



SALERNO

RUSSIAN VICTORY

Chronology OF THE YEAR 1943

DEBUT

The year began with these important events:

January

- 1—Russians capture Veliky 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" agreement of Casablanca conference announced.

THE WAR

January

- 1—Russians recapture Veliky Luki, railroad center.
- 4—U. S. Department of War Information announces 61,126 service casualties to date.
- 12—U. S. planes based in Africa bomb Naples, Italy.
- 15—British enter Tripoli, Libyan capital.
- 23—Voronezh, big Nazi stronghold, falls to Russians.
- 26—"Unconditional Surrender" agreement of Casablanca announced.

February

- 1—Last German troops surrender in Stalingrad; U. S. Naval forces repel major Japanese attacks in Solomons area.
- 6—Allied headquarters establish separate U. S. command for North Africa.
- 9—Last Japs withdraw from Guadalcanal.
- 10—Rostov and Voroshilovgrad captured by Russians.
- 15—Russians take Kharkov, important base.
- 16—Cruiser Chicago is sunk by Japs; U. S. Navy reports 15 Jap ships hit.
- 20—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 Tunisia.
- 17—American forces take Gafsa in Tunisia.
- 20—Chinese check Jap drive in Hupeh-Hunan region.
- 21—Advancing Russians retake Bialsk and other towns near Smolensk.
- 26—U. S. and British troops advance in Tunisia.
- 31—British take Matoula and two other cities in Tunisia.

April

- 1—Fortresses raid Cagliari, Sardinia; Chinese drive Japs back into Burma.
- 4—Chinese retake Chuchichuan.
- 6—Allies bomb Naples, Kiel, Antwerp, Brest.
- 17—Bremen 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. commander of European theater.
- 8—Bizerte falls to Americans; British first army takes Tunisia.
- 14—Last resistance ends in North Africa.
- 15—U. S. bombers raid Pantelleria, Italian island fortress.
- 20—Japs admit loss of Attu.
- 31—French Alexandria fleet joins Allies.

June

- 9—Curtin says invasion danger past in Australia.
- 11—Pantelleria, Italian island fortress, surrenders.
- 13—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.

July

- 1—Rendova taken by U. S. forces.
- 1—Russians launch offensive on 160 mile front; U. S. Navy battles Japs off Solomons.
- 11—British capture Syracuse.
- 23—U. S. troops enter Palermo.
- 24—Americans take Marsala, Trapani.
- 25—MUSOLINI RESIGNS, KING EMANUELE ASSUMES GOVERNMENT.
- 27—Italian peace negotiations begin.
- 28—Fascist party dissolved.

August

- 1—U. S. planes bomb Ploesti refineries.
- 6—Russians take Orel; British capture Catania, in Sicily.
- 6—Americans occupy Munda, in Solomons.
- 11—Russians drive into Ukraine.
- 17—Allies enter Messina; Island of Vela Lavella in Solomons taken.
- 18—Resistance ends on Sicily.
- 21—U. S. and Canadian troops occupy Kiska.
- 24—Quebec conference on war plans ends.
- 25—British Admiral Mountbatten made chief of Allied Southeast Asia command.
- 30—Russians retake Taganrog, Nazi anchor.

September

- 1—Japs withdraw air base from New Guinea.
- 3—Allied forces invade mainland of Italy near Reggio Calabria.
- 7—Allies capture Palmi, Dellianova.
- 8—ITALY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY; Stalino, steel center, falls to Russians.
- 8—British troops take Taranto; Great Allied raids strike northern France.
- 10—Germans seize Rome.
- 11—Allies take Salerno, Italian Sea surrender.
- 14—Salamaus falls to U. S. and Australian forces.
- 16—Novorossiisk recaptured by Russians.
- 24—Nazi troops evacuate Corsica.
- 28—British take Foggia.

October

- 1—Allied forces take Naples, 22 days after landing at Salerno.
- 3—Australian troops capture Jap base at Finshafen, New Guinea.
- 5—Island of Corsica, in Mediterranean, is freed of Nazis.

November

- 1—U. S. marines invade Bougainville island in northern Solomons.
- 4—RAF planes drop more than 2,000 tons of bombs on Dusseldorf, Germany.
- 6—Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, retaken by Russians.
- 7—British Eighth army advances in Italy, taking eight towns.
- 11—Nazi scout ships, blast installations to block harbors of Leghorn and Pescara.
- 13—Russians capture Zhitomir, important rail center of southern front; Chinese forces report gains along Yangtze river.
- 15—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.
- 24—Makin island, member of Gilbert group, is taken by U. S. combined forces.
- 26—Russians rip 37-mile-wide gap in Nazi lines north of Gommel.
- 27—U. S. forces capture one of Gilbert islands, after "toughest fighting" in their history.
- 30—British Eighth army bursts through Nazi lines in Italy, approaching Rome.

