

No. 13

REPORT

Rolf Werenskjold

# A CHRONOLOGY OF THE GLOBAL 1968 PROTEST

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## Chronology of 1968: Protest Events as an Empirical Standard

What really happened in 1968? 1968 as an *annus mirabilis*, watershed after World War II and turning point of the Cold War is both a social construct created by contemporary activists and media coverage, as well as historians in retrospective. Despite these politics of memory, 1968 was nonetheless a year marked by extraordinary events throughout the world.

The goal of this global chronology of the most important protest events in 1968 is thus to establish an empirical standard; a yard stick on the background of which it is possible to assess the extent and structure of the Norwegian media coverage in 1968. Limited to the events of that year, the chronology is based on a more extensive log of protest events in Europe from the late 1950s and early 1970s included in an online research- and study guide that accompanies *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977* and was developed in cooperation with Martin Klimke and Joachim Scharloth.<sup>1</sup> This chronology is/was the first and only comprehensive overview of protest events in the various European countries considering both Eastern and Western Europe. The data in the chronology has been checked through a rigorous peer-review process, during which experts on the 1968 protests in the individual countries listed checked the information.<sup>2</sup> This chronology for the year 1968 is a revised and substantially expanded version, also comprising North-, Latin- and South America, as well as Asia and Africa. Although limited to the year 1968, it offers individual references and documentation for each event.

It is based on a variety of different sources that, taken together, provide a solid and reliable documentation of the events of this year. The purpose of creating such a chronology has been to establish a representative empirical standard outside the media itself for comparative purposes. Several scholars have emphasized the importance of building data about events outside the media coverage itself. In 1970, Karl Erik Rosengren called for the necessity of a standard to measure analyses of the media's news criteria based on something other than *inter media* data, i.e. data exclusively drawing on the media products. Rosengren asserted a need for *extra media data*, i.e. data on events that originates outside the media to be able to judge shortcomings,

<sup>1</sup> Klimke, M. and J. Scharloth (2008). *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. New York, Palgrave Macmillan.

<sup>2</sup> Werenskjold, R. (2008) "1968 - A Chronology of Protest in Europe. Online Teaching and Research Guide.". See online: <http://www.1968ineurope.com/index.php/chronologies>. A comprehensive chronology of protest events in Europe in 1968 is published in Klimke, M., J. Pekelder, et al. (2011 (forthcoming)). *Between Prague Spring and French May 1968. Opposition and Revolt in Europe, 1960-1980*. New York - Oxford, Berghahn Books.

tendencies or gaps in the news coverage of news and potentially connect them to editorial processes.<sup>3</sup> His articles were the first significant methodological critique of Galtung and Ruge's hypotheses on news criteria and structures in foreign news reporting.<sup>4</sup>

Rosengren postulated certain criteria for a standard based on *extra media data*, the principle one being that the data should originate from sources outside the media itself, preferably from independent references such as almanacs, yearbooks, indexes, periodicals or other statistical publications. This theoretical premise is difficult to implement in practice, however, since many of the aforementioned sources also draw on the media as primary sources, hence combining *intra* and *extra media data*. Ostensibly, the most important criterion for an empirical standard against which to measure the media coverage is therefore the ability to verify the existence of historical events through a variety of mutually independent sources to the greatest possible degree. Such a standard can apparently never become *Das Ding an sich*, but it is an operationalized reality based on verifiable and accessible sources. Although some degree of uncertainty may remain with regard to potential changes of such a sample in the light of new data, future revision are unlikely to fundamentally alter the general picture, given that all of the available media data are already part of the empirical standard; in other words, future additions would only alter the media's relative share of coverage with regard to the total number of events. New events will thus not influence the existing knowledge of which events the media in question covered during a given period of time.

The most important source in creating this global chronology has been *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of World Events* (now online *Keesing's Record of World Events*), which was published from 1931 as weekly reports of international events. The reports were based on other coverage, statistics and data from international newspapers, periodicals and public publications in Great Britain, the Commonwealth and a host of other countries. They also included material from international organizations and well-renowned international news agencies. Keesing's main office has been based in London since 1945 and its reports were chronologically arranged in loose-leaf binders. These reports have been an indispensable source in foreign news coverage in the West and all editorial desks in the analyzed Norwegian media in

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<sup>3</sup> Rosengren, K. E. (1970). "International News: Intra and Extra Media Data." *Acta Sociologica* 13(1): 96-109.

<sup>4</sup> Galtung, J. and M. H. Ruge (1965). "The Structure of Foreign News." *Journal of Peace Research* 2(1): 64-90.

this thesis used this service. Therefore, they offer an insight into the contemporary knowledge of the foreign news editorial desks and *when* specific information was available to them.

Another important source was Colin Legum & John Drysdale's *Africa Contemporary Record*, which contained the most comprehensive sources to events in Africa during the 1960s. In addition, Ivison Macadams's *The Annual Register* provided further material on Africa, Asia, as well as Latin- and South America. This yearbook has been published annually since 1758 and is, among others, based on the news coverage in *The Times* and references from The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatam House, in London.

Moreover, this global chronology of 1968-chronology is based on a plethora of other Nordic yearbooks such as the Norwegian *Hvem Hva Hvor* published by the Norwegian newspaper *Aftenposten*; *Hvem Hvad Hvor* published by the Danish newspaper *Politikken*; *När, Var Hur* published in Sweden; and *Anno* published by *Svenska Dagbladet*. Also included is the yearbook *Anno*, which has its own sections for foreign events and Swedish domestic events. Collectively, these yearbooks offer a survey of the most important events in each of the Nordic countries, as well as information on major international developments. Further data could be obtained from *Daily Mail's Year Book*, which has been particularly useful to get an overview of events in Great Britain, the Commonwealth and Northern Ireland.

With regard to official and government sources, a CIA report on "Restless Youth" commissioned by the U.S. government from September 1968 provided a broad survey and analysis of protest events in 21 different countries, many of whom had not been available through other means.<sup>5</sup> To identify single events, a 57 page report by the CIA on oppositional activities in the USA from January 1966 until January 1973 could also be used.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the U.S. Department of State's *The Foreign Relation of the United States* publication series that documents U.S. foreign policy diplomatic activities gave further information about countries with

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<sup>5</sup> (1968). CIA report: Restless Youth. No 0613/68. National Security File. Files of Walt Rostow. CIA. Washington, Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. **Box 13, Folder: Youth & Student Movement.**: 1-185. The report is particularly illuminating with regard to assessments of U.S. diplomats in each country. For a contextualization, please see (2010). Martin Klimke, *The Other Alliance. Student Protest in West Germany and the United States in the Global Sixties*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, chapter 5, 6.

<sup>6</sup> "Dissident Activity January 1966 through January 1973", National Archive, Washington. Approved for Release 2003/06/19: CIA-RDP83B00823R000800050002-3. Deklassifisert av NARA 8. juni 2004. The report was later use as background material for attachment to the report from the so-called Rockefeller Commission on CIA activities in USA, see (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States. . N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. The attachment in the Rockefeller Commission report gives a comprehensive chronologi of the most important events in the USA in the periode.

American diplomatic representation, which was particularly useful with regard to events in Latin America and Japan.<sup>7</sup> Other public and semi-public reports include the Cameron report on the Troubles in Northern Ireland during 1968, the Cox report on the disturbances in April 1968 at Columbia University, New York, and the Rockefeller report on civil unrest in the U.S.<sup>8</sup> The latter contains an appendix listing the most important domestic protest events from 1966 until 1973, thus demonstrating parts of the public reports and records are equally based on a combination of available source material that includes data obtained from the media.<sup>9</sup> This is also true for more recent surveys about domestic social disturbances and conflicts in several other countries, e.g. The Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB) which is largely based on news reports in *The Times*.<sup>10</sup>

The above-mentioned extra media sources formed the main sources for the global protest chronology of 1968. With regard to inter media data, I have consulted, in addition to the newspapers examined in this thesis (*Aftenposten*, *Arbeiderbladet*, *Dagbladet* and “Dagsrevyen”), *The Times*, *The New York Times*, and *Pravda* to draw a comprehensive pictures of how protest events in 1968 protests were documented in the Nordic countries, Great Britain, the USA and in the Soviet Union.<sup>11</sup> Matthias Reiss, among others, has argued that protests and demonstrations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century have incorporated a broad repertoire of techniques and strategies to mobilize and communicate their goals beyond the local street corner. Some of these goals of the protests included to capture the attention of the mass media to make the protests known both nationally and internationally, thereby reaching out to both the public at large and political decision-

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<sup>7</sup> Gatz, K. L. (2006). Japan. Foreign Relation of the United States, 1964-1968. D. o. S. Publication. Washington, United States Government Printing Office. **XXIX, part 2.**;

<sup>8</sup> Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.; Cox-Commission (1968). Crisis at Columbia: Report of the Fact-Finding Commission Appointed to Investigate the Disturbances at Columbia University in April and May, 1968. New York, Vintage Books.

<sup>9</sup> (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States. . N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office.

<sup>10</sup> Peterson, S. (1981). "International News Selection by the Elite Press: A Case Study." The Public Opinion Quarterly **45**(2): 143-163. See note 2, p. 144.

<sup>11</sup> The digital archives of *The Times* and *The New York Times* have made the access to the historical material much easier than the time consuming use of micro film and scanning. The Times offers direct access to the wanted issue day by day, while you still need key word search to find the articles in the *The New York Times*. Protest events in Pravda are based on material collected and used in Dace Ose's master thesis, se Ose, D. D. (2009). *Pravda om 1968. En rammeanalyse av det globale 1968-opprøret*. Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon. Oslo, University of Oslo. **Master.**



makers.<sup>12</sup> Consequently, media coverage in itself is an important source of knowledge about protest events, despite the complex dynamic of its utilization by activists or the plethora of other factor determining its coverage. Mass media does not, of course, document all events, but its selection informs us about contemporary priorities and framing processes.

Since contemporary sources do not always provide a complete understanding of the listed events, this chronology also relies on academic studies on 1968. Several works in this area contain independent chronologies, although these mostly serve an illustrative function on a macro level.<sup>13</sup> The support from colleagues in the international protest research network who have contributed has been especially valuable where other sources have been scarce. For the cases of Belgium, Finland and Switzerland, such support was generously provided by Louis Vos (History Department, Catholic University of Leuven), Laura Kolbe (History Department, University of Helsinki), Ursula Stutz (German Department, University of Zurich).<sup>14</sup> In addition, I was able to access James Godbolt's unpublished chronology on the Vietnam movement in Norway and Nikolai Brandal's partially unpublished chronology on the Norwegian Marxist Leninist movement. For Yugoslavia and Portugal, Boris Kanzleiter and Miguel Cardina have kindly supplied missing data.

As the only compilation of global data comprising the year 1968 in the media, this global chronology is thus the most extensive and complete survey of the international dimension of

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<sup>12</sup> Reiss, M. (2007). *The Street as Stage: Protest Marches and Public Rallies since the Nineteenth Century*. Oxford; New York, Oxford University Press.

<sup>13</sup> See especially George Katsiaficas, *The Imagination of the New Left: A Global Analysis of 1968* (Boston, 1987); Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan.; and Fraser, R. (1988). *1968: A Student Generation in Revolt*. New York, Pantheon Books.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg.; Fink, C., P. Gassert, et al. (1998). *1968 The World Transformed*. Washington D.C., German Historical Institute/Cambridge University Press.; Geneviève Dreyfus-Armand et al., *Les années 68: Le temps de la contestation* (Brussels, 2001); Jeremi Suri, *Power and Protest: Global Revolution and the Rise of Détente* (Cambridge, 2003); og Klimke, M. and J. Scharloth (2008). *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. New York, Palgrave Macmillan. Jens Kastner und David Mayer, eds., *Weltwende 1968? Ein Jahr aus globalgeschichtlicher Perspektive* (Vienna, 2008); Karen Dubinsky et al., eds., *New World Coming: The Sixties and the Shaping of Global Consciousness* (Toronto, 2009); Karen Dubinsky, Philipp Gassert and Martin Klimke, ed., *1968: Memories and Legacies of a Global Revolt* (Washington, D.C.: German Historical Institute, 2009); Ingo Cornils and Sarah Waters, ed., *Memories of 1968: International Perspectives* (Bern: Peter Lang, 2010). See also the contributions in the forum "The International 1968, Part I & Part II," *American Historical Review* 114, No. 1 (February 2009): 42-135, and No. 2 (April 2009): 329-404. In addition, Wikipedia and other internet sites have been used on occasion to complete data for some countries.

<sup>14</sup> An overview of protest events in Zurich, see Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofer et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

1968 currently available. In the absence of other qualitative and quantitative basis, this set of *intra* and *extra* media data has been used as an empirical standard to assess the news coverage of the protest events in the Norwegian media and the international newspapers *The Times*, *The New York Times* and *Pravda*.

Both thematically and methodologically, the creation of an empirical standard to measure the media coverage opens up a venue for future research that transcends the analyses conducted here. Among other things, this standard offers a more satisfying basis for evaluation of the type of and tendency of media coverage for a certain topic or event. Most importantly, it also allows for a comparative perspective between various media products as a basis for further work on this field both nationally and internationally.

<b>January</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Events</b>
January 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Flemish students of Leuven are supported by student solidarity actions in Gent, Antwerp and Brussels. Some students travel to Leuven to take part in the protests. In Gent there are clashes between students and police outside the bishop's residence, with several wounded protesters. The police in Gent search the office of the Flemish Student Union and arrest its leader and several other students. <sup>1</sup>
January 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights in several provinces. Fights in December and in the early months of 1968 between rival Maoists factions in the Anhwei province. Fights between Maoist and army troops against the troops of general Ulanfu, the former commander and province governor, in the province of Inner Mongolia. Heavy and bloody fights in the province of Kwangsi between the "Alliance Command" (a group supported by the province governor) and the ultra-left organization " <i>April 22 Grand Army</i> ". <sup>2</sup>
January 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Conscientious Objectors Information Office under the leadership of Ove Buntzen Larsen establishes the Group 31. The group's objective is to inform about the possibility to serve general conscription as a conscientious objector under the paragraph 31-CF in the Danish general conscription Law. <sup>3</sup>
January 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	The Dutch journalist and program leader, Koos Postema, discusses a series of taboos on his television program <i>Een Groot Uur U</i> (a large hour you), among others euthanasia, pedophilia and trans-sexuality. <sup>4</sup>
January 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	January 1968 is marked by nationwide and widespread confrontations between students and university authorities at almost every university in Germany. The students demand university reforms. <sup>5</sup>
January-February 1968	<b>Iran</b>	Widespread student unrest and demonstrations at the universities in Tabriz, Pahlavi and Teheran during January and February in protest against the Iranian university system and defects within the universities. The demonstrators' demands abolition of tuition fees, upgrading of degrees, better

<sup>1</sup> Vos, L. (2008). Belgium. *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 153-162. p. 155.

<sup>2</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.; The Times 04.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid681.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>4</sup> See <http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968>, last visited 28.12.2009.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 135.

		facilities and larger university budgets. Several students were arrested during the unrest. <sup>6</sup>
January 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Novotny concedes to the intellectuals and the Slovaks, but it comes too late. <sup>7</sup>
January 1, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Norway grants high school students the right to participate directly in the administration of their schools. The regulations also include the student's rights to publish school newspapers. <sup>8</sup>
January 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson announces cuts in the US capital investment overseas to protect the dollar and correct the US balance of payments deficit. The decision created harsh reactions in Europe, especially in France. <sup>9</sup>
January 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 50 young people disrupt the midnight mass at the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial church in West Berlin. The demonstrators are chanting " <i>We want discussion!</i> " and " <i>Freedom of speech in the church!</i> ". The demonstrators are dispersed by the police after 15 minutes. <sup>10</sup>
January 1, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	President Tito threatens to purge conservative opponents of his recent liberal reform program. <sup>11</sup>
January 2, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Meeting of the steering committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. <sup>12</sup>
January 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	A new Marxist Leninist party is established in Paris. <sup>13</sup>
January 2, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Four American deserters from the American aircraft carrier <i>Intrepid</i> in Japan apply for political asylum in Sweden in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>14</sup>
January 3, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	One person is sentenced to 60 days imprisonment for possession and sale of ¼ g LSD. <sup>15</sup>
January 3, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Justice Department announces that the police by the end of January would have acquired teargas as a new weapon in their stockpile. <sup>16</sup>

<sup>6</sup> (1968). CIA report: Restless Youth. No 0613/68. National Security File. Files of Walt Rostow. CIA. Washington, Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. **Box 13, Folder: Youth & Student Movement.**: 1-185. p. 86.

<sup>7</sup> The Times 01.01.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 02.01.1968, p. 9.; The Times 02.01.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Evening Edition, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 04.01.1968, p. 8.

<sup>8</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> The Times 02.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> The Times 02.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>11</sup> New York Times 01.01.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>12</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 137. See English edition Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Hope Dies Last: The Autobiography of Alexander Dubcek. New York, Kodansha International.

<sup>13</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.

<sup>14</sup> Kolterjahn, M., M. Moberg, et al. (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 32.

<sup>15</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 22.

<sup>16</sup> Arbeiderbladet 04.01.1968, p. 1.

January 3, 1968	<b>India</b>	Thousands of demonstrators try to force they way into the University campus at Benares during the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit and opening of the Indian Science Congress. Clashes between demonstrators and police. About 250 people were arrested. <sup>17</sup>
January 3, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The Overseas Press Club of America protests to the Portuguese government about "harassment of American correspondents." Tad Szulc from the <i>New York Times</i> and Roger Stone from <i>Time Magazine</i> were barred from entering Portugal. Other correspondents had equally been "reprimanded" for their dispatches. <sup>18</sup>
January 3, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	The government proposes new university laws that will give the authorities greater control of the universities through regulations of public funding. The proposals are interpreted as warnings to especially the English-speaking universities where the opposition to the apartheid policy is strong. <sup>19</sup>
January 3, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	The former vice president of the Non-White section of the South African Student Union, Chengiah Ragraven, is banned by the government and placed under partial house arrest in Natal. Recently the students' presidential candidate, John Sprack and the organization's advisor dr. Bill Hoffenberg, have received five years banning. <sup>20</sup>
January 3-4, 1968	<b>India</b>	Language riots in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Rioters stone and try to set busses on fire. <sup>21</sup>
January 3-5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Meeting of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. This meeting is continued from December 19 – 20. Alexander Dubcek is elected First Secretary of the Communist Party and Antonin Novotny is forced to resign. The result is a triumph for the Slovaks and the reform supporters. The meeting is a prelude to the period of liberalization in Czechoslovakia – the Prague Spring. The steering committee is expanded with four new members. <sup>22</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.; The Times 04.01.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 04.01.1968, p.2.

<sup>18</sup> New York Times 04.01.1968, p. 23.

<sup>19</sup> Dagbladet 03.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>20</sup> Dagbladet 03.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>21</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.

<sup>22</sup> Veigaard, O. and S. Borgen (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 22.; Når Var Hur 1969, p. 33.; Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 22.; Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 58.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22528.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 212.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.; Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York,

January 4, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao's "Great strategy" for the Cultural Revolution is published. It is interpreted as a confirmation that the Cultural Revolution in China is falling behind schedule. <sup>23</sup>
January 4, 1968	<b>Congo Kinshasa</b>	Anti-American demonstrations in Kinshasa during the visit of U.S. Vice President Hubert Humphrey. The demonstrations take place in the aftermath of student unrest in Kinshasa in early January. <sup>24</sup>
January 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A group of 24 pacifists leave from London to Hanoi in protest against the US bombing of North Vietnam. <sup>25</sup>
January 4, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Demonstration in Stockholm against the American war in Vietnam. American deserters apply for political asylum in Sweden in protest against the war. <sup>26</sup>
January 4, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Extensive demonstration organized by the Swedish Vietnam Committee during the OECD meeting in Stockholm in protest against the American OECD envoy Phillip Trezise. The demonstrators throw rotten eggs at him. <sup>27</sup> The demonstrators threaten demonstrations against any official U.S. delegation visiting Sweden. The Prime Minister Tage Erlander condemns the demonstration as a break with democratic principles. <sup>28</sup>
January 4-12, 1968	<b>Cuba</b>	Havana Cultural Conference. European and American intellectuals participate. <sup>29</sup>
January 5, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	Student demonstrations in protest against the American war in Vietnam. The demonstration was organized by the communist party. <sup>30</sup>
January 5, 1968	<b>India</b>	Student leaders in Madras meet the Chief Minister of Madras State, and agree to not revive the language agitation and leave the issue to the State government. <sup>31</sup>
January 5,	<b>USA</b>	5 men – among them Dr. Benjamin Spock and Reverend

Harper & Row. p. 465.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selybiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 137.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 22.; The Times 05.01.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 05.01.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 06.01.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 06.01.1968, p. 2.; The Times 08.01.1968, p. 3.

<sup>23</sup> Arbeiderbladet 04.01.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 09.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>24</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22958.; Arbeiderbladet 05.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>25</sup> Arrowsmith, P. (1972). *To Asia in Peace: Story of a Non-Violent Action Mission to Indo-China*. London,, Sidgwick and Jackson.

<sup>26</sup> Aftenposten 05.01.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 05.01.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 05.01.1968, p. 16.

<sup>27</sup> Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 4.; New York Times 05.01.1968, p. 9.; The Times 05.01.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 05.01.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 05.01.1968, p. 16.

<sup>28</sup> Kolterjahn, M., M. Moberg, et al. (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 32.

<sup>29</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 24.; Kurlansky, M. (2004). *1968: The Year That Rocked The World*. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 158.

<sup>30</sup> Pravda 06.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>31</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.



1968		Coffin are charged by the Federal Grand Jury for undermining and encouraging people to resist the Universal Military Training and Service Act (the draft act). <sup>32</sup>
January 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	FBI chief Edgar Hoover claims that Black Power is handmade by the communists to create race riots among the Afro American population. <sup>33</sup>
January 5-7, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The 9 <sup>th</sup> national convention of the Norwegian Student Union passes resolutions demanding the abolition of the means-tests on student loan; deliberations on the study salary by the university reform committee (the <i>Ottosen Committee</i> ); and support to the West German students' struggle to participate in the reform of the German universities. They also pass resolutions in support of students in Rhodesia. <sup>34</sup>
January 6, 1968	<b>Hong Kong</b>	About one thousand refugees are reported leaving China for Hong Kong each month to escape the Cultural Revolution. <sup>35</sup>
January 6, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The Pakistani government discloses the so-called Agartala conspiracy and brought a group of 35 high government officials and low ranking military personnel - belonging to the movement for political autonomy of East Pakistan to trail for participating in an attempt to bring about a secession of region by force and by help of support from India. The case was later (February 29, 1969) dismissed from the court in face of the massive popular uprising which eventually led to the fall of president Kahn's regime in 1969. <sup>36</sup>
January 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Rumors circulate about an expected change of Prime Minister in Czechoslovakia. The economist Oldrich Cernik is a favorite possible candidate. <sup>37</sup>
January 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 200 villagers of Pratt's Bottom, a hamlet in the Greater London borough of Bromley, Kent, protest against the Minister of Housing and the local government, and demand they take action against gypsies located in the area. <sup>38</sup>

<sup>32</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 26.; Kolterjahn, M., M. Moberg, et al. (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 33.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23738.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 26.; Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; New York Times 06.01.1968, p. 1; 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.01.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 08.01.1968, p. 20.

<sup>33</sup> New York Times 06.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>34</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.01.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.01.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 08.01.1968, p. 13.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.01.1968, p. 3.; Dagbladet 25.01.1968, p. 5.

<sup>35</sup> Arbeiderbladet 06.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>36</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 75.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23217.

<sup>37</sup> The Times 08.01.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.01.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>38</sup> The Times 08.01.1968, p. 2.

January 7, 1968	<b>Kenya</b>	Violent clashes between demonstrators and police at Nairobi Airpor against the arrival of vice president Hubert Humphrey. Most of the demonstrators are supporters of the opposition Kenya People's Union, which strongly objected to Humphrey's African tour. <sup>39</sup>
January 8, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between rival Maoist factions in Shanghai. <sup>40</sup>
January 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Minister of Youth and Sports, Missoffe Francis, is confronted by Daniel Cohn-Bendit at a meeting at the University of Nanterre. <sup>41</sup>
January 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 100 prisoners at Maidstone prison in Kent refuse to return to their cells after lunch in protest against the food quality. <sup>42</sup>
January 8, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime releases officers participating in the king's counter-coup attempt. <sup>43</sup>
January 8, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Practically all Italian universities are on strike or have experienced one or another form of occupation before the start of the new year 1968. Workers are also on strike. The first national meeting of representatives of the mobilized students takes place in Turin. <sup>44</sup>
January 8, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Court proceedings start against four writers in Moscow; Vera Laskova, Juri Galanskov, Alexander Dobrovolskij, and Alexander Ginsburg. The court proceedings take place behind closed doors. No press or international presence is allowed. <sup>45</sup> The accused were January 12 sentenced from 1 to 7 years of hard labor. <sup>46</sup>
January 8, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Student demonstrations in West Berlin. <sup>47</sup>
January 9,	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Indirect critique of Novotny appears in the Czechoslovakian

<sup>39</sup> The Times 08.01.1968, p. 3.

<sup>40</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.; Arbeiderbladet 06.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>41</sup> Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 69.; See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>42</sup> The Times 09.01.1968, p. 3.

<sup>43</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 22.

<sup>44</sup> Pravda 09.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>45</sup> Hvem Hvad Hvor 1969, p. 22.; Anno Utrikes 1968, p. 59.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 20.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.01.1968, p. 1.; The Times 09.01.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.01.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 09.01.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.01.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 10.01.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.01.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.01.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 11.01.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 12.01.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 12.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>46</sup> Kolterjahn, M., M. Moberg, et al. (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969, Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 33; Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 23.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.01.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.01.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 13.01.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 15.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>47</sup> Pravda 09.01.1968, p. 5.



1968		press, which states “ <i>The same person should not have all that political power.</i> ” <sup>48</sup>
January 9, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between the anti-Maoist organization Kao Sze and army troops in the province of Hunan. The anti-Maoist forces withdraw across the provincial border into the Ching kang mountains. <sup>49</sup>
January 9, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A former general major in the Red Army, Peter Grigorenko, was arrested during a demonstration against the court trial of the accused writers in Moscow. <sup>50</sup>
January 9-12, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	5 members of the opposition labor movement, the Workers Commission, on trial accused of holding an allegedly illegal political meeting in the church hall of a Roman Catholic parish. <sup>51</sup>
January 10, 1968	<b>China</b>	New accusations against the former president Liu. Allegedly, he has been opposing Mao’s nuclear force plans. <sup>52</sup>
January 10, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chinese students return to France. <sup>53</sup>
January 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	New liberal tones from Czechoslovakia. The Party organ <i>Rude Pravo</i> called off the class struggle. <sup>54</sup>
January 10, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	31 Soviet intellectuals sign a petition to the party leadership in support of the five writers standing court trial in Moscow. Among the petitioners were the prominent young writers Bella Akhmadulina, Vasilij Aksionov and the artist Vladimir Weissberg. <sup>55</sup>
January 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A United Black Front is established under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael. <sup>56</sup>
January 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Rap Brown knocks down a police officer outside the UN building and hides at the Cuban delegation. <sup>57</sup>
January 10, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Six students protest the presence of police on campus by dressing in police uniforms and disrupting lectures by former Nazi professors at the University of Munich. <sup>58</sup>
January 10 – March 1,	<b>Spain</b>	The Minister of Education, Manuell Loratamayo, closes the Faculty of Social Science and Economy at the University of

<sup>48</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>49</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>50</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 22.; The Times 10.01.1968, p. 1.; Arbejderbladet 10.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>51</sup> New York Times 10.01.1968, p. 10.; New York Times 13.01.1968, p. 5.

<sup>52</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>53</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.01.1968, p. 9.; Dagbladet 11.01.1968, p. 16.

<sup>54</sup> Arbejderbladet 11.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>55</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>56</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.

<sup>57</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>58</sup> Pravda 12.01.1968, p. 4.

1968		Madrid. The university confiscates students' admission fees and students are forced to reapply for admission. <sup>59</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between Maoists factions in Chekiang. <sup>60</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between rival Red Guards factions in the province of Kiangsu. <sup>61</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>Hong Kong</b>	The Hong Kong Attorney General offers a fortnight amnesty to those who surrender their illegal arms and explosives.
January 11, 1968	<b>India</b>	Language riot in Azamgarh. Clashes between rioters and police. The police open fire against a violent crowd to disperse the rioters. <sup>62</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>India</b>	The Tamil Nadu Students Anti-Hindi Agitation Council in Coimbatore decides to continue the protests against the Madras government on the language issue. <sup>63</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The police remove students from the occupied Palazzo Campana at the university in Turin. In Padua, the police halt a student assembly. Later that evening, students react by occupying five Faculties. <sup>64</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The first court trial against Øyvind Ulltang, a conscience objector who resists draft of political reasons, takes place in Bergen. The refusal to serve in the army is a part of a political action against NATO and the American war in Vietnam by the youth party of the Socialist People Party, SUF. <sup>65</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A new Norwegian Vietnam Movement is established. The organization is organized by the trade unions and the Labour youth party AUF. Representatives from the Trade unions dominate the leadership of the new organization. <sup>66</sup>
January 11, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Violent demonstrations in Madrid. Clashes between demonstrating university students and the police. Busses are overturned and students throw stones at the firefighters. Students go on indefinite strike. <sup>67</sup>
January 11-24, 1968	<b>South Vietnam</b>	About 14 000 workers in different sectors on strike in and around Saigon. <sup>68</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Dagbladet 11.01.1968, p. 9.

<sup>60</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid. p. 22950.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid. p. 22559.

<sup>63</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 64.

<sup>64</sup> Hilwig, S. J. (1998). *The Revolt Against the Establishment: Students Versus the Press in West Germany and Italy. 1968 The World Transformed*. C. Fink, P. Gassert and D. Junker. Washington D.C., German Historical Institute/Cambridge University Press: 321-350. p. 343.

<sup>65</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.01.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 12.01.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.01.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 13.01.1968, p. 19.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.01.1968, p. 10.; Dagbladet 10.01.1968, p. 16.; Arbeiderbladet 12.01.1968, p. 20.; Dagbladet 12.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>67</sup> The Times 12.01.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.01.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 11.01.1968, p. 9.

<sup>68</sup> Arbeiderbladet 24.01.1968, p. 2.

January 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	26 residents in Gandy Road, Wednesfield, Staffordshire, write a petition to the traffic and highway's committee, and demand that the name of the road is changed because it has " <i>Indian associations</i> ". One of the residents declares: " <i>When I first moved in the chaps at work used to make a joke about my address. They called it the Taj Mahal.</i> " <sup>69</sup>
January 12, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Special military courts are established to purge officers in the army loyal to the king. <sup>70</sup>
January 12, 1968	<b>India</b>	Student riots in the south of the Madras State when schools reopen after Christmas vacation. New attacks on trains. Two schoolboys in Coimbatore are injured when a crowd of schoolboys tried to stop a bus and write anti-Hindi slogans on it. <sup>71</sup>
January 12, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Students and the academic staff at the institute of Social Science at Oslo university pass a letter of protest to the Spanish government against the closing of the Faculty of Social Science and Economy at the University of Madrid. <sup>72</sup>
January 12, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The leaders of the youth party of the Labour Party (Arbeiderpartiet –AP) AUF in Oslo, Rolf Lasse Lund and Jan Otto Hauge, announces in opposition to the policy of AP a continued resistance against a Norwegian renewal of the NATO membership in 1969. <sup>73</sup>
January 12, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	5 leaders of the illegal Workers Commission ( <i>Comisiones Obreras</i> ) are sentenced to imprisonment for participating in illegal meetings with 600 workers. They are charged with plans to establish an independent and free labor union in Spain with the right to strike. Among the convicted is Julian Ariza, vice-chairman of <i>Comisiones Obreras</i> . Student riots in Madrid include violent clashes between masked students and police as the students protest the closing of the Faculty of Social Science and Economy. The students throw stones and fireworks at the police. The police use horses to disperse the protestors. <sup>74</sup>
January 12, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The 28 years-old Pavel Litvinov, a young scientist and the grandson of the former Soviet Foreign minister Maksim Litvinov, protests against the conviction of the five writers

<sup>69</sup> The Times 13.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>70</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 23.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22605.

<sup>71</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559

<sup>72</sup> Dagbladet 13.01.1968, p. 28.

<sup>73</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.11.1968, p. 11.

<sup>74</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.; New York Times 13.01.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.01.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 13.01.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 13.01.1968, p. 5.

		during the court trial. He appeals to the world's public opinion to react. He is later removed from his position. <sup>75</sup>
January 12, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Sweden grants secondary school students the right to participate directly in the administration of their schools.
January 12, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The Yugoslav Communist Party expels 400 members of the party organization because of "alien ideological attitudes." The purge is allegedly aimed at conservatives. <sup>76</sup>
January 12-February 5, 1968	<b>India</b>	The State government of Madras closes all educational institutions to prevent language riots among the students. <sup>77</sup>
January 13, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The decision of the academic authorities of the French-speaking section of the Catholic University Leuven to stay in Leuven and their plans for future expansion in the city are made public and provoke an unprecedented opposition among Flemish people which is not restricted to Leuven and has repercussions all over Flanders. <sup>78</sup>
January 13, 1968	<b>China</b>	According to Western press reports, Mao issues orders of a great educational revolution in Chinese schools with more politics as part of the education. <sup>79</sup>
January 13, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	A group of prominent <b>Finnish Swedish-speaking</b> writers announce a declaration of protest against the court trial against the Soviet writers in Moscow. <sup>80</sup>
January 13, 1968	<b>India</b>	Students in five districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore boycott classes and participate in anti-Hindi protest demonstrations. 2 students are killed by police bullets in Mettupalayam. In several parts of Tamil Nadu, the railway transportation are disturbed by student actions. <sup>81</sup>
January 13, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	More than 100 lawyers send a telegram to the Ministry of Justice protesting the arrest of Mário Soares, a leader of various democratic opposition forces. <sup>82</sup>
January 13, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police prevent students from staging demonstrations against the closing of the Madrid University by patrolling the Cibeles Plaza with hundreds of policemen. <sup>83</sup>
January 13, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 100 young people participate in a demonstration at the Sergels-torvet in Stockholm in protest against the court trial

<sup>75</sup> Arbeiderbladet 19.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>76</sup> New York Times 13.01.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.01.1968, p. 7.

<sup>77</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.

<sup>78</sup> Vos, L. (2008). *Belgium. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 153-162. p. 155.

<sup>79</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.01.1968, p. 5.

<sup>80</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.01.1968, p. 18.

<sup>81</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 64.

<sup>82</sup> New York Times 14.01.1968, p. 12.

<sup>83</sup> New York Times 14.01.1968, p. 66.; The Times 15.01.1968, p. 4.; Pravda 16.01.1968, p. 5.

		against the Soviet writers in Moscow. <sup>84</sup>
January 14, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chinese newspaper reports that half of China is not under Maoist control. <sup>85</sup>
January 14, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The police was called in to disperse students trying to stage a demonstration during a lecture given by the Rector at Turin University. The student protest follows the University Senate's decision to submit those responsible for earlier protest to disciplinary proceedings. <sup>86</sup>
January 14, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian Writers Union passes in a meeting a resolution that condemns the court trial and the conviction of the five writers in Moscow. <sup>87</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek appoints a commission to prepare proposals for an Action Program for the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. <sup>88</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between railway workers and Maoist factory workers at the Central station in Peking. About 100 people are injured. <sup>89</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Cyprus</b>	Clashes between pro- and anti-Makarios groups during demonstrations in Nicosia. Most of the demonstrators are students. The police disperse the demonstrators. <sup>90</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	Clashes between police and students at universities in Caen and Nanterre. Daniel Cohn-Bendit in confrontation with the Minister of Education at a meeting at the University of Nanterre. <sup>91</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Unrest at the University of Edinburgh. The Rector resigns in protest against the birth control pills. <sup>92</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Iraq</b>	Students on strike at the Baghdad University through several weeks. Clashes between striking students and police at the Faculty of Education. 4 students are injured during the fights. <sup>93</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The police in Tokyo arrest 131 Sanpa students on their way from Hosei University to board trains for Sasebo. The students are arrested during the assembly in Possession of Dangerous Weapons Law. <sup>94</sup>

<sup>84</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.01.1968, p. 18.

<sup>85</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 23.

<sup>86</sup> The Times 15.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>87</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 15.01.1968.

<sup>88</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 143.

<sup>89</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>90</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 15.01.1968 (VisNews-UPI).

<sup>91</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.; Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.

<sup>92</sup> Dagbladet 15.01.1968, p. 16.

<sup>93</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 293.

<sup>94</sup> William Marotti, p. 117.; Dagbladet 15.01.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.01.1968, p. 6.



January 15, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	More than 800 left-wing radical students participate in an extensive and violent demonstration in protest against the planned visit of the American aircraft carrier <i>USS Enterprise</i> . Clashes between demonstrators and the police. The demonstrators are using helmets. <sup>95</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A public opinion survey by the Norwegian Gallup shows big changes in Norwegians opinions on the world's statesmen from 1966 to 1967. President Johnson who tops the list in 1966 (42 %) has got his support in Norway cut by almost 50 per cent in 1967 (24 %). President de Gaulle, who had never been popular in Norway, got evens lesser support in 1967 (8 %) than in 1966 (12 %). Prime minister Wilson is the only statesman who was more popular in Norway in 1967 (43 %) than in 1966 (23 %). Mao was not especially popular (1 % in 1966 and 0 % in 1967). <sup>96</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The conservative board of the Norwegian Student Association and the Student Association at the University of Bergen announces its debate programs for the spring semester 1968. Among the international keynote speakers both places are Professor John Kenneth Galbraith (" <i>Communism – Capitalism – What next?</i> ") and Professor Georg Borgstrøm ("Can the World hunger be avoided?"). The French writer and editor Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber gives a speech in Oslo about the French opposition's critique of the de Gaulle's order (" <i>Liberté – Egalité – S�nilit�</i> "). Also the third world is on the agenda with speakers as the African writer Lewis Nkosi and the anti apartheid leader Ronald Segal. <sup>97</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	NRK television broadcasts a 45 minute long interview with the convicted conscience objector �yvind Ulltang Ulltang in the debate program " <i>Aktuell debatt</i> ", hosted by Kjell Arnljot Vik. The program attracts conservative criticism against the NRK for giving <i>radicals</i> airtime in a case still pending in court. <sup>98</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Riots to protest the closing of the Faculty of Social Science and Economy. The government deploys a permanent police force on the university campus. 35 police vehicles, 2 horse companies, and water cannons are moved to university campus. The police photograph protesting students. The Faculty of Philosophy closes after students throw desks, chairs and bricks out of windows at the police. Protest

<sup>95</sup> Gatz, K. L. (2006). Japan. *Foreign Relation of the United States, 1964-1968*. D. o. S. Publication. Washington, United States Government Printing Office. **XXIX, part 2**. P. 262; 273; 277.; New York Times 16.01.1968, p. 3.; The Times 16.01.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 18.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>96</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.01.1968, p. 3.; Arbeiderbladet 16.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>97</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.01.1968, p. 13.; Arbeiderbladet 17.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>98</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.01.1968, p. 4.

		meeting at the Faculty of Law. A bus is set on fire and traffic is obstructed. The faculties at the University of Madrid are in practice closed until March 1 and the students have to apply for new admission. <sup>99</sup> The Centre of Higher Studies and Sociology (1,500 students) is closed and the director fined by the authorities for giving French social scientist and professor Maurice Duverger permission to give lectures. The professors at the Faculty of Economical studies lead a meeting of 1,800 students. During the meeting an illegal independent Student Union is established. Students are on strike at the universities in Oviedo, Granada and Valencia. The Minister of Education presses charges against the editor of a Catholic journal who has labeled the closing of the university in Madrid an illegal act. <sup>100</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Workers on strike. <sup>101</sup>
January 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 10 000 women – the most of them wearing black clothes – participate in a demonstration in protest against the American war in Vietnam outside the White House and the Congress at the Capitol Hill. The demonstration was led by the 87 years-old Jeanette Rankin, the first woman in Congress and who voted against US entry into World War I. After the demonstration the organization <i>Women Speak Out for Peace and Justice (The Cleveland Branch of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom)</i> is established. <sup>102</sup>
January 15 – 27, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Flemish students start their 'January revolt 1968.' The first day they disturb classes of the French-speaking section. The second day the authorities prevent them from entering the university buildings, merely allowing French-speaking students to the classrooms. The result is that the <i>gendarmerie</i> in their dark blue battle dresses and steel helmets becomes the enemy. The next four weeks see daily clashes with the authorities, who use riot sticks, teargas and water canons and arrest hundreds of protesters (most of them are set free again after one night's detention in the barracks of the <i>gendarmerie</i> ). The charismatic student leader Paul Goossens is arrested as well and remains in custody for several weeks.  Every day a 'people's meeting' – a huge meeting where all protesters are invited to lift their spirits – takes place in the

<sup>99</sup> Similar tactics were used against the students in Warsaw during the March Revolt in Poland. Later on the authorities in Yugoslavia were using similar measures to put down the Yugoslavian students unrest.

<sup>100</sup> Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.

<sup>101</sup> Pravda 17.01.1968, p. 5.

<sup>102</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23737.; New York Times 16.01.1968, p. 3.

		<p>student cafeteria. A daily newspaper entitled <i>Revolte</i> is distributed. One issue publishes a manual for producing Molotov cocktails. Apparently, this means is used only once (with little material damage to an auditorium). Throughout the weeks of confrontation with the establishment, the orientation of the strikers is gradually moving towards a general questioning of the existing 'order' from a New Left point of view. At the end of the revolt the activists are under the impression that they are fighting for freedom of expression, against the 'fascist orientation of the regime,' and for a democratic university in a democratic society, rather than for 'Leuven Flemish.'</p> <p>All over Flanders, from provincial towns to the rural areas, secondary-school students and their teachers also organize strikes and demonstrations. Propaganda teams of 'informers', comprising a staff member and a student, travel around the Flemish countryside to spread the word of protest in local branches of the traditional Flemish movement. In those teams the speaker tries to present the struggle of the student revolt in Leuven as a fight for a more democratic society and not merely as a Flemish nationalist action. Flemish students also charter buses and leave Leuven at night in groups of 30 to 60 people to distribute leaflets in the early morning at the gates of factories to steelworkers and coalminers and discuss the cause of the revolt. The same actions take place in Wallonia, where the emphasis is more on the fact that the protest in Leuven is directed against the establishment and aims at creating 'a university open for working class people.' Although workers are generally indifferent, the actions in Leuven in January 1968 somewhat resemble the later events of the French 'May '68.'<sup>103</sup></p>
January 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 250 students participate in a sit-in demonstration at Aston University, Birmingham. <sup>104</sup>
January 16, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Andreas Papandreou is permitted to leave the country for Paris. Papandreou is the son of former Greek Prime minister George Papandreou and was a minister in his father's Center Union Cabinet. Due to his alleged left of center politics, he was very controversial before the military coup in April 1967. Andreas Papandreou initially planned to lead his father's party (Centre Union) abroad, but instead he decided to launch a

<sup>103</sup> Vos, L. (2008). Belgium. *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 153-162. p. 155. Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.01.1968, p.6.; New York Times 20.01.1968, p. 11.; New York Times 19.01.1968, p. 15.; New York Times 20.01.1968, p. 11.

<sup>104</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; The Times 17.01.1968, p. 2.



		resistance organization called PAK (Panhellenic Liberation Movement). After the return to democracy in 1974, Papandreou returned from abroad and PAK served as the basis for the creation of PASOK (Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement) which only some years later became "large" and ultimately won the elections in 1981. Andreas Papandreou was a renowned Economics Professor in the USA, Chair of the Department of Economics at Berkeley. <sup>105</sup>
January 16, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 450 students clash with 1 300 policemen at the railway station in Fukuoka. The students are on their way to Sasebo to participate in the demonstrations against the visit of the US aircraft carrier <i>Enterprise</i> . During demonstrations by students and workers outside the US embassy in Tokyo, 131 students were arrested. <sup>106</sup>
January 16, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	More than 300 prominent Norwegians on the political left sign a protest letter where they demand Norway to withdraw from NATO. The protest action " <i>Norway out off NATO</i> " is led and organized by Foreign News editor Olav Rytter, Svein Blindheim, Guttorm Gjessing, Johanne Åmlid, Kjell Landmark and Reidar Landmark – all leading members of the Socialist People's Party (SF). <sup>107</sup>
January 16, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Polish authorities decide to ban the play <i>Dziady</i> ("The Forefathers") at the National Theatre in Warsaw from February 1. The play had run 16 times since 1945 and had been used in Polish high schools since 1918.
January 16, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The newspaper <i>Izvestia</i> labels the convicted writers in Moscow as "parasites". <sup>108</sup>
January 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Martin Luther King jr. announces his Poor People Campaign to start in April. He proclaims that they are coming to Washington – "not to beg, but to demand". <sup>109</sup>
January 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Svetlana Allilujeva, Stalin's daughter, participates in a PEN protest against the court trial against the Soviet intellectuals in Moscow. <sup>110</sup>
January 17, 1968	<b>Guatemala</b>	A state of emergency is declared after two U.S. military attachés are shot down and killed in Guatemala City. <sup>111</sup>

<sup>105</sup> Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 60.; New York Times 09.01.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 16.01.1968. (ORTF-EVN); NRK Kveldsnytt 18.01.1968. (ORTF-EVN)

<sup>106</sup> The Times 17.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>107</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.01.1968, p. 13.

<sup>108</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 23.; Arbejderbladet 17.01.1968, p. 3.

<sup>109</sup> New York Times 17.01.1968, p. 44.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>110</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>111</sup> Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 60.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p.

January 17, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Clashes between about 800 demonstrators and riot police at Sasebo, close to the US naval base where <i>USS Enterprise</i> arrived. About 93 people were injured during the fights, many of them were bystanders. 4 journalists were injured. The press reported extensive use of police force and police brutality. <sup>112</sup>
January 17, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	In the first anti-Vietnam war demonstration in Portugal, 100-200 students at University of Oporto rally outside the Rector's office due to the planned visit of the U.S. ambassador to the university. The visit is canceled and two students are arrested. <sup>113</sup>
January 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson gives the State of the Union Speech in the Congress and states the policy on the war in Vietnam. Johnson opens for talks with the North Vietnamese. <sup>114</sup>
January 18, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	About 2 000 Flemish students participate in a protest demonstration in Louvain. Clashes between demonstrators and police. The police use teargas to disperse the crowd. <sup>115</sup>
January 18, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The political development in Czechoslovakia is for the first time on the agenda of the Soviet Politburo. From now on, the new leadership in Czechoslovakia is closely monitored by the Soviets.
January 18, 1968	<b>China</b>	Public sales of Red Guards newspapers were banned to avoid sectarianism. <sup>116</sup>
January 18, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Students participate in a protest march outside the Prime Minister's residence in Tokyo. 108 Sanpa students are arrested under the Assembly in Possession of Dangerous Weapons Law. <sup>117</sup>
January 18, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Anti-American demonstrations nationwide. Clashes between police and demonstrators in Kyushu, Kansai, Kobe, and Osaka. Protests against the visit of the American aircraft carrier <i>USS Enterprise</i> . <sup>118</sup>
January 19, 1968	<b>Biafra</b>	Reports in Biafra radio about anti-British demonstration in the Owerri region and in Orlu. <sup>119</sup>

23099.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 26.; The Times 18.01.1968, p. 4.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.01.1968. (VisNews); Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>112</sup> The Times 18.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>113</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.01.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 18.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>114</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22498.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.01.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Arbeiderbladet 19.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>115</sup> New York Times 19.01.1968, p. 15.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>116</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22949.

<sup>117</sup> William Marotti, p. 117.

<sup>118</sup> Cate, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 28.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.01.1968. (BBC-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.01.1968, p. 6.; The Times 19.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>119</sup> The Times 20.01.1968, p. 4.

January 19, 1968	<b>Hong Kong</b>	About 600 demonstrators attack a police station with stones and bottles. The police use teargas to disperse the crowd, most of them Chinese communist workers. <sup>120</sup>
January 19, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Demonstration in Tokyo against the visit of the American aircraft carrier <i>USS Enterprise</i> . Demonstrators try to storm the Japanese State Department in Tokyo. Several hundred of the demonstrators are arrested. <sup>121</sup>
January 19, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Urbano Tavares Rodrigues, a prominent Portuguese novelist and newspaper columnist, is arrested. He was an affiliate of the communist party, and he was the third leading figure of the Democratic opposition to be arrested in a matter of a few weeks. They had all signed a petition to the National Assembly against censorship. <sup>122</sup>
January 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The singer Joan Baez is released from 31 days of imprisonment following her participation in the Oakland demonstrations in 1967. <sup>123</sup>
January 20, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek travels to Hungary to meet with Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar in Nove Zamky. Dubcek signals no change in Czechoslovakian Foreign Policy. <sup>124</sup>
January 20, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	George Drossos, former Press Minister and now journalist and part-time correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting System, is arrested and held for 19 days in a cell in Greece's state security facility in Athens. He is released February 8. <sup>125</sup>
January 20, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent anti-Hindi demonstrations in Mysore during a visit to Bangalore by the deputy prime minister Morarji Desai. <sup>126</sup>
January 20, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The nuclear aircraft carrier <i>USS Enterprise</i> arrives in Japan. <sup>127</sup>
January 21, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Firebombs were thrown into the auditorium of the Catholic university of Louvain during the night causing extensive property damage. <sup>128</sup>
January 21, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	An American B-52 bomber carrying hydrogen nuclear bombs crashes into the ice at Thule, Greenland. One crewmember gets killed and some of the bombs are lost. <sup>129</sup>

<sup>120</sup> The Times 20.01.1968, p. 5.

