Think Tank Links

http://globaltopia.org/TOP_10_CHALLENGES.html
challenges facing humankind today

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/01/what-are-the-10-biggest-global-challenges/
10 Global challenges with discussion, videos

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/dr-milton-mankoff/we-are-the-germans-now_b_12730226.html
comparing Germany to America

http://classiclit.about.com/od/bravenewworld/a/aa_bravenewworld_questions.htm
discussion questions

Teacher’s guide

Parallels between BNW & Othello, Tempest

Quotes from Shakespeare that appear in BNW

http://www.academia.edu/7696613/Women_Leadership_and_Technology_A_Brave_New_World
Women
Start here:
Wikepedia timeline for 1932
Jan 7 In response to Japan’s military expansion in Manchuria, the US Secretary of State declares the Stimson Doctrine: the non-recognition of territorial changes executed by force.

Jan 8 The principle leader of the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, forbids church remarriage of a divorced person.

Jan 28 Japan lands troops at Shanghai on January 28 in response to expressions of hostility by Chinese citizens there. They challenge a Chinese army unit in the vicinity. And a Japanese aircraft carrier shells Chinese targets in support of its troops. Fighting extends into February.

Jan 1–31 Stalin’s Five-Year Plan ends this year. The Soviet government is rationing food in cities and has been requisitioning food for export to pay for the industrialization. Peasants hostile to the collectivization program have been burning their crops, destroying their tools and their livestock. Famine exists. It will be estimated that during this year a million peasants die.

Feb 2 A general disarmament convention begins in Geneva. It will last into 1934 and become bogged down over the difference between offensive and defensive weapons.

Feb 2 The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, chartered by the Hoover administration, begins its operation. It is to give $2 billion in aid to state and local governments and make loans to banks, railroads, farm mortgage associations, and other businesses, but it fails to distribute much of its funds.

Feb 25 Adolf Hitler obtains German citizenship by naturalization, opening the opportunity for him to run in the 1932 election for Reichspräsident.

Mar 2 A fascist movement, dedicated to outlawing Communists, takes over the town of Mantsala, not far from Helsinki. The coup fails. The fascists will call for and receive protection of rights guaranteed them by Finland’s constitution, which they hope to destroy.

Mar 2 Chinese forces withdraw from the Shanghai area.

Mar 7 In Dearborn, Michigan, four people are killed when police fire upon 3,000 unemployed autoworkers marching outside the Ford automobile factory.

Mar-Apr In an interview with a German journalist, Emil Ludwig, Mussolini says, "Yes" [a dictator can be loved] "provided that the masses fear him at the same time. The crowd loves strong men. The crowd is like a woman. " According to Ludwig he later adds: "For me the masses are nothing but a herd of sheep, so long as they are unorganized. I am nowise antagonistic to them. All that I deny is that they are capable of ruling themselves."

Apr 10 Hindenburg wins re-election as Germany's president with the support of moderates who vote for him in an effort to defeat Hitler.

May 15 Japanese troops leave Shanghai. Chiang Kai-shek will now begin the first phase of his fourth "Communist suppression" expedition near the northern border of Hunan Province in the south.

May 15 In Japan, naval officers, army cades and right-wing civilians attempt to overthrow the government. They assassinate Prime Minister Inukai Tsuyoshi. They also wanted to kill his guest, Charlie Chaplin, but they failed. During their trial they will proclaim their loyalty to the Emperor, arouse patriotic sympathies and receive light sentences.

May 29 The first of approximately 15,000 unemployed veterans arrive in Washington, D.C. demanding full payment of the bonus promised them for serving in the World War.

Jun 1 German chancellor Heinrich Brüning resigns. President Hindenburg asks fellow monarchist Franz von Papen to form a new government. Papen will have little support in parliament or from the public. A crisis in who is to be chancellor is in the making.

Jun 4 Unhappiness with the economy inspires Chile's Air Force, led by Commodore Grove, to overthrow a democratically elected government. A Socialist Republic is proclaimed. Executive power is vested in a junta that includes representation from the other military services.