December

- 1—RAF and U. S. bombers continue massive raids, hitting Dusseldorf region.
- 1—President Roosevelt meets with Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo, Egypt. Agree to "strip Japan of her stolen empire."
- 6—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran, Iran, reach "complete agreement on measures to crush Germany." U. S. naval task force raids Marshall Islands.
- 7—Chinese admit loss of Changteh, important city in "rice bowl."
- 8—Turkey promises Allies "aid short of war"; Chinese recapture Changteh.
- 13—Russian troops regain initiative in Kiev; British Eighth army cracks Nazi lines in Italy, capturing 6,000.
- 14—President Roosevelt, returning from Teheran, visits Malta and Sicily.
- 15—American planes raid Greece; U. S. heavy bombers smash Jap base on New Britain island.
- 16—Prime Minister Churchill stricken by pneumonia; German bombers sink 17 United Nations merchant ships.
- 17—American Sixth army lands at Arava, on New Britain island, southwest Pacific.

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 German cities.

II—DIPLOMATIC:

- (a) The four-power conferences (Moscow-Cairo-Teheran).
- (b) Formation of the UNRRA.

III—DOMESTIC:

- (a) Passage of the Connally Resolution.
- (b) Administration moves to right (OPA, Food Administration, War Mobilization, Stabilization, Economic Warfare).
- (c) Republican political gains.
- (d) Congress revolts against anti-inflation program (subsidies, reduced tax bill, resolution favoring railroad wage increase).

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, Wauer, Sauer; Yankees get Nick Etten.

February

- 4—William Cox, New York sportsman, purchases Philadelphia Phillies for about \$230,000 from National League.
- 24—Bucky Harris signs to manage Philadelphia ball club.

March

- 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 title.
- 20—Gottlieb Warmerdam sets new pole vault record of 15 feet, 8 1/2 inches.

April

- 6—Detroit Red Wings defeat the Boston Bruins, 2-0 to capture the Stanley Cup.

May

- 1—Count Fleet wins Kentucky Derby, in 2:04.
- 2—Count Fleet wins Preakness, in 1:57.1.
- 21—Bob Montgomery, outpointed Beau Jack to gain lightweight title.

June

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

July

- 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 G. McSpoden defeats Buck Whitney by 1 stroke to win All-American golf title; Patty Berg takes women's title.

August

- 8—Ryder Cup golf team, captained by Craig Wood, defeats Walter Hagen's team.
- 9—Howard Schenken wins the contract bridge master's championship for fifth time.
- 23—College All-Stars defeat the Washington Cardinals, four games to one.
- 25—The New York Yankees take the American League pennant for the 14th time.

September

- 6—Lieut. Joseph Hunt takes the national amateur tennis championship.
- 18—The St. Louis Cardinals defeat the Chicago Cubs, 2-1, clinching the National 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

- 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 .638.
- 10—Columbus, O., American Association international team, 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

- 2—Stanley Musial, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder, named most valuable player in National League.
- 6—Spurgeon Chandler, New York Yankees pitcher, chosen most valuable in American League.
- 14—U. S. Southern California and the Telegraph chosen for Rose Bowl.
- 19—Beau Jack regains lightweight title, after losing it to Montgomery.
- 27—Great Lakes defeat Notre Dame (18-14) in year's biggest football upset.

December

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

December

- 1—Ration values of meats reduced 30 per cent.
- 7—U. S. plane output for November announced as 7,780.
- 7—Army will retire 25,000 officers, reducing total to 625,000.
- 7—Largest U. S. battleship, the 45,000-ton Wisconsin, is launched.
- 10—Non-operating rail workers get senate approval for eight cent per hour raise.
- 11—Senate military committee plans graduated discharge pay for servicemen, ranging from \$200 to \$350.
- 16—President Roosevelt returns to capital; senate committee votes to retain food subsidies for 60 days.
- 17—OPA promises lowering of meat ration points.

May

- 4—Explosion and fire in munitions plant at Edkton, Md., kills 13 and injures 60.
- 15—A tornado injures about 200 men, and destroys 41 buildings valued at \$175,000 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.

June

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

July

- 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 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 estimated at 10 million dollars.

August

- 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 800 white and colored injured in race rioting in New York city's Harlem district.
- 4—Fourteen persons are drowned in a "flash" flood in central West Virginia.
- 26—Twenty-one miners are killed in gas explosion at Sayreton, Ala.
- 30—Twenty-nine persons are killed, and 150 injured in wreck of crack Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. train near Wayland, N. Y.

