

# Social News of the Last Decade

Sofia Tovar, Constanza Aboumbrad, JP Castro, Aina Ripoll

NEWS

Here you will find Mexico's News about 1960's

## “THIS EVENTS THAT ARE HAPPENING IN MEXICO ARE BEING A TRAUMATIC”

Here in the 60's years the social movements aren't just only happening here in Mexico, is also happening in all the world it's a global movement that every country is having right now.

It is helping many people of a lot of countries to make alliances like students, workers, and peasants like many other sectors, in Mexico only the students participated.

Rogelio de la Mora Valencia said “This events that are happening in Mexico are being a traumatic event that are happening in this decade, the decade of the 60's, it is a crisis specially with the Mexican students, that is changing the political way of Mexico.



## NOW, IN THE 60'S WHERE WE ARE ALL HAVING MANY INNOVATIONS AND CHANGES.

In the 1968 Tlatelolco Massacre: On October 2, 1968, a peaceful student protest in Mexico City's Plaza de las Tres Culturas was brutally repressed by the Mexican government by militaries. Soldiers and police officers fired on the unarmed protesters, killing an estimated 300 to 400 people, including students, bystanders, and children.

The National Federation of Technical Students (FNET), a polytechnic student body, called for a demonstration on July 26 against the repression of their classmates and teachers and for the unemployment of both vocational schools.



### FARMERS

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May 4, 1960's

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## violence in mexico

violence means: behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.

## students

student means: a person who is studying at a school or college. denoting someone who is studying in order to enter a particular profession.

## activists

activists means: a person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.

## MEXICO

News about 1960's

## HUH...? MORE VIOLENCE IN MEXICO?



The formation of the National Liberation Forces (FLN): In 196p's, a group of leftist intellectuals and activists founded the FLN, a guerrilla group that sought to overthrow the Mexican government and establish a socialist state. The FLN carried out a series of kidnappings, bombings, and robberies before being largely defeated by government forces in the early 1960's.

The person who started this is called Cesar Yañez Muñoz, the purpose of this was to integrate the members of an old, dissolved organization called the Mexican Insurgent Army.

## FARMERS FIGHTING FOR THEIR LANDS

The Land Reform Movement: In the 1960s, peasant farmers in Mexico organized to demand land reform, including the redistribution of land to small farmers and the abolition of large land holdings. The movement was led by figures such as Rubén Jaramillo, who was assassinated by government forces in 1962, and resulted in some limited land reforms under President Luis Echeverría (1970-1976).

The Agrarian Reform was one of the aspirations of the Mexicans Revolution, which had as one of the main objectives to distribute land to peasants to grant them legal possession of their workspace, to guarantee their food security and organizational autonomy.

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NEWS

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## THE PILL AND THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Many American women had begun to work outside their homes in 1960 the birth control pill was introduced in the United States. "The pill" provided many women a more affordable way to avoid pregnancy. Before the pill many women were unable to get Jobs because the typical woman would jump out of the job market when she got impregnated. As part of the woman's quiet sexual revolution, the pill is giving women control over their future. This revolution is giving women more equality in educational attainment. Since women are having a a choice to use birth control to finish their education, a higher percentage are being able to graduate from school and college ultimately gaining professional careers.



## A NEW MOVEMENT "THE HIPPIES"

The beginning of the hippie movement arose thanks to the popularization of the values of happiness and love.

The hippies preferred a more positive and colorful take on the same claims. However, the word hippie comes from "hipster", which was the nickname for beatniks like the poet Allen Ginsberg.

San Francisco was a city only for hippies.

There they would receive the influence of protesting folk music and Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters, famous for their lifestyle and drug use.



## PEACE

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## war

war means: a state or period of armed hostile conflict between states, nations, or groups.

## environment

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## peace

peace means: freedom from disturbance; tranquility.

UNITED S.

News about 1960's

## WAR...? AMERICANS...?



After the assassination of the President John F. Kennedy the United States has changed its policy on Vietnam and the war escalated. For the first time the United States instituted mandatory draft. Because of this, antiwar protests are becoming common. Anti War protests are not really trying to address a social issue but rather a political one. The protests are against the United States being involved in the Vietnam war. The anti-war voices were mostly made up of college aged students and many groups (such as hippies). By today November 1967, there have been 15,058 deaths and 109,527 wounded among the U.S troops. This war is also costing the United States \$25 billion dollar a year. Most of Americans disapprove the continuation of the Vietnam War.

