**1 January 1935** The Italian colonies of Cyrenaica, Tripoli, and Eezaan are joined to form Libya.

The Associated Press begins its Wirephoto service.

In this month’s edition of the *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*, Charles F. Richter proposes a scale for measuring the magnitude of earthquakes.

**2 January 1935** Beginning a series of radio broadcasts, Conservative Canadian Prime Minister Richard B. Bennett outlines a number of progressive initiatives he calls a New Deal for Canada.

The trial of Richard Hauptmann, accused of kidnapping and murdering the son of Charles Lindbergh, opens in Flemington, New Jersey.

**3 January 1935** Ethiopia calls on the League of Nations to provide arbitration in the Ual Ual incident with Italy. Very little will come of this.

A suite from Ethel Smyth’s (76) opera *Entente cordiale* is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

The 74th Congress of the United States convenes in Washington. President Roosevelt’s Democratic Party holds very large majorities in both houses.

**5 January 1935** Hans Pfitzner (65) meets in Berlin with Hermann Göring, having been ordered there by the Nazi leader. Pfitzner has complained about having been “retired” last year from the Bayerische Akademie der Tonkunst by comparing Göring to the archbishop who kicked Mozart (†143) on the rear. After ranting for a while, Göring reaches a compromise with the composer. Pfitzner gives a formal apology to Göring and Göring promises to produce more of his music at the Staatsoper.

**7 January 1935** The Long Marchers seize Tsunyi (Zunyi) and its valuable stores and supplies.

After meetings between French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Benito Mussolini, France cedes part of French Somaliland to Italy and gives Italy a free hand in Ethiopia in return for help from Italy to contain Hitler.

**8 January 1935** Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong) becomes Chairman of the Communist Party of China.

**10 January 1935** Percy Grainger (52) gives a broadcast lecture “The Goal of Musical Progress” in Australia, including his “free music.” He is not happy with the result.

Manuel de Falla (58) is made a member of the Belgian Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts.

**11 January 1935** Amelia Earhart lands in Oakland to become the first person to fly solo from Hawaii to California.

**13 January 1935** A plebiscite stipulated in the Versailles Treaty is held in the Saarland. 90% of those voting favor reunification with Germany.

*We who sing have walked in glory* op.140 for chorus and organ by Amy Cheney Beach (67) to words of Bridgman is performed for the first time, in New York.

Roy Harris’ (36) *When Johnny Comes Marching Home Overture* is performed for the first time, in Cyrus Northrup Memorial Auditorium, Minneapolis. See 15 February 1942.

**14 January 1935** The Lower Zambezi Railroad Bridge opens to traffic in Mozambique. At 3.67 km it is the longest bridge in Africa.

An oil pipeline from Kirkuk to Haifa is opened with much ceremony.

**16 January 1935** *Nerone*, an opera by Pietro Mascagni (71) to words of Targioni-Tozzetti after Cossa, is performed for the first time, in the Teatro alla Scala, Milan under the baton of the composer.

**17 January 1935** High Communist Party members in the Soviet Union including Grigory Yevseyevich Zinoviev and Lev Borisovich Kamenev are convicted of treason and imprisoned. They are accused of complicity in the killing of Sergey Kirov.

After ten months in Europe, Marc Blitzstein (29) and his wife set sail for the United States aboard *SS Corinthia.*

**18 January 1935** Bolivian defenders break before a Paraguayan attack and run in great disorder to the west, swimming across the Rio Parapeti near Santa Fe.

The first concert by the University of Rochester Symphony Band takes place. It is conducted by its organizer and founder, Frederick Fennell, a sophomore at the Eastman School of Music. Eastman director Howard Hanson (38) is in the audience and asks Fennell to repeat the concert at Eastman. Eventually, Fennell will join the Eastman faculty and found the Eastman Wind Ensemble.

**19 January 1935** A suite from Arthur Honegger’s (42) film score *Les misérables* is performed for the first time, in the Salle Rameau, Paris.

**20 January 1935** Lucie Rosen makes her official debut as Theremin virtuoso in a recital in Town Hall, New York. The instrument malfunctions at one point and the inventor, Lev Sergeyevich Termen (Leon Theremin) (39) comes on stage to fix it.

**22 January 1935** Petur Ivanov Zlatev replaces Kimon Georgiev Stoyanov as Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

**24 January 1935** Beer is sold in cans for the first time, by the Krueger Brewing Company of Newark, in Richmond, Virginia.

Incidental music to Kennedy’s play *One Day of Spring* by Samuel Barber (24) is performed for the first time, in Annie Russell Theatre, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

**26 January 1935** On the nomination of Paul Dukas (69), Manuel de Falla (58) is elected a member of the French Institute’s Académie des Beaux-Arts. He fills the place formerly held by Edward Elgar (†0).

**27 January 1935** *The Youth of Maxim*, a film with music by Dmitri Shostakovich (28), is shown for the first time, in Moscow.

**28 January 1935** Iceland legalizes abortion under certain circumstances. It is the first nation to do so.

Mikhail Mikhailovich Ippolitov-Ivanov dies in Moscow at the age of 75.

**29 January 1935** *L’Ascension*, *Quatre Méditations symphoniques* for organ by Olivier Messiaen (26) is performed for the first time, in the church of Saint-Antoine-des-Quinze-Vingts, Paris by the composer. See 9 February 1935.

**30 January 1935** Concertino for flute and chamber orchestra by Otto Luening (34) is performed for the first time, in Philadelphia the composer as soloist.

**4 February 1935** Samuel Barber (24) appears as vocal soloist over the NBC Radio Network. This and another appearance on 26 March will gain him a contract for a weekly series of song broadcasts. See 24 April 1935.

**6 February 1935** Gustav Holst’s (†0) orchestral work Scherzo is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

*Poet’s Song* for voice and piano by Aaron Copland (34) to words of Cummings, is performed for the first time, in New York.

**8 February 1935** The Constitutional Convention for the Philippines adopts a draft constitution.

*American Sketches* for orchestra by Frederick S. Converse (64) is performed for the first time, in Boston.

**9 February 1935** *L’Ascension*, *Quatre Méditations symphoniques* for orchestra by Olivier Messiaen (26) is performed for the first time, in Paris. See 29 January 1935.

**10 February 1935** *The Pilgrim Pavement* for soprano, chorus, and organ by Ralph Vaughan Williams (62) to words of Partridge is performed for the first time, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.

**13 February 1935** Anton Webern (51) conducts the Vienna Philharmonic on Austrian State Radio for the last time (for both conductor and orchestra). The authorities probably object to Webern’s programming of the (†87) Mendelssohn Violin Concerto.

A jury in Flemington, New Jersey finds Richard Hauptmann guilty of the murder of Charles Lindbergh, Jr. Hauptmann is sentenced to death.

**14 February 1935** Paraguayans assault Bolivians west of Villa Montes. After initial gains, Bolivian counterattacks push the attackers back to their original lines.

**15 February 1935** Today’s issue of *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* contains an article by Gerhard Domagk explaining his successful clinical tests of Prontosil, the first sulfa drug, in fighting bacterial infections.

String Trio no.2byBohuslav Martinu (44) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

Three songs by Charles Ives (60) are performed for the first time, in Vienna: *At the River*, to words of Lowry, *Immortality* to his own words, and *The Children’s Hour* to words of Longfellow.

