

VISUAL ESSAY: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EVENTS



1 Winston Churchill and General Charles de Gaulle walk down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées during the French Armistice Day parade in Paris, November 11, 1944.



2 Tank and troops of the Allied 5th Army pass cheering civilians by the Colosseum in Rome, June 3, 1944.



3 Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel signs the ratified surrender terms for the German Army at Russian Headquarters in Berlin, May 7, 1945.



4 Japanese representatives including Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and General Yoshijirō Umezu on board the USS Missouri during the surrender ceremonies, Tokyo Bay, September 2, 1945.



5 Little Boy, the bomb that was dropped in Hiroshima, on trailer cradle ready to be loaded, Tinian, August 1945.



6 Atomic cloud over Hiroshima, taken from the Enola Gay while flying over Matsuyama, Shikoku, August 6, 1945.



7 Ruins of the Reichstag in Berlin after the allied bombing, Berlin, June 3, 1945.



8 Civilians and service personnel in Picadilly Circus celebrate the news of Allied victory over Japan, London, 1945.



9 Starved prisoners after the liberation of the concentration camp at Ebensee, May 7, 1945.



10 The crew of the Enola Gay before the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Tinian, August 1945.



11 Remains of the Industry Promotional Hall amongst the ruins following the dropping of the atomic bomb, Hiroshima, August 1945.



12 Polar cap of the Fat Man weapon is prepared for the bombing of Nagasaki, Tinian, August 1945.



13 Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin convene at the Yalta Conference, Yalta, February 1945.



14 American servicemen and women gather in front of "Rainbow Corner" Red Cross club to celebrate the unconditional surrender of Japan, Paris, August 15, 1945.



15 German citizens read a special edition of the Süddeutsche Zeitung announcing the result of the Nuremberg trials, October 1, 1946.



16 Corporal Irwin Goldstein sets the switches on one of the function tables of the ENIAC, the first electronic, general-purpose computer, Moore School of Electrical Engineering, Philadelphia, 1946.



17 Delegates of the Fifth Pan-African Congress, Manchester, October 1945.



18 U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt meets with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia on board the USS Quincy in the Great Bitter Lake, Egypt, February 14, 1945.



19 Prime Minister Clement Attlee celebrates a Labour Party election victory over Winston Churchill, London, July 26, 1945.



20 Sukarno declares the independence of Indonesia, Jakarta, August 17, 1945.



21 Hundreds of Muslim refugees crowd atop a train leaving for Pakistan, New Delhi, September 1947.



22 Residents of Athens protest the fatal shooting of 28 unarmed civilians during a peaceful demonstration, a precursor to the Greek Civil War of 1946-1949, Athens, December 8, 1944.



23 The proclamation of the Italian Republic is announced in newspapers, Milan, June 1946.



24 The Exodus, a crowded ship carrying illegal Jewish refugees from Europe, arrives in Haifa, July 18, 1947.



25 A so-called Raisin Bomber lands at Tempelhof Airport to deliver supplies to Berlin after the Soviets cut off access to the city from the west, Berlin, June 1948.



26 Hundreds of thousands of Koreans flee south after the North Korean army strikes across the border, 1950.



27 Three hundred portraits of Dutch governors are removed from the Governor's residence, later known as the Palace of Freedom, after the official recognition of Indonesian independence, Jakarta, December 1949.



28 Founder of the state of Israel, David Ben-Gurion, reads the proclamation that establishes the country as an independent nation, Tel Aviv, May 14, 1948.



29 Mao Zedong declares the founding of the People's Republic of China at Tiananmen Square, Beijing, October 1, 1949.



30 President Truman signs the document implementing the North Atlantic Treaty at his desk in the Oval Office, as a number of foreign dignitaries look on, Washington, DC, August 24, 1949.



31 Posters for the London Peace Congress on display on the wall of the Military School, Paris, 1950.



32 Ten people are crushed to death in the rush to receive the 40 grams of gold allotted to each citizen after the value of paper money drastically sinks in China, Shanghai, December 1948.



33 Refugees board boats headed for Lebanon and Egypt during the Palestinian Exodus, Al-Shati Camp, 1949.



34 The Free German Youth organizes a parade to mark the election of State President Wilhelm Pieck and the founding of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin, October 1949.



35 The Olympic Torch is presented at the Summer Olympic Games at Wembley Stadium, July 1948, London.



36 Viewers in 3-D glasses enjoy the screening of the *Bwana Devil*, the first full-length, color 3-D motion picture at the Paramount Theater, Hollywood, November 26, 1952.



37 Demonstrators with flags march through the Brandenburg Gate during the People's Uprising in East Germany, Berlin, June 17, 1953.



38 Revelers party on the street during the carnival in Rio de Janeiro, February 1953.



39 Thousands of Vietnamese refugees move from a French landing ship to the USS Montague as part of the Operation "Passage to Freedom" that helped citizens flee to the south of the country, Haiphong, August 1954.



