

Student Name: _____

Unit #5: "American Overhaul" Guided Notes

Introduction:

The popular generic conception of the 1960s is a psychedelic montage of long-haired **hippies** protesting against war, listening to drugged-out **musicians**, pursuing inner enlightenment, and dodging tear gas canisters lobbed at them by disapproving, uniformed authoritarian figures.

The 1960s contained...

The Civil Rights Movement

The Vietnam War

Hippies...man

Sex, drugs & rock 'n' roll

Woodstock

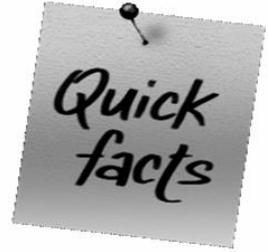
The Space Race & WW3

JFK

The 1960s were "**revolutionary**".

Is that an accurate statement?

A revolution is: **A sometimes violent change of the political and/or social nature of a country.**



Revolutions are often grouped into 2 categories...

...political and social.

Political revolutions impact the government.

Social revolutions impact the society.

Political revolution examples:

English Revolution (1640-1660)
Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)
American Revolution (1775-1783)
Revolutions of 1848 (1848)
Irish Revoultion (1916-1923)
Russian Revolution (1917)
Chinese Revolution (1927-1949)
Cuban Revolution (1953-1959)

Social revolution examples:

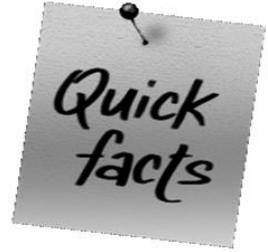
Neolithic Rev. (8000-7000 BC)
The Renaissance (1300-1600)
Scientific Revolution (1500-1700)
Protestant Reformation (1500s)
Industrial Revolution (1760-1914)
Sexual Revolution (1960s-1970s)
Civil Rights Movement (1955-Present)
Digital Revolution (1950-Present)

The Civil Rights Movement:

The Civil Rights Movement was the first of the 1960s-era social movements.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, and Malcolm X remain the most recognizable figures from the movement.

The movement began in the 1950s but expanded in the 1960s.



Throughout the **South**, blacks had to sit in the back of **buses**, were refused **service** in restaurants and hotels, went to racially segregated schools, and dealt with **Jim Crow Laws**.

Employment ads were separated into "**Negro**" and "**White**" categories.

In addition, most black males and females in the South were denied the right to **vote**, despite being guaranteed that right with the **15th** and **19th** Amendments.

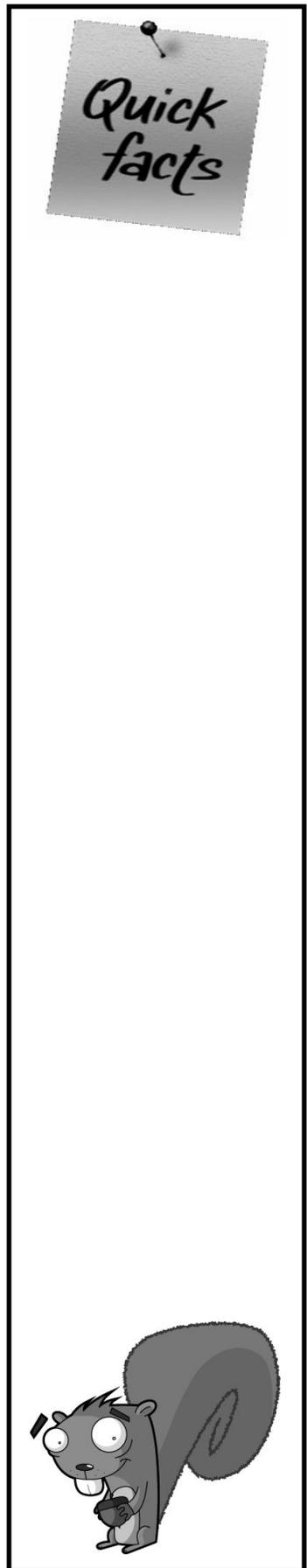
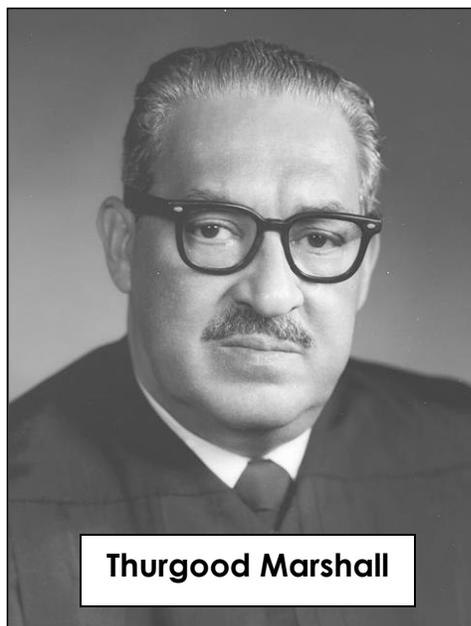
Battle #1: "Separate but Equal"

In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional in **Plessy v. Ferguson**.

Separate was *never* equal, but such segregation existed for the next 50 years.

To protest segregation, blacks created national organizations such as the **National Afro-American League** (1890); the **Niagara Movement** (1905); the **NAACP** (1909), and the **National Urban League** (1910).

Early leaders of the NAACP included writer **W.E.B. Du Bois** and lawyer **Thurgood Marshall** (who become the first black Supreme Court justice). They constructed a legal campaign against Southern segregation.



The NAACP scored its biggest victory in 1954 in **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.**

This ruling declared that separate facilities were **unequal** and reversed the older *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling.

However, when 9 black students tried to enroll at **Central High School** in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957, Governor **Orval Faubus** used the Arkansas National Guard to block them from entering the school.

The public outcry forced President **Eisenhower** to act.

He sent the **101st Airborne Divisions** to Arkansas to protect the black students and enforce the *Brown* decision.

Battle #2: The Growth of the KKK

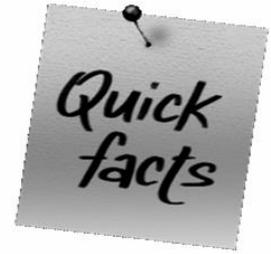
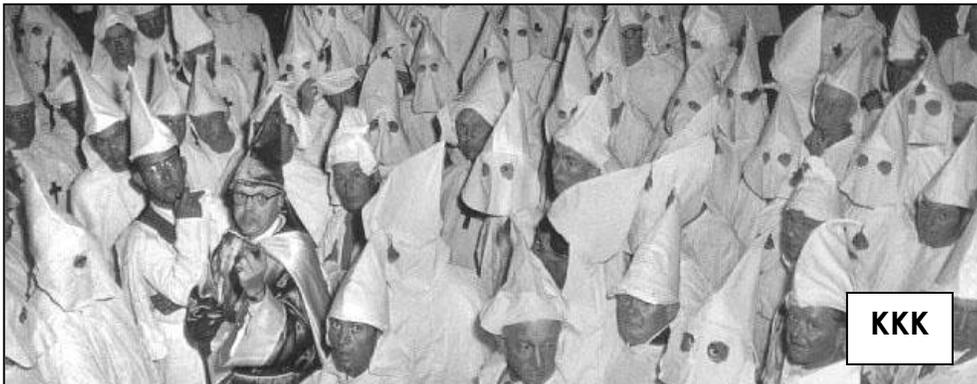
The KKK (**Ku Klux Klan**) is a secret terrorist organization that originated in the Southern states during the period of **Reconstruction** (1865-1877) following the **Civil War** (1861-1865).

The original Klan was organized in Pulaski, Tennessee by 6 former **Confederate** officers.

They gave their society a name adapted from the Greek word **kuklos** ("circle").

They hated "**carpetbaggers**" (businessmen/politicians from the North who came South).

They believed in the **inferiority** of blacks and resented the rise of former slaves to positions of **political power.**



Attired in **robes** with pointed hoods, the KKK terrorized public officials and blacks to keep them from **voting**, holding office, and enjoying life. They often turned to **murder** when intimidation failed.

It was customary to burn **crosses** to frighten people. Few prosecutions resulted.

As the Civil Rights Movement grew, so did the KKK (hitting **40,000** members by 1965).

One KKK act that did receive national attention was the 1955 murder of **Emmett Till**, a 14-year-old black boy slain by whites who believed he had flirted with/whistled at a **white** woman.

Till was **kidnapped**, brutally beaten, had an eye gouged out, was shot, and then thrown into the **Tallahatchie** River with a 75-pound cotton gin fan wrapped around his neck with barbed wire.

The trial and **acquittal** of the men who did this demonstrated the racial bigotry of Southern whites.

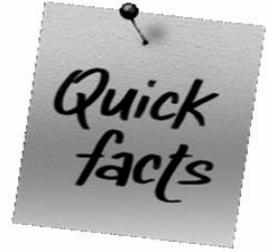
The men later sold their story of murdering Till to *Look* magazine for **\$4,000 (\$35,000 today)**.



Battle #3: Rosa Parks

In **Montgomery**, Alabama, the first 4 rows of bus seats were reserved for **white** people.

Buses had “colored” sections for black people (who made up more than **75%** of bus riders) in the **rear** of the bus.



Until the white section was full, however, blacks could sit in the **middle** rows.

But, when it was full, blacks had to move to seats in the rear, stand, or, if there was no room, leave the bus.

Blacks were not to sit across the aisle from whites.

If whites were already in the front, blacks got on the bus to pay the fare... but then had to get off and *reenter* through the rear door.

There were times when the bus took off **before** the black customers who had paid made it to the back entrance.

On December 1, 1955, **Rosa Parks** changed all of that.

Parks boarded the Cleveland Avenue bus at around 6:00pm in downtown Montgomery.

She paid her fare and sat in an empty seat in the first row of back seats reserved for blacks in the “colored” section.

This was near the middle and behind the 10 seats for whites.

As the bus traveled its route, all of the white-only seats filled up.

When the front filled with whites, it was demanded that 4 blacks get up from the middle.

Parks **refused**.

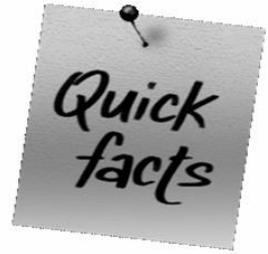
Parks was **arrested**, even though she *technically* had not taken up a white-only seat.

She was bailed out by the **NAACP** and said they could use her case to challenge the city.

Martin Luther King, Jr. led the “**Montgomery Bus Boycott**”.

Blacks boycotted using the city's buses for **381** days.

In November 1956, the Supreme Court declared bus segregation **unconstitutional**.