**16 February 1935** Manuel de Falla (58) ends his association with the periodical *Cruz y Raya* after it prints an opinion that Roman Catholicism and Communism are two very similar ideas.

**17 February 1935** *Ronsard à son âme* for voice and orchestra by Maurice Ravel (59) to words of Ronsard, is performed for the first time, in this orchestral setting, at the Opéra-Comique, Paris. See 26 April 1924.

**19 February 1935** Florence Price (47) gives a recital of her own music at Dunbar High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. The press releases announce that “seats will be reserved for white persons.”

**23 February 1935** Mussolini begins sending large numbers of troops and materiel to his East African colonies.

Stefan Zweig, the librettist of *Die schweigsame Frau*, writes to Richard Strauss (70) from Vienna, declining Strauss’ request for a collaboration on another libretto. Zweig, who is Jewish, sees political consequences ahead.

*The Plays of Mary*, an opera by Bohuslav Martinu (44) to words of Nezval, Závada, and the composer after various sources, is performed for the first time, in the National Theatre, Brno.

Prelude and Fugue op.46 for piano by Albert Roussel (65) is performed for the first time, in Salle Chopin, Paris.

**24 February 1935** Paraguay withdraws from the League of Nations effective in two years.

**25 February 1935** Settings of Austrian Folksongs for chorus by Ernst Krenek (34) are performed for the first time, in the Vienna Ehrbar-Saal.

**26 February 1935** At a meeting of the leadership council of the Reichsmusikkammer, a solution to the “Hindemith problem” is devised. Richard Strauss (70) will ask Joseph Goebbels to reinstate Paul Hindemith (39) to his position at the Berlin Hochschule für Musik and withdraw a ban on his works, as long as the number of performances is kept low so as not to seem like an endorsement.

Adolf Hitler secretly decrees the foundation of the Reich Luftwaffe, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, simultaneously naming Hermann Göring as its commander-in-chief.

Symphony in C by Georges Bizet (†59) is performed for the first time, in Basel 80 years after its composition.

**28 February 1935** The Criminal Law Amendment Act is approved in the Irish Free State. Among other things, contraceptive devices may not be imported or sold.

Wallace Carothers creates the polymer “polymide 6-6” for DuPont in Wilmington, Delaware. It will eventually become nylon.

**1 March 1935** The Party of the National Will is founded as a union of all anti-capitalist, anti-socialist, anti-Semitic, nationalist parties in Hungary.

Followers of former Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos stage uprisings in Athens, Macedonia, and Crete in an attempt to prevent the return of the monarchy. They will be put down.

The Saarland is reintegrated into Germany.

For both external and internal reasons, the Theater an der Wien is forced to close.

A String Quintet by Arnold Bax (51) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

**2 March 1935** At odds with the government over constitutional issues, King Rama VII, Prajadhipok, of Siam abdicates and is succeeded by his nephew Ananda Mahidol as King Rama VIII.

**3 March 1935** *Love and Hatred*, a film with music by Dmitri Shostakovich (28), is shown for the first time.

**4 March 1935** On his seventh birthday, Samuel Adler receives a violin. He will begin studies with Albert Levy in his home of Mannheim.

*Radio-Panoramique* for orchestra by Arthur Honegger (42) is performed for the first time, in a concert broadcast live over the airwaves of Radio Geneva. See 19 October 1935.

**5 March 1935** Quatre romances sans paroles op.129 for piano by Darius Milhaud (42) is performed for the first time, over the airwaves of Radio Luxembourg.

**6 March 1935** Paraguayans advance towards the Bolivian oil fields at Camiri. After initial gains, they are forced back.

**11 March 1935** The anti-monarchist revolt of former Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos collapses. He flees Crete to Italy and will make his way to Paris.

Tres poemas for voice and piano by Joaquín Turina (52) to words of Bécquer is performed for the first time, in Madrid the composer at the piano.

**16 March 1935** German Führer Adolf Hitler officially renounces the Versailles Treaty and reintroduces conscription.

String Quartet no.2 by Walter Piston (41) is performed for the first time, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

**17 March 1935** Ethiopia appeals to the League of Nations over the Italian military buildup in Somaliland and Eritrea.

**18 March 1935** The draft constitution for the Philippines adopted in convention of 8 February 1935 is submitted to US President Franklin Roosevelt.

John Cage (22) begins studies with Arnold Schoenberg (60) in Los Angeles.

**19 March 1935** Johann Nygaardsvold replaces Johan Ludwig Mowinckel as Prime Minister of Norway.

Russian-American inventor Igor I. Sikorsky receives a US patent for a “direct lift aircraft”, the prototype helicopter.

The arrest of a black man in Harlem leads to street demonstrations and rioting. Police kill one black man. Blacks return fire. 100 people are injured and $2,000,000 in damage is done.

**21 March 1935** The Persian government asks that the country now be called Iran.

Still hobbled by the accident of last September, Vaura Honegger moves in with her husband Arthur (43) in Paris. It is the first time they have cohabitated in nine years of marriage.

*Concertino de printemps* op.135 for violin and orchestra by Darius Milhaud (42) is performed for the first time, in Paris conducted by the composer.

**22 March 1935** The Reichs Post Zentralamt begins regular television service in Germany, broadcasting from Berlin.

**23 March 1935** The USSR sells the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.

US President Franklin Roosevelt certifies that the draft constitution for the Philippines conforms to the requirements of US law. He sends it to Governor General Frank Murphy for popular ratification.

**24 March 1935** *Music for a Scene from Shelley* op.7 for orchestra by Samuel Barber (25) is performed for the first time, in Carnegie Hall, New York.

**25 March 1935** Vier kleine Männerchöre for alto and male chorus by Ernst Krenek (34) to words of Hölderlin, are performed for the first time, in the Vienna Ehrbar-Saal.

**26 March 1935** Paul van Zeeland replaces Georges Theunis as Prime Minister of Belgium.

*Waiting for Lefty* by Clifford Odets is first performed, in New York.

**27 March 1935** *Das Weib des Intaphernes*, a melodrama by Franz Schreker (†1), is performed for the first time, at a memorial concert in Vienna.

Incidental music to Claudel’s (after Aeschylus) play *Les choëphores* by Darius Milhaud (42) is staged for the first time, in Brussels.

**28 March 1935** Walery Slawek replaces Leon Tadeusz Kozlowski as Prime Minister of Poland.

**30 March 1935** Gordon Mumma is born in Framingham, Massachusetts, USA, the son of Colgan Thomas Mumma and Adamae McCoy.

John Charles Eaton is born in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Harry Partch (33) departs Britain for the United States.

The John Simon Guggenheim Foundation fellowships are announced, includingones for William Grant Still (40) and Walter Piston (41).

**1 April 1935** A decree by King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy creates the General Administration for Theatre and Music to oversee all issues “touching upon the subject of theatre censorship, government vigilance, and directives relating to all forms of theatrical and musical activity.”

*Escape Me Never*, a film with music by William Walton (33), is shown for the first time, at the London Pavilion.

**2 April 1935** The first practical radar (radio detection and ranging) system is patented by Robert Watson-Watt of Great Britain.

**3 April 1935** Cinq poèmes d’Eluard for voice and piano by Francis Poulenc (36) are performed for the first time, in L’École normale de musique, Paris. This is the first formal recital by the duo of Francis Poulenc and Pierre Bernac.

The German Embassy in Washington sends to the Foreign Office in Berlin reports of appearances by Hanns Eisler (36) in New York and San Francisco.

