

The Great Wall of Los Angeles

1960s – Present

Purpose:

1. The Aim is to **create multiple power point presentations** which house iconic imagery specific to movement moments while respectively developing a more user-friendly organizational system that we can integrate in SCALAR
2. Images should be inserted into this **powerpoint presentation** so that we can easily import into scalar with the following information:
 - a) **Date** – Title of Movement Moment
 - b) **Description of Movement**
 - c) **Source** – website information
 - d) **Photo Credits.**

Developing a process

- 1) Multiple Powerpoint presentations will be used to house as many images as necessary, but organized accordingly
- 2) Given that SCALAR takes time to upload single images, this will be an avenue to help streamline the process
- 3) This will also facilitate easy adjustments should we choose to reorganize
- 4) Once we have defined process here, we can easily upload into SCALAR

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- Presentation 10: Movement Leaders
- Presentation 12: Emerging Metaphors (Visual)

Presentation 2: 1960s Movement Moments

All Presentations will feature subcategories as listed below:

Black Liberation

LGBTQ Rights

Student Education Struggles/ Student Movements

Welfare Rights Movement

Workers/ Labour Movement

Environmental Justice

Reproductive Rights Movement

Women's Liberation

Policing and Carceral Regime

Latinx/ Indigenous Organizing

Native American Movement

Asian American Radicalization

Presentation 1: Vibe and Atmosphere of 1960s

101 FACTS

Image extracted from:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D2plIm7Q9E>









Brigitte Bardot tours Hollywood along Sunset Strip in the back of a convertible. In the 1960s, the Strip became a mecca for car cruising culture so loved by American teens. [NY Daily News via Getty Images](#)



The Whisky A Go Go transformed the Strip into ground zero for American rock 'n' roll.

[Corbis via Getty Images](#)



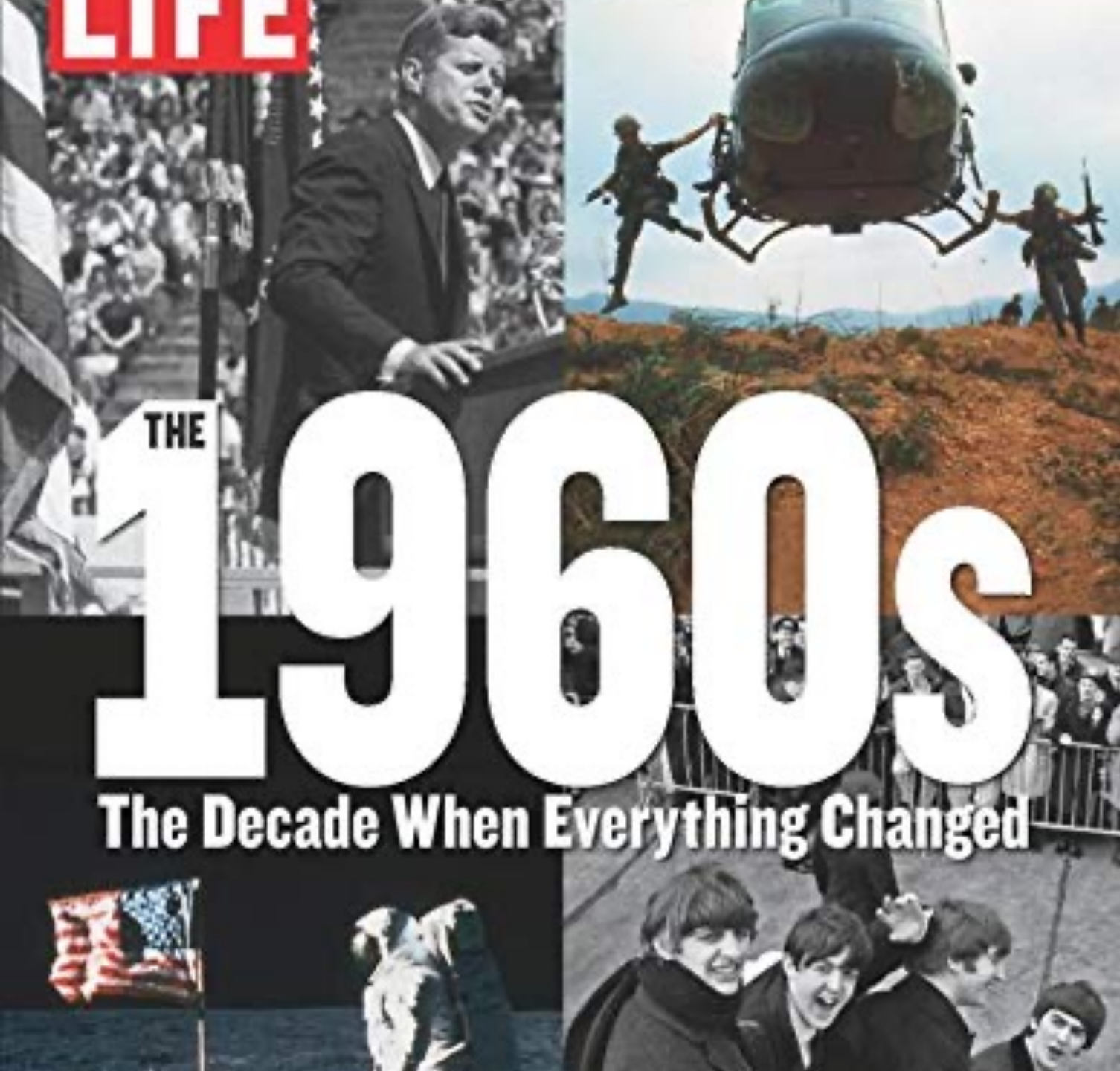
<https://www.eiu.edu/booth/exhibits/1960s/supporting/>

- **Social Movements of the 1960s**

Atrium

The 1960s were a decade of great social change across the nation. Many different segments of society, discriminated against because of their race, gender, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic status, found a voice to protest their unfair treatment, often modeling their struggle on the successful civil rights movement of African Americans.

- **The Women's Movement:** The second wave of the women's movement gained steam through the '60s as part of the civil rights and anti-war movements. The approval of the pill and the consequent change in the number of women employed in the job market; the publishing of *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) by Betty Friedan, which described the simmering dissatisfaction felt by middle-class women; and the founding of the National Organization for Women in 1966 all provided grounding for the actions that would take place in the 1970s and beyond.
- **Civil Rights Movement:** While the American civil rights era encompasses the latter half of the 1950s through the late 1960s, the decade of the '60s marks a time of increased use of nonviolent resistance to combat racism, tactics promoted by Martin Luther King Jr. These tactics proved to be powerful tools to change the minds of Americans and force action in the federal government.
- **Student Antiwar Movement:** The Students for a Democratic Society began in 1960 organizing support for social issues and working for civil rights. In 1965 SDS came out in opposition to the Vietnam War. There were many facets of society involved in the antiwar movement, including veterans of the war. But young people, "baby boomers" disillusioned with the leadership of the nation, were especially vocal. Drug Culture: "Turn on, Tune in, Drop out," the phrase made famous by counter-culture guru Timothy Leary, encapsulates a counter-culture movement in the '60s that embraced experimentation with drug use. Psychedelic drugs such as LSD were particularly in vogue, and the use of such drugs heavily influenced some of the art and music of the era. These influences can still be heard in songs of the times, such as Jefferson Airplane's "White Rabbit."
- **LGBTQ:** Inspired by the black civil rights movement, gay rights activism in the 1960s became much more visible and politically active than it had been under the 1950s organizations the Daughters of Bilitis and the Mattachine Society. Self-identified as the "homophile" movement, activists picketed government agencies to protest discriminatory employment practices.
- **Migrant Worker Rights:** Led by migrant worker César Chávez, the migrant worker rights movement modeled itself on the civil rights movement. Chávez organized the National Farm Workers Association (later renamed the United Farmworkers Union), and launched campaigns to organize grape farm workers and a boycott of grapes. These protests of the harsh working conditions that migrant farm workers experienced led eventually to the Californian Agricultural Labor Relations Act.



THE

1960s

The Decade When Everything Changed

Cover of 1960s Life Magazine



Pop Art

Andy Warhol' Marilyn Monroe
and Campbell's Soup Can

- **Campbell's Soup Can**
- [Andy Warhol \(United States, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, 1928-1987\)](#)
- United States, 1964 Paintings
- Oil on canvas
- 36 × 24 in. (91.44 × 60.96 cm)
- Gift of Robert H. Halff through the Modern and Contemporary Art Council (M.2005.38.12)
- [Modern Art](#)

- <https://collections.lacma.org/node/207423>



[Psychedelic Art Movement](#) began in the mid-1960s and had an effect not only on music but also on many aspects of popular culture. This included lifestyle, clothing, language, art, literature and philosophy.



Pop Art

[Lot 16](#): Andy Warhol. Sold for \$17,327,500 via [Sotheby's](#) (May 1998).

[Pop art](#) is one of the most recognizable artistic developments of the 20th century. The movement transitioned away from methods used in Abstract Expressionism, and instead used everyday, mundane objects to create innovative works of art that challenged consumerism and mass media. This introduction to identifiable imagery was a shift from the direction of modernism.

Pop artists like [Andy Warhol](#) and [Roy Lichtenstein](#) sought to establish the idea that art can draw from any source and there is no hierarchy of culture to disrupt that. Perhaps the most famous pop culture work of art is Warhol's [Campbell's Soup Cans](#) production.



When New Art Made New York the Culture Capital

“Artists in the early 1960s drew from a heady mix: Mad magazine and Marilyn; the civil rights movement and the death of a president; queer bodies and “Pieta.” ”

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/07/21/arts/design/jewish-museum-pop-art.html>



[Dan Flavin](#)

[untitled \(To Pat and Bob Rohm\), 1969](#)

["Dan Flavin, 2 works" at Judd Foundation, New York \(2015\)](#)

<https://www.artsy.net/article/artsy-editorial-iconic-artists-and-movements-of-the-1960s>

The 1960s were marked by a wave of radicalism. From the global student protests demanding democracy to the countercultural revolution that swept the world, the decade transformed the social and political landscape, and its effects are still felt today. The '60s also cemented New York as the epicenter of the West's (white, male-dominated) avant-garde, even though that road had been paved in the 1950s by [Abstract Expressionists](#) like [Jackson Pollock](#), [Mark Rothko](#) and [Willem de Kooning](#), and others who enchanted critic Clement Greenberg, such as [Barnett Newman](#), [Kenneth Noland](#), and [Helen Frankenthaler](#)—artists who the esteemed critic thought of as carrying the torch of art history into the modern era.