Jun 6 Congress and the Hoover administration create the nation’s first gas tax.
Jun 15  The Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay begins over a largely uninhabited region, the Gran Chaco, that was never clearly a part of either country but is now believed to have oil. The war will last three years.

Jul 6  Antonio de Oliveira Salazar becomes prime minister of Portugal. He is a defender of the Catholic Church and has the backing of monarchists. He tends toward authoritarianism and will be in power for the next 36 years.

Jul 8  The Dow Jones Industrial Average bounces off its lowest level: 41.22.

Jul 17  In Altona, a communist suburb of Hamburg, 6,000 Nazis march. A Communist on a rooftop fires into the Nazis, and Nazis shoot back. Eighteen are killed. Street fighting follows in Berlin, Cologne and Munich.

Jul 28  The veterans in Washington, now known as the Bonus Army, have been camping in a park near the capital. Attorney General Mitchell orders the Washington police to evacuate them. The veterans resist and the police fire upon them, killing two. President Hoover then orders the army to effect the evacuation.

Jul 31  This July, Stalin was describing talk of starvation as an excuse for laziness by the peasants who didn’t want to work and laziness by those who didn’t want too discipline them. He was blaming the famine not on his own policy but on betrayal by the Ukrainian communist party, a matter of implementation rather his collectivization as a concept. Stalin saw a plot by Ukrainian party members directed against him personally, and he expressed fear that, "we could lose the Ukraine." *(Bloodlands, by Timothy Snyder, p 37)*

Sepr 23  The Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd is renamed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Oct 3  Iraq leaves behind rule by Britain, under a League of Nations mandate, and becomes nominally independent and a League member. Its chief of state is King Faisal, a British creation and looked upon by many in Iraq as a foreigner. Faisal will continue to avoid defying the British.

Oct 25  Mussolini promises to remain as Italy’s dictator for 30 years.

Nov 7  The space comic strip, Buck Rogers, begun in 1929, graduates to radio.

Nov 8  In the US presidential election, the Democrat, New York’s governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, receives 57.4 percent of the vote and defeats the incumbent, Herbert Hoover. Hoover wins Maine and Pennsylvania. Socialist Norman Thomas receives 2.2 percent and 8.5 votes for every 1 vote for William Z. Foster, Communist Party candidate. The Democrats become the majority party in Congress: 60-35 in the Senate, 310-113 in the House. The Republicans will not have their comeback until 1952.

Nov 21  German president Hindenburg begins negotiations with Adolf Hitler about the formation of a new government.

Dec 21  Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers are together for the first time in their movie "Flying Down to Rio."

Dec 31  Attacks by Chinese guerrilla forces against the Japanese in various areas of Manchuria have subsided. Japan’s is now focusing on bringing the province of Jehol, just north of the Great Wall, under its control.
News and Events of 1932

World Events

More World Statistics...
- Nazis lead in German elections with 230 Reichstag seats.
- Famine is widespread in U.S.S.R.

U.S. Events

U.S. Statistics
President: Herbert C. Hoover
Vice President: Charles Curtis
Population: 124,840,471

More U.S. Statistics...
- Congress sets up Reconstruction Finance Corporation to stimulate economy.
- Veterans, known as the Bonus Marchers, march on Washington—most leave after Senate rejects payment of cash bonuses; others removed by troops under Douglas MacArthur.
- Charles A. Lindbergh's baby son kidnapped, killed. (Bruno Richard Hauptmann arrested in 1934, convicted in 1935, executed in 1936.)
- Amelia Earhart is first woman to fly Atlantic solo (May 20-21). Background: Amelia Earhart's Legacy Remembered. Also see: Famous Firsts in Aviation

Economics
Federal spending: $4.66 billion
Consumer Price Index: 13.7
Unemployment: 24.1%
Cost of a first-class stamp: $0.02 ($0.03 as of 7/6/32)

More Economics...