**5 April 1935** Paraguayan forces establish a bridgehead across the Rio Parapeti heading towards Charagua.

**6 April 1935** Paul Hindemith (39) and his wife arrive in Ankara. He will consult with the Turkish government with the aim of reforming their music education system.

Sei cori di Michelangelo Buonarroti il Giovane (Set II) for chorus and 17 instruments by Luigi Dallapiccola (31) is performed for the first time, in Rome. See 26 April 1938.

**7 April 1935** Elections in Danzig (Gdansk) result in 60% of the vote for the Nazis, lower than they expected.

**8 April 1935** US President Roosevelt signs the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. Among other things, it creates the Works Progress Administration in an attempt to create employment during the Great Depression. Among the millions it will employ are many writers and artists.

The original version of Gustav Mahler’s (†23) cantata *Das klagende Lied* to his own words is performed completely for the first time, in a broadcast from Vienna, 65 years after it was composed. See 17 February 1901 and 28 November 1934.

Works for keyboard instruments by Charles Koechlin (67) are performed for the first time, at the Schola cantorum, Paris: Choral en fa mineur op.90bis for organ, the second and third of the *Trois réalisations* op.107/1 for organ, and seven of the twelve movements of *L’ancienne maison de campagne* op.124 for piano. Olivier Messiaen (26) is the organist. See 18 February 1939 and 1 July 1947.

String Quartet no.5 by Béla Bartók (54) is performed for the first time, in the Library of Congress, Washington.

**9 April 1935** 13 years after they filed,Leopold Godowsky, Jr. and Leopold Mannes, two professional musicians, receive a US patent for color photography.

**10 April 1935** The board of the International Exchange Concerts, led by Edgar Varese (51), decides to affiliate with the ISCM, essentially killing the project. This is done with four members not present, including Henry Cowell (38).

Symphony no.4 by Ralph Vaughan Williams (62) is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

Mass for Two-Part Chorus and Percussion by Virgil Thomson (38) is performed for the first time, in Town Hall, New York.

**11 April 1935** An earthquake strikes northern Iran. 500-600 people are killed.

Through intimidation and vote-rigging, the conservative government party in Hungary wins a majority of seats in parliamentary elections.

Leaders of Great Britain, France, and Italy meet in Stresa and create the Stresa Front in an attempt to curb German expansionism.

**12 April 1935** Kodak announces the introduction of Kodachrome, the first commercially available color film. It was invented by two musicians, Leopold Godowsky and Leopold Mannes.

Four Marian Songs for chorus by Bohuslav Martinu (44) to traditional Czech words, is performed for the first time, in Prague.

The *Kleine Sinfonie* op.29 by Hanns Eisler (36) is performed for the first time, in London.

The first exhibition of paintings devoted entirely to the work of Carl Ruggles (59) opens at Bennington College, Vermont.

**13 April 1935** Dmitri Shostakovich (28) begins a six-week piano playing tour of Turkey. He is one of the few Soviet artists allowed to travel to a capitalistic country.

After a concert tour of over three months, Igor Stravinsky (52) boards the *Île de France* in New York making for France.

Imperial Airways and QANTAS begin regular service between London and Australia.

**14 April 1935** One of the worst days of the Dust Bowl known as Black Sunday occurs when massive clouds of dirt blast across parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**15 April 1935** After ten days of heavy fighting, Paraguayan forces capture Charagua from the Bolivians.

**17 April 1935** Georges Mandel, French Minister for Communication, announces that regular television service will begin shortly from Paris. Within ten days, the broadcasts will be up and running.

**19 April 1935** Igor Stravinsky (52) arrives in Le Havre from America.

**20 April 1935** A Bolivian attack forces the Paraguayans to abandon Charagua and retreat east.

**21 April 1935** An earthquake centered in Sanyi, western Taiwan, kills over 3,000 people and injures 12,000.

King Boris of Bulgaria appoints a new prime minister, Andrei Slavev Toshev to replace Petur Ivanov Zlatev. He dissolves Parliament, bans political parties, and takes all power to himself.

**22 April 1935** Manon Gropius, 18 year-old daughter of Alma (Schindler) Mahler Gropius, dies in Vienna. This event will lead Alban Berg (50) to compose a violin concerto in her honor.

**23 April 1935** Poland adopts a new authoritarian constitution. Presidential decrees have the force of law.

Symphony no.1 by Aram Khachaturian (31) is performed publicly for the first time, in Moscow Conservatory Bolshoy Hall. It is dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in Armenia. See 11 June 1934.

**24 April 1935** Samuel Barber (25) begins a weekly song series on the NBC Radio Network.

**27 April 1935** Benjamin Britten (21) has lunch with filmmaker Alberto Cavalcanti and painter William Coldstream, both of whom work for the GPO film unit. He is asked to write the music for a short documentary Coldstream is currently engaged in called *The King’s Stamp*. Britten will go on to write music for several GPO films.

**30 April 1935** Bolivian forces take Pozo del Tigre and continue on to threaten Paraguayans in Ingavi.

**1 May 1935** The Federal Music Project is organized by the Roosevelt Administration to provide work for unemployed musicians.

**2 May 1935** France and the USSR sign a five-year mutual assistance treaty in Paris.

**3 May 1935** The Société Musicale Indépéndente gives its last concert, in Paris.

Four Canonic Choruses by William Schuman (24) to words of Millay, Cullen, Sandburg, and Tennyson, are performed for the first time, in New York.

**4 May 1935** Bolivians are able to cross the Rio Parapeti near Casa Alta. They are met with withering fire from the Paraguayans but after hours of fighting manage to create a bridgehead.

**5 May 1935** Voting in the general election in Yugoslavia results in victory for the government-sponsored Yugoslav National Party.

*The King Shall Rejoice*, an anthem for chorus by Ernest MacMillan (41) to words of the Psalms, is performed for the first time, in Toronto. The work was commissioned by the Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Bessborough to celebrate the silver jubilee of King George V.

*Kaintuck’* for piano and orchestra by William Grant Still (39) is performed for the first time, in Musart Theatre, Los Angeles.

**6 May 1935** Celebrations take place in London for the silver jubilee of the reign of King George V. There is a service at St. Paul’s Cathedral and the King reviews the fleet at Spithead. He is met by cheering crowds wherever he goes.

The Works Progress Administration begins operations in the United States. Over the next eight years it will employ 8,500,000 people in public works projects including the Federal Music Project, the Federal Theatre Project and the Federal Art Project.

It is announced that Samuel Barber (25) has won a Pulitzer traveling scholarship of $1,500.

*Send in the Militia*, a song for the revue *Parade* by Marc Blitzstein (30), is performed for the first time, in the Colonial Theatre, Boston. The song brings down the house.

**9 May 1935** On a national radio broadcast of his music over NBC, it is announced that Samuel Barber (25) has won the Prix de Rome. This allows him to study at the American Academy in Rome for two years and $1,400 per year.

**10 May 1935** *L’hippocampe*, a film with music by Darius Milhaud (42), is shown for the first time, in Ciné Opéra, Paris.

*Les 12 coups de minuit*, a radio mystery by Arthur Honegger (41) to words of Larronde, is performed for the first time before a live audience, in Conservatory Concert Hall, Paris.

**11 May 1935** By executive order, US President Franklin Roosevelt creates the Rural Electrification Administration as an agency within the Department of Agriculture. Its goal is to overcome the failure of capitalism to bring electricity to rural areas.

