

Chronology

of Anthony Quinn and Related World Events

*Please note the chronology is a work in progress by the Anthony Quinn Trust.
The Trust welcomes input and/or requests for corrections.
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1903 The first solo exhibition of Málaga-born artist Pablo Picasso (1881–1973) is held at Els Quatre Gats in Barcelona. Picasso is closely associated with Parisian avant-garde movements.

The Great Train Robbery, a ten-minute motion picture directed by Edwin S. Porter, is shown in theaters. Considered the first narrative film, it employs innovative techniques such as the jump-cut, the close-up, and camera movement that become the foundation of cinematic vocabulary.

Artist Paul Gauguin, who produced paintings of simplified, flattened forms rendered in bold, unmodulated colors influenced by so-called primitive cultures, dies.

1905 The first nickelodeon opens in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, providing affordable entertainment—admission 5 cents—to the working-class urban population. By 1908, there are some 8,000 nickelodeons in the U.S., featuring an evening's bill of short films, live theater, and musical revues.

The Mexican government initiates archaeological excavations at the site of Teotihuacan. Led by the archaeologist Leopoldo Batres (1852–1926), the Pyramid of the Sun is excavated and restored.

1906 Henri Matisse completes the painting *Bonheur de Vivre*, a coloristically exuberant masterpiece of Fauvism, the century's first art movement.

1907 Pablo Picasso completes his revolutionary painting *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)*, a seminal work that synthesizes disparate sources from many cultures and sounds the opening salvo in the development of Cubism.

The Art Institute of Chicago gives Frank Lloyd Wright his first solo exhibition.

1908 Henry Ford introduces the "Model T" car.

1909 Pablo Picasso creates *Head of Woman*, the first cubist sculpture.

Alexander Archipenko demonstrates a sophisticated early mastery of radical compositional arrangements and the understanding of the potency of space in his sculpture *Female Torso* which establishes Cubism, rather than being a prime source, was an affirmation of his own highly developed ideas about the volume/space axis.

1910 Thomas Edison introduces his Kinetophone, which makes sound in film possible.

Expatriate Gertrude Stein holds Saturday evening salons at her Paris home creating an incubator for modern artistic and intellectual thought. The *School of Paris* thrives during this time with artists Pablo Picasso, Henri Matisse, Georges Braque, Joan Miro, Amedeo Modigliani, Constantin Brancusi, Chaim Soutine, and Marc Chagall.

1911 Revolutionary leader Francisco Madero becomes the new president of Mexico, succeeding ousted dictator Porfirio Diaz.

1912 Universal Pictures is founded by several film producers.

1913 Mexican President Francisco Madero is killed in a coup. Victoriano Huerta proclaims himself president, while rebel leader Francisco Pancho Villa leads an uprising in Northern Mexico.

The Armory Show in New York (and later Chicago and Boston) represents the first major exhibition of European modernism and effectively transforms the nature of American art. Alexander Archipenko, Marcel Duchamps, and Pablo Picasso are among the exhibitors.

The Los Angeles Aqueduct is completed, the first in a series of major public waterworks that will transform the desert town into a sprawling metropolis.

Cecil B. DeMille directs *The Squaw Man* in a rented barn in Hollywood, California. The film is a box-office smash and solidifies Hollywood's future as the movie-making capital of the world.

1914 World War I breaks out in Europe.

US forces invade the port city of Vera Cruz in Mexico in response to ongoing anti-American acts in the revolution-torn country.

After ten years of work and 30,000 casualties suffered in its construction, the Panama Canal opens to shipping traffic.

1915 In Mexico, 20-year-old Francisco Quinn, an Irish-Mexican, joins Francisco "Pancho" Villa during the Mexican Revolution who commands the División del Norte, which was part of the resistance to the dictatorship of Victoriano Huerta. Francisco Quinn marries 17-year-old Manuela Oaxaca-Palleres, an Indian-Mexican.