## THE ENVIRONMENT IS STARTING TO BE A PRIORITY

During this decade environmentalism became a mass social movement. The young middle class has become concerned about the planet earth and begun to do something about it. United States citizens started to do protest about the pollution and this sometimes had to do with the vietnam war. So both of this social movements protested together. Environmentalism claims that living this other than humans, and the natural environment as a whole, are deserving of consideration in the reasoning of morality of political, economic, and social policies.



# Social News of the Last Decade

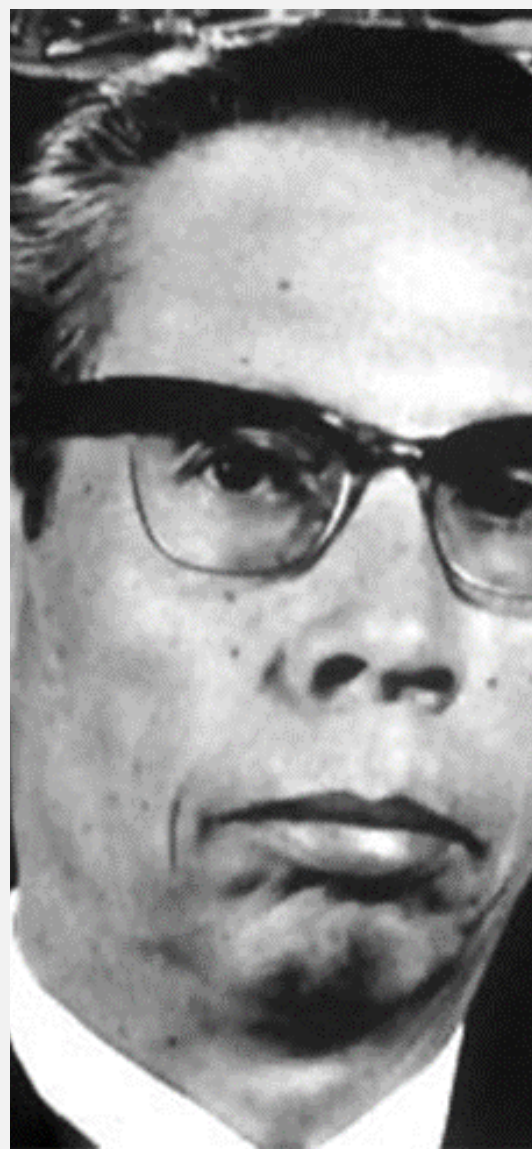
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NEWS

Mexico's Interviews

## INTERVIEW TO GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ

1. **Hello Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, would you tell me about you?**
  - I was born in 1911, I am a Mexican politician. I studied laws in Puebla's University, where I graduated in 1937. After occupying different positions and being, from 1958 to 1963, secretary of government, I was designated candidate to the presidency with PRI.
2. **What did you think about the state of the country when you first were elected as Mexico's president?**
  - The day September 8th, 1964, the Union's Congress declared me elected president. As new president, I took possession December 1st, 1964. As a result of the presidents before me, I found the country in a state of balance, as well as economic growth.
3. **As president what have you done to help maintain or grow the economy of the country?**
  - I continued creating parastatal companies, applied an adequate fiscal policy and credit, with that I favored even more the entrepreneurs that had resulted in benefit of the tax exemption and assignation of subsidies. In my way I encountered different protests and social movements that I had to deal with to try and achieve my goal of at least maintaining the economy.
4. **What social movements have you encountered during your time as president?**
  - As an authority figure I gave origin to many protests, specially from society's middle class. For example, I had to control the workers movement to evade risks, then the doctors' movement and finally the students' movement, I won't let them strike, I want them to know that will not be tolerated.
5. **Could you tell me more about what happened on October 2nd, 1968?**
  - What happened there had a reason, after all, the Tlatelolco massacre put an end to the students' movement, they went back to their classes to learn, which is what they should have done from the beginning and the Olympic Games were celebrated peacefully.