<sup>121</sup> Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 61., Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 28.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.01.1968. (BBC-EVN); New York Times 20.01.1968, p. 8.; The Times 20.01.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 20.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>122</sup> New York Times 20.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>123</sup> New York Times 19.01.1968, p. 44.

<sup>124</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 145.

<sup>125</sup> New York Times 09.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>126</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.

<sup>127</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 20.01.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>128</sup> The Times 22.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>129</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 24.; Kolterjahn, M., M. Moberg, et al. (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*.

January 21, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime brings the famous Greek musician Mikis Theodorakis to trial. He is released from prison January 27. <sup>130</sup>
January 21, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Demonstrations against the visit of the American aircraft carrier <i>USS Enterprise</i> . About 60 people get injured in the harbor of Sasebo during the weekend. <sup>131</sup>
January 21, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police disperse about 800 students participating in an illegal meeting at the Faculty of philosophy at the university of Madrid. Several people are arrested and 3 people are injured during the fights. The Faculty of philosophy at the University of Madrid is closed until February 1. <sup>132</sup>
January 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Several American film and theater actors (" <i>Broadway for Peace</i> ") participate in an election fund raising event at New York's Philharmonic Hall in support of politicians against the American war in Vietnam. Among the participants are Paul Newman, Johanne Woodward, Harry Belafonte, Barbra Streisand, Leonard Bernstein, Carl Reiner, Dihann Carol, Tommy Smothers, Robert Ryan, Eli Walach and Anne Jackson. Demonstration rally at Madison Square Garden, New York. <sup>133</sup>
January 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	George Kennan gives his comments about the student revolts in an article in New York Times. He claims that the left wing radicals are rebels without any cause and program. <sup>134</sup>
January 22, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	About 150 demonstrators protest outside the American embassy in Copenhagen after an American B-52 carrying hydrogen bombs crashed on Greenland. <sup>135</sup>
January 22, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	A mass process against 54 people accused of attempting a coup after the six day war in 1967. <sup>136</sup>

Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 34.; Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 61.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22556.; New York Times 23.01.1968, p. 1; 12.; NRK Dagsrevyen 23.01.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 26.01.1968. (ITN-EVN)(DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 27.01.1968.; NRK Dagsrevyen 28.01.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); NRK Dagsrevyen 30.01.1968. (DR-NV)

<sup>130</sup> Veigaard, O. and S. Borgen (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 23.; Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 63.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22605.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.01.1968. (ITN-UPIT); The Times 23.01.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 28.01.1968, p. 11.; NRK Dagsrevyen 31.01.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>131</sup> Kolterjahn, M., M. Moberg, et al. (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 34.; Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 24.; Arbeiderbladet 22.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>132</sup> The Times 22.01.1968, p. 4.; Pravda 22.01.1968, p. 5.

<sup>133</sup> Kurlansky, M. (2004). *1968: The Year That Rocked The World*. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 46.; Arbeiderbladet 17.01.1968, p. 3.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.01.1968. (VisNews)

<sup>134</sup> New York Times Magazine 21.01.1968, p. 21-23; 60; 62; 69; 71.

<sup>135</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 31.; New York Times 23.01.1968, p. 1; 12.

January 22, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Occupation of the University of Lecce. Students and professors are on strike in Pisa.
January 22, 1968	<b>Mauritius</b>	A state of emergency declared after extensive race riots. 14 people killed. British troops from Singapore are brought to the island to restore order on January 23. <sup>137</sup>
January 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The conservative youth party, <i>Unge Høyre</i> , has increased its membership among young people. The youth party organizes 37 457 members in 186 local chapters and it is almost bigger than all the other political youth parties combined. <sup>138</sup>
January 22-23, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent anti-Hindi student demonstrations in Bangalore. Violent clashes between students and police. More than 30 students and 100 policemen are injured during the fights. The police are using lathis and teargas to disperse the mob, but fail. The police open fire. 4 people are killed and 50 others are wounded. <sup>139</sup>
January 23, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Social Democratic party is defeated in a huge protest vote in the General Election. The party had been in power for the last 15 years. Among the newly elected Parliament members is the radical pacifist Meta Ditzel. <sup>140</sup>
January 23, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The liberal Catalan author Alfonso Carlos Comin is sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment for writing an article critical of Franco in a French journal. He is not allowed a defense lawyer during his trial. The political process creates dismay in Spain and elsewhere. <sup>141</sup>
January 23, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students disrupt the sermon of the right-wing pastor Dr. Helmuth Thielicke in the Church of St. Michael in Hamburg. The police are called in to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>142</sup>
January 23-29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The American <i>Sing Out</i> group with 150 singers from several countries and races come to Norway and make several concerts in the Njordhallen in Oslo. The <i>Sign Out</i> program is sponsored by the American Moral Majority. <sup>143</sup>

<sup>136</sup> Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 24.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.01.1968, p. 9.

<sup>137</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.271.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.01.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 23.01.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.01.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 24.01.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Arbeiderbladet 24.01.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.01.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 25.01.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.01.1968, p. 6.

<sup>138</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>139</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.; The Times 24.01.1968, p. 5.

<sup>140</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 22.01.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 23.01.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 24.01.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 25.01.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 26.01.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 30.01.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 01.02.1968. (DR-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 02.02.1968. (DR-NV)

<sup>141</sup> New York Times 24.01.1968, p. 7.; The Times 24.01.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.01.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 05.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>142</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 31.

<sup>143</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.01.1968, p. 5.; NRK Dagsrevyen 23.01.1968. (NRK)



January 24, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Meeting of the Czechoslovakian Writers Union. They work out a compromise between moderate authors sensitive to the new Communist Party leadership and the more critical members who desire regime change. <sup>144</sup>
January 24, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Demonstrations against the American <i>USS Enterprise</i> – the students are supported by radical left parties. Thousand ordinary citizens may have participated. <sup>145</sup>
January 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Decision to make public all information about the meetings at the highest levels of the Party. <sup>146</sup>
January 25, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Scotland</b>	The police are called in to disperse demonstrators at the Glasgow Cathedral. The demonstrators protest the participation of Roman Catholic clergy in the Christian Unity mass. <sup>147</sup>
January 25, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Occupation of Faculty buildings in Florence and Siena.
January 25, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Faculty of Natural Science at the University of Madrid closes for 24 hours as a result of illegal student meetings. 8 students in Barcelona are put on trial for dishonoring the Spanish flag. <sup>148</sup>
January 25, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The economist and Professor Gunnar Myrdal condemns all forms of blind anti-Americanism and warns against violent actions. <sup>149</sup>
January 26, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Violent clashes between demonstrators and police at the university of Louvain after 10 days of demonstrations. <sup>150</sup>
January 26, 1968	<b>France</b>	Violent strike at the Saviem construction in Caen. Clashes at Fougrés and at the University of Nanterre. <sup>151</sup>
January 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 3 000 people participate in a demonstration in Sheffield against the American war in Vietnam during a visit by Prime Minister Harold Wilson. <sup>152</sup>
January 26, 1968	<b>India</b>	More than 3 000 students participate in demonstrations and riots in Gauhati, Assam. The demonstrators, most of them students, are protesting against proposals to reorganize the state of Assam to meet demands for autonomy from tribal hill peoples. The demonstrators throw stones and pull down signs in Hindi and English. They are chanting slogans like: “ <i>Assam</i>

<sup>144</sup> New York Times 25.01.1968, p. 3.

<sup>145</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.01.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 25.01.1968, p. 17.

<sup>146</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 144.

<sup>147</sup> The Times 26.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>148</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.01.1968, p. 17.

<sup>149</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>150</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.01.1968, p. 17.

<sup>151</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.;

Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 69.

<sup>152</sup> New York Times 27.01.1968, p. 30.; The Times 27.01.1968, p. 1.

		<i>for the Assamese!</i> ” The army is called in to stop the riots. A curfew is imposed to restore order. <sup>153</sup>
January 26, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Court trial against a 22 years old man arrested during the demonstration outside the U.S. embassy July 4, 1967. He is accused for offending another country’s flag. The court fines him. <sup>154</sup>
January 26, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	34 Black Africans on trail accused of terrorism in South West Africa. All but one is found guilty. <sup>155</sup>
January 26, 1968.	<b>Spain</b>	The police storm the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Madrid. The faculty is already paralyzed by strike and riots. The Polytechnic School (10,000 students) in Madrid closes after riots. Fights between students and police at the University of Barcelona result in 22 students being expelled. All 15,000 students at the university engage in lecture boycotts in protest against the exclusions. <sup>156</sup>
January 27, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The left-wing activist and composer Mikis Theodorakis is released from prison. <sup>157</sup>
January 27, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent anti-Hindu riots in Chittoor, in the south of Andhra Pradesh State. A crowd set fire to a railway bridge and the police open fire. One person is killed and several injured in the fights. <sup>158</sup>
January 27, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A student occupation at Liceo Berchet in Milan starts a wave of actions in the gymnasiums. A minority of political active students supports the sporadic actions that follow. By January, most of the Italian universities are experiencing strikes or occupations. <sup>159</sup>
January 28, 1968	<b>China</b>	Two “ <i>counter-revolutionaries</i> ” accused of murder are executed in Peking. <sup>160</sup>
January 28, 1968	<b>India</b>	A Hindu attack at a Muslim meeting in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, is followed by communal riots. The attackers are armed with knives, clubs and iron bars. 17 people - most of them Muslims - are killed during the fights. 50 policemen and 85 civilians are injured. <sup>161</sup>
January 28,	<b>Spain</b>	The Ministry of Education decides to deploy special police

<sup>153</sup> The Times 27.01.1968, p. 4.

<sup>154</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.01.1968, p. 12.

<sup>155</sup> Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 62.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 317.

<sup>156</sup> New York Times 27.01.1968, p. 9.

<sup>157</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.

<sup>158</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.

<sup>159</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 589.

<sup>160</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>161</sup> Ibid. p. 22831; 22705.

1968.		agents on campus. The agents are at the disposal of the Rector and the Deans. Seventy-five percent of the teachers at Faculty of Law refuse to give lectures under such circumstances. 27 students receive some form of sanctions. The Spanish Law Association protests against university punishment without proper hearings. <sup>162</sup>
January 28, 1968.	<b>USA</b>	Dr. Benjamin Spock and reverend William Sloan Coffin declare themselves “not guilty” of charges in the court trail against them. <sup>163</sup>
January 29, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent anti-Hindi riots in Vendra, Andhra Pradesh. A railway station is put on fire during the fights. <sup>164</sup>
January 29, 1968	<b>Canada</b>	A bomb attack takes place against the Yugoslav embassy in Ottawa and against the Yugoslav consulates in Toronto. These explosions coincide with other planned bomb attacks in the USA. A Yugoslav political exile group assumed responsibility for the attacks. <sup>165</sup>
January 29, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	1 600 dock workers are on strike in London. <sup>166</sup>
January 29, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent clashes between students and police in Mysore city. One person is killed and five injured by police fire. The universities in Bangalore and Mysore are closed indefinitely after the anti-Hindi riots. <sup>167</sup>
January 29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The organization <i>Norway out of NATO</i> is established after more than 500 prominent left radicals sign the petition to establish the organization. The first leaders of organization’s action committee are the foreign news editor Olav Rytter and Major Svein Blindheim. Other members of the action committee are: Lars Alldén, Eilif Armand, Rune Gerhardsen, Kjell Landmark, Ove Larsen, Hans Myrdal, Reidar Rasch, Birgit Schiøtz, Turid Skule, Borghild Solly, Hans Stokland, Johan Thorud, Johan Tjåland, Per Wiberg, Harald Øverås, Johanne Åmlid and Sverre Røed Larsen. <sup>168</sup>
January 29, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	More than 100 students at the University of Madrid are arrested in their homes in police raids. <sup>169</sup>
January 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Bomb attack against the Yugoslav embassy in Washington and against the Yugoslav consulates in New York, Chicago

<sup>162</sup> Aftenposten Morning Editon 29.01.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 29.01.1968, p. 11.

<sup>163</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; Arbeiderbladet 30.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>164</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid. p. 21893.

<sup>166</sup> The Times 30.01.1968, p. 18.

<sup>167</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.

<sup>168</sup> Dagbladet 29.01.1968, p. 16.; Dagbladet 10.02.1968, p. 25.

<sup>169</sup> New York Times 30.01.1968, p. 4.



		and San Francisco. The bombs went off simultaneously with attacks in Canada. <sup>170</sup>
January 29 – 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek travels to Moscow to meet with Brezhnev. <sup>171</sup>
January 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia develop a bilateral agreement concerning economic and social reforms in Czechoslovakia. Proposals circulate in Czechoslovakia to permit import of Western Newspapers. <sup>172</sup>
January 30, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Violent clashes between demonstrating students and police at the University of Florence. The police attack the students and bystanders without warnings. <sup>173</sup>
January 30, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	200 students participate in a demonstration against the ban of <i>Dziady</i> . The protestors march to the official censor office in Warsaw. Clashes between the police and demonstrators. 50 students are arrested. <sup>174</sup>
January 30, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The police raid a drug fabric in Stockholm. <sup>175</sup>
January 31, 1968	<b>Congo Kinshasa</b>	Several of the student leaders of the General Union of Congolese Students are arrested. <sup>176</sup>
January 31, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Novotny is for the first time since he lost his post as leader of the Communist Party attacked by the mouthpiece of the party, <i>Rude Pravo</i> . <sup>177</sup>
January 31, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Walter Ulbricht presents to the East German Parliament the draft for a new constitution that establishes East Germany as a “ <i>socialist German state</i> ” and declares Berlin “ <i>the capitol of the German Democratic Republic</i> .” The new charter replaces the parliamentary constitution of 1949. <sup>178</sup>

<sup>170</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 21898.

<sup>171</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 146.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.01.1968, p. 9.

<sup>172</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.

<sup>173</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 592.

<sup>174</sup> De Weydenthal, J. B. (1974). "Academic Dissent as a Catalyst for Political Crisis in a Communist System." The Polish Review. New York **19**: 19-26. p. 21.; Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; Garsztecki, S. (2008). Poland. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 179-187. p. 182.; New York Times 01.02.1968, p. 2.; The Times 01.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>175</sup> Kolterjahn, M., M. Moberg, et al. (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 34.; Larsen, H. and H. Petersen (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 25.

<sup>176</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22958.

<sup>177</sup> The Times 02.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>178</sup> New York Times 01.02.1968, p. 14.; The Times 01.02.1968, p. 7.

January 31, 1968	<b>Iraq</b>	The regime bans the annual election of the Bar Association. The association demands restoration of democracy and they protest against proposals to nationalize the press. <sup>179</sup>
January 31, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Students deliver protest letters to the Soviet embassy in Oslo against the conviction of the five writers in Moscow. The left-wing students refuse to take part in the action. <sup>180</sup>
January 31, 1968	<b>South Vietnam</b>	The Tet offensive start in Vietnam. The FNL launches their Tet offensive and attacks Saigon and 48 other large South Vietnamese cities and military bases. A revolutionary government is established in the old city of Hue. FNL attack the radio station, the presidential palace and the US embassy in Saigon. President Nguyen van Thieu declares a state of emergency in South Vietnam. American parachute troops recapture the US embassy in Saigon after it had been taken by 19 FNL soldiers and held for six hours. The chief of police in Saigon, general Nguyen Ngoc Loan, execute a FNL prisoner and the film and photo are commented on worldwide. <sup>181</sup>
January 31, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Robert Williams, a militant African-American activist, is denied permission to enter Sweden. <sup>182</sup>
January 31, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Mass meeting of students at the Romanic Institute at the Free University in West Berlin. The students try to force changes to the study program. The SDS students disrupt teachers' meetings and violently remove other students trying to stop them. <sup>183</sup>

<sup>179</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 293.

<sup>180</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 31.01.1968.

<sup>181</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.271.; Stevelius, M. and T. Ekstedt (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 64.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.; Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 32.; The Times 01.02.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 02.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>182</sup> New York Times 01.01.1968, p. 2.

<sup>183</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 136.

<b>February</b>		
February 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between rival groups in Paoting, in the Hopeh province. Several people are killed during the fights. <sup>1</sup>
February-March	<b>El Salvador</b>	A 58-day long teacher strike during the parliamentary election follows the government's attempt to relocate the central ANDES-21 leaders to remote schools in the district as a reprisal for their role in the October 1967 strikes. Activists occupy the downtown plaza in front of the Ministry of Education for 33 days during the strike. The strike includes several large mass demonstration marches with thousands of participants and several solidarity strikes among other groups of workers. <sup>2</sup>
February 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Students protest against the publication of a sketch of the Prophet Mohammed in an American magazine by ransacking an American bank building and stoning the US general consulate in Karachi. <sup>3</sup>
February 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The government bans Wilfred Burchett's book " <i>Bombs Over Hanoi</i> ", a <i>Seara Nova</i> publication in Portuguese. <i>Seara Nova</i> is a monthly review of arts, literature and economic and social issues and is considered the most influential intellectual publication in Portugal with about 10 000 subscribers.
February 1968	<b>USA</b>	Bobby Seale and several other Black Panther members are arrested. <sup>4</sup>
February 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hundreds of eight-graders are taking over classrooms, jam halls and set off fire alarms at the Junior High school 258 in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York. The students demand better food in the cantina. <sup>5</sup>
February 1, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	At the University of Antwerp, a professor of philosophy, the Jesuit Louis van Bladel declares in a meeting of 1 000 students and 100 staff members that the struggle for the split of Leuven university and the removal of the French-speaking university community to Wallonia is ethically justified, since it is a struggle against the domination of the French language in Flanders, as well as the domination of the capitalist establishment and clericalism (i.e. the unjust interference of the Church in political matters). In his view, it is therefore a struggle for emancipation and democracy.

<sup>1</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>2</sup> Almeida, P. D. (2008). Waves of Protest: Popular Struggle in El Salvador, 1925-2005. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press. p. 92; 97.

<sup>3</sup> New York Times 13.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Cate, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.

<sup>5</sup> Kurlansky, M. (2004). 1968: The Year That Rocked The World. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 81.

February 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime extends its purge of the civil service to the diplomatic corps. 4 senior envoys are dismissed. <sup>6</sup>
February 1, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent anti-Hindi riots near Nakkavanipalem, Andhra Pradesh. A bus is set on fire.
February 1, 1968	<b>South Korea</b>	Student demonstrations in Seoul in protest against North Korea. <sup>7</sup>
February 1, 1968	<b>South Vietnam</b>	The chief of police in Saigon, Brigadier General Nguyen Ngoc Loan, puts his gun to the head of a civilian on the streets of Saigon and executes him as an alleged FNL soldier. The execution is filmed by a television crew and raises alarm around the world. The Norwegian televised news refuses to show the film sequence because it would upset the public. <sup>8</sup>
February 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Richard Nixon declares himself as a candidate for the presidential nomination campaign in the Republican Party. <sup>9</sup>
February 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Student demonstrations in four West German cities in protest against higher fares on public transportation. <sup>10</sup>
February 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Holger Meins (later one of the leaders of RAF) shows film about how to make Molotov-Cocktails during the Springer Tribunal at the Critical University in West Berlin. The windows in the office of <i>Berliner Morgenpost</i> are broken the following night. <sup>11</sup>
February 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A member of the N.P.D. dies during a rally organized by the left-wing group <i>Action January 68</i> in Munich. <sup>12</sup>
February 1 – 7, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A nationwide series of violent demonstrations in protest against the American War in Vietnam. In Frankfurt, 1,000 participate in a demonstration arranged by SDS. The demonstration ends in a riot when the protestors try to attack the American Consulate. <sup>13</sup>
February 2, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Flemish bishop of Bruges, Emiel L. Desmedt admits that he made a mistake 2 years earlier when complying with the unanimous declaration of the episcopate about the maintenance of the French-speaking section in Leuven. <sup>14</sup>

<sup>6</sup> New York Times 02.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>7</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 01.02.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>8</sup> The Times 02.02.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 10.02.1968., p. 6.; Dagbladet 13.02.1968, p. 4.

<sup>9</sup> Arbeiderbladet 02.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> New York Times 02.02.1968, p. 10.; Aftenposten Morning Editon 03.02.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 09.02.1968, p. 16.

<sup>11</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 137.

<sup>12</sup> The Times 02.02.1968, p. 5.; The Times 03.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 156.

<sup>14</sup> The Times 05.02.1968, p. 5.; The Times 08.02.1968, p. 9.

February 2, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chou En-lai admits that the Cultural Revolution had seriously reduced the industrial production in 1967. Disruption of railway transportation was one of many reasons. <sup>15</sup>
February 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Scotland</b>	About 50 students participate in an anti-apartheid demonstration during a Rugby Football match in Fife, Scotland, between St. Andrews University and the Orange Free State University. The demonstrators are carrying banners and invade the middle of the field and stop the match. The police disperse the demonstrators. <sup>16</sup>
February 2, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent clashes between police and students in Mangalore. The police open fire when attacked by the students. <sup>17</sup>
February 2, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Spanish riot police attack hundreds of medical students outside the hospital on the university campus in Madrid after the students decide to boycott lectures. <sup>18</sup>
February 2, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The Springer Press declares the actions against the Berlin newspaper an act of "fascist terror" and compares the methods to those used by Hitler's SA troops. <sup>19</sup>
February 2-6, 1968	<b>Algeria</b>	8 000 students in Algeria on strike in protest against the government control of the student union UNEA. The strike spreads from Alger to other universities in Tizi-Ouzou and Oran. <sup>20</sup>
February 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demonstrations in Paris in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>21</sup>
February 3, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Minister of Education gives orders to expel 137 students at the University of Barcelona after participating in a protest sit-in. 3 students are banned from all other Spanish universities for one to three years. <sup>22</sup>
February 3, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A wave of violent actions in West Berlin and cities nationwide against American offices, national producers of napalm and against West German newspapers. <sup>23</sup>
February 3-5, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	46 army officers are ousted for supporting King Constantine in his unsuccessful countercoup December 13, 1967. More

<sup>15</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.

<sup>16</sup> The Times 03.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22559.

<sup>18</sup> New York Times 03.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>19</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 168.

<sup>20</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22986.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.; Arbeiderbladet 12.02.1968, p. 11.

<sup>21</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>22</sup> New York Times 04.02.1968, p. 7.; The Times 05.02.1968, p. 5.

<sup>23</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 155.; New York Times 04.02.1968, p. 23.



		than 100 army officers, 37 of them generals, are dismissed since December. <sup>24</sup>
February 4, 1968	<b>Algeria</b>	The government closes the university in Alger after the student strike and unrest.
February 4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek and Janos Kadar meet in Slovakia and in Hungary. <sup>25</sup>
February 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 4 000 Sikhs participate in a silent protest march in Wolverhampton in protest against the refusal of Wolverhampton Transport Committee to allow Sikh bus crew to wear beards and turbans on duty. The march is the largest political and religious demonstration in the city since the Second World War. <sup>26</sup>
February 4, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	About 50 young people participate in a demonstration in Soesterberg, Utrecht, in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>27</sup>
February 4, 1968	<b>South Korea</b>	Student demonstrations in Seoul in protest against North Korea. <sup>28</sup>
February 4, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Anti-Greek demonstrations outside the Greek military mission in West Berlin. The demonstrations start as a peaceful sit-down protest and end in riots and clashes between demonstrators and police. The police use batons and water cannons to disperse the demonstrator. 24 people are arrested during the fights. <sup>29</sup>
February 4–11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Violent race riots at the South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina. 3 Afro-American students are killed. The Afro-Americans were making plans for a boycott of White stores. About 700 policemen and soldiers from the National Guard are called in to restore order. 3 Afro-American students are killed by police fire, shot in the back. About 37 other students are injured during the fights. The Governor Robert E. McNair blames the militant Afro-Americans for the riots and use of violence. The University is closed until February 27. <sup>30</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22605.; New York Times 04.02.1968, p. 5.; The Times 05.02.1968, p. 4.

<sup>25</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 147.

<sup>26</sup> The Times 05.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>27</sup> New York Times 05.02.1968, p. 9.

<sup>28</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 04.02.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>29</sup> The Times 05.02.1968, p. 4.

<sup>30</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24175.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 43.; New York Times 08.02.1968, p. 28.; New York Times 09.02.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.02.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 10.02.1968, p. 2; 24.; Pravda 11.02.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 12.02.1968, p. 28.; New York Times 13.02.1968, p. 26.; New York Times 18.02.1968, p. 58.; New York Times 28.02.1968, p. 51.

February 5, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	A 24-year old East-German soldier escapes across the Berlin wall into West Berlin. He is the 500 <sup>th</sup> army soldier to escape since August 1961. <sup>31</sup>
February 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Martin Luther King refuses to follow president Johnson's appeal from to call off the planned Poor People March to Washington in April. The campaign aim is to force the Congress to adapt legislation with equal rights to everyone. <sup>32</sup>
February 5 – 19, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Polish writer Janusz Szpotanski on trial in Warsaw is barred from the public. Szpotanski is sentenced to three years in prison for a satiric play, <i>Cisl i Gegagze (The Silent and the Honkers)</i> in protest against the Polish political system. <sup>33</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>Algeria</b>	The University in Alger is cleared by the police after being occupied by hundreds of striking students. The Security forces are using batons and water-hoses to clear the students from the University premises. Several hundred students are arrested and brought in by the security police for questionings. <sup>34</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	February 6 is 'Black Tuesday', a day of action all over Flanders with demonstrations by secondary school students and their teachers, together with the general public, in favor of the split of the university of Leuven and the transfer of the French-speaking section. The demonstrations take place in order to support an interpellation in parliament by one of the Catholic Flemish MP's on this matter. <sup>35</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Extensive demonstrations in Moscow in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>36</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Sweden grants asylum to six more American deserters. The number of American deserters allowed to stay in Sweden has reached 13. Up to this point, 22 deserters have applied for asylum in Sweden. <sup>37</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Several Swedish scientists have been working on projects for Pentagon. Since 1965, scientists in Sweden have received about 5 million Swedish kr. Professor Einar Lindholm at the

<sup>31</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 258.; New York Times 07.02.1968, p. 17.

<sup>32</sup> New York Times 06.02.1968, p. 28.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.02.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 08.02.1968, p. 30.

<sup>33</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 28.; De Weydenthal, J. B. (1974). "Academic Dissent as a Catalyst for Political Crisis in a Communist System." *The Polish Review, New York* 19: 19-26. p. 21.; The Times 06.02.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 06.02.1968, p. 11.; Dagbladet 08.02.1968, p. 13.; New York Times 13.02.1968, p. 9.; New York Times 18.02.1968, p. 20.; New York Times 20.02.1968, p. 50.

<sup>34</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22986.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Arbejderbladet February 12, 1968, p. 11.

<sup>35</sup> New York Times 07.02.1968, p. 6.; The Times 07.02.1968, p. 5.

<sup>36</sup> Pravda 07.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>37</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.01.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 14.01.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 31.01.1968, p. 4.

		Technical University in Stockholm confirms that the research is relevant to the military. <sup>38</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Dean at the Technische Universität in West Berlin bans the Critical University from using facilities at the university. The Critical University moves all its activities to the Free University. <sup>39</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The novel <i>Fanny Hill</i> , by John Clelands, is seized and banned for obscenity by a court in München. <sup>40</sup>
February 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The police stops about 30 students from demonstrating against the Dow Chemical recruitment campaign at the University of Maine. <sup>41</sup>
February 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek meets with Gomulka, the leader of the Polish Communist Party, in Ostrava North Mähren. <sup>42</sup>
February 7, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Belgian cabinet and Prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants are forced to resign after the resignation of the Flemish Catholic ministers in the cabinet. It is the first time that student action causes the fall of a cabinet in Europe and the first time since the Second World War that the language issue brings a Belgian cabinet to a fall. <sup>43</sup>
February 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Vietnam Committee arranges a demonstration against a meeting in support of the American War in Vietnam. There are violent clashes with the police. Demonstration in Paris in support of FNL. The police use batons and tear gas. <sup>44</sup>
February 7, 1968	<b>South Korea</b>	Demonstrations outside the U.S. embassy in Seoul in protest against negotiation meetings between the Americans and the North Korea. <sup>45</sup>
February 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson proposes a series of measurements to deal with riots, crime, drug traffic, police and the Court system. <sup>46</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>China</b>	According to reports, the Maoists have gained control of 13 of the 26 Chinese provinces. <sup>47</sup>

<sup>38</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 35 and 36.

<sup>39</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 136.

<sup>40</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 26.

<sup>41</sup> New York Times 07.02.1968, p. 96.

<sup>42</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 147.

<sup>43</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 25.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 65.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; New York Times 08.02.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 08.02.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 08.02.1968, p. 20.; Dagbladet 09.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>44</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Dagbladet 08.02.1968, p. 9.

<sup>45</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 07.02.1968. (UPI-EVN); The Times 08.02.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 08.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>46</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 26.



February 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	Violent demonstrations in the Latin Quarter, Paris, in protest against the American war in Vietnam and in support of the FNL. The clashes start as a fight between student demonstrators pro and against the Vietnam war. The riot police use riot shields, long wooden batons, teargas and extensive force. Several demonstrators and bystanders injure during the fights, including several journalist covering the event. <sup>48</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Extensive demonstrations in Rome in protest against the American war in Vietnam and in support of the FNL. <sup>49</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	SDS members disrupt an exhibition at the American Consulate in Munich. The police use harsh methods to clear the building. <sup>50</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Extensive demonstrations in West Berlin, München, Tübingen, Göttingen, Kiel and Erlangen in protest against the American war in Vietnam and in support of the FNL. The SDS calls for an international conference on Vietnam later in the month. <sup>51</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Governor Nelson Rockefeller intervenes in the renovation strike in New York. <sup>52</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Robert Kennedy attacks the administration's Vietnam policy in a speech in Chicago. He asks the rhetorical question: " <i>Who are still fighting if the numbers of killed enemies are right?</i> " <sup>53</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The former Alabama governor, George Wallace, announces that he is going to run for the presidency for the Independent Party. <sup>54</sup>
February 8, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Roman Catholic Cardinal Leon Joseph Suenens, archbishop of Mechelen-Brussels and primate of the Belgian Church, appeals for greater mutual understanding between the Flemish and French-speaking communities in Belgium. <sup>55</sup>
February 9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakia demands introduction of democracy, stating that the Parliament should be able to control the Government. <sup>56</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>48</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 42.; Dagbladet 08.02.1968, p. 9.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid. p. 42.

<sup>50</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 155.

<sup>51</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 42.

<sup>52</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 27.; NRK Dagsrevyen 09.02.1968. (BBC-UPI-VisNews-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.02.1968, 6.

<sup>53</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23738.; Arbejderbladet 09.02.1968, p. 2.;

<sup>54</sup> Arbejderbladet 09.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>55</sup> New York Times 09.02.1968, p. 26.; Arbejderbladet 09.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>56</sup> Dagbladet 10.02.1968, p. 32.

February 9, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek Prime minister George Papadopoulos appeals for student support at the University of Athens while giving a speech to a middle-aged audience of civil servants, professors, priests and a handful of honor students. <sup>57</sup>
February 9, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Student demonstrations in Warsaw. <sup>58</sup>
February 9, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	19 of the accused Black Africans in the court trial January 26 are sentenced to life in prison by the South African Supreme court in spite of UN protests. <sup>59</sup>
February 9, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	After letters threatening the U.S. official, the Swedish Government gives the U.S. ambassador, William W. Heath police protection. <sup>60</sup>
February 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Reverent James E. Groppi, a militant Civil Rights leader, is found guilty of resisting arrest during a demonstration in Milwaukee, August 1967. <sup>61</sup>
February 9, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	SDS arranges demonstration in Hamburg. A massive police force is present. Extreme fights between police and demonstrators. <sup>62</sup>
February 9, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger warns students that they will be punished hard if they participate in violent demonstrations. <sup>63</sup>
February 10, 1968	<b>China</b>	Armed clashes in Canton, in the province of Kwangtung. <sup>64</sup>
February 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Student demonstrations in Prague in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>65</sup>
February 10, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Beatles leave for India to study and practice meditation. <sup>66</sup>
February 10, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A debate meeting takes place in the Norwegian Student Association in Oslo. Harald Berntsen initiates the debate with his speech – “ <i>Revolution – So What?</i> ” Hans Skjervheim and Dag Østerberg participate in the debate. <sup>67</sup>

<sup>57</sup> New York Times 10.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>58</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

<sup>59</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 27.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 317.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22636.

<sup>60</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 36.

<sup>61</sup> New York Times 10.02.1968, p. 34.

<sup>62</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 155.

<sup>63</sup> New York Times 10.02.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>64</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>65</sup> Pravda 12.02.1968, p. 5.

<sup>66</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

<sup>67</sup> Dagbladet 12.02.1968, p. 2.

February 10, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	8 men, among those 4 priests, are sentenced to imprisonment for oppositional activity and for taking part in an illegal workers' demonstration on May Day 1967. <sup>68</sup>
February 10 – 11, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Exiled Spaniards, leaders from the illegal Labor Movement and the illegal student movement meet in Paris, France. The leader of the conference is Marcos Ana. <sup>69</sup>
February 11, 1968	<b>Chile</b>	Demonstrations in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>70</sup>
February 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	9 anti-Maoists are executed at Lanchow, in the Kansu province. <sup>71</sup>
February 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	5 “ <i>counter-revolutionaries and class enemies</i> ” are executed in Shenyang, in the Liaoning province. <sup>72</sup>
February 11, 1968	<b>France</b>	Students at the University of Bordeaux and workers at the Dassault factory are united in a common demonstration. <sup>73</sup>
February 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 10 000 renovation workers in New York call off their strikes after a political intervention by the governor Nelson Rockefeller. <sup>74</sup>
February 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Commission appointed by the Governor of New Jersey levels severe criticism against the police after the riots in Newark in 1967. <sup>75</sup>
February 11-15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students from Harvard, Radcliffe and Boston University participate in a four-day long hunger strike in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>76</sup>
February 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The ‘Anti University’ opens in Shoreditch, London. Among more than 40 teachers are Joseph Berke, Charles Marowitz, Allen Krebs, Cornelius Cardew, Barry Flanagan, Jim Haynes, David Mercer, Asa Beneveniste, Juliet Mitchell, Edward Dorn, Obi Egbuna, Noel Cobb, Stuart Montgomery, and Anna Lockwood. The Anti University looked upon itself as a variant of the critical universities in West Berlin and Amsterdam. <sup>77</sup>
February 12, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The February edition of the student organization <i>Liberaler Studentenbund Deutschland</i> (LSD) newspaper “ <i>Liberalen</i>

<sup>68</sup> New York Times 11.02.1968, p. 9.

<sup>69</sup> Dagbladet 13.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>70</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>71</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid. p. 22950.

<sup>73</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

<sup>74</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 36.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 27.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>75</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.02.1968, p. 5.; Arbejderbladet 12.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>76</sup> Kurlansky, M. (2004). *1968: The Year That Rocked The World*. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 52.

<sup>77</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 45.; Arbejderbladet 08.03.1968, p. 3.

		<i>Studentenzeitschrift</i> ” is seized by the police after allegedly presenting a recipe on how to make a Molotov cocktail. <sup>78</sup>
February 12, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	6 people are arrested and charged for using banned uniforms during a NDP meeting in Nürnberg. <sup>79</sup>
February 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	<i>Rude Pravo</i> warns the Ministry of Culture against censorship. <sup>80</sup>
February 13, 1968	<b>China</b>	Western press reports that Chinese press is complaining about anarchy and leaders who “play poker all night”. <sup>81</sup>
February 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demonstrations in Paris in protest against the American War in Vietnam. <sup>82</sup>
February 13 – 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hundreds of Afro-American students participate in demonstrations in protest against poor bus transport at Mount Vernon High School, New York. The High School students boycott classes. <sup>83</sup>
February 14, 1968	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Student riots at the National University in Santo Domingo after clashes with police where one student is shot down and killed. 1 500 soldiers and 10 tanks occupy the University. <sup>84</sup>
February 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	Clashes between police and students at several universities all over France. <sup>85</sup>
February 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 10 000 people participate in demonstrations through the streets of Paris in protest against the American war in Vietnam. The demonstrators are shouting slogans like: “Vietnam for the Vietnamese!”, “U.S. go home!” and “Johnson Assassin!”. <sup>86</sup>
February 14, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 5 000 people participate in a demonstration outside the State parliament and the Governor’s residence in Calcutta. The police use teargas to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>87</sup>
February 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Demonstrations in Fort Jackson, South Carolina, in protest against the American war in Vietnam. 5 GIs are arrested at a pray-in for peace. <sup>88</sup>
February 14, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The Mayor of West Berlin, Karl Schütz, considers a political ban on SDS. <sup>89</sup>
February	<b>Great Britain</b>	Demonstrations in London in protest against the American

<sup>78</sup> Dagbladet 13.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>79</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 27.

<sup>80</sup> Arbejderbladet 14.02.1968, p. 3.

<sup>81</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.02.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>82</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 13.02.1968. ; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>83</sup> New York Times 17.02.1968, p. 30.

<sup>84</sup> New York Times 15.02.1968, p. 10.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>85</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Kurlansky, M. (2004). *1968: The Year That Rocked The World*. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 52.

<sup>86</sup> Kurlansky, M. (2004). *1968: The Year That Rocked The World*. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 52.

<sup>87</sup> The Times 15.02.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.02.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 17.02.1968, p. 4.

<sup>88</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>89</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 137.

15, 1968		war in Vietnam. <sup>90</sup>
February 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	Clashes between police and demonstrators who protest outside the Cinémathèque Française against the Ministry of Culture's decision to dismiss Henri Langlois as director of the Cinémathèque. Several prominent cultural figures participate in the demonstration. <sup>91</sup>
February 15, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A neo-fascist group throws a rudimentary bomb at the Faculty of Law at the university in Turin. The newspaper <i>La Stampa</i> in Turin starts to attack the student activists and it frames them as "red fascist and Mao supporters." The coverage in <i>La Stampa</i> makes some of the same presumptions of the radical activists as the Springer Press in West Germany. <sup>92</sup>
February 15, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	22 Soviet writers sign a protest letter addressed to the Soviet leadership where they condemn the trial procedures in the case against the five writers in Moscow. They assert that the court trial evoked "gloomy recollections of Stalinist trials" in the 1930s. They demand a new trial. Among the signers of the protest letter are: Konstatin Paustovsky, Vasily Aksyonov, Veniamin Kaverin and Pavel Antokolsky. <sup>93</sup>
February 15, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Several arrested by the KGB after protest against the conviction of the five writers in Moscow, among them the 42 years-old poet and mathematician Jensenin Volpin. <sup>94</sup>
February 15, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Riots at the university in Madrid. The police chase students at the Faculty of Social Science and Economy through corridors and classrooms after about 2 000 students participate in an illegal meeting. 40 students from three faculties are arrested. <sup>95</sup>
February 15, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The duchess of Medina-Sidonia (the "Red Duchess") is indicted by a military court for offences against the Civil Guard in her novel " <i>La Huelga</i> " (the Strike). <sup>96</sup>
February 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Anti war protest actions in Washington D.C.
February 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Sympathy demonstrations in Durham, North Carolina, in support of the three killed students at Orangeburg, South Carolina. The demonstrators were smashing windows and throwing stones at the police. <sup>97</sup>
February	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Novotny visits several factories in the Prague area

<sup>90</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>91</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 45.

<sup>92</sup> Hilwig, S. J. (1998). *The Revolt Against the Establishment: Students Versus the Press in West Germany and Italy. 1968 The World Transformed*. C. Fink, P. Gassert and D. Junker. Washington D.C., German Historical Institute/ Cambridge University Press: 321-350. p. 341.

<sup>93</sup> New York Times 16.02.1968, p. 11.

<sup>94</sup> New York Times 18.02.1968, p. 19.; Arbeiderbladet 19.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>95</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; The Times 16.02.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 16.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>96</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 16.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>97</sup> New York Times 16.02.1968, p. 16.



16, 1968		and attacks the new leadership.
February 16, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The attorney general declares that he will not press porn charges against the Danish television for showing trailers of the Swedish film <i>I am Curious Yellow</i> . <sup>98</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Refugees with British passports from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania start to flow to Great Britain in great numbers. <sup>99</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Coal miners demonstrate against Prime Minister Harold Wilson during his visit to Wales. The workers protest against the government's mine and economical policy. Workers shout: "Go home to England!" and "Throw him out of Wales!" Student demonstration against Wilson in Cardiff leads to clashes between students and police. <sup>100</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	King Constantine gives up his residence at the Greek embassy in Rome. The move is seen as indication of a break with the Athens government he had tried to overthrow in December. The junta still promises that the King could return to Greece as soon as " <i>the revolution has accomplished its mission.</i> " <sup>101</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	<i>The Peace Office (Fredskontoret)</i> in Bergen protest in an open letter to the International Commission of Law against the killing committed by chief of police in Saigon and claims that he must be prosecuted for murder. <sup>102</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Student protest letter to the parliament signed by more than 3,000 people in protest of the government's ban of <i>Dziady</i> . <sup>103</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	The South African government announces election reforms that will take away all rights for Black Africans to vote. <sup>104</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson removes most of the deferment for graduate students from the draft system. <sup>105</sup>
February 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	250 students at Princeton stage an antiwar fast in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>106</sup>
February 17, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	At the 12th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the exiled Greek Communist Party in Bucharest the Party is divided into two rival factions. The so-called 'Interior' one and the so-called 'Exterior' one.

<sup>98</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 28.

<sup>99</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.

<sup>100</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>101</sup> New York Times 17.02.1968, p. 9.; New York Times 18.02.1968, p. 13.

<sup>102</sup> Dagbladet 16.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>103</sup> De Weydenthal, J. B. (1974). "Academic Dissent as a Catalyst for Political Crisis in a Communist System." *The Polish Review, New York* 19: 19-26. p. 22.; Garsztecki, S. (2008). *Poland. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 179-187. p. 182.

<sup>104</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 28.

<sup>105</sup> New York Times 17.02.1968, p. 1; 10.; New York Times 18.02.1968, the Week in Review, p. E1.; New York Times 20.02.1968, p. 46.

<sup>106</sup> New York Times 17.02.1968, p. 10.



February 17, 1968	<b>Indonesia</b>	Social and political unrest at East Java. Groups of police, navy, army and air force revolt against the government. <sup>107</sup>
February 17, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The newspaper <i>Corriere della Sera</i> publishes a “Teachers’ manifesto.” They demand a return to normal and legitimate conditions at the university and an end to occupations by the political extremists. They demand a return to normalcy; this desire is shared by most of the students. <sup>108</sup>
February 17, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	More than 230 communist and non-communist writers in the Warsaw section of the Polish Writers Union pass and sign a petition to the Party protesting against the decision to end the performance of the classic play, <i>The Forefathers</i> , by Adam Mickiewicz. <sup>109</sup>
February 17 – 18, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The International Vietnam Congress is held in West Berlin. About 5 000 students and anti-war activists from Europe and abroad participate. The congress represents a climax in the international and West German anti-war movement. 10, 000 students demonstrate in West Berlin against the American War in Vietnam and fill Kurfurstendamm. Rudi Dutschke leads the demonstration. The authorities try to ban the demonstration through the Court of Law, but fail. <sup>110</sup>
February 18, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A small group of pro-Americans stage a counterdemonstration in West Berlin. They chanted: “ <i>Berlin supports America</i> ” and “ <i>Throw Dutschke out of West Berlin</i> ”. <sup>111</sup>
February 18, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Political unrest in Brazil following president Arthur da Costa e Silva’s reorganization of government giving the military extended political dominance. <sup>112</sup>
February 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demonstrations in several cities nationwide, inclusive Le Havre and Marseilles, in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>113</sup>

<sup>107</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>108</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 59.

<sup>109</sup> De Weydenthal, J. B. (1974). "Academic Dissent as a Catalyst for Political Crisis in a Communist System." *The Polish Review*, New York **19**: 19-26. p. 22.; New York Times 18.02.1968, p. 20.

<sup>110</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 36.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 28.; Fraser, R. (1988). *1968: A Student Generation in Revolt*. New York, Pantheon Books. p. 383.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 46.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 157-59.; Klimke, M. (2008). West Germany. *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 97-110. p. 103.; Dagbladet 17.02.1968, p. 32.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.02.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 18.02.1968, p. 3.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.02.1968. (ZDF-EVN); New York Times 19.02.1968, p. 1; 8.; Arbeiderbladet 19.02.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 19.02.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.02.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 22.02.1968, p. 16.

<sup>111</sup> Fraser, R. (1988). *1968: A Student Generation in Revolt*. New York, Pantheon Books. p. 383.; New York Times 19.02.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 22.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>112</sup> Dagbladet 19.02.1968, p. 16.

<sup>113</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

February 18, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 400 women participate in a peaceful march to the US embassy in protest against the “ <i>appalling slaughter of women and children in Vietnam.</i> ” <sup>114</sup>
February 18, 1968	<b>Hong Kong</b>	Three communist newspapers – <i>Tin Fung Yat Pao</i> , <i>the Hong Kong Evening News</i> , and the <i>Afternoon News</i> – all suspended on August 17, 1967 – were allowed to publish again as a single combined edition.
February 18, 1968	<b>India</b>	The Beatles starts a mediation course at the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi’s retreat in the Himalaya. <sup>115</sup>
February 18, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 3 000 people participate in a demonstration against the American war in Vietnam. The march is stopped by the police at Piazza Barberini, close to the US embassy in Rome. The embassy was cordoned off by police and army trucks bumper to bumper. About 3-400 demonstrators tried to break the police lines. Some were injured during the fights. Demonstrators throw stones against the windows of the American Export Lines and the Trans World Airlines office after the clash outside the US embassy. <sup>116</sup>
February 18, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Vice-Rector at the university of Madrid, Jose Antonio Garcia-Trevijano Fos resigns after the student riots. <sup>117</sup>
February 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A survey published by the Boston <i>Globe’s Sunday Globe</i> shows that seven of the nation’s major newspapers have shifted in the last few months from general support of the Administration’s Vietnam policy to criticism of recent military escalation. Four dailies had become more hawkish. None of the dailies in the sample called for withdrawal of the American troops in Vietnam. <sup>118</sup>
February 19, 1968	<b>China</b>	11 counter-revolutionaries are sentenced to death or terms of imprisonment in Chilinshan. <sup>119</sup>
February 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A LSE report about the student unrest the previous year recommends that the students are given representation in the main governing bodies. <sup>120</sup>
February 19, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Students at the institutes of Sociology and Ethnography in Oslo pass a resolution to the Spanish government in protest against the closing of Centro de Estudios e Investigacion in Madrid. <sup>121</sup>
February	<b>Norway</b>	The Israeli trade union leader, Bjørn Dwarski, gives a speech

<sup>114</sup> New York Times 19.02.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 19.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>115</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 48.; Dagbladet 20.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>116</sup> New York Times 19.02.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 19.02.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 20.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>117</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>118</sup> Boston Globe – Sunday Globe 18.02.1968, p. 2A.; New York Times 18.02.1968, p. 9.

<sup>119</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>120</sup> The Times 20.02.1968, p. 8.

<sup>121</sup> Arbeiderbladet 20.02.1968, p. 3.

19, 1968		at a meeting of Labour Party Students (A-Stud) at the University of Oslo about the Israeli Federal Trade Union. The Labour Party Students organize about 200 students at the university. <sup>122</sup>
February 19, 1968	<b>Sudan</b>	Sudan in political crises after the Parliament fails to pass a permanent Constitution for the country. The parliament is dissolved – followed by two prime ministers and no parliament. Extensive street demonstrations. <sup>123</sup>
February 19, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Walter Rüegg, Dean at the university in Frankfurt and chairman for the Rector Conference (WRK), deliberates about the Rector Conference's proposals for university reforms in an interview in <i>Der Spiegel</i> . <sup>124</sup>
February 19-26, 1968	<b>Algeria</b>	The university reopens, but the students continue their strike and most of the students boycott classes. The students threaten to continue the strike until the government involves itself in a true dialogue with the representatives of the students. The students demand the release of all detained students; an end to all police proceedings against students; respect of the independence of the universities; and the freedom of student union organization. <sup>125</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	About 10 000 nurses in Finnish hospitals are on strike. <sup>126</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	In an address to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, the Soviet ambassador accuses Greece of mass terror and torture. Similar charges are submitted to the Commission by Amnesty International. Almost 3,000 prisoners are reportedly in detention without trial in Greek detention camps on the islands of Leros and Yaros at the end of January. The most common torture is said to have been a beating on the soles of the prisoners' feet, also called <i>falanga</i> . <sup>127</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>India</b>	The state of West Bengal is put under direct presidential rule following long-term social and political unrest, and riots. <sup>128</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Students stage a protest vigil at the cupola of the Church of Sant'Ivo in Rome. <sup>129</sup>
February	<b>Sweden</b>	The minister of Education, Olof Palme and the economist

<sup>122</sup> Arbeiderbladet 10.02.1968, p. 3.

<sup>123</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 338.

<sup>124</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 129.

<sup>125</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22986.

<sup>126</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 72.

<sup>127</sup> New York Times 21.02.1968, p. 16.

<sup>128</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>129</sup> The Times 21.02.1968, p. 5.

