Click Here



Better Together America: Another Example of Massively Parallel Democracy Building at Work -- A report on Better Together America's first Hub Accelerator Workshop -- an inspiring get together of people from around the United States who are working in a wide variety of ways to strengthen civic engagement in their local communities. Colleague, News, and Opinion Links for the Week of May 4, 2025 -- Insightful readings for this week. Things to Think About -- Alone and Together - Part 1 -- An introduction to a set of exercises that people can do alone or in groups to think through difficult conflict situations and find ways of overcoming obstacles to moving forward more constructively. Colleague, News, and Opinion Links for the Week of April 27, 2025 -- This weeks readings from colleagues and journalists of note. Daniel Stid: Competitive Authoritarianism Comes for Civil Society -- An exploration of the critical role that civil society needs to play in the defending US democracy and thoughts about how civil society might overcome the challenges that are making it difficult for it to play that role. Harry Boyte and the Burgesses on Thinking Politically -- What does "thinking politically" mean in terms of nonviolent action. It doesn't mean thinking along party lines. Rather, it means thinking strategically about audiences, desired outcomes and best strategically about audiences, desired outcomes. Colleague, News, and Opinion Links for the Week of April 20, 2025 -- Useful readings for today. Ever find yourself in a conversation that turns into an argument? Effective communication is more than just expressing yourself, it's about doing so in a way that creates understanding and minimizes conflict. "I" statements are simple but powerful phrases that shift the focus from blame to personal experience, making tough conversations smoother and more productive. In this post, we'll go deeper into "I" statements why they work and how you can use them in your daily life interactions. We'll also give you some practical examples to get you started. Whether you're in personal relationships or professional settings, these skills will help you communicate clearly, confidently, and with empathy. Understanding I-Statements form the foundation of effective communication by helping us to express ourselves without triggering defensiveness in others. Unlike accusatory "you statements", I-statements as weak or passive when they're actually highly assertive ways to communicate effectively. Expressing Thoughts and FeelingsIdentifying True Emotions. Instead of blaming others with statements like "You make me feel angry," reframe your words to focus on yourself by saying, "I feel upset when..." This approach helps convey your emotions without assigning have to deeper emotions, even if they aren't immediately apparent. Some examples include a racing heart indicating anxiety, tension signalling stress and stomach knots that might point to fear or nervousness. Paying attention of the provide clues to deeper emotions, even if they aren't immediately apparent. to these bodily cues can help you connect with and articulate your emotional state more accurately and effectively. Language Used in Therapy Settings, professionals often encourage their clients to use "I feel" statements to clarify their emotions and improve communication. This type of language fosters self-awareness and promotes healthier conversations, as it shifts the focus to the individual's thoughts and feelings rather than externalizing the problem. By using this approach, clients can better express themselves and work through their emotions using "I feel..." to center the conversation on your perspective rather than sounding accusatory. This approach helps the other person understand your feelings without feeling defensive, laying a foundation for constructive dialogue. Describe the situation objectively: Clearly and calmly explain the situation without placing blame or exaggerating details. Sticking to the facts ensures that the conversation stays focused on the issue rather than escalating into a personal conflict. Explain the impact: Share how the situation affects you, your feelings, or the environment, to give context to your concerns. Highlighting the impact helps the other person see the broader implications of their actions or the issue at hand.Suggest a solution: Offer a clear and reasonable way to address the situation to shift the focus from the problem to a resolution. Suggesting a solution shows that you are invested in improving the situation rather than just pointing out problems. Timing matters significantly: Choose the right moment for the conversation, such as when emotions are calm or during less stressful times, like dinner time. Avoid bringing up sensitive topics during busy or emotionally charged moments to ensure the discussion remains constructive. Always maintain a calm and respectful tone, especially during difficult conversations. A constructive topic during busy or emotionally charged moments to ensure the discussion remains constructive. unnecessary tension or defensiveness. Conflict Resolution Through I-Statements When couples bicker or feel attacked, communication can quickly escalate into a cycle of blame and defensiveness. Using I-statements can effectively de-escalate tension by shifting the focus from accusations to personal feelings and needs. This technique, often emphasized in the Gottman approach and couples therapy, fosters healthier dialogue and helps partners resolve conflict constructively. Focus on Feelings Rather than pointing fingers. For example, saying, "I feel hurt when this happens," is less confrontational than, "You always ignore me." This way of expressing yourself helps reduce defensiveness and opens the door for more empathetic responses. Stay Solution-Oriented: Instead of dwelling on the problem, I-statements encourage finding solutions. By focusing on what you need or hope to change, such as, "I need more time together to feel connected," the conversation shifts toward resolving the issue rather than intensifying the conflict. Promote Understanding: I-statements help partners understand each other's perspectives without feeling attacked. Sharing emotions in this way fosters empathy, making it easier to find common ground and strengthen the relationship. This approach aligns with the goal of couples counselling: to enhance mutual understanding. Help Prevent Escalation: Blame and criticism can quickly escalate tension and keep discussions calm and productive. This prevents arguments, by contrast, de-escalate tension and keep discussions calm and productive. Stronger Relationships Through Better Communication: Using I-statements consistently helps build trust and emotional safety. When both partners feel heard and understood, they are more likely to collaborate on solutions and grow closer. It's not about avoiding disagreements altogether but making them less damaging and more constructive. This way of expressing yourself can make it easier to find common ground and build stronger relationships."I" Statements but to make them more productive and less damaging to your relationships."I" Statements work in many situations where people need to be able to express themselves. Here are some examples of how to use "I" statements in RelationshipsA partner is on their phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on your phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on your phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on your phone during dinner because I value our time together. Can we agree to put our phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on your phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on your phone during dinner because I value our time together. Can we agree to put our phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on your phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on your phone during dinner because I value our time together. Can we agree to put our phone during dinner: "I feel ignored when you're on you're o feel disappointed when plans get cancelled because I look forward to seeing you. Can we plan something we're both sure about?"Workplace SettingsA colleague interrupted during meetings because I can't get my thoughts out. Can we make sure everyone gets a chance to talk?"A manager doesn't give clear instructions: "I feel lost when I don't get specific instructions because I'm not sure what's expected. Can you spell it out for me?"ParentingA child leaves toys scattered around: "I feel overwhelmed when toys are left all over the floor because it makes the space hard to use. Could you help by putting them away after playing?"A teenager misses curfew without notice: "I feel worried when you come home late without calling because I don't know if you're safe. Can we agree to check in
next time?" FriendshipsA friend tells your secrets: "I feel betrayed when something I told you in confidence is shared with others because I don't know if you're safe. Can we agree to check in next time?" FriendshipsA friend tells your secrets: "I feel betrayed when something I told you in confidence is shared with others because I don't know if you're safe. Can we agree to check in next time?" FriendshipsA friend tells your secrets: "I feel betrayed when something I told you in confidence is shared with others because I don't know if you're safe. Can we agree to check in next time?" FriendshipsA friend tells your secrets: "I feel betrayed when something I told you in confidence is shared with others because I don't know if you're safe. Can we agree to check in next time?" FriendshipsA friend tells your secrets: "I feel betrayed when something I told you in confidence is shared with others because I don't know if you're safe. Can we agree to check in next time?" FriendshipsA friend tells your secrets: "I feel betrayed when you come home late without calling because I don't know if you're safe. Can we agree to check in next time?" FriendshipsA friend tells you come home late without calling because I don't know if you're safe. future?"A friend interrupts or changes the subject: "I feel ignored when I'm interrupted or the topic changes suddenly because it feels like my thoughts don't matter. Can we finish one conversation before we move on?"These show the balance between expressing emotions and suggesting solutions, so we can understand and respect each other. Benefits of Using I-StatementsWhen you specialize in better communication, I-statements become a powerful tool that encourages us to take responsibility for our emotions and experiences. These statements include the following:Foster Mutual UnderstandingI-statements make a significant impact on mutual understanding by clearly expressing your emotions and needs while avoiding blame. This encourages open dialogue, helping both parties better understanding by clearly expressing your emotions and needs while avoiding blame. personal experiences rather than accusations, I-statements create less hostile interactions. They diffuse tension and prevent conversations from escalating into arguments, making discussions more productive and respectful. Build Stronger Relationships Using I-statements helps build stronger relationships through transparency and accountability. By owning your emotions and openly sharing them, you foster trust and encourage others to communicate in the same honest and respectful manner. Express Thoughts Without Alienating others. They focus on your feelings and experiences rather than assigning blame, making it easier for others to listen without feeling defensive. Act as a Relationship CureThe relationship cure often involves learning to communicate with others openly and effectively, which is where I-statement promotes connection and understanding, helping to heal strained relationships and foster a more supportive environment.Common Pitfalls to AvoidEven when you're trying to use I-statements effectively, it's easy to unintentionally fall into certain traps. Here are some common mistakes and how to address them: Hidden Accusations: A common mistake is embedding blame within I-statements, which defeats their purpose. For example, phrases like "I feel that you never help with housework" or "I feel like you're always wrong" focus more on criticizing the other person rather than expressing your feelings. To avoid this, shift your language to reflect your personal experience without blaming or shaming. Instead of "I get annoyed because you're lazy," try, "I feel overwhelmed when I handle the housework alone."Focusing on the Other Person: Using I-statements incorrectly often involves placing emphasis on the other person's actions or flaws. Phrases such as "You're the reason I feel this way" shift the focus away from the speaker's emotions and onto the other person's behaviour. Effective I-statements should center on how you feel and what you experience. For instance, replace "You're the problem" with "I feel frustrated when my concerns aren't addressed." Failing to Catch Yourself Using Accusatory Language: It's easy to slip into accusatory language without realizing it, especially during emotionally charged moments. For example, you might think you're using Istatements but end up saying something like, "I get upset because you're selfish." When you notice this happening, pause and transition to a more genuine I-statement. Focus on how the situation makes you feel rather than labelling the other person's behaviour, such as "I feel unappreciated when my efforts go unnoticed." Final Thoughts When dealing with the issue at hand, remember to use I-statements and try to be specific in expressing your emotional state. This resolves conflict and creates space for real understanding between people. In personal and professional relationships, I-statements are a bridge to promote understanding between people. In personal and professional relationships, I-statements are a bridge to promote understanding between people. level complaints to the deeper needs and concerns, making communication better for everyone involved. Just practice and remember it takes time to change habits. As you get better relationships and more productive conversations across all areas of life. Frequently Asked QuestionsWhat Are "I" Statements and Why Are They Effective?Focus on Personal Feelings: "I statements" help shift communication from blame to personal emotions, creating understanding and minimizing defensiveness. Encourage Responsibility: Using statements in therapy or daily interactions, forces us to take responsibility for our emotions, creating understanding and minimizing defensiveness. statements replace accusatory language with a perspective that starts with empathy and openness. Build Constructive Dialogue: Sharing experiences calmly makes it easier to resolve issues, even with a partner's differing viewpoints. Foster Healthy Communication: When used consistently, they improve your communication skills, enhancing personal and professional relationships. How Can "I" Statements Improve Relationships? Reduce Blame: Starting with "I feel" rather than "You always" helps de-escalate tension with a partner. Create Mutual Understanding: Clearly sharing emotions promotes empathy and collaboration. Address Issues Calmly: By focusing on the impact of situations, "I" statements create space for resolution without conflict. Strengthen Bonds: Open communication encourages trust, making it easier to grow together. Prevent Miscommunication: Replacing assumptions with specific statements in therapy or personal discussions clarifies intent and needs. When Should You Use "I" Statements in Daily Life? During Disagreements: Whether with a partner or colleague, they help manage conflict without blame. In Therapy Settings: Statements in therapy focus on self-awareness, and enhancing emotional clarity. Addressing Workplace Issues: A statement that starts with "I" can clarify expectations and prevent miscommunication. Parenting Situations: They promote understanding when discussing feelings about children's behaviour. Everyday Conversations: Regular use fosters stronger connections by encouraging honest communication. What Are the Steps to Crafting an Effective "I" Statement?Start with Emotion: Begin with "I feel" to express your feelings clearly. Describe the Situation: Explain the issue factually, avoiding accusations. Share the Impact: Communicate how it affects you or your environment. Offer Solutions: Suggest practical ways to address the situation constructively. Choose the Right Time: Timing matters—avoid discussing sensitive topics during us to take responsibility for our emotions and experiences. Strengthen Communication: "I statements" can help improve your communication with a partner, friend, or colleague. Minimize Defensiveness: They focus on your perspective, reducing blame and hostility. Build Stronger Relationships: Transparent and empathetic dialogue fosters trust and mutual respect. Support Conflict Resolution: These statements de-escalate arguments and focus on solutions. Misunderstandings in relationships happen to everyone. However, regularly feeling misunderstandings in relationships and help individuals feel understood. One way to accomplish this is through the use of "I feel" statements, also known as feeling statements, I-messages, or just I-statements are, how they are used, and why they are used, and why they are used, and why they are used in communication. It also covers how people can use these feeling statements and potential mistakes to watch for. 'I feel' statements are a way of communication tool. Used correctly, they can remove an accusatory tone from the speaker's statements and allow people to express their point without getting a defensive reaction. 'I feel' statements' "You statements' "You didn't call me like you promised!" "You don't even care." "You always make me feel so small." 'I' Statements "I feel stressed out when the house is so disorganized." "I feel worried when I don't know whether you made it home safely." "I feel sad when it seems like my feelings are not taken seriously." The idea of "I statements" was introduced during the 1960s by psychologist Thomas Gordon as a way to help children learn to connect emotions with behaviors during play therapy. These messages can have a number of benefits during communication: Feeling statements can be a way to express assertiveness without directly needing statements can be a way to express assertiveness without directly needing statements can be a way to express assertiveness without directly needing statements can be a way to express assertiveness without directly needing statements can be a way to express assertiveness without directly needing statements assertiveness without directly needing