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NEWS

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## INTERVIEW TO MR. ALVAREZ



1. Hello, Mr. Alvarez would you tell me about you and how old you were when the event happened?
  - My full name is Raúl Alvarez Garín, my byname is "el intellectual". The event I think you refer to is the students' movement and the Tlatelolco massacre, which were in 1968 at that time I was 27 years old, I had studied on the Faculty of Science that the UNAM has, and on IPN I had done a bachelor's degree on mathematical physics.
2. Can you tell me how you got to prison and why?
  - I got arrested October 2, and accused of damage to other's property, sedition, criminal association, robbery, invitation to rebellion, homicide and injuries, among other crimes. I got arrested with a lot of other students who participated in the movement, we all hoped that our movement would be heard and that no more assaults on students occurred.
3. Would you tell me about the book you wrote and how did you write it?
  - I wrote the book that I called "La noche de Tlatelolco", the book was written with the help of all the other students I gathered at my prison cell, they each told me their story, what they thought, and what they believed in, as a result of that the book was compiled, and after that we were friends all our lives.
4. So, what was your story what did you see or do?
  - I gathered the students I could and we were on Tlatelolco, the place were we where only had one entrance, we were about to discuss more about the movement and protest, when I started to notice certain people had white gloves in only one hand, at the beginning I didn't think it was important, and then it all happened so fast, cops arrived people started to shoot all of us ran, most of the students and protesters died, and I got arrested, it was horrible.
5. Who do you recognize or consider to be the most important leaders during the students' movement?
  - I would say that the top three leaders of the movement in 1968 were Manuel Peimbert Sierra, Gilberto Guevara Niebla and me, because we all had great integrity throughout our life, indisputable leaders of the movement and we all contributed greatly.



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UNITED S.

Interviews about 1960's

## INTERVIEW TO MARTIN LUTHER KING



1. Hello Martin Luther King, Jr. would you tell me about you?
  - My original name Michael King, Jr. and I was born January 15, 1929, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S. I went to Morehouse college, where I favoured studies in medicine and law, however in my Senior year I decided to enter the ministry as my father had suggested countless times.
2. Where did you get the inspiration to protest that way?
  - Firstly, from Gandhi because after meeting him I was convinced that nonviolent resistance was the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom. And secondly, from Africa because the liberation struggle in Africa has been the greatest single international influence on American Negro students.
3. What was your relation with the SCLC?
  - In 1960 my family and I moved to my native city, Atlanta, where I became co-pastor with my father of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. There, I devoted most of my time to the SCLC or Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the civil rights movement.
4. Can you tell me about the time you were in prison and why?
  - In October 1960 I was arrested with 33 young people protesting segregation at the lunch counter in an Atlanta department store. Charges were dropped, but supposedly I had violated my probation on a minor traffic offense committed months earlier, so I was sentenced to Reidsville State Prison Farm, and people started getting worried about my safety, then Jhon F. Kennedy helped me before he was president and I got realised.
5. What was the biggest assembly or event you had?
  - On August 28, 1963, I held an interracial assembly of more than 200,000 gathered peaceably in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial to demand equal justice for all citizens under the law, there I gave my "I Have a Dream" speech.



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UNITED S.

Interviews about 1960's

## INTERVIEW TO ABBIE HOFFMAN

1. Hello, Mr. Hoffman would you tell me about you?

- I was born November 30, 1936, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S. my name is Abbie Hoffman, and my byname is Abbott Hoffman. In 1959 I received a psychology degree from Brandeis University and another one from the University of California in 1960.

2. How has been your life as an activist?

- At the beginning I was active in the American civil rights movement, then I decided to protest against the Vietnam War and the American economic and political system.

3. What group were you part of and how did you come to meet them?

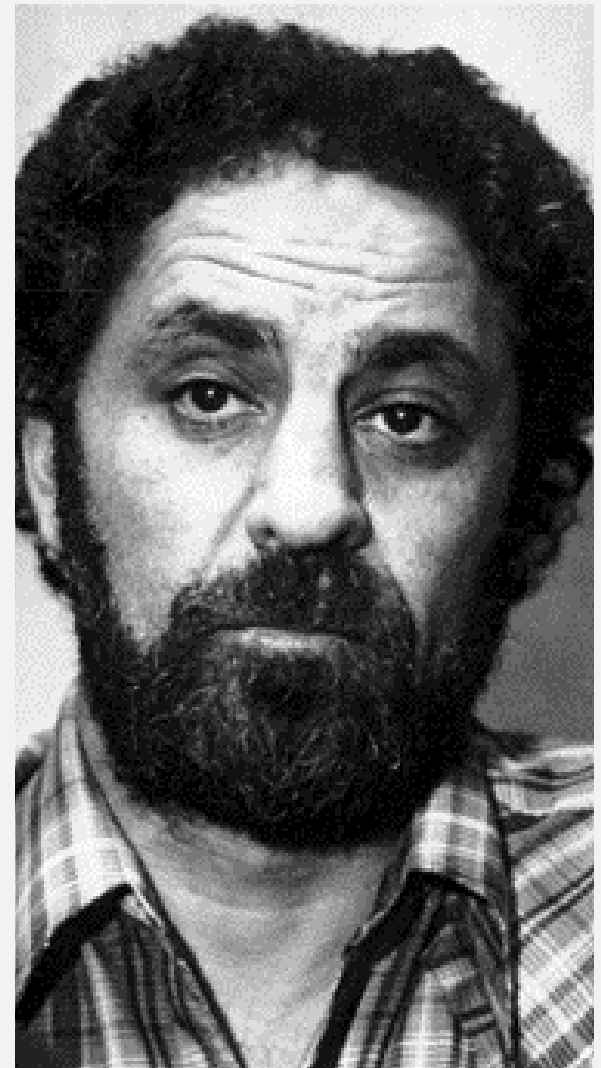
- I am an American political activist and founder of the Youth International Party or for abbreviation called the Yippies, we were known for our successful media events in which our acts of protest blur the line between political action and guerrilla theatre, because we use absurdist humour to great effect.