20, 1968		Gunnar Myrdal participate together with the North Vietnamese ambassador to Moscow, Nguyen Tho Chyan, in a demonstration in Stockholm against the American war in Vietnam. About 6 000 participate. Palme criticizes the US in a speech at the rally. The Swedish Prime Minister, as well as Foreign Minister, has approved the speech in advance. 6,000 demonstrators of all ages and social groups participate. The participation of Minister Palme gives the Swedish anti-war movement greater public respectability. <sup>130</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Black Power leader Rap Brown is arrested in New York. <sup>131</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	<i>Dissent</i> , a new quarterly magazine that opposes the American war in Vietnam, is established at the Yeshiva College. The first editor is Bruce Horowitz. <sup>132</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A secret hearing in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's inquiry into the Gulf of Tonkin incidents of 1964. The crucial question is – did the attack on <i>Maddox</i> and <i>Turner Joy</i> really take place? And were the US vessels in international waters? The senators Fulbright, Gore and Morse are not convinced by Robert McNamara's testimony. They claim the Senate had been misled by the Administration in 1964. Senator Mansfield claims he would not have voted for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution in 1964 if he had known what he now knows. <sup>133</sup>
February 20, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Federal Chancellor Kurt George Kiesinger warns against the mounting anti-American attitudes in West Germany. <sup>134</sup>
February 20 - 25, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The North Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, Nguyen Tho Canh, arrives to present North Vietnam's political perspective to the Swedish government. Talks with Foreign minister Torsten Nilsson and other Swedish leaders. <sup>135</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between rival Red Guard factions (the Red Guard organizations East Wind, Red Flag and Spring Thunder) in

<sup>130</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 12.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 31.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>131</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 28.; New York Times 21.02.1968, p. 34.

<sup>132</sup> New York Times 21.02.1968, p. 51.

<sup>133</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23739.

<sup>134</sup> New York Times 21.02.1968, p. 8.

<sup>135</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 28.

		Canton. About 100 Red Guards were reported killed during the fights. <sup>136</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party, participates in the opening ceremony celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Communist takeover in 1948. <sup>137</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mass purge of anti-Maoists is following the establishment of the Revolutionary Committee in Kwangtung province. <sup>138</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	The Arab Socialist Union (ASU) promotes a demonstration by the Helwan steelworkers against the alleged leniency of the sentences imposed on the military leaders responsible for the military defeat in the six-day war. Students in riots in Cairo. The students demand parliamentary democracy and a free press. <sup>139</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>France</b>	Extensive demonstration in the Latin Quarter, Paris, in protest against the American war in Vietnam. The demonstration is organized by the Vietnam National Committee. The demonstrators burn puppets of president Johnson and chant slogans like: “ <i>Che! Che! Guevara!</i> ” and “ <i>Ho! Ho! Ho Chi Mihn!</i> ”. The demonstrators rename the street Boulevard Saint-Michel “ <i>Boulevard du Vietnam héroïque</i> ”. <sup>140</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Leslie Finer, correspondent for the BBC and several other London newspapers is expelled from Greece after 13 years. The Greek government accuses Finer of biased coverage and of having “ <i>distorted facts, and thereby violating the ethics of his profession.</i> ” <sup>141</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Students occupy the premises of the main universities in a nationwide protest and demand university reforms. <sup>142</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Rudi Dutschke visits Amsterdam; he participates in a procession and speaks before a large crowd of mainly students. The speech is covered by various national media.
February 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The leader of the Norwegian Labour Party (Arbeiderpartiet), Trygve Bratteli, claims at a Vietnam Movement meeting in Oslo that the USA should withdraw their troops from Vietnam. He claims that it is an illusion that the Vietnam war could be won by military means. <sup>143</sup>

<sup>136</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>137</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 149-50.

<sup>138</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>139</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 285.; Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969. London, African Research Limited. p. 123.

<sup>140</sup> See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp). last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>141</sup> New York Times 22.02.1968, p. 25.; New York Times 23.02.1968, p. 32.; New York Times 24.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>142</sup> The Times 21.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>143</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.02.1968, p. 6.



February 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Rage among American dock workers against the Swedish asylum policy for American deserters. They threaten to boycott Swedish ships in American ports. <sup>144</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A bomb explodes outside the Soviet embassy in Washington D.C. <sup>145</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Riots at the predominately Afro-American Alcorn A. and M. State College, Lorman, Mississippi. The police use teargas and open fire during the fights with Afro-American students. 6 students are injured. <sup>146</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The demonstrations against the American War in Vietnam result in a large counter demonstration in West Berlin in favor of "peace and liberty". The counter demonstration in support of the United States is organized with support from the Mayor of West Berlin. 150,000 people participate. <sup>147</sup>
February 21, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The widespread demonstrations in West Berlin spawn demonstrations in other German cities like Freiburg, Bremen, Hamburg and Munich. <sup>148</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Home Secretary James Callaghan informs the House of Commons that the government will tighten immigration policy. The proposals meet strong opposition from the left wing in the Labour Party. <sup>149</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 100 students participate in an occupation of the rector's office at the university of Rome. The police are called in to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>150</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The police are called in to disperse student demonstrators at the universities in Florence, Pisa and Venice. <sup>151</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Former foreign minister Halvard Lange is met by hissing and booing from a small group of demonstrators during his speech at the Norwegian Student Association's meeting about the communist coup in Czechoslovakia in 1948. Lange

<sup>144</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 28.

<sup>145</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884; 1-57. p. 26.; New York Times 22.02.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 23.02.1968, p. 8.

<sup>146</sup> New York Times 22.02.1968, p. 26.

<sup>147</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget; 25-60. p. 37.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 160.; Klimke, M. (2008). West Germany. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Ativism, 1956-77. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan; 97-110. p. 104.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.02.1968, p. 9.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.02.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 22.02.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 22.02.1968, p. 16.; Dagbladet 24.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>148</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 160.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.02.1968. (ARD)

<sup>149</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22676.

<sup>150</sup> The Times 23.02.1968, p. 5.

<sup>151</sup> The Times 23.02.1968, p. 5.



		characterized the coup as a vital argument for the Norwegian decision in 1949 to become a NATO member. <sup>152</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	500 demonstrators in Lisbon protest the American war in Vietnam and clash with the police. The police use steel helmets, batons, machine-guns and teargas to disperse the protesters that march toward the U.S. embassy. The demonstrators shout " <i>Out with the Americans!</i> " and " <i>Peace and liberty for the Vietnamese people!</i> " and burn a Johnson-puppet made out of straw. <sup>153</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	16 students are arrested by the police during a raid at the Faculty of Law at the University of Madrid. <sup>154</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Five presidents of colleges in Atlanta, Georgia, appeal to president Johnson to " <i>stop the wanton shooting of young high school and college students by the American version of storm troopers</i> ". <sup>155</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Dr. John Summerskill resigns as president at the San Francisco State College because of the university's erosion caused by political interference and financial starvation. <sup>156</sup>
February 22, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 50 students participate in a sit-in at the Albany State University in protest against the Dow Chemical Company recruitment at the university and the use of napalm in Vietnam. <sup>157</sup>
February 22-23, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Clashes between students and police at the university of Rome. 11 people are injured during the fights. <sup>158</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>Australia</b>	Demonstrations in Sydney in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>159</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Novotny gives a speech during a celebration on the market square in the old part of Prague. Novotny admits some political errors in the past, but defends the main political course in the Communist state during the last twenty years. The East German Party leader, Walter Ulbricht, harshly criticizes the economic reform plans during his visit. Dubcek gives prospects of rehabilitations. " <i>We must put right the earlier injustice,</i> " he claims. The workers' militia stages a big parade in Prague during the celebration. <sup>160</sup>

<sup>152</sup> Arbeiderbladet 23.02.1968, p. 9.

<sup>153</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition, 22.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>154</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>155</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24175.

<sup>156</sup> New York Times 23.02.1968, p. 12.

<sup>157</sup> New York Times 22.02.1968, p. 26.

<sup>158</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.02.1968, p. 6.

<sup>159</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>160</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 28.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 150.

February 23, 1968	<b>China</b>	The Maoists seize control of the Kwantung province with the support of the Army. <sup>161</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>China</b>	The army is given extended power. The Red Flag, the official mouthpiece of the Communist Party, is temporarily stopped. <sup>162</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Ivan Klima, Antonin Liehm and Ludwik Vaclulik are reinstated as editors of the Writers' Union newspaper, <i>Literarni Listy</i> . <sup>163</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>Congo Kinshasa</b>	The Executive of the General Union of the Congolese Students is dissolved by the government. The leaders of the student organizations are accused of involvement in an anti-government Marxist-Leninist network and taking part in a conspiracy against the life of president Mobutu. President Mubuto accuses later the Chinese for providing weapons with the aim to overthrow him. <sup>164</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>France</b>	A common program for the Radical-Socialist Federation and the Communist Party is established. <sup>165</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>France</b>	Agitation for free admission to student dormitories for both sexes. Both males and females demand free admission to all buildings. <sup>166</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Students at the Madrid University boycott classes after riot police break up planned illegal meeting of 500 students from the faculty of Political and Economical Science. <sup>167</sup>
February 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The ADA (the Americans for Democratic Action) gives their support to McCarthy and this creates dissent. The Intellectuals and the leaders of the American Federation of Trade Unions differ in their view on the Vietnam policy. <sup>168</sup>
February 24, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Walter Ulbricht gives his firm support to the Soviet positions during Communist conference in Budapest, Hungary. The Soviets want to summon a new meeting in Moscow and renew the Communist Manifest from the Moscow summit of 1960. Ulbricht harshly attacks the Chinese. <sup>169</sup>
February 24, 1968	<b>South Vietnam</b>	The government bans the American magazine <i>Newsweek</i> . <sup>170</sup>
February 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 75 students and faculty members walk out during a speech by Vice President Hubert Humphrey at the American University. <sup>171</sup>

<sup>161</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 23.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>162</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.02.1968, p. 1.

<sup>163</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 48.

<sup>164</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22958.

<sup>165</sup> The Times 06.03.1968, p. 13.

<sup>166</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

<sup>167</sup> New York Times 24.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>168</sup> Arbeiderbladet 23.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>169</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 27.02.1968. (ORF)

<sup>170</sup> New York Times 24.02.1968, p. 7.

February 24-25, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	The students protest against the mild court rulings against the failing air force officers from the six day war in 1967. Thousands of students gathers outside the National Assembly and start a protest march to president Nasser's home. The students shout: " <i>Blood for blood</i> " and " <i>Death for the traitors</i> ". The protest became gradually more political. Students try to storm the headquarter of the newspaper <i>Al-Ahram</i> . They call for the chief editor and friend of Nasser, Muhammad Heykal, and shout: " <i>Write about freedom!</i> " The police, wearing steel helmets, shields and long sticks, are using teargas and water hose pipes to disperse the rioting students. The students are throwing broken bricks back at the police. During the night the police arrest 50 student leaders. The arrests create rage among the students and the next day the riots continue outside the Cairo and Ain Shams universities and the Faculty of Medicine at Roda Island. The main streets of Cairo are blocked by rioting students in fight with police on horses. Several hundred students barricade themselves inside Cairo University, surrounded by large forces of police and army soldiers. <sup>172</sup>
February 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Socialist federation (FGDS) and the Communist Party decide on a common political action program: a united political front against the Gaullists. <sup>173</sup>
February 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 2 000 people participate in a demonstration march at the United Nations Plaza, New York, in protest against the escalation of the war in Vietnam and possible use of nuclear weapons. The demonstrators carry placards with text saying: " <i>No Nuclear Weapons in Vietnam!</i> " and " <i>No More Hiroshimas!</i> ". <sup>174</sup>
February 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	General Jan Sejna defects to the United States via Hungary and Italy. At the time of his flight he is under investigation for fraud and embezzlement, together with the son of president Novotny. <sup>175</sup>
February 25, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Thousands of African, West Indian and Asian immigrants demonstrate in the streets of London against the proposed new immigration law. <sup>176</sup> The march goes to Downing Street, where

<sup>171</sup> New York Times 25.02.1968, p. 40.

<sup>172</sup> The Times 01.03.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 27.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>173</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

<sup>174</sup> New York Times 25.02.1968, p. 21.

<sup>175</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 28.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22711; 22715.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 150.

<sup>176</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 272.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen.

		the police block the way. Bystanders and counter-demonstrators shout “Nigger go home!” <sup>177</sup>
February 25, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Rome three Faculties (Literature, Physics, and Political Sciences) are occupied. The first counter seminars and counter lectures begin at the Literature Faculty on following subjects: the Chinese red guards, the Black Power, the European youth movements, and the relationship between authoritarianism and sexual repression.
February 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The artist Pete Seeger sings “Waist Deep in the Big Muddy” at the popular CBS program <i>The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour</i> . <sup>178</sup>
February 25, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Widespread demands for president Dr. Heinrich Lübke’s resignation after an article in <i>Stern</i> magazine claims he took part in making plans for the Nazi concentration camps. The students claim that the revelation is part of the collective amnesia in the German society. <sup>179</sup>
February 26, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	The regime closes the country’s five universities and institutions for higher education indefinitely after extensive and violent student demonstrations. About 76 persons are injured during the fights. The next day a delegation of 200 students are brought to the National Assembly for negotiations. The students are promised that more attention would be paid to their request – including a demand for more press freedom. <sup>180</sup>
February 26, 1968	<b>France</b>	School teachers on strike and the first meeting of the College Action Committee (Comités d’Action lycéens – CAL) are held. <sup>181</sup>
February 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Students arrange sit-ins at the University of Leicester. <sup>182</sup>
February 26, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	New occupations in Padua. The students at the university in Trieste occupy buildings at the Faculty of Humanities and Philosophy and pass resolutions in protest against the Gui reform plan. Other students pass a resolution against the occupation as a breach of democracy.
February	<b>Italy</b>	Demonstration by high school students at Liceo Parini in

København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 28.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 68.

<sup>177</sup> Arbeiderbladet 26.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>178</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>179</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 49.; Kurlansky, M. (2004). *1968: The Year That Rocked The World*. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 145.

<sup>180</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 26.02.1968, p. 2.; *Dagbladet* 26.02.1968, p. 16.; *New York Times* 27.02.1968, p. 7; 12.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.02.1968, p. 2.; *New York Times* 28.02.1968, p. 7.

<sup>181</sup> *Ibid.* p. 259.

<sup>182</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; *The Times* 27.02.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 28.02.1968, p. 2.

26, 1968		Milan. A National Coordination Committee for the gymnasiums under control by the militant students at the universities is established.
February 26, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Extensive and violent demonstrations in Tokyo in protest against the construction of an airfield at Narita by U.S. aircrafts. Clashes between demonstrators and police. The demonstrators throw stones and 499 police officers are injured. <sup>183</sup>
February 26, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Greek opposition leader (PAK), Andreas Papandreou, gives a speech in the Swedish parliament. <sup>184</sup>
February 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Afro-American reverends and Civil Rights leaders front a march with about 300 people through Memphis, Tennessee, in support of the 1 300 Afro-American renovation workers in the city that have been on strike for 16 days. <sup>185</sup>
February 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The US. Senator Fulbright gives information about the American Vietnam policy.
February 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Split in Labour Party about proposed new immigration law. 30 Labour MPs vote against their own government. Most opponents are on the left wing of the party. <sup>186</sup>
February 27, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Catholic dissident groups from across the nation meet in Bologna. They protest the political use of Catholicism to support the capitalist social order.
February 27, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The authorities withdraw police agents from university campus in Madrid. <sup>187</sup>
February 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The news anchor in CBS Evening News, Walter Cronkite, broadcast his half hour long critical review of the American war in Vietnam. His denouncing of the war made a huge impact on the American public. He concludes that it was not possible to win the war. President Johnson was watching the program and was allegedly stating: <i>"If I've lost Cronkite, I've lost middle America."</i> It was the first time a news anchor on television had declared a war over. <sup>188</sup>

<sup>183</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>184</sup> (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 13.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.

<sup>185</sup> *New York Times* 27.02.1968, p. 85.; *New York Times* 28.02.1968, p. 15.

<sup>186</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.

<sup>187</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 49.

<sup>188</sup> Garner, J. and LC Collection (Library of Congress) (2002). *Stay Tuned: Television's Unforgettable Moments*. Kansas City, Mo., Andrews McMeel Pub. p. 74. See attached DVD track 16 – CBS Evening News February 27, 1968.; Kurlansky p. 60-62.



February 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Lighter censorship in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakian journalists demand abolishment of censorship. <i>Rude Pravo</i> attacks Novotny. <sup>189</sup>
February 28, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Minister of Justice answers questions in Parliament about whether American deserters would get residence and work permit in Denmark or not. He answers that it would be " <i>an assessment in each individual case</i> ".
February 28, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Demonstrations in Okinawa in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>190</sup>
February 28, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Clashes between different political student factions at the University of Rome. The students are using fire extinguishers, chains and sticks during the fights. <sup>191</sup>
February 28, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Students start normal lecture activity at the University of Madrid for the first time in five months.
February 28, 1968	<b>Thailand</b>	Demonstrations outside US bases in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>192</sup>
February 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 200 SDS members and sympathizers participate in a demonstration and sit-in at Columbia University, New York, in protest against Dow Chemical and their recruiters at the university. <sup>193</sup>
February 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 150 people participate in a demonstration at the Columbia University, New York, in protest against the construction of a new gymnasium in the Morningside Park. 13 people are arrested, including 12 students and a Harlem minister. <sup>194</sup>
February 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Classes are dismissed at Trenton High School following a series of clashes between white and Afro-American students. 17 students are injured and 6 students are arrested, most of them Afro-Americans. About 50 students are expelled. <sup>195</sup>

<sup>189</sup> Arbejderbladet 29.02.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.03.1968, p. 15.; Arbejderbladet 01.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>190</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>191</sup> Arbejderbladet 29.02.1968, p. 2.

<sup>192</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>193</sup> Cox-Commission (1968). Crisis at Columbia: Report of the Fact-Finding Commission Appointed to Investigate the Disturbances at Columbia University in April and May, 1968. New York, Vintage Books. p. 69.

<sup>194</sup> New York Times 29.02.1968, p. 44.

<sup>195</sup> New York Times 29.02.1968, p. 45.; New York Times 01.03.1968, p. 23.



February 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The first edition of the new mouthpiece of the Czechoslovakian Writers' Union and the progressive reformers, <i>Literarni Listy</i> , is published. The magazine is the replacement of <i>Literarni Noviny</i> , which was seized by the Ministry of Culture in the fall of 1967. On the front page of the first issue there is an article on reason and conscience – based on the writings of Jan Hus, the 15 <sup>th</sup> century Czech reformer. On the back page is the beginning of a series called <i>The Road to Freedom</i> that would reexamine periods in Czechoslovak history that had been distorted by Party doctrines. One of the writers in the magazine, Alexander Kliment, demands free elections. <sup>196</sup>
February 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian journalists demand end to all censorship in the press. <sup>197</sup>
February 29, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	Students and workers are participating together in demonstrations and protests against president Nasser. <sup>198</sup>
February 29, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The British Parliament passes new immigration laws by a vote of 145 to 31. The Archbishop of Canterbury attacks the government proposal in the House of Lords and claim it is an act of race discrimination. <sup>199</sup>
February 29, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The Dean at the university in Rome refuses to accept changes in the exam system passed by the Faculty of Humanities and Philosophy. When neo-Fascist storm troops clash with movement members, the Dean calls in the police to put an end to occupations at the university. Fifteen hundred police officers participate in the action. Several students are injured.
February 29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Andreas Papandreou visits Oslo. <sup>200</sup>
February 29, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Warsaw branch of the Writers' Union passes a declaration demanding a lifting of the ban of <i>Dziady</i> , the end of censorship and the participation of writers in the development of cultural policy. The Communist Party threatens to take closer control of the Writer's Union if certain members are not excluded. <sup>201</sup>

<sup>196</sup> The Times 01.03.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 01.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>197</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.03.1968, p. 15.

<sup>198</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 30.; New York Times 29.02.1968, p. 17.; The Times 01.03.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>199</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.; (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 273.; Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.03.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 01.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>200</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 29.02.1968. (NRK); NRK Kveldsnytt 29.02.1968. (NRK)

<sup>201</sup> Garsztecki, S. (2008). Poland. *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 179-187. p. 182.

February 29, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Greek regime recalls its ambassador to Sweden and charges Sweden as well as Denmark with having made interventions into Greece's domestic affairs. <sup>202</sup>
February 29, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstrations in Frankfurt and Bremen in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>203</sup>

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<sup>202</sup> New York Times 01.03.1968, p. 9.

<sup>203</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid682.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<b>March</b>		
March 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between rival Red Guards organizations, the Ching Kang Shan and the Hsin Peita, at the Peita University in Peking. The rival student groups occupy different sections of the university and are fighting each other with homemade weapons and stones for several weeks. About 400 members of the April 22 Grand Army (an ultra-left organization) in the Kwangsi province are reported burned to death during one of the worse fights during the cultural revolution. <sup>1</sup>
March 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	New radio and television programs are established that encourage the public to call in and ask the politicians questions live on the air. <sup>2</sup>
March 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	All over the Netherlands, students display posters with the slogan " <i>Johnson War criminal</i> ". This is a reaction to the government's decision <i>not</i> to prosecute the pacifist professor Bernhard Delfgaauw who earlier had claimed that President Johnson could be considered a war criminal according to the criteria of the war crimes tribunals at Nuremberg and Tokyo after World War II. Unlike the professor, many students are arrested and prosecuted. The provocations come to an end when president Johnson announces that the bombing of North-Vietnam will be stopped. <sup>3</sup>
March 1968	<b>Norway</b>	An anti-American meeting takes place in the assembly hall of the University in Oslo. The meeting is organized by left-radical student organizations (A-stud, Sos.stud and SF-stud.) The meeting passes demands for a cultural boycott of the United States, including boycott of scholarship, film and literature. <sup>4</sup>
March 1968	<b>Tunisia</b>	Student unrest in Tunisia.
March 1, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The King dissolves the parliament in preparation of the March 31 general election. The main issue is the language question. <sup>5</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The U.S. embassy in Brussels is painted with slogans against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>6</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Communist Party steering committee lifts the censorship that was introduced in 1966. Czechoslovakian writers propose free elections. <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>2</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selybiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 150.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.iisg.nl/today/en/21-10.php>, last visited 03.01.2010.

<sup>4</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.03.1968, p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> New York Times 02.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.03.1968, p. 7.; Pravda 04.03.1968, p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selybiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 145.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 01.03.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 06.03.1968, p. 6.

March 1, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	About 40 million contraception pills (P-pill) are sold in Denmark a year. <sup>8</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	Extensive and violent student demonstrations in Cairo in protest against the mild verdicts in the court cases against the military leaders responsible for the defeat in the six days war. 76 are injured in the clashes between police and students. <sup>9</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Prime minister George Papadopoulos promises that a plebiscite would be held on what he describes as a new constitution that would preserve the monarchy and wipe out Communism. In a talk in Salonica he for the first time uses the term 'Hellas of the Hellenic Christians' that would become the regime's motto. <sup>10</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek ambassador to Sweden, Iason Dracoulis, leaves the country for "consultations" in Athens, underlining the deterioration of relations between the Swedish government and the Greek junta. <sup>11</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A Faculty Council at the university in Florence passes vague reform plans, but the proposals are met by student criticism. <sup>12</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A new phase begins in the student revolt in Italy. There are widespread student riots in the streets of Rome in protest against the events of February 29. Students attack police barriers outside the Architecture Faculty at Valle Giulia. The students throw stones at the police, overturn cars and set them on fire. Official counts list 200 injured, among them 160 police officers. The students demand that the Parliament passes a new university reform plan, and that the Dean at the university in Rome is replaced. Both demands are repeated in the Parliament by the political Left. <sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 30.

<sup>9</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.; New York Times 02.03.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 08.03.1968, p. 8.

<sup>10</sup> New York Times 03.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 29.; New York Times 04.03.1968, p. 18.

<sup>12</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 592.

<sup>13</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 37.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.; Cauter, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row.: p. 465.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 56.; Marwick, A. (1998). The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 596.; Kurz, J. and M. Tolomelli (2008). Italy. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 83-96. p. 89.; New York Times 02.03.1968, p. 1.; The Times 02.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.03.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 02.03.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 02.03.1968. (UPI); Arbeiderbladet 04.03.1968, p. 2.

March 1, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Warsaw Writers' Union calls a special meeting to protest against the government's brutal clamp down on the students and against the ban on Dziady. <sup>14</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Mário Soares is released from prison.
March 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Consultative Commission for the president, created after the race riot in Denver, recommends that segregation in housing be banned and barriers to employment be dismantled, and new jobs created. <sup>15</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	U.S. Industrial leaders want to solve the slum problem in American cities. Henry Ford II leads action to end unemployment. <sup>16</sup>
March 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	President dr. Lübcke denies in a television and radio broadcast to the nation allegations in the news magazine <i>Stern</i> that he had been helping to build concentration camps during the Second World War. <sup>17</sup>
March 1 – 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The university in Rome closes because of student occupations. <sup>18</sup>
March 2, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	About 10,000 demonstrators from all over Belgium participate in a protest outside the U.S. embassy in Brussels against the American war in Vietnam. There are clashes between demonstrators and the police. Several demonstrators and police officers are injured, 10 protestors are arrested. <sup>19</sup>
March 2, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The police arrest 5 people in a drug raid. 2 kg hashish, some quanta of LSD and a large amount of money was confiscated. <sup>20</sup>
March 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Queen Elizabeth pardons three Black Africans that were sentenced to death in Rhodesia. The crimes were committed before Rhodesia broke away from Great Britain. The prisoners were executed on March 6 anyhow. <sup>21</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 60.; New York Times 02.03.1968, p. 6.; The Times 02.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

<sup>16</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>17</sup> The Times 02.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 60.

<sup>19</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.

<sup>20</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 30.

<sup>21</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 38.; (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 273.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 29.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.

March 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	James Callaghan, the minister of Interior and responsible for the new immigration law, was met by several hundred demonstrating students during his visit at Oxford University. <sup>22</sup>
March 2, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek regime releases 80 political prisoners. <sup>23</sup>
March 2, 1968	<b>India</b>	Communal riots breaks out in Karimganj, Assam, following a minor incident about a stray cow. 7 people are killed during the fights, 43 injured and 233 people are arrested. <sup>24</sup>
March 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Kerner Commission, the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, publish an interim report. The Commission warns against a development towards a society divided in two – one Black and one White – that are both segregated and unequal. The report gives an account for the media coverage of the riots. <sup>25</sup>
March 2-8, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Mass trial in the Court of Public Order in Madrid. 10 men from Barcelona are charged with having participated in an “unauthorized meeting” during the “ <i>Day Against the Repression</i> ” of the Franco regime at the Faculty of Law at the University of Barcelona, October 26, 1966. Those charged include Catalan priests, intellectuals, professors, and students. Each is sentenced to 6 months to a year of imprisonment. <sup>26</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	About 10 000 people from all over the country participate in a demonstration in Brussels in protest against the American war in Vietnam. Clashes between demonstrators and police. 10 people are arrested and 11 police officers are injured during the fights. <sup>27</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Student rally at the Trafalgar Square, London, in protest against the government’s students’ grants policy. The rally is organized by the National Union of Students. More than 2 000 students participate in a protest march down the Whitehall to Parliament Square and on to Victoria Embankment where the crowd dispersed. The march is led by students from Leeds and Cardiff. The students are shouting slogans against the minister of education: “ <i>Gordon Walker out</i> ”. <sup>28</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>23</sup> New York Times 03.03.1968, p. 22.

<sup>24</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22831.

<sup>25</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokförlaget: 25-60. p. 37.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22647.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 01.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.03.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 04.03.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 05.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>26</sup> New York Times 03.03.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 09.03.1968, p. 8.

<sup>27</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 27.; The Times 04.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>28</sup> The Times 04.03.1968, p. 2.



March 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A rally at the Festival Hall in London. The rally is organized by the newspaper <i>Morning Star</i> , the mouthpiece of the British Communist Party. The main speakers at the rally are Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Betty Ambatielos, wife of the Greek trade union leader. About 3 000 people participate in the following demonstration march to Downing Street and the US embassy in London in protest against the American war in Vietnam. The demonstrators are shouting slogans like: “ <i>Hey, L.B.J., How many kids have you killed today?</i> ” The demonstrators, led by George Matthews - the editor of the <i>Morning Star</i> , were allowed to deliver at protest letter to Downing Street No. 10. <sup>29</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Bombs blast outside the Spanish embassy and an American officer club in London. No one is injured. An underground Spanish anarchist group, led by Juan El Largo – “ <i>Mr. Big</i> ”, with office in Belgium is believed to be responsible for the bombs in London and the Hague. <sup>30</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The Italian press acknowledges that the student unrest is entering a new phase. The conservative right-wing press emphasizes the chaos, while the left-wing press describes a “revolution from the Alps in the North to Sicily in the South.” The conservative newspaper <i>Epoca</i> in Rome publishes an article that discusses the reasons for the student riots. The newspaper claims that the students do not want reforms, but a total upheaval of society. Italian neo-fascists provoke fear of new clashes at the universities. <sup>31</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Bomb blasts outside the American Consulate in Turin. <sup>32</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	The Belgian General Consulate in Amsterdam is attacked with stones. A letter, which is attached to a stone, warns that the Consulate will be attacked again if Belgian authorities are continuing banning Belgian demonstrators from going to the Netherlands to protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>33</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Bomb blasts set off by homemade time bombs outside the Spanish, Greek, and Portuguese embassy in The Hague. The

<sup>29</sup> The Times 04.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>30</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 04.03.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 04.03.1968, p. 1.; The Times 05.03.1968, p. 8.

<sup>31</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 593.

<sup>32</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.; The Times 04.03.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 04.03.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 04.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>33</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 04.03.1968, p. 20.

		Dutch police claim that leftwing radicals are responsible for the attack. <sup>34</sup>
March 3, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Demonstration against the American war in Vietnam outside the residence of the U.S. ambassador in The Hague. <sup>35</sup>
March 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Riots in the Durham prison. <sup>36</sup>
March 4, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	Thousands participate in a demonstration outside the parliament in protest against president Marco Robles. Fights between rival political groups. The army uses teargas to disperse demonstrators and to keep different groups apart. <sup>37</sup>
March 4, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	As a result of a joint action between the party, the police and the university administration, the Minister of Education expels 2 students, Adam Michnik and Henryk Szlajfer, from the University of Warsaw for their participation in the January 30 demonstrations. <sup>38</sup>
March 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Professors attack Novotny in a Prague newspaper. The president is accused of demagogy on his visits to workplaces. Jiri Hendrych is dismissed. J.Spacek is named new chief ideologist in the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Czechoslovakian newspapers are washing the country's dirty laundry in public in the aftermath of the Sejna scandal. The scandal is getting bigger each day. <sup>39</sup>
March 5, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	In an interview in the Socialist newspaper <i>Het Vrije Volk</i> a man, who claims to have knowledge about the embassy bombings, warns about future bombings in Paris, Copenhagen and in the Netherlands demanding a "time out for Flower Power, Love ins and demonstrations. We need direct action!" He also claims that a group called " <i>the First of May Group</i> " is responsible for the bombings. <sup>40</sup>
March 5, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Student demonstrations at universities in Seville, Saragossa and Pamplona protesting the arrest of several student leaders. 6 students are arrested in Pamplona. Students on strike at the

<sup>34</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.; The Times 04.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.03.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 04.03.1968, p. 20.; The Times 05.03.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 06.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>35</sup> Arbeiderbladet 04.03.1968, p. 20.

<sup>36</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 273.; NRK Dagsrevyen 04.03.1968. (ITN-EVN)

<sup>37</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.03.1968, p. 16.

<sup>38</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 113.

<sup>39</sup> (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 29.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22711.; The Times 06.03.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.03.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 06.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.03.1968, p. 1; 6. Arbeiderbladet 07.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.03.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>40</sup> Arbeiderbladet 06.03.1968, p. 2.

		University of Pamplona.
March 6, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 200 students at Essex University decide to resist by “ <i>all means possible</i> ” any attempt to fine or discipline the six students brought to the discipline committee at the university over the recent demonstrations against Enoch Powell at the university. <sup>41</sup>
March 6, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The headmaster of the Parini Gymnasium (Milan) refuses a police intervention to stop the occupation. The following day, minister Gui suspends the headmaster of the Parini and lets the police enter the school and 14 other occupied Gymnasiums in the town. <sup>42</sup>
March 6, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police use water cannons to attack 700 students outside the Faculty of Law at the University of Madrid to prevent a protest meeting. <sup>43</sup>
March 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson decides not to run in the primary election in Massachusetts. An active anti-Vietnam war opposition surfaces in the American Federation of Trade Unions. Seven former generals (David Shoup, Samuel Griffith, William Wallace Ford, Hugh B. Hester, Matthew Ridgeway, James Gavin, and Robert Hughes) and one former admiral (Arnold True) proclaim they are against the war in Vietnam. <sup>44</sup>
March 6, 1968	<b>Rhodesia</b>	Three black Africans are executed – even though Queen Elizabeth gives them pardon. Demonstrations against the executions. <sup>45</sup>
March 6 -7, 1968	<b>Bulgaria</b>	Warsaw Pact meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria. Czechoslovakia is not on the agenda. <sup>46</sup>
March 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The anniversary of T.G. Masaryk’s birth is openly celebrated in Prague. An article in <i>Reportér</i> , the organ of the Journalist Union, writes about his foreign police and relates it to recent foreign policy trends in Czechoslovakia. <sup>47</sup>
March 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	50 students at the Essex university disrupt a meeting on the Vietnam war in the Essex University Liberal Association. The meeting is cancelled. The demonstrators throw paint on visiting officials from the US embassy. They put the Union

<sup>41</sup> The Times 07.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>42</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 599.

<sup>43</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>44</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.03.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 06.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>45</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 38.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 30.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmø, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.; NRK Dagsrevyen 06.03.1968. (BBC)

<sup>46</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 151.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 04.03.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 08.03.1968. (NRK); Arbeiderbladet 09.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>47</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 213.; The Times 11.03.1968, p. 1.

		Jack and the Stars and Stripes on fire in protest against the American War in Vietnam. <sup>48</sup>
March 7, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Student demonstrations in Turin to protest the arrest of other students. Windows are broken in the headquarters of the Fiat-owned newspaper <i>La Stampa</i> . Violent and bloody clashes between students and police last several hours. On the same day there is a strike of the Fiat workers against the retirement system. Students and workers meet on the streets of the town and find common aims in their respective protests. The clashes in Turin, as in Rome, become more and more violent. As in West Germany, the Italian students define the press as their opponent. <sup>49</sup>
March 7, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The government seizes the Roman Catholic labor publication the Monthly Bulletin of Catholic Action's Workers Brotherhood for printing an article by the Spanish leading theologian José Maria Gonzalez Ruiz, urging Christians to " <i>commit themselves to the socialist revolution</i> ". <sup>50</sup>
March 7, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Rudi Dutschke gives speeches at student meetings in Lund and Uppsala. <sup>51</sup>
March 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	McCarthy gains larger support in primary election in Massachusetts than predicted. He is holding all the delegates from the state. <sup>52</sup>
March 8, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Professor Ota Sik accuses " <i>certain people</i> " that visit workplaces and give speeches to workers of demagoguery. The Communist Chief of Staff of the Czechoslovakian Army demands president Novotny's resignation. <sup>53</sup>
March 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Demonstration in London in protest against hangings in Rhodesia. <sup>54</sup>
March 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	1,000 participate in a student demonstration at Cambridge University to protest against Dennis Healy, the Minister of Defense, and the government's defense policy. Clashes between protestors and 200 police officers. The Minister is trapped in his car in the middle of the demonstration. 5 demonstrators were arrested. <sup>55</sup>

<sup>48</sup> The Times 08.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>49</sup> Hilwig, S. J. (1998). *The Revolt Against the Establishment: Students Versus the Press in West Germany and Italy. 1968 The World Transformed*. C. Fink, P. Gassert and D. Junker. Washington D.C., German Historical Institute/ Cambridge University Press: 321-350. p. 340.

<sup>50</sup> New York Times 08.03.1968, p. 13.

<sup>51</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 38.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 08.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>52</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 07.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>53</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 06.03.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 09.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>54</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 08.03.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>55</sup> (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 273.; The Times 09.03.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 09.03.1968, p. 6.; The Times 18.03.1968, p. 9.

March 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	26-year old medical student on trial for criminal damage to the U.S. embassy in Oslo during the illegal demonstration October 21, 1967. He is sentenced to 60 days qualified imprisonment. <sup>56</sup>
March 8, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Warsaw student demonstration to the Dean's office in support of their expelled colleagues and for the democratic rights according to the Polish Constitution (paragraph 71). Jacek Kuron and Karol Modzelewski are arrested for the second time (sentenced to prison in March 1965). Pamphlets of Polish students declare support with the Czechoslovakian students. Violence erupts during the demonstration and the police clear the campus of the Warsaw University. Party agitators are shouting: " <i>Trouble makers out of the university!</i> " Demonstrators are arrested by the police, which are labeled " <i>Gestapo</i> " by bystanders. <sup>57</sup>
March 8, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	A Roman Catholic priest, a leader of the worker's underground union and two students were convicted to one year's imprisonment in a court trial in Madrid for leading an illegal protest meeting at the Faculty of Law at the University of Barcelona in October 1966. <sup>58</sup>
March 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Senate passes a new Civil Rights Act - the Housing Rights Act. The Act bans race segregation in the house rent marked. <sup>59</sup>
March 8- April 17, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The United States withdraw their ambassador from Stockholm for consultation in response to Minister of Education Olof Palme's participation in an anti-war demonstration. <sup>60</sup>
March 9, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Andreas Papandreou calls on the U.S. to reconsider its policy of support for what he terms a "brutal dictatorial" Greek regime. Papandreou gives his speech before the 20 <sup>th</sup> annual

<sup>56</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.03.1968, p. 8.; Dagbladet 08.03.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.03.1968, p. 38.; Arbeiderbladet 09.03.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 11.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>57</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 31.; De Weydenthal, J. B. (1974). "Academic Dissent as a Catalyst for Political Crisis in a Communist System." *The Polish Review, New York* 19: 19-26. p. 22.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 58.; Garsztecki, S. (2008). *Poland. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 179-187. p. 182.; New York Times 09.03.1968, p. 3.; The Times 09.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 09.03.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 09.03.1968, p. 27.

<sup>58</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>59</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 38.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.

<sup>60</sup> (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 15.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 38.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 31 and 40.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 29.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.03.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 09.03.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 13.03.1968, p. 1.



		Roosevelt Day dinner of Americans for Democratic Action in Washington. <sup>61</sup>
March 9, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Clashes between the students and police spread to the Polytechnical University in Warsaw. The police use tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>62</sup>
March 9, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Hostile Falangists and extreme left-wing students attack the French editor and author Jean-Jacques Servan during and after his lecture at the Faculty of Law at the University of Madrid. Servan-Schreiber calls for more democracy in Spain and is met by both applauds and shouts from a politically mixed audience of 2 500 students, including Falangists who were shouting: “ <i>We don’t need foreigners to tell us what to do!</i> ” Some of the radical students were shouting slogans like: “ <i>Ho-Chi-Minh</i> ” and “ <i>The students are with the workers! The police are with the bankers!</i> ” <sup>63</sup>
March 9, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	99 prominent mathematicians’ sign a petition letter to the government in protest against the psychiatric detention of Alexander Yesenin-Volpin following his participation in the intellectual protest actions. <sup>64</sup>
March 9, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Olof Palme gives an interview about Swedish – American relations and the issue of Vietnam. <sup>65</sup>
March 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The youth newspaper <i>Smena</i> in Bratislava publishes an open letter to “ <i>the communist Antonin Novotny</i> ” urging him to resign as president. Mass meetings take place in Prague and other places in Czechoslovakia in support of Dubcek. <sup>66</sup>
March 10, 1978	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The memory of Jan Masaryk is cheered by about 3 000 students in a demonstration in Lany outside Prague. Workers at the Skoda factory in Plzen pass resolutions in support of liberal reforms. <sup>67</sup>
March 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 30-40 people aged 15-30 participate in a cultural and political “ <i>happening</i> ” in protest against the nuclear bomb (“ <i>The nuclear bomb is not yet dropped</i> ”) and the politicians in a park near Moldau in Prague. <sup>68</sup>

<sup>61</sup> New York Times 10.03.1968, p. 14.

<sup>62</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 31.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.03.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 10.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten 11.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>63</sup> New York Times 10.03.1968, p. 21.; The Times 11.03.1968, p. 11.

<sup>64</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.03.1968, p. 14.

<sup>65</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 09.03.1968. (SRT-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 10.03.1968. (SRT-NV); NRK Dagsrevyen 11.03.1968. (SRT-NV); Arbeiderbladet 11.03.1968, p. 1.; VG 11.03.1968, p. 20.; NRK Dagsrevyen 12.03.1968. (SRT-NV); Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.03.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 13.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 11.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>67</sup> New York Times 11.03.1968, p. 2.; The Times 11.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 11.03.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 12.03.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 12.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>68</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.03.1968, p. 1.

March 10, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The police disclose a group of 200 young people involved in a hashish case in Odense. <sup>69</sup>
March 10, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Officials in the East German government voice their concern about the political development in Czechoslovakia in the western media. <sup>70</sup>
March 10, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	More than 1 000 Indians participate in a demonstration outside India House in London in protest against the Indian Congress government. The participants are calling for democracy in West Bengal, and action on world issues like Vietnam and Rhodesia. <sup>71</sup>
March 10, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	National meeting of all mobilized students in the occupied State University of Milan. The students discuss the development of the protests and the legitimacy of violent action forms.
March 10, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 5 000 people participate in an extensive demonstration at the new international airport and a nearby baseball ground in Tokyo in protest against the “construction of another base for the United States’ air strikes against North Vietnam.” About 600 left-wing students attack the police cordon with 6 feet long wooden sticks. About 350 people are injured during the fights, and 186 people are reported arrested. <sup>72</sup>
March 10, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Western radio stations mention the Polish unrest for the first time. <sup>73</sup>
March 10, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The University of Seville closes. Demonstrations in Madrid against the police actions in Seville and Pamplona. Police with horses are used against students. Riots spread to Zaragoza and the private Catholic university of Opus Dei in Navarra. Riots at the University of Bilbao after the rector hands over 13 students to the police. The police arrest student leaders.
March 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Senator Eugen J. McCarthy wins the New Hampshire primary election in the Democratic Party and beats president Lyndon B. Johnson. <sup>74</sup>
March 11, 1978	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Minister of Interior offers the students of Prague an apology for the police brutality during the demonstration in October 30, 1967. The apology is broadcasted by Prague Radio. Police officers in Prague face disciplinary actions for

<sup>69</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 32.

<sup>70</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 11.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>71</sup> *The Times* 11.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>72</sup> *The Times* 11.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>73</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 116.

<sup>74</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 466.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

		brutality during the student demonstration in October/November 1967. <sup>75</sup>
March 11, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Sejna scandal is good news in Prague newspapers, and the defected general is condemned. Harsh confrontations with <i>“the new class.”</i> Prominent radio commentator claims that the workers have been exploited. The writer Ladislav Mnacko returns to Czechoslovakia. <sup>76</sup>
March 11, 1968	<b>France</b>	Workers participate in a demonstration march in Paris. <sup>77</sup>
March 11, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Demonstration in London against the hangings in Rhodesia. <sup>78</sup>
March 11, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A week of picketing demonstrations several places nationwide in protest against the US industry in Britain. The demonstrations are organized by the <i>“Stop-it Committee – Americans in Britain for US withdrawal from Vietnam.”</i> <sup>79</sup>
March 11, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The largest newspapers in Warsaw for the first time mention the student unrest. Student meetings take place at the university and Polytechnical University in Warsaw. Clashes between students and police occur in the streets outside the building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Warsaw. The demonstrators are burning newspapers in protest against the news framing. Students at the University of Krakow ratify declarations of support and demand the respects of Polish civil rights. 10 000 demonstrators clash with the workers’ militia in the streets of Warsaw. The demonstrators storm the Ministry of Culture and smash furniture. Polish authorities point out Jews as responsible for the riots. <sup>80</sup>
March 11,	<b>Rhodesia</b>	Two black Africans are executed. <sup>81</sup>

<sup>75</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 227111; 22528.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 213.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.03.1968, p. 17.; The Times 12.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>76</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69. Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 12.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>77</sup> Pravda 13.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>78</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 11.03.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>79</sup> The Times 12.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>80</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 32.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 70.; Karpinski, J. (1982). Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 116.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 60; 465.; New York Times 12.03.1968, p. 1.; The Times 12.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 12.03.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 12.03.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 12.03.1968.

<sup>81</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 32.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 69.

1968		
March 11, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Big bomb explosion outside the U.S. embassy in Madrid. <sup>82</sup>
March 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The US Senate passes after seven weeks of debate (71-20) a major civil rights bill containing open housing and anti-riots provisions. <sup>83</sup>
March 11, 1968	<b>Zambia</b>	President Kenneth Kaunda participates in demonstrations against the hangings in Rhodesia. <sup>84</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakia's leading literary weekly, <i>Literarni Listy</i> , publishes a comment on the latest trial of Soviet writers and a Prague newspaper, <i>Svobodne Slovo</i> , reports on the tension between students and the authorities in Poland. <sup>85</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	British Jews in silent demonstration outside the Polish embassy in London to protest the anti-Semitic campaign in Poland.
March 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Rome University reopens and the police are withdrawn from campus. About 3-4 000 students participate in a meeting in the main hall at the university of Rome. Speakers proclaimed the students' determination to continue their actions for university reforms. <sup>86</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The government warns that it might have to take drastic action to curb the increasingly militant activists who had clashed with police on several occasions recently. The Japanese cabinet discusses the violent demonstrations in a cabinet meeting. <sup>87</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Mauritius</b>	Mauritius becomes an independent state. The celebration is canceled because of continued riots between the Creoles and the Muslims. The group of African descendants constitutes about 30 percent of the population and is afraid of being dominated by the Asian majority. <sup>88</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Rudi Dutschke gives a speech at university student meetings in Oslo and Trondheim. The meetings are arranged by the Socialist Student organization. The title of the speech is

<sup>82</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 11.03.1968. (TVE-EVN)

<sup>83</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>84</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 11.03.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>85</sup> New York Times 14.03.1968, p. 13.

<sup>86</sup> New York Times 13.03.1968, p. 3.; The Times 13.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>87</sup> New York Times 13.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>88</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.273.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 29.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 70.

		<i>"Students and Politics"</i> . 1 800 Norwegian students participate in the meetings. <sup>89</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Protest meetings at factories against the student demonstrations. Demonstrators are accused of collaboration with external forces. Demands for purges of <i>"Zionists"</i> from the Communist Party. Polish officials with children participating in the demonstrations are removed from their jobs. <sup>90</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	1000 students dislodged from a three-day sit-in at the University of Santiago de Compostela. The students protest expulsion of students during the latest disturbances and sing nationalist Galician songs. The students in Santiago de Compostela declare strike. <sup>91</sup>
March 12, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The first American deserters start to leave Sweden and return to their military units in West Germany.
March 12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Senator Eugene McCarthy beats president Johnson in the Primary election in Wisconsin with 57 against 35 percent among the Democratic voters. Only 36 % percent supports Johnson in the latest national polls. <sup>92</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>China</b>	Violent fights are reported between the red Guard and groups lead by the Revolutionary Committees in the Kweichow province. <sup>93</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Smrkovsky is elected leader of the Czech Parliament. <sup>94</sup> The Communist Party makes the Action Program public. The Program promises fundamental reforms: rehabilitation of political prisoners, freedom of press, freedom to congregate and freedom of religion. Former chief of police Mamuta is arrested. <sup>95</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	In a meeting of the Communist Party steering committee the Action Program is passed unanimously. Rehabilitation of political prisoners and lifting of the censorship are among the important issues on the agenda. The president of the National Parliament resigns and is replaced by Josef Smrkovsky. Youths gather in Prague to hear the latest attacks on Novotny.

<sup>89</sup> Dagbladet 08.03.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.03.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 12.03.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.04.1968, p. 14.; Arbeiderbladet 13.03.1968, 11.; Dagbladet 13.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>90</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 38.; Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 120.; New York Times 13.03.1968, p. 4.; The Times 13.03.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 13.03.1968, p. 1; 2. NRK Dagsrevyen 13.03.1968. (TVP-ORF-EVN)

<sup>91</sup> New York Times 13.03.1968, p. 3.; The Times 13.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>92</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>93</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>94</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22711; 22712.

<sup>95</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.



		“ <i>Non-Communists must engage in political life,</i> ” states a journal in Prague as introduction to the thought of a legal, non-Communist political opposition. <sup>96</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	The universities are reopened after 18 days of closure following widespread student unrest. <sup>97</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	A public opinion poll by SOFRES published in <i>Le Figaro</i> shows that 50 per cent of French people are in favor of President Charles de Gaulle. Only 10 per cent are in favor of another president. <sup>98</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Orthodox Church of Greece announces that it would boycott the General Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Uppsala, Sweden on July 2. The Greek Church opposes what it terms as blatant intervention in Greek domestic affairs by both Sweden and the World Council. <sup>99</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Students at the Polytechnic University in Warsaw ratify a petition with eight demands to the authorities. Demonstrations take place outside the Dean’s office at Poznan University. Police arrest 84 people, most of whom are later released. 14 are arrested for questioning (9 students and 5 non-students). The authorities discharge 3 officials, the parents of those students who are publicly named in the press. <sup>100</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Two Catholic priests and a prior at a Benedict monastery are arrested by the police in Vitoria, Northern Spain. They are accused of hiding criminals on the run after a series of bank robberies carried out by alleged members of the ETA. <sup>101</sup>
March 13, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students participate in a demonstration in West Berlin in support of the Polish students and in protest against the Polish government’s anti-Semitism. <sup>102</sup>
March 13 – 16, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	All Polish universities on strike for 3 days. Demonstration rallies in Cracow, Poznań, Lublin, Gdansk, Lodz, Szczecin, and Wroclaw. Clashes between students and police on campus of Warsaw University, which spread to the rest of the city. The police make an unsuccessful attempt at breaking up a meeting at the Polytechnic University in Warsaw. The protestors are shouting: “ <i>Long live Czechoslovakia!</i> ” The police then attack students while they try to seek refuge in a church. Polish workers are used against the students during

<sup>96</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.03.1968, p. 1; 6; 7.; NRK Dagsrevyen 14.03.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); Arbeiderbladet 15.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>97</sup> The Times 14.03.1968, p. 5.