statements assertiveness without directly needing statements assertiveness without directly needed as a second directly needed as a s accusing the other person of being at fault. I-messages are frequently utilized as a way to resolve conflict without putting people on the defensive. By placing the attention primarily on the feelings and needs of the speaker, it focuses the conversation on solving a problem rather than assigning blame. One reason "I feel" statements might help defuse conflict is a phenomenon known as the norm of reciprocity. People tend to feel a need to reciprocate, including in communication. When one person is communication and emotion-focused, the listeners are more likely to match their own responses to that of the speaker. I-messages can also be a helpful way to provide constructive feedback to other people. Rather than leading with criticism, it focuses the conversation on how the speaker feels about it. This can often help the person who is receiving the feedback feel less criticized and more open to making changes to negotiation in the listener. I-messages can vary in terms of how they are formed and utilized, and they don't necessarily need to begin with the words, "I feel." While these messages can vary, there are three essential components of a feeling statement: This refers to stating the speaker's real feelings only, and it starts with the word "I." I feel . When people talk about feelings, they often have a tendency to assign blame first while downplaying the feeling. For instance, people often say, "You make me so mad," which typically causes a defensive reaction from the other person at the first word. When the other person at the first word with an open mind. A feeling statement keeps the focus on the feeling is stated, it should be connected to an issue or event. For example, a person might say, "I feel sad when I am alone and you are out having fun with your friends. there is some mention of the other person's behavior, the focus continues to be on the uncomfortable feeling experienced by the speaker. Ideally, this allows the other person to concentrate on helping to alleviate the discomfort, rather than defending themselves. like, "I feel sad when I am alone and you are out having fun with your friends. I would like to be invited to be with you, even if you are with you, even if you are with your friends." This solution may not be a real option but does allow for discussion and some sort of compromise. The focus stays on the feeling, and the goal continues to be alleviating the uncomfortable feeling. "I feel" statements should state how the speaker is feeling, the cause of that feeling, and a potential solution. It can be helpful to look at the example remember that feeling statements are often called "I statements" as the first word is "I" not "you." Susan says: "You don't let me say what I want to do. I want us to both to have input." It is likely that Susan only got a defensive response. Perhaps the other person would start giving examples of how they do let her say what she wants to do, start complaining that they always do what she wants to do, or even complain back that she never asks what they always do what she wants to do, or even complain back that she never asks what they always do what she wants to do, or even complain back that she never asks what they always do what she wants to do. leaving no one feeling particularly good. Karen, on the other hand, was more likely to receive a response that focused on reducing her frustration level. Perhaps her ideas were sought as well as the other person's and together they focus on the present activity and their feelings instead of blaming one another. Using feeling statements takes practice, and it may be hard to use them consistently, especially at first. People sometimes find feeling statements are often used in therapy and many mental health professionals encourage their use in everyday communication. Research also suggests that this approach can be helpful when communicating with others: A 2018 study found that using this approach helped minimize the risk that a discussion would lead to further hostility. Other researchers have found that couples that utilize "you" language during conflict discussions have less effective interactions. Some settings where I-messages are frequently utilized include: This technique is frequently utilized include: blaming one another for the problems they are facing. By using "I feel" statements, couples can focus their communication problems that can interfere with the family dynamic and lead to conflict within the family unit. By using feeling statements during family therapy, family members can begin to communicate with one another more effectively. I-language may help individuals become more receptive to feedback. It also helps each person better understand how their own actions affect other members of the family. Feeling statements can be helpful in both everyday communication as well as in therapeutic settings. Couples therapy and family therapy are two types of psychotherapy where people practice this form of interpersonal communication. One common pitfall when using "I feel' statements is to use them as a way to express judgment or assign blame to the other person. For example, a person might say something like, "I feel like you don't care." While this statement starts with an accusation. This defeats the goal of using feeling statements. Instead, speakers should keep the focus on their own emotions, how the issue is affecting them, and what solutions might help. For example, the speaker in the previous example might say, "I feel sad that I have to do this alone. It would really make me feel better if you could help me with this." "I feel" statements communicate how a speaker feels to help minimize defensiveness and conflict in conversations. Using feeling statements can help people assert themselves while reducing hostility. These I-statements should state how the speaker is feeling, connect it to an issue, and offer a possible solution. Research suggests that I-messages can improve communication, which is why they are often used in couples counseling, family therapy, and other therapeutic interventions Learning how to use "I feel" statements can be an effective way to improve how you communicate with others, particularly if you are dealing with difficult conversations or conflict. While it can be a bit challenging at first, you may find that this approach becomes more natural over time. receptive way, using feeling statements can minimize the risk that the conversation will devolve into hostility and argumentativeness. If you've been looking at ways to improve your relationships, you might have come across the idea of I-statements. They're often suggested as a way to help you resolve conflict in a respectful, constructive manner.[1] We're going to take a good look at I-statements: what they are, how they work, and when you shouldn't use them. Sections What is an I-statement? An I-statement? An I-statement is a sentence beginning with the word "I" that tells another person how you are feeling in a clear, constructive, and empowered way. For example, you might say, "I feel..." or "I become nervous when...." I-statements are a powerful tool to help you express your feelings to someone else without assigning blame or making them feel defensive.[2] We usually use them when we're saying something that the other person is likely to be upset by, but they're also useful when you want to show that you're taking full responsibility for your feelings.[3] Why are I-statements important? I-statements show that you want to have a constructive, blame-free conversation and that you want to have a productive conversation and find a mutual solution.[4] Traditional therapy - done online Find a therapis from BetterHelp's network of therapists for your everyday therapy needs. Take a quiz, get matched, and start getting support via phone or video sessions. Their plans start at \$64 per week. Use the button below to get 20% off your first month at BetterHelp + a \$50 coupon valid for any SocialSelf course. To receive your \$50 SocialSelf coupon, sign up for BetterHelp using the orange button. Email the order confirmation to SocialSelf to get your unique coupon code. Start BetterHelp's quiz When you start a conversation by talking about the other person's actions, you're sending to deflect blame back onto you. The conversation becomes like a game of emotional tennis, with each of you trying to land the blame on the other person's side of the net. A productive conversation comes when you're both working together to explore a problem. You're more like detectives trying to understand the root cause of what went wrong. You show each other your 'clues' in the form of your feelings and reactions and try to find a solution that makes both of you happy. An I-statement is an important tool to help you give the other person the information they need about your experiences. Don't underestimate how powerful it can be when you take responsibility for your own emotions.[5] For example, saying, "You make me angry when you..." doesn't take any responsibility for your emotional reaction. It sounds as though your anger is a passive, inevitable consequence of their actions, but it isn't. When you say "I get angry when..." you are making space for the possibility that you might be able to react in a different way. You're being honest about you feelings, but you're not presenting them as being something the other person did to you. A recommendation If you want to improve your social skills, self-confidence, and ability to bond, take our 1-minute quiz. You get 100% free personalized tips based on your results. Start the quiz Try listening to the people around you when they're talking about their emotions and thinking about how many people are taking responsibility for their own emotions. You might be surprised at how rare
it is and how you find yourself responding differently when you hear someone who does. How to create a good I-statement Communicating your feelings using I-statements can feel strange and unnatural, especially during arguments. We're going to break down the steps to help you form your I-statements. Once you've practiced these instructions, using I-statements will eventually become natural for you. Here is how to create a good I-statements will eventually become natural for you. Here is how to create a good I-statement. actually are. When you're thinking of an I-statement, always start by trying to understand your emotions. Journaling and mindful meditation can be especially helpful as you can look back at what you've written to see patterns in your emotional responses. You may need to take some time to calm down following an argument before you can really unpack your problems and be ready for positive communication. What you are feeling is the first part of your I-statement. For example, you might begin an I-statement by saying, "I feel annoyed..." or "I feel annoyed..." or "I feel annoyed..." You might begin an I-statement. For example, you might begin an I-statement by saying, "I feel annoyed..." or "I feel annoyed..." You might begin an I-statement by saying, "I feel annoyed..." or "I feel annoyed..." You might begin an I-statement by saying, "I feel annoyed...." You might begin an I-statement b Describe the behavior that bothers you I-statements are focused on you and your feelings, but you're still trying to get someone else to change their behavior. They need to understand what the problem is if you want them to change their behavior. problematic behavior in an I-statement is to be as factual and non-judgemental as you can. Try to stick to objective observations. For example, saying that someone is lazy is making a value judgment about their character and their motivations. person a chance to explain something you might not have realized. For example, saying that they're lazy will probably leave them feeling defensive. If you mention that they don't put dishes in the dishwasher, they might explain that they don't put dishes in the dishwasher, they might explain that they are and that chore is painful for them. Check whether your statement is only about a specific behavior by imagining that you have a CCTV recording of your conversations. Would you be able to prove that they were wrong? CCTV couldn't prove that they were playing a game on their phone. 3. Talk about how their behavior affects you We start our I-statements by talking about how we feel, but there's often more going on than just one feeling. Talking about the effect a problem is having on you gives you a chance to express some of the other thoughts and emotions that come into play. For example, you might be scared when your partner yells at you because it brings back memories of being bullied at school. Explaining the effect their behavior is having on you gives them a deeper understanding of you and your feelings. Again, be careful not to assign blame when talking responsibility. Your partner isn't to blame for other students bullying you at school, but they do need to know the effects of their actions. Take this quiz and see how you can improve your social life Take this quiz and get a custom report based on your unique personality and goals. Start improving your confidence, your social life Take this quiz and get a custom report based on your unique personality and goals. Start the quiz. Not all I-statements will have a part that talks about the effect of the behavior on you. If it does, this is the final part of your I-statement. 4. Check you are being assertive. Check your language to make sure that you're not minimizing your feelings or trying to prioritize the other person's feelings over your own. Phrases such as "It's nothing really" or "I'm probably overreacting" tell the listener that your needs aren't important and that there's no need to change. Your feelings are important, and you need to be able to talk about them. 5. Practice Talking about our problems in I-statements isn't natural for most of us. The more you use them, the more you use them, the more natural they will become. Over time, they may also change how you think about conflict in your life. I-statements work best when both people in the conversation are using them. They're often used to talking about our own needs and listening to the other person. If you're trying to work through issues in a particular relationship, it might be helpful to discuss using I-statements with the other person. You can help each other to improve your communication style and understand more about improving communication in relationships. Examples of good I-statements Making I-statements isn't easy, especially when you first start, because they make you feel vulnerable. Here are some about improving communication in relationships. examples to help you to practice: What type of social overthinker are you? Take this quiz and get a custom report based on your unique personality to bond - in less than an hour. Start the quiz. You-statement I-statement You never listen to me. I feel lonely and unimportant when you look at your phone when we talk because I worry that you're not interested in the conversation. You always leave me out. I feel hurt when I'm not invited to events because it feels like I'm not welcome. You need to pay attention I need reassurance that you're have me out. I feel hurt when I'm not invited to events because it feels like I'm not welcome. You need to pay attention I need reassurance that you're have me out. nagging me. I don't feel trusted when you remind me of things I've agreed to do. That hurts because I want to be someone you trust. You don't care about is going out with your friends. I'm feeling ignored and as if I'm not a priority. I feel like I'm not good enough when you postpone seeing me to spend time with your friends. How I-statements can be misused and what to do about it I-statements are generally a valuable tool, but toxic or abusive people can sometimes misuse them in an attempt to manipulate and control you. We're going to look at how to identify when this is happening and what to do about it. 1. They use you-statements in disguise Toxic people may try to make it harder for you to defend yourself against their accusations by starting them with the word "I." They might say, "I feel like you're rude and disrespectful," or "I'm really hurt that you abandoned me and never make time for me." These are not actually I-statements. To see whether something is an I-statement or an accusation, try removing the first few words from the sentence. If the message is basically the same, it's probably a you-statement pretending to be an I-statement. For example, there isn't really much difference between "I feel like you're rude and disrespectful" and "You're rude and whether you think the other person is trying to manipulate you intentionally or not. If you think they're genuinely trying to communicate well, you can try to help them communicate their feelings better. Try asking questions about how they feel and showing them that you do care about their feelings. Explain calmly that you're feeling a little attacked, and consider asking for some time to calm down to help you discuss the problem more constructively. Depending on the relationship you have with them, you might be able to encourage them to do some research into communicating their needs better. If they're someone you know well and have a trusting relationship with, you could talk about the principles of I-statements and how they work best. You could even suggest that they're trying to manipulate you, it's often better to disengage from the conversation. Narcissists in particular use this technique and can thrive off the conflict that it can cause.[7] If you have to engage (for example if they are a work colleague, or your boss), remind yourself that they're not trying to find a constructive solution to the problem. Their agenda is more likely to be to blame you entirely... or even a therapist, for a second opinion as to whether you are in the wrong. Apologize for any mistakes you genuinely believe you did anything wrong. For example, you could say, "I understand that it felt that way," or "That wasn't my intention." 2. They close down the discussion When someone is using I-statements as a weapon, they often use their feelings as a way to shut down the conversation. This behavior is hurtful, invalidating, and
