

# 1918

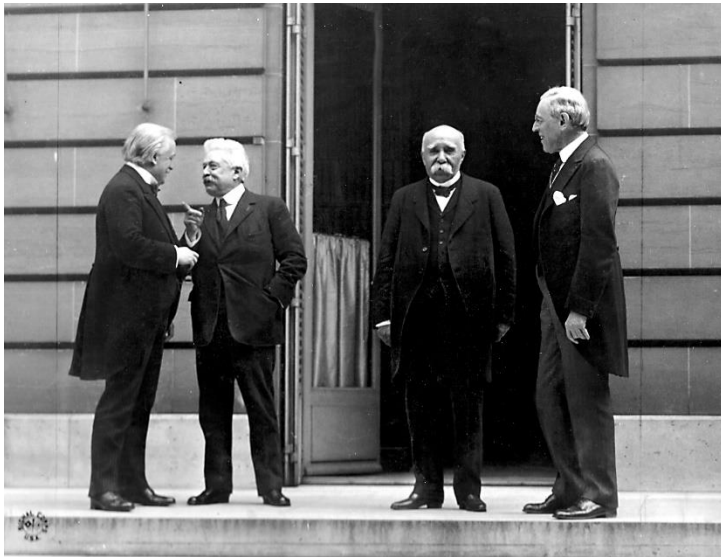
On February 6, the Representation of the People Act in United Kingdom Parliament grants most British women over 30 the right to vote; the voting age is lowered to 21 on May 7, 1928. On March 4, United States Army cook Albert Gitchell of Camp Funston, Kansas contracts influenza, prompting the two-year Great Influenza epidemic that would claim approximately 25 to 50 million lives. Deposed Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and his family are murdered by the Bolsheviks in Siberia on July 17. Germany signs an armistice agreement with the Allied Powers on November 11, ending hostilities of the First World War.



*The New York Times*, November 11, 1918

# 1919

Former United States President Theodore Roosevelt dies on January 6 at Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, New York; his funeral and interment are held at nearby Christ Church and Youngs Cemetery two days later. The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the United States Constitution, authorizing Prohibition, is ratified on January 16. The Treaty of Versailles, which formally ends the First World War, is signed on June 28; Germany is significantly punished with harsh reparations to the Allied Nations. The 28<sup>th</sup> United States President Woodrow Wilson suffers a debilitating stroke on October 2, leaving him disabled for the rest of his life; First Lady Edith Wilson assumes a major role in administrative duties.



(Left to Right) **David Lloyd George, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Georges Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson convene at the World War I Paris Peace Conference, May 27, 1919**

Photo: Edward N. Jackson, U.S. Army Signal Corps

## 1920

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is co-founded by Crystal Eastman and Roger Nash Baldwin on January 19. On August 20, the first commercial radio station in the United States, 8MK (WWJ), begins operations in Detroit, Michigan. The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution, which grants white women the right to vote, is ratified on August 26. On November 2, Republican Warren G. Harding is elected president, defeating Democrat James M. Cox and Socialist Eugene V. Debs.



Edmund Hodgson Smart (1873-1942)

***Warren G. Harding, 1923***

Oil on canvas

The White House, Washington, DC

# 1921

Warren Harding is sworn in as the 29<sup>th</sup> United States President on March 4. Gabrielle “Coco” Chanel launches her perfume Chanel No. 5 on May 5. From May 31 through June 1, large mobs of white residents attack Black residents and destroy homes and businesses in the Greenwood District of Tulsa, Oklahoma in an act of racially motivated violence; hundreds of people are killed, and the exact number of those injured is still unknown. On July 14, a Massachusetts jury finds Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti guilty of first-degree murder of security guard Alessandro Berardelli and paymaster Frederick Parmenter during an armed robbery of the Slater and Morrill Shoe Company in Braintree, Massachusetts, following a widely publicized trial; the verdict sparks worldwide protest. On August 11, Franklin Delano Roosevelt contracts a paralytic illness, leading to a polio diagnosis and permanent disability.



