



1965
U.S. & WORLD
NEWS



U.S. News

US STATISTICS

President:	Lyndon B. Johnson
Vice President:	Hubert H. Humphrey
Population:	194,302,963
Life expectancy:	70.2 years
Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000):	24.5
Property Crime Rate (per 1,000):	22.5
Homicide Rate (per 100,000):	5.5

ECONOMICS

US GDP (1998 dollars):	\$719.1 billion
Federal spending:	\$118.23 billion
Federal debt:	\$322.3 billion
Consumer Price Index:	31.5
Unemployment:	5.2%
Cost of a first-class stamp:	\$0.05

AMERICAN CULTURE

- On October 28, 1965, the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, was completed. It was the World's tallest monument.
- The term "flower power" was coined by Allen Ginsberg at an anti-war rally in Berkeley, California.
- The Beatles and James Bond toys were popular imports, as were the I Ching from the Orient, Krishna Consciousness from India and macrobiotic food.
- Computer dating got its start in 1965.



- G.I. Joe, Allan and Midge dolls and body painting were popular.
 - Girls in go-go boots and mini paper dresses were doing the watusi, the frug and the swim. They were "groupies" or some guy's "old lady."
 - Everyone was smoking, but the F.T.C. was proposing warning messages on cigarette packs.



- 1965 was the year to "do your own thing."
- For the singles who found the usual meeting places artificial and unpleasant, a Los Angeles realtor put up a "Singles Only" apartment project, a natural setting for people to get to know each other, with community rooms, pool, game rooms and planned parties.
- American bishops played a major role in the proceedings of the Vatican Council, which adopted an American-written *Declaration on Religious Liberty*. The Americans were also instrumental in drafting a document which stated that the Jews were not to blame for Jesus' crucifixion.
- The American Dream became more accessible when President Johnson signed the Immigration Bill that ended most national origin curbs. It also raised the annual ceiling to 120,000 Western Hemisphere immigrants a year and 170,000 from the rest of the world, with a limit of 20,000 from any one nation.
- Delta Airlines put the first DC-9 jet into service on December 8, 1965.

U.S. NEWS



ON CAPITOL HILL

- In his State of the Union address on January 4, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson described his goals for the "Great Society" by improving the quality of life in America. He called for federal efforts in education, health care and the arts, as well as project to improve cities, to break down regional pockets of poverty and reduce pollution of rivers and lakes. He also appealed to Congress to do away with obstacles to the right to vote.
- In January, the President called on Congress to provide health care to the elderly and disabled (Medicare), grants for public schools and appropriations for a new submarine missile (the Poseidon).
- On January 20, 1965, Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in by Chief Justice Earl Warren. In his inaugural address, Johnson said, "Our destiny in the midst of change will rest on the unchanged character of our people-and their faith."
- Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara called for a nationwide network of bomb shelters, which he believed could save the lives of up to 27,000,000 Americans in the event of a Russian attack. He also said more lives could be saved if the U.S. developed an antiballistic missile system and improved defenses against manned bombers.
- On June 30, 1965, the Senate Ethics Committee recommended in its final report that Robert (Bobby) Baker, former secretary for the Democratic majority, be indicted for violations of the Senate's conflict of interest laws. It was believed that Baker accepted a \$5,000 payment from a lobbyist in exchange for his efforts to secure passage of a bill licensing a freight company. In 1966, Baker would be indicted by a federal court

on charges of income tax evasion arising out of alleged illegal gifts.

- Supreme Court Associate Justice Arthur Goldberg was appointed the new U.N. Ambassador following the death of the current ambassador, Aldai Stevenson on July 14, 1965.
- On July 30, 1965, President Johnson signed the Medicare bill, which provides limited health care insurance for the elderly and disabled through an increase in the social security tax, and allows for an additional optional medical insurance plan for enrolling members.
- On August 8, 1965, Congress passed the Omnibus Housing Act, which provided new funds for low-income housing.
- On September 9, 1965, President Johnson signed a law creating the Department of Housing and Urban Development, headed by Robert C. Weaver, the first black Cabinet member.
- On October 1, 1965, Congress passed an anti-pollution bill which empowered the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set emission standards on toxic pollutants in new diesel and gasoline powered automobiles. The bill also prohibited the sale of vehicles which did not meet government standards.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

On June 7, 1965, the Supreme Court ruled that televised coverage of criminal trials violated due process.