often manipulative.[8] For example, if they say, "I feel like you're really disrespectful. They would then try to take control of the conversation by saying, "I'm just telling you how I feel." A recommendation If you want to improve your social skills, self-confidence, and ability to connect with someone, you can take our 1-minute quiz. You'll get a 100% free custom report with the areas you need to improve. Start the quiz. You'll get a 100% free custom report with the areas you need to improve your social skills, self-confidence, and ability to connect with someone, you can take our 1-minute quiz. fact to shut down a discussion, especially if they started the conversation. Consider online therapy allows you to speak to a licensed therapy allows you to speak to a licensed therapist in the comfort of your first month at BetterHelp + a \$50 coupon valid for any SocialSelf course. To receive your \$50 SocialSelf coupon, sign up for BetterHelp using the link below. Email the order confirmation to SocialSelf to get your unique coupon code. Click here to learn more What to do about it If you feel someone is using this argument in bad faith, it's often better to disengage. Finding a good resolution to a conflict requires both people to work together. Using I-statements to shut down a conversation like this is an attempt to avoid taking responsibility for what they re not willing to work with them to find a solution, try to move the conversation toward concrete actions rather than allowing them to control you with discussions about their feelings. You could say, "I respect that's how it feels to you, just as you respect that it feels differently about it, let's focus on trying to agree on what we can do differently to make this work." References Show references + McIsaac, H., & Finn, C. (2005). Parents beyond conflict. Family Court Review, 37(1), 74-82. Gordon, T. (1970). P.E.T., Parent Effectiveness Training: The tested new way to raise responsible children. New American Library. Burr, W. R. (1990). Beyond I-Statements in family communication. Family Relations, 39(3), 266. Gordon, T. (1983). Transforming early parenthood to promote family wellness. In D. Mace (Ed.), Prevention in family sciences. Sage. Gallois, C. (1994). Group membership, social rules, and power: A social-psychological perspective on emotional communication. Journal of Pragmatics, 22(3-4), 301-324. 94)90114-7 Pennebaker, J. W. (1997). Writing about emotional experiences as a therapeutic process. Psychological Science, 8(3), 162-166. Morf, C. C., & Rhodewalt, F. (2001). Unraveling the paradoxes of narcissism: A Dynamic Self-Regulatory Processing Model. Psychological Inguiry, 12(4), 177-196. Brumariu, L. E., & Kerns, K. A. (2014). Mother-child emotion communication and childhood anxiety symptoms. Cognition and Emotion, 29(3), 416-431. Free training: Conversation skills for overthinkers Use "conversational threading" to avoid awkward silence Learn a proven technique to get past empty small talk Improve socially without doing weird out-of-your-comfort-zone stunts. Instantly beat self-consciousness with the "OFC-method" See how you can go "from boring to bonding" in less than 7 words. Start my free training, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 7,000,008 articles in English Beach on Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated between Nosy Be and the northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the island are divided between Secondary forest and a patchwork of farmland and plantations (notably including shade-grown coffee), while the highlands are mainly scrubland, with a bamboo forest in the northern portions. Ampangorina is the main village and administrative center. The island attracts significant ecotourism, thanks in part to its black lemurs. During the early 1800s, the region was heavily settled by Sakalava refugees and their slaves fleeing the hegemony of the Merina. France gained control of the island in 1840 and converted it to a logistic center for the import of indentured servants. Although Nosy Komba hosts a traditionally protected forest and an arboretum established in the colonial era, protection for the latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest remain, in remote areas. (Full article...) Recently featured: McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Archive By email More featured articles. of the century", Dick Cullum said that Hal Hanson (pictured) "made brave men wince"? ... that Soviet trophy brigades systematically looted art and even moved entire factories from Central and Eastern Europe during and after World War II? ... that the only copy of El Apóstol, widely considered to be the first animated feature film, was lost in a fire? that colonial-era bureaucrat Tan Jin Sing's close relationship with Europeans led to the saying that he was "no longer a Chinese, not yet a Dutchman, a half-baked Javanese"? ... that solomon Islands at the 2024 Summer Olympics were represented by the only all-female delegation at the games? ... that one candidate in the 1990 United States Senate election in Tennessee began the campaign with \$3,000 in campaign funds, while the other began with \$1 million? ... that after the pilot of Somali Airlines Flight took off and crashed a few minutes later? ... that Indonesian radio presenters Muhammad Farhan and Indy Barends co-hosted a 32-hour nonstop radio show in 2001, setting a national record which they held until 2019? ... that in one year, 166,000 people visited a three-bedroom house with a garage that stood amid New York City's skyscrapers? Archive Start a new article Jafar Panahi It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival. Author Banu Mushtag and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Sebastião Salgado Alfredo Palacio Marthe Cohn Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Nominate an article May 28: Republic Day in Armenia (1918); Independence Day in Azerbaijan (1918) Mozaffar ad-Din 585 BC - According to the Greek historian Herodotus, a solar eclipse, accurately predicted by Thales of Miletus, abruptly ended the Battle of Halys between the Lydians and the Medes. 1644 - English Civil War: Royalist troops stormed and captured the Parliamentarian stronghold of Bolton, leading to a massacre of defenders and local residents. 1901 - Mozaffar ad-Din (pictured), Shah of Persia, granted exclusive rights to prospect for oil in the country to William Knox D'Arcy. 1937 - The rise of Neville Chamberlain culminated with his accession as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, being summoned to Buckingham Palace to "kiss hands". 2002 - An independent commission appointed by the Football Association voted two-to-one to allow Wimbledon F.C. to relocate from London to Milton Keynes. Robert Baldock (d. 1327)Francis Gleeson (priest) (b. 1884)Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (b. 1925)Kylie Minogue (b. 1925)Kylie Gate Bridge is a railroad bridge in New York City, United States. The bridge carries two tracks of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and one freight track between Astoria, Queens, and Port Morris, Bronx, via Randalls and Wards Islands. Its main span is a 1,017-foot (310 m) steel through arch across Hell Gate, a strait of the East River that separates Wards Island from Queens. The New York Connecting Railroad began construction of the bridge in 1912, and it opened in 1917. The main span, a two-hinged arch flanked by stone towers on either bank of Hell Gate, was the world's longest steel arch bridge until the Bayonne Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the few rail connections from Long Island, of which Queens is part, to the rest of the United States. This panoramic photograph shows the main span of the Hell Gate Bridge, with Wards Island on the left of the image and Astoria on the right. A tugboat tows a barge in the foreground towards the Hell Gate Bridge. Photograph credit: Rhododendrites Recently featured: Anemonoides blanda Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Archive More featured pictures, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki software base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WikionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسى Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Еλληνικά Esperanto Euskara برברית Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pycckuй Svenska Vkpaïнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български
Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara فارسى Srpskohrvatski عردى Shqip Slovenščina 🗤 اردو الالتان المدول المعاري المعالي المدول المعالي October November December This article is about the year 1918. For other uses, see 1918 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years 1910s 1920s 1930s Years 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 vte 1918 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Sports Football Television By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary India Ireland Italy Japan Mexico New Zealand Norway Ottoman Syria Palestine (British administered) Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States Lists of leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Works category Works Introductions vte 1918 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1918MCMXVIIIAb urbe condita2671Armenian calendar1367@4 A34EAssyrian calendar1324-1325Berber calendar2868British Regnal vear8 Geo. 5 - 9 Geo. 5Buddhist calendar2462Burmese calendar1280Byzantine calendar7426-7427Chinese calendar7426-7427Chinese calendar5678-5679Hindu calendar5678-5679Hindu calendar1910-1911Hebrew calendar5678-5679Hindu calendar5 calendar11918Igbo calendar918-919Iranian calendar1296-1297Islamic calendar1336-1337Japanese calendar450Thai solar calendar7Julian calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calenda Fire-Snake)2044 or 1663 or 891 — to —阳土马年(male Earth-Horse)2045 or 1664 or 892 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1918. 1918 (MCMXVIII) was a common year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1918th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 918th year of the 20th century, and the 9th year of the 1910s decade. As of the start of 1918, the Gregorian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year The ceasefire that effectively ended the First World War took place on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of this year. Also in this year, the Spanish flu pandemic killed 50-100 million people worldwide. In Russia, this year runs with only 352 days. As the result of Julian to Gregorian calendar switch, 13 days needed to be skipped. Wednesday, January 31 (Julian Calendar) was immediately followed by Thursday, February 14 (Gregorian Calendar). World War I will be abbreviated as "WWI" February 16: The Act of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January - 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas. [1] January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January - 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas. [1] January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January - 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas. [1] January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January - 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas. [1] January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January - 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas. [1] January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January - 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas. [1] January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January - 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas. [1] January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 1918 January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Lithuania Main article: January 4 - The Finnish De Russia, Sweden, Germany and France. January 8 - American president Woodrow Wilson presents the Fourteen Points as a basis for peace negotiations to end the war. January 9 - Battle of Bear Valley: U.S. troops engage Yaqui Native American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American Indian Wars between the United States and Native Americans. January 15 The keel of HMS Hermes is laid in Britain, the first purpose-designed aircraft carrier to be laid down. The Red Army) is formed in the Russian SFSR and Soviet Union. January 18 - The Historic Concert for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers is held at the Konzerthaus, Vienna. [2] January 19 - The Russian Constituent Assembly proclaims the Russian Democratic Federative Republic declares independence from Bolshevik Russia. January 25 - The Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets establishes the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. January 27 - The Finnish Civil War begins with the Battle of Kämärä. January 28 - Porvenir massacre: Texas Rangers, U.S. Cavalry soldiers and local ranchers kill 15 unarmed Mexican villagers, both men and boys. Main article: February 1918 February 1 - Cattaro Mutiny: Austrian sailors in the Gulf of Cattaro (Kotor), led by two Czech Socialists, mutiny. February 3 - Battle of Oulu February 5 - The SS Tuscania is torpedoed and sunk. February 23: Estonian Declaration of Independence February 6 - Women's suffrage in the United Kingdom: Representation of the People Act gives most women over 30 the vote.[3] February 10 - Deposed Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Abdul Hamid II dies in Istanbul. February 13 - A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes the Chinese city of Shantou leaving 1,000 dead and causing a moderate tsunami.[4] February 14 - Russia switches from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar; the date skips from January 31 to February 14. February 16 - The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence from Germany, Russia or any other state. February 18 - Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan by British authorities begin. February 18 19 - WWI: The Capture of Jericho by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins the British occupation of the Jordan Valley. February 19-25 - WWI: The Imperial Russian Navy evacuates Tallinn through thick ice, over the Gulf of Finland. February 19-25 - WWI: The Seven centuries of foreign rule; German forces capture Tallinn the following day. Main article: March 1 - WWI: German submarine U-19 sinks HMS Calgarian off Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 6 The Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Air Force (established on 4 May 1928). The blue swastika is adopted as its symbol, as a tribute to the Swedish explorer and aviator Eric von Rosen, who donated the first plane. Von Rosen had painted the Viking symbol on the plane as his personal lucky insignia.[5] The first plane. Von Rosen had painted the first plane. developed by Elmer Ambrose Sperry and Peter Cooper Hewitt, is test-flown in Long Island, New York, but development is scrapped in 1925, after its guidance system proves unreliable. March 8 - WWI: The Battle of Tell 'Asur is launched by units of the British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force against Ottoman defences from the Mediterranean Sea, across the Judaean Mountains to the edge of the Jordan Valley; it ends on March 12 - Moscow becomes the capital of Soviet Russia. March 15 - Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere begins [6] March 19 - The United States Congress establishes time zones, and approves daylight saving time (DST goes into effect on March 31). March 21-July 18 - WWI: The Spring Offensive by the German Army along the Western Front fails to make a breakthrough, despite large losses on each side, including nearly 20,000 British Army dead on the first day. Operation Michael, on the Somme. March 21 - WWI: The First Transjordan attack on Amman by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins, with the passage of the Jordan River. March 23 WWI: The giant German cannon, the 'Paris Gun' (Kaiser Wilhelm Geschütz), begins to shell Paris from 114 km (71 mi) away. In London at the Wood Green Empire, Chung Ling Soo (William E. Robinson, U.S.-born magician) dies during his trick, where he is supposed to "catch" two separate bullets (but one of them perforates his lung). He dies the following morning in a hospital. March 25 The Belarusian People's Republic declares independence. Karl Muck, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is arrested under the Alien Enemies Act, and imprisoned for the duration of WWI. March 26 - Marie Stopes publishes her influential book Married Love in the U.K. March 27 - WWI: The First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary
Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the Egyptian Expedit Valley. March 30 - March Days: Bolshevik and Armenian Revolutionary Federation forces suppress a Muslim revolt in Baku, Azerbaijan, resulting in up to 30,000 deaths. Main article: April 1918 Styles of Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon, as presented in a vaudeville circuit pantomime and sketched by Marguerite Martyn of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in April 1918 April 1 - The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Service in Britain are merged to form the Royal Air Force, the first autonomous Air Force, the first autonomous Air Force in the world. April 5 - Salote succeeds as Queen of Tonga; she will remain on the throne until her death in 1965. Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan end with surrender to the British authorities. April 9 - Union of Bessarabia with Romania: Bessarabia with April 22 - Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia declare their independence from Russia as the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic. April 23 - WWI: Conscription. Zeebrugge Raid: The British Royal Navy attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.[7] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here. April 28 - WWI: Gavrilo Princip, assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, dies in Terezin, Austria-Hungary, after three years in prison. April 30 - WWI: The Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt, launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, ends on 4 May, with their withdrawal back to the Jordan Valley. Main article: May 1 - WWI: German troops enter Don Host Oblast; they capture Rostov-on-Don on May 8. May 2 - General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. May 7 - WWI: The British capture Kirkuk. May 9 - WWI - Second Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts, for a second time, to seal off the German U-boat base here. May 11 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 - The Three Minute Pause, initiated by the daily firing of the Noon Gun on Signal Hill, is instituted by Cape Town Mayor Sir Harry Hands. It will inspire the introduction of the two-minute silence in November 1919.[8] May 15 The Finnish Civil War ends. The United States Post Office Department begins the world's third regular airmail service, between New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.[9] May 16 - The Sedition Act of 1918 is approved by the U.S. Congress. May 20 - The small town of Codell, Kansas is hit for the third year in a row, on the same date, by a tornado. May 21 - The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. May 24 - Women in Canada, excluding residents of Quebec, are granted the right to vote in federal elections.[10] May 26 - The Transcaucasian Democratic Republic of Georgia. May 27 - WWI: The Third Battle of the Aisne commences. May 28 - Armenia and Azerbaijan declare their independence as the First Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic respectively. May 29 - WWI: The week-long Battle of Skra di Legen - The Greek National Defence Army Corps defeats the Bulgarians. June 10: Austro-Hungarian battleship Szent István sunk by Italian torpedo boats Szent István Main article: June 1918 June-August - The "Spanish flu" becomes pandemic. [11] Over 30 million people die in the following 6 months. June 1 - WWI: The Battle of Belleau Wood begins. June 4 - RMS Kenilworth Castle, one of the Union-Castle Line steamships, collides with her escort destroyer HMS Rival while trying to avoid her other escort, the cruiser HMS Kent. June 8 - V603 Aquilae, the brightest nova observed since Kepler's of 1604, is discovered. June 10 - WWI: The Austro-Hungarian dreadnought battleship SMS Szent István is sunk by two Italian MAS motor torpedo boats off the Dalmatian coast. June 12 Grand Duke Michael of Russia is murdered, thereby becoming the first of the Romanovs to be killed by the Bolsheviks. WWI: The first airplane bombing raid by an American unit in France is carried out. June 16 - The Declaration to the Seven, a British government response to a memorandum issued anonymously by seven Syrian notables, is published. June 22 - Suspects in the Chicago Restaurant Poisonings are arrested, and more than 100 waiters are taken into custody for poisoning restaurant customers with a lethal powder called Mickey Finn. June 29 - Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries opens in New York; Brazil is the only international exhibitor and the exposition closes at the end of the season.[12] Main article: July 3 - Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Siberian Intervention from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Siberian Intervention from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Siberian Intervention who has reigned since 1909), himself reigning until the Sultanate is abolished in 1922. July 12 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The National Czechoslovak Committee is established. July 14 - The film The Glorious Adventure is released in the United States, featuring Mammy Lou, who becomes one of the oldest people ever to star in a film, at a claimed age of 114. July 14 - WWI: Second Battle of the Marne. July 14 - WWI: Second Battle of the Marne. July 17: Execution of the Romanov family July 17 WWI: RMS Carpathia (famed for rescuing survivors of the RMS Titanic) is torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Ireland, by Imperial German Navy submarine U-55; 218 of the 223 on board are rescued. [13] Execution of the Romanov family: By order of the Bolshevik Party, and carried out by the Cheka, former emperor Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, their children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, Alexei and retainers are shot at the Ipatiev House, in Ekaterinburg, Russia. July 21 - WWI: Attack on Orleans - Imperial German submarine SM U-156 surfaces and fires on a small convoy of barges and defending flying boats off the Cape Cod town of Orleans, Massachusetts.[14] Main article: August 2 - North Russia Intervention: Anti-Bolshevik forces stage a coup at Arkhangelsk, and an occupation by Allied forces stage from Le Havre to Southampton by German submarine SM UC-49 with the loss of 123 of the 801 people on board.[16] August 8 - WWI: Battle of Amiens - British, Canadian and Australian troops begin a string of almost continuous victories, the 'Hundred Days Offensive', with an 8-mile push through the German front lines, taking 12,000 prisoners. German General Erich Ludendorff later calls this the "black day of the German Army".[17] August 10 - Russian Revolution: The British commander in Archangel is told to help the White Russians. August 21 - WWI: The Second Battle of the Somme begins. August 23 - The Bessarabian Peasants' Party is created. August 27 - Battle of Ambos Nogales: U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WWI fought on United States soil. August 30 In response to the October Revolution in Russia, Vladimir Lenin is shot and wounded by Fanny Kaplan in Moscow, but survives.[18] Moisei Uritsky, the Petrograd head of the Cheka, is assassinated. August 30: Attempted assassination of Lenin, depicted by Vladimir Pchelin Main article: September 1918 September - WWI: British