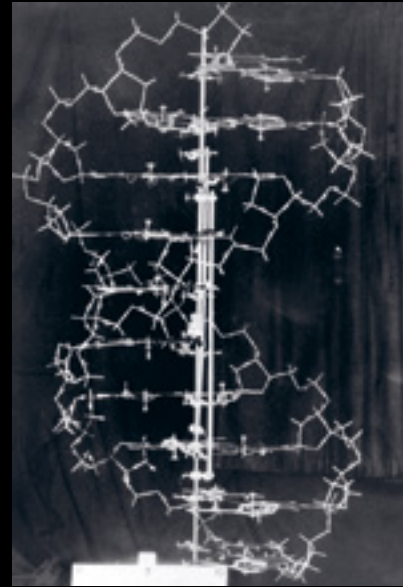
40 Delegates arrive for the Asian-African Conference in Indonesia, Bandung, April 1955.



41 The Russell-Einstein Manifesto issued by Bertrand Russell at Caxton Hall, London, July 9, 1955.



42 Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser is welcomed by cheering crowds after the signing of the British withdrawal order and one day after a failed attempt to assassinate him, Alexandria, October 27, 1954.



43 Original model for the double helix structure of DNA as discovered by James Watson and Francis Crick, 1953.



44 A resident washes graffiti from a wall during the clean-up after a coup d'etat which restored power to the Shah of Iran, Tehran, August 1953.



45 Roger Bannister runs the first sub-four minute mile, Oxford, May 6, 1954.



46 Citizens storm the Soviet Cultural shop and set fire to Communist propaganda during the Hungarian Revolution, Budapest, October 1956.



47 Crowds gather at Drill Hall during the Treason Trial, Johannesburg, December 1956.



48 Leaders convene at the Palazzo dei Conservatori to sign the Treaty of Rome, Rome, March 1957.



49 A replica of an atomic mushroom cloud is carried through the streets in protest against the upcoming British nuclear tests at Christmas Islands, Tokyo, May 1, 1957.



50 Elizabeth Eckford, one of nine students of color whose integration into Little Rock's Central High School was ordered by Federal Court, is heckled by a mob on her first day, Little Rock, September 1957.



51 Ravi Shankar and members of his group practise in New York, 1957.



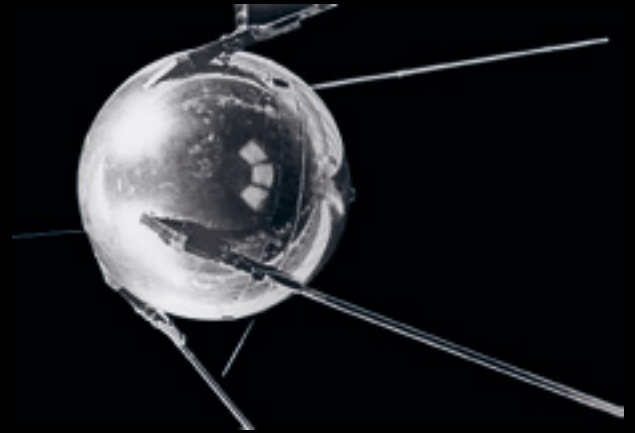
52 Fidel Castro delivers a speech after ousting President Fulgencio Batista, Santa Clara, January 1959.



53 Soviet citizens look at television sets and radios at the USSR Exhibition in Sokolniki Park, which took place parallel to the American National Exhibition, Moscow, August 1959.



54 Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier of Monaco descend the steps of Saint Nicholas Cathedral on their wedding day, Monaco, April 19, 1956.



55 The Soviet Union launches the world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik 1, into orbit, Baikonur, October 4, 1957.



56 More than two dozen indigenous Australian men come to Perth to fight a defamation case against Stanley Guide Middleton, Commissioner for Native Affairs, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Perth, 1958.



57 A public demonstration of the new Fiat Nuova 500 takes place at the Piazza San Carlo, Turin, July 4, 1957



58 The Explorer VI Earth satellite takes the first photograph of the Earth from space, South Point, Hawaii, August 14, 1959.



59 Crowds cheer and rejoice after the formation of the United Arab Republic between Egypt and Syria, Arbin, February 1958.



60 The Enovid birth control pill becomes widely available in the USA, June 1960.



61 An aerial photograph shows the site of the first French nuclear test, entitled "Gerboise Bleue," in the Tanezrouft area of the Sahara Desert, south-west of Reggane, February 1960.



62 Anti-nuclear weapons protests take place in Ghana after proposals for further French nuclear testing in the Sahara, Accra, September 1960.



63 A family explores the planned city of Brasilia after its inauguration as the country's new capital, Brasilia, April 1960.



64 French security forces try to stop young demonstrators in the Rue Michelet opposing the peace plan with France, Algiers, December 1960.



65 Workers at the Tryokhgornaya Manafaktura textile factory perform early-morning exercises, Moscow, 1960.



66 Residents of West Berlin look over toward the eastern part of the city at Bernauer Street as construction work begins on the Berlin Wall, West-Berlin, August 13, 1961.



67 Sony begins mass production of its new all-transistor, portable television set, Tokyo, January 1960.



69 After being captured in Buenos Aires fugitive Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann is taken to Israel where he stands trial, Jerusalem, April 1961.



68 Soviet women view a poster celebrating cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin after he became the first man to travel into space aboard Vostok on April 12, Moscow, May 1961.



70 Former Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba is brought back to Leopoldville under armed guard after his capture and is secretly executed one month later, Leopoldville, December 1960.



71 Protesters from the group Women Strike for Peace hold placards urging for caution in the midst of the Cuban Missile Crisis, New York, October 1962.