<sup>98</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.03.1968, p. 14.

<sup>99</sup> New York Times 14.03.1968, p. 16.; New York Times 18.03.1968, p. 9.

<sup>100</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969.* H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 32-33.; Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980.* New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 122.; Arbeiderbladet 14.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>101</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>102</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets.* New York, Free Press. p. 61.

		street fight in Warsaw and other Polish cities. Films and notes from Czechoslovakian journalists are confiscated; one Czechoslovakian journalist is expelled from Poland. Other foreign correspondents encounter difficulties entering the country. The fights between students and police spread to Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Student posters display slogans like: "Warsaw is not alone." Students at Poznań University clash with the police. <sup>103</sup>
March 14, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	15 – 20 radical youths participate in a demonstration against the U.S. ambassador, Margaret Joy Tibbet, during a political meeting in the Conservative Party (Høyre) in Moss in protest against the American war in Vietnam. SUF leader Sigurd Allern leads the demonstration. <sup>104</sup>
March 14-18, 1968	<b>India</b>	Riots in Calcutta, West Bengal, clashes between two communities, following a dispute between a Hindu and a Muslim. The police use teargas to disperse the crowd. The police are ordered to shoot on sight everyone found stabbing, looting or burning. 3 people are killed during the riots. About 900 people are arrested. <sup>105</sup>
March 14, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The Japanese parliament debates whether or not the emergency laws should be used against the demonstrating students. The opening of an American military hospital in Tokyo is postponed. <sup>106</sup>
March 14, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	About 3 000 students participate in demonstrations in Poznan. The police meet the demonstrators with teargas, batons and water cannons. Student demonstrations in Lodz. The students maintain their demands to the government. <sup>107</sup>
March 14, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Two Norwegian journalists, among them <i>Aftenposten's</i> correspondent in Bonn Stein Savik, are denied entry to Poland at the Warsaw airport. <sup>108</sup>
March 15,	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Slovakian Parliament demands a new constitution for a

<sup>103</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 29.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 33.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 70.; Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 122-26.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 60.; NRK Dagsrevyen 13.03.1968. (TVP-ORF-EVN); New York Times 14.03.1968, p. 1.; The Times 14.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.03.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 14.03.1968. (TVP-ORF-EVN); New York Times 15.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>104</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 15.03.1968, p. 42.; Arbeiderbladet 15.03.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 15.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 16.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>105</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22831.

<sup>106</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 28.; New York Times 14.03.1968, 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>107</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.03.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 16.03.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 17.03.1968, p. 21.

<sup>108</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.03.1968, p. 1.

1968		Socialist federation. <sup>109</sup> Minister of Interior Josef Kudrna and Attorney General Jan Bratsk are fired. <sup>110</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	<i>Le Monde</i> publishes the article “La France s’ennuie” (France is bored) by Pierre Viansson-Ponté. <sup>111</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demonstrations in Paris in protest against the American war in Vietnam. The demonstration is organized by the French Peace Movement ( <i>le Mouvement de la Paix</i> ). <sup>112</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek regime publicizes the draft of a new constitution, prepared by a commission of 20 lawyers. The draft will ban all communists and fellow travelers from public life. It subordinates individual liberties to the security of the regime and social order. Martial law and general press censorship are lifted only for comments on the draft. <sup>113</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>India</b>	Communal riots break out in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, following the celebration of the Hindu spring festival of Holi. Houses and shops owned by Muslims are looted and put on fire. 3 people are reported killed during the fights. <sup>114</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 500 High school students in Tokyo participate in a demonstration against the American war in Vietnam.
March 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The FNL flag is hoisted at nine schools and official institutions in the Oslo area during the night, including the NRK – Marienlyst, and the schools Grefsen, Wahl, Foss, Sofienberg; Berle, Sinsen, Teisen, Bøler and Groruddalen. The coordinated action is announced with an anonymous letter to the newspapers. <sup>115</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	An American Black Power leader, professor Charles V. Hamilton, visits Oslo. <sup>116</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Czechoslovakian journalists, Erwin Jiricek from the trade union newspaper <i>Prace</i> and Miroslav Pavel from the youth Communist newspaper <i>Mlada Fronta</i> , are expelled from

<sup>109</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.03.1968, p. 10.

<sup>110</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 30.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 39.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 33.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 70.; New York Times 16.03.1968, p. 6.; The Times 16.03.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.03.1968, p. 10.

<sup>111</sup> See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>112</sup> See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>113</sup> New York Times 16.03.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 19.03.1968, p. 46.

<sup>114</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22831.

<sup>115</sup> Dagbladet 15.03.1968, p. 20.

<sup>116</sup> Arbeiderbladet 16.03.1968, p. 3.

		Poland. Students at the university in Warszawa go on strike and pass resolutions with demands to the government. <sup>117</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Catholic writer and politician Stefan Kisielewski is mugged and knocked down on the street in Warszawa by unknown men. <sup>118</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Mário Soares is arrested again. Premier António de Salazar deports him and his family to São Tomé in the Gulf of Guinea. This harsh government action involuntarily confirms Soares' position as one of the leaders in the opposition movement. <sup>119</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Clashes between students and police after a protest meeting in Madrid against the American war in Vietnam. The students burn the American flag and throw stones at the police. <sup>120</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson meets with the Advisory Group on Foreign Policy in the White House, the so-called <i>wise men</i> group. The groups consist by Dean Acheson, Douglas Dillon, McGeorge Bundy, George Ball, Arthur Dean, Cyrus Vance, Matthew Ridgeway, Omar Bradley and Maxwell Taylor. They advise the president to reduce the numbers of US soldiers in Vietnam and that no military solution is possible. They advise him to seek a negotiated solution settlement between South and North Vietnam. Ball was the only one that previously had been against the war. The group also proposed to stop the bombing of North Vietnam because it had proved ineffective and counterproductive. The advice was backed by the Defense Secretary, Clark Clifford. <sup>121</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Robert Kennedy declares that he will run for president against Lyndon B. Johnson for the nomination in the Democratic Party. <sup>122</sup>
March 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 3 500 students and 1 000 faculty members participate in a day-long boycott of classes in protest against the American war in Vietnam at the Columbia University, New York. <sup>123</sup>
March 16, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Students participate in demonstrations in Prague. <sup>124</sup>
March 16,	<b>Italy</b>	Extensive clashes between students and police in Rome. The

<sup>117</sup> The Times 16.03.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.03.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 16.03.1968, p. 20.; Arbeiderbladet 18.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>118</sup> Arbeiderbladet 16.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>119</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22959.

<sup>120</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.03.1968, p. 21.

<sup>121</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23742.

<sup>122</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 63.

<sup>123</sup> Kurlansky, M. (2004). 1968: The Year That Rocked The World. Waterville, ME, Thorndike Press. p. 81.

<sup>124</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 16.03.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); The Times 18.03.1968, p. 4.

1968		police block the way of 5 000 students in a march to the US embassy in protest against the American War in Vietnam. The political right wing is mobilizing. Four hundred neo-fascists from North Italy join a similar group in Rome and together take over the occupation of the Faculty of Law at the university in Rome. Leftwing radical students wearing plastic helmets unsuccessfully try to remove the neo-fascists from campus. The police are called. In clashes with different student groups one hundred are injured and among them thirty-four are hospitalized. The police seize the new edition of the communist weekly magazine, <i>La Sinistra</i> , after they publish instructions on how to make Molotov-Cocktails and firebombs. <sup>125</sup>
March 16, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Police in Katowice use water cannons and batons against demonstrating students. The students demand democratization and an end to twisted and biased coverage in mass media.
March 16, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Large anti- and pro-American demonstrations in Amsterdam and The Hague.
March 16, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	A so-called university defense group (Fascist) attacks a student delegate at the Faculty of Law at the University of Madrid. Fights occur between different student groups at campus. Later clashes between students and police leave several students injured. <sup>126</sup>
March 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Robert Kennedy decides to run as presidential nominee for the Democratic Party in the presidential election. <sup>127</sup>
March 16 – 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Local Party conferences pass resolutions that demand president Novotny's resignation. Full accounts of the resolutions are printed in <i>Rude Pravo</i> . <sup>128</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A communist delegation on protest march to the president's castle in Prague. The demonstrators demand Novotny's resignation. <sup>129</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>France</b>	Facades of several US banks in Paris are damaged by explosions. <sup>130</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Extensive demonstrations in London in protest against the American war in Vietnam, including one gathering at Grosvenor Square. These demonstrations are funded by profits from the Roundhouse concert in December 1967. Slogans like " <i>Ho-Ho-Ho Chi Minh!</i> " and " <i>We will fight, we</i>

<sup>125</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 60.; See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 04.01.2010.; New York Times 17.03.1968, p. 22.; The Times 18.03.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.03.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 19.03.1968, p. 5.

<sup>126</sup> The Times 18.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>127</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 259.

<sup>128</sup> Arbeiderbladet 18.03.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 19.03.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 19.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>129</sup> The Times 18.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>130</sup> See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 04.01.2010.



		<i>will win!</i> ” are shouted. Tariq Ali leads about 25 000 demonstrators from Trafalgar Square to the American Embassy at Grosvenor Square and is met by 1300 police officers. Clashes ensue between demonstrators and police, but the police do not use tear gas. 117 police officers are injured, 45 protestors are treated in hospital, 300 demonstrators are arrested, and 246 are charged by the police and taken to Court. <sup>131</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	4 000 students gather at Piazza di Spagna and march to the Faculty of Architecture. The police are waiting and they attack the students. The police brutality in the streets is profound and shocks independent observers. It looks like the police want not only to clear the street, but intentionally want to injure and punish the demonstrators. <sup>132</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Intense student riots in Rome at the Faculty of Law. Fights between left-wing students and right-wing agitators from outside the university. <sup>133</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The mouthpiece of the Communist party, <i>Trybuna Ludu</i> , demands a purge from all party and government positions all those behind or supporting the student demonstrations. <sup>134</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	An alleged deserter attacks the U.S. consul in Stockholm. <sup>135</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Robert Kennedy is celebrated on Fifth Avenue, New York. <sup>136</sup>
March 17, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Extensive demonstration in protest against the proposed emergency laws during the National Convention of the SPD in Nürnberg. <sup>137</sup>
March 17,	<b>West Germany</b>	Protestors attack the West German Foreign Minister, Willy

<sup>131</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 274.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 71.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23063.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 491.; Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 71; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 63; 465.; Nehring, H. (2008). Great Britain. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 125-136. p. 130.; NRK Dagsrevyen 17.03.1968. (ITN-EVN); New York Times 18.03.1968, p. 1.; The Times 18.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.03.1968, p. 10.; Arbeiderbladet 18.03.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 18.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.03.1968, p. 15.

<sup>132</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 60.; The Times 18.03.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>133</sup> The Times 18.03.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 18.03.1968, p. 2.;

<sup>134</sup> The Times 18.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition, 18.03.1968, p. 11.; Arbeiderbladet 18.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>135</sup> New York Times 18.03.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.03.1968, p. 40.

<sup>136</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 17.03.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>137</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 34.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 71.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.03.1968. (ZDF-EVN)

1968		Brandt, at the National Convention of the SPD in Nürnberg. <sup>138</sup>
March 18, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Newspaper <i>Prace</i> reprimands Karel Mestek, the Minister of Agriculture. <sup>139</sup>
March 18, 1968	<b>Indonesia</b>	Student demonstrations in Djakarta in protest against the regime of president Suharto. The demonstrators are dispersed by 200 soldiers with armored cars and firearms. <sup>140</sup>
March 18, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Steel workers in Nowa Huta on strike in sympathy with the striking students in Krakow. 1 208 persons are arrested – among those 367 students. New attacks on Polish Jews. No unrest during the weekend, but continued tensions. Students discuss sit-in strike. <sup>141</sup>
March 18, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The foreign correspondent for <i>The Times</i> , Richard Davy, is expelled. <sup>142</sup>
March 18, 1968	<b>Rhodesia</b>	Heavy fights between government security forces and guerilla troops in the Northern Rhodesia. <sup>143</sup>
March 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Kennedy runs head to head with President Johnson in the latest US polls. <sup>144</sup>
March 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The dock workers in New York are ordered by the Supreme Court in the State of New York to end their strike. <sup>145</sup>
March 19, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Demonstrations in Mexico City in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>146</sup>
March 19, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Gomułka gives what seems to be a consolatory speech in the Cultural Palace in Warsaw, promising to discuss the students' grievances and not to use the workers against them in the streets. But he also identifies the student leaders as Jews and condemns revisionist professors. The speech is a warning, but it does not stop the unrest. <sup>147</sup>

<sup>138</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 71.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 18.03.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 18.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>139</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 19.03.1968, p. 15.

<sup>140</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 39.; *The Times* 19.03.1968, p. 5.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 19.03.1968, p. 15.

<sup>141</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 18.03.1968, p. 11.; *Arbeiderbladet* 18.03.1968, p. 2.; *Dagbladet* 18.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>142</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22664.

<sup>143</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 39.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 72.

<sup>144</sup> *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 18.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>145</sup> *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 21.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>146</sup> *Pravda* 20.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>147</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 128.; Bielasiak, J. (1988). "Social Confrontation to Contrived Crisis - March 1968 in Poland." *East European Quarterly* 22(1): 81-105. p. 99.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 61.; *Keesing 1967-68*, p. 22665.; *New York Times* 20.03.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 20.03.1968, p. 6.; *Dagbladet* 20.03.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 21.03.1968, p. 2.

March 19, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The socialist leader Mario Soares is arrested and deported to the island São Tomé for political activities. <sup>148</sup>
March 19-26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Dockers on strike immobilize all ports on the East Coast from Maine to Norfolk. <sup>149</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 12 000 young people participate in a big meeting in the Fucik Congress Hall in Prague. Ota Šik gives a speech at the meeting, and says it would take many years before Czechoslovakia catches up with even the less developed capitalist country in economical terms. <sup>150</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>China</b>	2 “ <i>counter revolutionaries</i> ” are executed in Sining, in the Tsinghai province. <sup>151</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	134 officials from the Brazilian Indian Bureau are on trail accused of genocide of 90 000 Brazilian Indians during the last 20 years. <sup>152</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Prince Phillip gives statement to the press about the unrest: “ <i>We need a license to breathe – that’s the reason why youths revolt</i> ”. <sup>153</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	About 5 000 students at the Polytechnical University in Warsaw start a 24 hour long sit-in. Students arrange sit-ins in Crakow. Gomulka blames “ <i>Zionists</i> ” for the riots in Poland and harshly attacks them and “ <i>the reactionary instigators</i> ” of the unrest. He also announces that all those who consider Israel as their homeland should get their passports and leave Poland. <sup>154</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The opposition leader Mario Soares was arrested and deported to the Portuguese island São Tome in the Gulf of Guinea, off the west coast of Africa. <sup>155</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	A crowd of people participate in a demonstration in protest against the deportation of Mario Soares at the airport when he leaves the country. The police use batons to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>156</sup>

<sup>148</sup> New York Times 20.03.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 24.03.1968, p. 21.

<sup>149</sup> New York Times 20.03.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 22.03.1968, p. 93.

<sup>150</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 213.; Dagbladet 21.03.1968, p. 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.03.1968. (CST, ORF, EVN); Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.03.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 21.03.1968, p. 16.

<sup>151</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>152</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 34.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 72.

<sup>153</sup> Dagbladet 21.03.1968, p. 16.

<sup>154</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 129.; Arbeiderbladet 20.03.1968, p. 15.; New York Times 21.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>155</sup> The Times 21.03.1968, p 6.

<sup>156</sup> The Times 21.03.1968, p 6.

March 20, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	9 men receive 1-13 years' imprisonment for establishing a Communist party cell in Madrid and for distributing illegal propaganda. <sup>157</sup>
March 20, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	An anti-American play <i>Vietnam-Discourse</i> by the playwright Peter Weiss has its world premiere in Frankfurt. <sup>158</sup>
March 20 - 27, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Vietnam week in Bergen.
March 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Communist Party steering committee asks Novotny to resign as president. <sup>159</sup> The students back Dubcek. New public demands for Novotny's resignation. Sharp accusations against the president at a mass meeting in Prague. <sup>160</sup>
March 21, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Several student demonstrations in Copenhagen. During the night students write slogans on a wall at the university in Copenhagen: "Break the power of the professors!" and "Participation now!" The students demand a say in their own education, and a 50/50 percent participation of students and teachers in all university study committees. The protest initiates the 1968 student revolt in Denmark. <sup>161</sup>
March 21, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Students at the Polytechnical University hold strike meeting and pass resolutions addressing what they consider an official disinformation campaign about the demonstrations. Members of the Faculty join the strike. The students announce a "sleep-in" action at the university. <sup>162</sup>
March 21, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Polish Catholic Church supports the students in a letter to the Polish Prime minister. <sup>163</sup>
March 21, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Willy Brandt is reelected as chairman of the SPD in West Germany. <sup>164</sup>
March 22, 1968	<b>China</b>	The moderate members of the <i>Cultural Revolution Group</i> are attacked by the left Maoists in a demonstration in Peking. The left radical members had been attacked by the moderates since February and the conflict in the <i>Cultural Revolution Group</i> reflected the conflicts between the radicals and the moderates in the Maoist leadership. Once again loudspeakers are used in

<sup>157</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>158</sup> Dagbladet 21.03.1968, p. 16.

<sup>159</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 73.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22711.

<sup>160</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.03.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.03.1968, p. 7.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.03.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); The Times 22.03.1968, p. 1; 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.03.1968.

<sup>161</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 35.

<sup>162</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 130.; Arbejderbladet 22.03.1968, 2.

<sup>163</sup> Ibid. p. 131.; The Times 25.03.1968, p. 5.

<sup>164</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.

		the demonstrations – after being banned since May 1967 and the Red Guards newspapers are again to find in the streets. <sup>165</sup>
March 22, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Memorial ceremonies on the twentieth anniversary of Jan Masaryk's death. Svoboda replaces Novotny as president. About 18 000 students participate in "teach-in" in Prague. <sup>166</sup>
March 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	Clashes between police and students at the University of Nanterre. Protest against the authorities caused by arrests of students participating in the demonstration in Paris against the American War in Vietnam. The students occupy the administration building. The March 22 movement is led by Daniel Cohn-Bendit – also called "Danny the Red" ( <i>Dany-le-rouge</i> ). <sup>167</sup>
March 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	President de Gaulle gives pardon to former leading OAS members. <sup>168</sup>
March 22, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Police start to clear the area outside the Polytechnical University in Warsaw, pushing away thousands of civilian bystanders. About 10 000 students are shouting "General strike" and singing "The Internationale". The University's exterior wall features slogans like: "Workers, this is our common fight." A physical confrontation between police and students is avoided since the occupying students vanish from the area after an ultimatum. <sup>169</sup>
March 22, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Clashes between police and students outside the Faculty of Law at the University of Madrid. The police use water cannons and colored liquid. <sup>170</sup>
March 22, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students at the predominantly Afro American Howard College occupy the administrations buildings and bring all normal activities to a halt. <sup>171</sup>

<sup>165</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.

<sup>166</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 31.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 40.; (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.274.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 35.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 213.; Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row.; p. 465.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.03.1968, p. 1.NRK Dagsrevyen 22.03.1968. Arbeiderbladet 23.03.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 23.03.1968, p. 10.; The Times 23.03.1968, p. 1; 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.03.1968, p. 1; 2.; Arbeiderbladet 23.03.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 23.03.1968, p. 2; 24.; Dagbladet 26.03.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 26.03.1968. (ZDF-UPI-EVN); Arbeiderbladet 27.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>167</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22811.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 64; 465.

<sup>168</sup> New York Times 23.03.1968, p. 8.

<sup>169</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 61.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.03.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 23.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 23.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>170</sup> The Times 23.03.1968, p. 5.



March 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Student representatives from universities nationwide participate in a meeting in Brno and decide to break with the party led Czechoslovak Youth Organization and establish an independent student association headed by a university council without any formal ties to the Communist Party. <sup>172</sup>
March 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Three of the twelve secretaries of the Federal Trade Unions' governing body, the Central Council, resign in protest against the appointment of the new chairman of the council, Karel Polacek. They claim he has too many links to the old Novotny regime. The regional office in District Nine, Prague, threatens to call out 70 000 workers on strike if Polacek did not resign as chairman. <sup>173</sup>
March 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek accomplishes liberalization of the press, all literature and academic productions. <sup>174</sup>
March 23, 1968	<b>China</b>	2 " <i>spies and counter-revolutionaries</i> " were reported executed in Canton. <sup>175</sup>
March 23, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Meeting of " <i>the Five</i> " (Soviet Union, GDR, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria) and Czechoslovakia in Dresden, East Germany. Dubcek is deceived into believing that the only agenda for the meeting are economic issues. What is in fact the only question on the agenda is the situation in Czechoslovakia. Dubcek is openly criticized by the Soviets, Polish and the East Germans, who characterize the events in Czechoslovakia as a " <i>counterrevolution</i> ." <sup>176</sup>
March 23, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The East German regime cancels all three-day tourist travels to Czechoslovakia. The restriction is lifted on March 25. <sup>177</sup>
March 23, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The student strike at Warsaw University comes to an end. The students pass a new resolution to Gomulka underlining their previous demands. <sup>178</sup>
March 23, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish government confirms its political contact with Hanoi. <sup>179</sup>
March 24, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	40 students are arrested after putting up posters with slogans against the junta on a building of the Agricultural University in Salonika. <sup>180</sup>

<sup>171</sup> New York Times 22.03.1968, p. 40.

<sup>172</sup> New York Times 24.03.1968, p. 16.

<sup>173</sup> New York Times 24.03.1968, p. 16

<sup>174</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.

<sup>175</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>176</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 152.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 62; 466.; New York Times 24.03.1968, p. 1; 20.; New York Times 25.03.1968, p. 1; 8; 10; 11.; The Times 25.03.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.03.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 25.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>177</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 23.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>178</sup> New York Times 24.03.1968, p. 15.

<sup>179</sup> (1969). *Inrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 18.

March 24, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	About 30 000 participate in a demonstration in support of the sitting president Marco Robles. <sup>181</sup>
March 24, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	The Court of Impeachment declares that president Marco Robles has violated the constitution and forces him to leave office. The vice president Max Devalle replaces him as president, but Robles refuses to leave office. The National Guard backs the sitting president and storms the offices of the political opposition. 181 persons are arrested by the military. <sup>182</sup>
March 24, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Polytechnical University is abandoned. The Polish bishops intervene unsuccessfully as mediators between the authorities and the protestors and condemn the police brutality against the students. <sup>183</sup>
March 24, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police arrest 100 workers including several leaders of the illegal Labor Movement after their participation at a meeting of the Metal Workers Union of Madrid Province held at an industrial plant in Madrid two days earlier. 1 000 workers hold a rally to protest government measures against the students. They also protest against the American war in Vietnam and U.S. bases in Spain. The workers carry posters reading, " <i>The Yankees out of Spain</i> ". <sup>184</sup>
March 24, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The cabinet discusses the recent student unrest in a cabinet meeting, and decides that police will maintain order at university campus and if necessary enter faculty buildings and stop demonstrations and illegal meetings. <sup>185</sup>
March 25, 1968	<b>China</b>	Red Guard demonstrations in Peking. A poster campaign by the radical left Maoists against general Yang Chen-wu (acting chief of staff since 1966), general Fu Chong-pi (commander of the Peking garrison) and general Yu Li-Chin (political commissar in the Air Force). <sup>186</sup>
March 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Prosecutor-General and the Interior Minister who were responsible for the crack-down on the students in November 1967 are forced to resign. <sup>187</sup>
March 25,	<b>East Germany</b>	Kurt Hager, the leading ideologist and member of the steering

<sup>180</sup> Arbeiderbladet 25.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>181</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22734.

<sup>182</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 32.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 74.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22734.

<sup>183</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>184</sup> New York Times 25.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>185</sup> The Times 25.03.1968, p. 5.

<sup>186</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>187</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 62.

1968		committee of the East German Communist party, attacks the Czechoslovakian leadership during a party meeting in Berlin. The statements create strong reactions in the Czechoslovakian press. The Soviet newspaper Pravda assures non-interference in the Czechoslovakian internal affairs. <sup>188</sup>
March 25, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Widespread student strikes in Italy. Extensive clashes between students and police in Milan, where the occupants of the State University are driven out early in the morning. Sit-in of students in front of the Cattolica. <sup>189</sup>
March 25, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A demonstration rally in protest against the Greek junta is arranged by the Students Association and the Greek Committee against dictatorship at the University Square (Universitetsplassen) in Oslo at the Greek National Day. <sup>190</sup>
March 25, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Six prominent professors, among them Leszek Kołakowski and Zygmunt Bauman, from the Faculty of Humanities at Warsaw University, some of them Jewish, are fired. The Charles University Prague invites them to Czechoslovakia to hold guest lectures. The Czechoslovakian Writers' Association protests against the Polish authorities. The Yugoslavian journal <i>Praxis</i> joins the support for the Polish professors. One professor is removed from the Party's Central Committee. <sup>191</sup>
March 25, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Foreign minister Torstein Nilsson meets with FNL's representative in Warszawa, Tran van Tu. <sup>192</sup>
March 25, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish Federation of Trade Unions decides to give the FNL and North Vietnam 100 000 Swedish kr. <sup>193</sup>
March 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Strikes in Czechoslovakia for the first time since 1948 at an electrical factory in Pisak. The numbers of printed copies of newspapers in Prague doubled several times since January. <sup>194</sup>
March 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Details from a petition from 1 000 Roman Catholics to Dubcek are released. The petition is aimed to correct the

<sup>188</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 28.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.03.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 29.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.03.1968, p. 1; 6.; Dagbladet 30.03.1968, p. 1.

<sup>189</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 599.

<sup>190</sup> Arbeiderbladet 25.03.1968, p. 10.

<sup>191</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 132.; New York Times 26.03.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.03.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 26.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>192</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 40.

<sup>193</sup> Ibid. p. 40.

<sup>194</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.03.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 27.03.1968, p. 2.

		wrongdoings against the Roman Catholic Church during the years of Stalinist persecutions. <sup>195</sup>
March 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The censorship is abolished, borders are opened and the Security police are supposed to just deal with espionage. <sup>196</sup>
March 26, 1968	<b>China</b>	About 100 000 people participate in a demonstration against general Yang Chen-wu, general Fu Chong-pi and general Yu Li-Chin. <sup>197</sup>
March 26, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Demonstrations against propaganda in support of the USA and pamphlets printed in Japanese print shops. <sup>198</sup>
March 26, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	Demonstrations outside the parliament in Panama City. The National Guard prevents demonstrators from entering the parliament. <sup>199</sup>
March 26, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	A Polish newspaper's response to the students' unrest is that " <i>Anti-Communist meetings will not be allowed.</i> " Disciplinary actions against intellectuals continue. Professors in Law and Philosophy are dismissed after serious accusations of having initiated the unrest. <sup>200</sup>
March 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Robert Kennedy is received with enthusiastic response among the Afro Americans and the Mexican Americans in Los Angeles. Robert Kennedy proclaims he is ready to recognize the role of FNL in South Vietnam. <sup>201</sup>
March 27, 1968	<b>China</b>	General Huang Yung-sheng is appointed new chief of staff. He had earlier been criticized for trying to control the Red Guards in Canton. His appointment is seen as a victory for the moderates, but the official policy made a left turn from April. The press attacked " <i>the right wing conservatism</i> ". About 100 000 people participate in demonstrations in the streets of Peking. <sup>202</sup>
March 27, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The mouthpiece of the Communist Party, <i>Trybuna Ludu</i> , condemns the meeting of the Warszawa Writers' Union the month before. <sup>203</sup>
March 27, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The newspaper <i>Nuevo Diario</i> publishes an article by a student with statements about why the students are protesting. This was the first time during the unrest that Spanish media gave

<sup>195</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22715.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 27.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>196</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 40.

<sup>197</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 27.03.1968, 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>198</sup> *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 26.03.1968, p. 10.; *Pravda* 28.03.1968, p. 4.

<sup>199</sup> *Dagbladet* 27.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>200</sup> *New York Times* 27.03.1968, p. 13.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 27.03.1968, p. 6.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 27.03.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.03.1968, p. 2.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 28.03.1968, p. 16.; *Arbeiderbladet* 28.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>201</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 27.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>202</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.

<sup>203</sup> *New York Times* 28.03.1968, p. 11.

		the students a public voice.
March 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Student demonstration at the Columbia University, New York, in protest against Columbia's affiliation with the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA). The demonstration is organized by the SDS. More than 1 500 students had signed a petition letter calling for an end to the cooperation with IDA. The demonstration violates the ban on indoor demonstrations. <sup>204</sup>
March 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 114 ships are affected by the dockers' strike in New York. <sup>205</sup>
March 27 and 29, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	More than 100 students demonstrate in Leuven against the political position of the Liberal Party opposing the split of the Catholic University and plea for the stay of the French-speaking section in Leuven. <sup>206</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	75 participate in a demonstration outside the American embassy in Copenhagen in protest against the American War in Vietnam. The demonstration is arranged by the organization AmK. <sup>207</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Faculty of Humanities at the University of Nanterre is closed following serious student disturbances the day before. <sup>208</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Labour Party suffers a major defeat in four by-elections. The Tory leader Edward Heath demands a new general election.
March 28, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 1 300 students participate in a demonstration in protest against the establishing of a new American military hospital in Oji for wounded soldiers from Vietnam. About 314 people are injured during the fights, and 179 people are arrested. <sup>209</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The entrance to the Yasuda Auditorium is blocked by demonstrating students during the commencement ceremony at the medical school at Tokyo University. The ceremony is cancelled. <sup>210</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian parliament decides to establish new universities in Trondheim and Tromsø. <sup>211</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	About 3 000 women participate in a demonstration in Panama City draped in mourning dresses and carrying banners draped

<sup>204</sup> Cox-Commission (1968). Crisis at Columbia: Report of the Fact-Finding Commission Appointed to Investigate the Disturbances at Columbia University in April and May, 1968. New York, Vintage Books. p. 72.

<sup>205</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.03.1968, p. 7.

<sup>206</sup> Arbejderbladet 28.03.1968, p. 3.

<sup>207</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid683.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>208</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.

<sup>209</sup> Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 28.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; New York Times 29.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>210</sup> Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 403.

<sup>211</sup> See <http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968>, last visited 28.12.2009.



		in black. Thousands of youths joined the demonstration that turns into riots. Shops were looted; cars turned over and put on fire. The National Guard use teargas to disperse the rioting crowd. <sup>212</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Harsh attacks against the students in <i>Trybuna Ludu</i> , the main newspaper of the Communist Party. Disregarding warnings from the authorities, 2 000 students participate in a demonstration at the University of Warsaw and demand the reappointment of their discharged professors. The meeting passes “a declaration of the student movement,” which is the longest text passed by any student body during the March revolts in Poland. Students are wearing white caps as a symbol of their protest. The university rector is threatening students with disciplinary actions. 34 students are expelled; 11 students are suspended; 8 institutes are closed and more than 1,600 students are forced to re-apply for new admission (70 of whom are denied admission). Yugoslavian journals begin to criticize Polish anti-Semitism. <sup>213</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Emergency meeting in the Franco Government. The brutal police conduct at the universities is regretted, especially that which caused injury to professors who attempted to protect students. General Franco’s government closes the university in Madrid indefinitely. The University is reopened May 6. The universities in Sevilla and Valencia close and 23 students are expelled. <sup>214</sup>
March 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Martin Luther King participates in a demonstration march in support of the striking renovation workers in Memphis, Tennessee. The demonstration ends in violence and one Afro-American is killed in the clashes. <sup>215</sup>

<sup>212</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22734.

<sup>213</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 132.; New York Times 29.03.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 29.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>214</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 40.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 466.; New York Times 29.03.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.03.1968, p. 6; 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 29.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.03.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 30.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>215</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 32.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 36.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; Dagbladet 29.03.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.03.1968. (BBC-EVN) New York Times 31.03.1968, The Week in Review, p. E2

March 28-29, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Clashes between students and police in Rio de Janeiro. The students throw stones and the police use teargas. 1 student is killed during the fights. <sup>216</sup>
March 28 – 30, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Students and workers protest against government interference in an independent student organization, the American war in Vietnam and U.S. bases in Spain. The students make anti-American posters such as: “ <i>Yankee Bases Get Out of Spain and the World!</i> ” Student riots at five of ten Spanish universities, including Madrid. The police use hard measures to put down the protest and 16 students are arrested in Madrid. <sup>217</sup>
March 28-30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students block the buildings at the Bowie State College, Maryland. <sup>218</sup>
March 28 – April 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Meeting in the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The Committee passes the decisions from the steering committee meeting of March 14. Six new members are appointed to the steering committee while supporters of Novotny are removed. <sup>219</sup>
March 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 1 000 students participate in a demonstration in Prague outside the headquarters of the Communist Party in support of Cisar as presidential candidate. After the demonstrators had called for Dubcek, he appears to meet the demonstrators. <sup>220</sup>
March 29, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	Women and children participate in peaceful demonstrations in several cities nationwide. The National Guard use teargas to disperse the demonstrators and several are arrested. <sup>221</sup>
March 29, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The authorities close some departments of Warsaw University; institutes of theory of economy, economics, and econometrics in the Faculty of Economics; philosophy and sociology in the Faculty of Philosophy; and psychology in the Faculty of Pedagogy; and the third year of studies in mathematics and physics in the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics. New registration for these studies was ordered by the rector. About 1 600 students were expelled. New attacks against Jews in Polish press. The authorities promise “ <i>strict sanctions</i> ” against the students. <sup>222</sup>

<sup>216</sup> Arbeiderbladet 30.03. 1968, p. 2.

<sup>217</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.03.1968, p. 7

<sup>218</sup> New York Times 31.03.1968, p. 31.

<sup>219</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 155.; The Times 02.04.1968, p. 3.

<sup>220</sup> New York Times 30.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.03.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.03.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.03.1968, p. 6.

<sup>221</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22734.; New York Times 30.03.1968, p. 15.

<sup>222</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 135.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.03.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 31.03.1968, p. 1; The Week in Review, E12.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.04.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 31.03.1968, p. 1.

March 29, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 250 demonstrators participate in a violent demonstration outside the Hotel Foresta during the international economical summit in Stockholm. <sup>223</sup>
March 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	General Svoboda is elected new president. <sup>224</sup>
March 30, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	60 demonstrators are arrested after riots outside a concert arranged by the Moral Re-Armament (MRA) in Copenhagen. <sup>225</sup>
March 30, 1968	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Clashes during a fashion show at the <i>Ras Makonnen Hall</i> at the University of Addis Ababa. Students attacked the guests and university officials; female students were harassed by male students for their participation in the fashion show. The fashion show (with modern European cloths) is seen as an insult since the location is deemed to be a place for the preservation and development of the National culture. The police are called in and they disperse the demonstrators. 38 students are arrested and the university is closed. All schools and colleges in Addis Ababa then go on strike. About 100 000 students participate in the strike. The student Congress and all student publications are banned by the government after the strike. <sup>226</sup>
March 30, 1968	<b>India</b>	Communal riots in Tinsukia, Assam, following the allegation of a Muslim to have killed a cow. About 40 people are injured and 3 houses are put on fire during the fights. <sup>227</sup>
March 30,	<b>Spain</b>	Both leading newspapers in Madrid, <i>ABC</i> and <i>YA</i> , and other

<sup>223</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 19.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokförlaget: 25-60. p. 40.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.03.1968. (SRT-EVN)

<sup>224</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 32.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 36.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 75.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22711.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 214.; Cauter, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 155.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.03.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 28.03.1968, p. 2.; The Times 29.03.1968, p. 1; 5.; Dagbladet 29.03.1968, p. 16.; Arbeiderbladet 29.03.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.03.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 30.03.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 30.03.1968, p. 20.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.03.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>225</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 36.

<sup>226</sup> Dirlik, A. (1998). The Third World. 1968 The World Transformed. C. Fink, P. Gassert and D. Junker. Cambridge, New York, Cambridge University Press. p. 309.; Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969. London, African Research Limited. p. 148.

<sup>227</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22831.; The Times 01.04.1968, p. 4.

1968		independent newspapers attack Franco for police brutality during the university demonstrations. 86 leaders in the illegal Workers' Commission are arrested to prevent a strategy meeting in a church residence outside Madrid. <sup>228</sup>
March 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Snipers open fire at the police in Beale Street, Memphis. <sup>229</sup>
March 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Afro-American separatist Black Power organization <i>The Republic of New Africa</i> is established during a conference in Detroit. One of the founders was Milton Henty. <sup>230</sup>
March 30, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Andreas Bader, Gudrun Ensslin, Horst Sohnlein, and Thorwald Proll set shopping centers in Frankfurt on fire, damaging property to the value of 2 million marks.
March 30, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Mass demonstrations in Berlin. <sup>231</sup>
March 30-April 3, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	A bomb explosion in Malmö. A Yugoslavian is injured by the bomb when it went off in his hands. The incident is allegedly belongs to the hard conflicts among some of the Yugoslavians in Sweden. <sup>232</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	General elections to the Belgian parliament bring a victory for those parties in favor of the split of the Leuven university in Flanders: the Flemish Christian Democrats and the Flemish nationalists. In the French-speaking part of Belgium, the anti-Flemish parties win. The liberal party, having played the unitarian Belgian card, suffers a bitter defeat. <sup>233</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	3 000 victims of earlier political purges meet in Prague to demand justice. They establish the organization Club 231. <sup>234</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Alexander Dubcek announces in an interview with the Italian Communist Party newspaper <i>L'Unita</i> , that the party's position must be subordinated to that of the government and the National Assembly. <sup>235</sup>

<sup>228</sup> New York Times 31.03.1968, p. 80.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.04.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 02.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>229</sup> Arbeiderbladet 30.03.1968, p. 2.

<sup>230</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24173.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; The Times 01.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>231</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 30.03.1968. (ZDF-UPI-EVN)

<sup>232</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 19.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokförlaget: 25-60. p. 41.

<sup>233</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 75.; New York Times 01.04.1968, p. 6.; The Times 01.04.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.04.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 01.04.1968, p.1.; Arbeiderbladet 01.04.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 02.04.1968, p. 5.; The Times 02.04.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.04.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 03.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>234</sup> New York Times 01.04.1968, p. 3.

<sup>235</sup> The Times 01.04.1968, p. 4.

March 31, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Prison riots at Durham prison. <sup>236</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Under the pressure of the workers, the trade-unions in Turin announce a 24-hour strike of the Fiat company. The aims are the reduction of the weekly schedule and the reform of the wage-system based on piecework ( <i>cottimo</i> ).
March 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Buildings at the University of Rome are set on fire. <sup>237</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 1 400 left wing radical students (Zengakuren – Sampa Rengo) participate in a demonstration against the construction of an American air base at Nurita planned to be used as a part of the supply service for the American troops in Vietnam. Clashes between demonstrators and 4 800 police officers. <sup>238</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>Lebanon</b>	3 killed and 13 injured in clashes during the election campaign. <sup>239</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	Demonstrations in Panama City. <sup>240</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson talks directly to the American people in a speech on television. The president declares an immediate bombing stop over North Vietnam, and proclaims that the USA is ready for direct peace talks. Surprisingly he also declares that he resigns as candidate for re-election as president of the United States. <sup>241</sup>
March 31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	General Westmoreland is replaced as supreme commander of the American forces in South Vietnam by general Creighton Adams. <sup>242</sup>

<sup>236</sup> The Times 01.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>237</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 31.03.1968. (RAI-EVN); The Times 01.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>238</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.; The Times 01.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>239</sup> New York Times 01.04.1968, p. 3.

<sup>240</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 31.03.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>241</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 32.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 40.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 36.; (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.274.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 75.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 65; 466.; The Times 01.04.1968, p. 1; 4.

<sup>242</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 465.



<b>April</b>		
April, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Easter march in Copenhagen in protest against nuclear weapons.
Spring 1968	<b>Finland</b>	The Finland-Vietnam Society is established.
April 1968	<b>Finland</b>	Demonstrations in sympathy with the German student movement outside the West German embassy in Helsinki and in front of the largest publishing house <i>Sanoma Osakeyhtiö</i> . It is the first demonstration inspired by German student movement. German SDS leader K. D. Wolff participates in it.
April 1968	<b>Finland</b>	The Majority Association ( <i>Enemmistö ry</i> ) is established in Helsinki to work against the prevailing monumental form of traffic planning. The organization represents a new way of looking at an urban city center with a focus on pedestrians.
April 1968	<b>France</b>	President de Gaulle becomes more popular in France. At the same time protest among students in Paris increases.
April 1968	<b>Nigeria</b>	Students disrupt Lagos University and the university is temporally closed down. <sup>1</sup>
April 1, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 1 000 students participate in demonstrations in protest against the regime of president Costa e Silva in several cities (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Brasilia, and other cities) nationwide. Clashes between students and military police. 3 civilians were shot down and killed during the fights – one in Rio and two in Goiania. More than 60 people were injured in the clashes – among them also many police officers. <sup>2</sup>
April 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Alexander Dubcek confirms his intentions of making the Czechoslovakian Communism more democratic without giving up the Party's leading and controlling role in society. <sup>3</sup>
April 1, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Cambridge University imposes new regulations for university demonstrations. Demonstrations have to be reported and cleared on beforehand. Students will face disciplinary action for infringements. <sup>4</sup>
April 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The occupation of the University of Rome comes to an end. <sup>5</sup>
April 1, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The youth newspaper <i>Sztandar Mlodyen</i> attacks three Polish Jews and an American-Jewish relief agency of working for

<sup>1</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 490.

<sup>2</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 41.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 181.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> New York Times 02.04.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.04.1968, p. 9.; Arbeiderbladet 02.04.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 02.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> The Times 02.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.

		American and Israel intelligence. The attack is part of the Polish anti-Jewish press campaign. <sup>6</sup>
April 1, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Student riot at the Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow. Clashes between students from Nigeria and Biafra. The Moscow police end the riots. <sup>7</sup>
April 1-2, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Nationwide wave of student demonstrations. Clashes between students and police in Rio de Janeiro and Goi�nio. 3 people are killed during the fights, and about 60 civilians and policemen are injured. The government warns the students about the consequences if they participate in demonstrations. The government blames the demonstrations on the communists. <sup>8</sup>
April 1-4, 1968	<b>Ethiopia</b>	3 days of anti-American student demonstrations in Addis Ababa outside the USIA office. Clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>9</sup>
April 2, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Demands of public investigation into Jan Masaryk's death in 1948. The Attorney General announces that the death of Masaryk will be investigated together with forty-eight others that were killed during the 1948 takeover. <sup>10</sup>
April 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 1 000 students participate in demonstrations at the University of Nanterre. Riots at the university continue during April. <sup>11</sup>
April 2, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Twenty-four-hour strike at the Fiat company for reduction of work time, and full disclosure to workers about production organization and personnel management. <sup>12</sup>
April 2, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Three Polish Generals are fired for activities "undermining the Polish army." An army newspaper warns about enemy activities. <sup>13</sup>
April 2-8, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Riot in Spanish court during a trial against Marcelino Camacho and Julian Ariza, both leading figures in the illegal Workers' Commission. Both were arrested during the workers demonstration of January 27, 1967. 600 demonstrators shout slogans for freedom inside the courtroom. 1,000 workers

<sup>6</sup> The Times 02.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> The Times 02.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> New York Times 02.04.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.04.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 05.04.1968, p. 2; 44.;

<sup>9</sup> New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 4.; The Times 04.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>10</sup> (1968).  rsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 32.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22714.; New York Times 03.04.1968, p. 2.; The Times 04.04.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 04.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>11</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>12</sup> Pravda 03.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> New York Times 03.04.1968, p. 5. Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.04.1968, p. 9.

		participate in a demonstration outside the court. Clashes with the police result in six arrests. <sup>14</sup>
April 2, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin, Horst Sohnlein and Thorvald Proll set off a firebomb in two department stores in Frankfurt. <sup>15</sup>
April 2 -9, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Nationwide Vietnam week organized by the Norwegian Solidarity Committee for Vietnam in Oslo, Arendal, Haugesund, Stavanger, Trondheim, Røros, Elverum, Mo i Rana, Hammerfest, Vadsø, Vardø, Skien and Hemnesberget. <sup>16</sup>
April 3, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	The commander of Rio's military zone warns that troops would treat disorderly demonstrations like " <i>an enemy attacking the fatherland's territory and threatening the nation's basic institutions</i> ". <sup>17</sup>
April 3, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Minister of Defense, general Bohumir Lomsky, announces his resignation during a meeting in the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Lomsky was considered one of Novotny's closest allies. <sup>18</sup>
April 3, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The State Prosecutor's office announces that it would reinvestigate the controversial death of Jan Masaryk on March 10, 1948. <sup>19</sup>
April 3, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The minister of Education, Helge Larsen, refuses to discuss the student revolt in the Danish parliament. <sup>20</sup>
April 3, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Purges in the Polish Communist Party. 9 prominent members are excluded. Power struggle in the Communist Party. <sup>21</sup>
April 3, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	94 leaders of the underground labor movement are arrested when they arrive at a meeting in Madrid to plan actions for labor demonstrations between April 30 and May Day. <sup>22</sup>
April 3-4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	11 public schools close in White Plains, New York after three demonstrations during a week for Afro-American rights and for Afro-American culture to be part of education. <sup>23</sup>
April 3,	<b>USA</b>	A Federal districts court bans Martin Luther King from

<sup>14</sup> New York Times 03.04.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.04.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 03.04.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 09.04.1968, p. 52.

<sup>15</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 202.; Klimke, M. (2008). *West Germany. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 97-110. p. 105.

<sup>16</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.04.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 03.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>17</sup> New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 3.

<sup>18</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22711.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.04.1968, p. 9.; Arbeiderbladet 04.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>19</sup> New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 04.04.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 13.04.1968, p. 26.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>20</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 36.

<sup>21</sup> New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 8.; The Times 04.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>22</sup> New York Times 05.04.1968, p. 3.; The Times 05.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>23</sup> New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 30.; New York Times 05.04.1968, p. 18.

1968		leading a Civil Rights demonstration in Memphis, Tennessee. <sup>24</sup>
April 3, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstration in West Berlin in protest against the American War in Vietnam. <sup>25</sup>
April 4, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Clashes between students and police in Rio de Janeiro following a memorial mass in the Candelaria Cathedral for a student killed during clashes with police on March 28. About 2-3 000 students participate in the mass. Priests, lead by bishop José Pinto, protect the demonstrators from the police. <sup>26</sup>
April 4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Central Committee of the Communist Party appoints the economist Oldrich Cernik as new Prime Minister. <sup>27</sup>
April 4, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Pisa, students go on strike against the repression of the movement. In Naples, the Institute for Oriental Studies is occupied.
April 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Martin Luther King jr. is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. Riots and looting in Memphis and New York. <sup>28</sup>
April 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Central Committee decides to rehabilitate victims of the purge and the court processes of 1950 – 1954. The Central Committee also reverses the exclusion verdicts of authors from 1967. The writer Jan Benes is released from prison. <sup>29</sup> Club K231 and later the Club of Committed Non-Party People

<sup>24</sup> New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 30.

<sup>25</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 160.

<sup>26</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; New York Times 05.04.1968.; The Times 06.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>27</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22712.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 214.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; New York Times 05.04.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 06.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>28</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 32.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 41.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 36.; (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.275.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 75.; (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. *Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States...* N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289. Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22687.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 73.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; The Times 05.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenpostenposten Morning Edition 05.04.1968, p. 1. Arbeiderbladet 05.04.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 05.04.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 05.04.1968. (CBS-Satellite); Pravda 06.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>29</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22716.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.

		is established to help those who had suffered from the Law No. 231. <sup>30</sup>
April 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The “ <i>moderates</i> ” in the National Union of Students win a major victory in a motion of “no confidence” for their handling of the student grants campaign raised by the Radical Students Association. <sup>31</sup>
April 5, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A group of 12-17 intellectuals from Leningrad, led by Vjatsjeslav Platonov, are convicted in a court trial in Moscow in March and receive up to 17 years imprisonment. <sup>32</sup>
April 5, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish government grants political asylum to 12 American soldiers. <sup>33</sup>
April 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Widespread and extensive riots in Memphis, Tennessee, after the murder of Martin Luther King jr. A curfew is declared after widespread arson and plundering. Riots and plundering in New York and Washington. <sup>34</sup>
April 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Nationwide riots among the Afro-Americans in the largest cities the following days; New York, Washington D.C., Baltimore and Chicago. A state of emergency is declared in about 40 different cities. About 1 000 are arrested during the riots and about 30 are killed. The riots were especially harsh in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Detroit and Chicago. <sup>35</sup> 12 000 soldiers from the National Guard and other military forces move into Washington to restore law and order. <sup>36</sup>
April 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive and violent race riots in the Afro-American districts of Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant area (slum area of Brooklyn), New York. Widespread looting of liquor stores, grocery stores, and clothing stores owned by both whites and

<sup>30</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 214.; Arbeiderbladet 02.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 16.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> The Times 06.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>32</sup> Dagbladet 18.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>33</sup> New York Times 06.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>34</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 75.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 75.; New York Times 05.04.1968, p. 1; 25.; Pravda 06.04.1968, p. 5

<sup>35</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.

<sup>36</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 33.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 41.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 37.; (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.275.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 75.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; New York Times 06.04.1968, p. 22; 26.; The Times 06.04.1968, p. 1; 5; 8; 9; 10.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.04.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 07.04.1968, p. 5.