***Destruction from the 1921 Tulsa race massacre, June 1, 1921***

Unknown Photographer

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC

# 1922

Joseph Stalin is appointed General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party on April 3. The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC is dedicated on May 30. Benito Mussolini becomes Prime Minister of Italy on October 31; he later proclaims himself *Duce*. On November 26, Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon become the first people to see the tomb of Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamun in over 3,000 years.



*Howard Carter in King Tutankhamun's Tomb, 1922*

Photo: Harry Burton

## 1923

The first issue of *TIME* magazine is published on March 3. On April 26, Prince Albert, Duke of York (the future King George VI of Great Britain) marries Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon at Westminster Abbey. The Hollywood Sign (originally reading *Hollywoodland*) is inaugurated in California on July 13. The 29<sup>th</sup> United States President Warren G. Harding dies on August 2; Vice President Calvin Coolidge becomes the 30<sup>th</sup> United States President.



Charles S. Hopkins (1869-1962)

***Calvin Coolidge, 1932***

Oil on canvas

The White House, Washington, DC

# 1924

The First Winter Olympics take place in Chamonix, France from January 25 through February 5. J. Edgar Hoover is appointed head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 10. On June 2, President Coolidge signs the Indian Citizenship Act into law, granting citizenship to all Native Americans born within the United States territorial limits. Coolidge wins a full presidential term on November 4, defeating Democrat John W. Davis and Progressive Robert M. La Follette, Sr.



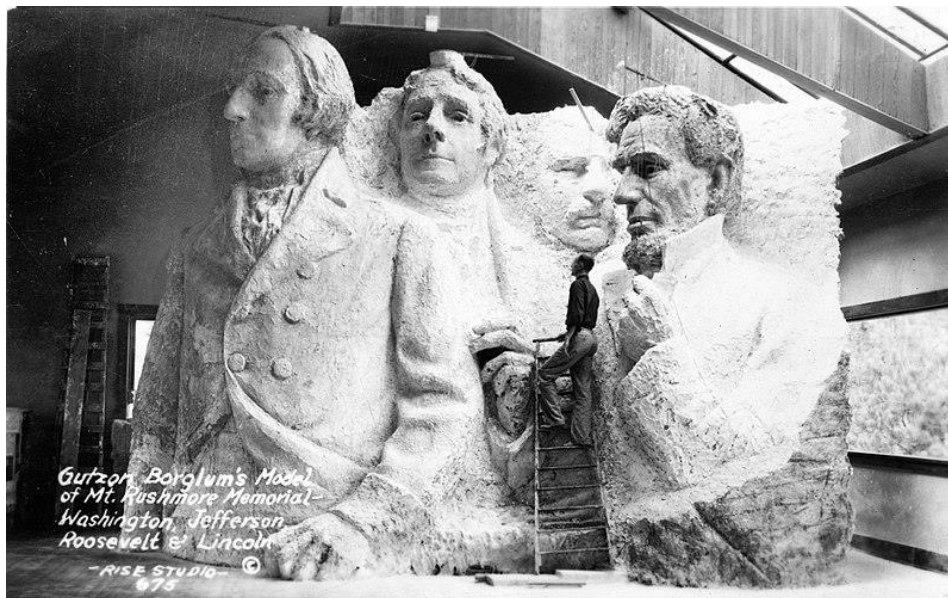
Auguste Matisse (1866-1931)

*Poster of the Chamonix 1924 Winter Olympic Games, 1924*

Lithographic poster on paper

# 1925

Chrysler Corporation is founded by Walter Percy Chrysler on June 6. From July 10 through 21, John T. Scopes goes on trial for accusations of assigning readings from a state-mandated textbook on Darwinian evolution, in violation of a Tennessee state law; he is convicted and fined \$100, though the verdict is later overturned on a technicality. The trial is most famous for Clarence Darrow's cross-examination of William Jennings Bryan on the fundamentalist-modernist controversy within the Presbyterian Church. Mount Rushmore National Memorial, designed by Gutzon Borglum, is dedicated in South Dakota on October 1.