September

- 6—Eighty persons killed and 177 injured, when Congressional Limited of the Pennsylvania R. R. is derailed near Philadelphia.
- 7—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 persons.
- 17—Explosion of depth charges at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., takes 25 lives. About 200 are injured.
- 25—Sixty-five soldiers die when Army transport plane crashes near Maxton, N. C.

October

- 6—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

- 13—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 Buie, N. C. Forty-eight of the dead were servicemen.

DEATHS

January

- 5—Famed Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, 76.
- 6—President emeritus of Harvard U., Dr. Abbott L. Lowell, 88.
- 10—"Message to Garcia," hero Col. Anthony J. S. Rowan, 85.
- 23—Alexander Woolcott, 56, "The Town Crier" of radio, author, critic, playwright, actor.

February

- 7—Dr. Attilio H. Giannini, 68, physician, banker, motion picture executive, civic leader.
- 19—Lynn Overman, 55, comedian.

March

- 10—Poet and author Stephen Vincent Benet, 44, Pulitzer prize winner with "John Brown's Body."
- 20—Former governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, 81.
- 28—James A. Farrell, 80, president of the United States Steel corp.

April

- 2—Luren D. Dickinson, 84, former governor of Michigan, foe of "high life."
- 5—Maj. Gen. Robert Olds, 48, commander of the U. S. Second Army Air Force.

May

- 11—Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, 68, chief of infantry in U. S. Army, 1928-33.
- 20—Adm. Hepry A. Wiley, 76, Pacific fleet commander, 1927-29.
- 26—Edna 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. Nell E. Nichols, 63, former commandant of Boston Navy Yard.

July

- 14—Actress Beverly Sittgreaves, 76.
- 27—Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf, 67, bishop of the Methodist church, Chicago area.
- 29—Opera star Marie Gay Zanatello, 64.

August

- 1—President of China, Lin Sen, 79, scholar and artist.
- 18—Lieut. Gen. William M. Wright, 76, commander of two divisions in World War I.
- 21—Dr. William Lyon Phelps, 78, of Yale university.

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FOOD RATIONING

Cowslips Annoying, Too
A farmer was explaining to a city woman what a menace insects are to farm products—how potato bugs ruin potato crops, how corn borers destroy the corn, and so on. The woman listened attentively, then exclaimed: "The poor dairy people! How the butterflies must bother them!"

Convinced Her

A small-town customer kept asking a farm woman if her eggs were fresh. Every day for three weeks this went on until the farm wife became so exasperated she exclaimed: "Lady, my eggs are so fresh, if the hens hadn't made a mistake in the calendar, these eggs wouldn't have been laid till tomorrow!"
The lady purchased the eggs.

All Planned

He—If I had a million dollars do you know where I'd be?
She—I'll say. You'd be on our honeymoon.

Mary had been promoted to the third grade.

Meeting the second-grade teacher, whom she had liked very much, she said: "Gee, Miss Kate, I wish you were smart enough to teach me this year, too!"

Quite Natural

Customer—Waiter, take this chicken away. It is actually tough enough to be made out of stone.
Waiter—Nothing strange about that, sir. It's a Plymouth Rock.

How To Relieve Bronchitis

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION

for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Sunlight in the Atlantic

Sunlight may penetrate the waters of the mid-Atlantic to a depth of nearly 5,000 feet.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

Has sweetened the confidence of mothers for more than 45 years. Good for children who suffer occasional constipation—good for all the family when a reliable, pleasantly-acting laxative is needed. Package of 16 easy-to-take powders, 35c. Be sure to ask for Mother Gray's Sweet Powders. An all drug store.

Invest in Liberty

Buy War Bonds

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

Keep Awake

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

By the end of this year almost 50% of the tires now on war workers' cars in Ohio are likely to be completely worn out under normal use, according to a survey which showed that war workers faced a crisis in their motor transportation. Failure to have tires replaced in time is one factor responsible for this situation.

Use of nylon cord instead of cotton or rayon has made possible the manufacture by B. F. Goodrich of an airplane tire that conserves materials, yet provides extra strength and light weight. Nylon cords in motor vehicle tires are well advanced in the experimental stage.

FATHERS' DRAFT

The year drew to a close with these important events:

December

- 1—Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek pledge to strip Japan of imperialistic gains.
- 2—Exchange ship Gripsholm arrives with 1,323 American repatriates from Far East.
- 3—Fathers' draft bill delays during absence of President.
- 16—President Roosevelt returns to America following five weeks' diplomatic trip.
- 17—Army announces successful landing on Japanese base in New Britain.