Battle #4: Nonviolent Resistance

MLK's nonviolent resistance was based on:

Civil disobedience by Henry David Thoreau;

Demonstrations by A. Philip Randolph;

Passive resistance by Gandhi;

Love your enemies by Jesus Christ.

After the boycott ended, King joined up with civil rights leaders to found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to continue nonviolent actions. Using black churches as a base, the SCLC staged protests throughout the South.

Battle #5: "Sit-ins" & Freedom Rides

In February 1960, 4 black students in Greensboro, NC sat at the "whites-only" counter.

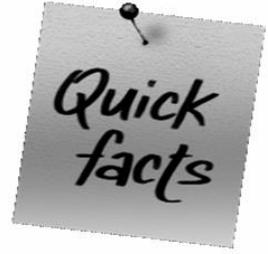
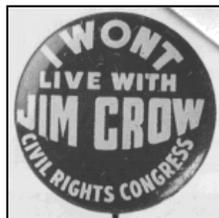
They were refused service, but the "sit-in" grew to 150. Whites attacked the students, and the event was covered on TV.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) soon set out to test compliance with a Supreme Court ruling that prohibited segregation in facilities for interstate travel.

To do so, they organized the "Freedom Rides".

These were bus trips throughout the South that attempted to desegregate buses.

As expected, they encountered violent resistance from whites.



Some of the buses that the Freedom Riders were on were **bombed**. The Freedom Riders gave world publicity to the racial discrimination and, in doing so, helped bring about positive change.

Battle #6: Desegregating Universities

In September 1962, a Federal court ordered the all-white University of **Mississippi** (nicknamed "Ole Miss") to enroll a black Air Force veteran, **James Meredith**.

When Meredith arrived, he faced Mississippi's Governor **Ross Barnett**, who refused to let him register.

President JFK ordered Federal Marshals to escort Meredith to the Registrar's Office.

Barnett responded with a **radio appeal** that turned out thousands of white protestors.

Riots resulted in 2 deaths and 300 injuries. It took more than **5,000** soldiers, **200** arrests, and **15** hours to stop the rioters.

In the months that followed, Federal officials accompanied Meredith to class.

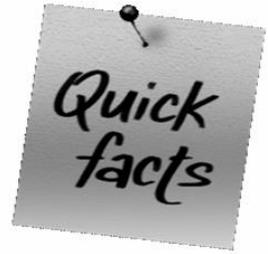
For his role, Barnett was fined \$**10,000 (\$77,000 today)** and sentenced to **jail** for contempt... but never paid the fine nor served a day in jail.

In 1963, Barnett tried to prevent Mississippi State's **basketball** team from playing an NCAA Tournament game against the **racially-integrated** Loyola of Chicago. Mississippi St. snuck out and played in East Lansing, Michigan... and lost to the eventual National Champions.



VS.

61-51
Final



George C. Wallace was Governor of Alabama in 1963. He had won office on the slogan of “*segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever*”. When James Hood and Vivian Malone tried to enroll at Alabama, things got ugly.

Wallace made himself the school's Registrar and stood in the **doorway** to prevent the students from **registering**.

President **JFK** sent guardsmen that escorted the students to campus, and Wallace had to “step aside”.

Battle #7: “Project C” & Birmingham

Birmingham was known for its strict enforcement of **total** segregation in public life.

Local leaders called in MLK and the SCLC to help desegregate.

“**Project C**” was their plan.

The “C” stood for **confrontation** through nonviolence.

This strategy hinged upon the anticipated reaction of Police Chief **Eugene “Bull” Connor**.

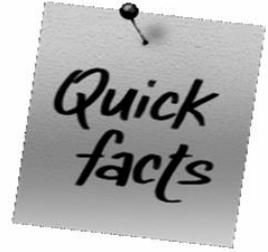
MLK figured Connor would use **violence** to stop them.

Such a response to peaceful protest would attract **national attention** to their cause.

Connor acted as expected. **Fire hoses** (that could peel bark off a tree or separate bricks) and **police dogs** were used.

When MLK led a small band of marchers back into the streets on April 12, 1963... **Good Friday**... Connor arrested them.

When **1,000** black children marched, Connor arrested **959**.



When a second "**Children's Crusade**" marched, TV cameras recorded police using fire hoses, attack dogs, and clubs.

The negative media coverage convinced Birmingham officials to **end** segregation.

Battle #8: JFK Takes a Stand

The same night that President JFK used troops to force Governor Wallace to desegregate Alabama, he addressed the nation and demanded that Congress pass a **Civil Rights Bill**.

A tragic event hours after JFK's speech showed the tension.

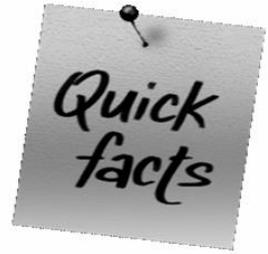
A sniper killed **Medgar Evers**, a black WWII veteran and NAACP Field Secretary, in his driveway in Mississippi.

KKK member **Byron De La Beckwith** was arrested for Evans' murder, but he was released after 2 trials resulted in deadlocked all-white juries. (He was eventually convicted in 1994 and died in prison.)

Battle #9: The March on Washington

On August 28, 1963, **250,000** people (**75,000** whites) met in **DC**. For 3 hours, speakers demanded the passage of JFK's Civil Rights Bill. MLK gave an improvised speech later called the "**I Have a Dream**" speech.

"... I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.' I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood. ... I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. ... I have a dream that one day ... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and walk together as sisters and brothers. ... When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, 'Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!'"



Battle #10: The 16th Street Bombing

The 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama was a rallying point for civil rights.

On September 15, 1963, KKK members planted a bomb in the basement of the church under the girls' restroom.

When it exploded, 4 black girls were killed and 23 more people were injured. The girls were:

Addie Mae Collins (age 14),

Carole Robertson (age 14),

Cynthia Wesley (age 14),

Denise McNair (age 11).

Robert E. Chambliss, Bobby F. Cherry, Thomas E. Blanton, Jr., and Herman F. Cash had planted the bomb.

The Birmingham FBI said the suspects should be prosecuted.

However, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover refused and claimed that Civil Rights activists themselves bombed the church to gain public sympathy.

By 1968, charges were not filed and the FBI closed the case.

In 1971, Alabama Attorney General Bill Baxley reopened the case.

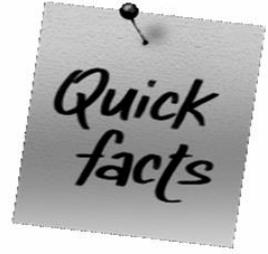
In 1977, Robert Chambliss was convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison where he died in 1985.

The KKK wanted Baxley dead.

Baxley responded by sending the KKK an official letter from the office of the Attorney General containing 3 words...

"Kiss my a\$\$."

The case was again reopened in 1988 and in 1997. Herman Cash died in 1994 before he could go to trial.



In 2000, Thomas Blanton and Bobby Cherry were charged with the murder.

Blanton was tried, convicted, and sentenced to life in prison in 2001, where he remains today.

In 2002, Cherry was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison... where he died in 2004.

Battle #11: The Civil Rights Act

On November 22, 1963, JFK was **assassinated** in Dallas, Texas.

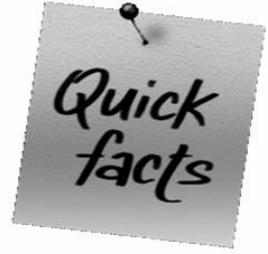
His VP **Lyndon B. Johnson** pledged to get JFK's Civil Rights Bill through Congress.

Congress voted it through, and LBJ made it law on July 2, 1964.

The act changed the **Republican** and **Democratic** political parties. LBJ knew supporting it meant losing Southern support of the Democratic Party. After signing it, he said, "We have lost the South for a generation."

The *Civil Rights Act of 1964*...

- ... **1.** abolished **Jim Crow** Laws in the South.
- ... **2.** stopped segregation in **public accommodations**.
- ... **3.** gave the Federal Government new power to **integrate schools**.
- ... **4.** created the **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** to stop job discrimination based on race, religion, and gender.
- ... **5.** finally, **all citizens** had the right to enter libraries, parks, washrooms, restaurants, theaters, and other public buildings.



Battle #12: Fighting for Voting Rights

Some **90%** of black citizens who could vote were kept from the polls in the South.

Civil rights workers wanted to register black voters who could elect legislators who supported civil rights.

CORE and SNCC concentrated their efforts in Mississippi in a project that was popularly known as "**Freedom Summer**".

Some 1,000 volunteers (mostly white and one-third female) went to help register voters.

The project encountered violent opposition, and 3 workers were murdered by the KKK.

The push to register spread to **Selma**, Alabama... where blacks made up half the population but only 3% of the registered voters.

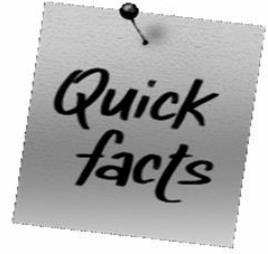
MLK hoped a voter registration drive would provoke a hostile white response. It did, and 2,000 blacks were arrested. But, when the police killed a demonstrator, he organized a **54**-mile march from Selma to Montgomery.

When they arrived in Montgomery, the police beat and **tear-gasses** everyone.

Televised scenes of the violence on what came to be known as "**Bloody Sunday**" shocked viewers around the nation.

The voting rights campaign resulted in President Johnson signing the **Voting Rights Act** that eliminated the literacy test.

Such measures **tripled** the number of registered black voters in the South.



In 1964, the **24**th Amendment outlawed the **poll tax** in Federal elections, an issue that had been a major hurdle for black voters.

Later, a 1966 Supreme Court decision struck down the poll tax in *all* elections.

Battle #13: A New Political Party

To challenge Mississippi's white-controlled Democratic Party, the SNCC created the **Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party** (MFDP) in 1964.

The MFDP went to the Democratic National Convention.

The convention had planned a celebration of LBJ's achievements in civil rights... but instead had a fight over racism **within** the Party.

This "situation" demonstrated that racism in politics was **real**.

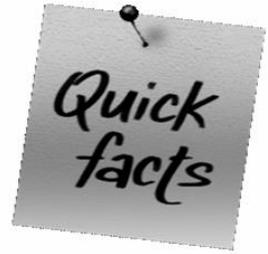
Battle #14: Watts & 12th Street Riots

The summers of 1965, '66, and '67 saw **urban riots** in several cities. The summer of '67 alone had **150** racial confrontations and **40** riots. The 12th Street Riot in **Detroit** in 1967 was among the absolute worst.

The **Watts Riot** began on August 11, 1965 in L.A. when cops pulled over Marquette Frye and his brother. A struggle ensued after their mother arrived... resulting in the arrest of all 3 family members.

