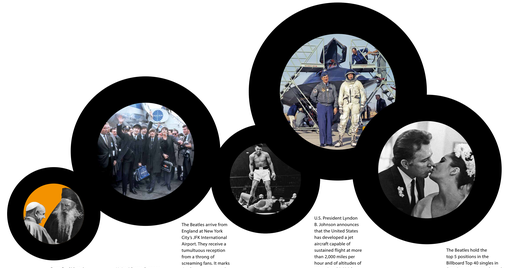
1964

"THE BALLOT OR THE BULLET"



JAN 1964 — Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I meet in Jerusalem. It is the first meeting between leaders of the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches since the 15th century.

JAN 11 — United States Surgeon General Luther Leonidas Terry reports that smoking may be hazardous to one's health (the first such statement from the U.S. government).

FEB 7 — The Beatles arrive from England at New York City's JFK International Airport. They receive a tumultuous reception from a crowd of screaming fans. It marks the first occurrence of 'Beatlemania' in the United States. Two days later they give a live performance on the Ed Sullivan Show – viewed by an estimated 73 million people.

FEB 25 — Muhammad Ali beats Sonny Liston in Miami Beach, Florida. He is crowned the heavyweight champion of the world.

FEB 29 — U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson announces that the United States has developed a jet aircraft capable of sustained flight at more than 2,000 miles an hour and of altitudes of more than 70,000 feet. Through a number of modifications it came to be known as the SR-71 'Blackbird'. It operated primarily as a spy plane throughout the Cold War period.

MAR 13 — Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor marry (for the first time) in Montreal.

APR 4 — The Beatles hold the top 5 positions in the Billboard Top 40 singles in America, an unprecedented achievement. The top songs in America as listed on April 4, in order, are: 'Can't Buy Me Love', 'Twist and Shout', 'She Loves You', 'I Want to Hold Your Hand', and 'Please Please Me'.

WORLD
GUERNSEY

FEB 21 1964 — Children's inflammable nightwear banned in Alderney. Subsequently it is publicly burned in Royal Connaught Square.

MAR 7 1964 — Heavy snowfall in Guernsey.

APR 12 — In Detroit, Michigan, Malcolm X delivers a speech entitled 'The Ballot or the Bullet'.

APR 13 — Sidney Poitier is the first black person to win an Academy Award in the category Best Actor in a Leading Role for Lilies of the Field.

APR 16 — The Rolling Stones release their debut album, 'The Rolling Stones'.

APR 24 — BBC2 starts broadcasting in the UK.

APR 25 — Twelve young men in New York City publicly burn their draft cards to protest against the Vietnam War. It is the first such act of war resistance.

MAY 16 — The United States State Department says that more than 40 hidden microphones have been found embedded in the walls of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

JUNE 12 — Nelson Mandela and 7 others are sentenced to life imprisonment in Robben Island prison, South Africa.

JULY 1 — Donald Campbell sets a new land-speed record on the dry bed of Lake Eyre in Australia. He reaches 403.10 mph for a 4-wheeled vehicle (Class A). He is disappointed, however, as the vehicle is designed for much higher speeds. He is driving Bluebird CN7.

JULY 30 — July 19-27th: Vietnam War: The South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh calls for expanding the war into North Vietnam, Viet Cong kill South Vietnamese military personnel and civilians in an attack, The U.S. sends more military advisers to South Vietnam.

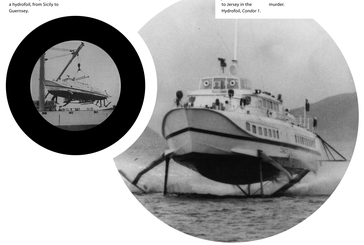
AUG 1 — NASA's Ranger 7 probe sends back the first close-up photographs of the moon (1,000 times clearer than anything ever seen from Earth).

AUG 4 — Vietnam War: United States destroyers USS *Maddox* and USS C. Turner Joy are attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin by North Vietnamese gunships. Aircraft from two US aircraft carriers bomb targets in North Vietnam in retaliation.

AUG 22 — Goalkeeper Derek Forster of Sunderland becomes the youngest-ever player to play in the Football League, aged 15 years and 185 days.