D.W. Griffith's technically brilliant Civil War epic, *The Birth of a Nation*, introduces the narrative close-up, the flashback, and other elements that endure today as the structural principles of narrative filmmaking.

Anthony Oaxaca Quinn is born on April 21st in Chihuahua, Mexico and is smuggled into Texas by his mother eight months later.

1916 Francisco Quinn rejoins his family in El Paso, Texas where he finds work as a migrant farmer.

- 1916** *cont.* Author James Joyce publishes *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* creating one of the earlier examples in English literature of a novel that makes extensive use of stream of consciousness or a narrative technique through which the author attempts to represent the fluid and eruptive nature of human thought.
- 1917** **Anthony Quinn's sister, Stella, is born on January 31st.**
- US declares war on Germany (April 6, 1917) and Austria-Hungary (Dec. 7, 1917) three years after conflict began in 1914.
- 1917** Marcel Duchamp exhibits his first readymade, *Fountain*, an upturned and signed urinal, at the Society of Independent Artists in New York questioning what it means to be an artist and what constitutes a work of art.
- 1918** Worldwide influenza epidemic strikes; by 1920, nearly 20 million are dead. In U.S., 500,000 perish.
- Artist Joan Miro has his first one-man show at the Galeries Dalmau, Barcelona.
- Armistice ending World War I is signed (Nov. 11).
- 1919** Pierre-August Renoir, largely associated with the Impressionist art movement, dies (Dec. 3).
- 1921** Joan Miro moves to Paris and remains there until 1940.
- Anthony Quinn (6) begins to draw and sketch with his mother.**
- 1922** **The Quinn Family moves to the barrio of East Los Angeles. Francisco finds work at the Lincoln Park Zoo run by William Selig, a pioneer in the motion picture industry. Soon Selig opens a motion picture studio and hires Francisco as a cameraman. Anthony Quinn (7) begins to sketch portraits.**
- Hollywood's first Technicolor film, *Toll of the Sea*, starring Anna May Wong is released.
- John Decker emigrates from Germany and finds work as a caricaturist for New York newspapers.
- 1923** Mexican revolutionary leader and folk hero Francisco "Pancho" Villa is assassinated in Chihuahua.
- 1923** Spanish painter Pablo Picasso finishes four paintings, including *The Lovers and Women*, in a variety of surrealist and Expressionist styles.
- Hollywood, center of the filmmaking industry, releases Cecil B. DeMille's *The Ten Commandments* and Buster Keaton's *Our Hospitality*.
- 1925** Charles Jeanneret (Le Corbusier) exhibits an apartment at an exhibition of Arts Decoratifs in Paris; the term "Art Deco" is adopted fifty years hence to describe this style.
- Diego Rivera (1886–1957) paints *Flower Day*, in which the motif of a lily seller is adapted from his murals at the Ministry of Education in Mexico City. The painting is associated with Indigenismo, or the rediscovery of traditional culture.

- 1925** *cont.* F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940) publishes *The Great Gatsby*, a novel exposing the moral bankruptcy of the Jazz Age, especially among the decadent rich.

Literary, visual, and performing arts flourish in Harlem, the African-American enclave of New York City, spurred by the mass migration of blacks from rural areas to northern cities. Poets, novelists, painters, and musicians of the “New Negro Movement”—later called the Harlem Renaissance—search for new forms of expression to convey their racial experiences and celebrate African-American cultural identity.

- 1926** Marc Chagall, Wassily Kandinsky, and surrealist Rene Magritte finish new paintings. Artists Mary Cassatt and Claude Monet pass away.

Anthony Quinn’s father, Francisco Quinn, is struck by a car outside his home and dies.

Nardini teaches Anthony Quinn (11) how to carve marble.

Anthony Quinn (11) wins a California state-wide sculpture competition for his entry of a plaster bust of Abraham Lincoln.

- 1927** Television is demonstrated for the first time, but full-scale development is delayed nearly two decades.