But by the mid-1960s, the perspectives of Greenberg, Pollock, and their ilk began to feel institutionalized and removed from the fringe, which continued to push the formalist concerns of art, in both its practice and its critical impact on society. It must be noted that while arts originating in the East and the Southern hemisphere were often in dialogue with Western trends, the regions' differing social and political concerns, especially under the Cold War and communism, dominated art production. What was avant-garde in the West now didn't necessarily rely on a brush and canvas, and instead protested against convention by incorporating popular themes, motifs, and subjects as well as new forms of media into the fine art tradition.



Pop Art

[Sigmar Polke](#)

[Dublin, 1968](#)

[Hamburger Bahnhof -
Museum für Gegenwart,
Berlin](#)

[How the 1960s' Most Iconic Artists
Made Art Contemporary](#)

[Julie Baumgardner](#)

<https://www.artsy.net/article/artsy-editorial-iconic-artists-and-movements-of-the-1960s>



Minimalism

- ***To Susan Buckwalter, 1964, 1964***
- Galvanized iron, aluminum, and lacquer
- 30 × 141 × 30 in
- 76.2 × 358.1 × 76.2 cm



Conceptual Art Fluxus Art

- **[Cut Piece](#) (1964)**
performed by Yoko Ono in New Works of Yoko Ono, Carnegie Recital Hall, New York, March 21, 1965, 1964 - 1965



Conceptual Art

Fluxus Art

The Pack (das Rudel), 1969

Volkswagen bus made in 1961, 24 sleighs, each equipped with fat, felt blankets, belts, and torchlight.

78 7/10 × 157 1/2 × 393 7/10 in

200 × 400 × 1000 cm

In 1962 [George Maciunas](#) wrote a manifesto for a movement called "[Neo-Dada](#)," which eventually grounded Fluxus. In it he advocated both for the blending of art styles (as [Dada](#) had, especially with collage and theatrical performance) and for the legitimization of time and space as concrete material for artistic endeavor—meaning that time and space were objects just as paint and metal are. Fluxus, derived from the Latin word for "flow," tried to break down the barrier between art and life.

When [Joseph Beuys](#) bellowed onto the scene, after studying at Düsseldorf's Kunstakademie, he blended static art, performance, and theory into a pungent blend that defined the antics of Fluxus. His famous moment came in 1964 at a Fluxus concert in Aachen, Germany, when a festival spectator punched Beuys so hard that he began to bleed heavily. Instead of retaliating or wilting, Beuys grabbed a cross and blessed the audience as if he were a Christ-like figure.



Roy Lichtenstein's
'Frightened Girl,'
1964. Source:
(TheArtNewspape
r.com)



Pop Art

Left: detail of 'Buffalo II' by Robert Rauschenberg, 1964. Right: 'Smoker, 1 (Mouth, 12)' by Tom Wesselmann, 1967.

More Than Andy Warhol: 10 Pop Artists Of The '60s

Left: detail of 'Buffalo II' by Robert Rauschenberg, 1964. Right: 'Smoker, 1 (Mouth, 12)' by Tom Wesselmann, 1967.

<https://groovyhistory.com/pop-art-60s-warhol-lichtenstein-rauschenberg>



Pop Art

Richard Hamilton, 'Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so appealing?'
Source: standard.co.uk



[Jasper Johns, 'Three Flags,' 1958. Source: kcrw.org](http://kcrw.org)

Driven by a philosophy that the process was the art, his art moved away from expressionism to a form known as the concrete. Born in Augusta, Georgia and raised in Adelaide, South Carolina, he knew he wanted to be an artist from an early age. After a brief period studying at USC, he moved to New York in the early 1950s, where he met artists who inspired him even more. His early work consisted of paintings of flags and maps.

Jasper Johns worked with everyday, all-too-familiar symbols -- a flag, a map, numbers, the alphabet, a bullseye.

Though Johns used symbols, whether they meant anything is another matter -- in a way, the familiar shapes were simply convenient containers or structures for brushwork that could be abstract.



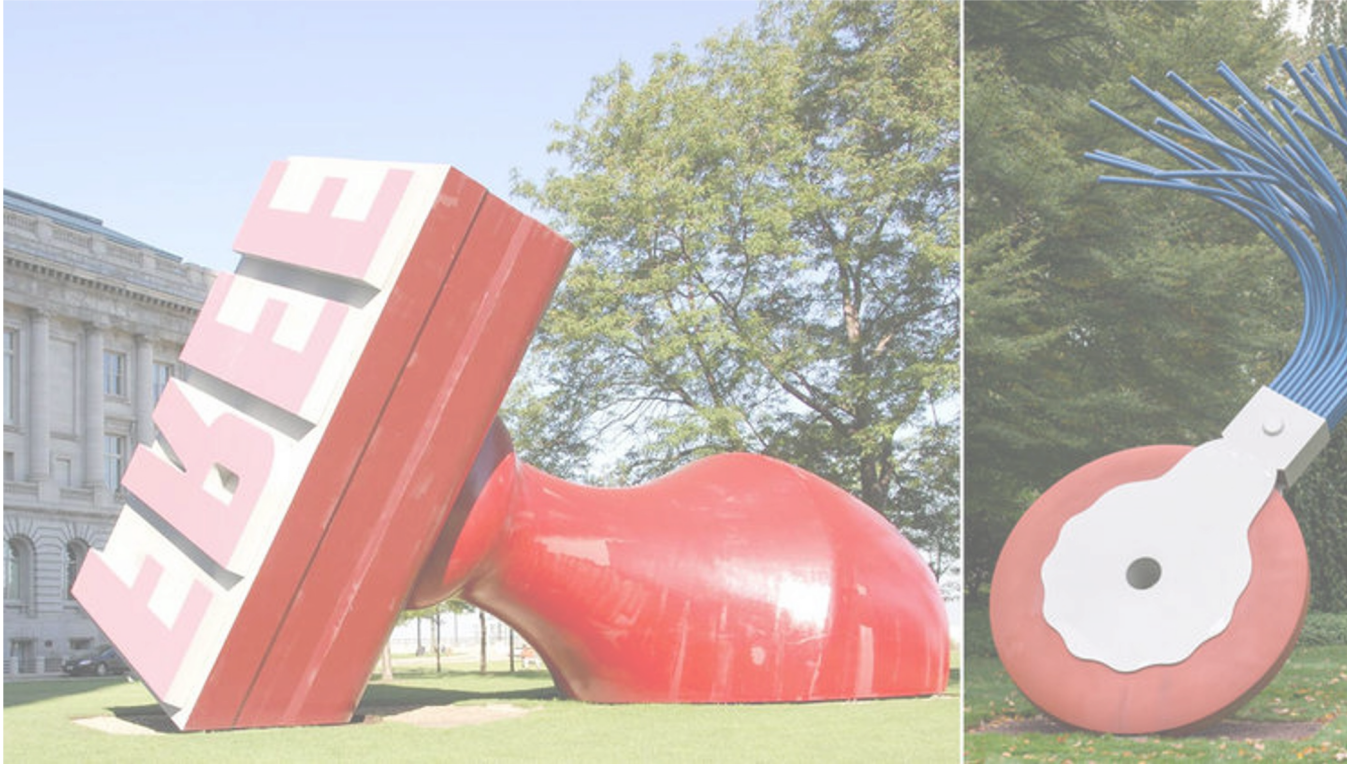
Pop Art

[Tom Wesselmann, 'Great American Nude, No. 99,' 1968. Source:](#)

Tom Wesselmann started out as a cartoonist for men's magazines. He was known for his nudes, which reduced women to their erogenous zones. He used vibrant colors and his artwork lacked subtlety. Wesselmann did not like to be called a Pop Artist because, he said, his art was not a cultural comment.

Wesselmann's work was probably the most erotic of the Pop artists and connected consumerism and voyeurism.

Wesselmann's nude figures or body parts exist amid a jumble of products or household items, suggesting the human body is just one more thing to be consumed.



Claes Oldenburg: Giant Ordinary Things

Left: 'Free Stamp,' outside Cleveland City Hall.
Right: 'Typewriter Eraser, Scale X' at the Norton
Museum of Art, West Palm Beach, FL. Sources:
Artcyclopedia; norton.org

Swedish/American artist Claes Oldenburg graduated from Yale University in 1951 and went on to study at the Art Institute of Chicago from 1952-1954. He did draw and paint, but is best known as a sculptor.

Oldenburg created huge whimsical sculptures of common objects, such as scissors, lipstick, and a typewriter eraser.

He became interested in environmental art and created a show in a mock store that was filled with plaster objects. From the 1970s on, he worked mainly on commissions and contributed to architectural projects.



James Rosenquist, 'F-111' (detail), 1965.

Source: PBS.org

James Rosenquist studied art as a teenager and went on to study it at the University of Minnesota from 1952 to 1954. He painted billboards during the summers, a job he would return to in New York City from 1957 to 1960. He rented a small studio and by 1962, had his first solo exhibition. Rosenquist has not only produced paintings but also prints, collages, and drawings.

Rosenquist's training as a billboard painter is reflected in his giant, surreal canvases that combine news, history, and products.

He became noted for the size of his work, including the room scale painting, *F-111*. This work, at 86 feet long, is a modern-day history painting, and his work *Time Dust* is thought to be the largest print in the world, measuring seven by thirty-five feet. He was inspired by current events throughout his career and incorporated advertising imagery in his work.



Peter Max, Discovery, 1992. Source: (artbrokerage.com)

Born in Germany, Peter Max moved around with his family quite a bit before ending up in Bensonhurst in Brooklyn, NY. He began his formal art training at the Art Students League of New York and continued his schooling at the School of Visual Arts in New York, New York. In 1962, he and Tom Daly opened a small studio. He, Daly, and Don Rubbo created advertising images. Unlike most Pop Artists, Peter Max is also a professional illustrator, actively creating the type of commercial imagery -- advertisements, posters -- that inspired Pop Art in the first place.