72 Martin Luther King, Jr. waves to supporters during the March on Washington, the occasion on which he delivered his famous 'I Have a Dream' speech, Washington, DC, August 28, 1963.



73 Citizens react to the assassination of John F. Kennedy, New York, November 22, 1963.



74 Students at the Al Aqida High School, Baghdad, 1961.



75 On the day after French National Police attack a demonstration of around 30,000 pro-FLN Algerians in Paris, a graffiti inscription on the left bank of the Seine reads 'We drown Algerians here', Paris, October 18, 1961.



76 Demonstrators at Tiananmen Square protest America's military intervention in Vietnam, Beijing, February 1965.



77 President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the 1964 Civil Rights Act as Martin Luther King, Jr. and others look on, Washington, DC, July 2, 1964.



78 Muhammad Ali stands over Sonny Liston during their controversial title fight after knocking out his opponent after just one minute of the first round, Lewiston, May 25, 1965.



79 A group of Beatlemania wave and scream across from the Plaza Hotel where the Beatles are staying, New York, August 28, 1964.



80 A group of civil rights demonstrators march from Selma to Montgomery to fight for voting rights for racial minorities, Alabama, March 1965.



81 U.S. helicopters pour machine gun fire into the tree line to cover the advance of South Vietnamese troops in an attack on a Viet Cong camp near the Cambodian border, Tây Ninh, March 1965.

CHRONOLOGY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EVENTS

1944

June 4

Rome is liberated from Fascist rule by Allied forces. Mussolini flees

June 6

D-Day landings by Allied forces on the beaches of Normandy

June 15

US Army Air Forces begin bombing the Imperial Iron and Steel Works at Yawata, in northern Japan, the first direct attack on the Japanese home islands

July 1–July 22

The Bretton Woods Conference takes place in New Hampshire, paving the way for the creation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

July 3

Japanese forces are defeated at the battles of Imphal and Kohima.

August 1

The Warsaw Uprising, orchestrated by the Polish Home Army, is crushed by Nazi forces

August 21–October 7

The Washington Conversations on International Peace and Security Organization (also known as the Dumbarton Oaks Conference) takes place in Washington, D.C., paving the way for the establishment of the United Nations

August 25

Paris is liberated from Nazi rule by the Free French Forces. Charles de Gaulle is declared chairman of the Provisional Government of the French Republic the following day

August 26

The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, an anticolonial political party, is formed by Nigerian nationalists Nnamdi Azikiwe and Herbert Macaulay in Lagos

September 4

Brussels is liberated by the Second Canadian Division and the Welsh Guards

September 19

The Moscow Armistice marks the end of the Continuation War between Finland and the Soviet Union

October 7

Concentration camp inmates forced to aid with the disposal of gas chamber victims revolt at Auschwitz

1945

January 27

The Auschwitz/Birkenau concentration camps are liberated by the Soviet Red Army

February 4–February 11

Following the Tehran Conference in 1943, US president Roosevelt, British prime minister Churchill, and Soviet premier Stalin meet again at the Yalta Conference to discuss Europe's postwar reorganization

March 22

The Arab League is founded in Cairo

April 4–April 29

The Ohrdruf, Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, Sachsenhausen, and Dachau concentration camps are liberated by Allied forces

April 12

US president Roosevelt dies. He is succeeded by Vice president Harry S. Truman

April 28

Benito Mussolini and his mistress Claretta Petacci are executed by Italian partisans and hung upside down in the Piazzale Loreto in Milan

April 30

Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun commit suicide in the Führerbunker in Berlin

April 30

Munich, once called the "Capital of the [Nazi] Movement," is liberated by the US Army

May 7

The first German Instrument of Surrender is signed in Reims in the presence of representatives of the Free French Forces and the US Army

May 8

VE Day. The German Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, the Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Supreme High Command



1 French civilians celebrate the Liberation of Paris, August 1944.

of the Soviet Red Army sign the second Instrument of Surrender in Berlin, marking the end of World War II in Europe

May 8

103 Algerian demonstrators are killed by French police forces in the Sétif and Guelma massacre

June 5

Germany is divided into four occupation zones, administered by the United States,

the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union

June 21

200,000 public servants participate in the Nigerian General Strike, the largest anti-colonial workers' strike in Africa

June 26

The United Nations Charter is signed in San Francisco by fifty member states

July 16

The United States successfully detonates the first nuclear bomb near Alamogordo, New Mexico

July 17–August 2

The Potsdam Conference on the eventual denazification of Germany takes place

July 26

In British elections Labour leader Clement Attlee defeats Winston Churchill, resulting in the implementation of socialist reforms throughout the United Kingdom

August 6

The nuclear bomb "Little Boy" is dropped on Hiroshima by the US B-29 bomber *Enola Gay*. Three days later, the plutonium bomb "Fat Man" is dropped on Nagasaki by the Boeing B-29 Superfortress *Bockscar*

August 15

Japanese Emperor Hirohito announces the unconditional surrender of the Japanese military in a radio broadcast to the Japanese people

August 17

Indonesian nationalists Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta declare the independence of Indonesia, igniting a revolution against the Dutch Empire

September 2

The Japanese foreign minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender on board the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay

September 6–September 8

The Soviet Red Army occupies the northern part of Korea along the 38th parallel to dismantle Japanese forces after their capitulation, while the southern part of the peninsula is occupied by the US Army

September 9

Japanese forces surrender to the chairman of the Nationalist Government of China, Chiang Kai-shek, in Nanking, officially ending World War II in the Pacific

September 20–October 20

Tallinn, Riga, and Belgrade annexed by the Soviet Red Army

October 6

The first issue of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* is published in Munich; it is the first newspaper in southern Germany to receive a license from the US military administration

October 15–October 21

The Fifth Pan-African Congress takes place in Manchester, resulting in a unanimous demand for an independent Africa



2 Defendants, including Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Wilhelm Keitel, sit in the dock at the Nuremberg Trials, Nuremberg, c. 1945-46.