In the movie industry, *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson, is the first successful talking motion picture.

Louis B. Mayer founds the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Its first annual awards are dubbed “Oscars.”

- 1928** John Decker arrives in Hollywood and becomes a portraitist for Hollywood’s elite. He befriends John Barrymore, W. C. Fields, and Errol Flynn.

British sculptor Henry Moore receives his first public commission, a relief to be installed in a London Transport facility. From diverse influences including Abstraction, Surrealism, and Primitivism, Moore develops a unique aesthetic that eventually makes him one of the most well known and admired sculptors of the twentieth century.

Anthony Quinn (13) begins painting with oil on canvas in the impressionist style.

- 1929** Anthony Quinn (14) enrolls at Polytechnic High School on West Washington Boulevard in East Los Angeles. The school contains an industrial arts building with a carpenter/mechanical shop, a blacksmiths shop, a foundry, and a fine arts building.

The Museum of Modern Art opens with an exhibition of paintings by Van Gogh and impressionists such as Cezanne.

A stock market crash marks the beginning of the Great Depression (Oct. 29).

Anthony Quinn (14) meets Aimee Semple McPherson, a well-known evangelist preacher and leader of the Foursquare Gospel Church or “Holy Rollers.” He begins to interpret for McPherson in Spanish in East Los Angeles.

1930 In American art, Grant Wood paints *American Gothic*.

Artist Joan Miro works on a series of paintings in very varied styles and has his first one-man show in the United States, at the Valentine Gallery, New York.

Mexican Arts, an exhibition of some 1,200 works, is organized by the American Federation of Arts and shown at the Metropolitan Museum and seven other US venues. The exhibition includes fine arts as well as crafts and ancient objects.

1931 Salvador Dalí paints *The Persistence of Memory*, which depicts limp watches in a strange landscape reflecting his interest in psychologically charged imagery and his affiliation with the Surrealist movement.

1932 *Anthony Quinn (17) paints self-portrait using oil on canvas.*

Diego Rivera paints a series of murals for the Ford Motor plant embodying a critique of social and economic conditions.

The *International Style* exhibition opens at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Curated by architect Philip Johnson and art historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock, it introduces an American audience to recent developments in European modernist architecture.

Frank Lloyd Wright's works *An Autobiography* and *The Disappearing City* are published. He also establishes the Taliesin Fellowship.

1933 *Anthony Quinn (18) wins a design competition for Ralph's Marketplace in Los Angeles. The award is to study under Frank Lloyd Wright through the Taliesin Fellowship. Frank Lloyd Wright insists Anthony Quinn solve his speech impediment through surgery and acting lessons.*

A liberal arts college is founded in Black Mountain, North Carolina, and becomes a locus for the dissemination of Bauhaus ideas through its European émigré teaching staff, including the German Josef Albers (1888–1976). Black Mountain College remains a site for the production of experimental multimedia work until it closes in 1957.

Anthony Quinn (18) takes acting lessons as part of post-operative speech therapy leading to the role as Simon in the play Hay Fever.

Anthony Quinn (18) buys a Tang Dynasty funerary horse for \$700 from a dealer whose store he often passes at the corner of Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street for his private collection. He is able to afford the item through setting up a payment plan.

The two-color Technicolor process used in film is replaced by a superior three-color process.

1934 The Dust Bowl hits the United States West, blowing 300 million tons of topsoil into the Atlantic, devastating farmland in Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and Oklahoma.

1935 The Nuremberg laws, enacted by Germany's Nazi party, make anti-Semitism the law of the land.

Artists in the newly created Works Progress Administration are paid to decorate federal buildings.

1936 Mexican artist David Alfaro Siqueiros runs the Experimental Workshop (A Laboratory of Modern Techniques in Art) in New York, which attracts many American artists who had participated in government-sponsored art programs under the Works Progress Administration.