Max's popularity grew with the un-cola advertising campaign for 7-Up. His work is noted for its vibrant colors and he has painted for six presidents and his paintings are displayed in various U.S. embassies. He has also been the official artist for a number of events, including the *Super Bowl*, and the Grammy Awards. He is alive today, although some have claimed that he has dementia, and questions have arisen regarding the authenticity of his recent works.



Mel Ramos: Objects And Objectification

Mel Ramos, 'AC Annie,; 1972. Source:
frankfluegel.com

Mel Ramos was known for his racy nudes, and is probably the most controversial artist in this list. He was educated at Sacramento State College, eventually earning a Master's. His artwork used rich color, influenced by advertising images. It featured women in various stages of undress, posed with human-size objects, including martini glasses, cigars, AC Delco spark plugs, Chiquita bananas, and Velveeta cheese.

Mel Ramos' paintings might be a statement on objectification of women. Or they might simply be objectifying women.

His women were stylistically similar to earlier pin-up girls, leading some to claim that he was satirizing that genre. Some criticized his work because it objectified women, while others argued that Ramos used his artwork to satirize the use of sex in advertising



[1960s Collage](#) – Pop Culture



Flower Power Fashion

Photograph by Peter Knapp, 1967,
Image scanned by Sweet Jane



California Pop Artists

Billy Al Bengston

Edward Kienholz

Wallace Berman

John Wesley

Jess Collins

Richard Pettibone

Mel Remos

Edward Ruscha

Wayne Thiebaud

Joe GoodeVon Dutch Holland

Jim Eller

Anthony Berlant

Victor Debreuil

Phillip Hefferton

Robert O'Dowd

James Gill

Robert Kuntz

The LIFE Picture Collection via Getty Images



New York Pop Art

Roy Lichtenstein

Andy Warhol

Robert Indiana

George Brecht

Marisol (Escobar)

Tom Wesselmann

Marjorie Strider

Allan D'Arcangelo

Ida Weber

Claes Oldenberg

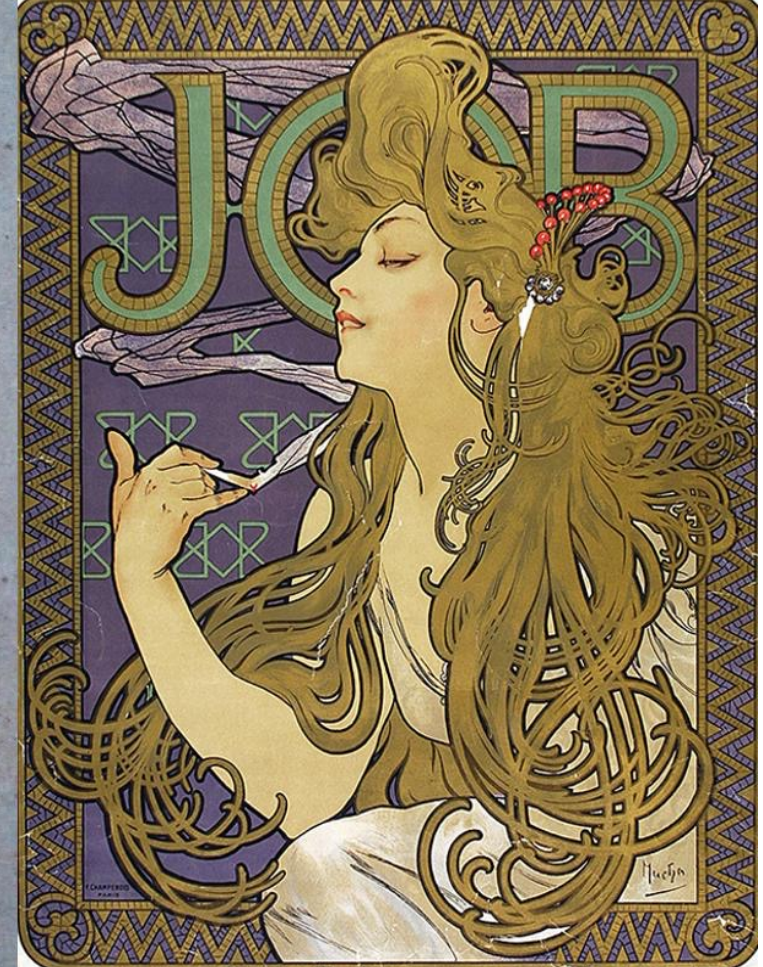
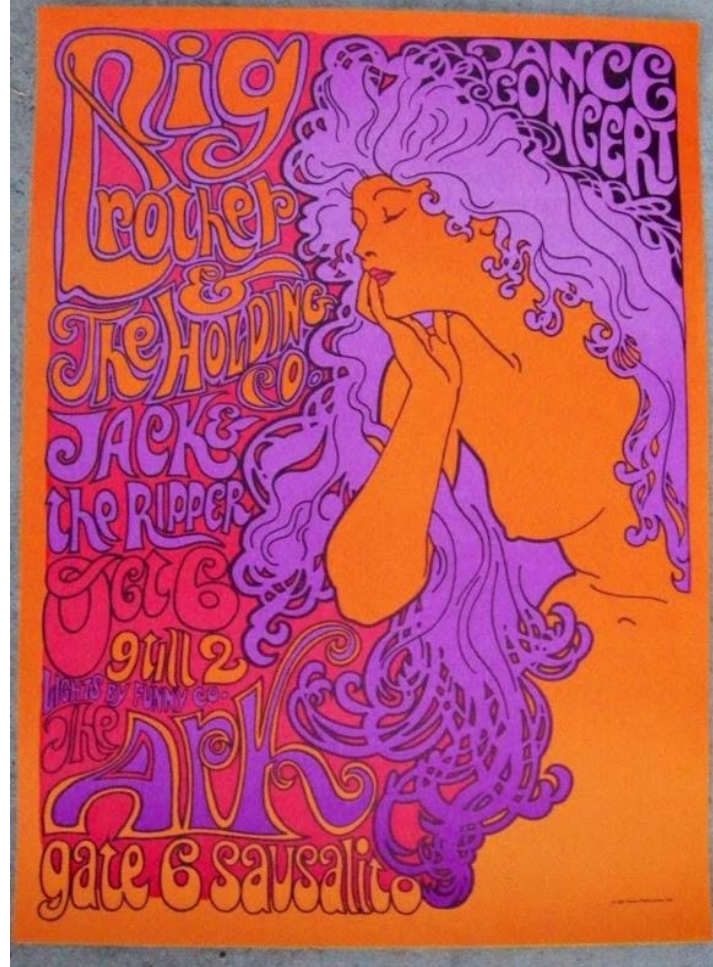
George Segal

James Rosenquist

Rosalyn Drexler

Andy Warhol at his exhibition at The Whitney

Credits: Jack Mitchell/Getty Images



Art Nouveau and 1960s: A Pyschedelic Dream

Left: Psychedelic Poster, Pink Floyd, 15 March 1966

Middle: 1960s Poster (orange)

Right: and Alphonse Mucha, "Job" 1898

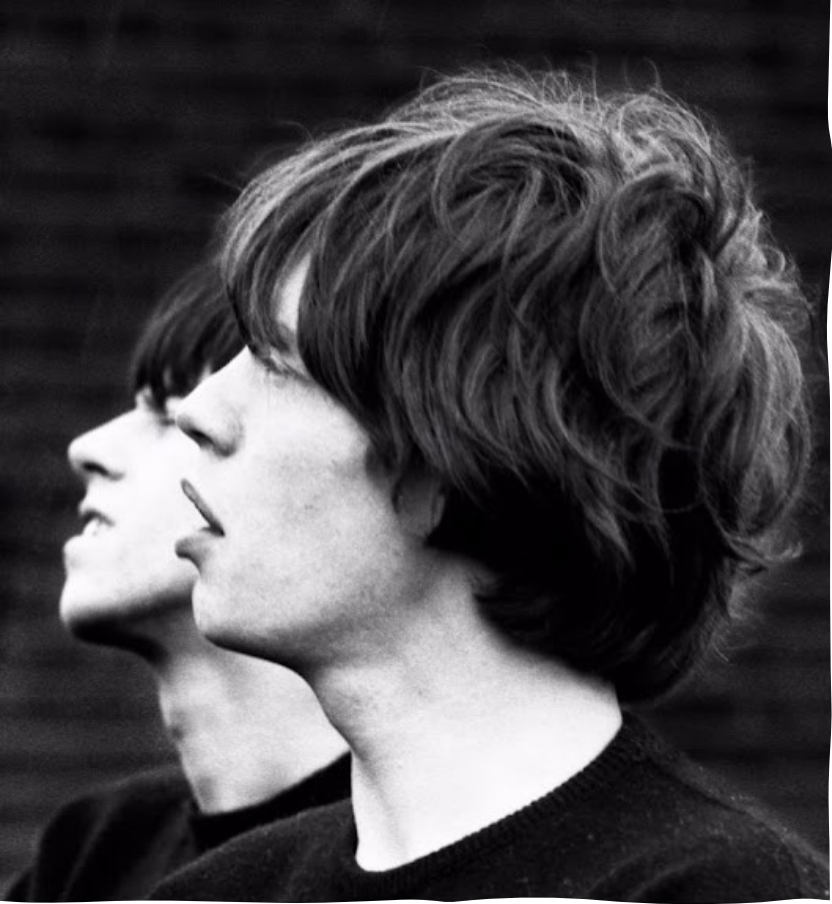
[Dennis Stock's Mesmerizing Portrait of 1960s California](#)





[American History: The 1960s, a Decade That Changed a Nation](#)

Folk singer Joan Baez sits at the corner of Haight and Ashbury streets in San Francisco in September 1967 during the "Summer of Love"



1960s Music

[Rollingstones, Jimi Hendrix, The Beatles](#)



Twiggy (1960s Iconic Fashion Model)
(Photos © Frank Habicht)



Woodstock

[The Woodstock Music Festival](#) began on August 15, 1969, as half a million people waited on a dairy farm in Bethel, New York, for the three-day music festival to start. Billed as “An Aquarian Experience: 3 Days of Peace and Music,” the epic event would later be known simply as Woodstock and become synonymous with the counterculture movement of the 1960s. Woodstock was a success, but the massive concert didn’t come off without a hitch: Last-minute venue changes, bad weather and the hordes of attendees caused major headaches. Still, despite—or because of—a lot of sex, drugs, rock ‘n’ roll and rain, Woodstock was a peaceful celebration and earned its hallowed place in pop culture history.