Sports
Sports Links
Pro Football Summary

Pro Basketball Summary

Pro Baseball Summary

World Series
NY Yankees d. Chicago Cubs (4-0)
Stanley Cup
Toronto d. NY Rangers (3-0)

Wimbledon
Women: Helen Moody d. H. Jacobs (6-3 6-1)
Men: Ellsworth Vines d. H. Austin (6-4 6-2 6-0)

Kentucky Derby Champion
Burgoo King

NCAA Football Champions
USC (CFRA, NCF, HF) (10-0-0) & Michigan (DS) (8-0-0)

1932 Summer Olympics
1932 Winter Olympics

Entertainment

Entertainment Awards

Pulitzer Prizes
Fiction: The Good Earth, Pearl S. Buck
Drama: Of Thee I Sing, George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind, and Ira Gershwin

Oscars awarded in 1932

Academy Award, Best Picture: Grand Hotel (MGM)

Nobel Prize for Literature: John Galsworthy (UK)

More Entertainment Awards...

Events

- Jazz composer Duke Ellington writes "It Don't Mean a Thing, If It Ain't Got That Swing," a song that presaged the swing era of the 1930s and 1940s.
- Manhattan's Radio City Music Hall opens.

Science

Nobel Prizes in Science
Chemistry: Irving Langmuir (US), for work in realm of surface chemistry

Physics: In 1933, the prize for 1932 was awarded to Werner Heisenberg (Germany), for creation of the quantum mechanics

Physiology or Medicine: Sir Charles Sherrington (UK) and Edgar D. Adrian (US), for discoveries of the function of the neuron

- Carl David Anderson discovers the positron, a subatomic particle.
- Physicists Sir John Douglas Cockcroft and Ernest Walton split the atom for the first time.
- James Chadwick discovers the sub-atomic neutron.

World Events

- October, 1929, the Stock Market crashes. Fortunes of investors around the world are destroyed. President Herbert Hoover, an Iowa native, is President of the United States. Many eventually blame him for the plight of Americans. Unemployed and homeless people live in shantytowns they name "Hoovervilles."
- In 1931, the "Star Spangled Banner" becomes the country's official national anthem.
- 1931: Gangster Al ("Scarface") Capone is convicted of tax evasion after years of involvement in bootlegging and gambling, mostly in Chicago. In 1933, the nation repeals the constitutional amendment prohibiting the making, selling, possessing and consuming of alcoholic drinks. Prohibition had been the law since 1920, but was largely ignored by the public, making gangsters rich.

http://www.livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe30s/worldevents_01.html
1932: **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**, a democrat from New York, defeats Hoover for the presidency. In his first 100 days in office, Roosevelt launches the New Deal including dozens of federal programs to help agriculture. FDR calls for social security, a more fair tax system and a host of federal jobs programs to get people back to work.

1932: Nebraska’s state capitol is finished. Built in five phases over a 10-year period at a cost of about $10 million, the building is considered an architectural masterpiece. The large base layer represents the state’s plains, and the 400-foot tower symbolizes the pioneers’ dreams. On top of the tower is "the Sower," a statue of a man sowing seeds, clearly showing the state’s agricultural roots. Birdie Farr’s father helped build Nebraska’s new capitol. He was in his early 20s and worked on the construction site for about two years while the family lived on an acreage near Bethany, a small town that was about five miles from Lincoln’s downtown and is now part of the city.

1933: Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany. Italian prime minister and dictator Benito Mussolini invades Ethiopia in 1935, Japan invades China in 1937. And Hitler marches into Austria in 1938. Germany, Japan, and Italy withdraw from the League of Nations.

1932: Amelia Earhart becomes the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1937 she is lost over the Pacific on a round-the-world flight. Her plane and the bodies of Earhart and her navigator are never found.

In the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, a black Alabama native educated at Ohio State University, Jesse Owens, wins four gold medals. He breaks Olympic and world records, but German dictator Aldoph Hitler refuses to recognize the American’s achievements. Hitler had declared that the superior German Aryan race would dominate the games. He was wrong.

1936: King Edward VIII of England gives up his throne to marry Wallace W. Simpson, "the woman I love." Simpson cannot become England’s Queen because she’s American and a divorcée.