Someone threw a bottle at a police car, so the cops left.

Rioting began soon thereafter and lasted for 6 days. By the end, **34** people were killed and \$200 million in damage was caused.



The **12th Street Riot** in Detroit began on July 23, 1967 when police raided a blind pig.

The cops expected to find a few people in the mostly black bar, but instead found 82 celebrating the return of 2 Vietnam War veterans.

Despite this, the police decided to arrest everyone present.

Shortly after, full-scale rioting began and continued for 5 days. The result was **43** dead and \$40-80 million in damages.

Detroit never recovered.

Battle #15: Malcolm X & Black Power

As the urban riots voiced black rage, demands for "**Black Power**" changed the tone of the Civil Rights Movement.

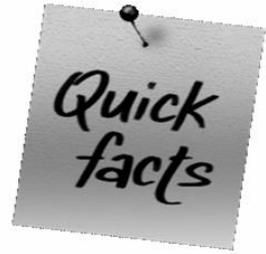
Under the strain of constant attacks, black leaders questioned nonviolence.

Such leaders were impressed by **Malcolm X**, a Nation of Islam minister who advocated black pride and armed self-defense.

Malcolm X commented on this stance...

"I'm not for wanton violence, I'm for justice. I feel that if white people were attacked by Negroes – if the forces of law proved unable, or inadequate, or reluctant to protect those whites – then those whites should protect themselves from those Negroes, using arms if necessary. ... And I feel that when the law fails to protect Negroes from whites then those Negroes should use arms, if necessary, to defend themselves. ... My fight is against white racists. I firmly believe that Negroes have the right to fight against these racists, by any means that are necessary."

In 1966, the year after Malcolm X's assassination at the hands of the Nation of Islam, SNCC chairperson **Stokely Carmichael** called for "Black Power". Many black leaders, including MLK, were appalled by the slogan.



In October 1966, 2 black college students organized the **Black Panther Party** in California to promote community service and armed self-defense for blacks.

The Black Panthers became synonymous with Black Power.

At the 1968 **Summer Olympics** in Mexico City, 2 black athletes, Tommie Smith (gold winner) and John Carlos (bronze winner), raised their black-gloved fists as a symbol of "Black Power". As punishment, they were banned from the Olympics for life.

As involvement in the **Vietnam War** grew, race became a factor.

Many black leaders argued that blacks shouldn't fight in a war for freedom **abroad** when they didn't have freedom at **home**.

Many leaders warned against **alienating** President Johnson by opposing the war, since Johnson had supported civil rights.

Demonstrations grew as the number of **black** casualties became higher than for **whites**.



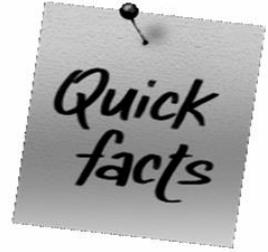
Battle #16: MLK Assassination

Then the unthinkable happened.

At 6:01pm on April 4, 1968 on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, **Tennessee**, MLK was shot in the throat.

He died at 7:05pm.

King's assassination led to a nationwide wave of riots in more than **125** cities.



Five days after King's death, President Johnson declared a national day of mourning. Over **300,000** attended King's funeral.

Just 2 months later, escaped convict **James Earl Ray** was captured in London. Ray took a guilty plea to avoid a trial conviction and the death penalty, confessing on March 10, 1969 (but recanted 3 days later).

Ray was given **99** years in jail (where he died in 1998 at 70).

In December 1993, **Loyd Jowers** claimed to have been involved in a conspiracy involving the **Mafia** and the **U.S. Government** to kill King.

In 1997, MLK's son **Dexter King** met with Ray and supported his efforts to obtain a court trial.

In 1998, the King family filed a wrongful death lawsuit against Jowers and "other unknown co-conspirators" for King's murder.

A Memphis jury found Jowers **guilty** in 1999. He died in 2000.

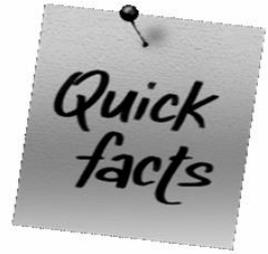
The King family **does NOT believe that James Earl Ray had anything to do** with the murder of their father.

Battle #17: Cold War & Civil Rights

The anti-communist campaign during the **Cold War** had a mixed impact on black Americans.

The U.S. presented itself as the champion of freedom and democracy against the totalitarianism of **communism**.

The U.S. was embarrassed by its **denial of rights** to blacks. As a result, activists asked, "How can the U.S. tell African or Asian countries to reject communism and emulate the American way of life, when racism and inequality are a part of that way of life?"



The Impact of the Movement:

For many, the Civil Rights Movement ended in 1968 with the assassination of MLK.

Some argue the movement is not over yet because the goal of full equality has not been achieved.

Racial problems still existed after MLK's assassination (equal opportunity). Affirmative Action attempted to address this. (Regents of the University of California v. Bakke in 1978 showed problems with Affirmative Action.)

These programs support the hiring and promotion of minorities and women.

Their fairness continues to be debated, with those opposed to it calling it "reverse discrimination".

Although full equality has not yet been reached, the Civil Rights Movement did put fundamental reforms in place.

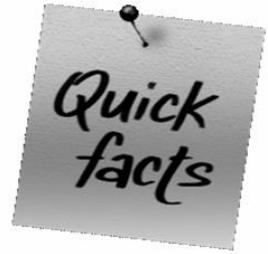
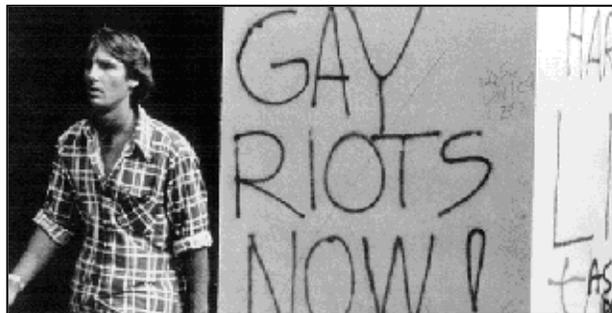
Legal segregation was dismantled, and blacks were no longer subjected to Jim Crow Laws.

Public institutions were opened.

Blacks re-won the right to vote.

In addition, in the late 1990s, some states attempted to atone for some of the killings perpetrated by the KKK.

The Civil Rights Movement showed activists in other arenas (Student, Women's Rights, Gay Rights, and Environmental) to use sit-ins, boycotts, marches, and rallies to help initiate change in legislation and society.



The King of Camelot:

Introduction

In 1960, as the second term of President Eisenhower closed, a mood of restlessness arose.

The once booming economy of the Fifties was in a recession.

U.S.S.R.'s launch of Sputnik I and its development of nukes sparked fears that the U.S. was losing the Cold War.

The Election of 1960 would be pivotal for the U.S.

Democrats picked MA Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Republicans picked Ike's VP Richard Milhous Nixon.

Closest election since 1888; Kennedy by 119,450 votes.

2 factors helped JFK win:

1. TV (he had sex appeal)
2. Civil Rights ("hip" issue)

2 problems with JFK:

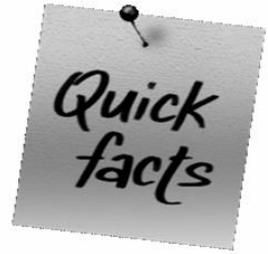
1. Age (43; youngest President)
2. Faith (1st Catholic President)

The Camelot Years

JFK set the tone for a new era at the White House... one of grace, elegance, and wit.

His speech called for hope, commitment, and sacrifice.

"Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country."



The new First Family fascinated the **public**.

JFK's wife **Jacqueline** was adored by many; women copied her **hair style**.

Magazines filled their pages with pictures and stories about JFK's daughter **Caroline** and his infant son **John**.

The Promise of Progress

JFK launched "**New Frontier**".

Despite energetic **speeches**, JFK had a hard time turning his promises into realities.

One victory for JFK was getting Congress to fund **space** program that would put man on **moon** (did on July 20, 1969).

Kennedy & The Cold War

Once JFK took office, **Cold War** occupied much of his time.

As a defense against past criticism that Democrats were "**soft**" on communism, Kennedy took an especially **hard line** against the Soviets.

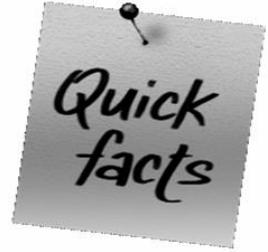
His first test came in **Cuba**.

In Cuba, a revolutionary named **Fidel Castro** had declared himself a communist and welcomed aid from the U.S.S.R. and **Nikita Khrushchev**.

Castro had overthrown Cuban dictator **Fulgencio Batista** on the promise of democracy; quickly changed his tune.

Over **10%** of Cuba's population exiled to U.S.; in **Miami**, a counter-revolutionary movement took shape.

In summer of 1960, Ike gave CIA permission to secretly train exiles for **invasion**.



JFK learned of the operation just **9** days after his election.

On night of April 17, 1961, 1,500 Cuban exiles landed at Bahía de Cochinos, which translates to **Bay of Pigs**.

Nothing went as planned.

The 1,500 faced **51,000** Cuban troops... backed up by **Soviet** tanks and jets.

Casualties: **114** exiles and 2,200-4,000 Cubans KIA.

Captured exiles were tried, some executed, rest given **30** years in prison for treason. (After 20 months of negotiation with U.S., Cuba released exiles in exchange for **\$53 million** in food and medicine.)

Castro turned invasion into a public relations **triumph**.

In U.S., one commentator observed that Americans *"look like fools to our friends, rascals to our enemies, and incompetents to the rest"*.

JFK accepted **full** blame.

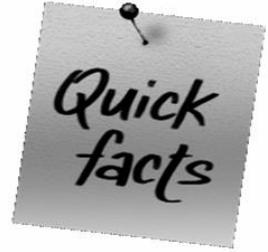
Soon after Bay of Pigs fiasco, JFK was forced to turn his attention to **West Berlin**.

By 1961, West Berlin's prosperous economy made it a *"showcase of **democracy**"*.

27 million **East** Germans (20% of population) fled into West.

This stream of refugees showed **failure** of East Germany's Communist Govt.

On August 13, 1961, East German soldiers surrounded West Berlin with temporary fortifications that were replaced by **concrete wall**, 12 feet high and 103 miles long.



Where a wall was not possible, buildings were **bricked-up**.
Only **2** openings in the wall... that were closely **guarded**.

It was clear the wall was constructed to keep East German citizens **in**.

Wall was torn down **11/9/1989**.

JFK gave a speech in W. Berlin to underline U.S. **support**. It is considered one of his best.

