed Swanson.
March 3—Bank holidays proclaimed in New York and Illinois.
March 3—S. C. Hays appointed attorney general in Roosevelt cabinet.
March 4—Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated President of the United States.
March 5—Second congress came to a close.
March 5—President Roosevelt decided to call four-day bank holiday and called congress in session on March 9.
March 7—Theodore Roosevelt resigned as governor, general of the Philippines.
March 7—Lewis Douglas appointed director of the budget.
March 9—President Roosevelt extended bank holiday indefinitely.
March 10—Congress met in special session; Roosevelt called on congress to raise the gold standard.
March 10—President asked congress for power to cut veterans' costs and government salaries \$500,000,000.
March 11—House passed President's economy bill.
March 12—Banks reopened.
March 12—Robert W. Higgins appointed ambassador to England; Jesse I. Straus, ambassador to France; and Joseph P. Kamp ambassador to Mexico.
March 14—House passed 32 per cent beer bill.
March 16—Senate passed beer bill.
March 19—President Roosevelt invited Cermak of Chicago, electrocuted at Miami.
March 22—House passed Roosevelt farm bill.
March 28—President issued order cutting pay of 300,000 federal employees.
April 1—President signed regulations reducing veterans' aid \$400,000,000, effective July 1.
April 3—Claude G. Bowers named ambassador to Spain.
April 3—Michigan first state to vote repeal of Eighteenth amendment.
April 5—President ordered return of gold hoards over \$100 by May 1.
April 6—Senate invited nine nations to economic conference in Washington.
April 8—Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit named governor-general of Philippines.
April 12—Ruth Bryan Owen named minister to Denmark.
April 17—Senate rejected 16 to 1 silver reauthorization amendment to farm bill.
April 18—House adopted resolution giving President power to declare an arms embargo.
April 19—United States went off gold standard; embargo on gold exports declared; bill for "controlled inflation" drafted for administration.
April 20—Breckinridge Long nominated for ambassador to Italy.
April 21—House passed bill providing half a billion dollars for outright relief of the states.
April 21—Sumner Welles nominated for ambassador to Cuba.
April 25—House passed the Muscle Shoals bill.
April 25—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross appointed director of the mint.
April 28—President Roosevelt was appointed minister to Sweden and Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson transferred from Belgium to Italy.
April 28—Senate passed farm bill with credit and currency expansion amendment.
April 28—House passed \$2,300,000,000 home mortgage refinancing measure.
April 28—Warren Delano Robbins was appointed minister to Canada, and Robert H. Gore governor of Porto Rico.
April 29—Iowa farmers rioted and attacked a judge at Le Mars; martial law proclaimed.
May 1—House passed the \$300,000,000 emergency relief bill.
May 1—G. T. Helvering appointed commissioner of internal revenue; and J. P. T. O'Connor, controller of the currency.
May 1—House passed inflation rider to farm bill.
Senate passed the Muscle Shoals bill.
May 2—House passed bill to regulate sale of securities.
Jesse H. Jones made chairman of Reconstruction Finance corporation.