October 20

A Mongolian independence referendum takes place, with officials reporting 100 percent of the electorate voting for independence

October 24

Syria gains independence after the joint UN/French Mandate ends

November 1–November 16

UNESCO is founded

November 20

The Nuremberg trials against former leaders of the Nazi regime begin

November 29

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is founded, with Marshall Tito as president

December 27

Following the Bretton Woods conference, twenty-eight nations meet in New York and agree to establish the World Bank and International Monetary Fund

1946

January 4

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry meets in Washington, D.C., to discuss Jewish immigration and settlement in Mandatory Palestine. Subsequent meetings eventually result in the UN Partition Plan.

January 10

Project Diana bounces radar waves off the moon and proves that communication is possible between Earth and outer space, thereby initiating the Space Age

February 15

The creation of Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer, the first electronic general-purpose computer, is officially announced

February 24

Juan Perón wins the Argentinian presidential elections, initiating the age of Peronism

March 22

The Treaty of London is signed by the government of the United Kingdom and the Emir of Transjordan. Three days later, Transjordan becomes the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan

March 31

The Greek Civil War breaks out between the Greek government army and the Communist Democratic Army of Greece

March 31

The Chinese Civil War breaks out between the Kuomintang-led government of the Republic of China and the Communist Party of China, headed by Mao Zedong

April 17

The last French troops stationed in Syria during the Vichy regime leave, handing control of the country to the republican government of Shukri al-Quwatli

June 2

After a second constitutional referendum, Italy votes to abolish the House of Savoy and become a republic

June 30

US Presidential Executive Order 9102, which ordered the forced relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, officially expires

July 1

The United States begins the controversial testing of atomic bombs on Bikini Atoll

July 4

The Philippines attain independence from the United States

July 4

An outbreak of violence against a gathering of Jewish refugees in the Polish city of Kielce results in a pogrom that leaves forty-two Jews dead

July 29

The Paris Peace Conference results in numerous peace treaties between the former Allied and Axis powers

August 16

The Direct Action Day (also known as the Great Calcutta Killings) takes place amid widespread rioting and killing between Hindus and Muslims in Calcutta, resulting in between 200 and 300 deaths

October 7

The new Constitution of Japan is ratified by the Japanese House of Representatives, marking the country's transition from a monarchy to a democracy, based on the British model of parliamentary government

December 19

First Indochina War breaks out between the French Army and the Việt Minh, extending into the neighboring protectorates of Laos and Cambodia

1947

March 12

President Truman urges the US Congress and the public to support the "endangered" peoples of communist Europe, thereby announcing the United States' claim of being the leader of the Western world

March 23 – April 2

The Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi lays the groundwork for cooperation among Third World nations and the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement

June 5

The European Recovery Program (also known as the Marshall Plan) is launched by the United States, contributing \$13 billion to the economic reconstruction of Western Europe

June 17 – August 15

The end of the British Raj leads to the partition of the British Indian Empire into the new nations of Pakistan and India. The resulting mass migration of Hindus and Muslims results in up to 400,000 deaths

July 11

The ship *Exodus 1947* leaves the port of Sète in France carrying 4,515 Jewish pas-



3 Citizens queue to vote on Mongolian independence, Mongolia, October 20, 1945.

sengers on their way to Palestine. After being intercepted in Haifa, the passengers are returned to Europe, being forcefully removed by British forces in Hamburg

September 2

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (also known as the Rio Pact) is signed in Rio de Janeiro. The treaty's principle claim is that an attack against one signatory is to be considered an attack against all signatories

October 22

The Indo-Pakistani War of 1947 breaks out over India and Pakistan's joint claim to the princely states of Kashmir and Jammu

November 30

The Civil War in Mandatory Palestine breaks out between Jewish and Arab communities, resulting in the Palestinian exodus from Mandatory Palestine and the concurrent Jewish exodus from Muslim states

1948

January 4

The Union of Burma is founded after the country breaks away from British rule

January 30

Mahatma Gandhi is assassinated by a Hindu fanatic in New Delhi

February 1

The Federation of Malaya is proclaimed, re-

sulting in the amalgamation of the Malayan Union, Penang, and Malacca

February 4

Ceylon is granted its independence from Great Britain

February 21

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stages a coup d'état, assuming control of the government and marking the start of four decades of Communist rule

April 1

The publication of the "Alpher–Bethe–Gamow paper" (or "αβγ paper") in the journal *Physical Review* leads to the development of the Big Bang theory

May 14

The State of Israel is officially declared on the day that the British Mandate of Palestine expires. 700,000 Palestinian Arabs flee or are expelled from the Israeli territories

