



WAR ON JAPAN GERMANY ITALY

Simple Games Enliven Party On New Year's



Joyous celebrations throughout the nation will welcome in 1942 on the stroke of 12 Wednesday night. This young miss takes her celebrating quite seriously as she blows out the old year at a party in New York.

New Year's parties are always fun, but they will achieve new life and interest if several new games are included with the old favorites. Spelling bees and guessing contests have been played for many years, but a few modern variations of these games can make them more popular than ever.

Little enthusiasm will probably be noticed when a good old-fashioned spelling bee is announced. Before the game is over, however, the guests will probably be wondering if they ever knew how to spell, because the words in this contest must be spelled backwards.

A little competition will enliven the game, so arrange the guests into two or three teams, then tell them that to save embarrassment the words will all be simple ones. Each contestant will be eliminated from the game when he makes his second miss, and the first team to be spelled down loses the game. After casually announcing that the words must be spelled backwards and with no "second chance" if a wrong start is made, start the game going with simple words such as dog, cat, boy and so on.

When the players have caught on, make the words increasingly difficult. To keep the game moving and to dispel any possible suspicion of favoritism it is best to read the words from a list prepared in advance.

Anybody can estimate the length of a second, but few people know how long two or three minutes will last.

Have the guests sit in a circle around the room and announce that you are going to ask them to estimate the amount of time it takes for four minutes to pass.

Clap your hands when the four minutes is to start. To prevent the guests from counting out the time to themselves, pass around some more refreshments, or if someone can play the piano, sing a song they all know. This will not last more than a minute or two, and it will throw the players completely off count. Then sit in silence, waiting for the time to pass. Soon the guests will begin calling out "four minutes," and from there on the game will take care of itself.

The "secret of success" at a party of this kind is to play each game only a short time before changing to a new game. No matter how much the guests are enjoying a game, it is advisable to stop the game after a few minutes and change to something else.

Resolutions 'Silly,' Psychiatrist Says

New Year's resolutions are just a bit silly in the opinion of Dr. Francis J. Gerty, professor of psychiatry at Loyola university. He believes that a person who makes resolutions is something of an exhibitionist in addition to being quite childish. "And moreover," he adds, "he probably won't carry it out anyway."

Dr. Gerty asserts that New Year's resolutions have little value. "I don't think resolutions are the best method of curbing our little difficulties and correcting ourselves. The best method is giving some thought to what causes our troubles and trying to correct them rationally."

"People must remember there are human limitations. Humans can't be perfect. They should do the best they can without straining, for the minute they strain, as they do with New Year's resolutions, they make a botch of their efforts."

Children especially should not be encouraged to make resolutions, in his opinion. "A child should be taught to do the best job he can at all times and not save his difficulties for one particular time and then turn them up by one superhuman effort that is almost sure to fail."



SURPRISE ATTACK ON HAWAII



AND MANILA



TO BOMB SHELTER



AIR RAID WARNINGS ON BOTH COASTS



DEATHS



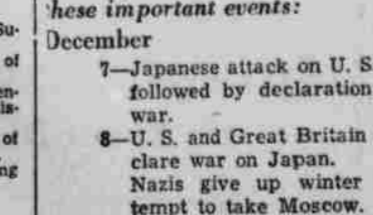
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS



NEUTRALITY ACT REVISED



FIND



THE YEAR DREW TO A CLOSE WITH THESE IMPORTANT EVENTS:

TEN BIGGEST EVENTS OF 1941

Selected by BAUKHAGE (WNU Washington Correspondent.) Adoption of the lease-lend law. The Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea. The President's shoot-on-sight order.

The inauguration of a President for a third term. German invasion of Russia. Failure by Germany to achieve its objective: destruction of the Red army.

Revision of the neutrality law. Sending of American troops to Iceland. U. S. war with Japan, Germany, Italy.

Defeat of rigid price control by farm-labor coalition.

Men who reached the age of 21 since October 16, 1940, register for the draft.

President Roosevelt informs congress that U. S. armed forces have occupied Iceland.

Grand jury names German reich in indicting 33 spies.

Nation's second peacetime draft lottery held.

President asks extended term for draftees.

Nationwide drive for scrap aluminum opens.

President mobilizes Philippine forces on wartime basis.

President forms economic defense board to wage economic war on Axis. Wallace named head.

Coal stations ordered closed at night in Eastern Seaboard states.

Oil shipments to Japan banned.

C.I.O. calls strike at huge Kearny, N. J., shipyards.

Senate passes act extending draft term by 18 months.

OPM puts steel under full priority control.

Costa Rica suspends all Nazi business in country.