May 9—Rhode Island ratified prohibition repeal amendment.
May 9—James H. Conant elected president of Harvard university.
May 10—Senate passed bill for federal regulation of securities.
May 10—Farm relief-inflation measure finally enacted by congress.
May 10—Senate confirmed appointment of Dave H. Morris as ambassador to Belgium.
May 17—Administration's \$3,300,000,000 bill for public works and industrial control introduced in congress.
Judge Harold Louderback of California.
May 23—Senate passed Glass banking bill with deposit guarantee amendment.
May 26—Public works-industry control bill passed by the house.
May 27—Senate passed railway control bill.
A Century of Progress exposition opened in Chicago.
May 28—House passed bill abrogating gold clause in all obligations.
May 31—Roosevelt farm credit system approved by the house.
June 2—Senate limited reductions in veterans' bonus payment to 25 per cent.
Prof. Harold W. Dods elected president of the University of California.
June 2—Senate passed the gold clause abrogation bill.
June 2—Reconstruction Finance corporation gave \$10,000,000 to China to buy American wheat and cotton.
June 8—Robert P. Skinner appointed ambassador to Turkey.
June 9—Senate passed public works-industry control bill.
June 10—President sent to congress government reorganization orders saving about \$25,000,000.
June 10—William D. Dodd of University of Chicago made ambassador to Germany; John Cudahy of Milwaukee ambassador to Poland; Lincoln MacVeagh to Connecticut minister to Greece.
June 14—Senate passed independent offices bill with amendment concerning veterans' costs opposed by President.
June 15—Congress yielded to the President on the veterans' compensation bill and adjourned.
June 16—President Roosevelt started on vacation cruise to Campobello island.
Joseph B. Eastman appointed federal co-ordinator of transportation.
July 3—President Roosevelt rebuked London conference for insistence on stabilization of currencies.
July 5—Six gold nations of Europe formed pact to protect gold standard.
July 8—Concordat between Germany and Holy See initiated.
July 15—Italy, Great Britain, France and Germany signed a ten-year peace treaty.
July 22—Pact to curtail sale of silver signed in London by United States and several other nations.
July 27—World economic conference in London adjourned.
Aug. 12—Argentina and Uruguay opened world conference in Paris.
Aug. 25—International agreement for reduction of wheat acreage reached in Moscow.
Sept. 2—France, Great Britain and Italy approved Austria's plan to raise new army to protect borders.
Sept. 25—Fourteenth assembly of League of Nations opened in Geneva.
Oct. 1—Argentina, Austria and Denmark were elected to seats in League of Nations council.
Oct. 14—Germany withdrew from League of Nations and disarmament conference.
Oct. 16—Disarmament conference adjourned.
Oct. 20—President Roosevelt announced Russia had accepted his invitation to discuss resumption of international relations.
Nov. 5—United States denounced the extradition treaty with the Balkans of the Insull decision in Athens.
Nov. 7—Great Britain announced its withdrawal from world tariff treaty.
Nov. 12—Recognition of Austria by government by United States announced and W. C. Bullitt selected as American ambassador to Moscow.
Nov. 23—Disarmament conference recessed until January 15.
Dec. 1—Canadian court ruled Martin Innes must return to Chicago for trial.
Dec. 3—Seventh Pan-American conference opened in Montevideo, Uruguay.
Dec. 11—Paraguay won a victory over Bolivia in the Chaco war.
Dec. 15—Five nations again defaulted on war debt payments to the United States; five made "token" payments; Finland paid in full.
Dec. 16—France, Poland and the little entente agreed to a united front against Germany's rearmament demands.
Dec. 16—Japanese and Manchukuo armies invaded Chinese province of Chahar.
Dec. 18—Paraguay and Bolivia agreed to truce in Gran Chaco war.