May 26

D. F. Malan is elected prime minister as the Afrikaner National Party wins South Africa's general elections, ushering in Apartheid as official state policy

June 22

The ship *MV Empire Windrush* arrives in England with 492 Jamaican immigrants on board, signaling the beginning of the migration of almost 172,000 workers from the Caribbean and Asia to the United Kingdom

June 24

The Berlin Blockade commences after the Soviet Union blocks rail, road, and canal access to the Allied sectors of the city, marking the first concrete confrontation of the Cold War. Western Allies respond by delivering goods via an airlift, which lasts for almost a year

June 28

Yugoslavia is expelled from the Communist Information Bureau, leading the country to develop its own method of socialism

July 29 – August 14

The first Olympics since World War II take place in London. Germany and Japan are not allowed to participate

August 15

Korea is officially partitioned after the establishment of the First Republic of South Korea followed by the declaration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north on September 9, 1948

September 9

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is formally established in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, with Kim Il-sung as prime minister

October 29

A military coup in Peru sees General Manuel Apolinario Odría declared president

October 30

The Nationalist Army of Chiang Kai-Shek is defeated at Mukden in Manchuria

November 26

Edwin Herbert Land invents instant photography

December 16

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is ratified by the United Nations General Assembly

1949

January 8

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) is founded in Moscow as a response to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC)

January 26

The Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948, which grants citizenship to all Australians (including Aboriginal people), comes into effect.

February 24

The Israel–Egypt Armistice Agreement is signed on the island of Rhodes, signaling the beginning of the end of the 1948 Arab–Israeli War

April 4

The signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C., paves the way for the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on August 24, 1949

April 20 – April 23

The first International Peace Conference is held in Paris, with Picasso designing its dove emblem



4 Visit of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia on board the USS *Quincy* at the Great Bitter Lake, Egypt, February 13, 1945.

May 11

Siam officially changes its French name to Thaïlande (Thailand), in accordance with the change of its Thai name to Prated Thai ("the Thai nation") in 1939

May 23

The Federal Republic of Germany is declared, with Bonn as its capital

July 1

The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act No. 55 is passed in South Africa

August 12

The Fourth Geneva Convention, which defines humanitarian protections for civilians in a war zone, is agreed upon

October 1

The People's Republic of China is declared by Mao Zedong in Tiananmen Square, Beijing

October 7

The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) is established, resulting in the official partitioning of Germany

December 7

The government of the Republic of China under Chiang Kai-Shek finishes its evacuation to Taiwan, declaring Taipei its temporary capital

December 27

The Republic of the United States of Indonesia is declared, with Sukarno as president

1950

May 9

French foreign minister Schuman presents his proposal for the creation of a pan-European organization, signaling the beginnings of the creation of the European Economic Community

June 24–July 16

The 1950 FIFA World Cup takes place in Brazil, the first to be contested after World War II

June 25

The Korean War begins when the North Korean Army crosses the 38th parallel and attacks South Korea

July 15–July 17

The first Darmstadt Talks, dedicated to the theme of "The Image of Man in Our Time," take place in West Germany

October 6

At the Battle of Chamdo, the People's Liberation Army troops enter Tibet, which ends with the signing of the 17 Point Agreement in Lhasa in May the following year

November 28

The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia is launched with the aim of strengthening the economic and social development of member states

1951

April

Iranian prime minister Mossadegh nationalizes the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company

April 11

President Truman relieves General Douglas MacArthur of duties in Korea

April 18

Foreign ministers of the Benelux States, France, Italy, and West Germany sign the treaty that founds the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), a precursor to the European Union



5 Juan Perón wins the Argentinean presidential elections, Buenos Aires, February 27, 1946.

October 14

The Organization of Central American States is formed, a precursor to the creation of the Central American Common Market

December 20, 1951

The Breeder Reactor, which begins operation in Arco, Idaho, is the first to successfully produce energy from nuclear fusion

December 24

The United Kingdom of Libya officially comes into being, with King Idris I as chief of state

1952

April 9

The Bolivian National Revolution results in the overthrowing of Hugo Ballivián's government and the beginning of a period of agrarian reform, universal suffrage, and the nationalization of tin mines

June 27

The Native Laws Amendment Act No. 54 is passed in South Africa, ordering all black people over the age of sixteen to carry pass books, as well as prohibiting them from remaining in urban areas longer than seventy-two hours without permission

July 23

The Egyptian Revolution breaks out when an attempt to overthrow King Farouk escalates, resulting in the establishment of an Egyptian republic

August 12

The "Night of the Murdered Poets," the execution of thirteen imprisoned Soviet Jewish poets, takes place in a Moscow jail

October 20

The Land and Freedom Army (also known as Mau Mau) begins an insurgency against British rule in Kenya. Jomo Kenyatta is taken into custody

November 1

The United States successfully detonates a hydrogen bomb, the world's first thermonuclear weapon, on Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific

November 4

In the US presidential elections the former Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe, Dwight D. Eisenhower, defeats Adlai Stevenson in a landslide

1953

January 13

Pravda, the state newspaper of the USSR, publishes an article falsely accusing a number of prestigious Jewish physicians of plotting to poison the country's senior political leaders, the so-called "Doctor's Plot"

February 28

James Watson and Francis Crick publish their theory of the double-helix model of DNA