		Afro-Americans. 20 civilians and 10 policemen were injured, and 94 people were arrested during the fights. <sup>37</sup>
April 5-6, 1968	USA	Extensive and violent race riots in Afro-American slum areas of Detroit. About 6 000 soldiers from the National Guard are called in to restore order. A curfew is declared following more than 300 fires and looting of stores. 2 people are killed and 1 300 are arrested during the fights. <sup>38</sup>
April 5-7, 1968	USA	Extensive race riots in the Afro-American districts of Chicago. About 7 500 soldiers from the National Guard and 5 000 federal troops are ordered to Chicago to restore order. More than 28 blocks of West Madison Street is devastated by looting and arson. 11 people are killed during the fights, more than 500 are injured, and about 1 250 people are arrested. Chicago is the city with most killed during the nationwide riots. A curfew is declared and imposed. <sup>39</sup>
April 5-7, 1968	USA	Extensive and violent race riots in Washington D.C. Snipers shoot against the police. 7 people are killed during the fights with police, by sniper fire or by arson. More than 12 000 troops and soldiers from the National Guard are called in to restore order. A curfew is declared. Large areas of the Afro-American districts are burned down by arson. More than 1 000 people are made homeless. Shops – especially liquor stores, furniture stores, clothing store and stores selling television sets are looted. About 1 000 people are injured during the fights and 1 000 are arrested. <sup>40</sup>
April 5-8, 1968	USA	Extensive and violent race riots in Baltimore. About 10 000 soldiers from the National Guard and federal troops are brought in to restore order. 6 people are killed, 1 600 are injured and more than 4 000 are arrested during the fights. A curfew is declared after widespread looting, arson and firebombing – mainly causing extensive damage in the Afro-American districts. <sup>41</sup>
April 5-12, 1968	USA	Widespread unrest in more than 110 American cities in the week following the killing. 39 people are killed, 2 500 are injured, and about 14 000 persons are arrested in connection with looting, arson, gunfire against the police, or violating curfew. More than 2 600 fires are reported, most of them in Afro-American neighborhoods and because of arson. The authorities used more than 45 000 soldiers from the National Guard and 21 000 regular federal soldiers from the Army. The

<sup>37</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22689.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid. p. 22689.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid. p. 22689.; The Times 08.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid. p. 22689.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. p. 22689.; The Times 08.04.1968, p. 1.

		most affected cities with most killed people are: Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Detroit, Memphis, Minneapolis, Tallahassee (Florida), Trenton, and Jacksonville. Also other cities had widespread riots with arson and looting: Nashville, Tennessee, Birmingham, Alabama, Miami, Florida, Raleigh, North Carolina, Wilmington, Denver, Buffalo, Savannah, South Carolina, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Youngstown, Ohio, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and New Orleans. The damages to property is estimated by the insurance companies to 45 million dollars, and about 1 400 people are made homeless in Washington, 500 in Chicago and about 600 in Newark. <sup>42</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	The government bans the political parties from conducting regular political activities. <sup>43</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The government of Josef Lenart resigns and Cernik is asked by president Svoboda to form a new government. Several union leaders are replaced, among them the leader of the national journalist union. <sup>44</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	11 millions East German go to the polls to adopt a new constitution that reaffirms the communist one-party rule and the division of Germany. <sup>45</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	President Nasser releases 200 political opponents and members of the Muslim Brotherhood. <sup>46</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Many students on lecture strike after the opening of the university. The Ethiopian authorities appeal to the students in Addis Ababa to be moderate in their demands. <sup>47</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	On behalf of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement and as their leader, Andreas Papandreu tours the USA and Canada, 7,000 Greek-Canadians give him a thunderous reception during a rally at the University of Toronto when he denounces the junta. <sup>48</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>India</b>	Intellectuals in Calcutta are setting up the play <i>Teer</i> (Arrow in Bengali) at the Minerva Theater. The play is based on the agrarian revolt inspired by chairman Mao. <sup>49</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Ibid. p. 22689.; The Times 06.04.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 07.04.1968, The Week in Review, p. E2.

<sup>43</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 41.

<sup>44</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 76.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22711.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 04.04.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.04.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 05.04.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.04.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 18.

<sup>45</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 21.; New York Times 08.04.1968, p. 19.

<sup>46</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>47</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 14.

<sup>48</sup> New York Times 08.04.1968, p. 44.

<sup>49</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 10.

April 6, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 50 per cent of the Fiat factory workers in Turin go on 24-hour strike in protest against working conditions and pay. Clashes between strikers and police outside the factory. <sup>50</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 75 people participate in an illegal demonstration outside parliament. Clashes between protestors and the police. About 10 demonstrators are arrested. <sup>51</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Purges continue against “ <i>Zionist, revisionist and other enemies of the Polish state.</i> ” <sup>52</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	According to polls 46 per cent of the Swedish population between 12 and 24 years old does not believe in God’s existence and only 22 per cent believes in God. Only 17 per cent wants to replace the monarchy with a republic. <sup>53</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots in Washington, New York and Chicago. About 5 000 Federal troops and 6 700 soldiers from the National Guards are brought in to Chicago to support the police to end the race riots. <sup>54</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A Martin Luther King Memorial Ceremony at Howard University. <sup>55</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive race riots in Washington. About 6 500 Federal soldiers are brought in to Washington. 5 people are killed and 700 are arrested during violent fights. <sup>56</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 36 are killed and hundreds are injured during race riots in more than 40 American cities. <sup>57</sup> Stokely Carmichael calls for revenge for the killing of Luther King. <sup>58</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver and Bobby Hutton are arrested in Oakland, California, in a police raid. Bobby Hutton is killed by the police after surrendering. <sup>59</sup>
April 6	<b>West Germany</b>	The mayor of West Berlin leads a silent march in West Berlin honoring Martin Luther King. <sup>60</sup>
April 6, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Students participate in a demonstration outside the US reading room and library building in Belgrade in protest against the

<sup>50</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 18.

<sup>51</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 14.

<sup>52</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 23.

<sup>53</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 38 and p. 41.

<sup>54</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.04.1968, p. 10.; Arbeiderbladet 06.04.1968, p. 1; 4.; NRK Dagsrevyen 06.04.1968. (NBC-Satellite)

<sup>55</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 06.04.1968. (ITN-UPI-EVN)

<sup>56</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.04.1968, p. 1; 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 06.04.1968. (NBC-Satellite)

<sup>57</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 37.

<sup>58</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 75.; The Times 06.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 06.04.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 08.04.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 09.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>59</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 76.

<sup>60</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 62.

		American war in Vietnam. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. <sup>61</sup>
April 6-11, 1968	<b>India</b>	An open split and confrontation between the moderate and the radicals during a Plenary Session in the Indian Communist Party at Burdwan in West Bengal. The meeting decides on resolutions rejecting the Chinese assessment of the situation in India; approves the party's participation in a United Front government in West Bengal and Kerala; condemns Soviet as revisionist – but rejected the theory that Soviet no longer was a Socialist State and had become an ally of the USA. The meeting advocated joint actions of the Soviets and the Chinese in support of North Vietnam. The delegation from Andhra Pradesh challenged all the resolutions – except the condemnation of Soviet revisionism. <sup>62</sup>
April 7, 1968	<b>Canada</b>	About 7 000 people cheer the Greek exile leader Andreas Papandreu at a rally in protest against the Greek regime at the University of Toronto. <sup>63</sup>
April 7, 1968	<b>China</b>	4 people are sentenced to death and 18 others to terms of imprisonment on charges of spying and counter-revolutionary activities in a public court proceeding attended by more than 50 000 people in Canton. <sup>64</sup>
April 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A cabinet reorganization strengthens the political Left in the British Government.
April 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Gibraltar</b>	Hundreds of people riot in the streets in protest against unofficial talks with the Spanish government by a group of lawyers and businessmen nicknamed the <i>Doves</i> , on the future of the colony. The demonstrators are smashing property of known <i>Doves</i> , overturning cars and smashing windows. Soldiers are called in to help the police to disperse the crowd. Several people are injured during the fights. <sup>65</sup>
April 7, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Renewed clashes between students at the Zaragoza University and police after the arrest of several students from the faculties of science and medicine. Students stage demonstrations outside the provincial prison. <sup>66</sup>
April 7, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Police raid on the office of the Z.Y.X Publishing Company in Madrid and destroy copies of a book on strikes. <sup>67</sup>
April 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Federal troops are brought in to Baltimore, Maryland, to end race riots and to restore order. <sup>68</sup>

<sup>61</sup> New York Times 07.04.1968, p. 54.

<sup>62</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22917.

<sup>63</sup> New York Times 08.04.1968, p. 44.

<sup>64</sup> The Times 08.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>65</sup> The Times 08.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>66</sup> The Times 08.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>67</sup> The Times 08.04.1968, p. 5.

April 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 25 000 whites and Afro-American participate in a peaceful "Walk for Understanding" march in Newark. <sup>69</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Cernik's new government takes office. <sup>70</sup> Young intellectuals concerned about democratic and economic reforms hold key positions in the new government. <sup>71</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The workers at the B & W factory on strike. <sup>72</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Ethiopia</b>	The students at the Haile Selassie university in Addis Ababa put forward four demands before any return to lectures. They demand the release of six student leaders; no intervention by police on campus; authorization of the banned student newspaper " <i>The Struggle</i> ;" and the <i>Ethiopianization</i> of the university staff. <sup>73</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	Melina Mercouri arrives in Paris to take part in a gala evening on behalf of the Free Greece Committee. <sup>74</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek regime rejects all allegations that political prisoners have been tortured. <sup>75</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Anti-American demonstration in Rome. The American flag is desecrated. <sup>76</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Trial in court of examination and summary jurisdiction in Oslo against three young men arrested during the demonstration April 6. These were accused of shouting insults and of violence against the police and for resisting arrest. One is released and two are sentenced to imprisonment. <sup>77</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Student demonstrations outside the US embassy in Warszawa in protest against the assassination of Martin Luther King. <sup>78</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Punitive reactions against members of the protest movement. Students directly involved in the March revolt are drafted to military service. Prime Minister Edward Ochab resigns due to

<sup>68</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; NRK Dagsrevyen 07.04.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>69</sup> New York Times 08.04.1968, p. 32.; NRK Dagsrevyen 08.04.1968. (CBS-Sattelite) (BBC-Visnews-EVN)

<sup>70</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 33.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 42.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 76.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>71</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 214.; New York Times 09.04.1968, p. 11.; The Times 09.04.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.04.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.04.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.04.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 10.04.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 10.04.1968, p. 20;

<sup>72</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hva Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 38.

<sup>73</sup> The Times 09.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>74</sup> The Times 09.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>75</sup> New York Times 09.04.1968, p. 13.; The Times 09.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>76</sup> New York Times 09.04.1968, p. 53.

<sup>77</sup> Arbeiderbladet 09.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>78</sup> New York Times 09.04.1968, p. 37.



		declining health. The Czechoslovakian weekly newspaper, <i>Literarni Listy</i> , attacks the campaign against the Jews in Poland. <sup>79</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Student demonstrations at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The students are asked to disperse from campus. <sup>80</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 15-20 000 White and Afro-Americans participate in a Martin Luther King Memorial March in Memphis, Tennessee. Coretta King leads the march. <sup>81</sup>
April 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive and violent race riots in Pittsburg. About 1 500 soldiers from the National Guard are called in to restore order. A curfew is declared following more than 130 arson fires and extensive looting of stores. More than 20 people are injured and more than 450 are arrested during the fights. <sup>82</sup>
April 8-9, 1968	<b>Indonesia</b>	Extensive student riots in Djakarta and reports about disclosures of alleged communist plot to reinstall former president Sukarno. About 1 000 students try to storm a military post in Jakarta's port of Tandjung Periuk. 1 high school student is shot down and killed and 3 are injured during the fights. <sup>83</sup>
April 8-9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive and violent race riots in Cincinnati. 2 people are killed during the fights. One white student is dragged from his car and stabbed to death by a crowd of Afro-American youth. Extensive arson, looting of stores and firebombs. <sup>84</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Action Program is passed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party despite criticism that the program is not far-reaching enough. The Soviet newspaper <i>Pravda</i> brings a summary of the program and the first Soviet comments. <sup>85</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Race Relation Bill is published. The Bill bans racial discrimination in housing, employment, education and insurance. <sup>86</sup>
April 9,	<b>Norway</b>	150-300 participate in a peaceful torchlight procession outside

<sup>79</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 38.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 77.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.; The Times 09.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.04.1968, p. 3.

<sup>80</sup> New York Times 09.04.1968, p. 43.

<sup>81</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22688.; The Times 08.04.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 09.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 09.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid. p. 22689.

<sup>83</sup> New York Times 10.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>84</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22689.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid. p. 22713.; NRK Dagsrevyen 08.04.1968. (ZDF-EVN); New York Times 10.04.1968, p. 1.; The Times 10.04.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 11.04.1968, p. 10.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>86</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 275.

1968		the U.S. embassy in Oslo in protest against the American war in Vietnam. The protestors shout slogans like: “ <i>Death to USA</i> ”; “ <i>Victory over USA</i> ”; “ <i>Blow up the embassy</i> ”; and “ <i>Close the embassy</i> ”. The protestors are comparing the American conduct in Vietnam to the Nazis. The demonstration is organized by the Solidarity Committee for Vietnam as a part of the Vietnam Week. 25 police officers and horses protect the embassy building. 30 counter demonstrators shout pro-American slogans. Some clashes occur in the aftermath of the demonstration. 1 demonstrator is injured and 14 arrested. <sup>87</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Changes in the Polish Government are proposed. Professor Adam Schaff, a prominent Jew, is removed from the Central Committee of the Communist Party. <sup>88</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots in Chicago. Widespread unrest in American cities. <sup>89</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	150 000 participate in Martin Luther King’s last journey to his grave in his hometown Atlanta, Georgia. <sup>90</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Mark Rudd, one of the SDS leaders, disrupts the Martin Luther King memorial service at Columbia University. During the end of the ceremony he accuses the president and the vice president of the Columbia University of “ <i>committing a moral outrage against Dr. King’s memory in view of the Administration’s record of racism.</i> ” He calls the ceremony an “ <i>obscenity</i> ”. He and about 40 members of the SDS then walkout of the chapel. <sup>91</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive and violent race riots in Newark. About 600 people are made homeless after arson in the Afro-American districts. 6 people are injured during the fights. <sup>92</sup>
April 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots in Washington D.C and Baltimore. Snipers shoot against the police. <sup>93</sup>
April 9-10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive and violent race riots in Kansas City. 6 people are killed, 35 are injured and about 170 are arrested during the

<sup>87</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.04.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.04.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 10.04.1968, p. 20.

<sup>88</sup> New York Times 10.04.1968, p. 14.

<sup>89</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 09.04.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>90</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 33.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 42.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 38.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 76.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 260.

<sup>91</sup> Cox-Commission (1968). *Crisis at Columbia: Report of the Fact-Finding Commission Appointed to Investigate the Disturbances at Columbia University in April and May, 1968*. New York, Vintage Books. p. 73.

<sup>92</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22689.

<sup>93</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 10.04.1968. (BBC-UPIT-ITN-EVN)

		fights with police. Property is damaged by young Afro-Americans and students according to press reports. <sup>94</sup>
April 10, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	About 10 000 schoolchildren participate in a protest outside the Parliament against the Minister of Education. They throw tomatoes, apple core and toilet paper against the walls in protest of removing youths' free railroad tickets. <sup>95</sup>
April 10, 1968	<b>Ethiopia</b>	All public and private schools close indefinitely in Addis Ababa and it affects more than 100 000 pupils. The closure is a result of widespread boycotts of classes and riots in sympathy with striking students at the Haile Selassie University. <sup>96</sup>
April 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	400 white and Afro-American students at the Woodlands High School in White Plains, New York, march in protest against police brutality. <sup>97</sup>
April 10-15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 600 students and faculty staff occupy the administration building and block the entrance for the administration staff at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. <sup>98</sup>
April 11, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek warns, in an interview in <i>Rude Pravo</i> , against the probability/possibility that the country's experiment in democracy may fall into anarchy. <sup>99</sup>
April 11, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Fiat workers strike for twenty-four hours in Turin. The leader, student Guido Viale, is arrested. In the afternoon the police halt an assembly of students and workers in Palazzo Campana.
April 11, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Purges in the administration, the mass media and among the cultural and academic elite. Marian Spychalski is appointed new chairman of the State Council. Purge in the Polish State Department. <sup>100</sup>

<sup>94</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22689.

<sup>95</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 42.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 38.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmø, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 78.; NRK Dagsrevyen 10.04.1968. (DR-NV); Arbeiderbladet 13.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>96</sup> The Times 10.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>97</sup> New York Times 11.04.1968, p. 36.

<sup>98</sup> New York Times 12.04.1968, p. 9; 16.; New York Times 13.04.1968, p. 11.; The Times 16.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>99</sup> New York Times 12.04.1968, p. 11.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.04.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 18.04.1968, p. 16.

<sup>100</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 33.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 38.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; New York Times 11.04.1968, p. 13.; New York Times 13.04.1968, p. 10.

April 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The House of Representatives passes with 250 votes against 171 a new Civil Rights law – The Housing Act – to stop discrimination in the housing market. <sup>101</sup>
April 11, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The student leader Rudi Dutschke (28) is attempted murdered outside the SDS-office in West Berlin. The assassin Josef Bachmann shoots him twice in the head and once in the chest. <sup>102</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Austria</b>	About 200 students participate in a demonstration outside the University of Vienna in support of Rudi Dutschke. The demonstrators carry posters attacking the Springer Press. The demonstration is organized by socialist, communist and anti-fascist student groups. <sup>103</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Demands of a dialogue between the authorities and the Czechoslovakian Church. <sup>104</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between “ <i>counter-revolutionaries</i> ” and the army in the Shensi province. About 70 people are reported killed and 100 injured during the battle. <sup>105</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 30 people participate in a service outside the U.S. air force base at Welford, Berkshire, in protest against the American war in Vietnam. The service is conducted by reverend John Stott, minister of Brixton Congregational Church. <sup>106</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A street theatre group is featuring a fight between U.S. Marines and Vietnamese peasants in the street of Newbury. <sup>107</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 1 000 students participate in a demonstration outside the German embassy in protest against the assassination attempt at Rudi Dutschke. The demonstrators shout slogans against the Springer Press. The demonstration ends in clashes with police. 2 people are arrested during the fights. <sup>108</sup>

<sup>101</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. s. 33.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 38.

<sup>102</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 33.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 42.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 78.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 78.; Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 165.; New York Times 12.04.1968, p. 1; 7.; New York Times 13.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 13.04.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 13.04.1968, p. 1; 20.; Pravda 13.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.04.1968, 2.

<sup>103</sup> The Times 13.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>104</sup> The Times 17.04.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 17.04.1968, p. 9.; Dagbladet 25.04.1968, p. 20.

<sup>105</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>106</sup> The Times 13.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>107</sup> The Times 13.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>108</sup> The Times 13.04.1968, p. 10.

April 12, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 9 000 people participate in demonstrations in Okinawa in protest against the presence of US B-52 bombers at the US Kadena Air Force Base. Violent clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>109</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Students and others participate in a demonstration outside the German consulate-general in Amsterdam in protest against the assassination attempt against Rudi Dutschke. The demonstrators carry posters saying “ <i>Neo-fascism on war path</i> ” and shouting “ <i>Viva Dutschke!</i> ” and “ <i>Death to Fascism</i> ”. The demonstration ends as sit-down in the streets. The police disperse the demonstrators. <sup>110</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The West German embassy in Oslo was subjected to vandalism in protest against the assassination attempt on Rudi Dutschke. The embassy is put under police protection. <sup>111</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The government dissolves the Roman Catholic inspired cultural society <i>Pragma</i> on the grounds that it was engaging in “ <i>activities prejudicial to the state.</i> ” The secret police arrest 5 of its leaders the year before (1967). <i>Pragma</i> ’s conflict with the government reflects an increasing discontent among younger liberal Catholics with the Salazar regime. <sup>112</sup>
April 12, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Extensive riots in West Berlin. 300,000 participate in a demonstration in protest against the assassination the day before. <sup>113</sup>
April 12-15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	More than 6 000 people participate in the Aldermaston Easter March from Falcon Fields, opposite the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, to Trafalgar Square. The march was organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. <sup>114</sup>
April 13, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The leaders of the four largest religions in the United States appeal to president Johnson and the Congress to act with extraordinary measures to carry out an economical plan for the poor. <sup>115</sup>
April 13, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 80 reserves participate in antiwar demonstration march in New York. <sup>116</sup>
April 13,	<b>West Germany</b>	Nationwide and violent clashes in West German cities

<sup>109</sup> New York Times 13.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>110</sup> The Times 13.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>111</sup> Arbeiderbladet 13.04.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>112</sup> New York Times 13.04.1968, p. 14.

<sup>113</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 78.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 171.; NRK Dagsrevyen 12.04.1968. (ZDF-EVN); The Times 13.04.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 13.04.1968, p. 1; 20.

<sup>114</sup> The Times 13.04.1968, p. 1.; The Times 15.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>115</sup> New York Times 14.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>116</sup> New York Times 14.04.1968, p. 10.



1968		between students and police in the aftermath of the assassination of Rudi Dutschke, e.g. in Düsseldorf, Köln, München, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Freiburg, Esslingen, Essen, Baden-Baden, and Frankfurt. The police control Kurfurstendamm are using armored carriers to prevent demonstrations. The demonstrations are also aimed against the Springer Press and the activists try to stop the distribution of the Springer newspapers. Anti-Springer demonstrations occur in West Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Esslingen, Essen, Frankfurt, Hannover and Munich. <sup>117</sup>
April 13, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Federal Chancellor Kiesinger appears on national television blaming the demonstrations and the riots on the political Left radicals. <sup>118</sup>
April 13-14, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Riot police prevent Basques from neighboring provinces from attending an ETA-organized celebration of Aberri Eguna, the National Day of Basque separatists, in San Sebastian. Clashes between Basque nationalists and police. Several people are arrested during the fights. <sup>119</sup>
April,14, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Brussels a demonstration in solidarity with the revolting students in Berlin – where Rudi Dutschke was shot on April 11 – gathers 100 students. <sup>120</sup>
April 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The National Black Anti Draft Anti-War Union passes a series of resolutions to support Afro-Americans that resist the draft. The Union also sent telegram of support to the FNL. <sup>121</sup>
April 14, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The police break up a peaceful Easter march with 4 000 participants in West Berlin. The demonstrators demand the release of 350 imprisoned colleagues arrested in the demonstrations the previous days. The demonstrators shout “ <i>Rudi Dutschke</i> ”, “ <i>Nazi pigs</i> ”. They throw stones, apples and use fireworks against the police. The police arrest 180 demonstrators. One of them is Peter Brandt (19) – the son of

<sup>117</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 42.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 38.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 78.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 172. NRK Dagsrevyen 13.04.1968. (ARD-EVN); New York Times 14.04.1968, p. 13.; The Times 15.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>118</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 177.; NRK Dagsrevyen 13.04.1968. (ARD-EVN); New York Times 14.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>119</sup> New York Times 14.04.1968, p. 9.; The Times 15.04.1968, p. 3.

<sup>120</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 108.

<sup>121</sup> New York Times 15.04.1968, p. 24.

		the Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor Willy Brandt. Demonstrations occur in Cologne. <sup>122</sup>
April 14 - 16, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Extensive demonstrations outside the editorial office of the Springer Press owned newspaper <i>Bild</i> in München. 1,000 police officers surround the building and prevent the demonstrators from storming the office. Violent clashes between police and demonstrators. The press photographer Klaus Frings and the student Rüdiger Schreck are killed during the fights. 110 demonstrators are arrested and seven police officers injured. Mass media blame the demonstrators for the clashes. Demonstrations in sympathy with the German demonstrators in several European cities. Violent clashes outside the office of Springer Press in London. Riots in West Berlin and student demonstrations in Frankfurt, Göttingen and Köln. <sup>123</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	People formerly suppressed by the Communist Party start to surface in the mass media, including accusations in print in <i>Rude Pravo</i> involving allegations about the Soviet secret police and their responsibility for the purge in 1952. <sup>124</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	Youth riots in Rovaniemi. About 40 people were arrested after throwing stones at the police. <sup>125</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Aldermaston march arrives at Trafalgar Square (the first Aldermaston March took place at Easter in 1958 in protest against nuclear weapons). About 22 000 people participate in the rally. <sup>126</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Tariq Ali leads demonstration in London outside the Springer Press office and the West German embassy after the attempted murder of Rudi Dutschke in West Berlin. More than 20 demonstrators are arrested outside the Springer office in Holborn. The police make barricades outside the editorial office of the Daily Mirror when demonstrators try to approach

<sup>122</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 39.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 173.; NRK Dagsrevyen 14.04.1968. (ZDF-EVN); New York Times 15.04.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 15.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>123</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 39.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 174.; NRK Dagsrevyen 14.04.1968. (ZDF-EVN); New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.04.1968, p. 1; 6; 7.; Arbeiderbladet 16.04.1968, p. 1; 4; 16.; Dagbladet 16.04.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 16.04.1968, p. 5.; NRK Dagsrevyen 16.04.1968. (ZDF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 19.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>124</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; The Times 17.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>125</sup> Dagbladet 16.04.1968, p. 16.; Arbeiderbladet 17.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>126</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 15.04.1968. (ITN-EVN); The Times 16.04.1968, p. 1.

		the building. Several demonstrators and police officers are injured. <sup>127</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Georges Papandreou, the 80-years-old leader of the Center Union Party, and Panayotis Canellopoulos, the 64-years-old leader of the rightist National Radical Union party are placed under house arrest. Both were former prime ministers. The Greek opposition interprets the measure as a way to prevent demonstrations on the first anniversary of the 1967 coup. <sup>128</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Japanese security officials warn against the infiltration of the Japanese communication industry and other key position in the state administration and commerce by the Japanese Communist Party. <sup>129</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 1 000 militant students participate in a demonstration outside the US army base at Oji in protest against the establishment of a US army hospital in Tokyo. The demonstrators with stones and sticks clash with about 5 000 riot police using water cannons, clubs and shields. <sup>130</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	4 members of the youth organization of the Socialist People's Party are arrested for vandalism at the residence of the Norwegian King at Skaugum. They paint swastikas and write slogans like: " <i>Down with USA</i> ", and " <i>Support FNL</i> ". They also painted slogans at a nearby church such as " <i>Down with the state church</i> ". <sup>131</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Mayor of Chicago, Richard J. Daley, announces that he has ordered the police in the future to shot to kill arsonists and to shot to harm people who plunder. <sup>132</sup>
April 15, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 2 000 people participate in a demonstration outside the Radio Free Berlin shouting " <i>We want air time!</i> " <sup>133</sup>
April 15 – 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Regional Party Conferences pass resolutions demanding a special Party Congress that can elect new members to the Central Committee. The special Party Congress is scheduled for early September instead of an ordinary Congress in 1969. <sup>134</sup>
April 16,	<b>China</b>	Mao Tse-tung gives his support to the Afro-American struggle

<sup>127</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 275.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 19.; NRK Dagsrevyen 15.04.1968. (ITN-EVN); New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 3.; The Times 16.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.04.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 16.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>128</sup> New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 1; 2.; New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 15.; New York Times 17.04.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 18.04.1968, p. 46.

<sup>129</sup> New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 9.; The Times 16.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>130</sup> New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 5.; The Times 16.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>131</sup> Dagbladet 16.04.1968, p. 16.

<sup>132</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 43.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 27.; New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 30.

<sup>133</sup> The Times 16.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>134</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 167.

1968		in the United States. In his statement he called on “ <i>the workers, peasants, and the revolutionary intellectuals of all countries, and of all the people who are willing to fight against United States imperialism, to take action and extend strong support of the black people in the United States.</i> ” <sup>135</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>China</b>	Newspapers in Peking report about new fights breaking out in the North-East, South-West and Central China. Several hundred are reported killed or injured. <sup>136</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Congo Brazzaville</b>	About 300 girls were arrested in a series of police raids against the wearing of mini-skirts in Brazzaville. <sup>137</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Meeting of the Communist Party steering committee. On the agenda is the Soviet invitation to come to a meeting in Moscow in May. <sup>138</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Representatives of the Vatican come to Prague for discussion with Czechoslovakian authorities. <sup>139</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	<i>Rude Pravo</i> implies for the first time that Soviet agents played a role in Jan Masaryk’s death. <sup>140</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The East German regime’s mouth piece <i>Neues Deutschland</i> comments on the student revolt in West Berlin and in West Germany, condemning West German police actions as “ <i>fascist terror.</i> ” <sup>141</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	A bomb explosion outside the American veteran soldier organization American Legion’s headquarter in Paris. <sup>142</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Tariq Ali announces in an interview that his organization, the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, “ <i>inform[s] student bodies in other countries such as Germany and the United States of our plans and they tell us what they are doing.</i> ” <sup>143</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Anghelos Anghelousis and Efstathios Anthopoulos, Center Union deputies, are arrested and the authorities prepare to deport them to the Aegean islands. <sup>144</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Malaysia</b>	About 400 people participate in a demonstration on Penang Islands, west Malaysia, in support of the Labour Party detainees. The Demonstrators are dispersed by the police. <sup>145</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Several prominent persons are removed from their positions. The anti-Jewish campaign continues. Students are investigated

<sup>135</sup> The Times 17.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>136</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 17.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>137</sup> The Times 17.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>138</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 167.

<sup>139</sup> New York Times 17.04.1968, p. 16.; The Times 17.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>140</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 40.; New York Times 17.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>141</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>142</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>143</sup> The Times 17.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>144</sup> New York Times 17.04.1968, p. 6.; The Times 17.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>145</sup> The Times 17.04.1968, p. 7.

		before they are admitted to the universities after the demonstrations ended. <sup>146</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The regime in Madrid gives concessions to the students. Franco appoints a more liberal Minister of Education, professor Jose Luis Villar Palasi, a member of the pious Catholic laymen organization Opus Dei. He was the fourth member of the organization appointed to the government. Political reactions are varied and the students are silent. <sup>147</sup>
April 16, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The U.S. ambassador is back in Sweden after consultations in Washington. <sup>148</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	After having been allied to remove Novotny, liberals and the center in the Czechoslovakian Communist Party begin to struggle for control and influence. <sup>149</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	In his first major political statement since the coup, George Papandreu appeals to the world to boycott Greece and asks for help in toppling the Greek junta through economical and political isolation. The Greek newspaper <i>Estia</i> publishes quotations of the statement and denounces it in an editorial. <sup>150</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Demetrios Papaspyrou, president of Greece's last Parliament, is placed under house arrest. <sup>151</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Student demonstrations in Tokyo. <sup>152</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	More than one hundred Polish Jews leave the country per week. <sup>153</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Clashes between about 40-50 demonstrators and police at the Rockefeller Center, New York. The demonstrators are burning the Nazi flag outside the German Springer Press's office. 14 people are arrested. The police disperse the demonstrators. 10 people are arrested. <sup>154</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The renovation strike in New York ends. <sup>155</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The author Jane Jacobs, renown for her books about urban problems, was brought to trial and charged for encouraging and participating in riots. <sup>156</sup>

<sup>146</sup> New York Times 17.04.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>147</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.04.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 17.04.1968, p. 20.

<sup>148</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 43.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 40.

<sup>149</sup> New York Times 18.04.1968, p. 18.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>150</sup> New York Times 18.04.1968, p. 1; 2; 12.; The Times 18.04.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 19.04.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 21.04.1968, p. E5.

<sup>151</sup> New York Times 18.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>152</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 17.04.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>153</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 41.

<sup>154</sup> New York Times 18.04.1968, p. 14.; The Times 18.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>155</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 17.04.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)



April 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Prison riots in Raleigh, North Carolina. 5 people are killed and 78 injured during the fights between inmates and police. <sup>157</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Afro American leaders give the Mayor of Memphis an ultimatum to end the renovation strike. <sup>158</sup>
April 17, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A public opinion census is published by the Wickert Institute in Tübingen. The census shows the students' standing in the public opinion is low. A majority of the people condemn the students for the violence after the assassination of Rudi Dutschke. <sup>159</sup>
April 17-18, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Peaceful demonstration in Munich. Students at the Technical University Berlin discuss the use of violence. One of the SDS leaders declares at a press conference in Frankfurt that they are no followers of Gandhi, but Karl Marx, Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg. SDS supports the revolutionary use of violence. <sup>160</sup>
April 18, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao declares his support for the Afro-American Movement. Large anti-American mass demonstrations in Peking follow. <sup>161</sup>
April 18, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Melina Mercouri arrives at Heathrow Airport and is met by a crowd with anti-Greek regime banners. <sup>162</sup>
April 18, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime announces the release of more than 100 political prisoners held on the Aegean islands.
April 18, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	15 people are killed during demonstrations in Mexico.
April 18, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Two nuclear scientists are expelled from the Communist Party. Spychalski, the new chairman of the State Council, is inaugurated by parliament. <sup>163</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A declaration of national sovereignty is printed in the mouth piece of the Communist Party, Rude Pravo: " <i>The Czechoslovakian people have their own right to define their way to socialism.</i> " <sup>164</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>China</b>	A new campaign for women's equality is launched in China. <sup>165</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	East German authorities announce that they will give more influence to youth organizations at universities and colleges.

<sup>156</sup> New York Times 11.04.1968, p. 28.; New York Times 18.04.1968, p. 49.

<sup>157</sup> The Times 18.04.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 18.04.1968, p. 22.

<sup>158</sup> Arbeiderbladet 17.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>159</sup><sup>159</sup> Arbeiderbladet 18.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>160</sup> Dagbladet 18.04.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.04.1968. (ZDF-EVN)

<sup>161</sup> New York Times 18.04.1968, p. 20.

<sup>162</sup> The Times 19.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>163</sup> The Times 19.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>164</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 79.; The Times 20.04.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 20.04.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>165</sup> Arbeiderbladet 19.04.1968, p. 2.

		The promise is given at a conference in Dresden, where 400 professors, student- and party leaders are discussing university reforms in East Germany. <sup>166</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demonstration in Paris in support of “Red Rudi” ( <i>West German student leader Rudi Dutschke</i> ) and the assassination attempt against him in West Berlin. <sup>167</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Melina Mercouri arrives in London and leads a demonstration in protest against the Greek junta outside the Greek embassy. <sup>168</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The authorities ban the sale of records by Melina Mercouri, one of the regime’s most vocal critics abroad. <sup>169</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Panayotis Canellopoulos urges the U.S. to stop any support of the Greek junta. <sup>170</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Valdagno in Northern Italy the workers at the Marzotto textile industry continue a months-long protest against growing production rhythms and personnel reduction. On this day they block production but are strongly repressed by the police. Students from Trento and Padua participate to the protest action and more than forty persons are arrested.
April 19, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	50 participate in an illegal – but peaceful - student demonstration outside the editorial office of the newspaper <i>Adresseavisa</i> in Trondheim in protest against the news coverage of the student revolt in West Germany. The protestors claimed that both <i>Adresseavisa</i> and the other newspaper in the city – <i>Arbeider-Avisa</i> – sided with the Springer Press. The demonstrators shout slogans like: “ <i>We support the Berlin students</i> ”; “ <i>We demand real free speech – and space in Adresseavisa</i> ”, and “ <i>Why does Adresseavisa lie about Dutschke?</i> ” A delegation meets the editor and demand the newspaper to print their proclamation and a statement from 14 German professors criticizing the Springer press monopoly. 7 demonstrators are arrested, among them several members of the Socialist People’s Party and members of the local county council. 200 bystanders watch the demonstration. <sup>171</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 800 students participate in a demonstration meeting at Blindern, University of Oslo, in protest against the Ottosen Committee on University reforms, against the student bureaucracy, and in support of the German students. The main speaker at the meeting is the leader of the Socialist Youth

<sup>166</sup> New York Times 20.04.1968, p. 13.

<sup>167</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>168</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 81.

<sup>169</sup> New York Times 20.04.1968, p. 11.

<sup>170</sup> New York Times 16.01.1968, p. 1.

<sup>171</sup> Dagbladet 20.04.1968, p. 15.

		organization SUF, Sigurd Allern. He points to parallels between the politics supported by the Springer Press and the politics supported by some of the Norwegian Press. <sup>172</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The foreign news actuality program “ <i>Vindu mot Verden</i> ” (“the Window to the World”) gives a presentation of Axel Springer and brings an interview with Springer already broadcasted in West Germany about his view on APO and his general political and ethical opinions. <sup>173</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The rector and two vice-rectors at the university in Madrid resign in protest against the government’s policy of dealing with student unrest. <sup>174</sup>
April 19, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The West German Federation of Trade Unions refuses to demonstrate against the emergency laws together with the students. <sup>175</sup>
April 19 - 26, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	150 students at the Faculty of Psychology at the university in Copenhagen occupy the Faculty laboratory at “ <i>Studiegården</i> ”. The occupation lasts until April 26 when the university gives in to the students’ demands. The laboratory is not damaged. <sup>176</sup>
April 20, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	50 psychology students barricade classrooms and teachers’ offices at the university in Copenhagen and demand to have more to say in university affairs. <sup>177</sup>
April 20, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The conservative politician Enoch Powel gives a speech in Birmingham about the immigration issue and warns against a racial war in Britain. He demands an end to the immigration of colored people. The speech arouses sharp feelings nationwide. <sup>178</sup>
April 20, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Meeting in the Students' Association in Oslo. The meeting passes a resolution holding the German Government accountable for the killing of Benny Ohnesorg and the assassination attempt on Rudi Dutschke. <sup>179</sup>
April 20, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 2 000 people participate in a demonstration against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>180</sup>
April 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 750 people participate in an antiwar demonstration in Tompkins Square Park. Dr. Benjamin Spock gives a speech

<sup>172</sup> Arbeiderbladet 20.04.1968, p. 11.

<sup>173</sup> NRK Vindu mot Verden 19.04.1968.;

<sup>174</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>175</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hva Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 40.

<sup>176</sup> Ibid. p. 40.; Dagbladet 24.04.1968, p. 20.

<sup>177</sup> Dagbladet 22.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>178</sup> (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 35.;

Arbeiderbladet 22.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>179</sup> Dagbladet 23.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>180</sup> New York Times 21.04.1968, p. 61.

		and claims that both Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy are not that different from president Johnson on Vietnam. <sup>181</sup>
April 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian economists warn that the economic reforms are implemented too slowly. <sup>182</sup>
April 21, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	100 participate in a demonstration against the American war in Vietnam outside the US embassy. Baton-handling police officers evict the protestors. 5 demonstrators are arrested. <sup>183</sup>
April 21, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	A peaceful demonstration march with torch lights from the Rådhuspladsen (City Hall square) to the Greek embassy in protest against the junta on the first year anniversary of the coup. <sup>184</sup>
April 21, 1968	<b>France</b>	Clashes between left-wing and right-wing students during general assembly of the French student union (UNEF). <sup>185</sup>
April 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Edward Heath dismisses Enoch Powell as defense spokesman in the Shadow Cabinet because of his speech – that is considered racist and could raise racial tensions. <sup>186</sup>
April 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstration in protest against the Greek junta at the Stortorvet square in Oslo. <sup>187</sup>
April 21, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 3 000, Greeks and Swedes, participates in a peaceful demonstration against Greece outside the Greek Tourist office in Stockholm. The demonstration is part of a Nordic action plan. <sup>188</sup>
April 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	The premises of the Vietnam National Committee in Paris is attacked and ransacked by members of the right-wing organization Occident. <sup>189</sup>
April 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French Parliament debates a vote of no confidence on the government's misconduct towards mass media.
April 22, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Several student leaders in Warszawa are arrested by the police to prevent new student demonstrations and unrest. <sup>190</sup>
April 22, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students of journalism at the Free University in West Berlin organize a lecture strike in protest against the lack of university reforms and student representation. <sup>191</sup>

<sup>181</sup> New York Times 21.04.1968, p. 41.

<sup>182</sup> New York Times 23.04.1968, p. 12.

<sup>183</sup> New York Times 22.04.1968, p. 34.

<sup>184</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 41.

<sup>185</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.

<sup>186</sup> (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 275.

<sup>187</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 21.04.1968.

<sup>188</sup> (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 21.

<sup>189</sup> See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>190</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 43.

<sup>191</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 138.

April 22, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A new German student organization, Die Deutsche Student Union (DSU), is established in opposition to the radical SDS. The organization is led by Klaus Laepple, former leader of the student organization ASTA in Köln. <sup>192</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Bulgarian Party leadership travels to Prague to renew the bilateral alliance between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. <sup>193</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Riots in the Minichovice prison in Prague. <sup>194</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	5 000 students participate in a demonstration in Copenhagen. They demand participation and improved study conditions. <sup>195</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The parliament passes an anti race-discrimination Act with 313 votes against 209. <sup>196</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 1 300 – 2 000 dockers participate in a march to the Parliament in support of Enoch Powel. They want to bar <i>colored</i> people from England. The TUC leadership takes cautious positions on the racial issue. <sup>197</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 40 – many of them young women - participate in an illegal demonstration in Oslo outside several institutions in the capital – among them the government, the court and the largest Norwegian newspaper <i>Aftenposten</i> 's editorial office. The demonstrators carry posters with slogans like: “ <i>Full support to the FNL</i> ”, “ <i>The police criminalize demonstrators</i> ”, “ <i>Crush the bourgeoisie class</i> ”, “ <i>The police support the upper-class</i> ”, and “ <i>Release political prisoners</i> ”. They distribute leaflets and demand the release of those arrested during the demonstration on April 6. The police stop the demonstration and several of the protestors are arrested. <sup>198</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Melina Mercouri visits Oslo. <sup>199</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Far-reaching university reforms are announced. <sup>200</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The police in Södertelje seized drugs worth 4 million Swedish kr. 5 people are arrested. <sup>201</sup>

<sup>192</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>193</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 170.; The Times 24.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>194</sup> The Times 24.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>195</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 41.; Arbeiderbladet 23.04.1968, p. 22.; NRK Dagsrevyen 23.04.1968. (DR-NV); Arbeiderbladet 24.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>196</sup> (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 35.; The Times 26.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>197</sup> New York Times 24.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.04.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 24.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>198</sup> Dagbladet 24.04.1968, p. 16.; Arbeiderbladet 24.04.1968, p. 3.

<sup>199</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 23.04.1968. (NRK)

<sup>200</sup> New York Times 24.04.1968, p. 20.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.04.1968, p. 7.



April 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A federal commission reveals that there are about 30 million poor in the United States and about 10 million of these suffer from hunger. <sup>202</sup>
April 23, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students disrupt a speech by chancellor Kiesinger during an election meeting in Biberach an der Riß. <sup>203</sup>
April 23 – 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	More than 2,000 dockers go on strike. March in London in support of Enoch Powell's stand on the immigration policy. Spokesmen for British workers give tributes Powell. <sup>204</sup>
April 23 - 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 300 students from the SDS and Afro-American students occupy the Columbia University, New York. The students occupy several buildings. The students use walkie-talkies to keep in touch with one another. The students' own radio station, WKCR, is broadcasting 24 hours a day from the action. The University is closed April 26 and about 4 000 students go on strike. <sup>205</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Algeria</b>	An assassin attempt against president Boumédiène takes place after a government meeting. <sup>206</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Prime minister Cernik presents the government's program to the Parliament. He presents a grim picture of the nation's economic situation. <sup>207</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	A non-violent demonstration at the student residences develops into a storming of the American student residence by 300 French students. Windows and doors are smashed. <sup>208</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The workers at the Smithfield meat market in London participate in a march to the Parliament in protest against

<sup>201</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 43.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 41.

<sup>202</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 43.

<sup>203</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 192.

<sup>204</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 41.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.04.1968, p. 1.; The Times 26.04.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 26.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>205</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 81.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23084.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 28.; New York Times 24.04.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 25.04.1968, p. 40; 46.; The Times 25.04.1968, p. 1; 2.; The Times 26.04.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 27.04.1968, p. 1; 18; 38; 79.; The Times 27.04.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 30.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>206</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 41.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22986.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; New York Times 26.06.1968, p. 4.; The Times 26.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>207</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.04.1968, p. 22.

<sup>208</sup> New York Times 26.04.1968, p. 2.

		immigration and in support of Enoch Powell. They are shouting slogans like: “ <i>Keep Britain White</i> ” and “ <i>Wilson is Blacking Britain</i> ”. <sup>209</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>India</b>	Jangal Santhal, the most prominent leader of the Naxalbari revolt, is put on trail and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment. <sup>210</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Early in the morning in Parma, a neo-fascist group attacks the occupied university. The police disperse all occupants from the university. The local trade unions declare a general strike in solidarity with the students. In the evening the university is re-occupied.
April 24, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Groups of the Student Movement try to block trucks carrying copies of a Venice newspaper of which the groups disapprove. <sup>211</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Sit-in strikes, boycotts of classes and occasional clashes with police or between different political student groups are reported from Turin, Milan, Venice, Bologna, Rome and Bari. <sup>212</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Malawi</b>	The ruling Malawi Congress Party announces that European women who persist in wearing mini-skirt despite of the ban, should leave the country: “ <i>If you do not like what the government permit, the only honourable thing for you to do is to leave the country.</i> ” The signal to African women who ignore the ban is clear: “ <i>They must not complain if some of the youths handle them roughly and try to put some sense in their heads.</i> ” <sup>213</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A meeting at the Oslo University Hall in protest against the Greek junta. Melina Mercury holds the main speech and she warns that Greece could become a new Vietnam. She meets with the mayor of Oslo. The participants at the meeting represent the Norwegian political and cultural establishment. <sup>214</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Spanish authorities warn that they would use the army against any attempts to alter the political system. <sup>215</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	10 coal miners receive prison sentences in court trials. <sup>216</sup>
April 24, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A new public opinion survey is published by professor Rudolf Wildenmann at the University of Mannheim. The survey

<sup>209</sup> New York Times 25.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>210</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22917.

<sup>211</sup> New York Times 25.04.1968, p. 13.; New York Times 28.04.1968, Week in Review, p. E 15.

<sup>212</sup> New York Times 25.04.1968, p. 13.; Pravda 26.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>213</sup> The Times 25.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>214</sup> Dagbladet 25.04.1968, p. 11.

<sup>215</sup> New York Times 25.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>216</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.04.1968, p. 7.

		shows that students take democracy far more serious than the older generation. 25 per cent of the sample want a <i>Führer</i> . <sup>217</sup>
April 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian youth newspaper <i>Mlada Fronta</i> prints harsh critics of the Soviet Union for trying to impose their own ideology on other countries. <sup>218</sup>
April 25, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Walter Ulbricht voices harsh attacks against the Czechoslovakian leadership during a conference to celebrate the 150 years birthday anniversary of Karl Marx in East Berlin.
April 25, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 300 students storm American dormitory in Paris following a peaceful demonstration at the campus of Nanterre. Glass doors and windows are smashed in the American Pavilion. <sup>219</sup>
April 25, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Demonstration in protest against the American war in Vietnam during the annual Anzac laying of wreaths ceremonies for Australian and New Zealand soldiers killed in World War I near the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. Clashes between war veterans and demonstrators carrying banners with slogans like: " <i>Vietnam explodes Anzac myth.</i> " <sup>220</sup>
April 25, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	About 200 Arab women participate in a demonstration in Jerusalem in protest against the proposal to hold a military parade in Jerusalem to mark the 20 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Israeli independence day on May 2. The police disperse the demonstrators. <sup>221</sup>
April 25, 1968	<b>Lebanon</b>	Violent revolution as means of removing obstacles to development in poor countries is debated at Church Parley in Beit Meri, Lebanon. The World Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Pontifical Commission of Justice and Peace sponsored the conference. <sup>222</sup>
April 25, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Thirteen prominent Poles are purged from the Communist Party. By April 20 <sup>th</sup> more than 8 000 members are purged from the party. <sup>223</sup>
April 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A peaceful anti-draft demonstration in downtown Newark. <sup>224</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Polish embassy protests verbally against a television interview in which a writer who recently had visited Poland

<sup>217</sup> Dagbladet 25.04.1968, p. 11.

<sup>218</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.04.1968, p. 6.; Arbejderbladet 26.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>219</sup> New York Times 26.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>220</sup> New York Times 26.04.1968, p. 3.; The Times 26.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>221</sup> The Times 26.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>222</sup> New York Times 26.04.1968, p. 15.

<sup>223</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 41.; New York Times 25.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>224</sup> New York Times 26.04.1968, p. 25.

		made critical remarks about the anti-Semitic campaign in Poland. <sup>225</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Student action for salary during studies. Students single out Social Security Offices and apply for public assistance. <sup>226</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Klaus Schuetz, Mayor of West Berlin, is denied access to West Germany through the East Berlin. <sup>227</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Dockers on strike in London in protest against the government's immigration policy. Almost 10 000 workers march in support of the conservative politician Enoch Powell. About 60 000 people have signed protest letters in support of Powell and in protest against the immigration. <sup>228</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Student demonstration outside the assembly building at Sussex University in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>229</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 3 000 Neo-Fascists participate in the funeral of the youngest daughter of Benito Mussolini in the church of St. Emerenziana in Rome. Fascist banners and stiff-armed salutes greet the coffin. <sup>230</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	German SDS-representatives give speeches in front of students in Zurich. <sup>231</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Secretary of Defence, Clark Clifford, announces establishment of Riot Control Center at the Pentagon. <sup>232</sup>
April 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	More than 200 000 students in Colleges and High schools in the central New York area go on strike in protest against the war in Vietnam. <sup>233</sup>
April 26 – May 1, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Four days of riots in Madrid in the aftermath of an economic slump and wage freeze. Agitation by the secret Communist party. Columns of workers organized by the illegal Workers Commission in fights with the Guardia Civil. Boycott of public transportation in Madrid. Heavy security forces in and

<sup>225</sup> The Times 27.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>226</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>227</sup> New York Times 27.04.1968, p. 10.

<sup>228</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 42.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; Arbeiderbladet 26.04.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 26.06.1968. (ITN-EVN); The Times 27.04.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.04.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 27.04.1968, p. 24.

<sup>229</sup> The Times 27.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>230</sup> The Times 27.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>231</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>232</sup> (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. *Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States...* N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 28.