1939: Germany invades Poland. Great Britain declares war on Germany. Soon, all of Europe is fighting. The U.S. enters the war in December, 1941, although FDR is supplying Britain and the allies with guns and material before that date.

### Money

Between 1929 and 1932, the average American’s income drops 40 percent to about $1,500 per year. Milk costs 14 cents a quart, eggs are a nickel a dozen and bread costs 9 cents a loaf. During this decade, 86,000 businesses fail and 9,000 banks go out of business. In 1933 one-third of the U.S. working population is unemployed. By 1932, farm prices are about 65 percent of what they were about 20 years earlier.

Labor strife is widespread. In coal country, disputes between mine workers and operators turns deadly. A General Motors strike spreads to six states, putting 45,000 people out of work. Congress enacts the National Labor Relations Act in 1935, guaranteeing workers the right to join unions without managers retaliating. The Congress of Industrial Organizations representing mineworkers, steel, auto and rubber workers merges with the American Federation of Labor, forming the AFL-CIO.

1935: FDR goes on radio to talk directly with citizens and reassure them that the banking crisis has passed. This is his first "fireside chat" and it gave the President a way to bypass the traditional print media.

In 1938, Congress passes the Fair Labor Standards Act, at
first, creating a 44-hour workweek. Later, the act moved to a 40-hour week. Minimum wages start at 25 cents an hour and increase to 40 cents per hour within six years.

- 1939: Oil is discovered in southeastern Nebraska helping to feed the growing demand for gasoline as more and more Americans buy cars.

**Water**

- 1933: The Tennesee Valley Authority (TVA) is enacted into law. The Nebraska, and massive project electrical irrigation and
  across the Hoover Dam The dam irrigation Dam is

- In a period of drought, major dam projects are completed country, in part to put people back to work. In 1936, the (photo at right) across the Colorado River is completed. supplies power to fast-growing Los Angeles and water to the Central Valley. In Nebraska, the Kingsley completed.

- 1937: The Great Flood overwhelms cities along the Ohio River. Two years earlier, the Republican River flood in Nebraska killed hundreds.

**Life**

- Total U.S. population is about 123 million in 1930. The estimated U.S. farm population stands at a little more than 30 million. The number of farms in the U.S. peaks in 1934, and the average farm size is about 350 acres.

- During the 1930s, boxing matches are so popular, they spur the sales of radios. Friday Night Fights are an institution. Joe Louis defends his world heavyweight crown three times in 1938, a record in boxing history. His most memorable match was against the former champion Max Schmeling. Louis beat the German in 2 minutes and 4 seconds, battering him so badly that Schmeling was hospitalized for 10 days. More than 70,000 people attended the fight in Yankee Stadium in New York City. Earlier that year, Louis had knocked out Nathan Mann at Madison Square Garden, and Harry Thomas in Chicago Stadium.

- In 1934, Arthur W. Mitchell – who was born in Alabama and moved to Chicago – becomes the first black Democrat in the House of Representatives (Illinois 1935-1943). Throughout the decade, race relations are tense. In 1937, William Hastie becomes the first black federal judge as President Roosevelt appoints blacks to high offices. The president’s wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, is strongly opposed to segregation and invites the National Council of Negro Women to have tea at the White House, a symbolic gesture that changed a long-standing tradition from earlier First Ladies. Agricultural chemist and noted African American scientist George Washington Carver receives the Roosevelt Medal for his role in developing products from cotton, peanuts and other crops.

- CBS news chief Edward R. Murrow coordinates radio broadcasts from several European cities to keep urban and rural Americans informed of the coming crisis on the continent. These radio broadcasts make world events more real to isolated Americans.

- Prominent 1930s artists include Thomas Hart Benton, Grant Wood, John Steuart Curry, Georgia O’Keeffe, Edward Hopper, Frida Kahlo and controversial Mexican artist Diego Rivera. The Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building and Rockefeller Center were completed in the 1930s. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright, a Wisconsin native, builds the famous "Fallingwater" house in
Pennsylvania. Federal programs such as the Public Works of Art Project (PWA) help artists survive the Depression by paying them to paint murals in public buildings across the country. Many of these 1930s murals depict rural and urban life during that era and still exist in civic buildings. In South Dakota, Mount Rushmore is finished. The Golden Gate Bridge opens in San Francisco, California, in 1937.