Nadia Boulanger (47) writes a letter of recommendation for her student, Elliott Carter (26).

Karol Szymanowski’s (52) ballet-pantomime *Harnasie* to a scenario by Iwaszkiewicz and Rytard is performed for the first time, in Prague.

On his 40th birthday, William Grant Still founds a music library at the Gray Conservatory of Music in Los Angeles.

**12 May 1935** Marshal Józef Pilsudski, dictator of Poland, dies after a long illness, in Warsaw.

A Scherzo for piano by Marc Blitzstein (30) is performed for the first time, in New York by the composer.

**13 May 1935** *Classical Suite* and Two Minuetsfor piano by Vladimir Ussachevsky (23) are performed for the first time, at Pomona College, Claremont California by the composer on his senior recital. Also premiered is Ussachevsky’s cantata *Praise Ye O Lord.*

**14 May 1935** The Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines is ratified by popular vote.

**15 May 1935** The Moscow Metropolitan subway system begins operation.

*Songs from “Drum Taps”* op.32 for baritone, chorus, and orchestra by Howard Hanson (38) to words of Whitman is performed for the first time, in Ann Arbor, Michigan the composer conducting.

The Guggenheim Foundation renews William Grant Still’s (40) fellowship for six months.

Eight Piano Pieces for Children by David Diamond (19) is performed for the first time, in Rochester, New York.

**16 May 1935** Béla Bartók (54) is elected a Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

**17 May 1935** After two weeks of fighting, Paraguayan troops manage to stop the Bolivian advance on the Rio Parapeti near Santa Fe.

Paul Abraham Dukas dies in Paris, aged 69 years, seven months, and 16 days.

Ralph Vaughan Williams (62) receives a letter from Buckingham Palace asking if he will accept the Order of Merit. After considerable thought, he agrees.

Marsch und Variationen for two pianos by Stefan Wolpe (32) is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

Music for the film *The King’s Stamp* by Benjamin Britten (21) is recorded at the GPO film studio in Blackheath.

**18 May 1935** Prime Minister RB Bennett of Canada writes to Ernest MacMillan (41) asking permission to put his name forward for a knighthood.

Suite for Strings by Arnold Schoenberg (60) is performed for the first time, in Los Angeles.

**19 May 1935** TE Lawrence dies six days after a motorcycle accident, in Dorset, England at the age of 46.

06:15 Charles Martin Loeffler dies at his home in Medfield, Massachusetts, aged 74 years, three months, and 19 days. His mortal remains will be buried in the family plot of his wife in Southborough.

**21 May 1935** Conscription begins in Germany.

Jane Addams dies in Chicago at the age of 74.

String Quartet no.9 by Darius Milhaud (42) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**22 May 1935** *Die Zaubergeige*, an opera by Werner Egk (34) to words of Andersen and the composer after Pocci, is performed for the first time, in Städtische Bühnen, Frankfurt.

**23 May 1935** In Halifax, Nova Scotia, Ernest MacMillan (41) wires Prime Minister RB Bennett of Canada, accepting the knighthood that he was offered.

**24 May 1935** Sonatine en trio op.85 for piano, flute, and clarinet by Florent Schmitt (64) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

The first major league baseball game to be played at night takes place in Crosley Field, Cincinnati between the Cincinnati Reds and the Philadelphia Phillies.

**25 May 1935** *Uirapuru*, a ballet by Heitor Villa-Lobos (48), is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Colón, Buenos Aires, under the baton of the composer. The occasion is a visit by Brazilian President Getúlio Vargas to Argentina.

**26 May 1935** The earthly remains of Frederick Delius (†0), having been exhumed from their resting place at Grez-sur-Loing, are reinterred in St. Peter’s Churchyard in Limpsfield, Surrey. About 1,000 people witness the ceremony. Mrs. Delius is too ill to attend the ceremony and will die on 28 May in Kensington.

**27 May 1935** Fantasy no.9 op.30, Fantasy no.10 op.31, and the Suite no.2 op.11 for quarter-tone piano by Alois Hába (41) are performed for the first time, in the Large Hall of the Art Society, Prague.

In the case of *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*, the United States Supreme Court rules portions of the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional.

Daisy Kennedy Ellington, mother of Duke Ellington (36), dies in a Detroit hospital. Ellington is stricken with grief and depression, exacerbated by alcohol, which will be with him for months.

**28 May 1935** Marcel Dupré and Olivier Messiaen (26) give a recital on the newly expanded organ at the Trinité, Paris. Messiaen premieres his *Le Banquet céleste*.

*Canções típicas brasileiras* for voice and piano by Heitor Villa-Lobos (48) to words of Itabaiana are performed for the first time, in Buenos Aires.

**29 May 1935** The French liner *SS Normandie* departs Le Havre on her maiden voyage before a crowd of 50,000 people.

Josef Suk dies in Benesov, Czechoslovakia at the age of 61.

**31 May 1935** An earthquake centered in Quetta, India (Pakistan) kills 50,000 people.

**1 June 1935** Fernand Bouisson replaces Pierre Étienne Flandin as Prime Minister of France.

Incidental music to Sundukian’s play *The Ravaged Heart* by Aram Khachaturian (31) is performed for the first time, in Moscow.

**2 June 1935** Reichsmusikkammer President Richard Strauss (70) meets his librettist Stefan Zweig in Bregenz, just over the Austrian border. Zweig is Jewish and is afraid to enter Germany.

**3 June 1935** Among the birthday honors handed down by King George V is an Order of Merit for Ralph Vaughan Williams (62) and a knighthood for Ernest MacMillan (41).

The French liner *SS Normandie* arrives in New York having broken the speed record for a transatlantic crossing.

**4 June 1935** Paraguayans manage to cut off the northern Bolivian units in Pozo del Tigre from the main Bolivian army.

*The Limpid Stream*, a ballet by Dmitri Shostakovich (28) to a scenario by Lopukhov and Pyotrovsky, is performed for the first time, in the Malyi Opera Theatre, Leningrad.

**7 June 1935** Pierre Laval replaces Fernand Bouisson as Prime Minister of France.

Stanley Baldwin replaces James Ramsay Macdonald as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

05:00 John Cage (22) marries Xenia Andreevna Kashevaroff, originally from Juneau, the daughter of a Russian Orthodox priest and an artist, in Yuma, Arizona.

Incidental music to Welles’ play *Fanati* by Henry Cowell (38) is performed for the first time, in Palo Alto, California.

**8 June 1935** The French Chamber of Deputies votes to give the government of Prime Minister Laval emergency powers to save the franc from devaluation.

The three-day International Olympiad of Workers’ Music opens in Strasbourg, directed by Hanns Eisler (36).

**9 June 1935** Incidental music to Lope de Vega’s play *La vuelta de Egipto* by Manuel de Falla (58) is performed for the first time, in Granada.

A general election takes place in Greece. The Liberal Party and its allies boycott the voting, with the result that the conservative/monarchist Peoples Party wins 287 of 300 seats.

**10 June 1935** The He-Umezu agreement is secretly reached by China and Japan. It is a truce which give Japan effective control over Hopeh (Hebei) Province. Soon leaked, it causes anti-Japanese indignation in China.

Dr. Robert Smith, a heart surgeon from Akron, takes his last drink of alcohol. This day, he and New York stockbroker William G. Wilson found Alcoholics Anonymous.