<sup>233</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23737.; New York Times 27.04.1968, p. 1.

		around Madrid face mobile shock commandos in small cars coordinated by radio driven by workers and students. Clashes between workers, students and police in several Spanish cities, including Seville, Bilbao and Alicante.
April 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Clashes between Czechoslovakian and North Vietnamese students outside the U.S. embassy in Prague. The Czechoslovakian students apologize for demonstrations against the U.S. embassy. <sup>234</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Gustav Bares, former editor of <i>Rude Pravo</i> and one of the victims of the purge in 1950, is performing a <i>Diogenes</i> demonstration in Prague in search for justice for the victims of the purges in the 1940's and 50's. <sup>235</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>China</b>	7 "counter-revolutionaries" are executed in Shanghai. <sup>236</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	About 25 000 participate in a demonstration to the U.S. embassy in the streets of Copenhagen in protest against the American War in Vietnam. It was the largest Vietnam demonstration in Denmark ever. The protestors are shouting slogans like: "Denmark out of NATO!"; "Break with Saigon!"; "Fight the American imperialism!"; "USA out of Vietnam!"; and "Recognize FNL and North Vietnam!" Most of the march is peaceful, but result in violent clashes with 6 – 700 police officers. 14 people, including 9 police officers, are injured in the fights and 50 are arrested. The Vietnam Committees in Greater Copenhagen (DSVK) organizes the demonstration. <sup>237</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>France</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit is arrested in Paris. <sup>238</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Student riots continue in Turin, Milan, Venice, Bologna and Bari. The students try to block the distribution of newspapers in Venice. The action is a copy of the SDS tactics against the Springer Press in West Germany. <sup>239</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Clashes between police and students in the aftermath of a student demonstration at Piazza Cavour in Rome. <sup>240</sup> Fights

<sup>234</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 42.; New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 74.

<sup>235</sup> Dagbladet 27.04.1968, p. 32.

<sup>236</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22950.

<sup>237</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 42.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>238</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.

<sup>239</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 61.

<sup>240</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 42.



		between police and students. 50 students are injured; 160 are taken into custody. <sup>241</sup> Lawyers protest against the brutal conduct of the Italian police and claim that the brutality leads to new riots and more student violence. The number of arrests and charges increases dramatically. <sup>242</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 700 students, members of the Zengkuren student federation, try to storm the Foreign Ministry building in Tokyo. The demonstrators demand the immediate return to Japan of Okinawa and other Ryukyu islands held by the US since World War II. More than 1000 policemen with metal shields break up the crowd. About 214 demonstrators are arrested during the fights. <sup>243</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Demonstrations in Mexico City in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>244</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Rally against the Vietnam War in Zurich. <sup>245</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 87 000 participate in demonstrations against the war in Vietnam on Fifth Avenue, New York. Mayor John Lindsey and Corretta King address the demonstration. Another small demonstration by left wing groups objecting to the speech by Mayor Lindsey ends in clashes between demonstrators and police at Washington Square. About 160 people are arrested. Demonstrations take place on the same day in 16 other cities. <sup>246</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Board of the Columbia University condemns "the minority" among the students that carries out an occupation of five buildings at the campus. The Board proclaims that they would not give any amnesty to those who had participated in the illegal actions. <sup>247</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Clashes between demonstrators and police following the peaceful anti-war demonstration march from Grant Park to the Chicago's Civic Center. About 15 demonstrators were injured during the fights. <sup>248</sup>

<sup>241</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>242</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 28.04.1968. (UPI-LN-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.04.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 29.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>243</sup> New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 23.; Pravda 28.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>244</sup> Pravda 29.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>245</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>246</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23737.; Pravda 28.04.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.04.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 14.04.1968, p. 78.; New York Times 16.04.1968, p. 46.; New York Times 19.04.1968, p. 8.; New York Times 22.04.1968, p. 16.; New York Times 24.04.1968, p. 30.; New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 73.; New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 1; 72, Week in Review E3.; New York Times 29.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>247</sup> New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>248</sup> New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 73.; The Times 29.04.1968, p. 6.

April 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 2 670 people participate in the annual demonstration on Fifth Avenue, New York, during the Loyalty Day. That was the fewest numbers of participators since the demonstration was organized the first time, 20 years earlier. <sup>249</sup>
April 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hubert Humphrey declares his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. <sup>250</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Spanish anarchist, Juan el Largo, is arrested in Brussels. <sup>251</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Bermuda</b>	Extensive race riots and clashes between black rioters and police. The Governor, Lord Martonmere, calls in British troops to end the riot. About 150 soldiers from Northern Ireland are flown in. <sup>252</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>China</b>	A Red Guard newspaper reports of fights between about 1 000 peasants and army units in Liuchow, in the province of Kwangsi. During the following month about 500 people are killed in the fights. Army soldiers have their tongues and eyes torn out before being executed. About 1 000 buildings are reported burned down during the battles. Tanks, mortars, machine-guns, and flame-throwers were used in the fights. In the end of April there were also fights in Wuchan, where more than 2 000 buildings were destroyed which left about 40 000 people homeless. The "Alliance Command" carried out house to house search for army soldiers, and more than 300 were murdered. <sup>253</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>China</b>	Student unrest reported in Peking. Violent clashes between different Red Guard factions (the Ching Kang-Shan and the Hein Peita group) at the Peita University in Peking. <sup>254</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Apolitical clubs and groups are established nationwide. Meetings are held at lecture halls at Charles University in Prague. The students protest against government-controlled anti-Americanism. <sup>255</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Assertions are made that Stalin ordered the Slanky process in 1952. <sup>256</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The police press charges for violence against 10 demonstrators in the anti-Vietnam demonstration the day before. <sup>257</sup>

<sup>249</sup> New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 1.; The Times 29.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>250</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.

<sup>251</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 8.

<sup>252</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 29.04.1968, p. 2.; The Times 01.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>253</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>254</sup> New York Times 29.04.1968, p. 1.; The Times 29.04.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 29.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>255</sup> New York Times 29.04.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 29.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>256</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22715.; The Times 29.04.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.09.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 30.04.1968, p. 1.

April 28, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Tory leader Edward Heath is met by several thousand demonstrators outside the City Hall in Dudley during a meeting in the Conservative Party. The demonstrators shout slogans in support of Enoch Powell: “ <i>Out with Heath</i> ” and “ <i>In with Powell</i> ”. <sup>258</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 450 students participate in a demonstration at the Ginza in Tokyo. The demonstrators are chanting “Return Okinawa” and anti-Vietnam war slogans. The students throw stones at the riot police. More than 2 000 riot police are used to restore order. The clash follows a demonstration down town Tokyo where more than 5 000 students participate in a rally demanding return of Okinawa to Japan. <sup>259</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Jordan</b>	About 6 000 Jordan and Palestine women participate in a demonstration in Amman in protest against the Israeli actions in Jerusalem and the arrest of Arab women during the recent demonstrations in Jerusalem. <sup>260</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	More than 100 000 Okinawans and some Japanese participate in the largest rally and demonstration on postwar Okinawa. They demand the return of Okinawa to Japan. <sup>261</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The government use emergency laws to ban all public meetings and demonstrations in the Peshawar district for two months. <sup>262</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Greek actress Melina Mercouri participates in a concert together with about 50 other artists arranged by the Swedish Committee for a free Greece. <sup>263</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Vice president Hubert Humphrey proclaims himself as a presidential candidate for the Democratic Party. <sup>264</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students at more than 500 American colleges and universities have signed a mass declaration that “the Vietnam war is unjust and immoral”. The statement is presented in the <i>New York Times</i> over four pages. <sup>265</sup>
April 28,	<b>West Germany</b>	The neo-Nazi party, NPD, received about 10 per cent of the

<sup>257</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 42.

<sup>258</sup> Aftenposten Eving Edition, p. 7.

<sup>259</sup> New York Times 29.04.1968, p. 15.

<sup>260</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 5.

<sup>261</sup> New York Times 29.04.1968, p. 15.

<sup>262</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>263</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; (1969). *Inrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 22.; NRK Kveldsnytt 29.04.1968. (SRT-NV)

<sup>264</sup> (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 35.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22660.

<sup>265</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 6.

1968		votes at the election in Baden-Württemberg and got 12 mandates. The NPD is represented in the parliaments in 7 of the 11 federal republics in West Germany. <sup>266</sup>
April 28, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The authorities in München stop a nightclub show with girls in bikini - wrestling in a pool to beat music. The reasons were “hygienic and moral.” <sup>267</sup>
April 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Soviets stop corn exports to Czechoslovakia. <sup>268</sup>
April 29, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The first black female police officer in Britain, Sislin Fay Allen, is appointed in Croydon, near London. <sup>269</sup>
April 29, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Police guards outside most of the higher education institutions in Rome. The police fear occupations in protest against the arrests made by the police on April 28. <sup>270</sup>
April 29, 1968	<b>Jordan</b>	Women and students participate in a demonstration in Amman. <sup>271</sup>
April 29, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 30 trade union leaders and members of the illegal Workers Commission are arrested in police raids in Madrid. <sup>272</sup>
April 29-30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	1000 participants take part in the start of <i>the Poor People Campaign</i> in Washington, lead by Reverend Ralph Abernathy. <sup>273</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Victims of the Stalin era are honored in Prague. <sup>274</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Soviet Union offers Czechoslovakia economic aid equivalent to 400 million dollars. <sup>275</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>France</b>	The “ <i>One-Dimensional Man</i> ” by Herbert Marcuse is published in French. <sup>276</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Printers at the Shenval Press Ltd. refuse to print the first issue of <i>The Black Dwarf</i> , a mouthpiece of the British New left Movement. The printers claim the magazine is <i>seditious</i> . <sup>277</sup>

<sup>266</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 42.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 80.

<sup>267</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 6.

<sup>268</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.04.1968, p. 1.

<sup>269</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 83.

<sup>270</sup> Arbeiderbladet 30.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>271</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 29.04.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>272</sup> The Times 30.04.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 30.04.1968, p. 11.

<sup>273</sup> (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 35.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 43.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24173.; The Times 30.04.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.04.1968, p. 6

<sup>274</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.04.1968, p. 12.

<sup>275</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>276</sup> See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 04.01.2010.

April 30, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	In a statement to foreign correspondents, George Rallis, former Minister of Interior, urges Greek politicians to unite and press for the immediate return of King Constantine to power. <sup>278</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Franco regime warns workers against May Day demonstrations and the police are in state of emergency. 30 labor leaders are arrested by the police in Spain. <sup>279</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Clashes between students and workers and police in Madrid. The demonstrators are chanting "Franco No!" and "Libertad!" through the streets. Buses and cars are overturned and the police use batons against the demonstrators. About 100 women stone the police. 80 people are arrested in the city centre. About 600 workers gather in the suburb of Getafe and clash with the police. 10 people are arrested during the fights. <sup>280</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The police storm the occupied buildings at the Columbia University, New York. The police carry out the action with great brutality. <sup>281</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 1 200 Afro-American students in Cincinnati participate in sit-in and walkout demonstrations in protest against the suspension of four Afro-American students. Clashes between demonstrators and police. About 131 Afro-American and white students are arrested during the fights. <sup>282</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The leaders of the Poor People Campaign demand that Congress adopt measures to create 2 million new jobs. <sup>283</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, proclaims that he is running as presidential candidate for the Republican Party. <sup>284</sup>
April 30, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The German parliament debates the student demonstrations. <sup>285</sup>

<sup>277</sup> The Times 30.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>278</sup> New York Times 01.05.1968, p. 40.

<sup>279</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.04.1968, p. 9.; Arbeiderbladet 30.04.1968, p. 2.

<sup>280</sup> The Times 01.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>281</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 42.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 28.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.04.1968. (Satellite); NRK Dagsrevyen 01.05.1968. (BBC-VisNews-ITN-EVN)

<sup>282</sup> New York Times 01.05.1968, p. 33.; The Times 01.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>283</sup> New York Times 01.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>284</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 35.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*, M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 81.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.

<sup>285</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 178.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.04.1968, p. 40.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.04.1968. (ZDF-EVN)





<b>May</b>		
May 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The authorities declare curfew in Quetta after extensive demonstrations initiated by students in protest against the disciplinary powers of the university, but the unrest soon took form of tribal and regional unrest supported by the National Awami Party (NAP), which opposed the <i>one unit</i> ideology. <sup>1</sup>
May 1968	<b>Togo</b>	A general strike. <sup>2</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Workers are disrupting the state-sponsored trade unions May Day demonstration in São Paulo with a demonstration within the demonstration. The demonstrators throw eggs and tomatoes at the guest of honor, the state governor. <sup>3</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao is heading the Chinese leadership at the May First parade in Peking. The parade is dominated by the People's Army. <sup>4</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Ovation and declarations of support to Dubcek and Svoboda during the First of May demonstration in Prague. More than 400 000 people participate in the march. For the first time since 1948, participation in the demonstration is voluntary. <sup>5</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Student demonstrations with slogans against the Polish anti-Semitism take place outside the Polish embassy in Prague in support of the Polish students. <sup>6</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	About 2 000 students participate in a march against war, capitalism and "bourgeois" values in the university city of Jyväskylä. Student caps and traditional academic symbols are set on fires on the central market place. Student actions in different university cities all over the country.
May 1, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French Communist Party and the supportive labor union (CGT) organize a peaceful demonstration through Paris. <sup>7</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The May Day demonstrations in London dominated by the race and immigration issues. About 5 000 dockers and supporters of Powell in demonstration outside the parliament. Clashes between Powell supporters and opponents. <sup>8</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Demetrios Papaspyrou, former president of parliament, George Mavros, former Minister of Economic Coordination,

<sup>1</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. s. 75.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 331.

<sup>3</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 88.; The Times 02.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 162; New York Times 02.05.1968, p. 2.; The Times 02.05.1968, p. 7Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Karpinski, J. (1982). *Countdown, the Polish Upheavals of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980*. New York, Karz-Cohl. p. 124.

<sup>7</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 88.

<sup>8</sup> The Times 02.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.05.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 02.05.1968, p. 2.

		and George Rallis are arrested for statements against the regime. <sup>9</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Communist-led trade unionists and university students participate in peaceful rallies nationwide in protest against the government and the American war in Vietnam. <sup>10</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Lebanon</b>	Reports about planned protest actions in Beirut. <sup>11</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Disturbance during the May Day demonstration in Trondheim. Posters like: " <i>Norway out of NATO, NATO out of Norway</i> " is part of the demonstration alongside slogans against the American war in Vietnam, the junta in Greece and pro-abortion slogans. During the speech by former prime minister Einar Gerhardsen 30 youths stand up behind him on the platform with North Vietnamese flags and posters with slogans like: " <i>The Labour Party (Det norske Arbeiderpartiet – DNA) has betrayed socialism</i> ". There is hissing during the speech when Gerhardsen defends the Norwegian membership in NATO. The organization committee of the demonstration and the police remove the protestors. A Vietnam demonstration takes place in Stavanger. <sup>12</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Parents are denying their children, who are playing in school brass band at Storhaug primary school, to play in the May Day march in Stavanger organized by the local Vietnam Committee. <sup>13</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	There are several hundred participants in an illegal demonstration outside the county jail in Oslo in support of imprisoned demonstrators. <sup>14</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Students disturb the May Day ceremony at the University in Wroclaw. 47 students are expelled. Gomulka harshly attack Polish Jews, and he strongly condemns Israel. <sup>15</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Despite the government's warning, several demonstrations are arranged by workers in Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla and several other Spanish cities. The mass mobilizations are arranged by distributing pamphlets. It is the first May Day protest by the Spanish workers against Franco since the Civil War. The riot police are present in large numbers in the streets of Madrid. There are clashes between demonstrators and baton-swinging police. The police arrest about 250 in Madrid, and at least 50

<sup>9</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 82.; New York Times 02.05.1968, p. 5.; The Times 02.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>10</sup> The Times 02.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>11</sup> New York Times 02.05.1968, p. 15.

<sup>12</sup> Dagbladet 02.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>14</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.05.1968, p. 11.

<sup>15</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.05.1968, p. 7.

		in Barcelona. The Spanish police mistreat foreign journalists and arrest 3 foreign correspondents from the <i>AFP</i> , <i>London Daily Express</i> , and <i>Paris Match</i> . Spanish authorities had expelled 8 foreign correspondents in the last fifteen months. <sup>16</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Greek actress Melina Marcouri participates in the May 1 demonstration in Stockholm. In Stockholm there are two competing May day marches. <sup>17</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	There are clashes between the police and student demonstrators at the university of Columbia, New York. More than 100 people are injured and 628 students are reported arrested. Both teachers and students call for a strike. The unrest spreads to other universities and colleges. <sup>18</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 150 people participate in a demonstration against police brutality during the demonstrations at Columbia University outside Mayor, John V. Lindsay's residence in New York. <sup>19</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Mississippi State Highway patrol are violently using batons to remove about 300 to 400 Afro-American high school students participating in a sit-in action outside the court house in Marks, Mississippi. 6 members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are arrested. <sup>20</sup>
May 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The Extra-parliamentary Opposition (APO) arranges a counter-demonstration to the traditional rally organized by the political parties and the trade unions in West Berlin. About 200 000 participate in the main demonstration, while about 25 000 people participate in the alternative march. <sup>21</sup>
May 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	Students at the University of Nanterre organize a day of anti-imperialism. <sup>22</sup>
May 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Dean, Pierre Grappin, at the Faculty of Letters at the University of Nanterre suspends classes following several weeks of widespread unrest. The student organizations

<sup>16</sup> The Times 02.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 02.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 02.05.1968, p. 2; 8.; The Times 03.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.05.1968, p. 17.; New York Times 05.05.1968, the Week in Review, p. E8.

<sup>17</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 23.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokförlaget: 25-60. p. 44.

<sup>18</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokförlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; The Times 02.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.05.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 02.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>19</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.05.1968, p. 9.

<sup>20</sup> The Times 02.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>21</sup> The Times 02.05.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.05.1968, p. 14.

<sup>22</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22811.

		demand a strike of indefinite duration to have their colleagues released from custody. <sup>23</sup> Prime Minister Georges Pompidou leaves the country for a state visit to Iran and Afghanistan. <sup>24</sup>
May 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	The office of a leftwing organization is put on fire at the University of Sorbonne. The symbol of the right-wing extremist organization Occident is found in the burned out room. The arson incident follows left-wing student's boycott of an exhibition on "South Vietnam at War". The exhibition is organized by The United Front to Support South Vietnam. <sup>25</sup>
May 2, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Dr. Iakovos Diamantopoulos, former vice president of parliament, is placed under house arrest for urging the regime to restore democracy. <sup>26</sup>
May 2, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	4 students in Opole are sentenced to six months imprisonment for distribution of leaflets during the demonstrations in March. <sup>27</sup>
May 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	<i>The Poor People's March</i> starts from Memphis, Tennessee. About 1 000 demonstrators led by rev. Ralph Abernathy are marching and singing through the city. <sup>28</sup>
May 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Norwegian students in demonstration in protest against the Monarchy as state form during king Olav's visit to Washington University. <sup>29</sup>
May 3, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Student demonstration in the old city of Prague in support of rapid reforms. The demonstration develops an anti-Communist atmosphere. Attacks on the anti-Semitic campaign in Poland and support for the Polish students. <sup>30</sup>
May 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	At the request of rector, Jean Roche, at the Sorbonne University the police clear the demonstrating students from the university area with tear gas. Violent clashes between police and students in the nearby Boulevard Saint-Michel in the

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. p. 22811.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; New York Times 03.05.1968, p. 52.

<sup>24</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 89.

<sup>25</sup> The Times 03.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>26</sup> New York Times 02.05.1968, p. 6.; The Times 03.05.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 07.05.1968, p. 93.

<sup>27</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.05.1968, p. 17.

<sup>28</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24173.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; NRK Dagsrevyen 02.05.1968. (NBC-Satellite); New York Times 03.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 03.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 03.05.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 04.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>29</sup> Aftenpsoten Evening Edition 03.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>30</sup> New York Times 04.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.05.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 05.05.1968, p. 13.



		Latin quarter. The university is closed. 100 persons are injured and 596 are arrested. <sup>31</sup>
May 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Post office counter clerks on 2-hours nationwide strike demanding higher wages. <sup>32</sup>
May 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 300 radical students participate in a riot at the University of Leeds following a speech by MP Patrick Wall at a meeting on the Rhodesia issue organized by the University Conservative Association. The students spit and insult Wall and his wife, shouting “ <i>Fascist pig</i> ” and kicking them to the ground. <sup>33</sup>
May 3, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	1,000 anti-Rhodesian demonstrators force officials to call off the first-round of Davis Cup matches between Rhodesia and Sweden in Båstad. The police use batons to restore order. <sup>34</sup>
May 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 60 Afro-American students occupy the finance building at the North-Western University, Illinois. The university staff is locked out. <sup>35</sup>
May 4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow without the Czechoslovakian leadership. <sup>36</sup> Soviet criticism of the Czechoslovakian press policy and of the economic reforms. Brezhnev claims that the economic reforms will pave the way for re-establishing capitalism in Czechoslovakia.
May 4, 1968	<b>France</b>	The National Union of University Teachers, which includes a majority of the younger professors and assistant professors, calls for a general strike of all the teaching staff in universities nationwide. <sup>37</sup>

<sup>31</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 36.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 43.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 44.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 82.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22811.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 89.; New York Times 04.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 04.05.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.05.1968, p. 15.; NRK Dagsrevyen 04.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN)

<sup>32</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 276.

<sup>33</sup> The Times 04.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 07.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>34</sup> (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 23.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 45.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.05.1968. (SRT-EVN); The Times 04.05.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.05.1968, p.7.; Arbeiderbladet 04.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.05.1968, p. 16.

<sup>35</sup> The Times 04.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>36</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 45.

<sup>37</sup> The Times 04.05.1968, p. 4.

May 4, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	Internal struggle in the Finnish Communist Party. The Stalinist fraction tries to take over the party. <sup>38</sup>
May 4, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The students in Genoa pass a manifesto in support of the French students. They claim that the moment is critical for the class struggle in Genoa and Liguria. <sup>39</sup>
May 4 – 5, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Dubcek and Czechoslovakian reform leaders meet Soviet leaders in Moscow. <sup>40</sup>
May 4, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Polish press attacks liberalization in Czechoslovakia for the first time. <sup>41</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian writers attack the Polish leaders for their anti-Semitic campaign. <sup>42</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A radio station in Bratislava attacks Dubcek for not openly disclosing the purpose of the meeting in Moscow. Czechoslovakian mass media push the reforms. <sup>43</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Jewish Museum in Prague opens an exhibition about the role of the Jews in Prague and in European cultural life. <sup>44</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	A protest demonstration against the Greek Junta, coordinated by the Nordic Committee for democracy in Greece. Similar demonstrations in Stockholm and Oslo. <sup>45</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>France</b>	13 arrested during the demonstrations in Paris are brought to court and four are sentenced to time in prison, found guilty of carrying arms – iron bars, hatchets and clubs. Demonstrations in the Latin quarter. French students and professors on strike. <sup>46</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The prime minister promises that help will be given to local authorities in areas where the immigrant problem is substantial to cope with inadequate education, housing and welfare facilities. <sup>47</sup>

<sup>38</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 43.

<sup>39</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 619.

<sup>40</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 169.; The Times 04.05.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 06.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>41</sup> Dagbladet 06.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>42</sup> Dagbladet 06.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>43</sup> New York Times 06.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>44</sup> New York Times 06.05.1968, p. 2.; The Times 06.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>45</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>46</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22811.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.05.1968, p. 9.

<sup>47</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 276.; The Times 06.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 07.05.1968, p. 2.

May 5, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A protest demonstration against the Greek Junta, coordinated by the Nordic Committee for democracy in Greece. Similar demonstrations in Stockholm and Copenhagen. <sup>48</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Illegal demonstration outside the Chinese embassy in Oslo by a group of conservative youth. The protestors throw stones at the building and against the windows. The Norwegian Government apologizes for the incident. <sup>49</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Polish filmmakers, many of the Jews, are purged. Among the purged are Alekander Ford, Jan Rybkowski and Jerzy Bossak. <sup>50</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Carlists from all over Spain assembled around the summit of Montejurra in Navarre demonstrating their support of Prince Xavier of Bourbon-Parma as claimant to the Spanish throne. <sup>51</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	A protest demonstration against the Greek Junta outside the Greek tourist office in Stockholm, coordinated by the Nordic Committee for democracy in Greece. Similar demonstrations in Oslo and Copenhagen. <sup>52</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Archibald Cox, former US Solicitor General, is appointed leader of the fact-finding Commission designed to investigate the riots at the Columbia University in April. <sup>53</sup>
May 5, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Ulrike Meinhof argues in her weekly column in <i>Konkret</i> that it is due time to move on from protest to revolt. <sup>54</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian author, Vaclav Havel, puts on the political satire <i>The Memorandum</i> at the Shakespeare Festival's Public Theater, New York. The play is considered a symbol of the new freedom in Czechoslovakian cultural life. <sup>55</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek assures the Czechoslovakian people that at the meeting in Moscow the Soviet leaders accept the process of the democratic development in Czechoslovakia. Foreign minister Jiri Hajek meets with Foreign minister Gromyko in Moscow. <sup>56</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian government ends jamming of foreign broadcasts. <sup>57</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The East German Transport Ministry has agreed to provide a special train to bring demonstrators from West Berlin to Bonn

<sup>48</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>49</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>50</sup> The Times 06.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>51</sup> The Times 06.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>52</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.04.1968, p. 7.

<sup>53</sup> New York Times 06.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>54</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 179.

<sup>55</sup> New York Times 05.05.1968, p. 14.; New York Times 06.05.1968, p. 55.

<sup>56</sup> The Times 07.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 07.05.1968, p. 12.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>57</sup> The Times 07.05.1968, p. 6.

		to demonstrate against the proposed emergency laws. <sup>58</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>France</b>	Closing of university campus brings 49 000 students onto the streets of Paris. The police use a force of 20 000 police officers. Barricades are put up in the streets in the Latin quarter. Violent clashes take place between demonstrators and the police. Buses and cars are turned over and set on fire. 945 persons are injured (among them 345 police officers). 422 persons are arrested and 31 subsequently detained. <sup>59</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Four politicians are detained by the police in Athens, including Demetrios Papaspyrou, the former president of the Greek Parliament, George Mavros and Georges Rallis, former cabinet ministers, and Iakovos Diamantopoulos, former vice-president of Parliament. <sup>60</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Polish authorities deliver an official complaint to Prague about the Czechoslovakian press and its coverage of the events in Poland during the crisis in March and April. <sup>61</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	A group of 159 prominent members of the democratic opposition appeal to the National Assembly to end censorship and demand a new press law. <sup>62</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The Soviet president Podgorny gives cautious support to the reform process in Czechoslovakia. <sup>63</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The university of Madrid reopens after student riots in March and April. <sup>64</sup>
May 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	“ <i>Color Us Black</i> ”, a one-hour long documentary on the recent four-day occupation of the administration building by students of Howard University is shown on national television. <sup>65</sup>
May 6–7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The US. Navy recruiting office at Stanford University, California, was put on fire. The students carry out a <i>sit-in</i> action in the administration building at the university. <sup>66</sup>

<sup>58</sup> The Times 07.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>59</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50.p. 36.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 45.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22811.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 91.; NRK Dagsrevyen 06.05.1968. (ORTF\_EVN); New York Times 07.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 07.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 07.05.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 07.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>60</sup> The Times 07.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>61</sup> New York Times 07.05.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 10.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>62</sup> The Times 07.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>63</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.05.1968, p. 22.

<sup>64</sup> New York Times 28.04.1968, p. 24.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.04.1968, p. 7.; The Times 06.05.1968, p. 5.; The Times 07.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>65</sup> New York Times 07.05.1968, p. 95.

<sup>66</sup> New York Times 08.05.1968, p. 32.

May 6–16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 300 students at the Florida State University, Tallahassee, carry out a <i>sleep-in</i> action outside the administration building at the university. <sup>67</sup>
May 6-28, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Workers in the Danish Telephone Company go on strike. <sup>68</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>China</b>	The leader of the French News Agency AFP, Jean Vincent, was declared <i>persona non grata</i> , and expelled from China. <sup>69</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	New disclosures in Czechoslovakian media of the Soviet role in the purges early in the 1950s. The espionage case against the former vice-Prime Minister Rudolf Borak is opened for revision. <sup>70</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	30 000 students join a long peaceful demonstration march through Paris. On the grave of the unknown soldier in Paris, students are singing the “International”. Most of the French students are supporting the march. Students in Paris in new fights with the police outside the office of the newspaper <i>Le Figaro</i> . The students accuse the newspaper for printing unfavorable accounts of their activities. About 12 people are injured during the clashes. The national student organization <i>Union nationale des étudiants de France</i> ’s call for a student strike is followed almost 100 per cent by all universities in Paris. In the province strikes and demonstrations occurred this and the following days in Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, Strasbourg, Nancy, Clermont-Ferrand, Grenoble, Toulouse, Aix-en-Provence, Rennes and other centers. <sup>71</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 150 students are participating in breaking up a meeting at the university in Essex, where a chemical warfare expert gives an address. Student action at the university in Essex includes the disruption of lectures. <sup>72</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Nationalists make gains in the Scottish municipal election. The Labour Party loses the control in Glasgow. <sup>73</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	More than 800 students and 50 faculty members at the university of Nottingham sign a letter of protest against Enoch

<sup>67</sup> New York Times 17.05.1968, p. 40.

<sup>68</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.

<sup>69</sup> The Times 08.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.05.1968, p. 16.

<sup>70</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 08.05.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.05.1968, p. 1; 20.; Arbeiderbladet 09.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.* p. 44.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22812.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; NRK Dagsrevyen 07.05.1968. (ORTF\_EVN); The Times 08.05.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.05.1968, p. 2; 13.; Dagbladet 08.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>72</sup> The Times 08.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>73</sup> The Times 08.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 09.05.1968, p. 1.



		Powell and his speech on immigration in Birmingham the previous month. <sup>74</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime fires 14 censors and arrests 4 journalists. <sup>75</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Illegal demonstration against the Israeli Foreign minister Abba Eban takes place during a celebration of the Israeli 20 year's anniversary of independence in the assembly hall of the University of Oslo. The protestors are unfolding posters inside the meeting hall and shout slogans comparing Eban with Hitler. Former leading figures of the Labour Party and the Labor Union (Håkon Lie, Jens Christian Hauge and Conrad Nordahl) take action to throw the demonstrators out before the police arrive. Bystanders kick some of the demonstrators. After the meeting about 400-500 gather at the University Square in Oslo. Many of them are bystanders. They carry posters with slogans like: " <i>Israel in celebrating 20 years of aggression</i> " and " <i>Long live Al Fatah</i> ". Leaflets are handed out demanding the Norwegian Government to condemn the Israeli policy. The demonstration is initiated by organizations on the political left, such as Free Forum (Fritt Forum), the Labour Party's Youth organization in Oslo (AUF-Oslo), the Labor Union's Student Association (Arbeiderbevegelsens Studentforbund), the Socialistic Student Association (Sosialistisk Studentforbund), the Communist Party's Youth Organization (Kommunistisk ungdom) and the Socialistic Youth Organization (Sosialistisk Ungdomsforbund). <sup>76</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Soviet authorities condemn reports in Western and Czechoslovakian media about Soviet participation in the Czechoslovakian purges and deny involvement in the death of Jan Masaryk. <sup>77</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Faculty of Medicine at the Columbia University gives in to student demands for participating in the daily decision-making process. Students could influence on the choice of curriculum. <sup>78</sup>
May 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Eugene McCarthy loses the Primary election in Indiana to Kennedy. Humphrey is ahead of Kennedy in the polls. <sup>79</sup>

<sup>74</sup> The Times 08.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>75</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.

<sup>76</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 07.05.1968. ; Arbeiderbladet 08.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 08.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>77</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; The Times 08.05.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>78</sup> New York Times 08.05.1968, p. 32.

<sup>79</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.05.1968, p. 1; 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 07.05.1968. (Satellite); The Times 08.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.05.1968, p. 1.;

May 7–15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students at the Roosevelt University, Chicago, participate in a 3-day long <i>sit-in</i> . Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. 50 students are arrested and 16 students are expelled for participating in the actions. 24 students are suspended after supporting a controversial professor. <sup>80</sup>
May 7-24, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Danish mate officers and radio operators on strike. <sup>81</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	All political meetings with outside speakers at the Leeds University are suspended for the rest of the term. The ban is a reaction to the student attack against the conservative MP Patrick Wall and his wife during a meeting at the university. <sup>82</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	" <i>The Five</i> " meet in Moscow – once again without the Czechoslovakian leadership present. Plans for an invasion of Czechoslovakia are discussed. Information about the existence of the meeting is given to the media on May 11 to increase the political pressure on Czechoslovakia. <sup>83</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The <i>Lietary Gazette</i> attacks the Czechoslovakian writer Jan Prochazka, a leading member of the Czechoslovakian Writers' Union, and his <i>anti-Marxist view on agriculture and foreign policy</i> . <sup>84</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Opponents to the reform program and the new leadership distribute leaflets in Prague calling workers to take actions to prevent the reestablishment of capitalism in Czechoslovakia. <sup>85</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French Parliament discusses the situation in the French universities. 25,000 students in a peaceful demonstration in Paris demand release of imprisoned colleagues. President de Gaulle warns the students that further violence will not be tolerated. The Minister of Education promises to reopen Sorbonne if the students play by the rules. The decision is interpreted as if de Gaulle has given in to the students. <sup>86</sup>

NRK Dagsrevyen 08.05.1968. (Satellite); Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.05.1968, p 6.; Arbeiderbladet 09.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>80</sup> New York Times 10.05.1968, p. 38.; Pravda 10.05.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 11.05.1968, p. 11.; New York Times 12.05.1968, p. 68.; New York Times 17.05.1968, p. 27.

<sup>81</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.

<sup>82</sup> The Times 09.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>83</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 83.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 172.; The Times 09.05.1968, p. 1; 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.05.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 10.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>84</sup> The Times 09.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>85</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.05.1968, p. 20.; Arbeiderbladet 09.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>86</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22812.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; NRK Dagsrevyen 08.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); New York Times 08.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 09.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.05.1968, p. 19. Dagbladet 09.05.1968, p. 7.

May 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Clashes between students and police with dogs at the university in Essex. Student action against a scientist lecturing about chemical warfare. <sup>87</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>India</b>	More than 200 people are arrested during clashes between demonstrators and police outside the Parliament in New Delhi. The demonstrators are protesting against the decision to give 317 square miles of border territory to Pakistan. The demonstration is organized by the <i>Jan Sangh Party</i> and the <i>Samyukta Socialist parties</i> . <sup>88</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Nationwide demonstration in several Norwegian cities against the American war in Vietnam. About 200 participate in demonstration march and rally at Youngstorget in Oslo. Former prime minister Einar Gerhardsen; Reidar T. Larsen, the editor of <i>Friheten</i> , the mouthpiece of the Norwegian Communist Party; and Berit Ås, all give speeches. The demonstration in Oslo meets with a counter-demonstration during the march. Demonstration in Trondheim. The journalist Per Aasen and assistant professor Kåre Gisvold give speeches. <sup>89</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian Committee for democracy in Greece is dissolved in its existing form.
May 8, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	8 women establish the feminist organization Group 8 ( <i>Grupp 8</i> ) in Stockholm.
May 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Republican controlled New York State Senate in Albany votes 41-14 to approve a bill ending any aid to students convicted of a crime committed on the premises of any college. <sup>90</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive protest actions at Universities and Colleges nationwide, from the West Coast to the East Coast. <sup>91</sup>
May 8, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Raul Rego, a prominent Portuguese newspaperman and subeditor of the liberal evening newspaper <i>Diário de Lisboa</i> , published a book of letters to the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon ( <i>"In Favor of a Dialogue with the Cardinal Patriarch"</i> ) criticizing the church's support of the authoritarian regime of Premier Salazar. He thereby challenges the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Portugal to its self-imposed vow of silence with regard to issues of social justice and public liberties. <sup>92</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Dagbladet 08.05.1968, p. 24.

<sup>88</sup> The Times 09.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>89</sup> Dagbladet 07.05.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 08.05.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.05.1968, p. 20.; Dagbladet 09.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>90</sup> New York Times 09.05.1968, p. 41.

<sup>91</sup> Pravda 10.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>92</sup> New York Times 09.05.1968, p. 9.

May 9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A radio station in Prague warns the Soviets against an intervention similar to Hungary in 1956. The radio channel declares that the future of Czechoslovakia is in Czech hands. <sup>93</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Svoboda declares that the Czechoslovakian Communist Party is determined to implement democratization according to the Action Program. <sup>94</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The Warsaw Pact starts military exercises along the Czechoslovakian borders together with Poland and East Germany.
May 9, 1968	<b>France</b>	Riots in Strasbourg, Nantes, Rennes and Toulouse. In Lyon, the workers join the students in the demonstrations. In Paris, the Minister of Education denies the rector at the Sorbonne to reopen faculties at the university. <sup>95</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Conservative Party makes great gains in the local elections in Britain. The elections include race as an unofficial, yet important issue. In polls 74 % claim agreement with Powell while 15 % claim they disagree with him and 11 % are undecided. <sup>96</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	500 participate in a student demonstration in Oslo in protest against means-test on student loans. An action committee from the Student Union and the Labour Party's Student Association hold the demonstration in disagreement with the current conservative-led Student Association. <sup>97</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Soviet troops on the move in Poland. The Warsaw Pact starts military maneuvers along Czechoslovakian borders with Poland and East Germany. <sup>98</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The Portuguese political police seize remaining copies of Raul Rego's book. <sup>99</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 500 people leave from Nashville, Tennessee, with The Poor People's Campaign for Washington D.C. <sup>100</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The House passes a Bill providing for the cessation of all Federal funding to all students and teachers participating in

<sup>93</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 82.; The Times 10.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>94</sup> The Times 10.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.05.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 10.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>95</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22812.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 10.05.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 12.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>96</sup> The Times 10.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 11.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>97</sup> Dagbladet 06.05.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.05.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 10.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>98</sup> The Time 10.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>99</sup> New York Times 10.05.1968, p. 10.; The Times 10.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>100</sup> The Times 10.05.1968, p. 6.

		campus riots, sit-ins, occupations of buildings or classrooms, and other disruptions at campus. <sup>101</sup>
May 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	According to a public opinion poll published in the <i>New York Times</i> , about 55 percent of the adult population in Greater New York blames the students for the disturbance at the Columbia University. <sup>102</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian authorities attempt to reduce the political impact of the military activities by claiming that they knew about Soviet troop movements in Poland and East Germany in advance. <sup>103</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The students in Odense demand participation in the university's affairs. <sup>104</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	10 people are arrested in Copenhagen for drug dealing hashish. <sup>105</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	About 800 left radical students and communists from West Berlin leave from East-Berlin main station on a special train to Bonn to protest against the emergency laws. The train is paid for by the DDR government. <sup>106</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Peace negotiation starts in Paris, France. The FNL delegation arrive in November, but disagreement on procedures last for about one year. <sup>107</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 250 students participate in a demonstration march to the vice-chancellor's home in protest against disciplinary actions against three students. The students regarded as responsible for demonstrations at the university in Essex are expelled from the university. <sup>108</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The British student power movement issues its first manifesto: <i>Teach Yourself Student Power</i> . The manifesto is presented by David Adelstein and Richard Atkinson, both prominently involved in the sit-in actions at the LSE. <sup>109</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The faculties at the Warsaw University reopens after been closed since the March revolt. <sup>110</sup>
May 10,	<b>Spain</b>	300 Fascists participate in a mass for Adolf Hitler in

<sup>101</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23085.; The Times 10.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>102</sup> New York Times 09.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>103</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 83.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 215.; The Times 11.05.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 11.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>104</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid. p. 44.

<sup>106</sup> New York Times 11.05.1968, p. 12.

<sup>107</sup> New York Times 09.05.1968, p. 1.;

<sup>108</sup> The Times 11.05.1968, p. 3.; The Times 13.05.1968, p. 2.; The Times 16.05.1968, p. 12.

<sup>109</sup> The Times 11.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>110</sup> Arbeiderbladet 11.05.1968, p. 2.



1968		Madrid. <sup>111</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A leading Soviet ideologist condemns democratization and liberalization in Czechoslovakia and Romania and claims that it is supported by an American undermining doctrine. Letter from Kosygin to Prime Minister Cernik includes harsh criticism of the liberalization of travel regulations. <sup>112</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	A large time set bomb explodes at the offices of the local Vietnam Committee and the communist organization Clarité in Malmö. Most of the inventory is damaged, but no one is injured. <sup>113</sup>
May 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Defense Department announces that more than 200 000 army reserves will start a special tactical training course in riots and demonstration control. A similar number of soldiers from the National Guard have received similar training since the summer of 1967. <sup>114</sup>
May 10-11, 1968	<b>France</b>	60 barricades are erected in the streets of Paris. Some of them are more than 3 meters high. At 2am, the French riot police (CRS) attack the barricades at <i>Rue Gay-Lussac</i> with tear gas grenades. During the night 720 persons are slightly injured; 367 are seriously injured (among them 251 police officers); 468 persons are arrested. More than 80 vehicles are damaged by fire during "the night of the barricades". <sup>115</sup>
May 10-18, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The political police arrest the newspaperman Raul Rego in his home and transport him to the political prison at Caxias. <sup>116</sup>
May 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chinese students return to France after taking part in the Cultural Revolution at home.
May 11, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French labor unions, the communist led CGT (Confédération Generale du Travail), the catholic dominated CFDT (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, and the socialist dominated trade union Force Ouvrière, announce a general strike from May 14 in support of the

<sup>111</sup> New York Times 11.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>112</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 172.; The Times 11.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>113</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 25.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 46.

<sup>114</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.05.1968, p. 18.

<sup>115</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22812.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 94.; Gilcher-Holtey, I. (2008). *France. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Ativism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 111-124. p. 115.; New York Times 11.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 11.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 11.05.1968, p. 32.; NRK Dagsrevyen 11.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); Pravda 12.05.1968, p. 5.; The Times 13.05.1968, p. 10.

<sup>116</sup> New York Times 12.05.1968, p. 24.; The Times 13.05.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 19.05.1968, p. 9.

		students. The strike is supported by the Teacher's Federation (F.E.N.) and the opposition parties. <sup>117</sup>
May 11, 1968	<b>India</b>	Riots and clashes between Hindus and Muslims nationwide. More than 250 are killed during the last 10 months – most of them were Muslims. <sup>118</sup>
May 11, 1968	<b>Jamaica</b>	About 500 young people riot in the street of Jamaica Queens after being denied access to a dance arrangement. They are shouting and breaking windows. Clashes with the police. <sup>119</sup>
May 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Poor People's Campaign arranges rally in Central Park, New York. <sup>120</sup>
May 11, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 60 000 – 80 000 participate in a demonstration in Bonn in a protest against the proposed emergency laws. <sup>121</sup>
May 11, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Hundreds of students stage a sit-in in front of the West German Embassy to protest the bill about the "Notstandsgesetze" in Federal Republic of Germany. Students blockade the street in front of the Embassy all night and into the morning hours.
May 11-12, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The Eighth Conference of the YSL occurs in Skopje (Macedonia). The delegates adopt resolutions demanding, among other things, the improvement of the material situation at the University and democratization of University institutions. YSL calls the government to take immediate steps to reduce the problem of youth unemployment, which increased after the introduction of economic reforms in 1964.
May 11-12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Extensive, but peaceful, student demonstrations in Rome. Members of the German SDS participate in the demonstrations and these German students are calling for cooperation between German, Italian and French students in the fight against "the Neo-Nazism and the police pressure all over Europe". <sup>122</sup>

<sup>117</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 36.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22812.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261. NRK Dagsrevyen 11.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN). New York Times 12.05.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 12.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); New York Times 13.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>118</sup> New York Times 12.05.1968, p. 27.

<sup>119</sup> New York Times 12.05.1968, p. 47.

<sup>120</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 12.05.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>121</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 46.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 194.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.04.1968, p. 22.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 10.05.1968, p. 7.; *Arbeiderbladet* 10.05.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 11.05.1968. (ZDF-EVN); New York Times 12.05.1968, p. 2.; *Pravda* 12.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>122</sup> New York Times 12.05.1968, p. 3.; *Arbeiderbladet* 13.05.1968, p. 2.

May 12, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights are reported between rival Maoist organizations in the Hunan province. <sup>123</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	An article in <i>Neues Deutschland</i> by Helmut Baierl – leader of the Bertold Brecht theater, claims the political development in Czechoslovakia is a threat to the communist system and the communist alliance. The East German regime launches a press campaign against Czechoslovakia.
May 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	Prime Minister Georges Pompidou returns from Afghanistan and orders the reopening of the Sorbonne. <sup>124</sup> The Prime Minister promises that all convicted students will have their cases tried again in the Court of Appeals. <sup>125</sup> In Strasbourg, the red flag flies from the top of the pole at the Faculty of Humanities. <sup>126</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 2 000 people participate in a demonstration march from Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park to the Polish embassy in protest against the anti-Jewish campaign in Poland. The demonstrators are chanting slogans like: " <i>Poland stop using fascist tactics!</i> " and " <i>Tree million Polish Jews died – leave the 20 000 survivors alone!</i> " <sup>127</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime lifts the direct censorship on 150 publications. <sup>128</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>India</b>	Indian students demand secure jobs in the established public bureaucracy. <sup>129</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Turin, the relationship between students and workers becomes more organized through the creation of the "League of students and workers" ( <i>Lega studenti e operai</i> ). Its aim is to build a solid basis for the relationships between the students' and workers' movements in order to drive their protests and actions to one common goal: the fight against capitalism, the premise of all forms of oppression.
May 12,	<b>Panama</b>	National election for president and National Assembly takes

<sup>123</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>124</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 46.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 99.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22812.

<sup>125</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.

<sup>126</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 261.; The Times 13.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 13.05.1968, p. 1; 2.; Dagbladet 13.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>127</sup> Times 13.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>128</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.

<sup>129</sup> New York Times 12.05.1968, Magazine, p. SM34.

1968		place after a grave political crisis and civil disorder. Arnulfo Arias, leader of the Panameñista Party, is elected president. Arias was nominated as presidential candidate by an alliance of opposition groups – the National Union. <sup>130</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Polish Communist leaders criticize development in Czechoslovakia. They claim that the counter-revolutionary development constitutes an unacceptable threat to the whole Communist world. <sup>131</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The faculty of Science at the Madrid university is on fire. Suspicion that the fire is caused by bomb explosions. <sup>132</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>Sudan</b>	More than 100 southern people are arrested during demonstrations in Khartoum in protest against the assassination of William Deng, a southern opposition leader. <sup>133</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Several hundred people participate in a demonstration against the Israeli Foreign minister Abba Eban during his speech at the international Wennergren Center in Stockholm. The demonstrators are carrying posters with slogans like: “ <i>Long live El-Fatha</i> ” and “ <i>Eban out of Sweden</i> ”. More than 100 policemen protect the conference center. 1 demonstrator is arrested when he tries to break the police cordon. International conservative politicians gather in Stockholm. They agree that demonstrators cannot decide the foreign policy. <sup>134</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The first participants in <i>the Poor People’s March</i> arrive in Washington D.C. Ten thousands of demonstrators are going to live in tents and readymade shelters. The Poor People’s Campaign is led by Reverend Ralph Abernathy who marches from Memphis to Washington. The campaign is officially opened by Coretta King, the widow of Martin Luther King jr. <sup>135</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 40 000 people, most of them students, participate in a demonstration in Bonn in protest against the proposed emergency law. <sup>136</sup>
May 12, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	On their return to West Berlin, 800 students hold a “ <i>sit-in</i> ” in an East German railway station to debate how to support the revolts in Paris, France. <sup>137</sup>

<sup>130</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22734.

<sup>131</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 13.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>132</sup> The Times 13.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>133</sup> The Times 13.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>134</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.05.1968, p. 3; 6.

<sup>135</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; The Times 13.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.05.1968, p. 15.; Pravda 13.05.1968, p. 5.; The Times 14.05.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.05.1968, p. 14.; Arbeiderbladet 14.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>136</sup> The Times 13.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>137</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.05.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 13.05.1968, p. 2.

May 13, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	As an echo of the student actions in Paris, the students at the <i>Université Libre de Bruxelles</i> begin their ‘ <i>contestation</i> .’ They meet student leaders from Paris, Rome, Turino, Berlin and Amsterdam, and start an ‘ <i>assemblée libre</i> ’ in the afternoon, an open meeting where everybody can take the floor. It is the beginning of the ‘ <i>Mouvement du 13 mai</i> .’ The first evening, the Greek actor and democratic activist Milina Mercouri also protests against the dictatorial ‘regime of the colonels’ in Greece. <sup>138</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Violent clashes between student demonstrators and police at the Polytechnic Centre in Curitiba. The students throw Molotov cocktails and fireworks against the police. The police use fixed bayonets, teargas and water cannons. Several people, including six policemen, were injured and more than 100 students were arrested during the fights. <sup>139</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Prague Radio accuses three Eastern Bloc newspapers of spreading slander about the Czechoslovakian reform process. <sup>140</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 50 students participate in a demonstration outside the French embassy in Prague in support of the French students and their demands. <sup>141</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Communist Party carries out a poll on the Czechoslovakian opinion through questions in <i>Rude Pravo</i> , the party’s mouthpiece. One of the question asked is “Is communism compatible with democracy?” <sup>142</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	800,000 demonstrators march in Paris from Place de la République to Place Denfert-Rochereau. The socialist politicians join the demonstration march outside Paris. Among the most central left-wing politicians are Pierre Mendés France, Francois Mitterand, Guy Mollet and Waldeck-Rochet. The general strike attracts widespread and massive support. The red flag flies from the top of the pole at the Sorbonne. The airport in Paris and the EDF (the state electricity provider) are on strike and after some time the whole of France is on strike. Students’ and workers’ demonstrations take place. During the 10-year anniversary of the French army generals’ mutiny in Alger no celebrations take place. <sup>143</sup>

<sup>138</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 108.