- In 1937, Cook County Hospital in Chicago opens the nation's first blood bank. Accidents and illnesses are still common. Medical advances – safer blood transfusions, new medicines, and improved anesthesia – are pioneered during the 1930s and will be vital during World War II.
- In 1936, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) starts a television service. Thousands of Americans see television at the 1939 World's Fair in New York City. However, World War II delays the development of television until the 1950s.

**Machines**

- In 1930, 58 percent of all U.S. farms have cars, 34 percent have telephones, less than 20 percent own a tractor and less than 13 percent have electricity. The number of combines nationally rose from 4,000 in 1920 to 90,000 in 1937, despite the financial hardships of the Depression.
- Federal policy encourages road building to help move agricultural products from farms and small-town cooperatives to larger markets. In 1935, the Motor Carrier Act brought trucking under federal regulation. Farmers see an increase in the use of trucks to haul crops and livestock to market.
- In 1939, the first commercial air flight crosses the Atlantic Ocean, and the helicopter is invented.

**Crops & Livestock**

- The extreme [weather](#) conditions also bring diseases to the small quantity of crops that can be raised. In the 1930s, farmers didn't use special hybrids that were bred to resist disease.
- The federal government provides assistance to school lunch programs in the early 1930s, helping to feed hungry children. Later, the Federal Food Stamp Program is started to help low-income families buy food. Many proud and independent families feel humiliated to have to stand in line and "accept relief."
- *Nebraska Farmer* magazine sponsors a national [corn-husking](#) contest. In 1933, Sherman Henrickson from Lancaster County, Nebraska, becomes national champion, husking by hand 27.62 bushels of corn in 30 minutes.

**Pests & Weeds**

- The first outbreak of [grasshoppers](#) comes to Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa in 1931; the last plague hits in 1939. The grasshoppers descend on Great Plains crops, devouring whatever the drought has not already destroyed and exposing the soil to erosion. The insects eat grass, corn, wheat, vegetables, tree leaves, and even clothing hanging outdoors.

What Happened in 1932 Important News and Events, Key Technology and Popular Culture

1932 Major News Stories including US unemployment reaches 24% with many living in cars and shanty towns, Mahatma Gandhi goes on hunger strike, Sydney Harbor Bridge Opens, Al Capone convicted for Income Tax Evasion, The Great Depression now Worldwide, Franklin D Roosevelt wins US Election by Landslide,

In 1932 the economy continued to deteriorate and unemployment increased further in 1932 to 24.1%, there were few jobs and many ordinary Americans were forced into living in the streets or in old cars. Towards the end of the year in November the American voter used the power of Democracy to show Herbert Hoover what they thought of his term of presidency during these bad times and voted strongly in favor of Franklin D Roosevelt by 472 electoral votes to 59. Around the world changes also occurred when the British jailed the Indian nationalist leader Mahatma Gandhi, also in Britain the first ever splitting of the Atom occurred, and in Russia major problems with the agricultural policy caused mass starvation and death.

Jump To World Leaders -- Calendar -- Technology -- Popular Culture -- News and Events -- Born This Year -- Cost Of Living

Cost of Living 1932

How Much things cost in 1932
Average Cost of new house $6,510.00
Average wages per year $1,650.00
Cost of a gallon of Gas 10 cents
Average Cost for house rent $18.00 per month
A loaf of Bread 7 cents
New Car Average Price $610.00
A LB of Hamburger Meat 10 cents
Sugar $1.25 per 25LB Sack
Pork and Beans 5 cents can
Oranges 14 for 25 cents
Chuck Roast 15 cents per pound
White Potatoes 19 cents for 10LBs
Prices for UK guides in Pounds Sterling
Average House Price 540

The Great Depression By Country
The reasons for the Great Depression are varied and complicated but 6 major factors that are thought to have contributed are listed below not in any specific order as to relevance