Anthony Quinn (21) takes a role in the production *Clean Beds*, a play directed under the auspices of Mae West. Anthony Quinn models his character after John Barrymore.

A close friendship blossoms between Anthony Quinn (21) and John Barrymore (54). Anthony Quinn begins to socialize with the Barrymore crowd which includes Gene Fowler, W. C. Fields, Roland Young, Thomas Mitchell, and John Decker.

1936 Anthony Quinn (21) is approached by Lew Landers of Universal Pictures and is offered his screen debut in a non-speaking role in the comedy *The Milky Way*.

Anthony Quinn has an un-credited role as a gangster in the film *Night Waitress* directed by Lew Landers.

Anthony Quinn (21) has his first credited film role in Universal Pictures *Parole*.

Anthony Quinn (21) becomes interested in African Art.

Anthony Quinn (21) befriends and is taught by writers John Steinbeck and William Faulkner.

1937 Anthony Quinn (22), in his first speaking role, plays a Cheyenne Indian in the film *The Plainsman* starring Gary Cooper and James Eillison.

Troubled by the devastation which followed a pro-FrancoGerman attack on the Spanish city of Guernica, Pablo Picasso paints his cubist masterpiece, *Guernica*.

Frank Lloyd Wright completes *Falling Water* in Bear Rock, Pennsylvania.

Anthony Quinn (22) signs first studio contract with Paramount Pictures. Cecil B. DeMille instructs Joe Eggly to sign Anthony Quinn to a \$250 per week contract with the studio.

Anthony Quinn (22) joins the Screen Actor's Guild (May 1).

Anthony Quinn (22) plays the character Beluche in the film *The Buccaneer* directed by Cecil B. DeMille.

Anthony Quinn (22) marries Katherine DeMille (22), the adopted daughter of Cecil B. DeMille, at All Saints Episcopal Church in Hollywood. Jerry Asher is Anthony Quinn's best man.

1938 In the radio broadcast *War of the Worlds*, Orson Welles panics Americans who believe that Martians are actually invading Earth.

1939 Anthony Quinn (24) has his first child, Christopher.

John Steinbeck's (1902–1968) *The Grapes of Wrath* is published.

Anthony Quinn (24) begins to read the work of Gertrude Stein.

1940 *cont.* Nazi Germany invades Poland, which falls in a month. France and Great Britain declare war.

Gone With the Wind, starring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh, premieres in Atlanta. Other Hollywood productions this year include *Mr. Smith Goes To Washington* and Louis Mayer's *The Wizard of Oz*.

1940 Artist Man Ray, who had been living in Paris since 1921, returns to U.S. and settles in Hollywood.

The exhibition *Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art*, featuring some 5,000 works, is held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

1940 Anthony Quinn (25) plays the character Caesar in the film *Road to Singapore* with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope.

Nazi Germany successfully invades Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France in quick succession. Germany launches a full-scale air war against England and extends persecution of the Jews into Poland, Romania, and the Netherlands.

Walt Disney's animated motion picture *Fantasia*, starring Mickey Mouse, debuts.

Jacques Marsal, a French schoolboy, discovers pre-historic cave paintings in Lascaux, France.

1941 Anthony Quinn (26) signs with Warner Brothers for \$750 per week (triple what he made at Paramount Pictures).

Anthony Quinn (26) plays the character Manola de Palma in the film *Blood and Sand* with Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. While on location filming in Mexico City, Anthony Quinn introduces Orson Welles to Rita Hayworth—they marry three months later.

In a tragic accident, Christopher Quinn (2) drowns in WC Field's pool on March 15.

Orson Welles' *Citizen Kane*, one of the most celebrated films of the century, premieres.

Actress Greta Garbo retires at age 36. Later that year, Anthony Quinn (26) buys two Renoir oil paintings with Garbo for his private collection.

Anthony Quinn's second child, Christina, is born on December 1st.

Anthony Quinn (26) plays Crazy Horse in the film *They Died With Their Boots On* with Errol Flynn.