"In the world of freedom, the proudest boast is 'Ich bin ein Berliner' ('I am a citizen of Berlin'). All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin!"

And then there was WW3.

Almost.

Khrushchev openly promised to defend Cuba with **Soviet** weapons.

In 1962, the flow of **nuclear** missiles to Cuba increased.

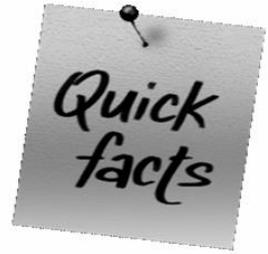
10/14/62: Photos by U-2 planes showed Soviets were secretly building **bases** in Cuba... and that some contained missiles ready to launch.

The missiles could reach U.S. cities in **minutes**.

Another **invasion** was planned.

However, U.S. intelligence was **flawed**: they believed the troop numbers on Cuba to be **10,000** Soviets and **100,000** Cubans... in actuality there were **43,000** Soviets and **270,000** Cubans.

Also unaware of **12** nuclear weapons already on the island; which would be launched in the event of an invasion.



Thus, had U.S. invaded, it would have invoked a **nuclear strike** with catastrophic results.

Still, U.S. had **60** nukes in UK, **30** in Italy, and **15** in Turkey... all aimed at U.S.S.R.

Fear of retaliation was real; U.S. opted to **blockade** Cuba.

10/22/62: JFK delivered a TV address to inform public to make it clear any attack from Cuba would trigger an **all-out** attack on U.S.S.R.

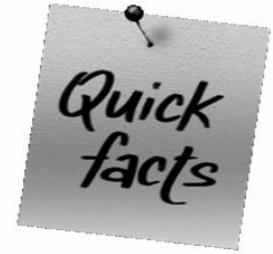
For the next 6 days, the world faced possibility of **nuclear** war. Americans stockpiled their **fallout shelters** and refreshed "**Duck and Cover**".

The first break in this "**Cuban Missile Crisis**" occurred when the Soviet ships **halted** to avoid a confrontation at sea.

"We are eyeball to eyeball," commented Secretary of State Dean Rusk, "and the other fellow just blinked."

Days later, Khrushchev offered to remove the missiles in **return** for an American pledge **not to invade** Cuba. Kennedy agreed and the crisis ended.

This damaged Khrushchev's **prestige** in U.S.S.R. and in eyes of world; led to him being removed in 1964 in favor of **Leonid Brezhnev**.





Killing a President

Since 1963, the truth behind the assassination of JFK remains **unresolved**.

And while the passage of time has muted the **urgency** of the debate, there are still few questions that create as much interest as: "Who killed JFK?"

JFK was assassinated on Friday, **November 22, 1963**, in Dallas, Texas, at 12:30pm CST.

Kennedy was **shot** while riding with his wife in a motorcade through **Dealey Plaza**.

The **Warren Commission** took 10 months to conduct; published report in 1964.

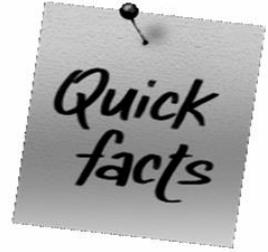
It concluded that **Lee Harvey Oswald** was the *only* assassin. He worked in the Texas School Book Depository in the plaza.

Commission's conclusion met with widespread **support**, but since, a **majority** of the public believes in a **conspiracy**.

Many theories exist today.

JFK chose to visit Dallas for 3 reasons:

1. To generate more **campaign contributions** to the Democratic Party for the 1964 Presidential Election.
2. To begin his quest for **re-election** as President.
3. Because he **barely** won Texas (and had lost Dallas) in 1960 Election, JFK wanted to **mend** political fences among Texas Democratic Party members who were fighting among **themselves**.



There were concerns about security in Dallas.

Month before, Adlai Stevenson (U.S. Ambassador to UN) had been jeered, struck by a protest sign, and spat upon during a visit to Dallas.

The potential for a concealed sniper was also of concern.

Dallas Police prepared the most stringent security in the city's history, but Winston Lawson of the Secret Service told the police not to assign its usual squad of experienced homicide detectives to follow immediately behind JFK's car.

Hmmmmmmmm...

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry later testified that had his men been in place, the murder might have been prevented.

It was planned that JFK would travel from Love Field airport through downtown Dallas (and Dealey Plaza) to give a speech at the Dallas Trade Mart.

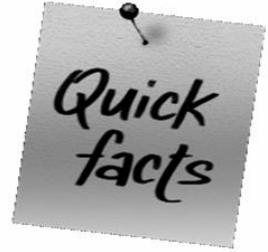
JFK rode in a 1961 Lincoln Continental, open-top, modified limousine.

No Presidential car with a bulletproof top was in service in 1963, though such plans for such a top were presented in October.

JFK's wife sat next to him in the back seat, while Texas Governor John Connally and his wife, Nellie, sat in front.

As the car approached the Texas School Book Depository, Nellie turned to JFK and said, "*You can't say that Dallas isn't friendly to you today.*"

Seconds later, a series of shots were fired in rapid succession.



There was hardly any reaction to the first shot, and many said they thought it was a firecracker or exhaust backfire.

Most witnesses recall hearing 3 shots, although the wounds speak otherwise...

One bullet hit JFK in his back...

One passed through his neck...

One hit Connally in the back...

One hit JFK in the head...

One missed the motorcade.

All done by 3 bullets?

JFK hunched over, the car sped to Parkland Hospital.
At 1:00pm CST, he was pronounced dead.

Years later, Nellie wrote:

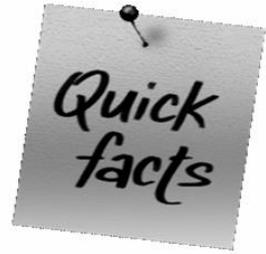
"With John [Connally] in my arms and still trying to stay down, I felt something falling all over me. ... My eyes saw bloody matter in tiny bits all over the car. Mrs. Kennedy was saying, 'Jack! Jack! They have killed my husband! I have his brains in my hand'."

Connally suffered wounds to his back/chest, wrist, and leg.

Secret Service Agent Clint Hill was riding on the running board of the car behind the President. He jumped onto the back of the limousine after the shots and held on as it sped to the hospital.

Clint Hill later testified:

"The right rear portion of [Kennedy's] head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car. His brain was exposed. There was blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car. Mrs. Kennedy was completely covered with blood."



JFK passed a **grassy knoll** at moment of fatal head shot. Police checked; found no one.

A witness sitting across from the Depository told police he saw a shooter in a corner window on the **6th floor**. His description of the sniper was soon broadcasted.

Lee Harvey Oswald, reported missing by his supervisor at the Depository, was arrested 80 minutes after... for killing a Dallas police officer, **J.D. Tippit**, who had spotted him walking along a sidewalk.

Oswald was captured in a nearby **movie theater**.

Oswald resisted, attempting to **shoot** the arresting officer.

He was charged with murders of **Tippet** and **JFK** later that night. He **denied** everything.

Two days later, while being taken from Police Headquarters to jail, Oswald was shot and **killed**.

His assassin was **Jack Ruby**, a Dallas nightclub owner who claimed to be distraught over the death of Kennedy.

Some believe Ruby was **hired** to kill Oswald before he could speak about who told him to kill the President.

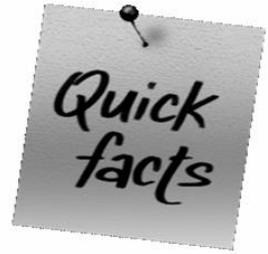
No **radio** or **TV stations** broadcasted the assassination live because the area through which the motorcade was traveling was not considered **important** enough for a live broadcast.

Most crews were waiting at the Trade Mart for JFK's arrival.

JFK's last seconds traveling through Dealey Plaza were recorded on silent 8 mm film for the **26.8** seconds before, during, and following the shots.



Ruby kills Oswald



This film footage was taken by Abraham Zapruder, in what became the Zapruder Film.

The first *official* investigation was established by President Lyndon Baines Johnson a week after the assassination.

The commission was headed by Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and became unofficially called the Warren Commission.

After a 10 month investigation, the Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone, and that Ruby acted alone in the murder of Oswald.

The theory that Oswald acted alone is also informally called the "Lone Gunman Theory".

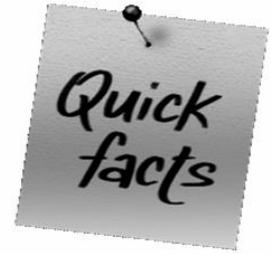
The Commission also concluded that only 3 bullets were fired, and that Oswald fired all 3 from the Depository *behind* the motorcade.

The Commission claimed that all 3 shots were fired in a time ranging from 4.8 to 7 seconds.

The Commission also concluded that 1 shot missed everyone; the first shot to hit anyone struck JFK in the upper back, came out the front of his neck and caused all of Connally's injuries; the last shot to hit anyone struck JFK in the head, killing him.

It noted that 3 empty shells and Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano bolt-action rifle were found on 6th floor of Depository.

The Commission's explanation of the "*Single Bullet Theory*" or the "Magic Bullet Theory" continues to be debated.



In 1964, President Johnson had Warren Commission documents sealed against public availability for **75** years (until **2039**).