First ever Match of the Day broadcast on BBC2.

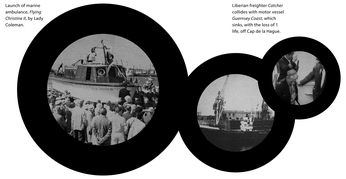
APR 12 1964 — German freighter Nederlands brings Condor I., a hydrofoil, from Sicily to Guernsey.



APR 28 1964 — Local and visiting journalists travel to Jersey in the Hydrofoil, Condor I.

APR 29 1964 — The States abolish the death sentence for murder.

JULY 6 1964 — Launch of marine ambulance, Flying Christine II, by Lady Coleman.



AUG 6 1964 — Liberian freighter Catcher collides with motor vessel Guernsey Coast, which sinks, with the loss of 1 life, off Cap de la Hague.

AUG 21 — Walt Disney's Mary Poppins has its world premiere in Los Angeles. It will go on to become Disney's biggest moneymaker. Winner of 5 Academy Awards, including a Best Actress Oscar for Julie Andrews. She accepted the part after being passed over by Jack L. Warner for the leading role of Eliza Doolittle in the film version of My Fair Lady. Mary Poppins is the first Disney film to be nominated for Best Picture.

SEPT 4 — The Forth Road Bridge opens over the Firth of Forth.

SEPT 10 — Shindig! premieres on the US network ABC, featuring the top musical acts of the Sixties.

SEPT 14 — James Bond film Goldfinger opens in the UK. Bewitched, starring Elizabeth Montgomery, premieres on ABC.

SEPT 20 — At the autumnal equinox, the Order of Bards, Ovates and Druids (ORDO) is founded in England.

SEPT 26 — The Kinks release 'You Really Got Me'. It tops the British charts. It is regarded as the first hard rock hit and a blueprint for heavy metal bands that follow.

SEPT 30 — Cilla Black's number-one hit Anyone Who had a Heart' still remains the top-selling single by a female artist in the UK during the 1960s.

OCT 1 — The Shinkansen high-speed rail system is inaugurated in Japan, for the first sector between Tokyo and Osaka.

OCT 2 — The Kinks release their first album, 'The Kinks'.

OCT 14 — The Soviet Union launches Voskhod 1 into Earth orbit as the first spacecraft with a multi-person crew and the first flight without full space suits. The flight is cut short and lands again on October 19th after 16 orbits.

OCT 15 — American civil rights movement leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. becomes the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. It is awarded to him for leading non-violent resistance to end racial prejudice in the United States.

OCT 16 — The Labour Party wins the parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom, ending 13 years of Conservative Party rule. The new prime minister is Harold Wilson.

OCT 21 — The film version of the hit Broadway stage musical My Fair Lady premieres in New York City. The movie stars Audrey Hepburn in the role of Eliza Doolittle and Rex Harrison repeating his stage performance as Professor Henry Higgins. It will win him his only Academy Award for Best Actor. The film will win seven other Academy Awards, including Best Picture, but Audrey Hepburn will not be nominated. Critics interpret this as a rebuke to Jack L. Warner for choosing Ms Hepburn over Julie Andrews.

OCT 29 — A collection of irreplaceable gemstones, including the 545 carats Star of India, is stolen from the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

OCT 31 — Che Guevara addresses the U.N. General Assembly.

DEC 31 — Jerome Horwitz synthesizes Zidovudine, an antiviral drug which will later be used in treating HIV.

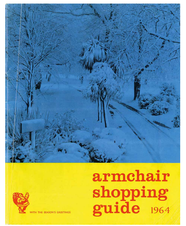
Roald Dahl writes Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. Published in the US in 1964 and in the UK in 1967, illustrated by Faith Jacques. The original American Blake illustrations were not made until the 1995 edition.

The first successful Microcomputer, Digital Equipment Corporation's 12-bit PDP-8, is marketed.

1964 —

WORLD
GUERNSEY

AUG 14 1964 — The Rolling Stones perform concerts on 3 consecutive nights in the New Theatre Ballroom (St. George's Hall).



Guernsey Armchair Shopping Guide, 1964. Featuring local products, shops and suppliers.