<https://teachinghistory.org/history-content/website-reviews/23135>



A Visual Journey: Photographs
by Lisa Law, 1965-1971

<https://teachinghistory.org/history-content/website-reviews/23135>

This photo exhibit offers images from the 1960s counterculture as seen through the lens of photographer Lisa Law's camera from 1965 to 1971. The site covers the 1960s folk and rock music scenes, California's counterculture, and commune life in New Mexico in eight chronological sections.



Freedom Riders on a Greyhound bus sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sit on the ground outside the bus after it was set afire by a group of whites who met the group on arrival at Anniston, Ala., on May 14, 1961. [Underwood Archives, Getty Images](#)



A female demonstrator offers a flower to military police on guard at the Pentagon during an anti-Vietnam demonstration. Arlington, Virginia, USA.
21 October 1967.

MAKE WAY FOR DIONNE WARWICK



[DIONNE WARWICK](#) – became a cornerstone of American pop music and culture.

Warwick's career, which currently celebrates 50 years, has established her as an international music icon and concert act. She has earned more than sixty charted hit songs and sold over 100 million records. She began singing professionally in 1961 after being discovered by a young songwriting team, Burt Bacharach and Hal David. She had her first hit in 1962 with "Don't Make Me Over."



Bob Dylan performing.

Credit: Val Wilmer / Redferns

“A Hard Rain’s A-Gonna Fall”

Dylan has both suggested and denied that it was written in response to the Cuban Missile Crisis, although he performed the song at Carnegie Hall in New York City in September 1962, a few weeks before the crisis erupted.



Folk singers [Joan Baez and Bob Dylan](#) perform during a civil rights rally on August 28, 1963 in Washington D.C



[The Beatles](#)

A transformative time for American popular music, the 1960s saw the birth of rock and roll as listeners know it today, along with advances in folk, blues, soul and other genres that contributed to this decade's status as the most influential musical era in modern history.

APPLE CORPS LTD., ABC



Ritchie Valens

[Ritchie Valens](#) poses with Del-Fi Records' Bob Keane in 1958.

Gilles Petard/Redferns/Getty Images



Elvis Presley

The "King of Rock and Roll," Elvis Presley was already a music god by the time the 1960s rolled around.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

For Presley, the '60s marked the decade in which he ascended to movie-star status as well.

Elvis Presley's musical heyday was in the 1950s, but he remained a major star in the 1960s. Here, Presley, 25, is pictured with his future wife, Priscilla, shortly before his discharge from the U.S. Army in 1960. Presley served two years in the Army. *James Whitmore/Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images*





Aretha Franklin

Listening to Aretha Franklin, who died Thursday, was like listening to the embodiment of a divine signal. She received it and she broadcast it. Photograph by Michael Ochs / Getty

Aretha signed to Columbia Records in 1960. Sam Cooke had tried to get her to join him at RCA; Berry Gordy, too, had circled, attempting to lure both Aretha and her older sister, Erma, to Tamla, the soul label that he ran before Motown. But C. L. wanted Aretha somewhere legitimate and established. Columbia heard a pop star. Gospel remained present in her songs—you can't really sublimate that sort of thing—but she grew colossally famous as a rhythm-and-blues singer. "Respect" was first written and recorded by Otis Redding, in 1965, but it nonetheless remains Aretha's [signature song](#), her calling card. For a black woman to sing the phrase "Ooh, your kisses, sweeter than honey / But guess what? So is my money," in 1967, with effortless certainty, remains so plainly wonderful to me that I think about it at least once a week. (When Beyoncé delivers the line "Always stay gracious, best revenge is your paper," at the end of "[Formation](#)," it feels like an earnest and explicit homage.)



The Rolling Stones

Charlie Watts, Keith Richards, Mick Jagger and Ronnie Wood are the Rolling Stones, the revolutionary rockers who gained a foothold in the States in the '60s and, unlike the majority of their peers, are still touring strong today.

ANTON CORBIJN, NONE



A shot of the era-defining California rock 'n' roll group Beach Boys from the early '60s, left to right: Brian Wilson, Mike Love, Dennis Wilson, Carl Wilson and David Lee Marks.
NONE, XXX NONE

[Diana Ross and the Supremes](#) were made up of Cindy Birdsong, left, Mary Wilson and Ross herself, who would flourish from the group's '60s success into an iconic solo artist.

NONE, XXX NBC





Jimmy Hendrix

Jimi Hendrix' star blazed bright in the '60s before the guitar legend's untimely death in 1970.

NONE, XXX NONE



Jimmy Hendrix



James Brown

James Brown in Toronto in the late 1960s, Jeff Goode/ Toronto Star, via Getty Images

During the 1960s Brown was known as “Soul Brother Number One.” His hit recordings of that decade have often been associated with the emergence of the [Black Arts](#) and [black nationalist](#) movements, especially the songs “Say It Loud—I’m Black and I’m Proud” (1968), “Don’t Be a Drop-Out” (1966), and “I Don’t Want Nobody to Give Me Nothin’ (Open Up the Door, I’ll Get It Myself)” (1969). Politicians recruited him to help calm cities struck by civil [insurrection](#) and avidly courted his endorsement.



James Brown performs "Please Please Please" to a live audience on the TAMI Show. "Please, Please, Please" was written by James Brown and Johnny Terry and released as a single on Federal Records in 1956, it charted #6 R&B. It was the group's debut recording and first chart hit, and became their signature song. The TAMI Show is a 1964 concert that included performances by numerous popular rock and roll and R&B musicians from the United States and England. TAMI stood for both "Teenage Awards Music International" and "Teen Age Music International". The concert was held at the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium on October 28 and 29, 1964. Free tickets were distributed to local high school students. The best footage from each of the two concert dates was edited into the film, which was released on December 29, 1964. The TAMI Show is particularly well known for James Brown's performance featuring his legendary dance moves and explosive energy.



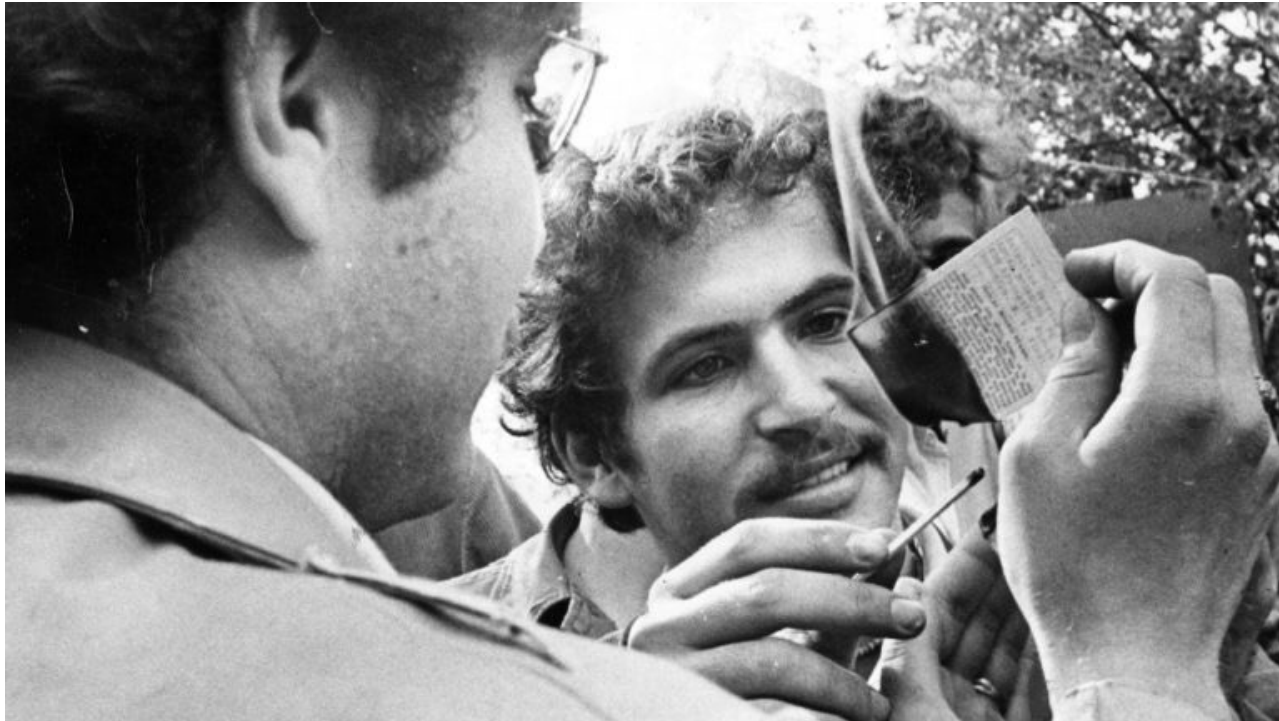
The Everly Brothers
Photo via ABC Photo
Archives/Disney
General Entertainment
Content/Getty Images

ICONIC IMAGES of the 1960s

BURNING DRAFT CARDS



Forty-six years ago today — October 15, 1965 — David J. Miller, a 24-year old Christian pacifist of the [Catholic Worker Movement](#), [burned his draft card](#) in Manhattan, and became the first person arrested and convicted under P.L. 89-152 ([79 Stat. 586](#); August 31, 1965), which had altered the Selective Service statute by four words and thus made it a crime to *knowingly destroy* or *knowingly mutilate* a draft card. Three years later, in [United States vs. O'Brien](#), the Supreme Court upheld the statute as a legitimate exercise of congressional power, and not way a violation of freedom of speech under the 1st amendment. Miller served 22 months in jail.