FOREIGN

Jan. 2—President De Valera dissolved Irish parliament and called general election.
Chile decreed liquidation of great Communist state.
Jan. 10—Uprisings in Spain resulted in many deaths and arrests.
Jan. 24—President Roosevelt's party won the Irish Free State elections.
Jan. 28—French cabinet was overthrown in vote on the budget and resignation of Raymond Lacombe.
Chancellor Von Schleicher of Germany and his cabinet resigned.
Jan. 28—Adolf Hitler, head of National Socialists, was made chancellor of Germany.
Jan. 31—Edouard Daladier formed new government for France.
Feb. 2—General Sandino, Nicaraguan rebel leader, made peace with President O'Neil.
Feb. 23—Revolutionary movement broke out in Cuba.
Feb. 27—Incendiary fire partly destroyed the Reichstag building in Berlin.
March 5—National Socialists and Nationalists won in German state elections.
Premier Venizelos defeated in Greek elections.
March 7—Dictatorship established in Austria.
March 8—Tsalidaris made premier of Greece.
March 9—Hitler extended control over all free states.
March 20—Nationwide boycott on Jews proclaimed in Germany.
March 31—President of Uruguay made himself dictator.
Pope inaugurated the holy year.
April 2—Western Allies voted to secede from commonwealth.
April 19—Masonic order in Germany dissolved.
April 22—British government dissolved the Socialist party.
April 23—Spanish women voted for first time in municipal elections.
April 23—Revolt broke out in Cuba with landing of two expeditions in Oriente.
April 26—President Sanchez Cerro of Peru assassinated.
May 2—Hitler smashed all free trade unions in Germany.
May 22—Irish Free State abolished oath to the British king.
May 19—Prussian diet dissolved until 1937.
May 23—Hitlerites won election in free city of Danzig.
June 3—Spanish government leaders excommunicated by Pope Pius XI.
June 6—Germany agreed to end Jewish boycott in upper Silesia.
June 7—Irish Free State of Spain forced the resignation of the Azans cabinet.
June 11—Zamora compelled to ask Azans to form new Spanish cabinet.
June 12—Field Marshal Sir William Robertson in London.
Sir John A. Thomson, British scientist, died.
Feb. 14—R. N. Matson, minister-designate to Greece, in Cheyenne, Wyo.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 16—Seven French aviators flew from St. Louis, western Africa, to Natal, South Africa.
Feb. 9—Captain Mollison flew from Africa to Brazil.
Feb. 10—Capt. Francis H. Hawks crossed Mt. Everest.
Apr. 10—Francesco Agello, Italian, broke world's seaplane record, averaging 126 miles per hour.
May 8—Capt. S. Karzynski of Poland flew from Senegal to Brazil.
Nov. 12—Capt. Francis H. Hawks flew from Los Angeles to New York in robot controlled plane in 13 hours, 26 minutes.
June 3—Jimmy Matterer hopped off at New York with world encircling flight.
June 4—Matterer landed on island near Hawaii.
June 11—Barberan and Collar of Spanish army flew from Spain to Cameroon.
June 14—Matterer missing on hop from Khabarovsk to Nome.
June 15—Curran and Collar lost in flight to Mexico City.
July 1—Italian air armada began flight to Chicago via Iceland.
July 1—Matterer found safe at Andady, Siberia.
July 9—Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh began their transatlantic flight to Greenland, Iceland and Europe.
July 15—Wiley Post began round-the-world flight, and Gurnea and Girenas of Chicago hopped off for Lithuania—all from New York.
Balbo and the Italian air fleet arrived in Rome.
July 16—Post reached Berlin in record time.
July 16—Gurnea and Girenas killed in crash of their plane near Saldin, Germany.
July 19—Italian air armada arrived at New York.
July 20—Wiley Post completed flight around world in 7 days 18 hours 49 minutes.
July 20—Capt. J. A. Mollison and his wife, Amy Johnson, flew across Atlantic from Wales and crashed at Stratford, Conn.
July 20—Canadian air squadron left New York for Rome.
Aug. 7—Rossi and Codas of France made record non-stop flight from New York to London in 21 hours 56 minutes.
Aug. 12—Italian air fleet arrived at Rome.
Sept. 2—Gen. Francesco de Pinedo, famous Italian aviator, killed at New York.
Sept. 4—Florence Klingensmith, noted pilot, killed in plane crash at night.
Sept. 25—Col. Roscoe Turner set new West-to-East transatlantic record of 19 hours 54 minutes.
Sept. 30—Russian balloonists ascended 11 miles for new record.
Oct. 6—Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, Africa, to Natal, Brazil.
Dec. 12—The Lindberghs flew over the Brazilian jungle from Manaus to Trinidad.
Dec. 15—The Lindberghs landed at Miami, Fla.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2—Mrs. Belle Moskowitz, Democratic leader of New York.
Jan. 3—Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, former German chancellor.
Jack Clifford, American movie actor, in Paris.
Jan. 5—Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, died.
Gilbert Colgate of New York, philanthropist and capitalist.
Jan. 18—Prof. Dana Carleton Munro of Peabody.
Jan. 15—Mrs. Jessie Sayre, daughter of late President Wilson.
Jan. 18—John Henry Johnson, artist.
Jan. 21—George Moore, Irish novelist.
Jan. 23—Arthur Garfield, industrialist and political leader, in Elyria, Ohio.
Jan. 24—Earl of Chesterfield.
Jan. 25—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York.
Jan. 28—George Saintsbury, English literary critic.
Sara Teasdale, American poet.
Jan. 28—Rear Admiral R. H. H. Southernland, U. S. N. retired.
Jan. 31—John Galsworthy, English novelist.
Dr. Lawrence F. Abbott, former editor of the Outlook.
Count Albert Apponyi, Hungarian statesman.
Feb. 11—John D. Ryan, copper magnate, in New York.
Feb. 12—Field Marshal Sir William Robertson in London.
Sir John A. Thomson, British scientist, died.
Feb. 14—R. N. Matson, minister-designate to Greece, in Cheyenne, Wyo.