March 5

Joseph Stalin dies of a stroke at his Kuntsevo residence near Moscow. He is succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev

May 29

Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay are the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest

July 27

An armistice between North and South Korea brings an end to the Korean War

July 28

The Republic of Egypt is declared, with General Muhammad Naguib the first president

August 12

In response to the United States' successful detonation a year earlier, the Soviet Union announces the first successful detonation of a hydrogen bomb

August 19

A group of Iranian military leaders successfully overthrows Prime Minister Mossadegh and replace him with General Fazlollah Zahedi, who is loyal to the Shah

September 7

Ilya Ehrenburg publishes *The Thaw*. The novel's title would later be used to describe the period of relaxation of official cultural politics in the Soviet Union under the rule of Nikita Khrushchev

November 9

The Laotian Civil War breaks out between communists and royalists

1954

March 13–May 7

The Battle of Điện Biên Phủ signals the end of French colonial rule in Indochina

May 14

The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is adopted

May 17

In the Brown v. Board of Education case, the US Supreme Court rules that the segregation of schools along racial lines is "inherently unequal" and therefore illegal

June 27

The world's first nuclear power station opens at Obninsk, near Moscow

September 8

The Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) is founded in Manila, comprising Thailand, the Philippines, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, the United States, and Pakistan

November 14

Egyptian president Muhammad Naguib is deposed by Gamal Abdel Nasser

1955

February 24

The Bagdad Pact, a pro-Western defense alliance that aims to restrict the spread of Communism in the Middle East, is signed between Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom

April 18–April 24

The Asian-African or Afro-Asian Conference (also known as the Bandung Conference) takes place in Indonesia. Organized by representatives from Indonesia, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and India, the conference is a forerunner to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement

May 14

The Warsaw Pact is formed between Eastern European states keen to restore the balance of power between East and West

June 26

The Congress of the People in Kliptown, Soweto, adopts the Freedom Charter, the



6 Shukri al-Quwatli, the first President of Syria after the country gained independence from France in 1946.

manifesto of the African National Congress and the South African liberation struggle against Apartheid

September 16

Argentinian generals overthrow President Juan Perón, bringing an end to the age of Peronism

November 1

The Vietnam War officially begins when the US Military Assistance Advisory Group recognizes the conflict in Vietnam as a civil war

December 1

The Montgomery bus boycott begins after Rosa Parks is arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white passenger

December 22

Cytogeneticist Joe Hin Tjio discovers the correct number of human chromosomes, forty-six

1956

January 1

The Republic of Sudan is declared after a referendum calls for a split from Egyptian and British control

January 15

Oil is first discovered at the Oloibiri Oilfield in Nigeria

February 25

Khrushchev delivers his report "On the Cult



7 Mourners at Birla House sit beside the body of Mahatma Gandhi who was assassinated the day before, January 31, 1948.

of Personality and its Consequences" to the 20th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which he formally denounces the glorification of one person (Stalin)

April 28

Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Communist Party of China, launches his guiding principle: "Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend," encouraging citizens to openly express their opinions of the Communist regime

May 22

French minister of state Pierre Mendès resigns due to his government's policy on Algeria

July 26

The Suez Crisis erupts after President Nasser of Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal, which leads to an unsuccessful invasion of the country by the armies of the United Kingdom, France, and Israel

September 25

The first transatlantic telephone cable begins operating. In the first twenty-four hours of public service, there are 588 calls from London to the United States and 119 from London to Canada

October 23

The Hungarian Revolution breaks out when a student protest in Budapest develops into a nationwide revolt against the government and its Soviet-imposed politics

December 19

The five-year Treason Trial commences in Johannesburg, South Africa, in which Nelson Mandela and 156 other defendants are accused of treason. The trial concludes in 1961 with the acquittal of all the accused

1957

January 5

US president Eisenhower delivers his "Special Message to the Congress on the Situation in the Middle East" (also known as the "Eisenhower Doctrine"), which states that a Middle Eastern country can request American economic or military assistance if it is being threatened by armed aggression from another state

March 6

Gold Coast and British Togoland merge to form the State of Ghana after attaining independence from the United Kingdom

March 25

The Treaty of Rome results in the creation of the European Common Market and the founding of the European Economic Community

July 25

Tunisia becomes a republic, with Habib Bourguiba its first president

July 29

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is established in Vienna

August 31

Malaysia gains independence from the United Kingdom

October 4

The Soviet Union launches Sputnik 1 into orbit, further integrating the Space Race into the Cold War

October 22

François "Papa Doc" Duvalier seizes control of Haiti, declaring himself "president for life"

1958

January 1958–1961

The Great Leap Forward, an attempt to instigate the rapid development of China's agricultural and industrial sectors, entails the mobilization of the country's enormous labor forces and the abolition of private plots. The results are dramatic: the endeavors lead to economic regression and contribute to the Great Famine, which claims between 15 and 45 million lives

January 1

The Treaty of Rome comes into effect, with the aim of bringing about economic integration among its members

January 3

The West Indies Federation is formed in the

Caribbean by various former colonies of the United Kingdom

February 1

Egypt and Syria merge to form the United Arab Republic, which is intended as a first step to a larger united Arab state. Gamal Abdel Nasser is nominated as the first president