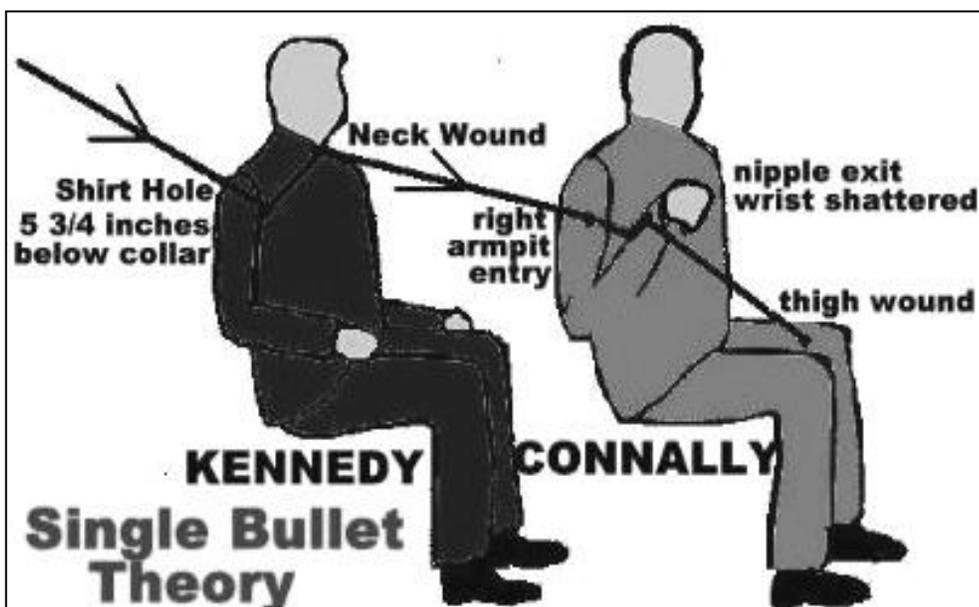
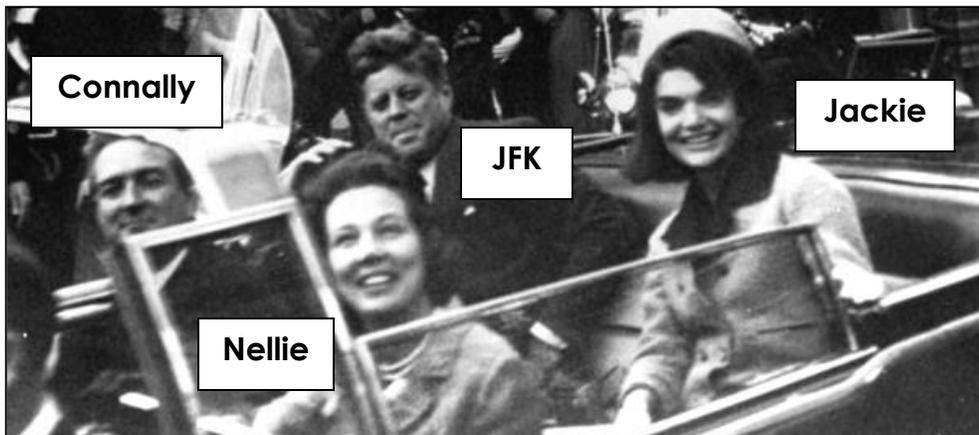
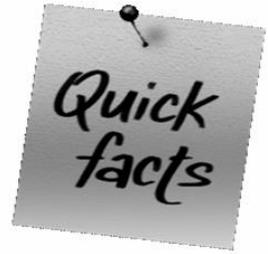
In 1992, Congress enacted the *President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992*.

Congress questioned the need for protection after 3 decades.

The Act requires all documents related to JFK's assassination that have not been **destroyed** or "**lost**" to be released to the public no later than 2017.

Sadly, several pieces of evidence have been "lost" from the original evidence.

These include... the limousine being **cleaned out** at hospital, Connally's suit **dry-cleaned**, Oswald's Marine records lost, Connally's **hat** disappearing... and JFK's **brain** missing.



The Vietnam War:

Introduction

The Vietnam War is also called the Second Indochina War.

It was fought in Vietnam from 1955-1975.

It was fought between Communist North Vietnam against South Vietnam, who was aided by the U.S.

The First Indochina War was fought from 1946-1954 and was a struggle for Vietnam's independence from France.

France lost.

The country stayed divided into North and South Vietnam along 17th parallel.

The North came under the control of Vietnamese Communists who had opposed France and wanted a unified *Communist* Vietnam.

The South was controlled by non-Communist Vietnamese.

U.S. believed communism posed a threat in Asia.

The U.S. feared if Vietnam fell, communism would spread everywhere, as in the "Domino Theory".

This got the U.S. involved in the Korean War in 1950s.

Such a policy is called containment.

During the 1940s, President Truman sent aid to help France in Indochina.

When France lost Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, U.S. grew especially concerned and stepped up involvement.

From 1955-1961, Ike sent economic aid to S. Vietnam.



In 1960, the Communists and the Nationalists in South Vietnam formed the **National Liberation Front** (NLF), a.k.a. **Viet Cong**.

NLF was organized to challenge South Vietnam's President **Ngo Dinh Diem** and to foster unification.

JFK continued Ike's efforts by tripling U.S. aid to S. Vietnam; expanded number of military "**advisers**" from 700 to 16,000.

In 1963, JFK was assassinated and Lyndon Baines Johnson (a.k.a. **LBJ**) became President.

War became LBJ's "**Waterloo**".

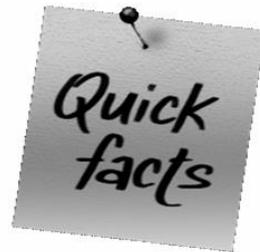
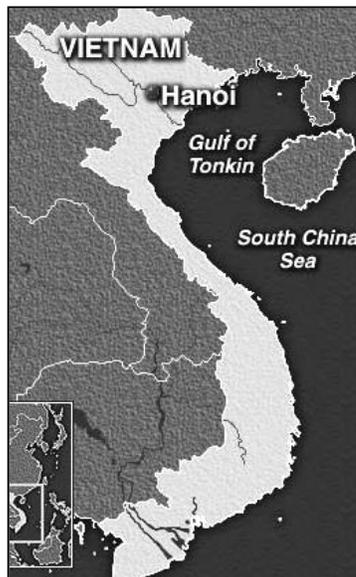
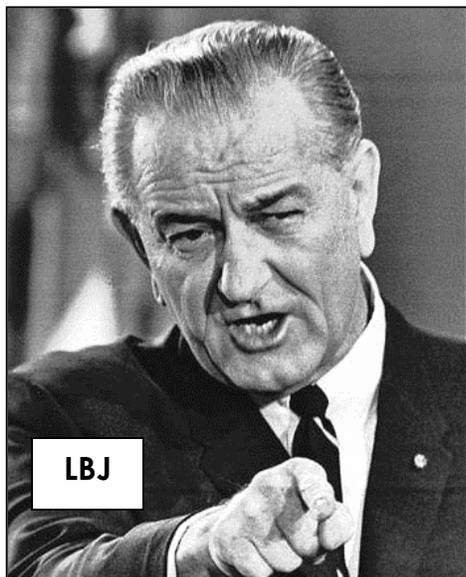
LBJ inherited problem of U.S. **commitment** to South Vietnam.

LBJ's dilemma was this:

If he increased U.S. military aid, he would have to divert funds from his **Great Society** domestic programs... and in so doing, he might prod **China** or **U.S.S.R.** into war.

If he withdrew aid, he risked being labeled "**soft**" on communism... but he also didn't want to be the first President to **lose** a war. As a result, he **enlarged** the war.

After an allegedly unprovoked attack on U.S. warships in the **Gulf of Tonkin** in August 1964, LBJ authorized **bombing raids** on North Vietnam.



Congress passed **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** that gave the President power to use military force in Vietnam.

In 1965, after a landslide victory in the Election of 1964 (when voters endorsed his platform of **domestic reform** but **peace abroad**), LBJ again **escalated** U.S. involvement.

By 1968, over **500,000** U.S. troops were in Vietnam.

The Cold War was “**hot**” again.

The War

U.S. **never declared war** on North Vietnam nor made a total commitment to winning.

Vietnam remained a “**limited war**”, one in which the U.S. refrained from employing **all** its military strength.

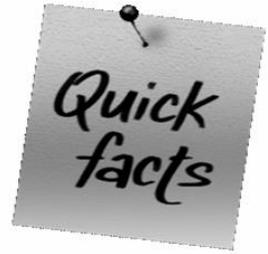
It is very difficult to win a war when you limit your troops.

In November 1965, the **1st Cavalry Division** fought one of the largest battles of the war in the **la Drang Valley**, inflicting a serious defeat on North Vietnamese forces.

The North Vietnamese and NLF forces changed their **tactics** as a result of the battle.

From then on both would fight at times of their choosing, hitting rapidly, with **surprise** if possible, and then withdrawing just as quickly to avoid the impact of American **firepower**.

By 1967, the **ground** war had reached a stalemate, which led to increasing the **air** war.



U.S. General **William Westmoreland** sought to inflict heavy losses and destroy North Vietnam's morale.

Agent Orange and **Napalm** were used; fierce guerilla war was waged.

N. Vietnamese were **tenacious**.

In January 1968, North Vietnam launched **Tet Offensive**.

It damaged U.S. forces and troop morale by reaching the American embassy in **Saigon** (South Vietnamese capital).

U.S. stopped Tet Offensive, but took heavy losses.

Proved to U.S. public that U.S. was **NOT winning the war**.

Americans couldn't see end; **Anti-Vietnam War Movement** had arisen in 1964 and 1965 as Johnson escalated conflict.

Protests came in the form of **marches, boycotts, rallies**, etc.

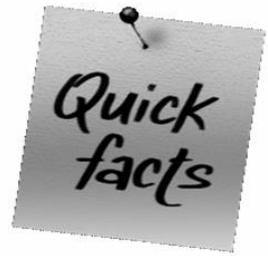
The Anti-War Movement

Most anti-war activists were **white, middle class, educated**.

Colleges were most important sites of anti-war activism.

In 1965, **UM** held first "**teach-ins**" where people gathered to discuss what they could do to change U.S. foreign policy.

Society divided into "**Hawks**" and "**Doves**"; demonstrations often ended in violence.



Early on, Civil Rights leaders were cautious about criticizing the war for fear of losing LBJ's support of Civil Rights.

Soon, however, Malcolm X and MLK spoke out against war.

My Lai Massacre in 1968 (300-500 unarmed civilians killed) turned many against war.

In 1968, LBJ decided not to run for re-election.

He was still eligible since he took over for JFK past half-way point; the war had taken its toll.

Vietnam drove 1968 Election.

Richard M. Nixon ran for Republicans.

Hubert H. Humphrey, LBJ's VP, ran for Democrats.

Nixon landslide EV 301-191; much closer PV 43.4% - 42.7%

Vietnam was now Nixon's problem.

U.S. troop strength contracted BUT war effort expanded.

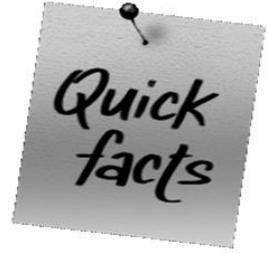
Nixon began a program of Vietnamization to decrease # of U.S. troops; turning war effort over to S. Vietnamese.

Nixon extended war into Cambodia and Laos, where he secretly authorized bombing to block enemy supply routes.

People outraged since Nixon campaigned that he'd end war.

And then things took a turn for the worse...

On May 4, 1970, Ohio National Guard troops killed 4 students and wounded 9 more when they shot into an anti-war protest at Kent State University.



Two of the 4 killed had been at the protest, while the other 2 were walking from one class to the next.

The shootings led to protests and the only **student strike** in U.S. history; **4 million** students protested, forcing over **900** colleges to close.

Nixon was in danger of being run out of office. He had to end the war **NOW**.

Before he could end war, it was 1972... and re-election time.