On November 15, 1965, in a decision which seriously weakened the McCarran Internal Security Act, the Supreme Court ruled that individuals may refuse to register as members of the Communist Party as part of their Constitutional



U.S. NEWS

(Supreme Court Continued from page 3)

right against self-incrimination. The McCarran Act not only required registration of Communist Party members but authorized emergency detention of potential subversives in the event of an attack or internal insurrection.

ACROSS THE U.S.

- On January 8, 1965, Lorna Elizabeth Lockwood became the first woman to be named chief justice of a state supreme court.
- Black-nationalist leader, Malcolm X was shot to death at Harlem rally on February 21, 1965.
- On April 11, 1965, tornadoes swept through seven Midwest states, killing 271 people and injuring 5,000.
- On November 10, 1965, power was restored to the East Coast following the greatest electrical failure in history, which blacked out seven states and Ontario for two days.

CIVIL RIGHTS

- In New Orleans on January 11, 1965, Negro players boycotted the American Football League's all-star game to protest racial bias in New Orleans.
- On February 1, 1965, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and more than 2,600 others were arrested in Selma, Alabama, during demonstrations against voter-registration rules.
- On March 7, 1965, close to 200 state troopers attacked 525 civil rights demonstrators in Selma as they were preparing to begin a march to Montgomery to protest voting rights discrimination. After a second march was blocked, federal court Judge Frank Johnson ruled on March 17 that the demonstration may proceed. Finally on March 21,

with 3200 participants, the walk began after President Johnson federalized the state national guard and sent another 2200 troops to protect the demonstrators.

- Following a beating, Reverend James J. Reeb of Boston died in Selma, Alabama. Two other white Unitarian ministers were injured in the attack on March 11, 1965. On April 13, three men were indicted on charges of killing Rev. Reeb.
- On April 29, 1965, based on the 1964 Civil Rights Act barring federal aid to schools practicing racial discrimination, Francis Keppel, the United States Commissioner of Education, announced that all public school districts were to desegregate their schools by the fall of 1967.
- The Voting Rights Act, prohibiting states from using poll taxes, literacy tests or other techniques to curtail voter registration among minorities, was signed into law by President Johnson on August 8, 1965. The new law also makes it possible for federal examiners to insure compliance with the law in those states that had a history of voter discrimination.
- Triggered by a minor incident in which a white highway patrolman pulled over a black motorist on suspicion of drunken driving, a race riot broke out on August 11, 1965, in the Watts district of southwest Los Angeles. The blacks claimed police brutality was behind the incident. Rioters looted and burned stores and other buildings, causing \$40,000,000 in damages. Before the violence was finally suppressed on August 16, 34 people were killed and thousands arrested. Some 15,000 law enforcement officials, including over 12,000 national guardsmen, were called in to deal with the mobs, but unfortunately, most of the deaths, which were overwhelmingly black, were attributed to the guardsmen's lack of ex-

(Continued on page 5)



U.S. NEWS

(Continued from page 4)

perience. A commission, headed by John McCone, was appointed by Governor pat Brown to investigate the riot. However, the commission's report provided few answers, suggesting only that the violence was caused by delinquency and high unemployment. The unemployment rate among black males in Watts was 30 percent.

INDUSTRY & UNION NEWS

- On September 16, 1965, most of New York City's major newspapers went out on strike, lasting three weeks and costing between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.
- Ralph Nader's expose *Unsafe at Any Speed*, an indictment of auto safety standards, was published in 1965.
- The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee was formed.
- California Grape Workers' Strike began.