**'The voice of the people will be heard' — from
Vietnam protests to the new resistance**

ByMarta Rusek

September 19, 2017

Two men are shown burning draft cards at a Jan 31, 1977, rally at J.F.K. Plaza. (Joseph Wasko / Courtesy of George D. McDowell Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Collection, Temple University Libraries)





The Supreme Court rejected a First Amendment challenge to a law that prohibited destroying draft cards during the Vietnam War. In this photo, unidentified men hold a cigarette lighter under a draft classification card on the steps of the Capitol in Washington in 1967. (AP Photo/Charles Tasnadi, used with permission from the Associated Press)



Burning Brows

Bra Burning as a Feminist Ritual



Burn That Bra!

[Burn That Bra!](#)

As a declaration of solidarity, women began bra burning protests at well attended public events. Bra burning became a symbolization of women declaring their independence.



Gloria Steinem

Bra Burning:

Wood shot the feminist Gloria Steinem during a bra-burning event in the 1970s. Credit: Susan Wood



[Kathleen Cleaver and Black Panther](#) co-founder Bobby Seale (right) at a 'Free Huey' rally in Oakland, California, in the summer of 1968.



Angela Davis speaking at a street rally in 1974. Photograph: Bettmann/Bettmann Archive

‘The veteran civil rights campaigner on growing up in segregated America, the opportunity of the Black Lives Matter movement and what inspires her to keep fighting

[Angela Davis: ‘We knew that the role of the police was to protect white supremacy’](#)



[“Make Love Not War”:
Protests in the United States
over the Vietnam War](#)



President John F. Kennedy's motorcade in Dallas, Texas before his assassination on November 22, 1963.

AP Photo/PRNewsFoto/Newseum, File

<https://nypost.com/2021/05/16/jfk-told-secret-service-to-keep-its-distance-on-assassination-day/>



[Civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.](#) addresses the crowd at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., where he gave his "I Have a Dream" speech on Aug. 28, 1963, as part of the March on Washington.

AFP via Getty Images



USA, Baltimore MD, 31 October 1964. [Dr Martin Luther King Jr](#) being greeted on his return to the US after receiving the Nobel peace prize. Photograph: Leonard Freed/Magnum Photos



[Several hundred people affiliated with the SDS \(Students for a Democratic Society\)](#) race through the Los Angeles Civic Center in a demonstration against the Vietnam War, Jan. 12, 1968. (AP Photo/Harold Filan)





[Hippies in San Francisco](#). Robert Altman/ Getty 1960s



[Troops of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies invaded Czechoslovakia on August 21, 1968](#), to halt political liberalization in the country called the Prague Spring. Prague residents block tanks during confrontation between the Soviet troops and protesters near the Czechoslovak Radio headquarters. Chris Rooney from Liverpool set out for his pen-friend in Prague in August 1968, unexpectedly appeared in the middle of the events that frightened him, but still he started taking photos of both the Soviet troops and barricades at the Wenceslas Square, he has told CTK. When doing so, he was captured by Libor Hajska, a photographer for the Czech News Agency (CTK). The photo at which Rooney was standing on an overturned van under a Czechoslovak flag became one of the iconic descriptions of the events in August 1968. Rooney only said briefly before the 50th anniversary of the occupation that he was the photographed man on the van. He gave the so far published photos and an interview to CTK. (CTK Photo/Libor Hajska)







Joan Didion

[The Radicalization of Joan Didion](#)

Didion in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, in April, 1967, reporting the story that became "Slouching Towards Bethlehem." "That piece is a blank for me," she said later.

Photograph by Ted Streshinsky / Corbis



Sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll defined the 1960s. But the decade was also a time of pivotal change — politically, socially and technologically. Check out 60 of the most iconic moments of the decade. *Rolls Press/Popperfoto/Getty Images*



On February 1, 1960, four African-American college students made history just by sitting down at a whites-only lunch counter at a Woolworth's in Greensboro, North Carolina. Service never came for [the "Greensboro Four,"](#) as they came to be known, and their peaceful demonstration drew national attention and sparked more "sit-ins" in Southern cities. *Donald Uhrbrock/Time Life Pictures/Getty Images*



South Africa

Wounded people in South Africa's Sharpeville township lie in the street on March 21, 1960, after police opened fire on black demonstrators marching against the country's segregation system known as apartheid. At least 180 black Africans, most of them women and children, were injured and 69 were killed in the Sharpeville massacre that signaled the start of armed resistance against apartheid. [OFF/AFP/Getty Images](#)



Science

Experimental Lasers

[Theodore Maiman](#) pours liquid nitrogen into a cooling unit around one of the first experimental lasers in his laboratory in Santa Monica, California. Maiman's ruby laser, created on May 16, 1960, is considered to be one of the top technological achievements of the 20th century. It paved the way for fiber-optic communications, CDs, DVDs and sight-restoring surgery. *ap*



The First Birth Control for Women

On June 23, 1960, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved Enovid, [the first birth-control pill for](#)

[women.](#) *Art*

Rickerby/Time Life

Pictures/Getty Images



1st Televised Debate

First televised presidential debate was on September 26, 1960, and it involved U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon, left, and Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The debate is largely credited with helping to make a star out of Kennedy, who won the election later that year. *HULTON ARCHIVE/Getty Images*



Bay of Pigs Invasion

Cuban leader Fidel Castro, lower right, sits inside a tank near Playa Giron, Cuba, during the Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17, 1961. On that day, about 1,500 CIA-backed Cuban exiles landed at Cuba's Bay of Pigs in hopes of triggering an uprising against Castro. It was a complete disaster for President John F. Kennedy's fledgling administration. [Raul Corrales/granma/ap photo](#)



Helen Gurley Brown

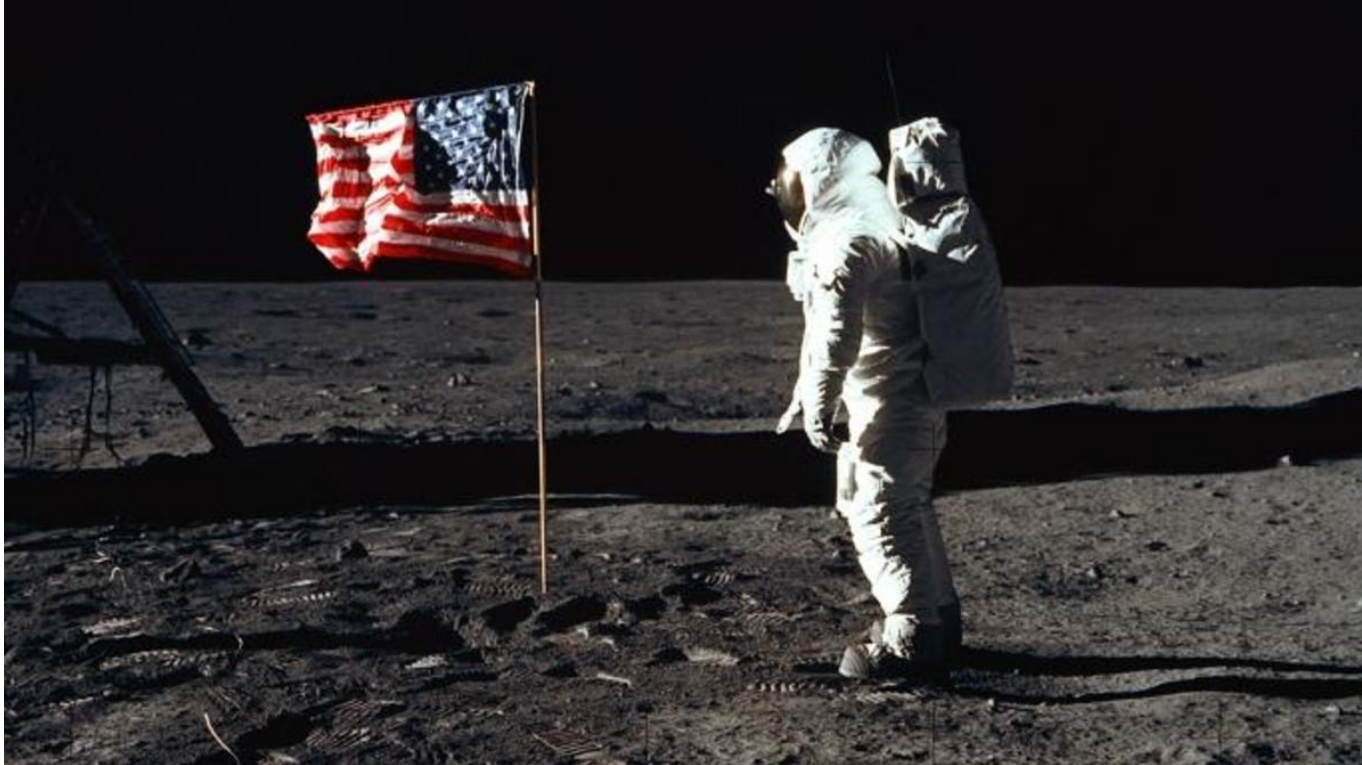
Helen Gurley Brown, editor of Cosmopolitan magazine, published her book "Sex and the Single Girl" in 1962. The book helped spark the sexual revolution and popularize the notion that the modern woman could "have it all," including a successful career and a fulfilling sex life. *Santi Visalli/Getty Images*



SPACEWAR

The first interactive video game – precursor to internet

1962, Massachusetts Institute of Technology students Steve Russell, Martin "Shag" Graetz and Alan Kotok created "Spacewar!" which is widely considered the first interactive video game. Dueling players fired at each other's spaceships using early versions of joysticks. This photo shows the three "Spacewar!" inventors playing the game at Boston's Computer Museum in 1983. *Image courtesy of Computer History Museum of networks" of ARPANET, as it was called. The forebear of the Internet was born. Apic/Getty Images*



On July 20, 1969, American astronauts [Neil Armstrong](#) (1930-2012) and [Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin](#) (1930-) became the first humans ever to land on the moon. About six-and-a-half hours later, Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon. As he took his first step, Armstrong famously said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." The Apollo 11 mission occurred eight years after [President John F. Kennedy](#) (1917-1963) announced a national goal of landing a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s. Apollo 17, the final manned moon mission, took place in 1972. -

[NASA/News-makers/Getty Images](#)



Marc Riboud- An American young girl, Jan Rose Kasmir, confronts the American National Guard outside the Pentagon during the 1967 anti-Vietnam march. This march helped to turn public opinion against the US war in Vietnam. Washington, D.C., USA, 1967. © [Marc Riboud](#) / [Magnum Photos](#)



This now [iconic image](#) of Marxist revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara depicts him at the March 5, 1960 funeral for the victims of the *La Coubre* explosion. Guevara believed that the destruction of the French freighter in Havana harbor and the 75-100 resulting deaths were a deliberate act of sabotage on the part of the U.S. because of Cuba's new communist government following the revolution the year before.