**11 June 1935** Harry Partch (33) begins over eight months working in federal camps in California, Washington, and Oregon. Today begins his journal of encounters, thoughts, drawings, and music which will be published as *Bitter Music*.

**12 June 1935** An armistice is concluded between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Casa Rosada, Buenos Aires, to begin at noon on 14 June.

**14 June 1935** 11:30 One-half hour before a truce goes into effect, all Bolivian units directly facing Paraguayans open fire to convince the Paraguayans not to violate the cease-fire. The Paraguayans think an offensive is underway and return equal fire. Unknown numbers are killed. It stops at noon. Soldiers immediately begin celebrating and fraternizing with the enemy.

**15 June 1935** A music festival takes place in Königshöhe, near Reichenberg, Czechoslovakia as part of an effort to combat fascism. An important participant is Hanns Eisler (36).

*Murder in the Cathedral* by TS Eliot is first performed, in the Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral.

**16 June 1935** Inventor Edwin Armstrong gives the first public demonstration of frequency modulation broadcasting in a transmission from Alpine, New Jersey.

**17 June 1935** In Dresden, Richard Strauss (71) writes a letter to his Jewish librettist Stefan Zweig in Zürich, in which he tells how he does not consider himself a German or an Aryan composer. “The people exist for me only at the moment they become audience. Whether they are Chinese, Bavarians, New Zealanders, or Berliners leaves me cold. What matters is that they pay the full price of admission.” The letter is intercepted by the Gestapo and copies are sent to Hitler and Goebbels.

A Clarinet Sonata by Arnold Bax (51) is performed for the first time, in Cowdray Hall, London.

Ruth Crawford Seeger (33) gives birth to a second child, Margaret, in New York.

**18 June 1935** Igor Stravinsky (53) visits his wife Katya in the sanitorium of Sancellemoz in Plateau d’Assy, to celebrate his birthday. He brings along their daughter Lyudmilla (Mika) who, upon arrival, is diagnosed with possible tuberculosis and admitted.

Representatives of Great Britain and Germany sign, in London, an agreement that the total tonnage of the German navy will not exceed 35% of that of the Royal Navy.

**23 June 1935** Milan Stojadinovic replaces Bogoljub Jevtic as Prime Minister of Yugoslavia.

The British government sends Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden to Rome to try to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia.

**24 June 1935** By royal decree, the Ministry for Press and Propaganda is created in Italy. They will oversee and administer censorship, including music.

*Die schweigsame Frau*, a komische opera by Richard Strauss (71) to words of Zweig after Jonson, is performed for the first time, in the Dresden Staatsoper. It is a success with the audience, but neither Hitler nor Goebbels, nor any high ranking party or government official attends. The librettist is Jewish.

Carlos Gardel dies in the crash of a plane in Medellín, Colombia.

Terry Mitchell Riley is born in Colfax, California.

*A roseira* for piccolo, flute, clarinet, saxophone, and B flat contrabass saxophone by Heitor Villa-Lobos (48) is performed for the first time, in Rio de Janeiro.

**25 June 1935** Results of the “National Peace Ballot” in Great Britain show that 90-95% of those responding (40% of the British electorate) are in favor of international disarmament, maintaining British membership in the League of Nations, and economic sanctions against aggressor nations.

Following the failure of the Eden mission, Great Britain announces an arms embargo against Italy and Ethiopia.

*Tu crois au beau soleil* op.147bis for winds by Charles Koechlin (67) is performed for the first time, in Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

Dance for voice and piano by Samuel Barber (25) to words of Stephens is performed for the first time, in London. Also premiered is Barber’s *With Rue my Heart is Laden* op.2/2 for voice and piano to words of Housman.

**26 June 1935** *A cançaõ do barqueiro do Volga* for chorus by Heitor Villa-Lobos (48) to words of Viana, is performed for the first time, in Rio de Janeiro, conducted by the composer.

**28 June 1935** *A Kingdom for a Cow*, a musical comedy by Kurt Weill (35) to words of Arkell and Carter, after Vambery, is performed for the first time, at the Savoy Theatre, London. Weill’s ex-wife Lotte Lenja has come to join him for the premiere, her affair having ended. But the reaction by press and public is not good. See 23 March 1990.

Concerto for cello and orchestra no.1 op.136 by Darius Milhaud (42) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**30 June 1935** Italian anti-Fascist musicologist Massimo Mila is arrested as a member of the Giustizia e Libertà movement.

Italian Dance for string quartet by Gian Carlo Menotti (23) is performed for the first time, over the airwaves of the BBC originating in London.

**1 July 1935** The Gestapo in Dresden forward Richard Strauss’ (71) letter of 17 June to Adolf Hitler in Berlin.

Arnold Schoenberg (60) enters into a teaching contract with the University of California at Los Angeles.

**4 July 1935** *Les amours de Ronsard* op.132 for vocal quartet and chamber ensemble by Darius Milhaud (42) is performed for the first time, in His Majesty’s Theatre, London.

**5 July 1935** Benjamin Britten (21) meets WH Auden for the first time as they begin to work together on a series of films for the General Post Office. Britten is very impressed and Auden rekindles Britten’s interest in poetry. They meet in Colwall, Worcestershire since Auden is a master at the Elms School there.

US President Franklin Roosevelt signs the National Labor Relations Act which guarantees workers the right to join unions. Owners may not interfere with union activities and must bargain collectively with them.

**6 July 1935** In Berchtesgaden, on the orders of Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels, two officials demand the resignation of Richard Strauss (71) as President of the Reichsmusikkammer “on the grounds of ill-health.” Strauss immediately complies.

**8 July 1935** A radio broadcast of Richard Strauss’ (71) opera *Die schweigsame Frau*, with words by the Jewish librettist, Stephan Zweig, is allowed to go ahead. However, the Nazis jam the broadcast and it can be heard only in Saxony.

**9 July 1935** *Icare*, a ballet by Arthur Honegger (43) to a story by Lifar, is performed for the first time, in the Paris Opéra. It is based on rhythms provided to him by the choreographer Serge Lifar. Honegger is simultaneously working on *Jeanne d’Arc au bucher* which is also intended for the Opéra. Ida Rubinstein considers that an exclusive contract and objects to another work by Honegger being presented there. So *Icare* is presented today under the name of the conductor, JE Szyfer.

**11 July 1935** *Quit dat Fool’nish* for piano by William Grant Still (40) is performed for the first time, in Los Angeles.

**12 July 1935** Alfred Dreyfus dies in Paris at the age of 75.

**13 July 1935** The government of Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg lifts the ban on some Habsburgs entering the country and returns a large amount of property to the Family Provision Fund for the family.

On the day that his resignation as President of the Reichsmusikkammer is announced, Richard Strauss (71) writes to Adolf Hitler. He tries to explain his letter of 17 June to Stefan Zweig declaring, “My whole life belongs to German music and to a tireless effort to elevate German culture.”

**14 July 1935** On Bastille Day, all leftist French parties unite in a common Popular Front to combat growing fascism in the country. Hundreds of thousands march from La Place de la Concorde to the Cours de Vincennes. Similar demonstrations take place throughout the country.

Violin Sonata no.1 by Ross Lee Finney (28) is performed for the first time, in Cummington, Massachusetts.

**16 July 1935** The first parking meter is installed, in Oklahoma City.

**17 July 1935** Flourish of Trumpets for a Folk Dance Festival by Ralph Vaughan Williams (62) is performed for the first time, in Royal Albert Hall, London.

