

President Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929)

Election Results:

1924 Election-

Calvin Coolidge: Popular Vote 15,718,211 Electoral Vote 382

John W Davis: Popular Vote 8,385,283 Electoral Vote 136

Robert M. LaFollette: Popular Vote 4,831,289 Electoral Vote 13

Ideas or Acts Passed During Administration:

The Immigration Act of 1924, or Johnson–Reed Act, including the National Origins Act, Asian Exclusion, was a United States federal law that limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890, down from the 3% cap set by the Immigration Restriction Act of 1921.

The United States Revenue Act of 1924, also known as the Mellon tax bill cut federal [tax](#) rates and established the U.S. Board of Tax Appeals, which was later renamed the United States Tax Court in 1942.

On June 2, 1924, Coolidge signed the Indian Citizenship Act, which granted full U.S. citizenship to all American Indians, while permitting them to retain tribal land and cultural rights. However, the act was unclear on whether the federal government or the tribal leaders retained tribal sovereignty.

The Kellogg–Briand was signed on August 27, 1928 by the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Japan, and a number of other states. The pact renounced aggressive war, prohibiting the use of war as "an instrument of national policy" except in matters of self-defense. It made no provisions for sanctions. The pact was the result of a determined American effort to avoid involvement in the European alliance system.

Administration:

Vice President: Charles G. Dawes

Secretary of State: Charles Evan Hughes, Frank B. Kellogg

Secretary of the Treasury: Andrew W. Mellon

Secretary of War: John W. Weeks, Dwight F. Davis

Attorney General: Harry M. Daugherty, Harlan F. Stone, John G. Sargent

Postmaster General: Harry S. New

Secretary of the Navy: Edwin Denby, Curtis D. Wilbur

Secretary of the Interior: Hubert Work, Roy O. West

Secretary of Agriculture: Henry C. Wallace, Howard M. Gore, William M. Jardine

Secretary of Commerce: Herbert C. Hoover, William F. Whiting

Secretary of Labor: James J. Davis

Issues Faced:

Many Democrats and progressive Republicans were unable to forget the scandals of the Harding presidency. Neither could they support the policies of the Harding and Coolidge administrations.

Coolidge's chief problem remained his inability to bend Congress to his will.

Trivia:

People would make bets to see who could get "Silent Cal" to say more than two words

He was the first president to appear in a sound film