Guevara helped carry out that revolution before attempting to foment similar uprisings elsewhere around the world, which helped make him an enemy of the U.S. Eventually, in 1967, C.I.A.-assisted Bolivian forces captured Guevara in Bolivia and executed him.



On Feb. 1, 1968, South Vietnamese General Nguyễn Ngọc Loan executes Viet Cong Captain Nguyễn Văn Lém in Saigon. American photographer Eddie Adams' now [iconic photo](#) of the event helped the American people see exactly what their country was involved in, and thus helped turn the tide of public opinion against the Vietnam War.



[Vietnamese monk Thich Quang Duc](#) immolates himself in protest of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem's violent persecution of Buddhists. Saigon. June 11, 1963.



[At 12:30 p.m. CST, on Nov. 22, 1963](#), the world was still moving. President Kennedy's uncovered 1961 Lincoln Continental four-door convertible limousine had just entered Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas.

Nellie Connally, the First Lady of Texas who was riding in the front seat of the president's car, turned herself around and said, "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you."

President Kennedy's reply were his last words: "No, you certainly can't."

Seconds later, the fatal shot was fired.



The Beatles arrive in America for the first time, landing at New York's newly christened John F. Kennedy International Airport on Feb. 7, 1964. Wikimedia Commons



While the 1960s brought extraordinary progress for civil rights, the decade also brought violent setbacks.

On July 12, 1967, an act of police brutality against an African-American man in Newark, N.J. sparked riots throughout the city that would last for six days and leave 26 dead and hundreds injured. -/AFP/Getty Images



Hells Angels members fight with pool cues during the Altamont Free Concert, for which the club was hired as security, in California on Dec. 6, 1969. One concertgoer was beaten and stabbed to death by a Hells Angels member during the infamous event. [John Springer Collection/ CORBIS/ Corbis via Getty Images](#)



The Merry Pranksters — the followers of author and LSD advocate Ken Kesey — travel across America in their specially painted bus known as Further. [lan Burt/Flickr](#)



A police officer restrains a demonstrator on the San Francisco State campus on Dec. 3, 1968 amid a violent protest calling for wider ethnic representation in both courses offered and faculty hired.

[Underwood Archives/Getty Images](#)



Two terrified African-American girls flee police officers during a race riot in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn, itself sparked by rioting over police brutality in nearby Harlem, on July 21, 1964. Bettmann/Contributor/Getty Images



Ecstatic fans give in to the music at the Isle of Wight festival. 1969.



Firemen turn their hose on a group of African-Americans during an anti-segregation demonstration in Birmingham, Ala. on May 3, 1963.

[Bettmann/Contributor/Getty Images](#)



In late July 1964, police beat a man during the Harlem riots sparked by the questionable shooting of a 15-year-old African-American boy by a police officer.

[Dick DeMarsico/New York World Telegraph & Sun/Library of Congress/Wikimedia Commons](#)



Jimi Hendrix performs at California's Monterey International Pop Festival on June 18, 1967. This gathering of tens of thousands hippies and likeminded young music fans helped put the 1960s counterculture on the map.



A young hippie sits cross-legged in a New York City park. 1969.

[Lambert/Getty Images](#)



Congress of Racial Equality trainees endure an "egg shampoo" exercise in preparation for remaining calm during nonviolent demonstrations. Location unspecified. [August 11, 1963.](#) – Bettmann/Contributor/Getty Images



A first-grade girl is escorted by U.S. Federal Marshals to a grade school that is being guarded by city police on the first day of school integration by order of the federal court. New Orleans, Louisiana. November 14, 1960.

Underwood Archives/Getty Images



On Oct. 30, 1961, the Soviet military successfully tested Tsar Bomba, the most powerful weapon ever detonated. Its blast was five miles in diameter with a yield of 50 megatons -- 25 times more powerful than all the munitions used in World War II (including the two atomic bombs dropped by the U.S.) put together.



Rumors of an affair between President John F. Kennedy and Marilyn Monroe persist to this day. Perhaps fueling the rumors more than any other incident was Monroe's sultry rendition of "Happy Birthday" sung to Kennedy at Madison Square Garden on May 19, 1962.

Pictured: Kennedy (right), Monroe, and Kennedy's brother Robert backstage just after Monroe's performance. This is one of the few photos of Monroe and Kennedy together. [Wikimedia Commons](#)



For 13 days in the fall of 1962, it seemed as if the world was going to end. Known as the Cuban Missile Crisis, this tense period saw Soviet forces attempt to move nuclear missiles to Cuba, just 90 miles from the coast of Florida. The U.S. responded by blockading Cuba with its own military forces. It was the closest the Cold War ever came to all-out nuclear annihilation.

Ultimately cooler heads prevailed and both sides agreed to back their nuclear weapons farther away from the enemy's borders.

Pictured: A U.S. navy aircraft flies above a Soviet freighter carrying two bomber planes in late 1962.

[Wikimedia Commons](#)



The following summer, President John F. Kennedy traveled to Berlin, Germany, the city that stood at the border of the communist and non-communist worlds, literally divided down the center by a wall.

In Berlin, Kennedy hoped to underline U.S. support for all people on the non-communist side of the world's great political divide, famously declaring "Ich bin ein Berliner" ("I am a citizen of Berlin"), which many incorrectly mistranslated as Kennedy proclaiming himself to be a jelly doughnut.

[AFP/Getty Images](#)



At home, millions of Americans hoped to overcome racial divides. By 1963, despite fierce opposition, the civil rights movement had begun gaining momentum. In August, activists including Martin Luther King Jr. led the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, which drew approximately 250,000 people to the nation's capital in an unprecedented show of support for the movement.



Martin Luther King Jr. gave his famous "I Have A Dream" speech during the march. [AFP/Getty Images](#)



Jackie Kennedy (right), still wearing the suit stained with her late husband's blood, looks on as Lyndon B. Johnson takes the presidential oath aboard Air Force One in Dallas just two hours and eight minutes after the assassination.

The suit remained out of public view in the National Archives in Maryland, together with an unsigned note reading "Jackie's suit and bag worn Nov. 22, 1963" until 2103. Its precise location is kept a secret. It was never cleaned.



Jack Ruby fatally shoots alleged Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald as Dallas police escort the latter to a transport vehicle the day after Kennedy's death.

[Wikimedia Commons](#)



On March 26, 1964, the decade's two most prominent civil rights leaders shared their only meeting.

As Martin Luther King Jr. (left) was leaving a news conference, Malcolm X (right) stepped out of the crowd, extended his hand, and smiled.

"Well, Malcolm, good to see you," King said.

"Good to see you," X replied.

The gaggle of photographers surrounding the men took photos to immortalize the historic moment that lasted all of about one minute.

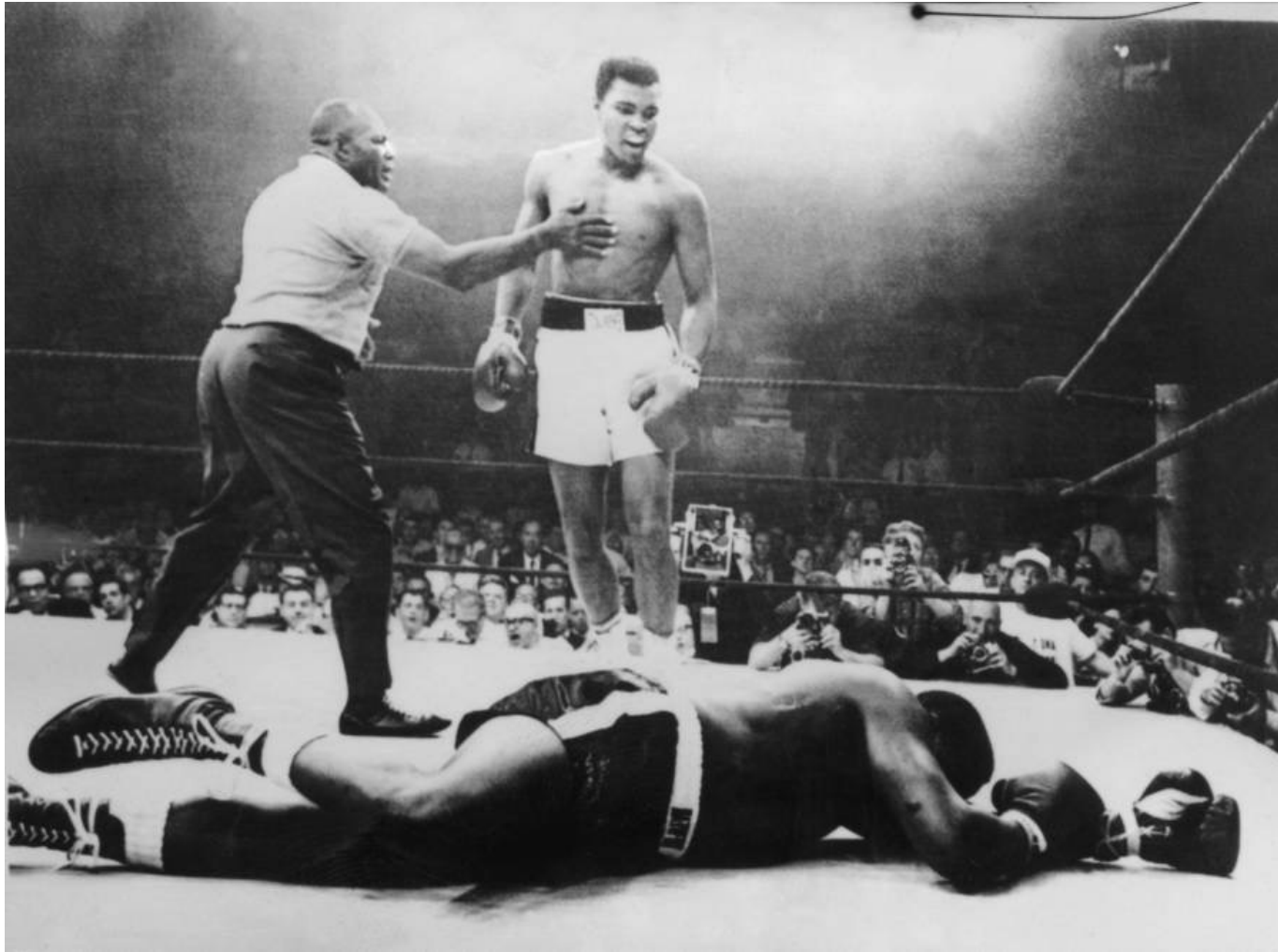
[Wikimedia Commons](#)



A U.S. helicopter pilot runs from his aircraft after Vietnamese forces shoot it down in early 1965.