Nixon won easily, beating George McGovern by almost 18 million votes; in EV **96.7%** - **3.2%**

The End of the War

In 1973, U.S. and N. Vietnam signed **Paris** Peace Accords. The terms included:

1. **U.S. withdrawal of ALL forces from Vietnam.**
2. **Vietnamese return of POWs.**
3. **End of all military operations in Cambodia/Laos.**

U.S. troops left, but the war between N & S **continued**.

South Vietnam was **defeated** in April 1975 as Saigon fell; Vietnam united under communism.

In the end, the U.S. suffered **362,906** casualties in Vietnam, including **58,202** deaths.



THE END OF "THE AMERICAN OVERHAUL" UNIT!





“Sixties” Slang

Each generation has its own “slang” that it adds to the American lexicon. The rebellious teenagers of the “Roaring” Twenties kicked things off by inventing a whole new language. The Sixties were no different. Young people during this decade had a different lingo, and it, just like it does today, drove their parents nuts (you know, “the squares”). The following 245 words and phrases were used in the Sixties.



The keyword here is “used” (not “invented”) as many of these words came from earlier decades.

So, if you’re amped, put on your peepers, and let’s hit the Midnight Auto Supply before we fire off some blue flammers!



Expression/Word	Translation
(1) All show and no go	A car that looks great on the outside but doesn’t run well ... as in: <i>“Man, look at all that chrome! Too bad it’s all show and no go.”</i>
(2) Amped	Overdoing it; excited ... as in: <i>“Wow! You’re really amped about this, aren’t you?”</i>
(3) Ape	Extremely angry; completely irate ... as in: <i>“When my parents saw my grade card, they went ape.”</i>
(4) Awesome	Great; fantastic ... as in: <i>“That was such an awesome history lesson! Thanks Dr. Hartnell!”</i>
(5) Bad	Awesome ... as in: <i>“That’s one bad ride you’ve got, Frankie.”</i>
(6) Badass	A tough guy; someone you don’t mess with ... as in: <i>“Don’t mess with Big Bill. He’s a badass.”</i>
(7) Bag (also “kipe” & ‘ripped off’)	Steal ... as in: <i>“Who bagged my towel?”</i>
(8) Ball	Initially to party; later it meant to have sex ... as in: <i>“I sure like to ball (party, that is).”</i>
(9) Bean wagon (also ‘taco wagon’)	A car with all four tires lowered significantly; derogatory term for a Mexican-owned Chevy ... as in: <i>“Get a load of that bean wagon. How does he even go over bumps?”</i>
(10) Bennies (also ‘pep pills’)	Short for Bzedrine, a diet pill abused as a mood elevator ... as in: <i>“Stay away from the Bennies. You’ll never be the same.”</i>
(11) Bent	Grouchy ... as in: <i>“That librarian is really bent.”</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(12) Birth control seats	Style of seats that didn't allow you to lay down across them ... as in: "Bummer man. Looks like you've got birth control seats in that car."
(13) Bitchin'	Really cool; awesome; excellent ... as in: "This car's really bitchin'!"
(14) Blast (also 'riot')	A great time ... as in: "We had a blast at Prom!"
(15) Blew the doors off	Easily beat the other car in a drag race ... as in: "You really blew the doors off that Ford!"
(16) Blitzed (also 'boozed', 'crooked', 'have a tight head', 'loaded', 'plastered', 'screwed up' & 'stoned')	Drunk ... as in: "Jimmy was pretty blitzed after that party last night." <u>or</u> "Any one else crooked at this party?" <u>or</u> "After that party, Walter had a tight head."
(17) Blue flamer	People who light their farts with matches ... as in: "Chuck burnt his butt." ... "Serves the blue flamer right!"
(18) Bogart	To "hog" something ... as in: "Come on, man. Don't bogart the shake."
(19) Bogus	False; lame; ridiculous; unbelievable ... as in: "This whole set up is bogus!"
(20) Bone yard	Automobile wrecking yard; junk yard ... as in: "After that race, you're lucky your car didn't end up in the bone yard."
(21) Bookin'	Going real fast, usually in a car ... as in: "We must have been really bookin' to make it here by 9:00pm."
(22) Boogie (also 'beat it', 'bug out', 'cut out', 'jam', 'shag ass' & 'split')	To leave a place quickly ... as in: "Let's boogie before anyone sees that we showed up." <u>or</u> "Where'd Susie go? She really shagged ass early."
(23) Boss	A great or cool thing ... as in: "The Beach Boys' new record is really boss!"
(24) Boy (also 'Man')	An expression of feeling that has no real meaning ... as in: "Boy, that was a hard test." <u>or</u> "Man, that was a hard test."
(25) Bread (also 'dough', 'loot' & 'scratch')	Money ... as in: "Go ask your Dad for some bread. We need to get some gas." <u>or</u> "You got any scratch? I'm starving!"
(26) Brew (also 'brewski')	A beer ... as in: "Hey, toss me another brewski before the second half starts."
(27) Bro	Friendly term of reference to male friends ... as in: "How are you doing, bro?"
(28) Bug	Bother; annoy ... as in: "You know, you really bug me sometimes."
(29) Bummer (also 'bummed out')	Depressing circumstances; emotional state of being depressed ... as in: "So your new car blew up? That's a real bummer."
(30) Burn rubber	To peel out; drive-off so fast that the tires smoke ... as in: "Let's burn rubber! They'll never catch us!"
(31) Candyass	A wimp; not a cool thing ... as in: "You wouldn't fight me. You're just a candyass."
(32) Cat	A guy ... as in: "Don't mess with Tony over there. That's one badass cat."
(33) Cherry	Initially it meant pristine; later it meant a woman's virginity ... as in: "That car is a cherry."

Expression/Word	Translation
(34) Choice	Really cool ... as in: <i>"Did you see what he had on? That's a choice watch."</i>
(35) Chop	To cut down verbally ... as in: <i>"I don't care if you're sorry. What you said was a chop."</i>
(36) Chrome dome	A bald guy ... as in: <i>"Dr. Hartnell's mean." ... "What? That old chrome dome?"</i>
(37) Church key	Can opener (before pop tops on sodas and beers) ... as in: <i>"If you don't have a church key, we'll have to chew the tops off."</i>
(38) Chick	A girl or a woman ... as in: <i>"Quick! Yell at that chick crossing the street!"</i>
(39) Chinese fire drill	You stop at a red light and everyone on the driver's side runs to passenger's side while passenger's side switches with the driver's.
(40) Chose-off (or) Choose-off	To pick a fight; challenge someone to a drag race ... as in: <i>"Ralph chose-off Bertha after school and she kicked his butt!"</i>
(41) Climb it, Tarzan!	An act of defiance, usually said while flicking someone off ... as in: <i>"Yeah, you there. You heard me. Climb it, Tarzan!"</i>
(42) Coconut	Someone who acts silly ... as in: <i>"What a coconut! He has a pizza on his head!"</i>
(43) Cool head	A nice guy ... as in: <i>"Walter's really genuine. He's such a cool head."</i>
(44) Cooties	Possessed by someone who isn't cool (although you can't see what a cootie looks like)... as in: <i>"Those chicks over there have cooties."</i>
(45) Copasetic	Wonderful; fine; alright ... as in: <i>"Yep. Looks like everything's copasetic here. Let's keep moving."</i>
(46) Cop a feel	To touch a girl inappropriately, pretending it was an accident ... as in: <i>"Pamela ripped off John's hand after he tried to cop a feel."</i>
(47) Crack up	Laugh hard ... as in: <i>"When he starts doing imitations, we always crack up."</i>
(48) Crash	Go to bed; go to sleep ... as in: <i>"I'm exhausted. Mind if I crash here?"</i>
(49) Croak	To die ... as in: <i>"You don't have to croak just because you flunked the test."</i>
(50) Cruisin' (also 'trollin' & 'tooling')	Driving around with no place to go... as in: <i>"Let's go cruisin' for some chicks."</i>
(51) Daddy's car	A very conservatively looking car ... as in: <i>"I can pick you up tonight." ... "Not if you're driving Daddy's car."</i>
(52) Decked out	Dressed up ... as in: <i>"Look at you, all decked out in your Sunday's best!"</i>
(53) Deuce	A 1932 Ford ... as in: <i>"That Deuce is totally boss."</i>
(54) Dibs	Mine ... as in: <i>"I got dibs on that last piece of pizza."</i>
(55) Dig	Do you understand? ... as in: <i>"Do you dig it, man?"</i>
(56) Dip	Someone of below-normal intelligence ... as in: <i>"You failed Health class? You're such a dip!"</i>
(57) Ditch	Leave or avoid a person ... as in: <i>"I don't like Tracey. Let's ditch her."</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(58) Ditz	An idiot... as in: <i>"She's such a ditz."</i>
(59) Don't have a cow (also 'Don't flip your wing')	Calm down ... as in: <i>"So I married your girlfriend. Don't have a cow."</i>
(60) Don't sweat it	Don't worry about it; no big deal ... as in: <i>"So you missed my birthday. Don't sweat it."</i>
(61) Dork (also 'dweeb')	A nerd ... as in: <i>"My little brother is such a dork."</i>
(62) Down the tubes	In trouble; bad condition ... as in: <i>"This country is going down the tubes."</i>
(63) Drag	Someone or something that's boring ... as in: <i>"That vacation was a drag."</i>
(64) Drawing designs	Looking someone over for a long time ... as in: <i>"Ron was really drawing designs on Carolyn at the party last night."</i>
(65) Dude	Initially it meant a geek; later it meant a surfer enthusiast ... as in: <i>"Hey, dude, you know everything. Let me see your answers."</i>
(66) Easy	Initially goodbye; later it was a girl who was sexually active... as in: <i>"Easy, man!"</i>
(67) Fab	Great; fantastic; fabulous ... as in: <i>"The Beatles are also known as the 'Fab Four'."</i>
(68) Far out (also 'way out')	Excellent; cool ... as in: <i>"What'd you think of the concert?" ... "Far out, man."</i>
(69) Fell out	Went to sleep ... as in: <i>"After working until midnight, I fell out quickly."</i>
(70) Fink (or) Rat Fink	A tattletale ... as in: <i>"You calling me a fink? I didn't tell nobody nothing!"</i>
(71) Five-Oh-Two	Drunk driving (502 was the police code number for this) ... as in: <i>"I got hit with the Five-Oh-Two last night."</i>
(72) Flake	A useless person ... as in: <i>"Dennis is such a flake. He just sits around the house all day long."</i>
(73) Flake off	Get out of here ... as in: <i>"Hey, you! What are you doing here? Flake off!"</i>
(74) Flake out	A disappointment; a bust; a failure; a flop ... as in: <i>"That movie was a real flake out."</i>
(75) Flip flops (also 'thongs')	Beach sandals ... as in: <i>"Don't forget your flip flops. You don't want to wear shoes."</i>
(76) Flower child	A hippie ... as in: <i>"Yep. My mom was a flower child in the Sixties."</i>
(77) Fly low	Being cautious; on guard ... as in: <i>"After that stunt, if I were you, I'd fly real low for awhile."</i>
(78) Fox	An attractive looking girl or woman ... as in: <i>"Molly is such a fox."</i>
(79) Freak (or) freak out	Negative reaction to something ... as in: <i>"Easy does it, man. Don't freak."</i>
(80) Freaks	People who do whatever they want; hippies ... as in: <i>"Stupid freaks. Think they own this place."</i>
(81) Freak flag	Long hippie-like hair ... as in: <i>"I've got my freak flag ready to go..."</i>
(82) Funky	Neat; cool; past the expiration date ... as in: <i>"I think this milk is funky."</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(83) Fuzz (also 'cop', 'heat', 'pig', 'skinner' & 'The Man')	The police ... as in: "We were having a good time, that is, until the fuzz showed up." or "I'm so tired of 'The Man' always busting up my parties."
(84) Gas	A lot of fun ... as in: "Man, that party was a gas!"
(85) Get with the words	A command to start talking or telling a story ... as in: "Get with the words, man. I want to hear what happened."
(86) Gimme some skin	Shake hands ... as in: "How are you doing, buddy! Gimme some skin!"
(87) Ginchy	Very cool ... as in: "Baby, you're the ginchiest."
(88) Gnarly	Originally it meant a large wave; then anything big or difficult; finally it meant awesome ... as in: "That paint job is gnarly!"
(89) Go with the flow	Live in the moment; don't struggle; relax ... as in: "Just go with the flow, man."
(90) Going steady	Dating only one person ... as in: "Are you and Carol going steady?"
(91) Gone	Cool; completely infatuated; ... as in: "Tammy is gone over Billy."
(92) Groady	Grotesque ... as in: "His dorm room was completely groady."
(93) Groovy	Nice; cool; neat ... as in: "You look totally groovy, man."
(94) Gutt waddin'	Any type of cheap fast food ... as in: "I'm going to head over to McDonald's and get some gutt waddin'."
(95) Hacked	Very angry; disgusted ... as in: "My Dad is really hacked at me about my grades."
(96) Hairy	Large and out of control; too much ... as in: "Check out those hairy stripes on that Chevy."
(97) Hangin' a B.A. (also 'moonin')	When a car full of guys pulls up to a car full of girls, and one of the guys sticks his "bare ass" (B.A.) out the window ... as in: "That was so cool! We hung some B.A. last night."
(98) Hang it on me again	Repeat; say over ... as in: "I didn't hear you. Hang it on me again."
(99) Hang loose	Relax; take it easy ... as in: "You guys just hang loose. I'll be right back."
(100) Hash (also 'dobbie', 'dope', 'grass', 'joint', 'Mary Jane', 'pot', 'refer', 'roach' & 'weed')	Marijuana ... as in: "The kind doctor prescribed some hash for my cataracts AND nothing else."
(101) Hassle (also 'throw blows')	Fight ... as in: "Look at those two guys hassle in the parking lot!"
(102) Head trip	Mess with someone's mind ... as in: "I gave him a head trip he never saw coming."
(103) Heavy	Deep (emotionally); sad; controversial ... as in: "What you said was pretty deep."
(104) Hep	With it; a person who understands the situation ... as in: "Wow. Chris is one hep cat."