***Gutzon Borglum's Model of Mount Rushmore, 1936***

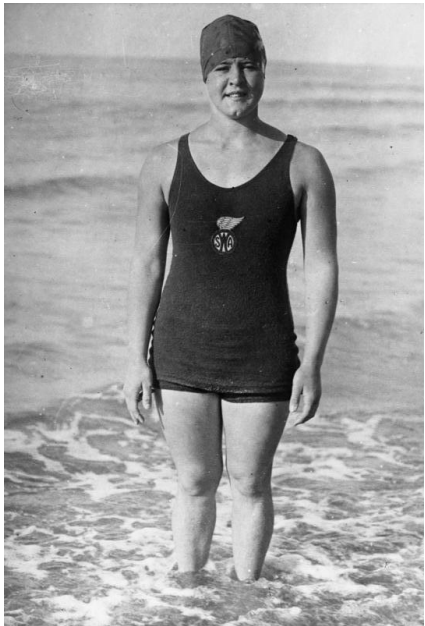
Photo: Rise Studio

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC



## 1926

Dr. Robert H. Goddard launches the first liquid-fuel rocket in Auburn, Massachusetts on March 16; his research is funded by Daniel Guggenheim of Sands Point, Long Island, New York. A coup d'état on May 28 establishes a dictatorship in Portugal that leads to António de Oliveira Salazar's *Estado Novo*. On August 6, Gertrude Ederle becomes the first woman to swim the English Channel, from France to England. The United States Numbered Highway System is established on November 11.



**The American Gertrude Ederle swims the English Channel in 14 ½ hours (first photo after her arrival in England). Gertrude Ederle, the first woman to swim the English Channel in a record time of 14 ½ hours, on English soil, August 6, 1926**

Unknown Photographer  
Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, Germany

## 1927

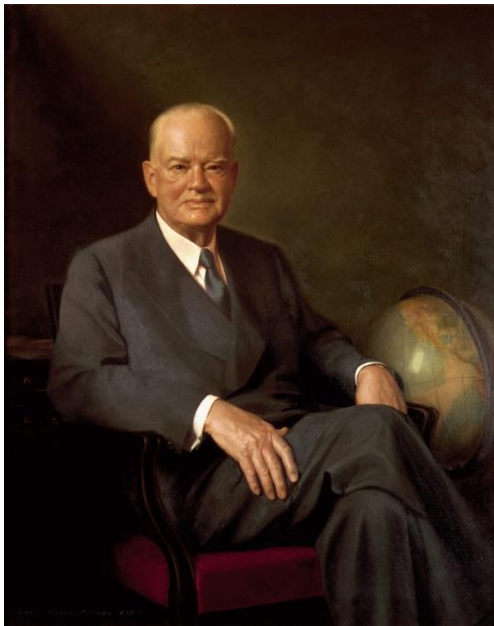
Pan American World Airways is founded by Juan T. Trippe on March 14. Charles A. Lindbergh makes the first solo nonstop transatlantic flight on the *Spirit of St. Louis* from Roosevelt Field on Long Island, New York to Paris from May 20 to 21. At the height of the Post-World War I Red Scare, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, proclaimed anarchists and convicted of two murders, are executed in Charlestown State Prison in Massachusetts on August 23. On November 12, the Holland Tunnel, linking New Jersey to New York City, opens to traffic as the first vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River.



**Charles A. Lindbergh** standing by his plane, the *Spirit of St. Louis*, May 1927  
Unknown Photographer  
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC

## 1928

In January, British bacteriologist Frederick Griffith reports the results of his experiment that indirectly demonstrates the genetic material of DNA. From June 17 to 18, Amelia Earhart, piloted by Wilmer Stultz, becomes the first woman to make a successful transatlantic flight, from Newfoundland to Wales. In August, American cultural anthropologist Margaret Mead publishes her influential text *Coming of Age in Samoa*. On November 6, Republican Herbert Hoover is elected president, defeating Democrat Al Smith.



Elmer Wesley Greene, Jr. (1906-1964)

***Herbert Hoover, 1956***

Oil on canvas

The White House, Washington, DC

# 1929

On February 14, five rival gangsters of Al Capone and a civilian are shot dead in Chicago in what becomes known as the “Saint Valentine’s Day Massacre.” Herbert Hoover is sworn in as the 31<sup>st</sup> United States President on March 4. On June 27, the first public demonstration of color television is held by H.E. Ives at Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York. From October 24 through 29, the American Stock Market crashes, wiping out more than \$30 billion from the New York Stock Exchange and prompting the Great Depression.