The U.S. had just begun bombing operations and troop deployment in Vietnam, for the first time escalating in earnest the conflict that would make the 1960s a truly bloody decade.

[AFP/Getty Images](#)



Muhammad Ali knocks out Sonny Liston after a one-minute-long championship match in Lewiston, Maine on May 25, 1965. Just seconds after the knockout, referee Joe Walcott, holds Ali back.

Ali's courage both in and out of the ring would come to define the decade. [-/AFP/Getty Images](#)



Ed White floats just outside the Gemini 4 capsule hatch on June 3, 1965. This made White the first American to ever perform a spacewalk, which lasted 23 minutes. [NASA via Getty Images](#)

Watts Riots, 1965



On Aug. 11, 1965, the Los Angeles Police Department pulled over an African-American man named Marquette Frye for drunk driving. His arrest soon evolved into a roadside scuffle and many quickly accused the officers of police brutality. Six days of riots followed in the city's predominantly African-American Watts neighborhood.

To contain the riots, the LAPD needed nearly 4,000 members of the California Army National Guard. In total, the riots resulted in 34 deaths and \$40 million in property damage. [Wikimedia Commons](#)

[Aug. 12, 1965: The scene at Imperial Highway and Avalon Boulevard in the early morning just before violence broke out. \(Don Cormier / Los Angeles Times\)](#)



On Aug. 11, 1965, California Highway Patrol Officer Lee Minikus responded to a report of a reckless driver in the Watts section of Los Angeles. Shortly after 7 p.m., he pulled over 21-year-old [Marquette Frye](#) near 116th Street and Avalon Boulevard. Frye failed sobriety tests as a crowd of about 50 people began to gather nearby. Police were going to tow Frye's car, so his older stepbrother, Ronald, brought their mother, Rena, to the scene to claim the vehicle. When she got there, [Rena Frye](#) began berating her son for drinking and driving, according to police and witness accounts.

Marquette Frye had been talking and laughing with Minikus and other officers who had reported to the scene, but after his mother's arrival he began "cursing and shouting that they would have to kill him to take him to jail," according to a report later issued by a state panel.

With tensions rising, the CHP officers attempted to handcuff Marquette Frye, but he resisted. His mother jumped onto an officer's back. An officer swung his baton at Marquette Frye's shoulder, according to the state report, but missed and struck him in the head.

Frye was bleeding. Witnesses told others in the crowd that police had abused Rena Frye (who later told The Times that was not true). The crowd soon swelled to nearly 1,000, as Marquette, Ronald and Rena Frye were all taken away in handcuffs.



Police searching men in the Watts district of Los Angeles in March 1966, seven months after the confrontations between police and residents that became known as the Watts Riots and that were followed by ongoing tension and violence in the community.

[Bettmann/Corbis/AP Images](#)



The 1967 [Detroit Riots](#) were among the most violent and destructive riots in U.S. history. By the time the bloodshed, burning and looting ended after five days, 43 people were dead, 342 injured, nearly 1,400 buildings had been burned and some 7,000 National Guard and U.S. Army troops had been called into service. [-/AFP/Getty Images](#)



The trouble started when police raided an unlicensed bar in a predominantly African-American neighborhood.

The ensuing confrontations between patrons and police lit the powder keg of racial unrest that had long threatened the city.

Five days of rioting followed.
[-/AFP/Getty Images](#)



President Johnson called in the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions to aid the overwhelmed police and quell the rioting. More than 8,000 National Guardsmen joined in as well. Many accused these men of using unnecessary force during the operation. [Stringer/Getty Images](#)



When it was all said and done, the riots resulted in 43 deaths, hundreds of injuries, more than 7,000 arrests, and about \$50 million worth of damage. [Stringer/Getty Images](#)

Assassination of MLK, 1968



On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tenn. Pictured: Civil rights leader Andrew Young (left) and others standing on the balcony of Lorraine Motel point in the direction of the then unknown assailant just after the bullet struck King, who is lying at their feet. [Joseph Louw/The LIFE Images Collection/Getty Images](#)



King's assassination once again brought racial tensions to a head in more than 100 cities across the country.

Washington, D.C. (pictured) saw the worst of it. Over the five days following King's death, rioters burned more than 1,000 buildings, causing about \$27 million in damage and prompting President Johnson to call in 13,600 federal troops. [Wikimedia Commons](#)



In early 1968, the violence intensified overseas as well, as fighting in Vietnam reached new heights with the communists' devastating Tet Offensive and the Americans' brutal My Lai Massacre.

Pictured: American soldiers burn a Viet Cong base in My Tho on April 5, 1968.

[NATIONAL ARCHIVES/AFP/Getty Images](#)



A female Viet Cong soldier fires an anti-tank missile during a fight in the southern Cuu Long delta during the Tet Offensive.

The surprise attack on nearly 100 targets in South Vietnam marked a turning point in favor of the communists. [AFP/Getty Images](#)



American soldiers at the frontlines during Operation Hue City in early 1968.

[NATIONAL ARCHIVES/AFP/Getty Images](#)



Viet Cong fighters take position in a lotus field as they prepare to ambush American troops stationed in South Vietnam.

[AFP/AFP/Getty Images](#)



American forces
interrogate a Viet Cong
prisoner near Thuong.

[Wikimedia Commons](#)



A female demonstrator offers a flower to military police on guard at the Pentagon during an anti-Vietnam demonstration.

[Wikimedia Commons](#)



[Teacher Sal Castro fights to honor the Eastside 'blowouts](https://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-1968-east-la-walkouts-20180301-htmlstory.html)

<https://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-1968-east-la-walkouts-20180301-htmlstory.html>



A fight for educational justice – [the East LA walkouts](#)



[Corky Gonzales](#), founded the Crusade for Justice, a civil rights organization and cultural movement and through the Crusade organized walkouts, demonstrations against police brutality and the Vietnam War. His efforts ensured that Chicanos and Latinos in Colorado and the Southwest would find power and honor in a land that had been there's for generations.



Delano, 1969. *George Rodriguez*



Boyle Heights, 1968. "Some kid got hit on the head by the cops during the Walkouts. I called these images 'a field day for the head.' They were just kids."

[George Rodriguez](#)



Luis C. Garza, Student and barrio youth lead protest march, *La Marcha por La Justicia*, Belvedere Park. January 31, 1971, 1971.



Delano, 1969. "This is a great example of what a mixture the protesters were. This was at Filipino Hall. One of the hot days out there and they were resting on the porch, taking a break from the strike."

[George Rodriguez](#)



How Cesar Chavez Joined Larry Itliong to Demand Farm Workers' Rights

Itliong may not be as well-known a name as Chavez, but his role among Filipino-American workers was as critical in the 1965-70 Delano grape strike—if not more.

[Arthur Schatz/The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images](#)



Pickets gathering at edge of a grape field urging workers to join strike. The word "Huelga" is Spanish for strike.

[Bettmann Archive/Getty Images](#)



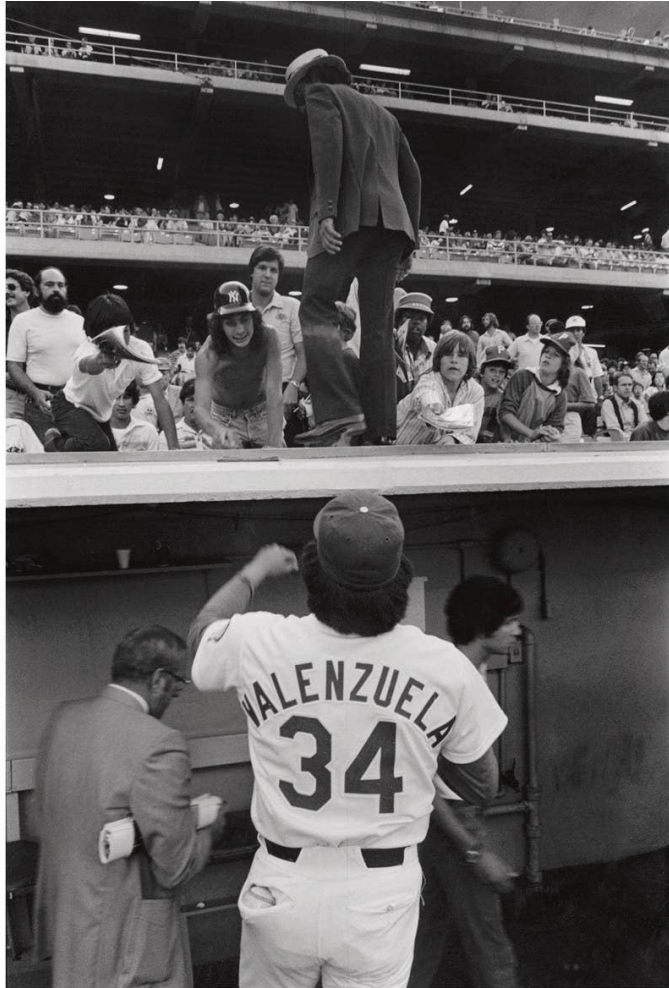
How Cesar Chavez Joined Larry Itliong to Demand Farm Workers' Rights

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The farm workers of Central California's San Joaquin Valley largely hailed from two groups: Mexican-Americans and Filipino-Americans. But while they performed the same jobs in the same fields, they had arrived into California's agricultural industry via very different routes.