armies and their Arab allies roll into Syria. September - WWI: British armies and their Arab allies roll into Syria. period of repression against political opponents, as an "Appeal to the Working Class" in the newspaper Izvestia.[19] September 4 - WWI: Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin concludes with the Australian Corps breaking the German line. September 4 - WWI: Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin concludes with the Australian Corps breaking the Red Army's

power in Russia over the White Army. September 12 - WWI: Battle of Havrincourt - The British take a German salient. September 12-15 - WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel - Americans take a German salient. September 12-15 - WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel - Americans take a German salient. the Balkans Campaign: The Allied Army of the Orient defeats Bulgarian defenders. September 18 - WWI: Battle of Kegiddo, incorporating the Battle of Sharon, and the Battle of Nablus an attack in the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Tabsor extends into September 20. The Third Transjordan attack in the Jordan Valley begins. September 20 - WWI: The British Army's Desert Mounted Corps launches the Battle of Nazareth by 5th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division, almost encircling the Yildirim Army (Group still in the Judaean Mountains. September 25 - WWI: The Battle of Nazareth by 5th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the Megiddo ends with the Battle of Haifa, Battle of Samakh, and Capture of Tiberias. The Third Transjordan attack ends with ANZAC Mounted Division victory at the Second Battle of Amman, with the subsequent capture at Ziza of the Ottoman II Corps, and more than 10,000 Ottoman and German prisoners. September 26 - WWI: The Meuse-Argonne Offensive begins, the largest and bloodiest operation of the War for the American Expeditionary Forces. The Capture of Damascus begins, with the Charge at Irbid by the 4th Cavalry Division. September 27 - WWI The Battle of the Canal du Nord, launched by British and Empire forces, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line. The Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub, launched by the Australian Mounted Division, continues the advance towards Damascus. September 29 - WWI: Battle of St Quentin Canal begins; Allied forces advance towards the Hindenburg Line. Bulgaria requests an armistice, with the Armistice of Salonica being signed and coming into force the next day. Charge at Kaukab is begun by units of the Australian Mounted Division, Continuing the Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps 'advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mou Damascus, by the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. October 3 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany appoints Max von Baden Chancellor of Germany. King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgaria abdicates in WVI. He is succeeded by his son, Boris III. WWI: The Pursuit to Haritan by the Desert Mounted Corps begins. October 4 Wilhelm II of Germany forms a new, liberal government to sue for peace. The T. A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion in New Jersey kills 100+, and destroys enough ammunition to supply the Western Front for 6 months. October 7 - The Regency Council (Poland) declares Polish independence from the German Empire, and demands that Germany cederation cederation of the term of the Polish provinces of Poznań, Upper Silesia and Polish Pomerania. October 8-10 - WWI: Second Battle of Cambrai: British and Canadian troops take Cambrai from the Germans and the First and Third British Armies break through the Hindenburg Line. October 8 - WWI: In the Forest of Argonne in France, U.S. Corporal Alvin C. York almost singlehandedly kills 25 German soldiers and captures 132. October 9 - Landgrave Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is elected King of Finland. October 11 - The magnitude (Mw) 7.1 San Fermín earthquake shakes Puerto Rico with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 76-116 people. A destructive tsunami contributes to the damage and loss of life. October 12 - Cloquet Fire: The city of Cloquet, Minnesota, and nearby areas are destroyed in a fire, killing 453. October 16 - Emperor Karl IV of Austria publishes the Völkermanifest manifesto, declaring the Cisleithanian part of the empire will be federalized on the basis of national councils October 18 - The Washington Declaration proclaims the independent Czechoslovak Republic. October 21 - German representatives of the Reichsrat in Austria-Hungary form the Provisional National Assembly for German-Austria October 24 - WWI: The Battle of Vittorio Veneto opens. October 25 WWI: Aleppo is captured, by Prince Feisal's Sheifial Forces. The steamer Princess Sophia sinks on Vanderbilt Reef near Juneau, Alaska; 353 people die, in the greatest maritime disaster in the Pacific Northwest. October 26 - WWI - Charge at Haritan: Units of the Desert Mounted Corps battle with Ottoman forces for the last time in WWI. October 26 - WWI - Charge at Haritan: Units of the Desert Mounted Corps battle with Ottoman forces for the last time in WWI. Galicia (Eastern Europe). October 29 The Wilhelmshaven mutiny of the German High Seas Fleet breaks out. The State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. October 30 The Martin Declaration is published, including Slovakia in the formation of the Czecho-Slovak state. The Armistice of Mudros ends conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies of World War I, and grants independence to the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen. October 31 - Revolution overthrows the pro-Habsburg government in Hungary, effectively dissolving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Main article: November 1 The Polish-Ukrainian War is inaugurated, by the proclamation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic in Galicia, with a capital at Lwów. Serbian forces recapture Belgrade. Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn, New York City, with at least 93 dead. November 3 WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti is signed between Austria-Hungary and the Allies near Padua. Poland declares its independence from Russia. German soldiers and workers begin to establish revolutionary councils on the Russian soviet model. November 4 - WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti comes into effect, ending warfare between Italy and Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front. November 6 - A new Polish government is proclaimed in Lublin. November 8 - The German Armistice delegation arrives at the Forest of Compiègne in France. November 9: Proclamation of Germany abdicates and chooses to live in exile in the Netherlands. Proclamation of the republic in Germany by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin, on the Reichstag balcony. One of several significant events on 9 November in German history. Provisional National Council Minister-President Kurt
Eisner declares Bavaria to be a republic. British battleship HMS Britannia is sunk by a German submarine off Trafalgar, with the loss of around fifty lives (the last major naval engagement of WWI). with Germany, ending WWI, pose outside Marshal Foch's railway carriageNovember 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10 Luxembourg rebellions. [20] November 11 End of WWI: Armistice of 11 November 1918 - Germany signs an armistice agreement with the Allies, between 5:12 AM and 5:20 AM, in the "Compiègne Wagon", Marshal Foch's railroad car, in the Forest of Compiègne in France. It becomes (probably) the last killed in action. Poland regains independence, after 123 years of partitions. Józef Piłsudski is appointed Commander-in-Chief. Emperor Charles I of Austria gives up his absolute power, but does not abdicate. Loppem Agreements: Start of a series of political meetings between King Albert I and Belgian liberals and socialists. Red Week: Pieter Jelles Troelstra gives a speech calling for socialist revolution in the Netherlands. November 12 - Austria becomes a republic. November 13 The Allied Occupation of Constantinople begins. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, relinquishes all governing duties. November 14 Czechoslovakia becomes a republic. The Second Polish Republic is proclaimed with Józef Piłsudski as head of state. The provisional government of Baden proclaims the "Free People's Republic of Baden" (Freie Volksrepublik Baden). Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, is forced from his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the free Schwerin. Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, announces he is ceasing to rule Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, leading to the establishment of the November 11 armistice. November 16 - The Hungarian Democratic Republic is declared, marking Hungary's independence from Austria. November 18 - Latvia declares its independence from Russia. November 20 - U-boats start to rendezvous off Harwich, to begin the surrender of the High Seas Fleet to the British Royal Navy; in the following week the German warships are escorted to internment in Scapa Flow.[22] November 21 - Lwów pogrom: Polish troops, volunteers and freed criminals massacre at least 320 Ukrainian Christians and Jews in Lwów, Galicia. November 22 The Belgian royal family returns to Brussels after the war, King Albert I having commanded the Allied army group in the September-October Courtrai offensive, which liberated his country. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, abdicates; the Grand Duchy of Baden gives way to the Republic of Baden. November 23 - British military government of Palestine begins. [23] November 25 - General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, German Commander in German East Africa, signs a ceasefire at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia. November 26 - The Podgorica Assembly ('Great National Assembly of the Serb People in Montenegro') votes for a "union of the people" between the kingdoms of Montenegro and Serbia and for deposition of the exiled King Nicholas I of Montenegro. [24] November 28 - Estonia, starting the war. The Commune of the Working People of Estonia is established as a Soviet puppet state in Narva on the next day. November 29 - Serbia annexes Montenegro, suspending the latter's existence as a sovereign state for nearly the entirety of the following 88 years. [25] November 30 - Ernest Ansermet conducts the first concert by the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Main article: December 1918 December 1 By the Danish-Icelandic Act of Union Iceland regains independence, but remains in personal union with the King of Denmark, who also becomes the King of Iceland. New voting laws in Sweden makes votes no longer dependent on taxable assets, each adult having one vote. The Union of Alba Iulia is proclaimed: Following the March 27 incorporation of Bessarabia and Bucovina, Transylvania unites with the Kingdom of Romania. The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (which later becomes the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) is proclaimed, in particular ending Serbia's existence as a sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereignty until 2006).[25] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes December 4 - President Woodrow Wilson departs by ship to the Paris Peace Conference, becoming the first United States President to travel to Europe while holding office. December 5 - Estonian War of Independence: The British light cruiser HMS Cassandra strikes a mine and sinks near Saaremaa in the Baltic Sea, killing 11 sailors. [26] December 6 - A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes British Columbia. December 14 Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse renounces the Finnish throne.[27] Portuguese President Sidónio Pais is assassinated. Giacomo Puccini's comic opera Gianni Schicchi premiered at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.[28] December 16 - Vincas Mickevičius-Kapsukas declares the formation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, a puppet state created by the Russian SFSR to justify the Lithuanian-Soviet War. December 17 - Darwin, demanding the resignation of the Administrator of the Northern Territory, John A. Gilruth. December 20 - Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk returns to the Czechoslovak Republic. December 21 - Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army captures Tartu, Estonia. December 27 - Greater Poland Uprising (1918-19): Poles in Greater Poland (the former Grand Duchy of Posen) rise up against the Germans, ignited by a patriotic speech made in Poznań by pianist and politician Ignacy Jan Paderewski. December 28 - Sinn Féin enjoys a landslide victory in Irish seats in the Irish general election (part of the 1918 United Kingdom general election), following the counting of votes, winning 73 of the 105 seats in Ireland. In accordance with their manifesto, Sinn Féin members will not take their seats in the Palace of Westminster but will form the First Dáil in Dublin. Countess Constance Markievicz, while detained in Holloway Prison (London), becomes the first woman elected to (but does not take her seat in) the British House of Commons.[29] December 31 - A British brokered ceasefire ends the two weeks of fighting in the Georgian-Armenian War. Nakajima Aircraft Company, a predecessor of the Subaru car manufacturing company in Japan, is founded in Ota, Gunma Prefecture.[citation needed] João Figueiredo Gamal Abdel Nasser Gertrude B. Elion Nicolae Ceaușescu January 1 - Patrick Anthony Porteous, Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross (d. 2000) January 12 - Gudrun Zapf-von Hesse, German typographer, calligrapher and book-binder (d. 2019) January 10 - Arthur Chung, 1st President of Brazil (d. 1999) Gamal Abdel Nasser, 2nd President of Egypt (d. 1970) January 16 - Stirling Silliphant, American writer, producer (d. 1993) George M. Leader, American politician (d. 2013) January 20 - Juan García Esquivel, Mexican bandleader (d. 2002) January 21 Chicháy, Filipino actress (d. 1993) Richard Winters, U.S. Army officer (d. 2011)[31] January 22 - Elmer Lach, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2015) January 23 - Gertrude B. Elion, American scientist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1999)[32] January 24 - Oral Roberts, American neo-Pentecostal televangelist (d. 2009) January 26 Nicolae Ceauşescu, Romanian communist politician and leader (d. 1989) Philip José Farmer, American writer (d. 2009) January 27 Skitch Henderson, English-born musician, bandleader (d. 2005) Elmore James, American actor, and singer (d. 1997) John Forsythe, American actor, and singer (d. 1963) January 29 Luis Aguilar, Mexican actor, and singer (d. 1997) John Forsythe, American musician, bandleader (d. 2005) Elmore James, Ame (d. 2018) Joey Bishop Julian Schwinger February 1 Carlos Fayt, Argentine lawyer, politician and academic (d. 2016) Dame Muriel Spark, Scottish author (d. 2011) February 3 Joey Bishop, American entertainer, member of the "Rat Pack" (d. 2007) Helen Stephens, American runner (d. 1994) February 4 -Ida Lupino, Anglo-American actress, screenwriter, director and producer (d. 1995) February 6 - Lothar-Günther Buchheim, German author (d. 2007) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American