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DOMESTIC

New congress opens, seventy-seventh.

President asks "all out" aid to democracy in congress message.

U. S. orders C.I.O. to end strikes in defense plants.

President Roosevelt inaugurated for third term.

Justice McReynolds resigns from U. S. Supreme court.

President Roosevelt asks congress to pass lend-lease bill.

House passes lend-lease bill, 360-165.

Wendell Willkie reaches U. S. after inspection trip to British Isles; backs U. S. aid to Britain.

C.I.O. votes strike at four Bethlehem Steel plants.

Bethlehem Steel strike ended.

C.I.O. strike shuts Chicago plant of International Harvester.

Soft coal miners under John L. Lewis open wage parity in New York with other areas.

President Roosevelt signs lend-lease bill and flow of arms abroad begins.

President Roosevelt appoints super mediation board to settle labor disputes.

President signs \$7,000,000,000 aid-to-Britain bill.

U. S. aid pledged to Yugoslavia in Axis resistance.

U. S. sends 65 Italian, German and Danish ships to U. S. harbors on charges of sabotage.

United Mine Workers of America begin soft coal strike.

C.I.O. calls strike in huge Ford Motor plant at River Rouge plant; 85,000 affected. Plant closed.

House votes inquiry of strikes in defense industries.

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SPORTS

"Bowling" games attract 340,000 football fans.

Earl Dewar wins 1940 jockey title.

Christie wins 1940 jockey title.

Bob Feller signs record breaking (for pitcher) contract (\$30,000) with Cleveland.

Joe Louis knocks out Red Burman in fifth round of title go.

Elmer Layden, Notre Dame coach, named commissioner of pro football.

Leahy, Boston college, named football coach at Notre Dame.

William Hoppe wins three-cushion billiard championship for second consecutive year.

Tony Zale knocks Steve Mankos out in fourteenth round to retain middleweight championship.

New York crowns Golden Glove champion; Henry Allen heavy-weight king.

Joe Louis stops Abe Simon in thirteenth round.

Gregory Rice of Notre Dame sets new world's two-mile indoor run record with 8 minutes, 51.1 seconds at Chicago Relays.

Carl Storck resigns as president of National Professional Football league.

Craig Wood wins Master's golf tournament at Atlanta, Ga.

Joe Louis stops Tony Musto in ninth round of heavyweight battle.

Buddy Baer TKO over Tony Galento in seventh round of heavyweight battle.

Joe Platak wins national handball championship for seventh consecutive year.

Joe Platak wins Stanley cup Boston Bruins win Stanley cup hockey championship, beating Detroit Red Wings.

Major league baseball season opens with Yankee-Senator game.

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INTERNATIONAL

Japs invade South China along 250-mile coast.

Italian diplomats in U. S. are restricted in movements and Detroit and Newark Italian consulates closed by state department.

British diplomatic sources reveal that Russia has promised aid to Turkey if forced to fight Germany.

Mexico and U. S. sign treaty to share air bases.

Request by Axis powers to surrender seized vessels rejected by Mexico.

Denmark government (Nazi controlled) voids pact giving U. S. protection over Greenland.

Japan and Russia sign neutrality pact in surprise diplomatic move.

Treaty ends 100-year border feud between Venezuela and Colombia.

Twenty-one American republics reach agreement for unified utilization of 160 idle foreign flag ships in American ports.

Ex-King Carol and Magda sail for Cuba from London.

Iceland's parliament votes to dissolve union with Denmark; becomes republic.

Egyptian steamer Zamzam sunk in South Atlantic with 120 Americans aboard.

Brazil refuses France's request to resume air service from Dakar.

Germany, Italy, permit France to build continental air force.

Pope Pius XII defends the rights of man against extensive state interference in a radio address.

Four thousand Chinese suffocate in Chungking air raid shelter.

Bolivian cabinet resigns.

Six Danish ships taken over by U. S.

Latin-American nations asked to ban Axis consuls ousted from U. S.

China breaks diplomatic ties with Germany and Italy.

Outbreak of military clash between Peru and Ecuador is reported.

Peru claims fresh attacks by Ecuador on their goods.

U. S. "blacklists" 1,800 Latin-Americans as having Axis affiliations. Embargo placed on their goods.

Bolivia squelches Nazi putsch. Ousts German attaches.

Argentine government asks Peru and Ecuador to end dispute.

Costa Rica suspends all Nazi business in country.

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR 1941

Compiled by EDWARD C. WAYNE

DEBUT

The year began with these important events:

January 1—Hitler in a speech predicted "victory in 1941."

3—New congress convened, heard President ask "all out" aid for democracies.

20—President Roosevelt inaugurated for third term.