Artist Émile Bernard who produced paintings of simplified, flattened forms rendered in bold, unmodulated colors to convey emotions and ideas beyond representing the visual world dies.

Pearl Harbor is attacked (December 7) and US enters World War II.

1942 Mexican-born film actress Dolores Del Rio returns to Mexico from the United States, where she has been a star since the 1920s, and begins making Spanish-language films.

Casablanca debuts and receives the Best Picture Academy Award.

Artist John Decker paints portrait of Anthony Quinn (27).

John Barrymore, regarded as one of the greatest actors of his generation, dies (May 29). Anthony Quinn (27) attends his Estate auction and buys his suit of armor, a primitive-style mask, Shakespeare volumes, and a portrait of Barrymore by John Decker.

Anthony Quinn (27) plays the character Mullah Kasim in the film *Road to Morocco* with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope.

Artist Mondrian has his first solo exhibition in New York, at Valentine Gallery.

Anthony Quinn (27) signs contract with 20th Century Fox.

The US government establishes the Manhattan Project, to coordinate ongoing American efforts to design and build the atomic bomb.

Guggenheim opens Art of This Century in New York (30 West 57th Street), with gallery spaces designed by Frederick Kiesler. Over five years, the gallery mounts solo exhibitions by Baziotes, Hofmann, Motherwell, Pollock, Richard Pousette-Dart, Mark Rothko, Clyfford Still, and others.

Anthony Quinn's third child, Catalina, is born on November 21st.

1943 Anthony Quinn (28) plays the character Juan Martínez in the Western film *The Ox-Bow Incident* with Henry Fonda. The film was later nominated for Oscar as Best Picture but loses to *Casablanca*.

Allied forces invade Italy, resulting in the resignation of the Fascist Italian dictator Benito Mussolini and Italy's surrender to the Allies. The Soviet army defeats German troops at Stalingrad.

Anthony Quinn (28) plays US army character Private Jesus 'Soose' Alvarez in *Guadalcanal Diary*, a film based on the factual World War II reports of Richard Tregaskis.

1944 A team of scientists working at Harvard University and funded in part by IBM construct the first automatic, general-purpose computer.

Anthony Quinn (29) plays Sioux Indian Chief Yellow Hand in the film *Buffalo Bill* with Maureen O'Hara.

1945 Anthony Quinn (30) plays a Chinese guerilla leader in the film *China Sky* with Randolph Scott and Ruth Warrick.

Germany and Japan surrender ending World War II.

Anthony Quinn (30) plays Andres Bonifacio in the film *Back to Bataan* with John Wayne.

1945 Los Angeles County Museum of Art mounts a retrospective of Man Ray's paintings, objects, and photographs.
cont.

Anthony Quinn's fourth child, Duncan, is born on August 4th.

The conclusion of World War II begins a prolonged period of economic expansion in the US. Among the postwar American art movements that receive popular and critical attention worldwide is Abstract Expressionism, associated with the work of Jackson Pollock.

Anthony Quinn (30) leaves 20th Century Fox and becomes a free agent.

1946 Anthony Quinn (31) begins to collect the art of Josef Herman through the London dealers Roland, Browse & Delbanco.

1947 Anthony Quinn (32) becomes a US citizen.

Anthony Quinn (32), with his wife Katherine DeMille, star in the film *Black Gold*.

Hollywood artist John Decker dies from complications due to alcoholism.

Anthony Quinn (32) plays the role of Emir in the film *Sinbad the Sailor*.

The Quinn family moves from Los Angeles to Connecticut.

Anthony Quinn (32) has his Broadway debut in *Gentleman from Athens* which lasts seven performances.

1948 Karel Appel together with Dutch artist Corneille, Danish artist Asger Jorn, and Belgian artist Pierre Alechinsky, form an experimental group called CoBrA finding inspiration in folk art, children's drawings, and prehistoric art, CoBrA glorified instinct and opposed rigorously intellectual approaches to art, an approach they had in common with the American Expressionists. Anthony Quinn soon begins to collect Karel Appel's work.