professional wrestler, novelty singer (Pencil Neck Geek) (d. 2003) February 12 - Julian Schwinger, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1994) February 14 - William L. Snyder, American film producer (d. 1998) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American silent film actress (d. 2019) February 12 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law announcer (Saturday Night Live) (d. 2014) Robert Pershing Wadlow, American tallest man record-holder (d. 1940) February 25 Barney Ewell, American tennis player (d. 1995) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1989) Lloyd Geering, New Zealand theologian[33] Theodore Sturgeon, American writer (d. 1985) February 28 - Alfred Burke, English actor (d. 2011) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1977) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American Writer (d. 1978) March biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2007) Fritz Thiedemann, German equestrian (d. 2000) March 4 - Margaret Osborne duPont, American economist, Nobel Memorial Prize laureate (d. 2002)[34] March 9 Marguerite Chapman, American actress (d. 1999) George Lincoln Rockwell, American Nazi leader (d. 1967) Mickey Spillane, American writer (d. 2006)[35] March 10 Günther Rall, German ace fighter pilot (d. 2009) March 12 Elaine de Kooning, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998)[37] March 17 - Viviane Gauthier, Haitian dancer (d. 2017) March 22 - Cheddi Jagan, 4th President of Benin (d. 2018) March 29 Pearl (d. 1997) March 28 - Gonzalo Facio Segreda, Costa Rican lawyer, politician, and diplomat (d. 2018) March 29 Pearl Bailey, African-American singer, actress (d. 1990) Sam Walton, founder of Wal-Mart (d. 1982) William Holden Kai Siegbahn Fanny Blankers-Koen April 1 - Diarmuid Larkin, Irish artist and art educationist (d. 1989) April 7 - Bobby Doerr, American baseball player (d. 2017) April 8 - Betty Ford, First Lady of the United States (d. 2011) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, journalist (d. 2021) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 14 - Mary Healy, American actress, variety entertainer and singer (d. 2015)[38] April 16 - Spike Milligan, Irish comedian (d. 2002) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actor (d. 2014) Shinobu Hashimoto, Japanese screenwriter (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007)[39] April 26 - Fanny Blankers-Koen, Dutch athlete (d. 2004) April 28 Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler, East German journalist, host of the television show Der schwarze Kanal (d. 2001) Rodger Young, United States Army soldier, remembered in the song "The Ballad of Rodger Young" (d. 1943) April 29 - Nils Östensson, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 1949) Mike Wallace Richard Feynman Eddy Arnold Birgit Nilsson Yasuhiro Nakasone Martin Lundstrom May 1 Jack Paar, American television show host (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Jap 2017) May 6 Henrietta Boggs, Costa Rican-American author, journalist (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President of the United Arab Emirates (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American politician (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American journalist (d. 2012) May 9 Orville Freeman, American politician (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President of the United Arab Emirates (d. 2004) May 9 Orville Freeman, American politician (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American journalist (d. 2012) May 11 - Richard Feynman, American politician (d. 2004) May 9 Orville Freeman, American politician (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American politician (d. 2004) May 9 Orville Freeman, American politician (d. 2003) Mike Wallace, American politician (d. 2004) May 9 Orville Freeman, American politician (d. [41] May 12 - Julius Rosenberg, American-born Soviet spy (d. 1953) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American country music singer (d. 2000)[42] May 17 - Birgit Nilsson, Swedish soprano (d. 2005)[44] May 19 - Abraham Pais, Dutch-born American physicist (d. 2000)[42] May 17 - Birgit Nilsson, Swedish soprano (d. 2005)[44] May 19 - Abraham Pais, Dutch-born American physicist (d. 2000)[43] May 17 - Birgit Nilsson, Swedish soprano (d. 2005)[44] May 19 - Abraham Pais, Dutch-born American physicist (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2004) May 23 Frank Mancuso, American poet (d. 2023) May 27 - Yasuhiro Nakasone, 45th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 2019) May 28 Norbert Franck, Luxembourgish swimmer (d. 2006) Johnny Wayne, Canadian comedian (d. 1990) May 30 - Martin Lundström, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 2019) Franco Modigliani June 2 - Kathryn Tucker Windham, American writer, storyteller (d. 2011) June 6 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2009) June 8 - Robert Preston, American actor (The Music Man) (d. 1987) June 17 - Patachou, French singer (d. 2015) June 17 - Patachou, French singer (d. 2015) June 17 Derek Barber, Baron Barber of Tewkesbury, British life peer (d. 2017) Ajahn Chah Subaddho, Buddhist teacher (d. 1992) Raúl Padilla (alias El Chato), Mexican actor (d. 1994) June 18 Jerome Karle, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2003) Ángel Martín Taboas, Puerto Rican-American politician (d. 2023) June 21 Allan Lindberg, Swedish pole vaulter (d. 2004) Tibor Szele, Hungarian mathematician (d. 1955) Josephine Webb, American engineer (d. 2007) June 22 Cicely Saunders, English Anglican nurse, social worker, physician and writer (d. 2005)[45] Yeoh Ghim Seng, Singaporean politician, acting President of Singapore (d. 1993) June 24 Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, Ukrainian Catholic bishop (d. 2000) Yong Nyuk Lin, Singaporean politician (d. 2012) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2008) June 27
Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (d. 2012) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, writer (d. 2008) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2012) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian Actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian Actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian Actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish Musician (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian Actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish Musician (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, Writer (d. 2008) J 2017)[46] June 29 - Heini Lohrer, Swiss ice hockey player (d. 2011) June 30 - Jackie Roberts, Welsh footballer (d. 2001) Ingmar Bergman Bertram Brockhouse Nelson Mandela Paul D. Boyer July 1 Ahmed Deedat, South African writer, public speaker (d. 2005) Pedro Yap, Filipino lawyer (d. 2003) July 2 Athos Bulcão, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2006) July 4 King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2006) July 5 Zakaria Mohieddin, Egyptian general, politician (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2018) July 6 Sebastian Cabot, English actor (d. 1977) Francisco Moncion, Dominican-American businessman, soldier, and diplomat 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) Oluf Reed-Olsen, Norwegian resistance member, pilot (d. 2002) July 9 - Jarl Wahlström, Salvation Army general (d. 1999) July 12 - Mary Glen-Haig, British Olympic fencer (d. 2014) July 13 Alberto Ascari, Italian racing driver (d. 1955) Ted Oldfield, English footballer (d. 2006) July 14 T. M. Aluko, Nigerian writer (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2016)[49] July 15 Paddy Bassett, New Zealand scientist (d. 2017[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2010)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2017[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2018)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2017[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2018)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2017[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2018)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2017[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2018)[47] Ingmar Bergman, Swedish film director (d. 2018[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2018[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer s dancer and actor (d. 1989) Pituka de Foronda, Spanish actress (d. 2010) July 17 - Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, 35th President of South Africa and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 2013)[50] July 20 - Auður Laxness, Icelandic writer, craftsperson (d. 2012) July 21 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2007) July 22 - Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born Violinist (d. 2012) July 27 - Leonard Rose, American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born Violinist (d. 2012) July 27 - Leonard Rose, American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born Violinist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Itali Ganilau, 1st President of Fiji (d. 1993) July 29 - Edwin O'Connor, American novelist, Pulitzer Prize for Fiction winner (d. 2018) Paul D. Boyer, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) Hank Jones, American pianist (d. 2010)[51] Bruria Kaufman Frederick Sanger Shankar Dayal Sharma Leonard Bernstein Katherine Johnson Aslam Khan Alejandro Agustín Lanusse August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 3 - Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2019) Zhou Xuan, Chinese singer, actress (d. 1957) August 2 - Dada Vaswani, Indian spiritual leader (d. 2018) August 3 - Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 2 - Dada Vaswani, Indian spiritual leader (d. 2018) August 3 - Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 2 - Dada Vaswani, Indian spiritual leader (d. 2018) August 3 - Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2018) Au 4 - Noel Willman, Irish actor (d. 1988) August 5 Kondapalli Koteswaramma, Indian communist leader, feminist, revolutionary and writer (d. 2018) Betty Oliphant, co-founder of National Ballet of Canada (d. 2004) August 12 - Guy Gibson, British bomber pilot, leader of the "Dam Busters" raid (d. 1944) August 13 Noor Hassanali, 2nd President of Trinidad and Tobago (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 20 - Crystal Bennett, British archaeologist, pioneering researcher on Jordan (d. 1987) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American-born Israeli physicist (d. 2010) August 22 Said Mohamed Djohar, President of the Comoros (d. 2006) Martin Pope, American physical chemist (d. 2020) August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 25 - Leonard Bernstein, American physical chemist (d. 2020)[52] Maria Isaura Pereira de Queiróz, Brazilian sociologist (d. 2018) August 27 Aslam Khan, British Indian-born military officer, led his troops during World War II in capturing Kennedy Peak (Myanmar), which the Americans had failed to conquer. For this achievement, he was awarded the Military Cross by Field Marshal Auchinleck (d. 1994)[53] Chang Yun Chung, Chinese-born billionaire shipping magnate (d. 2020) Jelle Zijlstra, Dutch politician, Prime Minister of the Netherlands from 1966 to 1967 (d. 2001) August 29 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 30 - Ted Williams, American baseball player (d. 2002) August 31 - Alan Jay Lerner, American lyricist, librettist (d. 1986) Chaim Herzog September 3 - Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 4 - Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 3 - Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 4 - Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 4 - Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 3 - Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 4 - Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 3 - Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 3 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 3 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 3 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 4 - Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 4 - Gerald Wilson, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014)
September 5 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 5 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 5 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 5 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 5 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 6 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 6 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen Wagner, American jazz trumpeter (d. 2014) September 7 - Helen British chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) September 9 - Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, 9th President of Italy (d. 2012) September 13 - Ray Charles, American musician, singer and songwriter (d. 2015) September 13 - Ray Charles, American musician, singer and dancer (d. 2005) September 16 - Ismail Mohamed Ali, Malaysian politician (d. 1998) September 17 - Chaim Herzog, 6th President of Israel 1983-1993 (d. 1997) September 22 - Henryk Szeryng, Polish-born violinist (d. 1988) September 24 - Emerante Morse, Haitian singer, dancer and folklorist (d. 2018) September 26 - Peng Chang-kuei, Taiwanese chef (d. 2016) September 27 - Martin Ryle, English radio astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics (d. 1983) Ida Schuster, Scottish actress (d. 2020) Arnold Stang, American comic actor (d. 2009) September 30 Giovanni Canestri, Italian cardinal (d. 2015) Aldo Parisot, Brazilian-American cellist and educator (d. 2010) October 8 - Jens Christian Skou Robert Walker Rita Hayworth Thelma Coyne Long October 4 - Kenichi Fukui, Japanese chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) October 6 - Goh Keng Swee, former Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore (d. 2010) October 8 - Jens Christian Skou, Danish chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) October 9 E. Howard Hunt, American Watergate break-in coordinator (d. 2007) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2013) October 10 - Gaston Mialaret, French pedagogist and professor (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) October 10 - Gaston Mialaret, French pedagogist and professor (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2018) October 10 - Gaston Mialaret, French pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2018) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2018) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2018) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2017) Bebo Va American actor (d. 1951) October 14 - Thelma Coyne Long, Australian tennis player (d. 2017) Henri Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 - Rita Hayworth, American actress (d. 1987) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Primeer Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 - Rita Hayworth, American actress (d. 1987) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Primeer Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 - Rita Hayworth, American actress (d. 1987) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Primeer Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 - Rita Hayworth, American Active Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Primeer Vernes, Belgian Active Vernes, Belg Minister (d. 2017) Bobby Troup, American singer-songwriter and actor, known for his role in Emergency! (d. 1999) October 22 - René de Obaldia, French playwright and poet (d. 2022) October 23 - Augusta Dabney, American actress (d. 2008) October 25 Francisco Griéguez, Spanish WVII soldier (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2006) October 26 - Marc Hodler, Swiss lawyer (d. 2005) October 27 Mihkel Mathiesen, Estonian statesman (d. 2003) Teresa Wright, American actress (d. 2005) October 27 Mihkel Mathiesen, Estonian statesman (d. 2006) October 31 - Ian Stevenson, American parapsychologist (d. 2007) Billy Graham Spiro Agnew November 1 - Ken Miles, British sports car racing engineer and driver (d. 1966) November 2 - Raimon Panikkar, Spanish theologian (d. 2010) November 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) November 4 Art Carney, American actor, best known for his role in The Honeymooners (d. 2003) Cameron Mitchell, American actor (d. 1994) November 7 Paul Aussaresses, French general (d. 2013) Billy Graham, American evangelist, spiritual adviser to several U.S. Presidents (d. 2018) November 9 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) Hermann Zapf, German typeface designer (d. 2013) November 9 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) Hermann Zapf, German typeface designer (d. 2018) November 9 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) November 9 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) November 9 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) November 9 Teoh Seng Khoon, Malaysian badminton player (d. 2018) November 9 Spiro Agnew, Vice president of the United States (d. 1996) Choi Hong Hi, South Korean general, martial artist (d. 2002) Su Beng, Taiwanese dissident and political activist (d. 2019) November 10 - Ernst Otto Fischer, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007) November 14 - John Bromwich, Australian tennis player (d. 1999) November 15 - Vittore Bocchetta, Italian sculptor, painter and academic (d. 2021) November 18 - Nicolás Kingman Riofrío, Ecuadorian journalist, writer and politician (d. 2016) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2020) November 29 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2007) November 30 Efrem Zimbalist Jr., American actor (d. 2014)[54] Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn Kurt Waldheim Helmut Schmidt Anwar Sadat December 3 - Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian general (d. 2000) December 7 Jórunn Viðar, Icelandic pianist, composer (d. 2017) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 8 - Gérard Souzay, French baritone (d. 2004) December 10 - Anatoly Tarasov, Russian ice-hockey player and coach (d. 1995) Fergus Anckorn December 12 - Joe Williams, American jazz singer (d. 1999) December 13 - Rosalia Lombardo, Italian child known as The Sleeping Beauty (d. 1920)[55] December 14 - B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 17 Dusty Anderson, American actors and model (d. 2007) Duchess Woizlawa Feodora of Mecklenburg, German royal (d. 2019) December 17 Dusty Anderson, American actress and model (d. 2019) December 17 Dusty Anderson, American actress and model (d. 2019) December 18 - Joyce Reynolds, English classicist and academic (d. 2022) December 21 Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias, Peruvian philosopher (d. 2019) Fred Gloden, American Treasury General of the United Nations (d. 2007)[56] December 23 José Greco, Italian-born flamenco dancer (d. 2000) Kumar Pallana, Indian actor (d. 2013) Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of Germany (d. 2015) December 24 - Dave Bartholomew, American musician, songwriter and music producer (d. 2019) December 25 Bertie Mee, English football player, manager (d. 2001) Anwar Sadat, 3rd President of Egypt, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1981) December 26 - Georgios Rallis, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 2006) December 30 - W. Eugene Smith, American photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor, German Andrican Photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor, German Andrican Photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor, German Andrican Photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña January 2 - Katharine A. O'Keeffe O'Mahoney, Irish-born American teacher and writer (b. 1855) January 6 - Georg Cantor, German Andrican Photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña January 6 - Georg Cantor, German Andrican Photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi
Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1978) Abd a mathematician (b. 1845) January 8 Johannes Pääsuke, Estonian photographer, filmmaker (b. 1892) Ellis H. Roberts, American politician (b. 1887) Charles-Émile Reynaud, French inventor (b. 1844) January 10 - María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña, Spanish Roman Catholic religious sister and Blessed (b. 1848) January 21 - Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur (b. 1853) January 26 - Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia (b. 1872) January 21 - Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur (b. 1845) Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya Gustav Klimt Sultan Abdul Hamid II February 1 - Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya, Russian aristocrat (b. 1862), Spanish flu February 8 - Akiyama Saneyuki, Japanese admiral (b. 1868) February 6 - Gustav Klimt, Austrian painter (b. 1862), Spanish flu February 8 Louis Renault, French jurist, educator and Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843) February 11 - Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1861) February 14 - Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British diplomat (b. 1859) February 11 - Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1861) February 14 - Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British diplomat (b. 1859) February 10 Sultan Abdul Hamid II of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1859) February 10 Sultan Abdul Hamid II of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian 15 - Vernon Castle, British-born American dancer (b. 1887) February 16 - Károly Khuen-Héderváry, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (b. 1849) February 23 Adolphus Frederick VI, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1882) Thomas Brassey, 1st Earl March 2 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Hans-Joachim Buddecke, German flying ace (killed in action) (b. 1879) March 13 - César Cui, Lithuanian composer (b. 1835) March 14 Lucretia Garfield, First Lady of the United States (b. 1832) Gennaro Rubino, Italian anarchist who unsuccessfully tried to assassinate King Leopold II of Belgium (b. 1859) March 15 - Adolf Ritter von Tutschek, German fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) March 25 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1862) Walter Tull, first Black infantry officer to serve in the British Army (b. 1888) March 27 Henry Adams, American historian (b. 1838) Martin Sheridan, American Olympic athlete (b. 1881), Spanish flu Karl Ferdinand Braun Manfred von Richthofen Gavrilo Princip April 1 Isaac Rosenberg, British war poet (killed in action) (b. 1890) Paul von Rennenkampf, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854) April 4 - Hermann Cohen, German philosopher (b. 1842) April 5 - King George Tupou II of Tonga (b. 1874) April 11 - Otto Wagner, Austro-Hungarian architect, urban planner (b. 1877)[58] April 20 Jussi Merinen, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1873)[59] Karl Ferdinand Braun, German physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1850) Paul Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Austrian statesman, Prime Minister (b. 1851) April 21 Friedrich II, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1856) Manfred von Richthofen, German fighter pilot, top-scoring ace of World War I (killed in action) (b. 1894) Maria Magdalena Merten May 2 Ernie Parker, Australian tennis champion (killed in action) (b. 1883) Jüri Vilms, Estonian politician (b. 1844) May 17 - William Drew Robeson I, African-American minister, father of singer and actor Paul Robeson (b. 1844) May 18 - Blandine Merten German nun and Blessed (b. 1883) May 19 Ferdinand Hodler, Swiss painter (b. 1853) Raoul Lufbery, Franco-American fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1875)[60] Wilho Laine, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[61] May 23 Gerard Noel, British admiral (b. 1845) [62] Mariano Ponce, Filipino diplomat, politician and writer (b. 1863) May 24 - József Kiss, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1896) May 30 - Georgi Plekhanov, Russian revolutionary, philosopher (b. 1856) Kyrion II of Georgia June 1 - Roderic Dallas, Australian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1891) June 3 - Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 4 - Charles W. Fairbanks, 26th Vice President of the United States (b. 1852) June 10 - Arrigo Boito, Italian poet, composer (b. 1842) June 13 - Grand Duke Michael Romanov (assassinated) (b. 1878) June 15 - Frank Miles Day, American architect (b. 1861) June 16 - Bazil Assan, Romanian engineer and explorer (b. 1860) June 19 - Francesco Baracca, Italian fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1888) June 26 - Kyrion II of Georgia, Georgian Orthodox patriarch, Saint (b. 1855) June 27 - Joséphin Péladan, French occultist (b. 1858) Sultan Mehmed V of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1844) July 9 - James McCudden, British fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1897) July 17 - Executed members of the Romanov family: Former Emperor Nicholas II of Russia (b. 1868) Former Empress Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1872) Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1895) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1997) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. Russia (executed) (b. 1891) Prince Igor Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894) Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Russia (executed) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in the secuted) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1864) July 20 action) (b. 1888) Manuel González Prada, Peruvian politician, author (b. 1844) Indra Lal Roy, Indian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1887) July 26 Henry Macintosh, British Olympic athlete (killed in action) (b. 1892) Edward Mannock, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1887) July 29 -Ernest William Christmas, Australian painter (b. 1863) July 30 Hermann von Eichhorn, German field marshal (assassinated) (b. 1848) Joyce Kilmer, American journalist, poet (killed in action) (b. 1886) Frank Linke-Crawford, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) July 31 - George McElroy, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) Marianne Cope August 1 John Riley Banister, American policeman, cowboy (b. 1854) Gabriel Guérin, French World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1876)
August 9 Marianne Cope, German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1878) František Plesnivý, Austro-Hungarian architect (b. 1845) August 10 Jean Brillant, Canadian soldier, Victoria Cross recipient (killed in action) (b. 1897) Aleksander Uurits, Estonian painter, graphic artist (b. 1888) August 12 - Anna Held, French actress (b. 1872) August 22 - Korbinian Brodmann, German neurologist (b. 1868)[63] August 30 - William Duncan, British missionary in Canada and the United States (b. 1832) George Reid Eduard, Duke of Vastmanland Mudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellion September 2 - Sir John Forrest, Australian explorer and politician, 1st Premier of Western Australia (b. 1847) September 5 - Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1845) September 6 - Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1847) September 6 - Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1847) September 7 - Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1847) September 6 - Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1847) September 6 - Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1847) September 8 - Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1847) September 8 (b. 1850) September 12 - Sir George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (b. 1845) September 13 - Eduard, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1861) September 18 - Joseph Frank Wehner, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 20 - Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland (b. 1889), Spanish flu September 27 - Fritz Rumey, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) September 29 - Frank Luke, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1887) October 4 - Nikolai Skrydlov, Russian admiral (b. 1844) October 7 - Sir Hubert Parry, British composer (b. 1848), Spanish flu October 8 - Mikhail Alekseyev, Russian general (b. 1857) October 9 - Raymond Duchamp-Villon, French sculptor (b. 1891) October 15 - Sai Baba of Shirdi, Indian guru, yogi and National saint of India (b. 1838) October 16 Felix Arndt, American pianist, composer (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 18 Radko Dimitriev, Bulgarian, Russian general (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irw October 19 Harold Lockwood, American actor (b. 1887), Spanish flu Prince Umberto, Count of Salemi (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painte Coiffard, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1892) Rudolf Tobias, Estonian composer (b. 1873) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1861) Wilfred Owen November 1 - Vladimir Vasilyevich Smirnov, Russian general (executed) (b. 1849) November 2 - Hugh Cairns, Canadian soldier (b. 1896) November 4 Wilfred Owen, British poet, soldier (killed in action) (b. 1893) Andrew Dickson White, American academic and diplomat, co-founder of Cornell University (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 5 6 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1899), Spanish flu November 9 Guillaume Apollinaire, French poet (b. 1880), Spanish flu Albert Ballin, German shipping magnate (b. 1857) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1829) November 11 Victor Adler, Austrian politician (b. 1852) George Lawrence Price, last Commonwealth soldier to die in WWI (b. 1892) November 12 - Aleksei Evert, Russian general (executed) (b. 1857; may have died in 1926) November 14 - Matti Lonkainen, Finnish policie officer (b. 1841), Spanish flu November 15 - Sir Robert Anderson, British police officer (b. 1841), Spanish flu November 19 - Joseph F. Smith, 6th President of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints (b. 1838) November 20 - John Bauer, Swedish painter (b. 1882) November 22 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1853) No Edmond Rostand, French writer (b. 1868), Spanish flu December 4 - Princess Teriivaetua of Tahiti (b. 1869), Spanish flu December 5 - Schalk Willem Burger, Boer military leader, lawyer, politician, statesman, and acting President of the South African Republic (1900-1902) (b. 1852) December 9 - Samuel Swett Green, American library pioneer (b. 1837) December 11 - Ivan Cankar,
Slovenian writer (b. 1876), Spanish flu December 13 - Emory Speer, American politician, jurist, and United States district judge from 1885 until 1918 (b. 1872), assassinated December 20 - Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar (b. 1863) December 21 - Prince Konrad of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, Austrian statesman, former Prime Minister (b. 1865) Spring - Vyacheslav Troyanov, Russian general (b. 1875) Yakov Zhilinsky, Russian general (b. 1853) Physics - Max Planck Chemistry - Fritz Haber[66] Medicine - not awarded Literature - not awarded Peace - not awarded ^ Barry, John M. (2005). The Great Influenza; The Story of the Deadliest Pandemic in History. New York: Penguin Books. ISBN 978-0143036494. ^ "Historical Concert for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans". World Digital Library. February 10, 2014 Retrieved June 22, 2014. ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. 2006. ISBN 0-14-102715-0. ^ Engdahl, E. R.; Vallaseñor, A. (2002). "Global seismicity: 1900–1999" (PDF). International Handbook of Earthquake & Engineering Seismology. Part A, Volume 81A (First ed.). Academic Press. p. 674. ISBN 978-0124406520. ^ Shores, Christopher (1969). Finnish Air Force, 1918-1968. Reading, Berkshire, UK: Osprey Publications Ltd. p. 3. ISBN 978-0668021210. ^ a b 100 years ago today: Reds take Tampere, Finnish Civil War begins - Yle News, January 27, 2018. Retrieved October 6, 2021. ^ Palmer, Veronica (1992). The Chronology of British History. London: Century Ltd. pp. 355-356. ISBN 0-7126-5616-2. ^ Royal Canadian Legion Branch # 138."2-Minute Wave of Silence" Revives a Time-honoured Tradition. Accessed on 5 June 2014. ^ The first was from Allahabad to Vote in Canada" lop.parl.ca. Retrieved February 22, 2018. ^ "La Grippe Espagnole de 1918". Institut Pasteur. Archived from the original on June 4, 2011. Retrieved May 3, 2011. ^ "CROWDS SEE OPENING OF TRADE EXPOSITION; Police Commissioner Enright Receives Keys for City at Formal Opening. PERMANENT SHOW PLANNED Borough President Bruckner Thanks Promoters for Choosing Site in the Bronx". The New York Times. July 20, 1918. p. 4. ^ Klim, Jake (2014). Attack on Orleans: The World War I submarine raid on Cape Cod. The History Press. ISBN 9781625850348. OCLC 883673275. ^ David S. Foglesong (2014), "Fighting, But Not At War", America's Secret War Against Bolshevism: U.S. Intervention in the Russian Civil War 1917-1920, UNC Press Books, ISBN 978-1469611136 ^ "Warilda". Uboat.net. Retrieved December 17, 2012. ^ Lichfield, John (July 7, 2014). "A History of the First World War in 100 Moments The 'blackest day' of the German army". The Independent. London. Archived from the original on May 1, 2022. Retrieved July 7, 2014. ^ Lyandres, Semion (Autumn 1989). "The 1918 Attempt on the Life of Lenin: A New Look at the Evidence". Slavic Review. 48 (3). Cambridge University Press: 432-448. doi:10.2307/2498997. JSTOR 2498997. S2CID 155228899. Werth, Nicolas; Bartosek, Karel; Panne, Jean-Louis; Margolin, Jean-Louis; Paczkowski, Andrzej; Courtois, Stephane (1999). The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. p. 74. ISBN 0-674-07608-7. Ukuembourg's history : Mutiny in the Grand Duchy". today.rtl.lu. Retrieved April 23, 2024. ^ Pitt, Barrie (2003). 1918: The Last Act. Barnsley: Pen and Sword. ISBN 0-85052-974-3. ^ Massie, Robert K. (2004). Castles of Steel: Britain, Germany, and the Winning of the Great War at Sea. New York: Ballantine Books. ISBN 0-345-40878-0. ^ Biger, Gideon (2004). The Boundaries of Modern Palestine, 1840-1947. London: Routledge pp. 55, 164. ISBN 978-0-7146-5654-0. Retrieved May 2, 2009. ^ "Unification of Montenegro". The Irish Times. June 5, 2006. Retrieved June 9, 2021. ^ Wainwright, Martin (August 23, 2010). "British warships sunk 90 years ago found off Estonian coast". The Guardian. London. Retrieved August 24, 2010. Huldén, Anders: Kuningasseikkailu Suomessa 1918. Helsinki: Kirjayhtymä, 1988. ISBN 951-26-2980-1. Page 189 Wilson, Alexandra (2007). The Puccini Problem. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 178. ISBN 978-0-521-85688-1. Ward, Margaret (1983). Unmanageable Revolutionaries: Women and Irish nationalism. London: Pluto Press. p. 137. ISBN 0-86104-700-1. ^ Gussow, Mel (April 27, 1996). "Stirling Silliphant, 78, Writer; Won 'Heat of the Night' Oscar". The New York Times. ^ Shapiro, T. Rees (January 10, 2011). "Obituary: Richard 'Dick' Winters, courageous WWII officer portrayed in 'Band of Brothers'". Washington Post. Retrieved January 7, 2018. ^ Avery, Mary Ellen (2008). "Gertrude Belle Elion. 23 January 1918 - 21 February 1999". Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society. 54: 161-168. doi:10.1098/rsbm.2007.0051. ^ Traue, J. E., ed. (1978). Who's Who in New Zealand (11th ed.). Wellington: Reed. p. 120. ISBN 0-589-01113 8. ^ Tobin, James. "Autobiography", published in Nobel Lectures. Economics 1981-1990, Editor Karl-Göran Mäler, World Scientific Publishing Co., Singapore, 1992 ^ "Mickey Spillane, 88, Critic-Proof Writer of Pulpy Mike Hammer Novels, Dies". The New York Times. July 18, 2006. ^ Glueck, Grace (February 2, 1989). "Elaine de Kooning, Artist and Teacher, Dies at 68". New York Times. ^ Wilford, John Noble (August 28, 1998). "Frederick Reines Dies at 80; Nobelist Discovered Neutrino". The New York Times. Retrieved February 5, 2015. ^ Jeremy Pearce (August 7, 2007). "Kai Siegbahn, Swedish Physicist, Dies at 89". The New York Times. ^ Wepman, Dennis. "Paar, Jack", American National Biography Online, Oxford University Press (Oxford, England). Retrieved January 8, 2019. ^ "Richard P. Feynman - Biographical". The Nobel Foundation. Archived from the original on July 1, 2006. Retrieved April 23 2013. ^ Bernstein, Adam (October 21, 2009). "Accomplished Broadway actor immortalized Bond's Dr. No". washingtonpost.com. Retrieved December 12, 2014. ^ Blyth, Alan; Barker, Frank Granville (January 12, 2006). "Obituary: Birgit Nilsson". The Guardian. Archived from the original on October 25, 2017. Retrieved April 29, 2018. A Saxon, Wolfgang (July 31, 2005). "Cicely Saunders Dies at 87; Reshaped End-of-Life Care". The New York Times. Retrieved June 22, 2018. Litsky, Frank (May 5, 2017). "Adolph Kiefer, a Gold Medal Backstroker in the 1936 Olympics, Dies at 98". The New York Times. Retrieved June 22, 2018. Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved May 8, 2017. ^ "T.M. Aluko | Nigerian author". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved May 28, 2020. ^ Rothstein, Mervyn (July 30, 2007). "Ingmar Bergman, Master Director, Dies at 89". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved July 31, 2007. ^ Katie Hafner, "Jay W. Forrester Dies at 98; a Pioneer in Computer Models", The New York Times, November 17, 2016. Mandela, Nelson (2004) [1994]. Long Walk to Freedom Volume II: 1962-1994 (large print ed.). London: BBC AudioBooks and Time Warner Books Ltd. p. 3. ISBN 978-0-7540-8724-3. Keepnews, Peter (May 17, 2010), "Hank Jones, Versatile Jazz Pianist, Is Dead at 91", The New York Times. Fountain, Nigel (February 24, 2020). "Katherine Johnson obituary". The Guardian. ISSN 0261-3077. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. ^ Singh, K. Brahma (1990). History of Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, 1820-1956: The State Force Background. Lancer International. ISBN 978-81-7062-091-4. ^ "Efrem Zimbalist Jr., Star of '77 Sunset Strip' and 'The F.B.I.', Dies at 95". The New York Times. May 3, 2014. Retrieved June 9, 2018. ^ Panzer, Stephanie; Gill-Frerking, Heather; Rosendahl, Wilfried; Zink, Albert R.; Piombino-Mascali, Dario (2013). "Multidetector CT investigation of the mummy of Rosalia Lombardo (1918-1920)". Annals of Anatomy. 195 (5): 401-408. doi:10.1016/j.aanat.2013.03.009. PMID 23725823. ^ Kandell, Jonathan (June 14, 2007). "Kurt Waldheim dies at 88; ex-UN chief hid Nazi past". The New York Times. Retrieved October 18, 2022. ^ Mansour Khalid (October 12, 2012). War & Peace In The Sudan. Routledge. p. 65. ISBN 978-1-136-17924-2. ^ "William Hope Hodgson" www.fantasticfiction.com. ^ "Person: Merinen, Juho Rikard". War Victims of Finland 1914-1922. Helsinki, Finland: National Archives of Finland. Retrieved July 23, 2023. ^ "Kansanedustajat: Wilho Laine" (in Finnish). Helsinki, Finland: Parliament of Finland. Archived from the original on October 16, 2014. Retrieved December 27, 2023. * "Admirals.org.uk. Retrieved December 23, 2014. * [On the life and work of Korbinian Brodmann (1868-1918)] * "Joseph Wehner". theaerodrome.com. Archived from the original on June 30, 2019. ^ "Person: Lonkainen, Matti". War Victims of Finland. Retrieved January Noble". National Geographic News. October 6, 2015. Archived from the original on August 8, 2020. Retrieved January 19, 2021. Chandra, Siddharth, Julia Christensen, and Shimon Likhtman. "Connectivity and seasonality: the 1918 influenza and COVID-19 pandemics in global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global