**20 July 1935** Music for two films by Benjamin Britten (21) is recorded: *CTO: the Story of the Central Telegraph Office* and *The Tocher*.

**25 July 1935** A concordat is signed between Yugoslavia and the Vatican placing Roman Catholicism on an equal basis with Eastern Orthodoxy in matters of religion in Yugoslavia. Serbs oppose the move, Croatians are uninterested since most of them are anti-clerical anyway.

The Seventh and last Congress of the Communist International meets in Moscow.

**27 July 1935** The Federal Writers Project is created in the United States.

**31 July 1935** *Aeneas*, a ballet by Albert Roussel (66) to a story by Weterings, is performed for the first time, in the Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels. The press are ecstatic.

**1 August 1935** Massive flooding along the Yangtze River reach their peak about this time. About 150,000 people are killed in the floods.

**2 August 1935** Federal Project Number One is publicly announced. Directors of the departments for music, theatre, art, and writers are named. The Director of the Federal Music Project will be Nikolay Sokoloff.

**3 August 1935** New Dance op.18 by Wallingford Riegger (50) to a scenario by Humphrey, is performed for the first time, in Bennington, Vermont.

**4 August 1935** Royal Assent is given to the Government of India Act. Constitutional guarantees are continued. A federal principle, provincial autonomy and responsible government are introduced. It will take effect 1 April 1937.

**14 August 1935** President Roosevelt signs the Social Security Act into law.

**15 August 1935** Will Rogers and Wiley Post are killed in a plane crash near Point Barrow, Alaska.

**17 August 1935** AEG demonstrates the Magnetophon, the first reel-to-reel tape recorder, at the Berlin Radio Fair.

**23 August 1935** *El día que me quieras*, a film directed by John Reinhardt and starring Carlos Gardel, is released in the United States. Playing a newsboy is Astor Piazzolla (14).

**27 August 1935** Childe Hassam dies in East Hampton, New York at the age of 75.

**29 August 1935** Funds are allocated for the Federal Theatre Project. Hallie Flanagan is sworn in as the director.

**30 August 1935** The German Reichsmusikkammer decrees that non-aryans may not play in German orchestras.

**1 September 1935** The Nazi Party sends out one of several letters listing several composers whose music is considered degenerate and may not be played. Among those honored are Erik Satie (†10), Ernst Bloch (55), Joseph Matthias Hauer (52), Alfredo Casella (52), Alban Berg (50), Kurt Weill (35), Ernst Krenek (35), and Aaron Copland (34).

In Boston, Conlon Nancarrow (22) separates from Helen Rigby, his wife of three years.

**2 September 1935** A category five hurricane strikes southern Florida. 400 people are killed, mostly in the Florida Keys.

*Miserae*, a symphonic poem by Karl Amadeus Hartmann (30), is performed for the first time, at the ISCM Festival in Prague.

**3 September 1935** A window in honor of Edward Elgar (†1) is dedicated in the back of the nave at Worcester Cathedral.

Music for the film *Gas Abstract* by Benjamin Britten (21) is recorded.

**4 September 1935** Finally ruling on the Ual Ual incident, the League of Nations finds neither Italy nor Ethiopia at fault.

Kurt Weill (35) and ex-wife Lotte Lenja sail from Cherbourg aboard the *SS Majestic*, making for New York.

Concerto op.24 for chamber ensemble by Anton Webern (51) is performed for the first time, in Prague. Among the listeners is Luigi Dallapiccola (31).

*The Morning Watch* for chorus and orchestra by Arnold Bax (51) to words of Vaughan is performed for the first time, in Worcester Cathedral.

**8 September 1935** Senator Huey Long of Louisiana is shot and mortally wounded by Carl Weiss, a political opponent. The shooting takes place outside the Louisiana House of Representatives in Baton Rouge. Long’s bodyguards immediately kill Weiss.

**10 September 1935** Kurt Weill (35) and his ex-wife Lotte Lenja arrive in New York from Europe aboard the *SS Majestic*. It is their first time in America. He has come to work on *The Eternal Road* with Franz Werfel. They expect to be in the United States for no more than three months.

Senator Huey Long of Louisiana dies of his wounds suffered 8 September in Baton Rouge.

**11 September 1935** Arvo Pärt is born in a house on the corner of Kitsas and Väike-Aia Streets in Paide, Republic of Estonia.

**12 September 1935** President Roosevelt gives final approval to “Federal One” under the WPA.

Duke Ellington (36) and his Orchestra record his suite *Reminiscing in Tempo* in New York.

**13 September 1935** *Symphony in Black: A Rhapsody of Negro Life*, a film with music by Duke Ellington (36), is released in the United States. The singer is Billie Holiday.

**15 September 1935** “The Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor” is unanimously passed by the Reichstag in Nuremberg. Under its provisions, only those of German or related ancestry may be citizens. Marriages and extramarital sex between Germans and Jews are prohibited. Over the last week, two other laws have been passed. One makes the Nazi flag the national flag and the swastika its symbol. The other establishes the difference between citizens and subjects. Jews are subjects.

Whipped up by incessant government propaganda, anti-Jewish riots break out on the Kurfürstendam, Berlin.

A week of voting in the Polish general election results in a victory for the Nonpartisan Bloc for Cooperation with the Government. The opposition boycotts the election.

In Los Angeles, Arnold Schoenberg (61) collapses from exhaustion and the chronic effects of diabetes.

**16 September 1935** Music for two films by Benjamin Britten (21) is recorded: *Dinner Hour* and *Men Behind the Meters.*

Voting for the Swedish Riksdag results in further gains for the ruling Social Democrats.

**22 September 1935** Traditional ranks are reintroduced into the Red Army.

**23 September 1935** *Irmelin Prelude* for orchestra by Frederick Delius (†1) is performed for the first time, as an interlude in Act III of the composer’s lyric drama *Koanga*, at Covent Garden, London.

**25 September 1935** Joaquín Chapaprieta y Torregrosa replaces Alejandro Lerroux y García as Prime Minister of Spain.

**26 September 1935** Ernest MacMillan (42) is invested with a knighthood in a ceremony in Ottawa.

**27 September 1935** Concerto for cello and orchestra op.42 by Hans Pfitzner (66) is performed for the first time, in Frankfurt-am-Main.

**28 September 1935** Ethiopia mobilizes its armed forces.

**30 September 1935** Boulder Dam (Hoover Dam) on the Colorado River is dedicated by President Franklin Roosevelt.

*Porgy and Bess*, an opera by George Gershwin (37) to words of DuBose Heyward and Ira Gershwin, is performed for the first time, in an out-of-town tryout in the Colonial Theatre, Boston. It is an enormous success but one-quarter of the score will be cut before New York. See 10 October 1935.

**1 October 1935** Music for five films by Benjamin Britten (21) is recorded: *Conquering Space: the Story of Modern Communications, How the Dial Works, The New Operator, The Savings Bank* and *Sorting Office.*

**3 October 1935** Italian forces from Somaliland and Eritrea invade Ethiopia.

**4 October 1935** Sergey Prokofiev (44) plays through a piano score of his ballet *Romeo and Juliet* at the Bolshoy Theatre in Moscow. It is not well received, and many leave before he is done.

**5 October 1935** Two works for voice and orchestra by Frank Bridge (56) are performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London the composer conducting: *Love went a-riding* to words of ME Coleridge, and *E’en as a lovely flower* to words of Heine (tr. Kroeker).