1949 Anthony Quinn (34) makes his television debut in *The Philco Television Playhouse* in the episode *Pride's Castle*.

Anthony Quinn (34) takes art classes at the Chicago Art Institute. His style evolves from American-impressionism to a primitive inspired theme with expressionist fervor. He later exhibits his work in Chicago and signs each simply as "Oaxaca." All works in the exhibition are sold.

Anthony Quinn (34) tours for three months with the play *Streetcar Named Desire* as the character Stanley Kowalski beginning in Philadelphia and ending in Boston.

1950 Anthony Quinn (35) begins to collect the art of Henry Moore.

US enters Korean War (June 25).

The pinnacle of Karel Appel's involvement with the CoBrA movement and epitomises the vibrant expression of his best work as well as his desire to use art as a foil against the modern world. He had recently moved to Paris, essentially the centre of CoBrA activities, and the effect on his art and success was dramatically beneficial.

- 1951** Anthony Quinn (36) plays the character of Emiliano Zapato in *Viva Zapata!*, Marlon Brando plays his brother, Eufemio Zapato. Anthony Quinn later wins his first Oscar for Best Actor in a Supporting Role for his performance.
- 1952** Rufino Tamayo completes murals at the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City. Earlier his work had shown the influence of European Surrealism.
- Anthony Quinn (37) plays the character Portugee in the film *The World in His Arms* with Gregory Peck.
- Anthony Quinn (37) plays the character Captain Roc Brasiliano in the film *Against All Flags* with Errol Flynn and Maureen O'Hara.
- Anthony Quinn's fifth child, Valentina, is born on December 26th.
- 1953** The structure of DNA is discovered by two University of Cambridge scientists.
- Anthony Quinn (38) plays the character Ward 'Paco' Conway in the film *Blowing Wild* with Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. The film is shot in Mexico.
- The Quinn family moves from Connecticut to Rome, Italy.
- 1954** Anthony Quinn (39) plays Attila the Hun in the film *Attila* with Sophia Lauren and Irene Papas.
- Anthony Quinn (39) plays the character Zampanò in the film *La Strada* directed by Federico Fellini. The film wins the 1st Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film, the Grand Prize at Venice Film Festival where it premiered, and wins the New York Film Critics Award for Best Foreign Language Film.
- Henri Matisse, one of the most influential artists of the twentieth century, whose stylistic innovations fundamentally altered the course of modern art and affected the art of several generations of younger painters, dies.
- 1955** Artist Jean Janssem paints portrait of Anthony Quinn (40). Quinn begins to collect works by Janssem.
- Anthony Quinn (38) plays the character Antinoos in the Italian film *Ulysses* with Kirk Douglas.
- 1956** Anthony Quinn and his wife Katherine DeMille divorce.
- 1958** The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, opens in New York.
- 1960** The Minimalist movement begins and maintains an important place in the art world for about a decade.
- 1962** Andy Warhol paints *Campbell's Soup Cans*, a key work of the Pop Art movement. Warhol and other artists associated with the movement, including Claes Oldenburg and Roy Lichtenstein satirize Americans' voracious consumption of manufactured products in the postwar period.
- Anthony Quinn's sixth child, Francesco, is born March 22nd.