April 4

Several thousand people march for four days from Trafalgar Square in London to the Atomic Weapons Establishment in Aldermaston to demonstrate their opposition to nuclear weapons

May 25

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is launched in London by Bertrand Russell. On this occasion Gerald Holtom designs the peace symbol

July 14

The Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan, which was formed on February 14, 1958, is abruptly disbanded by the July 14 Revolution in Iraq. The Republic of Iraq is formed

August 30–September 5

West Indian residents of the London suburb of Notting Hill are the victims of racially motivated violence during race riots

September 28

The constitution of the Fifth French Republic, initiated by Charles de Gaulle, is accepted in a referendum

December 5–December 13

The First All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra is attended by more than 300 delegates from twenty-eight African states

December 18

The United States launches *SCORE*, the world's first communications satellite, which broadcasts a Christmas message from US president Eisenhower via an onboard tape recorder

December 31

Rebel troops under the command of Ernesto "Che" Guevara force the resignation of the Cuban dictator Batista. Fidel Castro is installed as the new Cuban prime minister on February 16, 1959

1959

March 10

An uprising in Tibet results in the People's Liberation Army taking control of the entire country and the Dalai Lama permanently fleeing

July 24

The "Kitchen Debate" between US vice-president Nixon and Soviet premier Khrushchev takes place at the opening of the American National Exhibition in Moscow

August 14

The US Explorer 6 satellite transmits the first pictures of Earth from orbit. Almost two months later, on October 7, 1959, the Soviet probe Luna 3 takes the first photographs of the dark side of the moon

August 15

Cyprus attains independence after Cypriot community leaders reach an agreement with representatives of Turkey, Greece, and the United Kingdom

September 26

Ceylon's prime minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike is assassinated in Colombo. He is succeeded the following year by his wife, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who becomes the world's first elected female head of state

October 30

Anti-colonial riots in Stanleyville (today Kisangani) in the Belgian Congo, result in the death of thirty protesters

October 31

The Western Nigerian Government Broadcasting Corporation transmits the first television broadcast in Africa

1960

January 1

Cameroon is the first of seventeen African nations to gain independence in 1960, the others being Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Belgian Congo, French Congo, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta (Burkina Faso), Somalia, Dahomey (Benin), Mauritania, Madagascar, Niger, Chad, Togo, Gabon, and the Central African Republic. The United Nations declares 1960 as the Year of Africa



8 News of the overwhelming majority vote in favor of independence spreads throughout Algeria, Algiers, July 5, 1962.

February 3

British prime minister Macmillan delivers his "Wind of Change" speech to the South African parliament, in which he announces that the British Government intends to grant independence to its African colonies

March 21

South African police kill sixty-seven demonstrators of the Pan-African Congress during the Sharpeville Massacre

April 21

Brasília is inaugurated as the new federal capital of Brazil

May 11

Fugitive Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann is abducted by Mossad agents in Buenos Aires and taken to Israel to stand trial. On December 15, 1961, he is sentenced to death by the Jerusalem District Court

August 19

The satellite Sputnik 5 is launched, with the dogs Belka and Strelka (Russian for “Squirrel” and “Little Arrow,” respectively), forty mice, two rats, and a variety of plants on board

September 14

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is formed in Baghdad

October 12

Inejirō Asanuma, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, is assassinated during a taped political debate in Tokyo by Otoya Yamaguchi wielding a *wakizashi* (samurai sword)

October 30

The first successful kidney transplant is performed by Dr. Michael Woodruff at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary

December 9

A state visit by French president Charles de Gaulle to the city of Aïn Témouchent in Algeria results in rioting, resulting in the death of 127 people



9 Members of the Delegation of Cameroon in the United Nations Assembly Hall, New York.

1961

January 17

During his final State of the Union address, US president Eisenhower warns of a “military-industrial complex” in which the vested interests of the defense industry could come to influence US public policy

January 17

The former prime minister of the Republic of Congo, Patrice Lumumba, is secretly executed. The announcement of his death sparks off protests across Europe and Africa

April 12

The Vostok spacecraft, piloted by Yuro Gargarin, completes a full orbit of Earth, making the Soviet cosmonaut the first human to journey into outer space

April 17–April 19

Counter-revolutionary forces, with support from the US Central Intelligence Agency, unsuccessfully invade the Bay of Pigs in Cuba

April 27

Sierra Leone gains independence from the United Kingdom

May 1

The Freedom Riders begin their interstate bus rides in the American South to protest against the non-enforcement of US Supreme Court decisions ruling that segregated public buses are unconstitutional

May 16

A military coup in South Korea renders the democratically elected government of President Yun powerless and brings about the end of the country's Second Republic

June 16, 1961

Soviet ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev defects to France while on tour in Paris with the Kirov Ballet

August 13

The German Democratic Republic begins the construction of the Berlin Wall

September 1

The Conference of Heads of State in Belgrade results in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement, which advocates a more prominent role for small and newly independent nations in the United Nations

November 1

The “Hungry Generation” movement is launched in Calcutta. Comprising a range of avant-garde writers, many of the movement's leaders would lose their jobs or be imprisoned by the incumbent government

December 11

US involvement in the Vietnam War officially begins when 400 US Army Special Forces personnel arrive in Saigon to train South Vietnamese soldiers

December 19

An armed action by the Indian Armed Forces ends 451 years of Portuguese occupation in Goa