<sup>139</sup> The Times 14.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>140</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>141</sup> Dagbladet 14.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>142</sup> The Times 14.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>143</sup> The exact numbers of demonstrators are uncertain. The cited numbers are given by the labor unions. The police estimate the numbers of demonstrators to about 171 000 and the press about 200 000, kfr. Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968 : Magnum throughout the world*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 99.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; (1968).



May 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demonstrations in Paris without any serious episodes. The political opposition proposes a vote of no confidence in the Parliament. France is paralyzed by a 24-hour strike. Students and workers march together in the afternoon. Student demonstrations take place in Rouen and Le Havre. Clashes take place between students and police in Clermont Ferrand. About 70 000 people participate in demonstrations in Marseilles; about 30 000 people participate in demonstrations in Toulouse and about 30 000 in Bordeaux. <sup>144</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	The film festival in Cannes is stopped by the general strike. <sup>145</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	The USA and North Vietnam start peace talks in Paris at Hôtel Majestic. <sup>146</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	Sorbonne is occupied by students. Demonstrations take place in Paris until 3AM. <sup>147</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Young people are in demonstration in Roskilde against County Council members' use of official funds for foreign travel. <sup>148</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Student demonstration takes place in London in support of the French students and their demands. <sup>149</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	40 Gypsy families refuse to leave their caravan site in Forest Road, Hainhault, Essex, after Redbridge council officials had ordered the families to move. <sup>150</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A student petition campaign against rising rents on student hostels is delivered to the Student Welfare Association. <sup>151</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	Armed supporters of the former president Robles attack a radio station in Panama City run by a political opponent. 2 people are killed and 2 injured during the attack. <sup>152</sup>
May 13,	<b>Switzerland</b>	Student demonstrations in Genève and Lausanne in support of

Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 46.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22813.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 13.05.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 13.05.1968, p. 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 13.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *New York Times* 14.05.1968, p. 1; 17.; *The Times* 14.05.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 14.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>144</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 14.05.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 14.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>145</sup> *New York Times* 14.05.1968, p. 38.; *Dagbladet* 14.05.1968, p. 14.05.1968, p. 15.

<sup>146</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 36.

<sup>147</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; *Dagbladet* 14.05.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 14.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); NRK Kveldsnytt 14.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN)

<sup>148</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.

<sup>149</sup> *Dagbladet* 14.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>150</sup> *The Times* 14.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>151</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 14.05.1968, p. 3.; *Dagbladet* 14.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>152</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited.p. 22734.; *The Times* 14.05.1968, p. 7.

1968		the French students and their demands. <sup>153</sup>
May 13, 1968	<b>Tanzania</b>	The Frelimo's office in Dar-es Salaam is attacked, and several members of the organization's Central Committee are killed or injured. <sup>154</sup>
May 13-22, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Brussels student revolt continues: regular ' <i>Assemblées libres</i> ' are set up not only by students, but also by the staff members, all aiming at the transformation of the university into a more democratic institution. Some consider these actions as the beginning of a transformation of the society as a whole into a more democratic community.
May 13-22, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	Clashes between different political groups and factions. 19 people are injured during the fights. <sup>155</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Prime Minister Cernik announces extensive political and economic reforms during a press conference. Cernik welcomes foreign investments in Czechoslovakian industry. <sup>156</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>China</b>	5 men accused of a counter-revolutionary conspiracy are executed in Nanchang, in the province of Kiangsi. <sup>157</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	Students at the universities of the Sorbonne and Nanterre declare themselves autonomous. Red and Black flags are flown from the cupola of the Sorbonne. 200 workers at Sud-Aviation near Nantes lock the company director into his office. General de Gaulle leaves the country on a state visit to Romania. <sup>158</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Socialist Left Federation (FDGS) puts forward a non-confidence proposal to the government in the French National Assembly for its handling of the student revolt in Paris. <sup>159</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime extends its emergency powers. <sup>160</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Indonesia</b>	Strong tensions within the same student movement that two years earlier contributed to bring down the regime of president

<sup>153</sup> New York Times 14.05.1968, p. 17.; Dagbladet 14.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>154</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23233.

<sup>155</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22734.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>156</sup> Arbeiderbladet 15.05.1968, p. 2.; The Times 16.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>157</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>158</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 37.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 44.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 46.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 85.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22813.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>159</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.05.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 16.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>160</sup> New York Times 15.05.1968, p. 4.

		Sukarno. <sup>161</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Several hundred students are occupying the lecture hall at the university in Milan causing clashes with attacking right-wing students who are trying to force their way in. <sup>162</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The Japanese prime minister Eisaku Sato informs US authorities that American nuclear powered ships no longer will be allowed to enter Japanese harbors unless they could guarantee the security. <sup>163</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Soviet newspaper sharply attacks Thomas Masaryk, the first Czechoslovakian president, claiming that he was behind a plot to kill Lenin. <sup>164</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Clashes between students and police take place in Madrid following an unauthorized meeting at the Faculty of Medicine at the university of Madrid. The students throw stones at the police and the students make bonfires of the Madrid daily papers, especially the monarchist newspaper <i>ABC</i> . The police use baton and water cannons to disperse the demonstrators. About 20 students are arrested during the fights. <sup>165</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish government arranges a conference with 60 different youth organizations to discuss the rights to demonstrate. The conference is arranged as a response to the riots in Båstad. Left wing groups that criticize the government and the media's coverage of the events in Båstad disturb the conference. Prime Minister Tage Erlander appeals to hold demonstrations within the limits of the law. <sup>166</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Solidarity demonstrations with French students in Zurich. <sup>167</sup>
May 14, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	About 1 000 students participate in a demonstration outside the opera in Genève in protest against the celebration of the Army's Days. The demonstrators arrange a sit-down in downtown Genève. Clashes between demonstrators and some bystanders and opponents of the demonstration. The police disperse the crowd. 4 students are injured during the fights. <sup>168</sup>

<sup>161</sup> New York Times 19.05.1968, p. 20.

<sup>162</sup> The Times 16.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>163</sup> New York Times 15.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>164</sup> Arbeiderbladet 14.05.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>165</sup> The Times 16.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>166</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 26.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 45; 46.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.05.1968, p. 22.; Arbeiderbladet 15.05.1968, p. 30.; Arbeiderbladet 18.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>167</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>168</sup> The Times 16.05.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 16.05.1968, p. 2.

May 15, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian newspapers react with rage against the accusations against Masaryk in Soviet media. <sup>169</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Warsaw Pact announces military maneuvers in Czechoslovakia in June. <sup>170</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	2,500 students occupy the Odéon theatre in Paris. The theatre director supports the occupants. <sup>171</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	Renault workers go on strike and occupy their factories. <sup>172</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	No national or evening newspapers are printed in London because of engineering workers on strike. <sup>173</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The first issue of the new radical magazine <i>Black Dwarf</i> , the mouthpiece of the British New Left movement, is published. The magazine is edited by Tariq Ali. <sup>174</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Students boycott lecture at the university in Essex demanding representation and elimination of exams. <sup>175</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Ireland</b>	Student demonstration during the visit of the Belgian King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola at the Trinity College in Dublin in protest against the Belgian imperialism in Congo. The demonstrators were carrying posters with slogans like: " <i>Lumumba and the Black People were murdered by Belgian Imperialists.</i> " <sup>176</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The students occupy the university in Milan. <sup>177</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Minister of Justice Martin Kling answers questions in Parliament about the demonstration in Båstad during the Davis Cup match. The government meets with youths to discuss demonstrations, politics and the use of violence. <sup>178</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Violent clashes take place between the police and students in Munich. 2 people are killed. Students go on strike in

<sup>169</sup> New York Times 16.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>170</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>171</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 46.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.05.1968, p. 7.; NRK Dagsrevyen 16.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 17.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>172</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 101.; The Times 17.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>173</sup> (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 277.; Pravda 16.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>174</sup> Caute p. 74

<sup>175</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>176</sup> The Times 16.05.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 16.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>177</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.

<sup>178</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.05.1968, p. 7.

		universities nationwide.. Students at the Asian Institute at the Free University in West Berlin start a lecture strike that lasts several weeks. Demonstrations against the proposed Emergency Laws in 31 German cities. <sup>179</sup>
May 15, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The Yugoslavian Foreign Minister gives positive assessments of the Czechoslovakian reform policy and supports development leading away from Soviet orthodoxy. <sup>180</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Students at Parana University in south Brazil hold the rector and ten professors hostage for several hours in protest against reorganized class arrangements. The students build barricades to prevent the police to enter the premises. <sup>181</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Prague radio accuses Soviet newspapers of starting a deliberate campaign against Czechoslovakia. <sup>182</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	Workers at the Renault factory go on strike, and they hoist the red flag. The unrest spreads to the transportation system in Paris and to the French railways. <sup>183</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 2 000 right-wing students march on the right bank of the Seine behind a huge tricolour. The police deploy large forces around the Eiffel Tower and the Paris Opera to prevent demonstrations. <sup>184</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 1 000 students and workers march from the Sorbonne university to the Renault factory on the other side of the city. The students say they would join the workers' sit-in, but they are not allowed to enter the plant. <sup>185</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	Prime Minister George Pompidou gives a speech on national television and asks the French people to reject anarchy. <sup>186</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French television ORTF broadcasts the first interview with student leaders during the revolt: Leader of the French University Union, Alain Geismar; the leader of the National

<sup>179</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 138; 195.; *Arbeiderbladet* 15.05.1968, p. 2.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 15.05.1968. (ZDF-EVN); *New York Times* 16.05.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 16.05.1968, p. 7.; *Dagbladet* 16.05.1968, p. 2.; *Pravda* 16.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>180</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 16.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>181</sup> *The Times* 17.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>182</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 18.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>183</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 16.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *NRK Dagsrevyen* 17.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *Dagbladet* 18.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>184</sup> *The Times* 17.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>185</sup> *The Times* 17.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>186</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.; *New York Times* 17.05.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 17.05.1968, p. 1.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 17.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 18.05.1968, p. 6.



		Student Union, Jacques Sauvageot; and leader of the March 22 Movement, Daniel Cohn-Bendit. <sup>187</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Minister of Information, Georges Gorse, announces that a study committee for university reforms will be established. <sup>188</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 600 students and 30 to 40 faculty members at Essex University demand that the three suspended students are reinstated. <sup>189</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 40 students stage a three-hour sit-in outside the office of the principal of Enfield College of Technology, Middlesex. <sup>190</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	More than 1,000 persons from all over Portugal have signed a petition against the deportation of Mário Soares. The document is signed by university professors, students, writers, journalists, doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers, workers and priests and presented by a commission of five lawyers to the Secretary of the Presidency. <sup>191</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 800 students participate in demonstrations and riots at the University of Madrid. Clashes between students and police. The police use hoses and batons to disperse the students. The students throw stones, burn furniture and smash windows. <sup>192</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	SDS members block the admission to lecture facility at the University of Frankfurt. Daniel Cohn-Bendit appears in Frankfurt. 300 students force their way through, resulting in a violent fight among students. The German Bundestag approves the second reading of the emergency laws. <sup>193</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The West Berlin City government bans a planned rally in Berlin organized by the right-wing National Democratic Party (N.P.D.). <sup>194</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>Uruguay</b>	About 200 000 public employees go on a 48-hour strike in protest against the government's economical policy. <sup>195</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The <i>United Auto Workers Union</i> (UAW) breaks out of the American Federation of Trade Unions. <sup>196</sup>
May 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	9 opponents of the American war in Vietnam, <i>the Catonsville Nine</i> , storm the draft register office in Catonsville, Baltimore,

<sup>187</sup> The Times 17.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>188</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.

<sup>189</sup> The Times 17.05.1968, p. 4.; The Times 18.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>190</sup> The Times 17.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>191</sup> New York Times 17.05.1968, p. 14.

<sup>192</sup> New York Times 17.04.1968, p. 14.

<sup>193</sup> New York Times 17.05.1968, p. 14.; The Times 17.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>194</sup> The Times 17.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>195</sup> The Times 17.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>196</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 45.; Arbejderbladet 18.05.1968, p. 2.

		Maryland. Six of the nine are members of a Roman Catholic order, among them Daniel and Philip Berrigan. They grab 600 individual files and set fire to them. <sup>197</sup>
May 16-20, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Occupation of the Administration building at the University of Frankfurt. Militant students use battering ram to break through doors. After 4 days of occupation, the police are called to clear the building.
May 17, 1968	<b>China</b>	Editorial articles are published in <i>People's Daily</i> , <i>Red Flag</i> and <i>The Liberation Army Daily</i> with harsh and violent attacks against president Liu Shao-chi. Liu is accused for being an agent for Kuomintang. <sup>198</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>China</b>	Reports from heavy fights between army units in the Yunnan province. The military leaders are summoned to Peking and given orders to restore the unity in the vital border area. <sup>199</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Soviet Prime minister, Aleksei Kosygin, visits Prague to hold discussions with Czechoslovakian leaders. <sup>200</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakians increase the pace towards two federal states – one Czech and one Slovakian. The authorities announce that the process should be completed within ten months. <sup>201</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>France</b>	The leader of the French trade union, CGT, demands a rise in salaries and reduced working hours. He refuses the students' offer to merge the movements. <sup>202</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>France</b>	Workers occupy the Renault factory. Thousands of students march from the university of Sorbonne to the Renault factory to show their support for the striking car workers. <sup>203</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>France</b>	Stage directors and producers in the state-owned television and radio company (ORTF) go on strike. <sup>204</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The expelled students at the university in Essex are readmitted. <sup>205</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A group of students participate in a silently demonstration in the middle of Tavistock Square, in Bloomsbury, London, as prime minister Wilson unveils a bronze statue of Mahatma

<sup>197</sup> New York Times 18.05.1968, p. 36.; The Times 18.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>198</sup> New York Times 18.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>199</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>200</sup> The Times 18.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 18.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 18.05.1968, p. 1; 2.; Dagbladet 18.05.1968, p. 28.; The Times 20.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>201</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>202</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; New York Times 21.05.1968, p. 16.

<sup>203</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.277.; Arbeiderbladet 18.05.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 18.05.1968, p. 28.

<sup>204</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; The Times 18.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 18.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 18.05.1968, p. 28.; Dagbladet 20.05.1968, p. 12.

<sup>205</sup> The Times 18.05.1968, p. 3.

		Gandhi. The students protest against the <i>hypocrisy</i> of the British government. <sup>206</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Violent demonstrations in Rome. Clashes between different groups of demonstrators: communists and fascist groups demonstrating at Piazza San Giovanni and outside the Coliseum. Police with steel helmets and baton disperse the fighting demonstrators. <sup>207</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstration in Kristiansund against the Norwegian membership in NATO during the celebration of May 17 (National Day). The Socialist People's Party arranges the demonstration. The demonstration provokes anger from the bystanders. <sup>208</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 3 000 students and teachers participate in a teach-in on development aid policy at the university in Lund. <sup>209</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The majority of the Faculty staffs at the Columbia University, New York, condemns the student actions and defend the University management's decision to call in the police. <sup>210</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 1 000 students from Columbia University participate and back an Upper West Side Community group occupying a university-owned apartment house in protest against Columbia's expansion in the neighborhood. <sup>211</sup>
May 17, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	President Tito declares his support of the liberalization process in Czechoslovakia. <sup>212</sup>
May 17 – 20, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Four days of uninterrupted riots in Madrid. The red flag waves at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Madrid. The students use Molotov cocktails against the police. The police use batons, water cannons and horses against the students. <sup>213</sup>
May 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	2 million French workers are on strike and more than 120 factories are occupied by workers. All transportation in Paris comes to a standstill, including the Metro and the busses. <sup>214</sup> General de Gaulle breaks off the state visit to Romania and returns one day earlier than scheduled. The students march through the Latin quarter during the night. A mass meeting

<sup>206</sup> The Times 18.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>207</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>208</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.05.1968, p. 12.

<sup>209</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 27.

<sup>210</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23085.; New York Times 17.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>211</sup> New York Times 18.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>212</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>213</sup> New York Times 19.05.1968, p. 84.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.05.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 21.05.1968, p. 11.

<sup>214</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 45.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.; The Times 20.05.1968, p. 1.

		takes place at the Renault factory. The Minister of information, Georges Gorse, gives a statement on national television. <sup>215</sup>
May 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	Waldeck Rochet, the secretary general of the French Communist Party, calls for a Popular Front government. <sup>216</sup>
May 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	The news editors, broadcasters and scriptwriters at the ORTF announce that they will not take orders from politicians. <sup>217</sup>
May 18, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Clashes between students and police in Rome in connection with the closing of the general election campaign. No profound changes in distribution of votes are expected. <sup>218</sup>
May 18, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Raul Rego is released from prison after the intervention of Lisbon's Cardinal Patriarch. <sup>219</sup>
May 18, 1968	<b>Senegal</b>	The students at the University in Dakar go on a 4-hour long strike. <sup>220</sup>
May 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Salisbury, Maryland, partly because the police shoot a deaf mute Afro-American. The authorities declare a state of emergency and impose curfew. <sup>221</sup>
May 18 - 19, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	More than 5,000 students participate in a concert with the Catalan protest singer Raimon at the Faculty of Social Science and Economics at the University of Madrid. Leaflets against Franco are spread during the concert. Demonstration and clashes take place between students and police. The students throw paving stones at the police, and both demonstrators and police are injured during the fights. <sup>222</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 5 000 people participate in a nonparty rally in Prague. The first public meeting of the K.A.N., the Club of Committed Nonparty Members, takes place. The western press regard the meeting as the beginning of the first non-communist opposition in the country. <sup>223</sup>

<sup>215</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 37.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 84.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22805; 22814.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 20.05.1968, p. 1.; *Pravda* 20.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>216</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.

<sup>217</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 102.

<sup>218</sup> *The Times* 20.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>219</sup> *New York Times* 19.05.1968, p. 9.

<sup>220</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). *Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969*. London, African Research Limited. p. 579.

<sup>221</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; *The Times* 20.05.1968, p. 5.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 20.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>222</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 20.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>223</sup> *New York Times* 19.05. 1968, p. 8.

May 19, 1968	<b>France</b>	General de Gaulle declares from his residence in the Elysée Palace his 'yes' to reforms and 'no' to chaos. <sup>224</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>France</b>	The film festival in Cannes is cancelled because of the unrest. <sup>225</sup> French filmmakers make common cause with the workers. Jean-Luc Godard takes the lead among protesting film directors. <sup>226</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>France</b>	Air- and sea-travel services between France and Britain are disrupted. <sup>227</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	General election in Italy. <sup>228</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The Soviet newspaper <i>Pravda</i> claims Czechoslovakia has embarked on a process leading back to "bourgeois democracy," which would constitute a threat against the leading role of the Communist Party. <sup>229</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Campaign against Polish Jews intensifies. Repeated accusation about their cooperation with the Nazis in Poland.
May 19, 1968	<b>Thailand</b>	Six hippies expelled from Laos are forced to cut their hair and shave their beards before entering Thailand. <sup>230</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The managers at Columbia University start disciplinary hearings of students participating in the actions at the campus. <sup>231</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Governor of California, Ronald Reagan, condemns the college rioters as frauds during a party meeting of the Republican Party in New Orleans. <sup>232</sup>
May 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Clashes occur between supporters and critics of the Greek junta during a parade on Fifth Avenue in New York. The

<sup>224</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 45.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; The Times 20.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>225</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 37.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 86.

<sup>226</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.277.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 45.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.; The Times 20.05.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.05.1968, p. 44.; Arbeiderbladet 20.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 20.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>227</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22814.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 20.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>228</sup> The Times 20.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>229</sup> New York Times 20.05.1968, p. 10.

<sup>230</sup> The Times 20.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>231</sup> New York Times 20.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>232</sup> New York Times 20.05.1968, p. 39.



		parade is a celebration of the 147 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Greek independence from the Turks. <sup>233</sup>
May 20, 1968	<b>China</b>	The Peking Radio reports that about 20 000 soldiers, cadres, teachers and students are sent to rural areas in the Kiangsi province to fight “ <i>class enemies</i> ” that attempt to disrupt production in villages after the spring planting. <sup>234</sup>
May 20, 1968	<b>France</b>	The transport workers’ union in Paris demands impartial news coverage of the events on national television. There is unrest in textile- and chemical industry, and among dock laborers. 4-6 million workers go on strike. <sup>235</sup> 53 per cent of the inhabitants in Paris consider the students’ actions as just. There are long queues of people outside banks and shops in Paris in need of money and food supplies. <sup>236</sup>
May 20, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Students organize action against an assistant professor at the Faculty of Social Science at the University of Stockholm. A group of radical students demand his resignation because of his alleged lack of objectivity and his pro-Western attitudes to the Cold War. The professor claims that the demonstrations in Ådal in 1931, where 5 workers were killed, were directed from Moscow. The activists tape his lectures to gather proof. They also attack the use of American literature as proof of ongoing indoctrination. <sup>237</sup>
May 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The court trail against dr. Spock starts in Boston. <sup>238</sup>
May 20, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Female activists establish the Action Committee for the Liberation of Women (Aktionsrat zur Befreiung der Frauen) in West Berlin. <sup>239</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>France</b>	The value of the French franc collapses leading to a flight of capital to Switzerland. Households start to stockpile food, and drivers are queuing to secure petrol. 8-10 million French workers are on strike. The headquarters of the Employers’ Association is occupied for 2 hours by a group of young

<sup>233</sup> New York Times 20.05.1968, p. 50.

<sup>234</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>235</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 45.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.05.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 21.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>236</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.277.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.05.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 20.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); New York Times 21.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 21.05.1968, p. 13.

<sup>237</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 46.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>238</sup> New York Times 20.05.1968, p. 20.; New York Times 21.05.1968, p. 4., New York Times 22.05.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 30.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>239</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 228.

		administrators. Depositors rush to banks wanting to withdraw their money. <sup>240</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>France</b>	Right-wing demonstration march through Paris. Clashes take place between about 1 500 right-wing demonstrators and communists outside the office of the communist newspaper <i>L'Humanites</i> in Paris. The right-wing demonstrators are throwing stones and eggs against the building. Members of the newspaper staff are throwing bottles against the right-wing demonstrators from the windows in the building. 4 demonstrators are injured during the fights. <sup>241</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 1 500 mothers, many of them with their children, participate in a demonstration outside the Parliament in London in protest against the lack of nursery schools and playgrounds for children. <sup>242</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 1 500 students at Ipswich Civic College stage an <i>eat-in</i> as a strictly non-political protest against the cost of a meal in the college refectory. <sup>243</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Brian Jones, the Rolling Stones guitarist, is arrested and charges for possession of cannabis, and has later to appear at Marlborough Magistrates' Court. <sup>244</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 200 students, most of them members of the Manchester University's socialist group, participate in a demonstration march in Manchester from the university to the city centre office of the French commercial attaché in support of the Sorbonne students. 10 students are arrested during the demonstration. <sup>245</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>New Guinea</b>	Riots occur at a traditional friendship ceremony on an island off New Guinea. 1 person is killed. 65 people are arrested. <sup>246</sup>
May 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students occupy the Hamilton Hall at the University of Columbia, New York. The demonstrators are removed by the police. About 250 are arrested and 250 injured in the clashes between police and demonstrators. <sup>247</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	About 500 students occupy several central buildings at the Free University of Brussels (the rector's office, the main hall, and the faculty buildings of Arts and Law) demanding

<sup>240</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.05.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 21.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 21.05.1968, p. 13.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); Dagbladet 22.05.1968, p. 20.

<sup>241</sup> The Times 22.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten 22.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>242</sup> The Times 22.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>243</sup> The Times 22.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>244</sup> The Times 22.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>245</sup> The Times 22.05.1968, p. 10.

<sup>246</sup> The Times 22.05.1968, 6.

<sup>247</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 45.; New York Times 22.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 23.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 14.

		university reforms, especially of teaching methods and examination structures, but also of decision-making processes. After one week, tensions among the activists surface. But the <i>assemblée libre</i> continues to work for almost fifty days – until June 29, 1968 – considering itself as the true leading (counter-) authority at the university. Outside the occupied buildings a banner reads: “The university is open for the entire population.” <sup>248</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Three Catholic bishops expelled from Czechoslovakia in 1948 are allowed to re-enter the country. <sup>249</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	The student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit is expelled as unwanted in France. He leaves the country heading home to Germany. The students in Paris demonstrate against the decision and shout: “ <i>We are all German Jews</i> ”. <sup>250</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French Government offers an amnesty to all students for illegal acts committed during the demonstrations. A no-confidence motion put forward by the political left opposition is debated in the French Parliament. The majority rejects the motion. The labor unions are willing to negotiate with the employees and the Government. <sup>251</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	3 home-made bombs explode in the south of France. One bomb goes off outside the Communist Party building in Marseilles, one outside the flat of the secretary of the Christian trade union federation in Montpellier and one outside the office of the C.G.T. in Montpellier. <sup>252</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Portuguese House in Cité Universitaire in Paris is occupied by workers and opponents of the Portuguese Salazar regime. The group is wearing helmets and batons. <sup>253</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 20-30 female ballet dancers at the Folies-Bergère in Paris go on strike for better working conditions and pay. <sup>254</sup>

<sup>248</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 108.; The Times 23.05.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 25.05.1968, p. 15.

<sup>249</sup> Keesing 1967-68, p. 22716.

<sup>250</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hva Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 45.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 86.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 1; 6.

<sup>251</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 37.; (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.277.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hva Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 45.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 86.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.05.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.05.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 22.05.1968, p. 20.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.05.1968. (ORTF-ZDF-EVN); The Times 23.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>252</sup> The Times 23.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>253</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>254</sup> The Times 23.05.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 6.

May 22, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Scotland</b>	The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland accepts women as eligible for ordination to the ministry on the same terms and conditions as men. <sup>255</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Left-radical politicians participate with students in a meeting at the <i>Lega della cultura</i> of Piadena to discuss the French experience. <sup>256</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>Luxemburg</b>	About 2 500 students participate in a demonstration march to the Parliament and hand in a petition with demands for university reforms. <sup>257</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Students occupy buildings at the University of Amsterdam after a speech by Daniel Cohn-Bendit. The police do not try to stop the students from entering the premises. <sup>258</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Students debate university reforms and the proposals from the Ottosen Committee in a radio broadcasted program on NRK lead by Andreas Skartveit. The radical student leader Sigurd Allern, Harald Berntsen and the leader of the Ottosen Committee, Kristian Ottosen, participate together with professor Roald Tangen, Dean at the Faculty of Math and Natural Science, and director Jon Sundnes. <sup>259</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	More than 1 000 students build barricades at the Faculty of Philosophy after the arrest of the Marxist student leader Pedro Gilal. The police use water cannons and water with color against the students. In some cases the students are drafted to military service after participating in demonstrations. <sup>260</sup> The Spanish government announces reforms and establishes three new universities in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao and two new Polytechnic schools. The police withdraw from university campuses. All posters are legalized, with the exception of posters that criticize Franco directly. However, the reforms do not satisfy the students. Later, the authorities also permit establishing independent student organizations. 73 students are brought to trial for participation in the Madrid riots. <sup>261</sup>
May 22, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Thousands of students in demonstration at the Columbia University, New York, and several buildings at the university are occupied. More than 1 000 policemen are used to disperse

<sup>255</sup> The Times 23.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>256</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 619.

<sup>257</sup> The Times 23.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>258</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p.262. The Times 23.05.1968, p. 5.; NRK Dagsrevyen 23.05.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>259</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 9.

<sup>260</sup> The authorities in several countries used the tactics of drafting students to military service as a measure to put down riots and unrest. It was used in Poland and also in the United States as after the riots at Columbia University.

<sup>261</sup> New York Times 23.05.1968, p. 16.; Pravda 23.05.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 8.

		the demonstrators and to clear the buildings. About 45 students and 10-15 police officers are injured during the fights. More than 150 students are arrested. <sup>262</sup>
May 22-23, 1968	<b>China</b>	About 3 million people participate in mass demonstrations in support of workers and students in the US and Europe. <sup>263</sup>
May 22 – 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Occupation and <i>sit-ins</i> at the San Francisco State College. <sup>264</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Student demonstrations in Brussels. About 500 students occupy the university of Brussels. <sup>265</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Communist Party steering committee warns against all attempts to re-establish alternative parties and the critique in Czechoslovakian newspapers, radio and television. <sup>266</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>France</b>	French writers occupy the Société des Gens de Lettres in Paris. Student demonstrations in the Latin quarter. The police use tear gas and water cannons against angry students and storm the barricades in Paris. The police express conflicts of conscience. <sup>267</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The anarchist flag is hoisted over LSE in London. About 200 students stage an <i>all-night</i> vigil in support of the French students and workers. The demonstration is organized by the LSE Socialist Society with the support of anarchists and communists groups. <sup>268</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Student demonstrations occur all over Italy. <sup>269</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	73 students are under investigation or prosecution for participating in the recent unrest at the university of Madrid. The government warns students. Communist agitators will face arrest. <sup>270</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Andreas Papandreou accepts a guest professorship in economics at the University of Stockholm, Sweden. <sup>271</sup>
May 23,	<b>USA</b>	Dr. Oliver Lee, professor of political science at the University

<sup>262</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 14.; Pravda 25.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>263</sup> New York Times 23.05.1968, p. 15.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>264</sup> New York Times 22.05.1968, p. 32.; New York Times 23.05.1968, p. 95.; New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 48.; New York Times 25.05.1968, p. 25.; New York Times 26.05.1968, p. 20.

<sup>265</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; NRK Dagsrevyen 23.05.1968. (BRT-EVN); New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>266</sup> New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 2.; The Times 24.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 14.; Arbeiderbladet 27.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>267</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; NRK Dagsrevyen 23.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 23.05.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 24.01.1968, p. 1.; The Times 24.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.05.1968, p. 1; 6.; Dagbladet 24.05.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 24.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>268</sup> The Times 24.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>269</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.

<sup>270</sup> New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>271</sup> New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 13.



1968		of Hawaii, and opponent to the American war in Vietnam, is fired from his position. <sup>272</sup>
May 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Rap Brown, one of the most radical Black Power leader, is sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for taking a gun across a state border. <sup>273</sup>
May 23-28, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Students from the universities in Lund and Uppsala, Southern Sweden, are on hunger strike in Stockholm. They demand increases in the Swedish development aid to the Third World. <sup>274</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The occupation of the Free University of Brussels divides the students. Rival groups are established to oppose the leftist students at the university. <sup>275</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Canada</b>	Bomb explodes outside the US consulate in Quebec City. The Quebec Liberation Front (Front de Libération du Québec) - FLQ, a left-wing nationalist and socialist paramilitary group – takes the responsibility. The organization is regarded as a terror organization in support of the Quebec Sovereignty Movement. The group was active between 1963 and 1970. <sup>276</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	About 25 000 workers participate in demonstration rally outside Christianborg. They protest against the government's use of law to stop the seamen on strike and demand the free right to strike. <sup>277</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	Thousands of French farmers in the South West engage in massive protest actions – “ <i>A Day of Warning</i> ”. Demonstrations and roadblocks in protests against the agricultural policy of de Gaulle. <sup>278</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	The unrest spreads to several French cities. The students storm the house of the Minister of Internal affairs, Fouchet. The police storm the barricades in the Latin quarter. <sup>279</sup>
May 24,	<b>France</b>	Riots in Lyon and one police officer is killed. <sup>280</sup> The labor

<sup>272</sup> New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>273</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.

<sup>274</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 27.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.05.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 24.05.1968, p. 20.

<sup>275</sup> New York Times 25.05.1968, p. 15.

<sup>276</sup> See <http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968>, last visited 28.12.2009.

<sup>277</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 46.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 87.

<sup>278</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 86.; New York Times 25.05.1968, p. 1; 14.; New York Times 26.05.1968, p. 40.

<sup>279</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.; New York Times 24.05.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 24.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); Dagbladet 25.05.1968, p. 32.; Pravda 26.05.1968, p. 5.

1968		union CGT arranges a peaceful demonstration in Paris. President de Gaulle gives a speech on national television in the evening and announces a popular election on the issue of the workers' participation in June. Violent clashes outside the railway station Gare de Lyon in Paris after the speech. <sup>281</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demands from the Latin quarter: " <i>Expulsez de Gaulle</i> ". Power struggle begins/occurs between the students and the labor unions. There are attempts at setting the Stock Exchange in Paris on fire. <sup>282</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	3 police stations are attacked. 456 are injured during the demonstrations and 795 persons are arrested. A Committee for defense of the Nation is established to bring the chaos under control. The police in Paris warn the Government. The chief of police in Paris appeals for peace and order. <sup>283</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit tries to reenter France, but is stopped by the police on the German-French border. <sup>284</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 100 students at London School of Economics (LSE) stage a sit-in in support of striking workers. <sup>285</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 300 students at East Anglia University boycott the visit of Queen Elisabeth and arrange an open-air seminar on university campus. <sup>286</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The ten-week long/ten weeks long bus strike in Liverpool ends. <sup>287</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Student demonstration in Rome in support of making opposite sex visitors in the students' rooms legal.
May 24,	<b>Spain</b>	About 73 students are put on trial in the aftermath of the

<sup>280</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 86.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.

<sup>281</sup> (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 37.; (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.277.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 46.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 86.; *Arbeiderbladet* 24.05.1968, p. 1.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 24.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *New York Times* 25.05.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 25.05.1968, p. 1; 4.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 25.05.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 25.05.1968, p. 32.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 25.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN)

<sup>282</sup> (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 277.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 86.; *Arbeiderbladet* 24.05.1968, p. 3.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 24.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *New York Times* 25.05.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 25.05.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 25.05.1968, p. 1.; *Pravda* 27.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>283</sup> *NRK Dagsrevyen* 24.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 25.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>284</sup> *New York Times* 24.05.1968, p. 9.; *New York Times* 25.05.1968, p. 15.; *The Times* 25.05.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 25.05.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 25.05.1968, p. 1; 5.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 25.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 27.05.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>285</sup> *New York Times* 24.05.1968, p. 33.

<sup>286</sup> *The Times* 25.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>287</sup> *The Times* 25.05.1968, p. 3.

1968		demonstrations in Madrid. <sup>288</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Students from the university of Lund stage a hunger strike outside the parliament in Stockholm in protest against the Swedish development aid policy. <sup>289</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students at Frankfurt University blockade the entrance to the university and declare a “ <i>Karl Marx University</i> ” in protest against the “ <i>Notstandsgesetze</i> ”. <sup>290</sup>
May 24, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Student demonstration in Saarbruecken. <sup>291</sup>
May 24 – 27, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Student meeting in the students’ Community Center in Holländargatan, Stockholm. On the agenda is a discussion of the Government’s new proposals for a new university reform - UKAS. Olof Palme participates in the discussion. 200 -300 students occupy their own community center (Kårhusokkupationen) in the aftermath of the meeting in protest against the proposed reforms. The students appeal to the Swedish workers to join their protests and start to occupy factories. The workers unions do not respond. Palme characterizes the actions as sectarian. <sup>292</sup>
May 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Communist Party announces that it will no longer directly supervise foreign policy, but leave this to the Czechoslovakian State Department and the government.
May 25, 1968	<b>France</b>	Prime Minister Georges Pompidou brings the Employers’ Association and the labor unions together for negotiation at Rue de Grenelle. The negotiation continues until May 27. Technicians in the Government-owned broadcasting company ORTF join the strike. 20,000 demonstrators are in confrontation with the police in the streets of Paris. Heavy street fighting occurs in Nantes, Lyon, Strasbourg, Grenoble, Bodeaux, Rouen, Bordaux and other cities nationwide. Prime minister Pompidou bans new demonstrations in France. <sup>293</sup>
May 25, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Students at the private Nihon University (the largest university in Japan – with more than 80 000 students) block university officials from their offices in protest against the

<sup>288</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>289</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>290</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 195.

<sup>291</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 24.05.1968. (ZDF-EVN)

<sup>292</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendariet. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 27.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.

<sup>293</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 104.; The Times 25.05.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.05.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 25.05.1968. (ZDF-EVN); New York Times 26.05.1968, p. 41.; Pravda 28.05.1968, p. 5.

		construction of a new library instead of a new student union building. The students' joint action committee is established at the Nihon University. A 3-month long student strike starts. <sup>294</sup>
May 25, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	15-20,000 workers from all over the Netherlands participate in a demonstration in Utrecht against the government's wage and price policy. Young workers and students are shouting "action" and "strike." <sup>295</sup>
May 25, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Clashes occur between 3,000 demonstrators and police in the streets of Stockholm. <sup>296</sup> 400 police officers with horses prevent demonstrators from occupying the opera, the concert hall, and the central railway station in Stockholm. Students protest UKAS and what they claim are reactionary textbooks. Clashes between left-and right-wing radicals. The demonstrators shout slogans like " <i>Crush Capitalism</i> ", " <i>it's legitimate to revolt</i> " and " <i>Power to the people!</i> " The students accuse the news media for being biased and lying to the public. They demand objectivity in news reports. <sup>297</sup>
May 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Mayor Lindsay announces that the police force in New York City will increase by 3 000 men the next year to a total of 31 938 policemen. <sup>298</sup>
May 25, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students at the Free University in West Berlin occupy several institutes at the university. The Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science is renamed Karl Liebknecht Institute. <sup>299</sup>
May 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Communist Party takes the first steps towards a rehabilitation of 40,000 individuals who served time in prison or stayed in special camps following political purges. <sup>300</sup>
May 26, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights are reported between rival Red Guard organizations in Foochow, in the province of Fukien. <sup>301</sup>
May 26, 1968	<b>France</b>	2,000 former French Algerians storm the local Government office in Toulouse under the slogan " <i>de Gaulle to the galley</i> ". <sup>302</sup>
May 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 1 000 students participate in a demonstration march and try to storm the French embassy in London in support of the French students and workers. <sup>303</sup>

<sup>294</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 402.

<sup>295</sup> Arbeiderbladet 27.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>296</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.

<sup>297</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 25.05.1968. (SRT-NV); Dagbladet 27.05.1968, p. 1; 15.

<sup>298</sup> New York Times 26.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>299</sup> Dagbladet 25.05.1968, p. 24.

<sup>300</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 163.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 15.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>301</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>302</sup> New York Times 27.05.1968, p. 14.

May 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, delivers a speech warning against French conditions in Britain. <sup>304</sup>
May 26, 1968	<b>Iceland</b>	Left-wing demonstrations in protest against NATO take place in Reykjavik during the NATO meeting, the American war in Vietnam and the Greek junta. The demonstrators hoist the red flag onboard the British frigate <i>Brighton</i> and paint the ship with red paint before they are cast ashore. They also enter the German frigate <i>Köln</i> . <sup>305</sup>
May 26, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	5 Arab girls are injured by a civilian Israeli with a gun during a demonstration at the Gaza strip. Israel seals off the Gaza strip after riots and a several days long civil-disobedience campaign. <sup>306</sup>
May 26, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The authorities ban the newspaper <i>Madrid</i> for two months after an article about president de Gaulle. The article is regarded an attack on Franco by proxy. The newspaper is published by the organization Opus Dei.
May 26, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Prime minister Tage Erlander blames the riots on the Swedish Communist Party. The leader of the Swedish Communist Party, C. H. Hermansson, condemns the violence and the anarchist elements in the riots. The students claim that the Swedish press is biased. <sup>307</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	More than 5 000 farmers from six different EEC countries participate in a violent demonstration outside the EEC headquarter in Brussels in protest against EEC plans to reduce milk prices. Most of the demonstrators come from Belgium, France and Italy. The demonstrators shout slogans like: “ <i>Free us from Mansholt</i> ” and “ <i>The milk is boiling over – and we too</i> ”. The demonstration is organized by the farmer organization COPA. The demonstrators try to storm the congress building. The police use batons and water cannons to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>308</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>China</b>	<i>The People’s Daily</i> calls for a new purge among writers and artists in Peking. <sup>309</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao issues his support for the revolting “ <i>proletarian and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania</i> ”. The statement is published in an editorial in the <i>People’s Daily</i> .

<sup>303</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 46.; The Times 27.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 28.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>304</sup> The Times 27.05.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>305</sup> Dagbladet 27.05.1968, p. 20.

<sup>306</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 46.; New York Times 27.05.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 29.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>307</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 26.06.1968. (SRT-NV); The Times 27.05.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.05.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 27.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>308</sup> New York Times 28.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 28.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 28.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>309</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.05.1968, p. 7.



		The editorial claims that the revolt confirms that “ <i>imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.</i> ” <sup>310</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Steel workers in East Slovakia demand that Novotny and other compromised members of the Central Committee resign. <sup>311</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>France</b>	Agreements between groups in negotiation at Rue de Grenelle about minimum wages, reduction in working hours and a lower pension age. The workers’ participation in the company boards as a principle is turned down after a vote among the members of the labor unions. Prime Minister Pompidou issues a statement. <sup>312</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>France</b>	In the afternoon, about 35 000 students and young workers march together from the Gobelins factories to a mass meeting at the Charléy sports stadium. Pierre Mendés France, the Socialist Party (PSU) and members of the labor union CFDT participate in the meeting. 10 million workers are on strike. In Paris bicycles have replaced cars in the traffic due to petrol shortage. The French communists are against further student demonstrations. The police are ordered to crack down on all riots with all possible force. <sup>313</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The police in Salonika arrest many people in an operation against opposition groups. Many of the arrested are university professors and leading citizens. <sup>314</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>Senegal</b>	The students at the University of Dakar go on a full-scale strike. The strike is called for by the Democratic Union of Senegalese Students (UDES) – a semi-clandestine student organization. <sup>315</sup>

<sup>310</sup> Schoenhals, M. (1996). *China's Cultural Revolution, 1966-1969: Not a Dinner Party*. Armonk, N.Y., M.E. Sharpe. p. 272-276.

<sup>311</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.05.1968, p. 18.

<sup>312</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 37.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 46.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 87.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22816.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.05.1967, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 27.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 27.05.1968, p. 20.; New York Times 28.05.1968, p. 46.; Dagbladet 28.05.1968, p. 9.

<sup>313</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22816.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Dagbladet 27.05.1968, p. 1; 20.; NRK Dagsrevyen 27.05.1968. (NRK); The Times 28.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 28.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>314</sup> The Times 28.05.1968, p. 5.

<sup>315</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). *Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969*. London, African Research Limited. p. 579.

May 27, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The students give up the occupation of the Student Community Center in Stockholm, admitting that it was a mistake to try to occupy the opera. <sup>316</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	A bomb explodes outside the FNL office at Söder in Stockholm. <sup>317</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Torchlight procession of Zurich students; hecklings by the FSZ (Progressive Student body Zurich). <sup>318</sup>
May 27, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 20 000 workers participate in a strike and a mass protest meeting in Alten Botanischen Garten in München in protest against the emergency laws. A banner over the park gates is saying “no second 1933”. <sup>319</sup>
May 27-29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots in Louisville, Kentucky. 2 Afro-Americans are killed during the fights with police. The National Guard is called in and a curfew is declared. <sup>320</sup>
May 27 – 31, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students at the Free University in West Berlin follow the request of SDS to arrange mass meetings at the faculties and to occupy buildings at the university in protest against the Emergency Laws. Student demonstrations take place in Frankfurt. Mounting opposition develops in the SPD. <sup>321</sup>
May 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The party reform leaders meet with workers at the Klement Gottwald steel mill in Ostrava, and in the coalfields of Karvina to gain support. <sup>322</sup>
May 28, 1968	<b>France</b>	A crowd of farmers occupies the regional headquarters of the French national agricultural bank in Toulouse in protest against the agrarian policy of the de Gaulle regime. They demand easier credit. <sup>323</sup>
May 28, 1968	<b>France</b>	The socialist leader Francois Mitterand declares he is candidate if General de Gaulle steps down as president. He proposes a temporary government led by Pierre Mendés France. The Minister of Education, Peyrefitte, resigns. <sup>324</sup>

<sup>316</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.05.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 27.05.1968. (SRT-NV); Dagbladet 28.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>317</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 47.

<sup>318</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>319</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 195.; Dagbladet 27.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.05.1968, p. 18.; Arbeiderbladet 28.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>320</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 28.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>321</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 138.; NRK Dagsrevyen 27.05.1968. (ZDF-EVN)

<sup>322</sup> New York Times 29.05.1968, 3.

<sup>323</sup> New York Times 29.05.1968, p. 11.

<sup>324</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hva Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens

		Daniel Cohn-Bendit returns illegally to France and arranges a press conference at the Sorbonne. Student riots take place in Paris. Violent clashes between students and police in Nantes. <sup>325</sup>
May 28, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Student demonstration against British scientists who develop new chemical weapons for the American army. Actions to stop the research. <sup>326</sup>
May 28, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime announces restoration of the constitutional safeguards for the rights of peaceful assembly and free association. Both rights are suspended by the martial law imposed by the coup on April 21, 1967. More than 500 trade unions and other organizations have been dissolved by the regime for suspected political activities.
May 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Eugene McCarthy wins the primary election in the state of Oregon. McCarthy and Kennedy fight head to head in California, both are lagging behind Hubert Humphrey in numbers of delegates. <sup>327</sup>
May 28 – June 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	70 social welfare receivers are on <i>sit-in</i> strike in Bronx, New York. The actionists demand better social welfare. <sup>328</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Student protests disrupt radio and television programs. <sup>329</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	A group of artists and musicians occupy the Palais des Beaux Arts in protest against how art is regarded in the society. <sup>330</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>China</b>	Demonstrations in Peking in support of the striking workers in France. <sup>331</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Antonin Novotny is excluded from the Central Committee of the Communist Party together with six top officials from his regime. They are all under investigation for their role in earlier purges. <sup>332</sup>

Forlag: 6-67. p. 46.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 87.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22817; 22818.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 29.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>325</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; NRK Dagsrevyen 28.05.1968. (NRK-ITN-UPIT-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 29.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>326</sup> *Dagbladet* 28.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>327</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 28.05.1968, p. 1; 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 28.05.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 28.05.1968. (Satellite); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 29.05.1968, p. 6.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 29.05.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 29.05.1968, p. 2.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 30.05.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.05.1968. (Satellite)

<sup>328</sup> *New York Times* 30.05.1968, p. 22.; *New York Times* 01.06.1968, p. 21.

<sup>329</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.

<sup>330</sup> *The Times* 30.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>331</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 29.05.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>332</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.;

May 29, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Greek exile politician Georg Mavrogenis is found dead in the woods of Nordsjælland, allegedly a suicide. <sup>333</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The European youth organization CENYC decides at their annual congress in Copenhagen to arrange an international conference on “Youth and Law Legislation” in Oslo, Norway, in November. They decided to invite student leaders from West-Germany, Italy and France, all willing to use drastic means to achieve reforms. <sup>334</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>France</b>	Several thousand participate in demonstrations arranged by the labor union CGT in Paris. The demonstration go from the Place de la Bastille to the Gare St. Lazare, and is led by Waldeck Rochet, Georges Séguy (secretary general of the CGT), Louis Aragon (poet), and other communist leaders. The demonstrators shout: “ <i>Adieu de Gaulle, adieu</i> ” and “ <i>Pompidou à la Seine</i> ”. <sup>335</sup> Pierre Mendès France declares he is ready to form a government if he gets support from all left parties in French politics. <sup>336</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>France</b>	The strikes have drained the French dollar reserves. France sells dollars to stabilize the Franc at current exchange rate. President de Gaulle is in secret talks with the Commander of the French military forces in West Germany, General Massu, about the loyalty of the armed forces. <sup>337</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Thousands in demonstration against Tory leader Edward Heath and in support of Enoch Powell outside the City Hall in Dudley.

Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.05.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 30.05.1968, p. 20.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.05.1968, p. 6. Aftenposten Evening Edition 31.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 31.05.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 01.06.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 15.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.06.1968, p. 9.

<sup>333</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 47.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.

<sup>334</sup> Arbeiderbladet 30.05.1968, p. 30.

<sup>335</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22817.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.05.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 30.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>336</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 87.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22817.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262. Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.05.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 30.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 30.05.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 30.05.1968, p. 19.

<sup>337</sup> (1969). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52.; p. 38; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 47.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 87.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 105.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.05.1968, p. 6.

May 29, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	700 students occupy the administration building at Hornsey College of Arts, North London, after a one-night “ <i>sleep-in</i> ” in protest against general conditions at the college. An occupation of the administration building at the university in Hull takes place in protest against the exam system. One of the staff leaders at the university in Cambridge announces that students would get more to say in the management of the university. A new consultative Committee is established and students constitute the majority in the new body. <sup>338</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The University of Milan reopens under police protection. Two hundred students occupy the Catholic university, La Cattolica. The students wear mine helmets and are armed with batons and fire extinguishers. Students from Rome, Genoa, Venice and Trento join the occupants. Demonstrators attack the editorial office of the newspaper <i>Corriere della Sera</i> . The students of the Catholic University demand full right to discuss. Five thousand workers and students join forces in demonstrations in Trento. There is widespread fear of a French situation in Italy. Pietro Nenni gives his warnings. <sup>339</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian parliament arranges its yearly foreign policy debate. The discussion is seen in the light of the French May events. The parliament also discusses topics like the crises in the Middle East, the Nigeria-Biafra conflict, Portugal’s policy in Africa, the Greek Junta, and the American war in Vietnam. <sup>340</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The leader of the Norwegian Student Union, Jon Erlend Glømmen, claims at a press conference in Oslo that university democracy could be achieved without “ <i>street riots and sit-ins</i> ”. <sup>341</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Senegal</b>	Extensive student demonstrations break out at the University of Dakar. Clashes between police and students. The police use teargas to clear the area. Riots spread to the center of Dakar. Buildings are attacked, windows smashed, shops are looted and cars put on fire. The police are ordered to shot thieves’ and arsonists at site. President Sedar Senghor declares a state of emergency. <sup>342</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	1 000 students build barricades at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Madrid which leads to clashes between

<sup>338</sup> The Times 30.05.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.05.1968, p. 19.