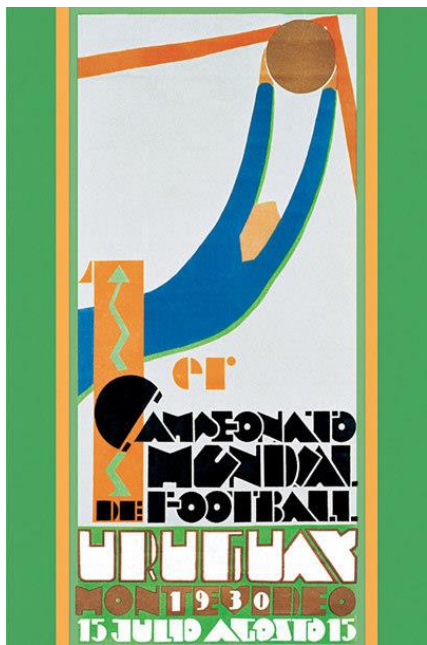
**A solemn crowd gathers outside the New York Stock Exchange, 1929**

Unknown Photographer

Source: United States Social Security Administration

# 1930

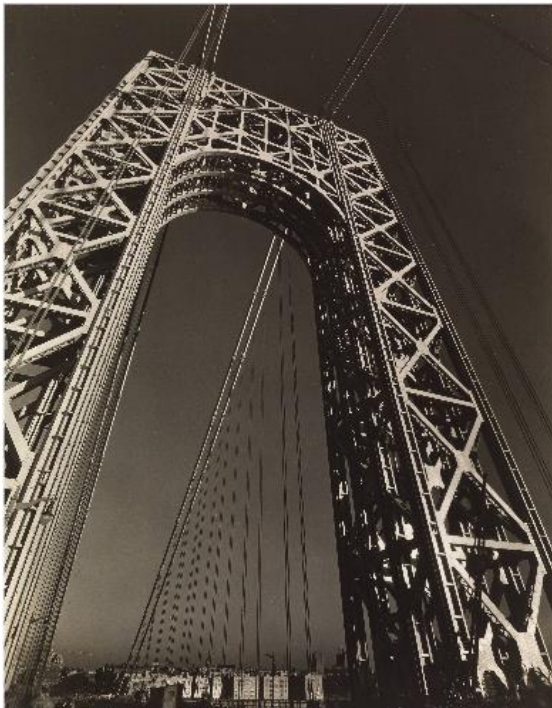
On February 18, American astronomer Clyde Tombaugh confirms the existence of Pluto, considered a planet until its redefinition as a dwarf planet in 2006. From March 12 through April 5, Mahatma Gandhi marches 200 miles towards the sea to protest against the British monopoly on salt in India, in what would become known as the Salt March. Ellen Church becomes the world's first flight attendant on May 15. The first FIFA World Cup takes place in Montevideo, Uruguay from July 13 through 30; Uruguay wins the final match against Argentina.



Guillermo Laborde (1886-1940)  
*Official Poster for the First World Cup, 1930*  
Lithographic poster on paper

# 1931

On March 3, President Hoover signs a congressional act making *The Star-Spangled Banner* the official national anthem of the United States. On March 19, the Nevada State Legislature legalizes gambling. Ferdinand Porsche founds the automobile manufacturer Porsche in Stuttgart, Germany on April 25. The George Washington Bridge across the Hudson River is dedicated on October 24.



Edward J. Steichen (1879-1973)

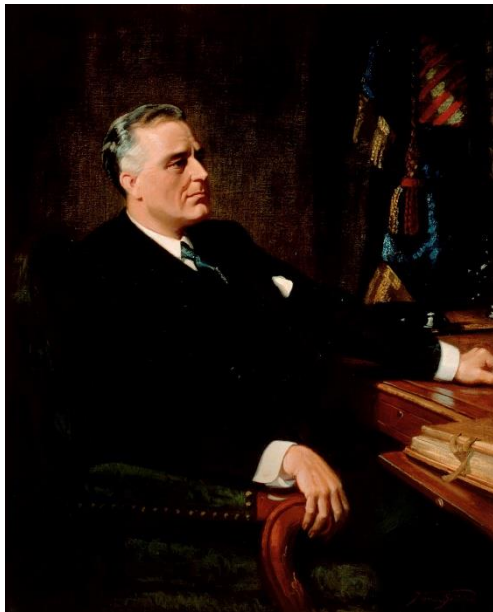
***The George Washington Bridge, 1931***