1. Wall Street Crash on October 29th, 1929
2. Banks began to fail in October 1930
3. The US introduces import tariffs on over 20,000 imported goods to record levels leading to other countries following suit
4. Due to bank failures (no federal deposit insurance existed) people withdrew money from the banks to keep in currency or gold making the problem worse
5. Drought Conditions and over mechanization of farming caused great area's of the midwest to become Dust Bowls
6. Economic cost of World War I still a problem stifling investment (Worldwide)
United States -- Great Depression

- 13 million Americans unemployed.
- More than 24.5% of the population are unemployed.
- Tens of thousands load up all belongings and live in cars going from place to place looking for work.
- Hooverville’s or shanty towns appear around the country built by homeless people using wood from crates, cardboard, scraps of metal, or whatever materials were available to them.
- 43,000 marchers Inc. 17,000 World War I vets (Bonus Army) march to Washington DC on May 29th and set up campgrounds demanding early payments of cash bonuses to help survive the Great Depression.
- Troops under the orders of General Douglas MacArthur advanced with bayonets and sabers drawn under a shower of bricks and rocks, but no shots were fired. In less than four hours, the troops cleared the Bonus Army’s campground using tear gas.
- Comptroller of the Currency (or OCC) announces temporary halt by banks of foreclosures.
- The Revenue Act of 1932 raised United States tax rates across the board, with the rate on top incomes rising from 25 percent to 63 percent.
- The first federal gasoline tax part of the Revenue Act of 1932 taxes apply of 1 cent per gallon on June 6th.
- The Emergency Relief and Construction Act enacted July 21, 1932 was the United States's first major-relief legislation to fund public works hoping to put millions back to work, enabled under Herbert Hoover and later adopted and expanded by Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of his New Deal.
- Government and Companies implement wage cuts up to 30% for those lucky enough to be in employment.
- Government and Companies cut working hours for those in employment hoping to provide more jobs for those who are unemployed.
- Due to Malnutrition and poor health Tuberculosis becomes widespread throughout the US.
- The Communist Party of America organizes a "March on Hunger" in Detroit.
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt wins a landslide presidential election on November 8th.
- The United States forced 1000's of thousands of Mexicans out of the country during the recession years.
- American loans to help rebuild the German economy end.

UK -- Great Depression

- Over 20% of the workforce are unemployed and in area’s reliant on heavy industry up to 30% are unemployed in 1932 unemployment reaches nearly 3 million.
- Millions are forced to use soup kitchens as a way of life.
- Due to lack of benefits many are forced to search old coal slag heaps hoping to find coal to use for heating.
- Import tariffs are introduced at a rate of 10% on all imports except those from the countries of the British Empire.
- Public sector wages and unemployment cut by 10%, and income tax was raised from 22.5% to 25%.
- The largest National Hunger March during the great depression marches to London in September / October and are met by 70,000 Police including mounted police using force to disperse the demonstrators.
- The worst effects of the great depression happen in the north including Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, Tyneside, Sheffield, Lancashire and Glasgow.
- 200,000 unemployed men are sent to the work camps, which continued in operation until 1939.

**Enacted Late 1931
Australia -- Great Depression
- Due to its reliance on dependence on exports and import tariffs being imposed around the world it is one of heaviest hit countries
- Unemployment reached a record high of 29%
- Civil unrest occurs in Sidney

Canada -- Great Depression
- In addition to the Great Depression Canada was also affected by the Dust Bowls caused by severe drought.
- Unemployment reached 27%
- Canada like many other countries employed a highly restrictive immigration policy

Germany -- Great Depression
- Due to the devastation and loss in World War I Germany was one of the worst affected countries due to other countries including the United States ending aid for rebuilding the country
- Unemployment rate reached nearly 30%
- Due to massive rise in unemployment the radical Nazi Party headed by Hitler came to power in January 1933.

United States -- Stimson Doctrine
- The Stimson Doctrine is created by Secretary of State Henry Stimson.