WORLD NEWS

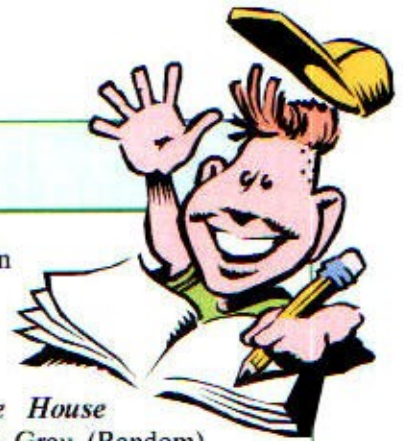
- On April 28, 1965, U.S. marines landed in the Dominican Republic as fighting persisted between rebels and Dominican army.
- France withdrew its Atlantic fleet from NATO.
- Rhodesia unilaterally declared its independence from Britain on November 11, 1965.
- On April 28, 1965, President Johnson sent the first contingent of Marines to the Dominican Republic to protect Americans during a civil war between the U.S.-supported government forces of Donald Reid Cabral and rebel troops backing ex-President Juan Bosch. On May 2, the president charged that the leftist guerrilla movement had been taken over by Communists who wished to exploit the civil war to gain power. In order to avert a rebel victory, the United States sent 20,000 troops and on May 26, the Organization of American States agreed to provide a peace-keeping force to enforce a truce. As OAS troops arrived, American forces withdrew.

VIETNAM WAR



- U.S. planes began combat missions over South Vietnam. In **June**, 23,000 American advisers committed to combat. By end of year over 184,000 U.S. troops in area.
- On February 6, 1965, Vietcong guerrillas attacked a U.S. military base at Pleiku, killing eight Americans and wounding 126. In response to the attack, President Johnson ordered the bombing of North Vietnamese position, including the Dong Hoi base. These bombings marked a significant enlargement of the U.S. role in Vietnam.
- On March 8, 1965, U.S. Marines landed in Vietnam, making the two battalions the first combat forces in that country. There already some 23,000 U.S. personnel in Vietnam as military advisers, but the role of the Marines was to protect the Air Force base at Danang.
- On April 2, 1965, President Johnson agreed to step up military and economic aid to South Vietnam, which included troops to protect bases and train the South Vietnamese military. On April 7, the president announced that the U.S. was willing to participate in “unconditional” talks with Hanoi to bring an end to the war.
- On May 9, 1965, the U.S. government announced the total U.S. fighting force to be 42,200 men and a deployment of another 21,000 U.S. soldiers was announced on June 26.
- On June 28, 1965, American troops took part in an attack 20 miles northeast of Saigon.
- On July 26, 1965, President Johnson announced his decision to increase U.S. strength in Vietnam from 75,000 to 125,000 men. In order to support the buildup, draft quotas doubled from 17,000 to 35,000. Johnson told the nation that the non-Communist countries of Asia were incapable of resisting “the growing ambition of Asian Communism.” On August 4, the president asked Congress for an additional \$1,700,000,000 to support the war.
- To protest the growing American involvement in Vietnam, 72-year-old Mrs. Alice Hertz, sat down in a Detroit street, doused herself with gasoline, and set fire to her clothes. Before onlookers could put out the flames, Mrs. Hertz was critically burned. She was rushed to a local hospital, where she died.

PULITZER PRIZES



PUBLIC SERVICE

The *Hutchinson (Kansas) News* was awarded this Pulitzer Prize for its courageous and constructive campaign, culminating in 1964, to bring about more equitable reapportionment of the Kansas Legislature, despite powerful opposition in its own community.

LOCAL GENERAL SPOT NEWS REPORTING

Melvin H. Ruder of the *Hungry Horse News*, a weekly in Columbia Falls, Montana, was awarded this Pulitzer Prize for his daring and resourceful coverage of a disastrous flood that threatened his community, an individual effort in the finest tradition of spot news reporting.

LOCAL INVESTIGATIVE SPECIALIZED REPORTING

Gene Goltz of the *Houston Post* was awarded this Pulitzer Prize for his expose of government corruption Pasadena, Texas, which resulted in widespread reforms.

NATIONAL REPORTING

Louis M. Kohlmeier of the *Wall Street Journal* was awarded this Pulitzer Prize for his enterprise in reporting the growth of the fortune of President Lyndon B. Johnson and his family.