Gelatin silver print

San Francisco Museum of Modern Art; Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Bovill

## 1932

The first female United States Senator, Hattie Wyatt Caraway, is elected to a full term in Arkansas on January 12. Austrian immigrant Adolf Hitler receives German citizenship on February 25. Charles Lindbergh, Jr., the infant son of Charles Lindbergh and Anne Morrow Lindbergh, is kidnapped, allegedly by German immigrant Bruno Richard Hauptmann, in Hopewell, New Jersey on March 1. The child is found dead on May 12. On July 8, the Dow Jones Industrial Average reaches its lowest level of the Great Depression, bottoming out at 41.22. On November 8, Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt is elected president in a landslide victory, defeating President Hoover.



Frank O. Salisbury (1874-1962)  
*Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1947*  
Oil on canvas  
The White House, Washington, DC

1933

Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany by German President Paul von Hindenburg on January 30; he is proclaimed *Führer* on August 2, 1934. Franklin D. Roosevelt is sworn in as the 32<sup>nd</sup> United States President on March 4, famously proclaiming in his inaugural address, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." President Roosevelt signs the first New Deal legislation, the Emergency Banking Act and the Banking Act of 1933 (the Glass-Steagall Act) on March 9 and June 16, respectively. The 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment to the United States Constitution, which repeals the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment and ends Prohibition, is ratified on December 5.

WEATHER  
Closely to partly cloudy Tuesday,  
followed by fair; Wednesday  
clear.

**Illinois State Journal**  
Associated Press 1831 Over A Century For The Home—The News—The Right 1933 United Press

WE DO OUR PART  
NRA

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY YEAR  
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1933  
FOURTEEN PAGES PRICE 5 CENTS

# PROHIBITION ERA COMES TO END TODAY

**NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS**

IN THIS SPECIAL column, 1933, by Paul McLean's "News Behind the News" series, you will learn the inside story of the news that makes the news. It is a series of articles that are not only interesting but also of great value to the reader. They are written by Paul McLean, one of the best newspaper men in the country. They are written in a simple, direct, and to the point style. They are written in a way that is easy to read and understand. They are written in a way that is both informative and entertaining. They are written in a way that is both educational and enjoyable. They are written in a way that is both enlightening and inspiring. They are written in a way that is both thought-provoking and eye-opening. They are written in a way that is both enlightening and inspiring. They are written in a way that is both thought-provoking and eye-opening.

**The Kind Of An Eagle The Country Needs Right Now**

COME ON! YOU! IT'S TIME TO START YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING!

**City Awaiting Advent Of Legalized Liquor Tonight**

Sixty Permits For Sale Are Issued By City Clerk; Distilleries To Start Shipments.

**SUPREME COURT ORDERS FACTOR EXTRADITED**

Chicagoan's Wealth Much Depleted By Kidnaping And Legal Battles.

**On Earle's List**

**ROOSEVELT TO PROCLAIM U. S. REPEAL**

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Utah To Hold Ratifying Conventions.

**DRYS IN NEW MOVE**

**NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS**

THE PROHIBITION ERA COMES TO AN END TODAY. The repeal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution will allow the sale and consumption of alcohol in the United States. This is a significant event in American history, marking the end of a decade-long period of prohibition. The repeal is expected to have a major impact on the economy and society. It is also a reflection of the changing attitudes towards alcohol in the United States.

Illinois State Journal, December 5, 1933



## 1934

On January 30, President Roosevelt signs the Gold Reserve Act, which states that all gold held in the Federal Reserve is to be surrendered to the United States Treasury. American outlaws Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow are killed by police in Bienville Parish, Louisiana on May 23. On May 26, soft-serve ice cream is accidentally invented when a Carvel truck in Hartsdale, New York is pulled over with a flat tire but continues to sell ice cream to customers. On June 18, the Indian Reorganization Act, which restores to Native Americans management of assets and grants them limited economic and educational rights, is enacted.