More Information for the Stimson Doctrine
The Stimson Doctrine was adopted by the United States government during January of 1932. Created by Secretary of State Henry Stimson, the doctrine stated that the United States would not recognize any territorial changes created by Japan’s invasion and capture of Manchuria in China. Despite the statement, Japan continued to expand its control over parts of China and increased its aggression by bombing Shanghai. The ineffectiveness of the Stimson Doctrine was considered one of the many points in international politics during the early 1930's that would eventually lead to World War II.

United States -- Winter Olympics
The 1932 Winter Olympics were held in Lake Placid, New York during February. A total of 252 athletes (231 men, 21 women) from just 17 different countries attended these games and participated in the 14 events. Due to the Great Depression, funding for these games was difficult to put together and some of the land used for events was donated. The United States won the most medals with 12, Norway came in second with 10, and Canada was third with 7 medals. These were the first Olympic Games to feature the 3-tier staggered medal podium.

U.S. - Bonus Army
- The Bonus Army marches on Washington D.C.

More Information for the Bonus Army
During June of 1932, around 20,000 men who were World War I veterans marched to Washington, D.C. in protest. The group, nicknamed the "Bonus Army," went to the Capitol to lobby the government for early payment of their cash bonuses. Due to the Great Depression, many World War I veterans found themselves out of work and in need of assistance. They had been promised bonuses but they were not to be distributed until 1945. The Congress at the time failed to pass the bill that would give them their payments and eventually President Hoover sent the army to disperse the protesters, which ended with the encampments being burned down. Congress was able to successfully award the Bonus Army their early cash bonuses in 1936.
United States -- Lindbergh Kidnapping
- Charles Lindbergh son is kidnapped.

More Information for Lindbergh Kidnapping
1. Charles Lindbergh’s 20-month-old son was kidnapped from the Lindbergh mansion in New Jersey during March of 1932.
2. Lindbergh was known as the famed pilot who completed the first solo flight across the Atlantic.
3. His wife discovered the child to be missing and found a ransom note. Investigators struggled to find any clues as to who committed the crime until another note was found asking for $70,000.
4. The Lindberghs delivered the money but did not find their baby at the location that was given to them.
5. Instead, the child's body was found less than a mile from their home and where he was thought to have died on the same night as the kidnapping.
6. There were no new leads on the case for 2 years until Bruno Hauptmann tried using a marked bill from the ransom and was arrested for the crimes, convicted and sentenced to death.
7. The high-profile case was a factor in making kidnapping a federal crime.

United States -- Buck Rogers of the 25th Century
- The radio program Buck Rogers of the 25th Century makes its debut.

More Information and Timeline for Buck Rogers Radio Show
1. The Buck Rogers character was taken from stories in pulp magazines and newspaper comic strips from the late Twenties. The stories that were featured on the program centered on Buck who was a modern man from the present time who had fallen into a state of suspended animation by accident, to be later discovered and awakened in the year 2419. The show focused on him discovering the world of the future and having adventures.
2. The old time radio program "Buck Rogers of the 25th Century" debuts on November 7, 1932 on the CBS radio network.
3. This was the first science-fiction radio program to be aired and it became quite popular, running until 1936 only to be revived again in 1939/1940 and again in 1946/1947.
4. The program was later adapted to films and television in the 1950's and 1970s.

Calendar For The Year 1932
Tornadoes
- A series of Tornadoes on March 21st killed at least 184 persons in Alabama, Georgia Tennessee, Kentucky and South Carolina.

Al Capone
- Al Capone convicted for Income Tax Evasion

Olympic Games
- The Tenth Summer Olympic Games Opens in Los Angeles

Radio City Music Hall
- New York Radio City Music Hall Opened

Sydney Harbor Bridge Opens
- Sydney Harbor Bridge Opens on March 19th joining the central business district and the North Shore, The bridge took just under 10 years to complete
Amelia Earhart
- **Amelia Earhart** becomes the first woman to make a solo air crossing of the Atlantic Ocean

Winter Olympics
- The **Winter Olympic** Games are held in Lake Placid, New York, United States

Mahatma Gandhi
- On [September 16th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi) Mahatma Gandhi goes on hunger strike in opposition to Britain new Caste Separation Laws