Samuel Barber (25) departs for Rome for his two-year stay as Prix de Rome winner.

Hanns Eisler (37) begins a composition course and lectures at the New School for Social Research. They will go through 18 January.

**6 October 1935** *The Voice of the Forest*, a radio opera by Bohuslav Martinu (44) to words of Nezval, is performed for the first time, over Czechoslovak Radio originating in Prague.

**9 October 1935** In spite of (or perhaps because of) his recent success at a Prague meeting of the ISCM, the Reichsmusikkammer informs Karl Amadeus Hartmann (30) that he must seek permission from them two weeks in advance for any trip abroad.

**10 October 1935** The League of Nations votes sanctions against Italy as the aggressor in Ethiopia.

The military of Greece, led by Field Marshal Georgios Kondilis seizes control of the government. President Alexander Zaimis is deposed. Prime Minister Panagiotis Tsaldaris is forced to resign. The republic is ended and the monarchical constitution of 1911 is restored. Kondilis takes power as Prime Minister and regent for King Georgios II, now in exile in Britain.

The official premiere of *Porgy and Bess*, an opera by George Gershwin (37) to words of DuBose Heyward and Ira Gershwin, takes place in the Alvin Theatre, New York. Critics are mixed. After the performance, the Gershwins meet Kurt Weill (35) recently arrived from Europe. See 30 September 1935.

**11 October 1935** Two songs for voice and piano by Aaron Copland (34) are performed for the first time, in the New School for Social Research, New York the composer at the piano: *Vocalise* and *Poet’s Song* to words of Cummings.

**12 October 1935** All jazz is banned from German radio.

**13 October 1935** Marian Koscialkowski-Zyndram replaces Walery Slawek as Prime Minister of Poland.

**14 October 1935** LaMonte Thornton Young is born in a log cabin in Bern, Bear Lake County, Idaho, the son of Dennis Young, a shepherd, and Evelyn Young.

The first commercial recording of music from *Porgy and Bess* takes place in New York, supervised by the composer, George Gershwin (37).

A general election is held to choose the 18th Parliament of Canada. The Liberal Party of William Lyon Mackenzie King wins a large majority, defeating the Conservative government. This election sees the first appearance of the Social Credit Party and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

**17 October 1935** Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg removes Heimwehr leader Emil Fey from his cabinet.

**18 October 1935** *Chapultepec (Oberatura republicana)* for orchestra by Carlos Chávez (36), is performed for the first time, in the Palacio de Bellas Artes, Mexico City.

**19 October 1935** Symphony no.4 by Albert Roussel (66) is performed for the first time, in the Opéra-Comique, Paris.

*Radio-Panoramique*, for orchestra by Arthur Honegger (43) is performed for the first time before a live audience, in Paris. See 4 March 1935.

**20 October 1935** Remnants of the communist army complete the “Long March”, reaching Shensi (Shaanxi) province after a trek of almost 10,000 km in 370 days through extremely dangerous terrain. Of the 80,000 who started, only 8,000-9,000 remain.

**21 October 1935** Mehdi Bey Frashëri replaces Koco Kota as Prime Minister of Albania.

**22 October 1935** Elections to the Danish Folketing result in continued losses for the Left Party and some gains for the Social Democrats and the Free Peoples Party.

**23 October 1935** William Lyon Mackenzie King replaces Richard Bedford Bennett as Prime Minister of Canada.

Gangster Arthur Flegenheime (Dutch Schultz) and four associates are shot to death by henchmen sent by his fellow capitalists, in Newark, New Jersey.

The original version of Symphony no.5 by Anton Bruckner (†39) is performed for the first time, in Munich, 60 years after it was composed. See 8 April 1894.

**25 October 1935** 2,500 people die in floods caused by a hurricane in Haiti.

**27 October 1935** The GPO short film *Coal Face*, with music by Benjamin Britten (21), is shown for the first time, in London. The narration is written by Montague Slater, who will collaborate on many works with Britten, including *Peter Grimes*.

**28 October 1935** *Kaintuck* for piano and orchestra by Ernst Krenek (35) is performed for the first time, in Los Angeles. The premiere is heard on two pianos.

**29 October 1935**  *Jeanne d’Arc au bucher*, a stage oratorio by Arthur Honegger (46) to words of Claudel, is performed for the first time, privately in Ida Rubinstein’s house in Paris. See 12 May 1938.

**30 October 1935** The Composers’ Forum Laboratory, a branch of the Federal Music Project, opens at the Midtown Community Music Center, 93 Park Avenue in New York with a concert of music by Roy Harris (37). Among the advisory committee for the Laboratory are Aaron Copland (34) and Edgard Varèse (51).

Trio for violin, cello, and piano by Walter Piston (41) is performed for the first time, at the Library of Congress, Washington.

**1 November 1935** Representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay at the peace conference in Buenos Aires declare the Chaco War over, even though a final agreement is yet to be reached.

**3 November 1935** After more than eleven years as a republic, the Greek monarchy is reestablished. A plebiscite held today votes 95% to support the coup and the return of the king. It is rigged by the military.

Several leftist groups in France merge to form the Socialist and Republican Union led by Léon Blum.

*In Memoriam* op.72 for orchestra by Florent Schmitt (65) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**6 November 1935** Benjamin Britten (21) and his sister Beth move in to a flat in West Cottage Road, West End Green in London.

Symphony no.1 by William Walton (33) is performed completely for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London. See 3 December 1934.

In the Cosmopolitan Club, New York, Colin McPhee (35) presents a program of Balinese music including three films of Balinese musicians with appropriate recordings and three groups of gamelan transcriptions for two pianos made by McPhee. He and Marc Blitzstein (30) are the pianists.

**7 November 1935** Cello Concerto by Arnold Schoenberg (61) is performed officially for the first time, in London.

**9 November 1935** Milan Hodza replaces Jan Malypetr as Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

The Committee for Industrial Organization is established by eight unions from the American Federation of Labor to try to change AFL policy.

**10 November 1935** Formal Dance for piano and trumpet by David Diamond (20) is performed for the first time, in New York.

**13 November 1935** Concerto for piano and orchestra no.2 by Bohuslav Martinu (44) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

*Te Deum* for treble, chorus, and organ by Benjamin Britten (21) to words of the Book of Common Prayer is performed for the first time, in the Church of St. Michael’s, Cornhill, London.

Serenade for flute and violin by Virgil Thomson (38) is performed for the first time, at the Midtown Community Music Center, New York. This concert is a production of the New York City Composers’ Forum Laboratory of the Federal Music Project.

**14 November 1935** The Commonwealth of the Philippines is established.

*Der Schwanendreher*, a viola concerto by Paul Hindemith (39), is performed for the first time, in Amsterdam, the composer as soloist.

Voting in the British general election produces losses for the ruling Conservative Party of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin but they continue to hold a comfortable majority.

**18 November 1935** League of Nations sanctions go into effect against Italy in response to the invasion of Ethiopia.

**19 November 1935** Incidental music to Shakespeare’s play *Timon of Athens* by Benjamin Britten (21) is performed for the first time, in Westminster Theatre, London.

*Poem* for violin and piano by Roy Harris (37) is performed for the first time, at a meeting of the National Association for Composers and Conductors in the New York apartment of Henry Hadley.

