

NON-WESTERN EVENTS

1914–1945

In Africa, South African Max Theiler developed a yellow fever vaccine, 1930; the longest bridge in the world opened over the Lower Zambesi, 1935; *The Forest of a Thousand Demons*, a novel by Daniel O. Fagunwa, a Yoruba chief, 1938; in South Africa, *Monologue*, by Afrikaans poet N. P. van Wyk Louw, 1935

In Caribbean, in Jamaica, Rastafarians claimed Ethiopia's emperor, Haile Selassie, as the living god, withdrawing from Jamaican society and insisting that blacks must return to Africa, but they contributed to Jamaican culture with reggae music, 1930; in Martinique, *Return to My Native Land*, poetry by Aimé Césaire, 1939

In Central America, in Nicaragua, *Prosas profanas*, by poet Ruben Dario, 1896

In China, republic, 1912–1949; the era of warlords, 1916–1928; Nationalist regime under Chiang Kai-shek, 1928–1949; government faced with domestic revolt by the Communists and Japanese occupation, 1937–1945; the “May Fourth Movement” launched in 1919, protesting corruption of Chinese society and culture; in the 1930s, rise of Communist revolutionary group, led by Mao Zedong, 1893–1973; between 1934 and 1935, the Communists make the “Long March” to avoid extinction by the Nationalists; capital moved to Chungking, 1937; *Cat Country*, a novel, 1932; *Call to Arms*, a collection of short stories, 1923, by Lu Hsün, 1881–1936, considered the founder of modern Chinese literature; exhibition of Chinese art at Burlington House, London, 1935; *The Eclipse*, a novel by Shen Yen-ping, 1928; *Thunderstorm*, a drama in the style of Greek tragedy, by Tsao Yu, 1934; *My Country and My People*, a nonfiction work by Lin Yu-t'ang, 1935; *Sunrise*, a play by Wan Chia-pao, 1936; *Rickshaw* by Lao She, 1937; the Chung Shan Hospital, Shanghai, 1937, an example of Chinese Revival architecture, 1920–1939

In India, the British raj, 1858–1947; intensification of Indian nationalism, 1919–1947; Amritsar massacre, 1919; Tagore's *The Home and the World*, 1919; the physician C. V. Raman received Nobel Prize, 1930; Tagore's novel *Gharer baire* (1916) broke new ground by being in the Bengali dialect rather than in Bengali classical language; opening of city of New Delhi, planned by English architects and inspired by Christopher Wren and Pierre L'Enfant, 1931; the short stories and novels of Premchand (1880–1936) that created a panorama of North Indian society

In Japan, Taisho period, 1912–1926; Showa period, 1926–1989; Japan emerged as a world power; a liberal-leaning regime, 1914–1936; devastating earthquake in Tokyo in 1923 led to use of new construction methods; Manchuria invaded and became Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo, 1932; triumph of militarism, 1936; invasion of China, 1937; Mori Ogai, 1860–1922, a founder of modern Japanese literature; Tsukiji little theatre opened in Tokyo, beginning of

Japanese modern theater, 1924; Shintoism abolished in Japan, 1945; the bacteriologist Hideyo Noguchi, 1876–1928; in 1930, Japan had 50,000 automobiles as compared with 23 million in the United States, 18,000 in China, 125,000 in India, 4,822 in Syria; founding of the Hayakawa Electric Co., whose merchandise is sold under the name of Sharp, funded by proceeds from the first mechanical pencil, invented by Tokuji Hayakawa, in 1915; discovery of cancer-causing properties of coal tar, in experiment with animals, by Katsusaburo Yamagiwa, in 1915; *Grass on the Wayside*, a novel by Soseki Natsume, 1916; Tokyo's Imperial Hotel, completed by Frank Lloyd Wright with Mayan architectural features, 1916; the Kabuki Theater building, 1922, by Shinichiro Okada; founding of Matsushita Electric Co., 1918; *A New Life*, a novel by Shimazaki Toson, 1919; founding of Yoto Kogyo Co., the firm that produces Mazda trucks and automobiles, 1920; founding of Suzuki Motor Co., 1920; Japan's first radio station, Tokyo Shibaura, 1925; *The Izu Dancer*, a novel by Yasunari Kawabata, 1926; Japan's first subway, Tokyo's Chikatetsu, 1927; *Some Prefer Nettles*, a novel by Jun'ichiro Tanizaki, 1928; "Machine," a famous short story by Riichi Yokomitsu, 1930; founding of Fuji Film, 1934; *Gyakko (Dokenohana)* a novel by Osamu Dazai, 1935; *Sanshiro Sugata*, a film by Akiro Kurosawa, 1943

In Korea, Japanese rule, 1910–1945

In Mexico, land distribution under President Cardenas, 1934–1940; two million people killed in revolution, 1910–1917; the Constitution of 1917 became basis of a reformist, democratic state; oil fields nationalized, 1930s; founding of *El Universal*, a newspaper, 1916; mural paintings of *Fall of Cuernavaca* and *Cortez and His Mercenaries*, by Diego Rivera for Mexico City's Palacio de Cortez, 1930

In the Muslim world, in Egypt, Taha Hussein (1888–1973), literary critic and author of *The Stream of Days*, the second volume of his autobiography, 1939; in Persia, the dictatorship of Reza Khan Pahlevi, 1925–1941; *The Blind Owl*, a novel by Sadiq Hidayat, 1941; in Saudi Arabia, Abdul-Aziz ibn Saud proclaimed himself king of Jezaz and renamed it Saudi Arabia, 1925; Standard Oil of California received monopoly of oil leases, the first step in what eventually became ARAMCO (Arabian American Oil Company), later a fully owned government (Saudi) agency, 1933

In Palestine, founding of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, 1924

In South America, in Argentina, 1930 coup led to a military-based regime; growth of local fascist movement during World War II; in Brazil, the first dictatorship of President Vargas, 1930–1945; in Chile, the Nobel Prize for literature to the poet Gabriela Mistral, 1945; in Uruguay, the poet Jan Zorila, 1857–1931; on the Chilean-Argentine border, the *Christ of the Andes* statue, commemorating the peaceful settlement of a border dispute, 1904; in Peru, *The Dark Messengers*, poems by Cesar Vallejo, 1918; completion of Lima's Gran Hotel Bolívar, Peru's central meeting place, 1924; in Chile, *Altazor*, poems by Vicente Huidoboro, 1919; in Uruguay, the first World Cup football (soccer) competition, 1930