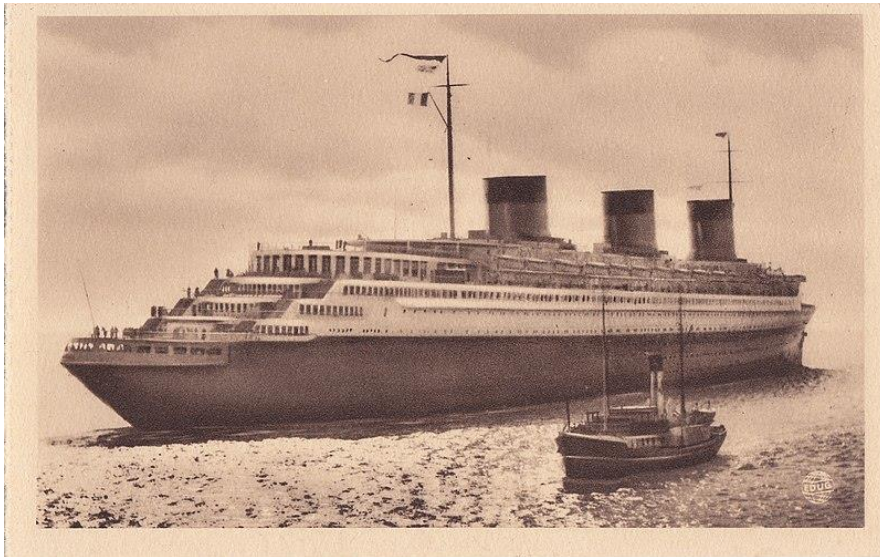
**Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, between 1932 and 1934**

Unknown Photographer

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC

# 1935

Parker Brothers begins selling the board game Monopoly on February 6. The French ocean liner SS *Normandie* completes her maiden voyage from Le Havre to New York, from May 29 to June 2. President Roosevelt signs the Social Security Act into law on August 14. The Nuremberg Laws, which remove citizenship from Jewish, Romani, and Black Germans, go into effect in Nazi Germany on September 15.



**SS *Normandie* at Sea, ca. 1935**

Postcard

Arquivo de Villa Maria, Angra do Heroísmo, Azores, Portugal

# 1936

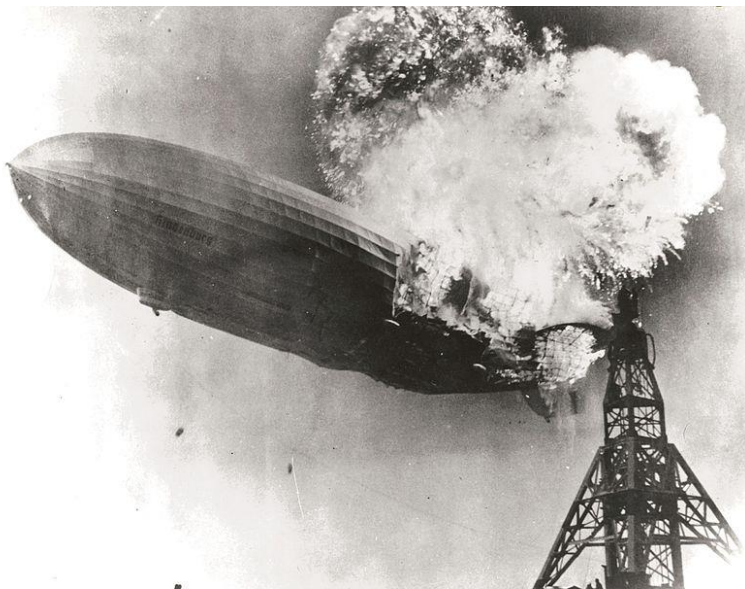
King Edward VIII ascends to the throne in Great Britain on January 20. The Spanish Army of Africa launches a coup d'état against the Republican government on July 17, sparking the Spanish Civil War. The Berlin Summer Olympics are held from August 1 through 16; African American athlete Jesse Owens famously wins four gold medals. President Roosevelt is re-elected on November 3 in a landslide victory over Republican Alf Landon. The first issue of *LIFE Magazine* under Henry Luce is released on November 23. Edward VIII abdicates to marry American socialite Wallis Simpson on December 11; George VI becomes King of Great Britain.