History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics in global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 1817, 1918, and 2019." Journal of Global History 15.3 (2020): 408-420. Phillips, Howard. "'17,'18,'19: religion and science in three pandemics, 18 434-443. Williams, John. The Other Battleground The Home Fronts: Britain, France and Germany 1914-1918 (1972) pp 243-92. New International Affairs, 904 pp Wickware. Francis Graham (1919). The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress... T. Nelson & Sons. Retrieved from " 3 > Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 2025 (May 4 in recent years 2025 (Sunday) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2023 (Thursday) 2023 (Thursday) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2023 (Thursda the yearMay 4 is the 124th day of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year. 1256 - The Augustinian monastic order is constituted at the Lecceto Monastery when Pope Alexander IV issues a papal bull Licet ecclesiae catholicae.[1] 1415 - Religious reformer John Wycliffe is condemned as a heretic at the Council of Constance.[2] 1436 - Assassination of the Swedish rebel (later national hero) Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson (27 April O.S.).[3] 1471 - Wars of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - In the papal bull Inter caetera, Pope Alexander VI divides the New World between Spain and Portugal along the Line of Demarcation. [5] 1626 - Dutch explorer Peter Minuit arrives in New Netherland (present day Manhattan Island) aboard the See Meeuw. [6] 1738 - The Imperial Theatrical School, the first ballet school in Russia, is founded. [7] 1776 - Rhode Island becomes the first American colony to renounce allegiance to King George III.[8] 1799 - Fourth Anglo-Mysore War: The Battle of Seringapatam ends when the city is invaded and Tipu Sultan killed by the besieging British army, under the command of General George Harris.[9] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - King Ferdinand VII abolishes the Spanish Constitution of 1812, returning Spain to absolutism.[11] 1836 - Formation of Ancient Order of Hibernians.[12] 1859 - The Cornwall in England.[13] 1869 - The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall in England.[13] 1869 - The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall in England.[13] 1869 - The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall in England.[13] 1869 - The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon across the Roy Japanese Navy defeats the remnants of the Tokugawa shogunate navy in the Sea of Japan off the city of Hakodate, leading to the surrender of the Ezo Republic on May 17.[14] 1871 - The National Association, the first professional baseball league, opens its first season in Fort Wayne, Indiana.[15] 1886 - Haymarket affair: In Chicago, United States, a homemade bomb is thrown at police officers trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer. Ensuing gunfire leads to the deaths of a further seven officers and four civilians.[16] 1904 - The United States begins construction of the Panama Canal. 1910 - The Royal Canadian Navy is created.[17] 1912 - Italy occupies the Ottoman island of Rhodes. 1919 - May Fourth Movement: Student demonstrations take place in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China, protesting the Treaty of Versailles, which transferred Chinese territory to Japan. 1926 - The United Kingdom general strike begins. 1927 - The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is incorporated. [18] 1932 - Having been incarcerated at the Cook County Jail since his sentencing on October 24, 1931, mobster Al Capone is transferred to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta after the U.S. Supreme Court denies his appeal for conviction of tax evasion.[19] 1942 - World War II: The Battle of the Coral Sea begins with an attack by aircraft from the United States aircraft carrier USS Yorktown on Japanese naval forces at Tulagi Island in the Solomon Islands. The Japanese forces had invaded Tulagi the day before. 1945 - World War II: Neuengamme concentration camp near Hamburg is liberated by the British Army. 1945 - World War II: Neuengamme concentration camp near Hamburg is liberated by the British Army. Wehrmacht units in the Netherlands, Denmark and northwest Germany. 1946 - In San Francisco Bay, U.S. Marines from the nearby Treasure Island Naval Base stop a two-day riot at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary. Five people are killed in the riot. 1949 - The entire Torino football team (except for two players who did not take the trip: Sauro Tomà, due to an injury and Renato Gandolfi, because of coach request) is killed in a plane crash. 1953 - Ernest Hemingway wins the Pulitzer Prize for The Old Man and the Sea. 1959 - The 1st Annual Grammy Awards are held. 1961 - American civil rights movement: The "Freedom Riders" begin a bus trip through the South. 1961 - Malcolm Ross and Victor Prather attain a new altitude record for manned balloon flight ascending in the Strato-Lab V open gondola to 113,740 feet (34.67 km). 1970 - Vietnam War: Kent State University after disturbances in the city of Kent the weekend before, opens fire killing four unarmed students and wounding nine others. The students were protesting the Cambodian Campaign of the United States and South Vietnam. 1972 - The Don't Make A Wave Committee, a fledgling environmental organization founded in Canada in 1971, officially changes its name to "Greenpeace Foundation". 1973 - The 108-story Sears Tower in Chicago is topped out at 1,451 feet (442 m) as the world's tallest building [20] 1978 - The South African Defence Force attacks a SWAPO base at Cassinga in southern Angola, killing about 600 people [21] 1979 - Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. 1982 - Twenty sailors are killed when the British Type 42 destroyer HMS Sheffield is hit by an Argentinian Exocet missile during the Falklands War. 1988 - The PEPCON disaster rocks Henderson, Nevada, as tons of Space Shuttle fuel detonate during a fire. 1989 - Iran-Contra affair: Former White House aide Oliver North is convicted of three crimes and acquitted of nine other charges; the convictions are later overturned on appeal. 1989 - Space Shuttle Atlantis launches on mission STS-30 to deploy the Venus-bound Magellan space probe. [22] 1990 - Latvia declares independence from the Soviet Union. 1994 - Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO leader Yasser Arafat sign a peace accord, granting self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. 1998 - A federal judge in Sacramento, California, gives "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski four life sentences plus 30 years after Kaczynski accepts a plea agreement sparing him from the death penalty. 2000 - Ken Livingstone becomes the first Mayor of London (an office separate from that of the Lord Mayor of London). Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano, Nigeria.[23] 2007 - Greensburg, Kansas is almost completely destroyed by the 2007 Greensburg tornado, a 1.7-mile wide EF5 tornado. It was the first-ever tornado to be rated as such with the new Enhanced Fujita scale. 2014 - Three people are killed and 62 injured in a pair of bombings on buses in Nairobi, Kenya.[24] 2019 - The inaugural all-female motorsport series, W Series, takes place at Hockenheimring. The race was won by Jamie Chadwick, who would go on to become the inaugural season's champion.[25] 2023 - Nine people are killed and thirteen injured in a spree shooting in Mladenovac and Smederevo, Serbia. It is the second mass shooting in the country in two days [26][27][28] 1006 - Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, Persian mystic and poet (died 1088) 1559 - Alice Spencer, English aristocrat and heiress (died 1660) 1649 - Chhatrasal, Indian ruler (died 1731) 1655 - Bartolomeo Cristofori, Italian instrument maker, invented the piano (died 1731) 1677 - Françoise-Marie de Bourbon, French noblewoman (died 1749) 1715 - Richard Graves, English minister and author (died 1799) 1752 - John Brooks, American soldier and politician, 11th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1825) 1757 - Manuel Tolsá, Spanish sculptor and first director of the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German publisher (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German publisher (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus,
German publisher (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German Publisher (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German Publisher (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German Publisher (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Bro Pennington, American lawyer and politician, 13th Governor of New Jersey, 23rd Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (died 1859) 1820 - Julia Gardiner Tyler, American wife of John Tyler, 11th First Lady of the United States (died 1889) 1820 - John Whiteaker, American soldier, judge, and politician, 1st Governor of Oregon (died 1902) 1822 - Charles Boucherville, Canadian physician and politician, 3rd Premier of Quebec (died 1895) 1825 - Augustus Le Plongeon, English-American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1908) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American painter (died 1900) 1827 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1896)[29] 1851 - Thomas Dewing, American painter (died 1934) 1883 - Wang Jingwei, Chinese politician (died 1944) 1884 - Richard Baggallay, English army officer and cricketer (died 1975)[30] 1887 - Andrew Dasburg, French-American painter (died 1967)[31] 1890 - Franklin Carmichael, Canadian painter (died 1945) 1902 - Ronnie Aird, English cricketer and administrator (died 1986) 1903 - Luther Adler, American actor (died 1984) 1905 - Al Dexter, American country singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1984) 1907 - Lincoln Kirstein, American target shooter and FBI agent (died 2014) 1913 - Princess Katherine of Greece and Denmark (died 2007) 1914 - Maedayama Eigoro, Japanese sumo wrestler, the 39th Yokozuna (died 1971) 1916 - Jane Jacobs, American-Canadian journalist, author, and meteorologist (died 2003) 1917 - Nick Joaquin, Filipino writer, journalist and historian (died 2004) 1918 - Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese soldier and politician, 64th Prime Minister of Japan (died 2005) 1922 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedia 1928 - Maynard Ferguson, Canadian trumpet player and bandleader (died 2006) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2020) 1928 - Betsy Rawls, American general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2023) 1929 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2024) 1928 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2024) 1928 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2024) 1928 - Manuel Contreras, Chilean gener 1993) 1930 - Katherine Jackson, matriarch of the Jackson family 1932 - Harlon Hill, American football player and coach (died 2013) 1937 - Ron Carter, American surf-rock guitarist, singer, and songwriter (died 2019) 1938 - Carlos Monsiváis, Mexican journalist, author, and critic (died 2010) 1939 - Amos Oz, Israeli journalist and author (died 2018) 1940 - Robin Cook, American physician and author 1941 - George Will, American journalist and author 1943 - Robert Machray, American actor (died 2025)[32][33] 1946 - John Barnard, English car designer 1946 - Gary Bauer, American political activist 1946 - John Watson, British race car driver 1948 - King George Tupou V of Tonga, (died 2012) 1951 - Colleen Hanabusa, American singer-songwriter, and producer 1951 - Colleen Hanabusa, American singer-song Belinda Green, Australian beauty queen and 1972 Miss World 1953 - Pia Zadora, American actress and singer 1954 - Ryan Cayabyab, Filipino pianist, composer, and coach 1957 - Kathy Kreiner, Canadian skier 1958 - Keith Haring, American painter (died 1990) 1958 - Caroline Spelman, English politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American singer-songwriter, quitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, 28th Chancellor of Austria 1961 - Jay Aston, English singer-songwriter and dancer 1967 - Kate Garraway, English journalist 1967 - Ana Gastever, American actress and singer 1970 - Will Arnett, Canadian actor and producer 1972 - Chris Tomlin, American basketball player and songwriter [35] 1973 - Guillermo Barros Schelotto, Argentinian footballer and coach 1973 - John Madden, Canadian ice hockey player and coach 1974 - Tony McCoy, Northern Irish jockey and sportscaster 1975 - Kimora Lee Simmons, American model[36] 1978 - Erin Andrews, American footballer and manager 1978 - James Harrison, American footballer and manager 1978 - James Harrison, American sportscaster and journalist 1978 - James Harrison, American footballer and manager 1978 - James Harrison, American footballer and h Lesley Vainikolo, Tongan rugby player 1980 - Andrew Raycroft, Canadian ice hockey player 1981 - Eric Djemba-Djemba, Cameroon footballer 1981 - Dallon Weekes, American singer-songwriter and musician 1983 - Derek Roy, Canadian ice hockey player 1984 - Brad Maddox, American wrestler and referee 1985 - Ravi Bopara, English cricketer 1985 - Jernandinho, Brazilian footballer 1985 - Jernandinho, Brazilian footballer 1986 - George Hill, American basketball player 1987 - Cesc Fàbregas, Spanish
footballer and manager 1987 - Jorge Lorenzo, Spanish motorcycle racer 1988 - Radja Nainggolan, Belgian footballer 1989 - Rory McIlroy, Northern Irish golfer 1989 - James van Riemsdyk, American ice hockey player 1991 - Brianne Jenner, Canadian women's ice hockey player 1992 - Victor Oladipo, American ice hockey player 1993 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Victo Alexander O'Connor, English musician[40] 408 - Venerius, archbishop of Milan 784 - Arbeo, bishop of Freising 1003 - Herman II, duke of Swabia 1038 - Gotthard of Hildesheim, German bishop (born 960) 1406 - Coluccio Salutati, chancellor of Florence (born 1331) 1436 - Engelbrekt Engelbrekt Engelbrekt son, Swedish rebel leader (27 April O.S.).[41] 1471 -Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales, son and heir of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1483 - George Neville, Duke of Bedford (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Henry VI of England (born 1453) 1506 - Husayn Mirza Bayqara, Timuri Protestant theologian (born 1525) 1566 - Luca Ghini, Italian physician and botanist (born 1521) 1605 - Ulisse Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist (born 1522) 1615 - Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English bishop and scholar (born 1569) 1677 - Isaac Barrow, English mathematician and theologian (born 1630) 1729 - Louis Antoine de Noailles, French cardinal (born 1651) 1734 - James Thornhill, English painter and politician (born 1675) 1737 - Eustace Budgell, English journalist and politician (born 1686) 1774 - Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick, Prussian nobleman (born 1714) 1776 - Jacques Saly, French painter and sculptor (born 1717) 1790 - Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 - Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1717) 1790 - Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 - Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1717) 1790 - Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 - Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1717) 1790 - Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 - Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1718) 1799 - Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1718) 1790 - Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1790 - Matthew American lawyer and politician, 4th United States Secretary of War, 3rd United States Secretary of the Treasury (born 1761) 1824 - Joseph Joubert, French author (born 1754) 1826 - Sebastián Kindelán y O'Regan, colonial governor of East Florida, Santo Domingo and Cuba (born 1757)[43] 1839 - Denis Davydov, Russian general and poet (born 1784) 1859 - Joseph Diaz Gergonne, French mathematician and philosopher (born 1771) 1880 - Edward Clark, American lawyer and politician, 7th Premier of Quebec (born 1831) 1903 - Gotse Delchev, Macedonian Bulgarian revolutionary IMRO (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1872) 1912 - Nettie Stevens, American geneticist credited with discovering sex chromosomes (born 1861)[44] 1916 - Ned Daly, Irish rebel commander (Easter Rising) (born 1851) 1916 - Joseph Plunkett, Irish rebel and writer (born 1887) 1919 - Milan Rastislav Štefánik, Slovak general and politician (born 1880) 1922 - Viktor Kingissepp, Estonian politician (born 1888) 1923 - Ralph McKittrick, American golfer and tennis player (born 1877) 1924 - E. Nesbit, English author and poet (born 1858) 1937 - Gina Oselio, Norwegian opera singer (born 1858). [45] 1938 - Kanō Jigorō, Japanese founder of judo (born 1860) 1938 - Carl von Ossietzky, German journalist and activist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1889) 1941 - Chris McKivat, Australian rugby player and coach (born 1880) 1953 - Alexandre Pharamond, French rugby player (born 1876)[46] 1955 - George Enescu, Romanian pianist composer, and conductor (born 1881) 1964 - Karl Robert Pusta, Estonian politician, 4th Estonian Minister of Foreign Affairs (born 1892) 1971 - William Brown Meloney, writer and theatrical producer (born 1892) 1972 - Father Chrysanthus, Dutch arachnologist (born 1905)[48] 1972 - Edward Calvin Kendall, American chemist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1886) 1973 - Jane Bowles, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1976 - Frank Strahan, Australian public servant (born 1886) 1980 - Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav field marshal and politician 1st President of Yugoslavia (born 1892) 1981 - C. Loganathan, Sri Lankan banker (born 1913) 1983 - Nino Sanzogno, Italian conductor and composer (born 1911) 1984 - Diana Dors, English-Canadian 10th General of The Salvation Army (born 1907) 1987 - Paul Butterfield, American singer and harmonica player (born 1942)[49] 1987 - Cathryn Damon, American actress (born 1930) 1988 - Lillian Estelle Fisher, American singer-songwriter and mandolin player (born 1902) 1992 - Gregor Mackenzie, Scottish politician (born 1927) 1993 - France Štiglic, Slovenian film director and screenwriter (born 1922)[50] 2000 - Hendrik Casimir, Dutch physicist and academic (born 1909) 2001 - Bonnie Lee Bakley, American model, wife of Robert Blake (born 1956) 2004 - David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (born 1930) 2008 - Fred Baur, American chemist and founder of Pringles (born 1918)[52] 2009 - Dom DeLuise, American actor, director, and producer (born 1933) 2011 - Sammy McCrory, Northern Irish footballer (born 1924) 2012 - Mort Lindsey, American rapper and director (born 1924) 2012 - Rashidi Yekini, Nigerian footballer (born 1963) 2013 - Otis Bowen, American physician and politician, 44th Governor of Indiana (born 1917) 2013 - Javier Diez Canseco, Peruvian sociologist and politician (born 1948) 2013 - Mario Machado,