The first big wave of Filipino migration to the U.S. came between the two world wars. According to the book *Little Manila is in the Heart* by Dawn Mabalon, more than 31,000 Filipinos came to California between 1920 and 1929, many in search of agricultural work. Most came from rural areas of the Philippines, having sold off farm animals, crops and small parcels of land in order fund the 7,000-plus-mile journey across the Pacific. Click below to read more.

[Arthur Schatz/The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images](#)



Left: Fernando Valenzuela, Dodger Stadium, 1981. Right: Rubén Navarro, "The Maravilla Kid," The Forum, 1968.



East Los Angeles, 1960s. "The was when I was really out there actively looking for stuff. I was shooting the movement and I really wanted neighborhood scenes as context. White Fence is a gang in East LA. Usually when I cruise around looking for subjects, you know that in some barrios you gotta shoot right then because you can't come back — this wall was whitewashed right after."

[George Rodriguez](#)

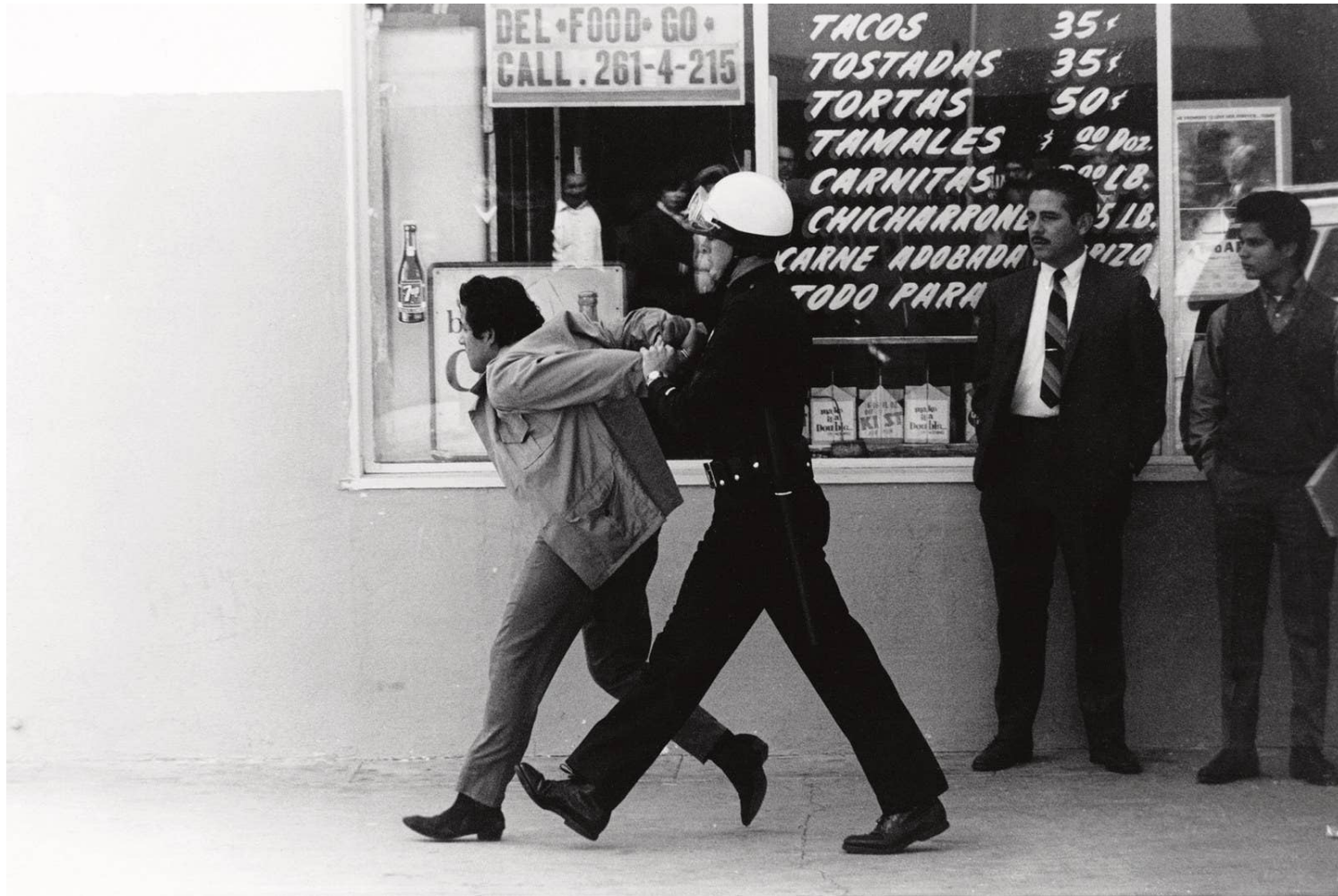


Chicano Moratorium
Committee antiwar
demonstrators, East Los
Angeles, August 29, 1970
([Los Angeles Times](#))

The Chicano Moratorium
marked a seismic moment
in the fight against the
Vietnam War, the struggle
against police brutality and
in the Chicano civil rights
movement

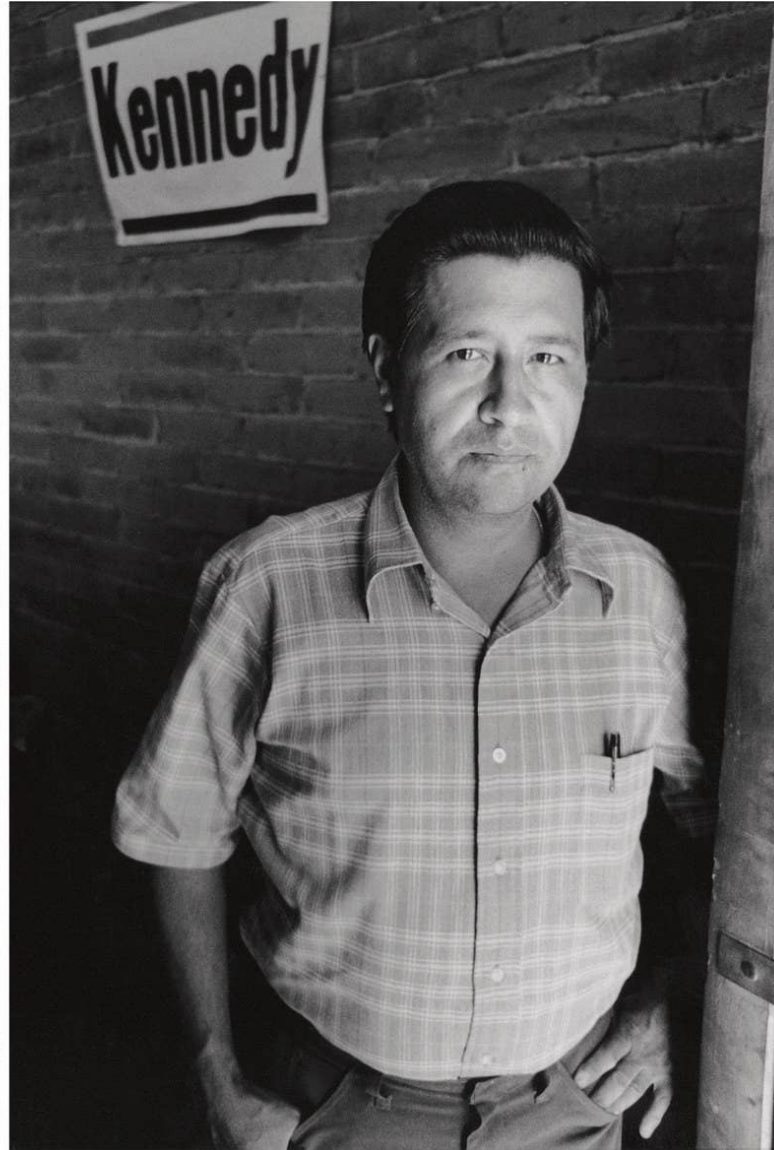


Chicano Moratorium, Boyle Heights, 1970. "I went up into a hotel and shot Whittier Boulevard looking down from the roof."
[George Rodriguez](#)



LAPD arresting a Chicano student
protester, Boyle Heights, 1970.

[George Rodriguez](#)



Left: Lincoln Heights, 1969. "This was at Fiesta de los Barrios. The women of the Brown Berets called themselves Las Adelitas." Right: Cesar Chavez, Delano, 1969. "This I have been told is the iconic photo of Cesar. [...] He was very humble and so soft spoken. he reminded me a lot of my own family, of my uncles, very serious and very quiet."

[George Rodriguez](#)



Members of the Brown Berets, a Chicano rights group that remains active today, c. 1970.

[Courtesy Patricia Borjon-Lopez/UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center](#)



Demonstrators at 1971's La Marcha de la Reconquista, a 1000-mile march for Chicano rights from Calexico to Sacramento, California. [Courtesy Daniel Zapata/UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center](#)



La Marcha por la Justicia, a 1971 rally protesting police brutality, in Los Angeles' Belvedere Park.

[Courtesy Luis C. Garza/UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center](#)



César Chávez (center), co-founder of the National Farm Workers Association, with members, c. 1970.

[Courtesy Pedro Arias/UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center](#)



A protestor known as "Shorty" and US Army veteran Alfredo Moncayo (left) demonstrate at Roosevelt High School in Los Angeles, c. 1969.

[Courtesy La Raza Staff Photographers/UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center](#)



Founding co-editor of La Raza Ruth Robinson (right) with Margarita Sanchez at the Belmont High School walkout, part of a series of 1968 student protests for education reform in LA.

[Courtesy Los Angeles Herald Examiner Photograph Collection /Los Angeles Public Library](#)



A family enjoys the Mexican Independence Day Parade in East Los Angeles in 1970.
[Courtesy La Raza Staff Photographers/UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center](#)



Demonstrators from the Congress of Racial Equality march in front of Los Angeles City Hall, Aug. 19, 1965, carrying signs demanding the ouster of Chief of Police William H. Parker and denouncing police brutality. | [Ellis R. Bosworth / AP](#)



Children playing in rubble left in the wake of the Watts riots, Los Angeles, July 1966. [Photograph: Bill Ray/The Life Picture Collection via Getty Images](#)



Old downtown on Bunker Hill gives way to the new in 1967. “It’s a good reminder that we should keep the places that define this city as we continue to evolve,” says Linda Dishman, president of the L.A. Conservancy.

[Bunker Hill, Julius Shulman](#)