**Berlin, Olympic Stadium. Summer Olympics.  
Long Jump Medal Ceremony, 1936  
(Left to Right) Naoto Tajima (Japan), Jesse Owens (USA),  
Luz Long (Germany)**  
Unknown Photographer  
Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, Germany

# 1937

On May 6, the German airship *Hindenburg* catches fire when mooring to a mast in Lakehurst, New Jersey; 36 people are killed. The Golden Gate Bridge, connecting San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, opens on May 27. Neville Chamberlain, most famous for his policy of appeasement towards Nazi Germany, becomes Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on May 28. On July 2, Amelia Earhart and navigator Fred Noonan disappear after taking off from New Guinea, during her attempt to become the first woman to fly around the world.



Augustine “Gus” Pasquerella (1917-2007)

**The Zeppelin LZ 129 *Hindenburg* catching fire on May 6, 1937 at Lakehurst Naval Air Station in New Jersey, 1937**

Source: Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division Lakehurst, United States Navy

# 1938

On March 12, German troops occupy Austria in what is known as the *Anschluss*; annexation is declared the following day. Germany invades the Sudetenland in western Czechoslovakia on October 1. On November 9, what would become known as *Kristallnacht* (“Night of Broken Glass”), Nazi activists and sympathizers loot and burn Jewish institutions in Germany, destroying over 7,500 businesses and 267 synagogues, killing 91 Jews, and arresting at least 25,000 Jewish men. On October 30, Orson Welles debuts *The War of the Worlds* on the CBS radio series *The Mercury Theatre on the Air*, inciting a panic due to the convincing depiction of a Martian invasion.



**Orson Welles meeting with reporters in an effort to explain that no one connected with the *War of the Worlds* radio broadcast had any idea that the show would cause panic, October 31, 1938**

Unknown Photographer

Source: Acme News Photos

## 1939

General Francisco Franco assumes power in Madrid on March 28, ruling Spain as *Caudillo* until his death on November 20, 1975. The last of the Republican forces in Spain surrender on April 1, ending the Spanish Civil War. Italy invades Albania from April 7 to 12. Germany and the Soviet Union invade Poland from September 1 through October 6, sparking the Second World War; the United States declares neutrality on September 5.



**The Nazi-Soviet Invasion of Poland: Russian cavalry and infantry entering the Polish city of Wilno (Vilnius) after joint German-Russian aggression against Poland, October 5, 1939**

Unknown Photographer

Imperial War Museums, London

# 1940

Neville Chamberlain resigns on May 10; Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The Vought-Sikorsky US-300 makes the first successful helicopter flight in the United States on May 26. Paris falls under German occupation on June 14. On September 7, Germany begins a 57-day bombing campaign against the United Kingdom, in what would become known as 'The Blitz'. President Roosevelt is re-elected to an unprecedented third term on November 5, defeating Republican Wendell Willkie.



Yousuf Karsh (1908-2002)

***The Roaring Lion (Winston Churchill), 1941***

Gelatin silver print

Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa

# 1941

On January 6, President Roosevelt gives his famous “Four Freedoms” State of the Union address to Congress, presenting his view on fundamental global human rights. On January 13, all persons born in Puerto Rico are declared U.S. citizens by birth, through federal law. On July 31, under instructions from Adolf Hitler, Nazi official Hermann Göring orders S.S. General Reinhard Heydrich to carry out a “Final Solution” plan for the genocide of Jews during the Holocaust. Over the course of four years, approximately six million Jews, in addition to millions among other groups, including homosexuals, Romani people, and individuals with disabilities, are executed by the Nazis. On December 7, “a date which will live in infamy,” according to President Roosevelt, Japan launches a surprise attack on the United States fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; the United States enters World War II.



**The USS *Arizona* (BB-39) burning after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. USS *Arizona* sunk at Pearl Harbor. The ship is resting on the harbor bottom. The supporting structure of the forward tripod mast has collapsed after the forward magazine exploded.**

Unknown Photographer

Source: United States National Archives and Record Administration