Chinese-American journalist and actor (born 1935) 2013 - Morgan Morgan-Giles, English admiral and politician (born 1914) 2013 - César Portillo de la Luz, Cuban guitarist and composer (born 1924) 2014 - Elena Baltacha, Ukrainian-Scottish tennis player (born 1983) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1923) 2014 - Helga Königsdorf, German physicist and author (born 1938) 2014 - Ross Lonsberry, Canadian-American ice hockey player (born 1947) 2014 - Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Central African politician, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic (born 1948) 2015 - William Bast, American screenwriter and author (born 1931) 2015 - Ellen Albertini Dow, American actress (born 1913) 2015 - Marv Hubbard, American football player (born 1946)[53] 2020 - Don Shula, American football player and coach (born 1930)[54] 2020 - Greg Zanis, American actress (born 1950)[55] 2021 - Nick Kamen, English model, songwriter (born 1962)[56] 2024 - Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter, guitarist and band leader (born 1950)[57] 2024 - Frank Stella, American painter (born 1950)[57] 2024 - Frank Stella, Americ English Saints and Martyrs of the Reformation Era (Church of England) F. C. D. Wyneken (Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod) Florian José María Rubio Judas Cyriacus Monica of Hippo (1960 Roman Catholic Calendar) Sacerdos of Limoges Venerius of Milan May 4 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Coal Miners Day (India)[59] Death of Milan Rastislav Štefánik Day (Slovakia) Greenery Day (Japan) International Firefighters' Day May Fourth Movement commemorations: Literary Day (Republic of China) Remembrance of the Dead (Netherlands) Restoration of Independence Day (Latvia) Star Wars Day (International observance) World Give Day Youth Day (Fiji) ^ Flannery, John M. (2013). The Mission of the Portuguese Augustinians to Persia and Beyond (1602-1747). Lieden: Brill. p. 40. ISBN 9789004243828. ^ Bray, Gerald (2018). "On the Truth of Holy Scripture (1377-1378) John Wycliffe (c. 1328-1384)". In Kapic, Kelly M.; Madueme, Hans (eds.). Reading Christian Theology in the Protestant Tradition. London: Bloomsbury T&T Clark. p. 290. ISBN 9780567566768; Christianson, Gerald (2012). "Wycliff's Ghost: The Politics of Reunion at the Council of Basel". Reform, Representation and Theology in Nicholas of Cusa and His Age. New York: Taylor & Francis. p. 91. ISBN 9781003420835; Fastiggi, Robert L. (2017). The Sacrament of Reconciliation: An Anthropological and Scriptural Understanding. Chicago: Hillenbrand Books. p. 96, fn. 17. ISBN 9781595250438. ^ Riis, Thomas (2015). "The States of Scandinavia, c. 1390-c. 1536". In Allmand, Christopher (ed.). The New Cambridge Medieval History. Volume VII: c.1415-c. 1500. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. p. 682. ISBN 9781107568914; Harrison, Dick (1997). "Murder and Execution within the Political Sphere in Fifteenth-century Scandinavia". Scandia. 63 (2): 261. Panton, Kenneth J. (2011). Historical Dictionary of the British Monarchy. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press. pp. 159, 167. ISBN 9780810857797. Hebié, Mamadou (2018). "The Acquisition of Original Titles of Territorial Sovereignty in the Law and Practice of European Colonial Expansion". In Kohen, Marcelo G.; Hébié, Mamadou (eds.). Research Handbook on Territorial Disputes in International Law. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing. pp. 48-50. ISBN 9781782546863. ^ Kroessler, Jeffrey A. (2002). New York Year: A Chronology of the Great Metropolis. New York: New York: New York University Press. p. 9. ISBN 9780814747513. ^ Snodgrass, Mary Ellen (2015). The Encyclopedia of World Ballet. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield. p. 175. ISBN 9781442245259. ^ Lippitt, Charles Warren (1906). The Rhode Island Citizens Historical Association. p. 30. OCLC 1599182. ^ Rosenberg, Chaim M. (2017). Losing America, Conquering India: Lord Cornwallis and the Remaking of the British Empire. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company. p. 130. ISBN 9781476668123. ^ Maclachlan, Archibald Neil Campbell (1869). Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba: Being a Journal of Occurrences in 1814-1815. London: J. Murray. pp. 214-216. OCLC 2580699. ^ Piqueras, José Antonio (2020). "The End of the Legal Slavery". In Tomich, Dale W. (ed.). Atlantic Transformations: Empire, Politics, and Slavery During the Nineteenth Century. Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press. p. 83. ISBN 9781438477855. ^ Watson, William E.; Halus, Eugene J. (2015). Irish Americans: The History and Culture of a People. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO. p. 171. ISBN 9781610694667. ^ Campbell, J.M. (November 1958). "Some New Brunel Letters". The Journal of Transport History (4): 201. doi:10.1177/002252665800300403. ^ Tucker, Spencer C. (2017). The Roots and Consequences of Civil Wars and Revolutions: Conflicts That Changed World History. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC=CLIO. pp. 269-270. ISBN 9781440842931. ^ Thorn, John (2012). Baseball in the Garden of Eden: The Secret History of the Early Game. New York: Simon & Schuster. p. 151. ISBN 9780743294041. ^ Green, James R. (2006). Death in the Haymarket: A Story of Chicago, the First Labor Movement, and the Bombing That Divided Gilded Age America. New York: Pantheon Books. pp. 5-8. ISBN 9780375422379. * "Naval Service Act | The Canadian Encyclopedia". www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca. Retrieved 4 May 2022. * Robert Osborne (1989). 60 Years of The Oscar. Abbeville Press. p. 8. ^ "Capone in Jail; Prison Next". Chicago Tribune. October 25, 1931. pp. 1-2; Manly, Chesly (May 4, 1932). "Capone Speeds to Atlanta". Chicago Tribune. pp. 1-2. ^ Norris McWhirter (1994). The Guinness Book of Records. Guinness Boo Namibia". PublicHolidays.africa. Retrieved January 18, 2021. ^ Legler, Robert D.; Floyd V., Bennett (September 2011). "Space Shuttle Missions Summary" (PDF). Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Program Office. NASA. pp. 2-32. Archived from the original (PDF) on May 12, 2020. This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain. ^ Ranter, Harro. "ASN Aircraft accident BAC One-Eleven 525FT 5N-ESF Kano-Aminu Kano International Airport (KAN)". aviation-safety.net. Aviation Safety Network. Retrieved 2022-05-03. ^ Nairobi, Associated Press in (2014-05-04). "Bus bombing in Nairobi leaves at least three dead". The Guardian. Retrieved 2021-05-22. ^ "Hockenheim W Series: Jamie Chadwick wins inaugural race". www.autosport.com. 4 May 2019. Retrieved 2021-06-26. ^ Marjanovic, Jelena; Bilic, Nikola (5 May 2023). "10 žrtava pomahnitalog Uroša, upucao 25: Jauci paraju nebo nad dva sela kod Mladenovca" [10 victims of crazed Uroš, shot 25: Screams tear the sky over two villages near Mladenovac]. Telegraf (in Serbian). Retrieved 4 May 2023. A Bubalo, Mattea; Gozzi, Laura (5 May 2023). "Suspect arrested after second mass shooting in Serbia". BBC News. Retrieved 5 May 2023. Vaš, Gordana (2023-06-23). "Preminuo jedan od povređenih u masovnoj pucnjavi u Malom Orašju". N1 (in Serbian). Retrieved 2023-06-23. Kutsch, Karl-Josef; Riemens, Leo; Rost, Hansjörg (22 February 2012). Großes Sängerlexikon Volume 4 (in German). De Gruyter. p. 456. ISBN 9783598440885. ^ "Obituaries in 1975". ESPNCricinfo. Wisden. 19 December 2005. Retrieved 4 May 2021. ^ Fogarty, Gerald P. (2000). Spellman, Francis Joseph (1889-1967), Roman Catholic prelate. doi:10.1093/anb/9780198606697.article.0801438. ISBN 978-0-19-860669-7. Retrieved May 4, 2021. {{cite book}: |website= ignored (help) ^ "Robert Machray, Veteran Stage Actor and Fire Marshal Dobbins on 'Cheers,' Dies at 79". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 14, 2025. ^ Brackett, David (2001). "Jackson Five". Grove Music Online (8th ed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/gmo/9781561592630.article.46615. ISBN 978-1-56159-263-0. ^ Hollabaugh, Lorie (27 August 2018). "Chris Tomlin To Headline Hollywood Bowl In May". MusicRow. Retrieved 27 April 2023. ^ Cho, Diane J. "Notable Figures & Moments in AAPI History to Celebrate This Week, May 1 to 10". people.com. People. Interviewed by Lynn Hirschberg. Condé Nast (publ.). ISSN 0162-9115. OCLC 1781845. Retrieved 2024-01-14. Lynn: 'What month were you born?' Ruth: 'May...May 4th.' ^ Lewis, Tim (2017-01-29). Viner, Katharine (ed.). "Ruth Negga: 'There are films that really mark you. Loving is one of those for me.'". The Guardian. eISSN 1756-3224. ISSN 0261-3077 OCLC 60623878. Retrieved 2024-01-13. ...a huge deal for a little-known, 35-year-old Ethiopian-Irish actor. ^ @rexorangecounty. "thanks for the birthday wishes". instagram.com. Instagram. Volume VII: c.1415-c. 1500. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. p. 682. ISBN 9781107568914; Harrison, Dick (1997). "Murder and Execution within the Political Sphere in Fifteenth-century Scandinavia". Scandia. 63 (2): 261. ^ "Lorenzo di Piero de' Medici, duca di Urbino | Italian ruler". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 18 January 2021. Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent (1995). Pleitos de hidalguía que se conservan en el Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Valladolid: Maceira-Martinez Ballesteros. Ediciones Hidalguia. p. 23. ISBN 978-84-87204-69-2. Retrieved 19 July 2013. ^ "Nettie Stevens | American biologist and geneticist". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2019-08-12. ^ Haavet, Inger Elisabeth (25 November 2024). "Gina Oselio". In Helle, Knut (ed.). Norsk biografisk leksikon (in Norwegian). Oslo: Kunnskapsforlaget. Retrieved 2 April 2025. ^ Mallon, Bill (11 July 2015). The 1900 Olympic Games: Results for All Competitors in All Events, with Commentary. McFarland. p. 276. ISBN 978-0-7864-8952-7. ^ "William Brown Meloney Dead; Author and Stage Producer, 69". The New York Times. 1971-05-06. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved 2021-02-06. ^ v[an] H[elsdingen], P[eter] J. (1973). "Father Chrysanthus O.F.M. Cap.: 1 September 1905 - 4 May 1972". Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society. 2 (7): 148. ^ "Musician's Death Laid to Overdose". Los Angeles Times. June 13, 1987. Retrieved December 27, 2020. ^ Porter, David L. (2000). Biographical Dictionary of American Sports: Baseball.
Greenwood Publishing Group. p. 1709. ISBN 978-0-313-29884-4. ^ "David Reimer and John Money Gender Reassignment Controversy: The John/Joan Case - The Embryo Project Encyclopedia". embryo.asu.edu. ^ "He was buried in a can of Pringles". A Silly Point. 2020-09-04. Retrieved 2020-09-06. ^ "Marv Hubbard, Three-Time Pro Bowl Fullback for Raiders, Dies at 68". The New York Times. Associated Press. 2015-05-06. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved 2020-09-06. ^ "Dolphins Hall of Fame coach Don Shula dies at 90". ESPN. 5 May 2020. Retrieved 15 October 2021. ^ McLaughlin, Eliott C. (May 4, 2020). "Greg Zanis, known the nation over as 'The Cross Man,' dies at 69". CNN. Retrieved 2021-05-06. ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved 2021-05-08. "Death Notice of Ronnie (Ron) Kavanagh (Fermoy, Cork) | rip.ie". rip.ie (May 4, 2024). "Renowned painter and pioneer of minimalism Frank Stella dies at 87". NPR. Retrieved May 4, 2024. ^ "Coal Miners Day 2020: All you need to know". India Today. May 3, 2020. Retrieved 2020-09-06. Wikimedia Commons has media related to May 4. BBC: On This Day The New York Times: On This Day Historical Events on May 4. Retrieved from " Misunderstandings in relationships happen to everyone. However, regularly feeling misunderstood can be a sign of a need to work on communicate can improve relationships and help individuals feel understood. One way to accomplish this is through the use of "I feel" statements, also known as feeling statements, I-messages, or just I-statements are a way of communication. It also covers how people can use these feeling statements are beneficial in communication. It also covers how people can use these feeling statements are a way of communication and why they are used. Instead of focusing on the actions or behaviors of the listener, feelings statements focus on how those actions make the speaker feel. These feeling statements are a powerful communication tool. Used correctly, they can remove an accusatory tone from the speaker feel. disorganized." "I feel worried when I don't know whether you made it home safely." "I feel sad when it seems like my feelings are not taken seriously." The idea of "I statements" was introduced during the 1960s by psychologist Thomas Gordon as a way to help children learn to connect emotions with behaviors during play therapy. These messages can have a number of benefits during communication: Feeling statements can be a way to express assertiveness without causing listeners to feel blamed, accused, defensive, or guilty. It allows the speaker to express control and ownership of their emotions without directly accusing the other person of being at fault. I-messages are frequently utilized as a way to resolve conflict without putting people on the defensive. By placing the attention primarily on the feelings and needs of the speaker, it focuses the conversation on solving a problem rather than assigning blame. One reason "I feel" statements might help defuse conflict is a phenomenon known as the norm of reciprocity. People tend to feel a need to reciprocate, including in communication. When one person is communicating in a way that is non-confrontational and emotion-focused, the listeners are more likely to match their own responses to that of the speaker. I-messages can also be a helpful way to provide constructive feedback to other people. Rather than leading with criticism, it focuses the conversation on how the speaker feels about it. This can often help the person who is receiving the feedback feel less criticized and more open to making changes. The use of I-messages is also more likely to evoke feelings of empathy, cooperation, and openness to negotiation in the listener. I-messages can vary in terms of how they are formed and utilized, and they don't necessarily need to begin with the words, "I feel." While these messages can vary, there are three essential components of a feeling statement: This refers to stating the speaker's real feelings only, and it starts with the word "I." I feel . When people talk about feelings, they often have a tendency to assign blame first while downplaying the feeling. For instance, people often say, "You make me so mad," which typically causes a defensive reaction from the other person is immediately on the feeling of the speaker which is less likely to elicit a defensive reaction and more likely to promote effective communication. Once the feeling is stated, it should be connected to an issue or event. For example, a person might say, "I feel sad when I am alone and you are out having fun with your friends." Although there is some mention of the other person's behavior, the focus continues to be on the uncomfortable feeling experienced by the speaker. Ideally, this allows the other person to concentrate on helping to alleviate the discomfort, rather than defending themselves. Finally, a solution should be given. This might involve a person saying something like, "I feel sad when I am alone and you are out having fun with your friends. I would like to be invited to be with you, even if you are with your friends." This solution may not be a real option but does allow for discussion and some sort of compromise. The feeling, and the goal continues to be alleviating the uncomfortable feeling. "I feel" statements should state how the speaker is feeling, the cause of that feeling and a potential solution. It can be helpful to look at how feeling statements might be utilized in communication. Both Susan and Karen uses a feeling statement, while Susan does not. As you look at the example, remember that feeling statements are often called "I statements" as the first word is "I" not "you." Susan says: "You don't let me say what I want to do. I want to do." Karen says: "I feel frustrated when we talk about making plans and I don't get to say what I want to do. I want us to both to have input." It is likely that Susan only got a defensive response. Perhaps the other person would start giving examples of how they do let her say what she wants to do, start complaining that they always do what she wants to do, or even complain back that she never asks what they want to do. The use of "you language" as opposed to "I language" as opposed to "I language" makes it more likely that this conversation disintegrated into a full-blown argument, leaving no one feeling particularly good. Karen, on the other hand, was more likely to receive a response that focused on reducing her frustration level. Perhaps her ideas were sought as well as the other person's and together they made a plan. Together they made a plan. Together they made a plan. first. People sometimes find feeling statements extremely difficult. However, everybody can learn to use these and will benefit from non-accusatory communication. Research also suggests that this approach can be helpful when communicating with others: A 2018 study found that using this approach helped minimize the risk that a discussion would lead to further hostility. Other researchers have found that couples that utilize "you" language during conflict discussions have less effective interactions. Some settings where I-messages are frequently utilized include: This technique is frequently used in couples can be another for the problems they are facing. By using "I feel" statements, couples can focus their communication on what they are feeling rather than assigning blame and making their arguments worse. This strategy can also help couples begin to build greater empathy for one another. Families are also prone to communication problems that can interfere with the family unit. By using feeling statements during family therapy, family members can begin to communicate with one another more effectively. I-language may help individuals become more receptive to feedback. It also helps each person better understand how their own actions affect other members of the family. Feeling statements can be helpful in both everyday communication as well as in therapeutic settings. Couples therapy and family therapy are two types of psychotherapy where people practice this form of interpersonal communication. One common pitfall when using "I feel' statements is to use them as a way to express judgment or assign blame to the other person. For example, a person might say something like, "I feel like you don't care." While this statement starts with an expression of how the speaker feels, it concludes with an accusation. This defeats the goal of using feeling statements. Instead, speakers should keep the focus on their own emotions, how the issue is affecting them, and what solutions might help. For example, the speaker in the previous example might say, "I feel sad that I have to do this alone. It would really make me feel better if you could help me with this." "I feel" statements communicate how a speaker feels to help minimize defensiveness and conflict in conversations. Using feeling statements communicate how a speaker feels to help minimize defensiveness and conflict in conversations. the speaker is feeling, connect it to an issue, and offer a possible solution. Research suggests that I-messages can improve communication, which is why they are often used in couples counseling, family therapy, and other therapeutic interventions. Learning how to use "I feel" statements can be an effective way to improve how you communicate with others, particularly if you are dealing with difficult conversations or conflict. While it can be a bit challenging at first, you may find that this approach becomes more natural over time. While there is no guarantee that the other person will respond in a receptive way, using feeling statements can minimize the risk that the conversation will devolve into hostility and argumentativeness