21—Civil rioting broke out in Rumania signaling beginning of Nazi "putsch" in Balkans.

THE WAR

January 4—Italian defense in Albania reported broken.

7—Greeks push back crack Italian troops.

11—Nazis and Russ sign new trade pact.

17—Russian, Rumanian clashes disturb Balkans.

21—Civil rioting breaks out in Rumania.

27—Rumanian revolt leaders executed as civil rioting is ended.

February 9—Winston Churchill in world-wide radio broadcast asks U. S. for "tools, not men" to defeat Axis powers.

Admiral Darlan named vice premier and foreign minister of France as Laval loses out.

10—Great Britain breaks diplomatic ties with Rumania.

11—Russia reported to have okayed Nazi thrust into Bulgaria.

16—British mines Singapore sea lanes.

18—Japan offers to mediate European war.

22—Nazi army units reported 60 miles inside Bulgaria.

26—Anthony Eden reaches Turkey for war talks.

March 1—Bulgaria joins Axis. German troops occupy that nation.

2—Turkey closes Dardanelles as Nazis push through Bulgaria to Greek and Turkish frontiers.

12—British rush aid to Greece.

20—Crown council of Yugoslavia approves program of passive alliance with Axis; Serbs arrested; three ministers quit in protest.

27—Boy King Peter takes Yugoslav throne as Axis rule is ended in bloodless coup d'etat.

April 3—Bengasi, eastern Libyan capital, taken from British by Nazi and Italians.

6—Germany declares war on Yugoslavia and Greece. Invasion starts.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, entered by British.

12—Worst bombing of all time hits London.

Jugoslav army collapses.

19—Greece announces suicide of Premier Korizis. King George heads new government.

British troops land in Iraq to guard vital oil supplies.

22—Nazi crack both ends of Allied defense line in Greece and reach history-famed Thermopylae pass.

27—Nazi advance guard enters Athens.

May 1—Iraq protests landing of British forces to protect oil fields.

2—Iraq forces fight British, shell important airport.

6—British regain control of Iraq oil pipeline.

Stalin takes U.S.S.R. premiership.

Rudolf Hess flees Germany and lands in England.

Largest warship afloat, Britain's 42,000-ton Hood, is sunk by new 35,000-ton German battleship Bismarck.

British navy sinks battleship Bismarck after thrilling sea battle.

June 5—German forces reported in Syria.

British and Free French forces invade Syria.

U. S. freighter Robin Moor reported sunk by Nazi U-boat in mid-Atlantic.

British and Free French in Syria take Damascus.

Germany attacks Russia.

Brest-Litovsk, Vilna, Kaunas, Dvinsk and Lwow fall to Nazis as Russians hold on north and south fronts.

C.I.O. strike against Ford Motor company is settled.

Charles A. Lindbergh resigns commission as colonel in U. S. air corps reserve. Aftermath of dispute with F.R.D.

Soft coal strike settled.

Treasury opens defense bond selling drive.

F.R.D. orders large increase in production of heavy bombers.

Coastguard (U. S.) boats seven Jugoslav ships in U. S. ports.

President Roosevelt signs the 85-percent parity loan bill for wheat, cotton, corn, rice and tobacco.

President Roosevelt proclaims an unlimited national emergency during a fire-free chat. He reasserted the policy of "freedom of the seas."

New Jersey waterfront is swept by \$3,000,000 fire.

Market quota restrictions on wheat attack on Russia.

Fifth of army plane production tied up as C.I.O. workers strike at the North American Aviation company in California.

Army takes over strike-bound North American aviation plant at Inglewood on orders of F.R.D.

Justice Harlan Fiske Stone made chief justice of Supreme court as Robert Jackson and Sen. James Byrnes get high court posts.

President Roosevelt "freezes" all Nazi and Italian assets.

U. S. orders Nazi consulates to close by July 10.

Thirty-three die in sinking of U. S. submarine O-8.

Ford signs union contract with C.I.O.

U. S. state department condemns Nazi attack on Russia.

Giant B-19 successfully completes first test hop.

Two U. S.-Canadian reciprocal air lines approved.

Ecuador rounds up leftists after riot.

Thailand and Indo-China seek peace terms.

More U. S. aid to China would prevent American involvement in Far Eastern war, says Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek.

President Batista of Cuba assumes command of army to nip "plot."

U. S. and Mexico reach comprehensive "good neighbor" agreement.

Wives and children of American army officers leave Philippines.

Chiang regime calls on Chinese Reds to renew support.

U. S. and Mexico finish negotiation on mutual assistance pact.

King Carol of Rumania flees Spain for Portugal.