Famine in USSR
- Massive **Famine in USSR** with estimates of 5 million deaths caused by starvation

Little Orphan Annie
- On [April 6th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Orphan_Annie) First Children’s Serial **Little Orphan Annie** is transmitted on Radio

Great Britain Abandons Gold Standard
- Great Britain Abandons Gold Standard

Great Britain great depression
- As the great depression spreads world wide thousands of British ships are rusting in harbors because there are no goods to export

Car Production
- Number of **Cars** Produced World Wide 36 Million

2500 banks in the US fail
- Following the Wall Street Crash **2500 banks in the US fail**

Australia
- **Australia Gains Independence** From Great Britain

**Popular Culture**
- Tarzan the Ape Man opens, with Olympic gold medal swimmer Johnny Weissmuller in the title role
- Some of the most famous names in Hollywood star in films made this year below is just an example
  - Spencer Tracy, Bette Davis, Jean Harlow, Bing Crosby, John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich
  - Joan Crawford, Boris Karloff, Clarke Gable, Edward G. Robinson
  - Just a couple of hits from that year
  - "All Of Me" by Louis Armstrong and His Orchestra
  - "Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?" Bing Crosby

**Born This Year**
- **Jacques Chirac** November 29th
- **Little Richard** December 5th
- **Johnny Cash** February 26th
- **Charlie Rich** December 14th
- **John Updike** March 18th
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petula Clark</td>
<td>November 15th</td>
<td>Epsom, Surrey, England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patsy Cline</td>
<td>September 8th</td>
<td>Winchester, Virginia U.S.</td>
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<td>Jenny Craig</td>
<td>August 7th</td>
<td>Berwick, Louisiana, U.S.</td>
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<td>Ingemar Johansson</td>
<td>September 22nd</td>
<td>Gothenburg, Sweden</td>
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<td>Casey Kasem</td>
<td>April 27th</td>
<td>Detroit, Michigan, U.S.</td>
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<td>Ted Kennedy</td>
<td>February 22nd</td>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sonny Liston</td>
<td>May 8th</td>
<td>Sand Slough, Arkansas, U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loretta Lynn</td>
<td>April 14th</td>
<td>Butcher Hollow, Kentucky, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Rumsfeld</td>
<td>July 9th</td>
<td>Evanston, Illinois, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omar Sharif</td>
<td>April 10th</td>
<td>Alexandria, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Taylor</td>
<td>February 27th</td>
<td>Hampstead, London, England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Vaughn</td>
<td>November 22nd</td>
<td>New York City, New York, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams</td>
<td>February 8th</td>
<td>Queens, New York, USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technology**

- The Parking meter is invented in Oklahoma
- The BBC starts a regular television service, using John Logie Baird’s 30-line system

**Inventions Invented by Inventors and Country (or attributed to First Use)**

- **Radio Telescope** USA by Karl Jansky
- **BBC Television** England first regular TV broadcasts (London)
- **Polaroid** USA by Edwin Herbert Land

**Major World Political Leaders**

Australia -- Prime Minister -- James Scullin -- Till 6 January
Australia -- Prime Minister -- Joseph Lyons -- From 6 January
Brazil -- President -- Getúlio Vargas --
Canada -- Prime Minister -- Richard Bedford Bennett --
Italy -- Prime Minister -- Benito Mussolini --
Japan -- Prime Minister -- Tsuyoshi Inukai -- Till 16 May
Japan -- Prime Minister -- Makoto Saito -- From 26 May
Mexico -- President -- Abelardo L. Rodríguez -- From 4 September
Mexico -- President -- Pascual Ortiz Rubio -- Till 4 September
Russia/Soviet Union -- General Secretary of the Central Committee -- Joseph Stalin --
South Africa -- Prime Minister -- James Barry Munnik Hertzog --
United States -- President -- Herbert Hoover --
United Kingdom -- Prime Minister -- Ramsay MacDonald --

**Political Elections**

United States Presidential Election 1932
Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democratic) Defeats Herbert Hoover (Republican) and Norman Thomas (Socialist) --