Steaming Falcon Island.

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FALCON island, "the island that never stands still," is on the move again according to recent reports. It is doubtful if any land has been built up and cut down so often with in the recollection of man as has this island. Located in the southeastern part of the Tonga, or Friendly group of islands in the South Pacific, it has appeared, then disappeared from sight at least twice. In October, 1927, an eruption occurred which raised it high above the level of the sea and brought it to the attention of men the world over.

Since that time newspapers of many countries have published articles concerning its reappearance. Lavas have been reported flowing down its sides and great clouds of ash and steam rising several thousand feet above it.

The location of Falcon Island is latitude 20 degrees 19 minutes S. and longitude 175 degrees 25 minutes W. If one could examine a geological map of this general region, he would find that all the volcanic islands lie in a straight line which runs in a north-northeast and south-southwest direction. Beginning with Mount Ranapu, in North Island, New Zealand, through the Kermadec Islands, continuing through Ata (Pylstair), Honga Tonga, Falcon, Tofua, Kao, Metis, Late, and Fannual (Amargura), the volcanic islands of Tonga, and terminating in Samoa, this line includes one of the greatest chains of active and dormant volcanoes in the world.

It represents a line of weakness in the earth's crust and along it from time to time molten material is ejected. The world is made aware of these ejections only when the material reaches the surface and forms islands or shoals.

It is very probable, however, that in many places along the line there are submarine volcanoes of whose existence no knowledge has ever been obtained. If one were to predict where the next new island in this part of the world would appear, it would be fairly safe to say somewhere along this line. Practically all the other islands of the region are of nonvolcanic rock, chiefly limestone.

Growth From a Shoal.

The island received its name when H. M. S. Falcon visited the spot in 1835 and reported a shoal. Twelve years later H. M. S. Sappho reported smoke to be issuing from the sea at the same position. In 1855 a submarine volcano burst suddenly into activity and built up a mound which, after a year of intermittent eruption, reached a height of at least 200 feet.

In 1880, H. M. S. Egeria visited the island and Mr. J. J. Lister, an English geologist on board, made some careful observations. He found that during the four years since its formation the action of the sea had removed a large portion of the island, and that only about a third of the original mound remained. He calculated the maximum height of the island at that time to be 153 feet.

Further observations were made by the British admiral in August, 1885. Falcon Island extended 800 yards in a north-southwest direction and 700 yards in a north-south-southeast direction. It was nearly circular in form and only 40 feet above water.

In July, 1893, it was reported to have disappeared and its site was occupied by a shoal 100 yards in extent on which the sea broke heavily. Thus it took the sea, the rain, and the wind only thirteen years to cause an island with a maximum diameter of about two miles and a height of 200 feet to disappear completely.

It is rather a weird experience to walk out on the delta that separates the two lobes of the lake. The ground is hot beneath the feet, and off the lake comes a withering blast of field air. Each steam jet has a hiss, whistle, or sputter of its own. These sounds do not carry far, and as one walks across the flat they quickly replace each other. A low, quietly sputtering vent passes out of hearing and almost between one's feet.

Pumice and fragments of lava lie scattered everywhere. One expects momentarily to break through, yet the ground seems solid enough. The surface of the delta is increased with brilliantly colored sulphurous deposits and tiny balls of greenish sulphur litter the surface below with a line of nuncios that marks high tide level.