4. What was the biggest operation or movement you ran?

- My two biggest operations were the one from August 1967 in which dozen confederates and I disrupted operations at the New York Stock Exchange by showering the trading floor with dollar bills. And the second one in October 1967 I led a crowd of more than 50,000 anti-war protesters in an attempt to levitate the Pentagon and exorcise the evil spirits that reside within.

5. Are the Yippies currently working on other plans?

- Yippies' cofounder Jerry Rubin and I unveiled Pigasus, a boar hog that served as the Yippies' presidential candidate of 1968. I was named the defendant in the Chicago Seven trial from 1969, in which I was convicted of crossing state lines with intent to riot at the Democratic convention; the conviction was later overturned.







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EDITORIAL

1960's

## CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Mass protests are being carried out by people opposed to racial discrimination and division. After years of being enslaved, people of color are finally fighting for their rights. People are fighting against racial oppression and all slavery. It was time people of color started fighting for their rights, after years of being racially discriminated, they are finally making protests and starting a movement standing for their equal treat and in favor of having human rights. Even though racism is something people of color struggle with often, they made the movement peaceful, which was a smart move, as otherwise people would've crossed off their protests as animal behavior.

The movement started in December 1955 and concluded in 1968, and with every year that went by, more anti-racial-discrimination advances were made for the improvement of the country's security and safety, as well as the lives and conditions in which people of color were living in. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy signed a civil rights act, which had some adjustments in 1964, when the civil rights act was signed by Lyndon B. Johnson so colored people's quality of life would improve even more, and for black people to be treated more as equals and not seen as underdogs.

The Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s was a pivotal moment in American history. It was a time of significant social change, marked by a series of protests, marches, and demonstrations demanding equal rights and an end to racial segregation and discrimination.

Led by prominent civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr., the movement achieved several landmark victories, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These laws helped to dismantle the Jim Crow system of racial segregation and established legal protections for African Americans' right to vote and equal treatment under the law. However, the Civil Rights Movement also faced significant opposition and resistance, particularly from white supremacist groups and individuals who sought to maintain the status quo of racial inequality. The movement also faced criticism from some who believed that it was moving too slowly or too aggressively in its pursuit of social justice.

Overall, though, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s is widely regarded as a crucial turning point in American history and a significant step forward in the ongoing struggle for racial equality and justice.

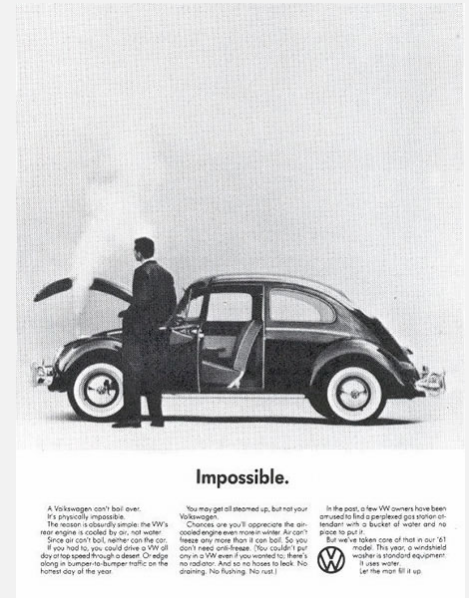
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## 1960'S CHANEL / VOLKSWAGEN



## 1960'S WINES / DAIRY QUEEN



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