**21 November 1935** Symphony no.6 by Arnold Bax (52) is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

Concerto for two pianos by Igor Stravinsky (53) is performed for the first time, in the Salle Gaveau, Paris. The solo parts are performed by the composer and his son, Svyatoslav Soulima-Stravinsky.

**22 November 1935** Pan American Airways’ China Clipper takes off from Alameda Marina in California heading for Manila. It is the beginning of regular transpacific airmail service.

**23 November 1935** Georgi Ivanov Kyoseivanov replaces Andrei Slavev Toshev as Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

**25 November 1935** King Georgios II returns to Greece by ship from Great Britain to take up his throne. He receives a friendly welcome at Phaleron naval air field.

*Dixième sonate de Baptiste Anet* for violin and piano by Darius Milhaud (43) is performed for the first time, in Chaux de Fonds the composer at the piano.

**26 November 1935** *Les Ritournelles* for piano by Bohuslav Martinu (44) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

Incidental music to Bourdet’s play *Margot* by Francis Poulenc (36) and Georges Auric is performed for the first time, in Théâtre Marigny, Paris.

**27 November 1935** Elections to the New Zealand Parliament sees a sweeping victory for the Labor Party, led by Michael Savage. Seats for the ruling United/Reform coalition drop from 51 to 19.

Helmut Friedrich Lachenmann is born in Stuttgart, the son of Ernst Lachenmann, a Protestant pastor, and Gertrud Zeller.

**28 November 1935** The Italian Ministry of Propaganda announces a ban on performances of music from members of the League of Nations who voted punitive sanctions against Italy for its invasion of Ethiopia. Those nations so honored include Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Soviet Union.

**30 November 1935** Konstantinos Demertzis replaces Georgios Kondilis as Prime Minister of Greece.

Incidental music to Balzac’s play *La faiseur* by Darius Milhaud (43) is performed for the first time, in Théâtre Atelier, Paris.

**1 December 1935** Violin Concerto no.2 op.63 by Sergey Prokofiev (44) is performed for the first time, in Madrid.

Two numbers from Marc Blitzstein’s (30) unperformed ballet *Cain* are performed for the first time, on the piano, in Town Hall, New York, by the composer.

**3 December 1935** The first public housing project in the United States is opened on the Lower East Side of Manhattan by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt.

**4 December 1935** Incidental music to Slater’s play *Easter 1916* by Benjamin Britten (22) is performed for the first time, in a private setting in Islington Town Hall.

**5 December 1935** String Quartet no.1 by Michael Tippett (30) is performed for the first time, in the Mercury Theatre, London.

Danza for orchestra by John Alden Carpenter (59) is performed for the first time, in Orchestra Hall, Chicago. It is an orchestration of his piano piece of the same name.

**6 December 1935** Michael Savage replaces George Forbes as Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Since he has not provided sufficient evidence of his Aryan heritage, the Reichsmusikkammer directs a letter to Karl Amadeus Hartmann (30) demanding the baptismal certificates of his parents and grandparents.

**8 December 1935** Incidental music to Slater’s play *Easter 1916* by Benjamin Britten (22) is performed publicly for the first time, in the Phoenix Theatre, London.

**9 December 1935** Thousands of students march in Peking to protest Japanese influence in China. Police respond with fire hoses and clubs.

Frankfurt Radio broadcasts a government-sponsored attack on jazz, attacking its “erotic,” “perverse” and less-than-Aryan qualities.

Journalist Walter Liggett is shot to death near his home in Minneapolis in front of his wife and daughter. He recently published articles connecting Minnesota Governor Floyd B. Olson with organized crime.

**11 December 1935** Alban Berg (50), in considerable pain, attends the Vienna premiere of the *Lulu “Symphony”*. It is the last music he will hear.

Suite française d’après Claude Gervaise for six winds, harpsichord, and percussion by Francis Poulenc (36) is performed for the first time, in Salle Chopin, Paris.

Seven Associated Movements for violin and piano by Henry Cowell (38) is performed for the first time, in Midtown Community Center, New York. Also premiered is Cowell’s *Mosaic Quartet*, later called String Quartet no.3.

To celebrate the 250th anniversary of the birth of Johann Sebastian Bach (†185), Heitor Villa-Lobos (48) directs the first performance in Brazil of the Mass in b minor.

**12 December 1935** The Lebensborn organization begins operations in Munich. Working within the SS, its goal is to raise birthrates among Aryans and it recruits racially acceptable (mostly) unmarried women to be impregnated by racially acceptable men and raise their children without stigma.

La Spirale gives its first concert at the Schola Cantorum, Paris. It is a group dedicated to the propagation of contemporary French music. As part of this first outing, Olivier Messiaen (27) performs the organ version of his *L’Ascension.*

*Homenaje a Lope de Vega* op.90 for voice and piano by Joaquín Turina (52) is performed for the first time, in the Teatro de la Comedia, Madrid.

**14 December 1935** 85-year-old Tomás Garrigue Masaryk resigns as President of Czechoslovakia citing age and ill health. Milan Hodza becomes acting President.

Manuel Portela Valladares replaces Joaquín Chapaprieta y Torregrosa as Prime Minister of Spain.

A small number of notable people, including Federico Garcia Lorca, gather at the grave of Isaac Albéniz (†26) in Barcelona and dedicate a sculpture to Albéniz.

**16 December 1935** The Soviet government creates the Committee on Artistic Affairs, headed by Platon Kerzhentsev.

The pain which Alban Berg (50) has been suffering for months suddenly leaves him. The abscess which has been causing the pain has burst internally, creating general blood poisoning.

**17 December 1935** Alban Berg (50) is admitted to a Vienna hospital suffering from blood poisoning. Doctors immediately operate, but the source of the malady can not be found.

A Douglas DC-3 flies for the first time, in Santa Monica, California.

Three months after his arrival in New York, an all-Kurt Weill (35) evening is presented by the League of American Composers. It is a failure and will convince Weill that he needs to write a different kind of music if he is to be successful in the United States.

**18 December 1935** Edvard Benes replaces Tomás Garrigue Masaryk as President of Czechoslovakia.

**20 December 1935** Michael Perrin and his team at Imperial Chemical Industries in Norwich, England manage to reproduce a substance that was created by accident at the same location two years ago. They call it Polyethylene.

**22 December 1935** After spending a few restful and improving days in hospital after a blood transfusion, Alban Berg (50) suddenly collapses.

**23 December 1935** *The First Shoot*, a ballet by William Walton (33), is performed for the first time, as part of Cochran’s revue *Follow the Sun*, in the Manchester Opera House.

**24 December 1935** 01:15 Alban Maria Johannes Berg dies in the Archduke Rudolf Hospital, Vienna of general septicaemia presumably resulting from an insect bite, aged 50 years, ten months, and 15 days.

**28 December 1935** The earthly remains of Alban Berg are laid to rest in Hietzing Cemetery, in a grave donated by the City of Vienna. Speaking on behalf of the ISCM is Ernst Krenek (35).

Mussolini renounces the Stresa and Rome agreements with Great Britain and France due to the failure of those two nations to support him in Ethiopia.

**29 December 1935** Béla Bartók is awarded the Greguss Prize by the Kisfaludy Society, a largely aristocratic and conservative literary society. See 3 January 1936.

**30 December 1935** Italian planes attack a Swedish Red Cross ambulance in Ethiopia, killing a doctor and several patients.

**31 December 1935** Charles Darrow of Germantown, Pennsylvania receives a patent for a board game called *Monopoly*.

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