Expression/Word	Translation
(105) Hip	Very good; very cool... as in: <i>"That was a hip party."</i>
(106) Hodad	A non-surfer; someone who hangs around the beach ... as in: <i>"Me, surf? No way. I'm just a hodad."</i>
(107) Hood (also 'juvie')	Hoodlum ... as in: <i>"Look at all this graffiti! I bet a bunch of hoods did this."</i>
(108) Honkin' around	Doing nothing important ... as in: <i>"Me? Oh, I'll just be honking around tonight."</i>
(109) Hot dogger	Show off ... as in: <i>"That kid is such a hot dogger. I hope a car hits him."</i>
(110) Hunk	A good looking guy ... as in: <i>"Look at those abs! Darrel is such a hunk!"</i>
(111) Idiot stick (also 'ding bat')	A person who acts as if he is stupid ... as in: <i>"That idiot stick really does some dumb things."</i>
(112) JD	Abbreviation for juvenile delinquent ... as in: <i>"I really wish you wouldn't act like a JD."</i>
(113) Jam	Initially it meant to leave; later it meant to rock 'n' roll ... as in: <i>"This party is going to get busted. Let's jam."</i>
(114) Jacked up	To raise the front end of a car ... as in: <i>"That Chevy is pretty jacked up."</i>
(115) Jazzed	Elated; excited ... as in: <i>"This is going to be a great party. I'm really jazzed about going."</i>
(116) Jinx, you owe me a Coke!	When two people said the same thing at the same time, one would punch the other in the shoulder and say this expression.
(117) Jump bad	Looking for a fight; acting tough ... as in: <i>"I think Andy was drunk. He tried to jump bad with everybody."</i>
(118) Junkie	Heroin addict ... as in: <i>"It's a real shame the President became a junkie."</i>
(119) Juvey	Juvenile Hall ... as in: <i>"After that, they hauled me away to Juvey for three years."</i>
(120) Karma	Indian term meaning 'as you act so you shall reap' ... as in: <i>"Stealing this car is such bad karma."</i>
(121) Keen (or) Keen-o	Someone or something that is cool ... as in: <i>"Yeah, that car is pretty keen."</i>
(122) Kibosh	Quickly put a stop to ... as in: <i>"My Mom put the kibosh on our party."</i>
(123) Kicks	Activity done for fun ... as in: <i>"She gets her kicks by going shopping."</i>
(124) Kissee	A cross between a kiss-ass and a sissy ... as in: <i>"Stop already. You're such a kissee."</i>
(125) Kiss up	Teacher's pet ... as in: <i>"Sammy is such a kiss up to Dr. Hartnell."</i>
(126) Kook (also 'weirdo')	Non-conformist ... as in: <i>"Look at that kook! He's wearing a sweater on this hot summer day!"</i>
(127) Kybo	Bathroom, stood for "keep your bowels open" ... as in: <i>"I need to hit the kybo before we leave."</i>
(128) Later	Goodbye ... as in: <i>"Later, dude."</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(129) Lay a patch	Leave a strip of rubber after peeling out ... as in: <i>"You really can lay a patch in this car, can't you?!"</i>
(130) Lay it on me	Speak your peace ... as in: <i>"I'm here to listen. Lay it on me."</i>
(131) Lead sled	A car that had extensive body fill work done with lead ... as in: <i>"Great car! You'd never know it's a lead sled."</i>
(132) Lip flappin'	Talking about things of little importance ... as in: <i>"There's always a lot of lip flappin' between classes."</i>
(133) Meanwhile, back at the ranch	Expression used when you want to get someone who's rambling back to the discussion at hand.
(134) Meat	A term used by jocks to refer to other jocks ... as in: <i>"Hey, meat. You going to practice today?"</i>
(135) Meanest	Very fast ... as in: <i>"Clyde's car is the meanest car in town."</i>
(136) Mellow out	Calm down; relax; be pleasant ... as in: <i>"Why don't you all just mellow out for awhile."</i>
(137) Melvin (also 'wedgie')	To pull someone's underwear from behind so it becomes lodged in their butt crack ... as in: <i>"While Peter wasn't looking, I gave him a melvin."</i>
(138) Mess	A lot of; large group ... as in: <i>"There were a mess of teenagers hanging out at Taco Bell."</i>
(139) Midnight Auto Supply	Stealing car parts ... as in: <i>"Where'd you get this stuff for you car?" ... "Midnight Auto Supply."</i>
(140) Mint	Fine; excellent; bitchin' ... as in: <i>"We have a mint history teacher."</i>
(141) Moby	Exceptionally large (as in the whale "Moby Dick") ... as in: <i>"His house was really moby."</i>
(142) Neato	Neat; sharp ... as in: <i>"This new chair is neato."</i>
(143) Nifty	Cool (usually said by someone who isn't cool) ... as in: <i>"Here's your birthday gift." ... "Nifty!"</i>
(144) Nowhere	Not very good; not acceptable ... as in: <i>"Yuck. That song is nowhere."</i>
(145) Old Lady (or) Old Man	Your mother or father ... as in: <i>"I better get going. The Old Man's calling again."</i>
(146) On the make	A broken-up couple whose girl or boy is looking very hard for someone else to go steady with ... as in: <i>"I wouldn't date Teresa. She's on the make."</i>
(147) Out of it	Naïve; not keeping up with the times ... as in: <i>"He's so old, he's out of it."</i>
(148) Outta sight	Awesome; fantastic ... as in: <i>"Hey, Kathleen. That tie dyed top you're wearing is outta sight!"</i>
(149) PG	Someone who's pregnant, stood for pregnant girl ... as in: <i>"You won't get anywhere with Lisa. She's PG."</i>
(150) PV	A place to go and make-out, stood for pregnant valley ... as in: <i>"Don't let Ricky take you there. That's in the heart of PV."</i>
(151) Pad	Someone's house ... as in: <i>"You want to come back to my pad for awhile?"</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(152) Padiddle (or) Padunkle	A word called by someone that has just seen a car with one headlight (padiddle) or one taillight (padunkle). The caller then receives a kiss from the person of their choice.
(153) Pants	When you pull down someone else's pants so as to cause them embarrassment ... as in: <i>"Don't you guys pants me in front of my girlfriend's mother."</i>
(154) Panty waist	Mama's boy; geek ... as in: <i>"Charlie is always at the library. What a panty waist."</i>
(155) Paper shaker	Cheerleader; pom pom girl ... as in: <i>"All of those hot girls over there should be paper shakers."</i>
(156) Pash	Significant other ... as in: <i>"I love my pash. She loves me. All is right with the world."</i>
(157) Peepers	Eyeglasses ... as in: <i>"Hold on, I can't see a thing. Let me get my peepers."</i>
(158) Pig-out	Eat too much; eat too fast ... as in: <i>"When they brought in the cookies, I pigged-out."</i>
(159) Pipe down	Be quiet ... as in: <i>"Pipe down! You're in the library."</i>
(160) Pin	To stare someone down ... as in: <i>"Hey, Bob. That guy over there's really pinning you."</i>
(161) Port Holer	A 1957 Thunderbird (T-bird) ... as in: <i>"My port holer can take your deuce any day."</i>
(162) Pound	Seriously beat someone up ... as in: <i>"I caught Jake stealing my hubcaps, so I had to pound him."</i>
(163) Primo	First class ... as in: <i>"This meal was really primo, Mrs. Robinson."</i>
(164) Play chicken	To race head-on at each other. The first to swerve is a coward ... as in: <i>"Those two played chicken and neither swerved."</i>
(165) Psychedelic (also 'trippin' & 'spaced out')	A hallucinatory experience brought about by drugs like LSD ... as in: <i>"That was one psychedelic trip."</i>
(166) Punk	Bothersome person ... as in: <i>"Don't bother me, you punk!"</i>
(167) Putting me on	You're kidding me; tricking me ... as in: <i>"I don't believe that story. You're putting me on."</i>
(168) Rags (also 'threads')	Clothes ... as in: <i>"Hurry up! Your parents are home! Put on your rags!"</i>
(169) Rap	To talk; friendly chat ... as in: <i>"We didn't do anything last night but rap."</i>
(170) Ratty	Unfair; in bad condition ... as in: <i>"That was a ratty assignment."</i>
(171) Raunchy	Raw; disgusting ... as in: <i>"That movie was pretty raunchy in parts."</i>
(172) Razz	Tease; make fun of in a good-natured way ... as in: <i>"Don't take it so seriously. I'm just razzing you."</i>
(173) Real gone cat	Someone who marches to their own drummer ... as in: <i>"That Dr. Hartnell. He's a real gone cat."</i>
(174) Reject (also 'clyde' & 'clod')	Unattractive; clumsy ... as in: <i>"That new kid is such a reject."</i>
(175) Right on	I agree; I concur ... as in: <i>"I think we should vote against this." ... "Right on!"</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(176) Righteous	Extremely fine; beautiful ... as in: <i>"David's got a righteous new woman named Clair."</i>