- 1963** US President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Texas.
- Anthony Quinn (48) attends an Alexander Archipenko exhibition in Rome and purchases the sculpture *Blue Venus*.
- In South Africa, Egon Guenther, Cecil Skotnes, Cecily Sash, Giuseppe Cattaneo, Sydney Kumalo, and Edoardo Villa, artists interested in employing European modernist styles to depict African subjects, form the Amadlozi Group (*amadlozi* is a Zulu term meaning “spirit of the ancestors”).
- 1964** US Congress passes the Civil Rights Act, which outlaws discrimination in voting and jobs.
- Anthony Quinn’s seventh child, Danny, is born April 16th.
- Anthony Quinn produces and plays the earthy peasant in the film *Zorba the Greek*.
- 1965** US sends large numbers of soldiers to fight in the Vietnam War.
- 1966** Joan Miro produces his first monumental sculptures in bronze, *Sun bird* and *Moon bird*.
- Anthony Quinn’s eighth child, Lorenzo, is born May 7th.
- 1967** Anthony Quinn (52) marries Italian seamstress Iolanda Addolori.
- Langston Hughes, actively involved in the Harlem Renaissance and a writer Anthony Quinn admires, dies.
- 1968** Joan Miro travels to the United States for the last time where he is awarded an honorary doctorate by Harvard University
- 1969** US Astronaut Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the moon.
- 1971** Starred as a New York Hispanic Mayor in the short-run television series *The Man and the City*.
- 1973** US participation in Vietnam War ends.
- Pablo Picasso, an artist who paved the way for the style Cubism, dies.
- 1974** The Fundación Joan Miró in Barcelona, designed by Spanish architect José Luis Sert (1902–1983), is completed.
- 1975** Anthony Quinn’s ninth child, Sean, is born February 7th.
- 1976** Anthony Quinn (61) played the character Hamza in the controversial movie *The Message*, also known as *Mohamed, Messenger of God*.
- 1976** Anthony Quinn (61) meets Cecil Skotnes in Johannesburg and commissions a portrait. Anthony Quinn begins to collect contemporary South African artists.
- 1978** Anthony Quinn (63) played the character Theo Tomasis in *The Greek Tycoon*.
- Anthony Quinn’s tenth child, Alex, is born December 30th.

- 1981** *A New Spirit in Painting*, an exhibition held at the Royal Academy in London, showcases Neo-Expressionist works that are richly textural and directly convey the subjectivity of the artists' visions.
- 1982** Anthony Quinn (67) has his international premiere exhibition at Center Art Galleries in Honolulu.
- 1983** Anthony Quinn (68) has an exhibition at Marina City Club in Los Angeles.
- Various events and exhibitions to celebrate Joan Miró's ninetieth birthday including "Joan Miró: A Ninetieth-Birthday Tribute" at the Museum of Modern Art, New York.
- 1984** Anthony Quinn (69) meets pop-artist Andy Warhol in NY.
- 1986** Sculptor Henry Moore dies.
- 1990** Nelson Mandela is released from a South African prison after serving 27 years for his opposition to apartheid.
- Operation Desert Shield begins in the Persian Gulf, as the United States sends troops to Saudi Arabia after Iraq annexes Kuwait.
- East and West Germany are united as one country for the first time since World War II.
- 1991** Anthony Quinn (76) completes his *Monumental Series* and exhibits them at the Plaza Athenée in Paris, France.
- The USSR officially ends, as the Baltic republics declare their independence and the Communist party is stripped of its power. The Commonwealth of Independent States becomes a loose federation of most former Soviet republics, and Boris Yeltsin becomes president of the newly reconstituted Russia. The United States and the Soviet Union agree to cut back long-range nuclear weapons by over 30% by 1999.
- Anthony Quinn (76) appears in Spike Lee's film *Jungle Fever*.
- 1993** Anthony Quinn's eleventh child, Antonia, is born July 23rd.
- Anthony Quinn (78) appears in the film *Last Action Hero* with Arnold Schwarzenegger.
- 1995** Anthony Quinn (80) appears in the film *A Walk in the Clouds* with Keanu Reeves.
- 1996** Anthony Quinn (81) moves to Bristol, RI.
- Anthony Quinn's twelfth child, Ryan, is born July 5th.
- 1997** Anthony Quinn (82) divorces wife Iolanda Addolori.
- Anthony Quinn (82) marries Katherine Benveniste, December 7th.
- 2001** Anthony Quinn (86) dies in Boston on June 3rd.