INTERNATIONAL REPORTING

J. A. Livingston of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* was awarded this Pulitzer Prize for his reports on the growth of economic independence among Russia's Eastern European satellites and his analysis of their desire for a resumption of trade with the West.

EDITORIAL WRITING

John R. Harrison of the *Gainesville (Fla.) Sun* was awarded this Pulitzer Prize for his successful editorial campaign for better housing in his city.

EDITORIAL CARTOONING

(No Award)

PHOTOGRAPHY

Horst Faas of the *Associated Press* was awarded this Pulitzer Prize for his combat pho-

tography of the war in South Viet Nam during 1964.

FICTION

The Keepers Of The House written by Shirley Ann Grau (Random) was awarded this Pulitzer Prize.

DRAMA

The Subject Was Roses written by Frank D. Gilroy was awarded this Pulitzer Prize.

HISTORY

The Greenback Era written by Irwin Unger (Princeton Univ. Press) was awarded this Pulitzer Prize.

BIOGRAPHY OR AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Henry Adams, three volumes written by Ernest Samuels (Harvard Univ. Press) was awarded this Pulitzer Prize.

POETRY

77 Dream Songs written by John Berryman (Farrar) was awarded this Pulitzer Prize.

GENERAL NON-FICTION

O Strange New World written by Howard Mumford Jones (Viking) was awarded this Pulitzer Prize.

MUSIC

(No Award)

NOBEL PRIZES



Peace

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) of the USA was awarded this Nobel Prize. *New York, founded by U.N. in 1946*



Literature

Michail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov (1905 - 1984) of the U.S.S.R. was awarded this Nobel Prize

"for the artistic power and integrity with which, in his epic of the Don, he has given expression to a historic phase in the life of the Russian people."

OBITUARIES

- British statesman, soldier and author, **Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill** (1874–1965), passed away in 1965.
- American-British poet and critic, **T. S. Eliot** (Thomas Stearns Eliot)(1888–1965) died in 1965.
- U.N. Ambassador, **Adlai Ewing Stevenson**, (1900–1965), died July 14, 1965, of an apparent heart attack in London at the age of 65.



1965

Science & Technology

INVENTIONS & DISCOVERIES

- Arno A. Penzias and Robert W. Wilson of the United States discovered cosmic background radiation they believed confirmed the "Big Bang" theory.

MORE SCIENTIFIC NEWS

- Early Bird, the first commercial communications satellite, was launched.
- Wally Shirra and Thomas Stafford aboard *Gemini VIII* performed the first docking of two spacecraft.
- On March 23, 1965, *Gemini 4*, the first manned mission of the Gemini project, was launched from Cape Kennedy. The spacecraft splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean after three orbits around the earth, which included some course-changing maneuvers.
- On June 3, 1965 *Gemini 4* was launched on a much longer journey, which included the first American spacewalk.
- During the months of February and March, two lunar space probes, *Ranger 8* and *Ranger 9* were sent into space to radio pictures of the moon's surface in preparation for a manned landing.
- On April 6, 1965, NASA launched *Early Bird*, the first commercial satellite to be put up in space. The spacecraft transmitted telephone and television signals.
- In August, *Gemini 5* was launched into space and remained in orbit for eight days and on December 4, 1965, *Gemini 7* was launched on a 14-day mission, the longest manned flight to date. Both missions were designed to prove that men could function in space long enough to make a roundtrip to the moon.
- On November 15, 1965, in Bonneville Flats, Craig Breedlove broke the world's record for ground speed, traveling at 600.601 mph in his *Spirit of America*.
- On December 15, *Gemini 6* was sent into orbit, maneuvering to within 100 feet of *Gemini 7* and remained there for six hours.



NOBEL PRIZES

Chemistry

Robert B. Woodward of the United States, was awarded this Nobel Prize for their work in synthesizing complicated organic compounds.

Physics

Richard P. Feynman, Julian S. Schwinger both of the United States, and Shinichiro Tomonaga of Japan, were awarded this Nobel Prize for their research in quantum electrodynamics.

Physiology & Medicine

François Jacob, André Lwoff, and Jacques Monod all of France, were awarded this Nobel Prize for their study of regulatory activities in body cells.