(177) Rip-city	Exciting; fun ... as in: <i>"That party was rip-city!"</i>
(178) Rockin' out	Really good fun; spectacular ... as in: <i>"About midnight the party was really rockin' out."</i>
(179) Rule	To take ownership of; we're the best ... as in: <i>"That's right. Westerville North rules the 'Ville."</i>
(180) Sad	An expression of disapproval ... as in: <i>"Wow, Greg is sure one sad cat."</i>
(181) Sano	Pristine (usually in reference to someone's car) ... as in: <i>"Ron did a sano job on his T-bird."</i>
(182) Scarf	Eat quickly ... as in: <i>"Let me scarf down this hot dog and then we can get going."</i>
(183) Scheming	When someone is really interested in the opposite sex ... as in: <i>"Patrick is really scheming on Colleen."</i>
(184) Score	To obtain something valuable or necessary; to have sex ... as in: <i>"Let's go score some pizza (buy, that is)."</i>
(185) Screwed (also 'blued' & 'tattooed')	Cheated out of something; mistreated ... as in: <i>"Oh, man. I totally got screwed by 'The Man'."</i>
(186) Screwed up	Made a mistake; messed up in the head; drunk ... as in: <i>"That Larry is one screwed up cat."</i>
(187) Scurvy	Ugly; weird; not having a neat appearance ... as in: <i>"That girl in the sloppy sweater sure is scurvy."</i>
(188) Sex pot	Sexy; seductive (usually in reference to women) ... as in: <i>"I wish I was dating Julie. She's one fine sex pot."</i>
(189) Shades	Sunglasses ... as in: <i>"It's really sunny out. Better get my shades..."</i>
(190) Shake it, don't break it!	An expression usually said to a girl who had a sexy wiggle in her walk.
(191) Share a thumb	Share a large marijuana cigarette ... as in: <i>"I'll just stay loose, hit the pad, and share a thumb with my pash."</i>
(192) Shotgun	A place of honor in the front seat of a car nearest the door, usually reserved for the coolest guy in the group besides the driver. If there is a doubt, before entering, someone will call shotgun and arguing ensues.
(193) Show me your coins	Lend me money ... as in: <i>"I'm broke. Can you show me your coins?"</i>
(194) Skag (or) skank	An ugly girl ... as in: <i>"I can't believe you're going steady with Betsy. She's such a skag."</i>
(195) Skirt	A girl ... as in: <i>"Jenny sure is one fine skirt."</i>
(196) Skuzz	Lowdown; undesirable ... as in: <i>"So, what's the skuzz on Old Man Winkler?"</i>
(197) Skuzz bucket	An ugly car ... as in: <i>"I'm not going to be seen in that skuzz bucket."</i>
(198) Smoking dope	Telling a lie ... as in: <i>"Man, you're smoking dope because that's not how it happened."</i>
(199) Something else	Very special; great ... as in: <i>"That new dance is something else!"</i>
(200) So fine	Cool person or thing ... as in: <i>"That girl in my Chemistry class is so fine."</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(201) Solid	Okay; alright ... as in: <i>"You boys alright in there?" ... "Yes, officer. We're solid."</i>
(202) Sosh	Someone who is stuck-up; snooty ... as in: <i>"That skirt over there is a real sosh."</i>
(203) Souped up	A car that's engine has been modified to make it faster ... as in: <i>"I don't think that thing's street legal. It's really souped up."</i>
(204) Spaz	Someone who's freaking out; acting retarded ... as in: <i>"Would you please stop acting like a spaz?"</i>
(205) Sponge	Someone who's always borrowing money; bum ... as in: <i>"I just can't stand it. My cousin is such a sponge."</i>
(206) Square	Someone who is not cool ... as in: <i>"Come on. Don't be such a square. Let's go!"</i>
(207) Stacked	Being well endowed "upstairs" (girls) and "downstairs" (boys) ... as in: <i>"Wow! That girl is really stacked!"</i>
(208) Stoked	Excited ... as in: <i>"Let's go shoot some birds. I'm stoked."</i>
(209) Stone	A slow car ... as in: <i>"You'll never win a race driving this stone!"</i>
(210) Stood up	When a boy (or girl) doesn't show up for a date ... as in: <i>"So, I hear you were stood up by Michelle."</i>
(211) Submarine races (also 'swordfish fights')	A place at the beach or PV where you would park facing the ocean and wait for the submarines to start racing. Of course, they never showed up, but while you were waiting, you'd make out ... as in: <i>"Your mother and I would watch the submarine races for hours."</i>
(212) Suicide knob	A knob placed on a steering wheel so the owner could drive with one hand, leaving the other free to put around their date ... as in: <i>"Sam installed a suicide knob in his car. Watch out ladies!"</i>
(213) Swampwater	Half A&W Root Beer and half Orange Soda ... as in: <i>"Who's up for a round of swampwater?"</i>
(214) Swapping spit	Passionate French kisses ... as in: <i>"Becky and I really swapped some spit last night."</i>
(215) Swear to Buddha	Said in place of "Swear to God" ... as in: <i>"You didn't? No way?!" ... "I swear to Buddha I did."</i>
(216) Swingin'	Really good; crummy (yes, it's like the word "Aloha" and has opposite meanings) ... as in: <i>"That song was swingin'." or "Oh, swingin'. Do we have to do it?"</i>
(217) Teach	A teacher ... as in: <i>"Who's your favorite teach?"</i>
(218) Thicker than a \$5.00 malt	Someone who's not so bright (malts only cost \$0.30 then) ... as in: <i>"What an idiot! Tim's thicker than a \$5.00 malt!"</i>
(219) Think fast	Heads up because someone is tossing you something... as in: <i>"Jason, think fast!"</i>
(220) Toke	To smoke or take a hit of marijuana ... as in: <i>"Just one more toke..."</i>
(221) Tough (or) Tuff	Neat; cool; bitchin' ... as in: <i>"She's one tuff chick."</i>
(222) Trippy	Something that is far out or psychedelic ... as in: <i>"This movie is trippy."</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(223) Truckin'	Let's go ... as in: <i>"Hey, we're truckin' to Joe's house. Wanna come with us?"</i>
(224) Turn on	Show off; do well ... as in: <i>"Go out in the surf and turn on for everyone."</i>
(225) Twitchin'	Same as bitchin', but used around your parents ... as in: <i>"Mom, this car's really twitchin'!"</i>
(226) Walk with a lisp	Overdo one's homosexual gestures; flamboyantly gay ... as in: <i>"Bert over there really walks with a lisp."</i>
(227) Weed	Initially it meant a cigarette; later it meant marijuana ... as in: <i>"It's against school policy to smoke weed."</i>
(228) Weenie	A boy or man regarded as weak; an ineffectual person... as in: <i>"Oh, you're such a weenie."</i>
(229) Wet willie	A trick played by wetting (or licking) your finger and putting it in another person's ear ... as in: <i>"That was the most boss wet willie I have ever seen!"</i>
(230) What a bum trip	A waste of time; waste of effort ... as in: <i>"What a bum trip that project was."</i>
(231) What-say	An expression of greeting ... as in: <i>"What-say, man? Long time no see."</i>
(232) What's your bag, man? (also 'What's with you?')	What's your problem? ... as in: <i>"You've been a jerk all night. What's your bag, man?"</i>
(233) Wheels	Car ... as in: <i>"I can't take my girlfriend out because I don't have any wheels."</i>
(234) Wicked	A term of admiration; awesome ... as in: <i>"That was some wicked party, eh?"</i>
(235) Winner	Insincere flattery (sarcastic) ... as in: <i>"Joel sure is a winner."</i>
(236) Wig out	Going crazy; freaking out ... as in: <i>"Okay. Okay. Okay. Nobody wig out now."</i>
(237) Wipe out	Initially it meant to fall off a wave while surfing; then to crash your vehicle; finally it meant extreme fatigue ... as in: <i>"Seriously, I am wiped out. I need to crash."</i>
(238) Wiz	Urinate ... as in: <i>"Just take a wiz over by those bushes and no one will see you."</i>
(239) Woody	An erection ... as in: <i>[Sorry. Dr. Hartnell wants to keep his job.]</i>
(240) Woody wagon	A wood-sided station wagon often used to transport surfboards and surfers to and from the beach ... as in: <i>"Everybody in the woody wagon. Surf City here we come!"</i>
(241) Yeah	A positive answer; yes ... as in: <i>"Yeah, I'm going to the football game tonight."</i>
(242) You can't believe	A clause used to intensify an adjective ... as in: <i>"Jamie's hair color is so boss you just can't believe."</i>
(243) You know	Commonly used in speech instead of a pause ... as in: <i>"Then he ran out, you know, and I had to leave."</i>
(244) Zap	Quickly organized protest; embarrass publicly ... as in: <i>"Where did all these hippies come from? Is this a zap?"</i>
(245) Zits	Pimples ... as in: <i>"I need to start washing my face to get rid of these zits."</i>