1962

January 1

Western Samoa gains independence from New Zealand

January 24

The Organisation de l'armée secrète (Organisation of the Secret Army)—a far-right nationalist group opposed to Algerian independence—bombs the French Foreign Ministry in Paris

February 7

The US embargo against Cuba begins, prohibiting all US-related Cuban imports and exports

March 18

France and Algeria sign the Évian Accords in Évian-les-Bains, ending the Algerian War and paving the way for Algeria's independence on July 3, 1962

July 1

Rwanda gains independence from Belgium

July 23

The world's first transatlantic television signal is transmitted between New York and Brussels

October 20

The Sino-Indian War breaks out over the Himalayan border dispute



10 National Guard soldiers escort Freedom Riders on their journey from Montgomery, Alabama to Jackson, Mississippi, Montgomery, May 1961.

October 11

The Second Vatican Council is opened by Pope John XXIII. The council results in increased efforts by the Vatican toward dialogue with other religions

October 16–October 28

The Cuban Missile Crisis breaks out after the Soviet Union stations nuclear missiles in Cuba. The conflict is eventually resolved with both countries agreeing to remove missiles from bases close to the other's territory

December 9

Tanganyika (part of modern-day Tanzania) becomes a republic

1963

January 26

Iranian Shah Pahlavi introduces a series of reforms known as the White Revolution, which include major land reform, granting suffrage to women, the creation of a national literacy program, and the privatization of nationalized manufacturing industries

April 7

Yugoslavia is proclaimed a socialist republic, with Tito named “President for Life”

April 20

Members of the terrorist group Front de libération du Québec bomb the city's Canadian Army Recruitment Centre

June 11

Vietnamese monk Thích Quảng Đức burns himself to death on the streets of Saigon to protest the persecution of Buddhists by South Vietnam's Ngô Đình Diệm administration.

June 20

The Washington-Moscow Direct Communications Link (also known in popular culture as the “red telephone”), a Moscow-Washington hotline that was to facilitate quick diplomatic contact, is established as a direct result of the Cuban Missile Crisis

June 26

US president Kennedy delivers his “Ich bin ein Berliner” speech to an estimated audience of 450,000 in West Berlin

August 27

Thousands of Americans converge upon Washington, D.C., for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. On August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his “I Have A Dream” speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial, calling for an end to racism

August 27

W. E. B. Du Bois dies in Accra, Ghana

November 22

US president Kennedy is assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas

December 12

The formation of the Republic of Kenya marks the end of over seventy years of colonial rule

1964

January

Mao Zedong publishes *Máo Zhǔxí Yǔlù* (*Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, to also known as “The Little Red Book”)

February 25

Cassius Clay (later Muhammad Ali) beats Sonny Liston in Miami Beach, Florida, and is crowned the heavyweight champion of the world

March 20

Cosmic background radiation caused by the Big Bang is discovered by astronomers Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson

April 26

Tanganyika and Zanzibar merge to form Tanzania after the Arab dynasty in Zanzibar is overthrown

May 27

Indian prime minister Nehru dies. He is succeeded by Lal Bahadur Shastri

May 28

The Palestinian National Council adopts the Palestinian National Covenant, which results in the founding of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

June 12

Nelson Mandela and seven other members of the African National Congress are sentenced to life imprisonment for incitement to rebellion at the Rivonia Trial

July 2

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is signed into law by US president Johnson. It outlaws discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in facilities that serve the general public and at the workplaces

August 1

Barbados, Bermuda, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Jamaica all

celebrate of the end of slavery in these former and continuing British colonies

September 25

The Mozambican War of Independence commences between the guerrilla forces of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (Mozambique Liberation Front) and Portugal

October 14

Soviet premier Khrushchev is forced into



11 South Vietnamese government troops sleep in a U.S. Navy troop carrier on their way back to the Ca Mau, August 1962.

"voluntary" retirement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is succeeded by Leonid Brezhnev

October 16

China successfully detonates its first nuclear bomb, becoming the world's fifth nuclear power

October 24

Northern Rhodesia attains independence and becomes the Republic of Zambia

1965

January 4

During his State of the Union address, US president Johnson proclaims his "Great Society," a set of domestic programs that seek to eliminate poverty and racial injustice in the United States

January 24

Former British prime minister Winston Churchill dies

February 12

A group of students from the University of Sydney commence a "Freedom Ride" from Sydney to various segregated New South Wales towns. Inspired by the US Freedom Riders, the group protested, picketed, and advocated for civil rights for aboriginal Australians

February 21

Malcolm X is assassinated by two Nation of Islam members in New York

March 18

Soviet cosmonaut Alexey Leonov becomes the first person to walk in space

July 14

US spacecraft Mariner 4 takes the first close-up photographs of Mars

August 5

The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 breaks out after escalating tensions between the two countries over the disputed provinces of Jammu and Kashmir

August 6

US president Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act into law, which prohibits racial discrimination in voting

August 9

Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia and becomes an independent city-state

October 18

The Communist Party of Indonesia, the largest non-ruling communist party in the world, is officially banned on March 12, 1966

November 6

Cuba and the United States formally agree to start "Freedom Flights," an airlift for Cubans who want to go to the United States

VISUAL ESSAYS AND CHRONOLOGIES

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