<sup>339</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 621.; Dagbladet 29.05.1968, p. 20.; The Times 30.05.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 30.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>340</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 30.05.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.05.1968, p. 1.

<sup>341</sup> Dagbladet 30.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>342</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; The Times 30.05.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 01.06.1968. p. 2.



		students and police. The police remove the students by using batons. Nestor Lujan, the Spanish editor of the weekly journal <i>Destino</i> in Barcelona, is put on trial for violating the Spanish press law. <sup>343</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Motion (Swiss-specific parliamentary foray) at the Zurich Town Council in favor of preliminarily using the <i>Globus-Provisorium</i> as a youth center. <sup>344</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Indian demonstrators storm the US Supreme Court. The Indians are part of the Poor People's March to Washington. The demonstrators demand justice for the American Indians, and shout slogans like: "Let us in" and "We demand Justice". The police disperse the demonstrators. <sup>345</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The protest against the emergency laws reaches its peak. About 2 000 students and schoolchildren participate in a sit-down demonstration outside the Culture Ministry in München. <sup>346</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students occupy the University of Frankfurt, renaming it "Karl Marx University". Student riots break out in West Berlin. Students attack theaters nationwide in protest against the Emergency Laws. <sup>347</sup>
May 29, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The Director and the Vice Director, Professor Kurt Weichelberger and Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Gundlach at the Technical University in West Berlin resign because they are not any longer able to keep regular order at their institution. <sup>348</sup>
May 30 1968	<b>Austria</b>	Several hundred students occupy a wing of Vienna University. The students demand more influence in the running of the university. A red flag is hoisted on the occupied building. <sup>349</sup>
May 30 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The legendary student leader of the January revolt in Leuven, Paul Goossens, is very warmly welcomed by the occupants in Brussels. He declares that the linguistic and confessional contradictions between Leuven and Brussels are now history, and proposes collaboration between the student movements of Leuven and Brussels in order to realize a new more democratic society.
May 30	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Former president Novotny is expelled from the

<sup>343</sup> New York Times 30.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 30.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>344</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>345</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.05.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 30.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>346</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 196.

<sup>347</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 262.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.05.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 29.05.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.05.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 30.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>348</sup> Arbeiderbladet 29.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>349</sup> The Times 31.05.1968, p. 8.

1968		Czechoslovakian Communist Party. <sup>350</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The intact 700-year old St. Paul's University Church in Leipzig is demolished despite protests. Hundreds of people gather outside the church and try to stop the demolishing. Some students are arrested. <sup>351</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>France</b>	President de Gaulle closes the Parliament and announces a general election in June. The president announces his decision in a broadcasted speech to the French people. The referendum scheduled for June 16 is postponed until later. <sup>352</sup> French governmental decree: temporary currency control. The measures are temporary and limited in scope. <sup>353</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>France</b>	About one million Paris inhabitants march <i>in support</i> this time of President de Gaulle. The march goes from the Place de la Concorde along the Champs-Élysées to the Arc de Triomphe. The demonstrators sing the Marseillaise and shout slogans like: " <i>de Gaulle is not alone</i> ", " <i>Communism shall not pass</i> ", " <i>Mitterand to the firing-squad</i> ", and " <i>the Communists to Moscow</i> ", and " <i>Cohn-Bendit to Peking</i> ". <sup>354</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>France</b>	Gas shortage in France due to the strike. The police in Paris have arrested 39 people charged with theft of gasoline. <sup>355</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 200 students participate in a sit-in at Hull University. The students occupy the administration building and demand more participation in the running of the university. The students demonstrate their support of French students. <sup>356</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>Hong Kong</b>	The police in Hong Kong disperse a demonstration by Chinese crossing from China into Hong Kong to protest against the visit of the US nuclear-powered aircraft carrier <i>Enterprise</i> . <sup>357</sup>

<sup>350</sup> The Times 31.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>351</sup> Fritsch, H., K. Heusch, et al. (2008). *Escape from Leipzig*. New Jersey, World Scientific.; New York Times 31.05.1968, p. 7.; The Times 31.05.1968, p. 6.; Also see photos from the demolition of the church: <http://www.churchtimes.co.uk/content.asp?id=61806>. Last visited 01.02.2010.

<sup>352</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.277.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 47.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 87.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22817; 22818.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.05.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); The Times 30.05.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 30.05.1968, p. 1; 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.05.1968, p. 17.

<sup>353</sup> (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; The Times 31.05.1968, p. 1; 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.05.1968, p. 6.

<sup>354</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 88.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 31.05.1968, p. 1; 8.

<sup>355</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.05.1968, p. 17.

<sup>356</sup> The Times 31.05.1968, p. 4.

<sup>357</sup> New York Times 30.05.1968, p. 10.; The Times 31.05.1968, p. 8.

May 30, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	<i>Pravda</i> attacks ultra-left aims behind current student unrest in France and in the West. <sup>358</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish Air Force opens all career opportunities for women. <sup>359</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Louisville, Kentucky, following the killing of two Afro-American boys during looting. <sup>360</sup>
May 30, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The German parliament in Bonn passes the Emergency Laws with 384 against 100 votes under heavy police protection. <sup>361</sup> All German universities go on strike. Mass demonstration takes place at the University of Frankfurt. <sup>362</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Increasing unrest in Czechoslovakia due to troops' movement in neighboring nations. <sup>363</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>France</b>	Georges Pompidou establishes a transitional government and election days are set between June 23 and 30. <sup>364</sup> Petrol is obtainable again. Pro-Gaullist demonstrations occur all over France. Tanks and military paratroopers surround Paris. Troops position themselves during the night. The police clear strikers peacefully from communications centers nationwide. French troops in Germany are in state of alarm. The sale of the Franc is suspended, and there are speculations about a possible French devaluation. <sup>365</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>India</b>	Clashes between two rival student groups occur at the engineering college in Srinagar, Kashmir. The clash starts with disagreement about the suitability of a film screened at the college. <sup>366</sup>

<sup>358</sup> New York Times 31.05.1968, p. 3.

<sup>359</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.

<sup>360</sup> The Times 31.05.1968, p. 8.

<sup>361</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 88.; *Arbeiderbladet* 31.05.1968, p. 2.

<sup>362</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 30.05.1968. (ZDF-EVN); The Times 31.05.1968, p. 8.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 31.05.1968, p. 7.

<sup>363</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 01.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>364</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22818.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; The Times 01.06.1968, p. 8.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 01.06.1968, p. 1; 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 01.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>365</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 105.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22818.; New York Times 31.05.1968, p. 15.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 31.05.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 31.05.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 31.05.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 31.05.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 31.05.1968.; NRK Kveldsnytt 31.05.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 01.06.1968, p. 1; 8.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 01.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>366</sup> The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.

May 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Demonstrating students and artists interrupt the futuristic exhibition “The World of Tomorrow” in Milan. <sup>367</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 5 000 students participate in violent demonstration outside the French embassy in Rome in support of the French students. The demonstrators shout slogans like: “ <i>Out with de Gaulle</i> ” and burn puppets of de Gaulle. Violent clashes between students and police in Turin. The demonstrators attack the newspaper <i>La Stampa</i> ’s headquarters. The students wear motorcycle helmets and shout slogans like, “ <i>No to social peace in the fabrics</i> ” and “ <i>Only violence helps where the violence rules.</i> ” The waves of demonstrations slowly diminish as the semester ends. <sup>368</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Student demonstrations take place in 10 major cities nationwide in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>369</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Lebanon</b>	A curfew is imposed in Beirut following social and political unrest and riots. <sup>370</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	About 100 people participate in a demonstration outside the French consulate in Amsterdam in sympathy with anti-Gaullist demonstrators, intellectuals, students and workers. The demonstrators are chanting “ <i>Down with de Gaulle!</i> ”, “ <i>People’s government</i> ” and “ <i>Mitterrand president</i> ”. <sup>371</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The government appoints judge Lilly Bølviken to the Norwegian Supreme Court as the first woman in the court’s history. <sup>372</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Senegal</b>	Students and workers participate in mass demonstrations in Dakar. The National Union of Senegalese Workers (UNTS) calls for a national strike in protest against the government. The UNTS accuses the government for systematic violation of the social legislation and for freezing the minimum wages despite rising living costs. The strike is not very effective outside Dakar. The president calls in the army to put down the riots. 25 people are injured and 900 are arrested during the clashes. The union leaders in Dakar are among those arrested. <sup>373</sup>

<sup>367</sup> New York Times 31.05.1968, p. 14.

<sup>368</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.; The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.06.1968, p. 6. Dagbladet 01.06.1968, p. 28.; NRK Dagsrevyen 01.06.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); Pravda 02.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>369</sup> New York Times 29.05.1968, p. 29.

<sup>370</sup> The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>371</sup> The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>372</sup> (1969). *Årets største begivenheter i bilder 1968*. Oslo, Stein Sand & Co. Avd. Sand Billedreportasje. p. 88.

<sup>373</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). *Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969*. London, African Research Limited. p. 579.; The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 01.06.1968, p. 2.

May 31, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 150 students occupy the Faculty of Social Science at the university in Madrid in protest against police brutality. The students demand the release of Pedro Gilal. <sup>374</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The government stops the leading evening daily, <i>Madrid</i> , for a period of 2 months for violating the Press Law. It is the first time since the civil war that a newspaper is shut down. <i>Madrid</i> is financed by the Catholic organization Opus Dei. <sup>375</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Concert by Jimi Hendrix in Zurich is followed by riots. <sup>376</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Artists occupy the international triennial exhibition in Milan as part of the program for “ <i>running democratically and directly all cultural institutions including schools, universities, museums, art galleries and exhibitions.</i> ” <sup>377</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The police raid the headquarters of the <i>Kommune 1</i> in West Berlin after a break-in to the registration office at the Free University. The police confiscate two firebombs and a large number of spikes. <sup>378</sup>
May 31, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The police raid the headquarters of the S.D.S. in Frankfurt in search of documents from the University of Frankfurt stolen during the occupation. <sup>379</sup>
May 31 – June 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Radical students occupy the universities in Rome and Milan. Influenced by the development in France, the students hand out pamphlets to the workers and appeal to cooperation between workers and students in the fight against privileges in the education system. Wild riots break out in the center of Rome. Five thousand students participate in a demonstration against de Gaulle. Clashes between demonstrators and police near the French embassy. <sup>380</sup>

<sup>374</sup> Dagbladet 31.05.1968, p. 20.

<sup>375</sup> New York Times 01.06.1968, p. 9.; The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 09.06.1968, p. 21.; Aftenposten Evening edition 10.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>376</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>377</sup> The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>378</sup> The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>379</sup> The Times 01.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>380</sup> New York Times 01.06.1968, p. 9.





<b>June</b>		
June 1968	<b>India</b>	Clashes between federal troops and members of the Naga tribe, allegedly military, trained by Maoist instructors. About 200 people are killed during the fights. <sup>1</sup>
June 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Moczar, the Minister of the Interior, leads the Polish anti-Zionist campaign. The student demonstrations are explained as American, Israeli and West German acts of destabilization. Jews are officially requested to leave Poland. The Polish press accuses the Jews in the ghetto of Warsaw during the war of cooperating with the Nazis in the killing of other Jews. From March to June, the Polish press publicly identifies all students of Jewish descent together with their fathers in the Communist Party. <sup>2</sup>
June 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The University of Giessen is closed because of student unrest. Students in München, Bonn and Hamburg hold “go-ins” in theaters and disrupt performances. 2,000 Berlin students try to make contact with workers at several factories in the city, but receive little attention. Student at the Free University in West Berlin protest against gender separation rules at campus. The actions are successful and contribute to the lifting of separation in student dormitories.
June 1, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	A servant strike is ended. <sup>3</sup>
June 1, 1968	<b>France</b>	Unidentified persons fire shots at the headquarters of an anti-Gaullist student organization in Toulouse. The shooting is followed by an evening of turbulent demonstrations in support of and against de Gaulle. The expelled Daniel Cohn-Bendit holds a press conference at the university of Sorbonne. <sup>4</sup>
June 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	53 political prisoners detained on the islands Leros and Yiaros are released. <sup>5</sup>
June 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek regime orders a curb on teenagers’ dress and a stronger enforcement of “good behavior” both at school and in public, banning certain hairdos, loud shirts, and moccasin shoes with “ <i>the distasteful dollar-sign-shaped buckle.</i> ” <sup>6</sup>
June 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Left-radical students at the university in Rome are challenged and attacked by students that want to restore normalcy at the university. <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> New York Times 22.06.1968, p. 19.

<sup>3</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 47.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 47.; New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 41.; Pravda 02.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 26.

<sup>7</sup> New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 40.

June 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The second large and violent student demonstrations take place in Turin. The demonstrators are chanting slogans like: “No to social peace in the factories!” and “Only violence helps where violence reigns!” The demonstrators wearing helmets attack the headquarters of the newspaper <i>La Stampa</i> . <sup>8</sup>
June 1, 1968	<b>Lebanon</b>	Increasing political tensions in Lebanon. <sup>9</sup>
June 1, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The editor of the Barcelona weekly <i>Destino</i> , Néstor Luján Fernández, is sentenced to eight months imprisonment for publishing a letter arguing against the teaching of Catalan language in schools in Catalonia. <sup>10</sup>
June 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Kennedy and McCarthy appear in a television debate. <sup>11</sup>
June 1 – 15, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Delegates to a new Party Congress are elected during the first two weeks of June. The Party Congress appoints the Central Committee and it creates the premises for the appointment of the Party steering committee.
June 2, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fighting is reported between armed workers and the army in Kunming, in the Yunnan province. Several buildings are burned down during the fights. <sup>12</sup>
June 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit leads a protest march through Paris. Buildings at the Sorbonne University are set on fire. <sup>13</sup>
June 2, 1968	<b>India</b>	Demonstrations take place in New Dehli. <sup>14</sup>
June 2, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	An American fighter plane crashes during landing at the American air force base Itazuke and hits a computer center at the Kyushu University in Tokyo. The president Takaaki Mizuno at the Kyushu University participates in a protest march and demands the removal of the American air force base. <sup>15</sup>
June 2, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police storm the student union’s office and close the Faculty of Philosophy in search of radical literature. The Spanish government allows the International Labor Organization (ILO) to investigate Spain.

<sup>8</sup> Hilwig, S. J. (1998). *The Revolt Against the Establishment: Students Versus the Press in West Germany and Italy. 1968 The World Transformed*. C. Fink, P. Gassert and D. Junker. Washington D.C., German Historical Institute/ Cambridge University Press: 321-350. p. 340.

<sup>9</sup> New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 17.

<sup>11</sup> New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 1; 64.; New York Times 03.06.1968, p. 40.; The Times 03.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>12</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>13</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 01.06.1968. (BBC-UPIT-EVN); NRK Dagsrevyen 02.06.1968. (ITN-EVN)

<sup>14</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 02.06.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>15</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 401.; New York Times 03.06.1968, p. 3.

June 2, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The editor of the Barcelona weekly publication <i>Destino</i> , Nestor Lujan, is charged for publishing illegal propaganda and is sentenced to eight months imprisonment. <sup>16</sup>
June 2, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstrations in West Berlin in memory of the killing of Benny Ohnesorg. <sup>17</sup>
June 2, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Student riots occur outside a concert hall in the suburbs of New Belgrade. The students are not allowed to enter a concert for members of a Communist youth organization. After fistfights between students and security personnel the police intervene and violence escalates. Police open fire on unarmed students. Students seize a police water cannon and drive with it through the nearby neighborhood where thousands of students live in hostels. Many students are injured; rumors about dead students spread quickly. <sup>18</sup>
June 2-3, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	More than 1 000 participate in a demonstration march from Hillerød to the American Embassy in Copenhagen in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>19</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek accuses Novotny of lying about his role during the purges in the early 1950s. <sup>20</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fighting at the Chinha University in Peking. Machine guns and grenades are used in the fights. 2 students are reported killed during the battles. <sup>21</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	Prime minister Georges Pompidou call striking worker back to work on national television. <sup>22</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	The newspaper <i>France-Soir</i> publishes a census showing president de Gaulle has strong support in Paris for his handling of the May crisis. 64 per cent of the sample is against street demonstrations. <sup>23</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	There are violent clashes in Paris between Muslims and Jews. <sup>24</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	300 students participate in a sit-in at Oxford University to protest the ban of distribution of political leaflets on campus. The university gives in to the students' demands. They shout slogans like: " <i>End proctoral tyranny!</i> " Students at Croydon

<sup>16</sup> The Times 03.06.1968, p 4.

<sup>17</sup> Pravda 04.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>18</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 47.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 114.

<sup>19</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 02.06.1968. (DR-EVN); New York Times 03.06.1968, p. 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.06.1968. (DR-EVN)

<sup>20</sup> New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 15.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.06.1968, p. 9.

<sup>21</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.

<sup>22</sup> New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>23</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>24</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.06.1968, p. 7.

		College of Arts, South London, occupy buildings and demand representation. <sup>25</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Scotland</b>	A group of students in Edinburg tries to march to the French consulate to show their support to the French students and workers, but they are stopped by the police. <sup>26</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Three hundred right-wing students attack the Left radical students occupying the university in Rome. The police are called in and take possession of the campus area. <sup>27</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Radical students in Florence condemn French Gaullism. They march with FNL flags and big posters with the picture of Mao. In Genoa, 1000 workers and students march together in a demonstration in support of their French colleagues. Black and red flags are hoisted at the main administrative building of the university in Turin. At the end of the semester, ten Italian universities remain occupied. Right-wing radicals use Molotov-cocktails and attempt to run off left-radical students occupying the university in Rome.
June 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A student-faculty-administration disciplinary committee at Columbia University recommends suspension of students arrested on May 22 during the occupation of Hamilton Hall. <sup>28</sup>
June 3, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	In the morning, a neighborhood student action committee is formed. It calls for a demonstration against police violence in the city center in front of parliament. Several thousand students take part in the demonstration, which is again brutally attacked by the police. High-ranking politicians try to calm the situation down, but fail. In the afternoon about 10,000 students occupy all Faculties of Belgrade University, proclaiming a strike and the “ <i>Red University Karl Marx.</i> ” The students use loudspeakers to address people in the streets: “ <i>We want action – enough with words!</i> ” The committee of the LCY on the University supports the strike. Professors and students gather in meetings. <sup>29</sup>
June 3 – July 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	The journalists and technicians in the French radio and television ORTF go on strike and they demand editorial and administrative freedom from the state like the British BBC.

<sup>25</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 47.; New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.06.1968, p. 9.

<sup>26</sup> New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>27</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 47.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.06.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>28</sup> New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 39.

<sup>29</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 48.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 89.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 114.; New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 04.06.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 04.06.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 04.06.1968. (JRT-EVN); Pravda 05.06.1968, p. 5.



		The technicians are replaced by military personnel and the news reporters by journalists not on strike. <sup>30</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>Australia</b>	Riots take place inside the Fremantle prison close to Perth. <sup>31</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Soviet tanks enter Czechoslovakia to take part in a Warsaw Pact maneuver in Moravia. <sup>32</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Per Michelsen, correspondent in the Danish newspaper <i>Informationen</i> is denied a visa to East Germany because of his critical reports about the East German treatment of the singer Wolf Biermann, and of the dismissal of Robert Havemann, a leading critic of the regime, from his post as Professor of Chemistry at the Humboldt University.
June 4, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 10 000 to 30 000 people participate in a pro de Gaulle demonstration march in Paris from the Place du Trocadéro to the Champ de Mars. <sup>33</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>France</b>	Violent clashes take place between police and demonstrators at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Lyon. <sup>34</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>France</b>	France turns to their reserves and withdraws 750 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). <sup>35</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>Hong Kong</b>	A group of Chinese workers and students crosses over to Hong Kong and protests against the effect of teargas on farm girls. <sup>36</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The police use tear gas and batons against the participants at the film festival in Pesaro. Film and reality combine to form a rare mixture, as revolts are shown on screens while riots occur in the streets. More than fifty people are arrested in the festival cinema. Fascist groups attack participants in the festival. The Nobel Prize-winner Quasimodo, the author Moravia, Rossellini and de Sica take part in the demonstration. The events in Pesaro become byproducts of the long, hot summer of Europe 1968. Rumors circulate about a general strike in Italy. Italians fear the influence of the French conditions and worry that an Italian government crisis at this moment might start another disaster. <sup>37</sup>
June 4,	<b>Italy</b>	Students from different political groups and parties try to

<sup>30</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 49.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 96.; New York Times 04.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>31</sup> The Times 05.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>32</sup> New York Times 05.06.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>33</sup> NRK Kveldsnytt 04.06.1968. (ORTF-EVN), The Times 05.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>34</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.

<sup>35</sup> Dagbladet 05.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>36</sup> The Times 05.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>37</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 49.; Dagbladet 05.06.1968, p. 18.

1968		establish a “Counter Revolutionary” movement to express the will of the majority of the Italian students who are tired of violence and unrest at the universities. <sup>38</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	George Kennan proposes that Afro-Americans could establish their own separate and independent societies on American soil. The proposal is met by rage. <sup>39</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	300 students at the Columbia University, New York, leave the graduation ceremony in a quiet protest against the disciplinary hearings at the University. <sup>40</sup>
June 4, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	LCY leadership is shocked about the events at Belgrade University. At a meeting of the inner circle of the Party leadership an intervention of the army is considered necessary if the demonstration continues. Students and professors on strike stay inside the occupied faculties surrounded by police units. Students in Belgrade occupy the Music Academy and the Television Academy. Students participate in a day-long teach-in at the Belgrade’s School of Philosophy. The protests spread to Zagreb, Ljubljana und Sarajevo where students and some professors support the demands of Belgrade students. <sup>41</sup> In Sarajevo, a demonstration with 2000 participants is attacked by police who again use firearms. The authorities ban demonstrations in Belgrade. <sup>42</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A column of ninety Soviet army vehicles enters Czechoslovakia headed for a military base outside Prague as a part of a Warsaw Pact maneuver. <sup>43</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>France</b>	General de Gaulle replaces the director of French radio-and television ORTF. The army takes over the French radio-and television stations after the journalists and technicians go on strike. The strike in the transportation system and postal service seems to come to an end. <sup>44</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 160 faculty members at Hornsey College of Art pass a six points resolution backing the students’ demands. <sup>45</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 70 students at Croydon College of Art start a sit-in action in protest against “ <i>the entire system of art education</i> ” after hearing statements from Hornsey students. <sup>46</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>39</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 04.06.1968, p. 11. See also January 21.

<sup>40</sup> New York Times 05.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 05.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>41</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 48.

<sup>42</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 49.; New York Times 05.06.1968, p. 4.; The Times 05.06.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.06.1968, p. 9.; Arbejderbladet 05.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 05.06.1968, p. 8.

<sup>43</sup> New York Times 06.06.1968, p. 11.; Dagbladet 10.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>44</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 48.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.06.1968, p. 8.; Arbejderbladet 07.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>45</sup> The Times 06.06.1968, p. 2.

June 5, 1968	<b>Hong Kong</b>	Chinese workers and trade union members stage a protest march and demand job reinstatement for those who lost their jobs during previous strikes and unrest. <sup>47</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	The Arab population in Jerusalem goes on general strike in protest against the Israeli occupation during the first anniversary of the Six-days War. About 300 people participate in demonstrations in the old city of Jerusalem. Clashes occur between Arabs and Israeli police. <sup>48</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Court trial begins against one of the protestors from the illegal demonstrations on April 6 outside the American embassy and the Norwegian parliament. A 20-year old man, Odd-Erik Germundsson, is accused of insults and violence against the police during the arrest. He had labeled the police " <i>Fascist devils</i> ", " <i>Sadists</i> ", " <i>Class copper</i> ", and " <i>Nazi copper</i> ". He is sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. <sup>49</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian Television broadcast an extra news report and debate program on the French situation. The title of the program is " <i>Where does France go?</i> " Participants in the debate are Einar Østgård, Bernhard Ragvin and foreign news editor Frank Bjerkholt. The producer of the program is Jahn Otto Johansen. <sup>50</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>Senegal</b>	The president reshuffles the government following the demonstrations. <sup>51</sup>
June 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive and violent clashes between students and police at Berkeley University, California.
June 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Senator Robert Kennedy is assassinated at a hotel in Los Angeles just after he has proclaimed his victory in the California primary election. Kennedy wins the primary election in the state of California with 45 against 42 percent. Kennedy is shot by the Jordanian Arab, Shiran Bishara Shiran. Kennedy dies 25 hours later. <sup>52</sup>

<sup>46</sup> The Times 06.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>47</sup> The Times 06.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>48</sup> The Times 06.06.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.06.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 06.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>49</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 05.06.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 06.06.1968, p. 3.; Dagbladet 06.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 07.06.1968, p. 11.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.06.1968, p. 38.; Arbeiderbladet 10.06.1968, p. 13.; Dagbladet 10.06.1968, p. 16.

<sup>50</sup> Dagbladet 05.06.1968, p. 8.

<sup>51</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969. London, African Research Limited. p. 580.; New York Times 05.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>52</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.278.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 48.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 49.; (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 38.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 89.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22735.; (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and

June 5, 1968	USA	President Johnson establishes a special fact-finding commission of prominent citizens to investigate the increasing tendency to physical violence in the country (The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence). <sup>53</sup>
June 5, 1968	USA	President Johnson gives the Secret Service orders to protect all prominent presidential candidates during the election campaign. <sup>54</sup>
June 5, 1968	USA	About 200 people participate in a demonstration outside the headquarters of the National Rifle Association (NRA) in Washington in protest against their policy on weapon control and the assassination of Robert Kennedy. <sup>55</sup>
June 5, 1968	USA	The Board of Columbia University decides to suspend 73 students for at least one year for their participation in the actions at the university in April and May. The SDS leader Mark Rudd is among those suspended. <sup>56</sup>
June 5, 1968	USA	According to an opinion survey at Columbia University only a small minority of students and faculty members support the recent sit-in demonstrators. <sup>57</sup>
June 5, 1968	USA	About 100 Poor People's demonstrators confront the Attorney-General, Ramsey Clark, in a meeting in Washington. <sup>58</sup>
June 5, 1968	Yugoslavia	The newspaper <i>Borba</i> in Belgrade condemns the student actions, and supports the police mobilization and ban on demonstration "to protect the democracy". <sup>59</sup>
June 5-8, 1968	Yugoslavia	Protests in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana continue. Students and professors in Belgrade adopt a Political Action Program calling for freedom of press and demonstration, and democratization of society and social equality. The party leadership is denounced as "red bourgeoisie." Well-known actors, writers, filmmakers and other intellectuals express their support of the students coming into the occupied faculties. Delegations of factory workers in Belgrade express

Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States. N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 116.; New York Times 05.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 06.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 06.06.1968, p. 9; 10.; Pravda 06.06.1968, p. 1; 5.

<sup>53</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22735.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. p. 22735.; New York Times 06.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>55</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>56</sup> New York Times 06.06.1968, p. 51.; The Times 11.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>57</sup> New York Times 06.06.1968, p. 51.

<sup>58</sup> The Times 06.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>59</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.06.1968, p. 2.

		support to the students. Members of LCY get mobilized to prevent contacts between students and workers. <sup>60</sup>
June 6, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Following the example of their peers, the students of the Academy of Fine Arts in Brussels also occupy their institution, demanding greater student participation in decision-making processes.
June 6, 1968	<b>France</b>	Employees in the public sector and in many private companies start working/at work again. The wheels are slowly starting to move again. The transport strike ends after 19 days of standstill. Workers in the car- and aero industries are still on strike. France loses 100 million working days. <sup>61</sup>
June 6, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 2 000 riot policemen takes control of the Renault factory at Flins, west of Paris, without any resistance from the workers who had occupied the factory for three weeks. <sup>62</sup>
June 6, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A leading Italian Communist theoretician and member of the Italian Communist Party's Steering Committee and Central Committee, Giorgio Amedola, accuses in an article in the Communist weekly, <i>Rinascita</i> , the student movement of "extremist infantilism" and "19 <sup>th</sup> -century revolutionary barricades tactics." <sup>63</sup>
June 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Reverent Ralph Abernathy arranges/holds a Mass for Robert F. Kennedy.
June 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Lyndon B. Johnson gives a speech on national television after the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. Two army officers are killed during riots in Washington and 5 people are injured. <sup>64</sup>
June 7, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Extreme right-wing activists, armed and masked, invade the occupied buildings of the Free University of Brussels at night and attack left-wing activists. One activist is injured.
June 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	De Gaulle arranges a press conference and gives a television interview with Michel Droit, the editor of the <i>Figaro Littéraire</i> . De Gaulle appeals for a "third revolution". He

<sup>60</sup> The Times 06.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.06.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 06.06.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 07.06.1968, p. 6.; The Times 07.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.06.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 07.06.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 07.06.1968, p. 18.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>61</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 49.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 88.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; New York Times 07.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 07.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 07.06.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 08.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>62</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22819.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 07.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 08.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>63</sup> New York Times 07.06.1968, p. 11.

<sup>64</sup> New York Times 06.06.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 07.06.1968, p. 23.



		attacks both communism and capitalism. He proposes company reforms. <sup>65</sup>
June 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French crisis worsens. Several thousand workers at the Renault factory are on strike and in fights with police. The police use teargas to disperse the workers. Many are injured in fights in Flins and Elisabethville. <sup>66</sup>
June 7, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Anti-American demonstrations in about 57 different Japanese cities in protest against the American bases in Japan following the crash of an American aircraft on a campus area. About 208 demonstrators are arrested in Tokyo in a march to the US embassy. <sup>67</sup>
June 7, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Maurice Béjart, the French choreographer, is expelled from Portugal after a tribute to Robert F. Kennedy before a crowd of nearly 7,000 in the Coliseum Theater. He reportedly shouted “Down with dictatorship!” A crowd of about 100 people gather in front of the theater to protest against the government’s decision before the police clear the street. <sup>68</sup>
June 7, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Franco gives concessions to the students. The Spanish government gives students permission to establish representative bodies at three of the nation’s universities. <sup>69</sup>
June 7, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	A police officer is shot down and killed by the Basque separatist movement (ETA) near San Sebastian. He becomes the first victim in a long series of assassinations and bomb attacks in the following years. <sup>70</sup>
June 7, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The students occupying Belgrade University appeal to president Tito on behalf of their demands for widespread reform of the communist society. The students demand that the chief of police in Belgrade and other responsible for the police brutality must be dismissed. <sup>71</sup>

<sup>65</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 48.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget; 25-60. p. 49.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm; 58-125. p. 88.; The Times 06.06.1968, p. 5.; NRK Dagsrevyen 07.06.1968. (ORTF-EVN); New York Times 08.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 08.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22819.; NRK Dagsrevyen 07.06.1968. (ORTF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.06.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 08.06.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 08.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>67</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget; 25-60. p. 49.; New York Times 08.06.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.06.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 08.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>68</sup> New York Times 08.06.1968, p. 13.

<sup>69</sup> New York Times 08.06.1968, p. 9.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.06.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 15.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>70</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.

<sup>71</sup> The Times 08.06.1968, p. 4.

June 8, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A student demonstration in Prague demands the recognition of the state of Israel. <sup>72</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	Georges Bidault, the former prime minister, is allowed to return to France after 6 years of exile as a concession to the right-wing forces in French politics. <sup>73</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The students occupy the administration building at the University in Hull again. They demand equal representation and a vote in all decision-making bodies at the university. They demand student control of the dormitories and halls of residence.
June 8, 1968	<b>India</b>	A Muslim baker killing a stray cow that tried to eat his bread causes communal riots in Malegaon, Maharashtra. Hindus ransack the baker's home and loot other Muslim shops before putting them on fire. About 3 people are killed during the riots or by police bullets. <sup>74</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>India</b>	6 people from the Adivasis tribe are killed in clashes with police at Chiri, Bihar. <sup>75</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 200 people are killed during clashes between armed alleged Chinese-trained rebels and federal troops near Kohima, Nagaland. <sup>76</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The organizers and participants in the Pesaro festival organize a demonstration in protest against the police brutality and the neo-fascist terror attack on the festival. <sup>77</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	More than 3 000 students, professors and artists participate in demonstrations in Milan in support of university reforms. The police remove students from occupied buildings at several institutions of higher education in Milan. Clashes between demonstrators and police follow the main demonstration. About 1 000 students participate. More than 200 people are arrested during the fights. <sup>78</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Demonstrations take place against US military bases and submarines in Japan.
June 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The conservative party, Høyre, invites to a youth conference in Oslo to debate the youth revolt and demonstrations. <sup>79</sup>

<sup>72</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 48.; *Dagbladet* 08.06.1968, p. 28.

<sup>73</sup> *The Times* 10.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>74</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22831.; *Pravda* 11.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>75</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23414.

<sup>76</sup> *New York Times* 09.06.1968, p. 2.; *New York Times* 10.06.1968, p. 5.; *The Times* 10.06.1968, p. 4.; *The Times* 15.06.1968, p. 5.; *New York Times* 20.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>77</sup> *Dagbladet* 08.06.1968, p. 18.

<sup>78</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 29.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 08.06.1968, p. 1.; *New York Times* 09.06.1968, p. 23.; *The Times* 10.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>79</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 28.05.1968, p. 2.

June 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Pittsburgh Board of Public Education consents to a list of demands from Afro-American students at Westinghouse High School. <sup>80</sup>
June 8, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	In Zagreb professors Gajo Petrović, Mladen Čaldarović of the Praxis-group and student Šime Vranić are labeled extremists and expelled from the LCY.
June 9, 1968	<b>Senegal</b>	All the students arrested during the demonstrations May 29 are released. <sup>81</sup>
June 9, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	A policeman was shot down and killed by alleged members of the E.T.A. outside San Sebastian in the Basque province. <sup>82</sup>
June 9, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	In a meeting of the inner circle of the party leadership, Tito warns of the possibility of serious destabilization of the situation and calls for unity. In the evening, Tito appears on national television and gives his support to the social demands of the students' action program. He announces that he will resign if he cannot create a solution to the students' demands. The majority of the students go back to their studies. Students at the Faculties of Sociology and Philosophy continue their protests. <sup>83</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian high officials meet in Moscow to discuss important bilateral economic issues between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union. <sup>84</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>France</b>	Clashes between workers and police at the Renault factory at Flins outside Paris. One high school student drowns during the tumult alongside the river Seine. Clashes between students and police in the Latin Quarter. <sup>85</sup> University employees join the strike. Still one million French workers are on strike. Fights between workers on strike and scabs at the Citroen car factory. The car industry gradually returns to normality. The metallurgy industries are still on strike. Former prime minister

<sup>80</sup> New York Times 09.06.1968, p. 36.

<sup>81</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). *Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969*. London, African Research Limited. p. 580.; New York Times 10.06.1968, p. 15.

<sup>82</sup> The Times 10.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>83</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 48. ; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 49.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 39.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 115.; New York Times 10.06.1968, p. 14.; The Times 10.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.06.1968, p. 6. NRK Dagsrevyen 10.06.1968. (JRT-EVN); New York Times 11.06.1968, p. 18.; The Times 11.06.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 11.06.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 16.06.1968, The Week in Review, p. E6.

<sup>84</sup> New York Times 10.06.1968, p. 12.

<sup>85</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22820.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263. Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 11.06.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.06.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 11.06.1968, p. 1.

		Georges Bidault is back in Paris. There is speculation about whether he will try to take part in the election. He is working to get other OAS leaders released from prison. <sup>86</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Free University is established in Bristol by a group of 15 students, with all lectures open to all students and the public. The participants pay one shilling each. <sup>87</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>India</b>	Clashes occur between rival Sunni and Shia Muslims in Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh. Clashes also take place between Sunni Muslims and the police. 4 people are shot by the police. <sup>88</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The Soviet Union makes a deliver a formal diplomatic protest to the Czechoslovakian embassy in Moscow and demands ban on anti-Soviet articles in Czechoslovakian publications. <sup>89</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	About 20 -30 000 students go on strike nationwide. Student unrest occurs especially at the Agrarian college in Ankara and at universities in Erzurum and Izmir. Students at the faculty of philosophy, history and geography in Ankara occupy the faculty buildings and deny professors access. The students demand the dean's resignation. <sup>90</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Lyndon B. Johnson receives the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence at the White House. <sup>91</sup>
June 10, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Rudi Dutschke is out of hospital after several operations, but it will take a long time before he recovers. <sup>92</sup>
June 10-14, 1968	<b>India</b>	Communal riots take place in Nagpur in Maharashtra following an argument between a barber and a customer from different communities. The army is called in and a curfew is declared. About 29 people are reported killed and 40 injured during the riot and about 150 houses are burned down. <sup>93</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Foreign minister, Jiri Hajek, points out that their Communist allies should get used to the free press in Czechoslovakia and stop protesting. <sup>94</sup>

<sup>86</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 48.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 90.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.06.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 10.06.1968. (NTS-EVN); New York Times 11.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>87</sup> The Times 11.06.1968, p. 10.

<sup>88</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22831.

<sup>89</sup> The Times 12.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>90</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.06.1968, p. 12.; Arbeiderbladet 12.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>91</sup> New York Times 11.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>92</sup> The Times 11.06.1968, p. 8.

<sup>93</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22831.; The Times 12.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 12.06.1968, p. 24.; The Times 14.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>94</sup> New York Times 12.06.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 12.06.1968, p. 1.

June 11, 1968	<b>France</b>	New riots in Paris. Demonstrations at the railway station Gare de l'Est and in the Latin quarter in the aftermath of the fights in Flins. The street fights are more serious than those in May. Several thousand students are surrounded by the police at the Sorbonne. 72 barricades are erected in the streets. 400 persons are injured in the clash between demonstrators and police. Panic breaks out among police officers when students throw Molotov cocktails from the roofs. 1,500 persons are arrested. Colleges start to give lectures again. <sup>95</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 3 000 riot police (CSR) and <i>Gardes mobiles</i> moves in to clear the premises at the Peugeot factory in Montbéliard. 1 demonstrator is killed by police bullets at Sochaux. The general secretary of the Communist Party declares that the Gaullists are to blame. <sup>96</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	1,200 students at Oxford University protest a petition against left-wing activists among their student colleagues. They claim the activists are not representative for all the students. This is the first student reaction against the activists. Still sit-ins and demonstrations take place at about 11 colleges nationwide. <sup>97</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit is given permission to stay in the country for two weeks after being detained by immigration officers at London Airport for three hours. <sup>98</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Members of a political right-wing sports club at the Nihon University in Tokyo throw steel tables, chairs and ashtrays out the windows down at a jam-packed student crowd. About 200 are injured during the clash. The incident is followed by extensive strikes and occupation of buildings at the university. 7 Faculty Councils demand that the University Board resigns. <sup>99</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Railway workers appeal for help to Zengakuren students at Kysushu and Katakushu universities to stop a freight train loaded with ammunition on its way from Kitakyushu to the US ammunition depot at Yamada. Workers and student rally at the Kitakyushu station and charge through to the tracks and

<sup>95</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22819.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.06.1968, p. 1; 12.; Dagbladet 11.06.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 11.06.1968. (NTS-EVN); The Times 12.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 12.06.1968, p. 10.; Pravda 12.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>96</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22819.; Dagbladet 11.06.1968, p. 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 11.06.1968. (NTS-EVN); New York Times 12.06.1968, p. 12.; The Times 12.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 12.06.1968, p. 24.; Pravda 12.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>97</sup> New York Times 12.06.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>98</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 278.; The Times 12.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 12.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>99</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 402.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.06.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 12.06.1968, p. 14.



		stop the train. Violent clashes arise between police and demonstrators. The riot police use nine hours to clear the tracks. <sup>100</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A group of students from different political parties in Milano accuses the revolutionary leaders of the student revolt for being controlled by China communists. <sup>101</sup>
June 11, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	About 10 000 students at the faculty of Law at the university of Ankara go on strike. The students demand exam reforms and regulation of the admission fees. <sup>102</sup>
June 11-12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Prison riots occur in Atlanta. Several people are taken hostage by armed prisoners. <sup>103</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	At the State University of Liège an agreement is reached between critical students and the academic authorities to create a joined commission to advise the academic board of the university.
June 12, 1968	<b>China</b>	The Peking line on the Cultural Revolution is wavering. The Chinese people are told to follow instructions – even those they do not understand them. <sup>104</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	Student riots arise in Paris. Molotov cocktails, barricades and burning of cars occur in the Latin quarter. The Paris boulevards become battlefields. The police use extreme brutality. The election in France is at risk. Furious farmers stop trains carrying cheap Spanish vegetables. <sup>105</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French Government bans demonstration nationwide until July 1. 11 revolutionary groups are dissolved under the law of January 1936, which gave the government power to disbanding combat groups or private militia organizations. Among the dissolved student groups are the Jeunesse communiste révolutionnaire (pro Cuban); the Union des jeunesses communistes marxistes-léninistes (pro Chinese); Daniel Cohn-Bendit's group Movement du 22 mars (anarchist); the Group Révolte (anarchist); the Voix Ouvrier (Trotskyist); the Fédération des étudiants révolutionnaires

<sup>100</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 119.

<sup>101</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>102</sup> Arbeiderbladet 12.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>103</sup> The Times 12.06.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.06.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 12.06.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 12.06.1968. (NTS-VisNews-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>104</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 12.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>105</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 49.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 39.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmø, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 89.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22820.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 12.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 12.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 12.06.1968, p. 18.; NRK Dagsrevyen 12.06.1968. (ZDF-UPIT-EVN)

		(linked to the French Communist Party); and the Comité de liaison des étudiants révolutionnaires (Trotskyist). <sup>106</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The International Lawyer Commission criticizes the British immigration law and claims that it violates the UN human rights declaration.
June 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit arrive London. Asked by the press if his intention was to fan the flames of the British students to make them revolt his reply was: " <i>I am not Superman.</i> " Cohn-Bendit meets cheering students at LSE. He calls de Gaulle a " <i>Fascist</i> " and announces that he might seek political asylum in Britain. <sup>107</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 5 500 students participate in extensive and violent demonstrations in Tokyo. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. About 200 students are injured during the fights.
June 12, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Television debate about youth problems and youth unrest takes place on Norwegian television (NRK). The title of the program is " <i>Skjønner du ikke hva jeg sier?</i> " (Don't you understand what I am saying?) <sup>108</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	A meeting consisting of radical students and teachers declare that U.S. ambassador Heath is not welcome as a guest at the 300 years anniversary of the University in Lund. <sup>109</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A week long SDS Congress take place in Lansing, Michigan. The students deny the press and the media (local newspapers, television and radio) access to the meeting and are accused of trying to control the media coverage. <sup>110</sup>
June 12, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The students and the professors at the University of Belgrade call off the strike. <sup>111</sup>
June 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek travels in charge of a Czechoslovakian delegation to Hungary. Janos Kadar gives the impression that he understands the aims of the Czechoslovakian liberalization. Both Dubcek and Kadar emphasize their common solidarity with the Soviet Union. <sup>112</sup>
June 13,	<b>China</b>	The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

<sup>106</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22820.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; New York Times 13.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 13.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.06.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 13.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 13.06.1968, p. 4.; Pravda 13.06.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 15.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>107</sup> New York Times 13.06.1968, p. 2; 3.; The Times 13.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>108</sup> NRK 12.06.1968.; Arbeiderbladet 20.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>109</sup> Dagbladet 12.06.1968, p. 11.

<sup>110</sup> New York Times 13.06.1968, p. 38.; New York Times 16.06.1968, p. 48.

<sup>111</sup> New York Times 12.06.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 12.06.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 20.06.1968, p. 20.

<sup>112</sup> New York Times 14.06.1968, p. 20.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.06.1968, p. 9.; Arbeiderbladet 14.06.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 15.06.1968, p. 8.; Dagbladet 15.06.1968, p. 32.

1968		sends telegram to the Kwangsi province and orders the railway workers back to work. The Central Committee demand that stolen weapons from army depots and supplies meant for Vietnam must be returned; they demand that people guilty of arson, sabotage and murder should be brought to trial; and promise amnesty for those faction leaders that contribute to restore order. <sup>113</sup>
June 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	Demonstrations in several French cities. The demonstrations are peaceful protests against the Government's ban on demonstrations. De Gaulle makes peace with OAS leader, colonel Charles Lacheroy, sentenced to death. New demonstrations take place in Nantes. <sup>114</sup>
June 13, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	" <i>Students in Revolt</i> ," debate program on BBC with David McKinsey as producer, brings 12 student leaders from all over the world together for the first time on television. British politicians discuss the government's decision to grant Daniel Cohn-Bendit a temporary visa to visit Britain. The opposition in the House of Commons puts forward a vote of no confidence in the government. The BBC leadership is divided on their decision to broadcast the program. The Spanish student, whom participated in the program, was detained at his return by the police in Madrid. <sup>115</sup>
June 13, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek Orthodox Church eases its boycott of the World Council of Churches' fourth assembly at Uppsala, Sweden and sends a delegation of lay theologians. <sup>116</sup>
June 13, 1968	<b>Hungary</b>	A court in Budapest sentence a group of youths – most of them students - to up to two and a half years of imprisonment for activities against the state. <sup>117</sup>
June 13, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	30 youths – most of them girls - participate in a demonstration at the public gallery of the Norwegian Parliament during the debate on NATO. The parliament is forced to interrupt the proceedings while the police clear the gallery. The parliament decides that Norway would remain as member of NATO also after 1969. <sup>118</sup> The demonstration in parliament comes in the aftermath of an anti-NATO rally at the nearby Market Square

<sup>113</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>114</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 49.; NRK Dagsrevyen 13.06.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); The Times 14.06.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 14.06.1968, p. 12.

<sup>115</sup> The Times 13.06.1968, p. 10.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 13.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 13.06.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 14.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 14.06.1968, p. 1; 6; 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 14.06.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 15.06.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 17.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>116</sup> New York Times 14.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 15.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>117</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>118</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 50.

		(Stortorget). About 200 participate in the rally. Rune Gerhardsen, the son of the former prime minister Einar Gerhardsen; MP from the Socialist People's Party, Finn Gustavsen; and vice chairman of one of the branches in the Labor Union are among the speakers at the rally. <sup>119</sup>
June 13, 1968	<b>Uruguay</b>	President Jorge Pacheco Araco declares a partial state of emergency in Uruguay to end extensive strikes among workers in government public service, among teachers and employees in the banks. Violent clashes occur between police and students in the centre of Montevideo. 10 police officers are injured and about 206 students are arrested. <sup>120</sup>
June 13 - 15, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	300 years anniversary of the university in Lund is celebrated. Rumors of protest plans cause the police to gather 300 police officers to protect the ceremony in Lund. The U.S. ambassador Heath participates under police protection. <sup>121</sup>
June 14, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights between the rival Red Guards organizations "East Wind" and "Red Flag" arise at the Sun Yat-sen University, in the province of Canton. About 47 people are reported killed in a fire during the fights.
June 14, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The secretary general of the Scandinavian branch of the ISUY (the International Union of Socialist Youth), Jan Hækkerup, discloses in a letter that the CIA is funding the organization (Den sosialistiske ungdomsinternasjonale). <sup>122</sup>
June 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	Police evacuate the Odéon Theatre in Paris. <sup>123</sup> Former Algerian soldiers train students at the Sorbonne. There are threats to blow parts of the Sorbonne up. Molotov-Cocktails are used at the Sorbonne. In the end the students fight the "Katangese" soldiers and evict them from campus. Several fires are lit at the Sorbonne during the night. <sup>124</sup> Riots arise also in Nantes. President de Gaulle pardons former general and OAS leader Raoul Salan. France is drawing an additional

<sup>119</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 13.06.1968. (NRK); Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 14.06.1968, p. 4;16.; Dagbladet 14.06.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 15.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>120</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 188.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.06.1968, p. 6.; The Times 14.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>121</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 50.; (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 30.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.06.1968, p. 9.

<sup>122</sup> Hvem Hva Hvor 1969, p. 49.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 50.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid. p. 50.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*, M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 89.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22820.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.

<sup>124</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22820.; The Times 15.06.1968, p. 1; 4.

		140 million dollars from IMF to maintain the Franc at its current exchange rate. <sup>125</sup>
June 14, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	British left-wing students criticize Daniel Cohn-Bendit, Tariq Ali and the other international student leaders who participated in the BBC program, accusing them of ego trips and attempts at creating cults of personality. Several hundred British students gather at LSE to establish the Revolutionary Socialist Students Federation. The new federation's main goal is a "workers' and students' revolution". The first step in this direction is to establish student control of the universities. The Labour Party keeps its position in two by-elections. <sup>126</sup>
June 14, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A nationwide 48-hour strike among the printers in the Italian newspapers stops the press. <sup>127</sup>
June 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Dr. Spock and four out of five were found guilty on charges in court trail. Federal prosecutors fill court suits against the state of Alabama on charges of deliberate discrimination. <sup>128</sup>
June 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Georgia state police arrest about 120 people of the Poor People's Campaign mule-train for taking non-motorized vehicles on an inter-state highway and for walking in the highway. <sup>129</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Student disturbances at the university of Brussels. <sup>130</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Congo Kinshasa</b>	Student disturbances at the university of Kinshasa. <sup>131</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Soviet attacks provoke anger and irritation in the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and in the media. <sup>132</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	General Raoul Salan and ten other OAS leaders are released from the Tulle prison in the middle of France. Salan, the former French commander in chief in Alger, was sentenced to life in prison for treason in 1962. <sup>133</sup>

<sup>125</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 50.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 89.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 14.06.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 14.06.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 14.06.1968, p. 18.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 14.06.1968. (ITN-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.06.1968, p. 6.; *Pravda* 15.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>126</sup> *The Times* 14.06.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>127</sup> *The Times* 15.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>128</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23738.; *New York Times* 15.06.1968, p. 1.; *New York Times* 16.06.1968, *The Week in Review*, p. E16.; *The Times* 15.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>129</sup> *The Times* 15.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>130</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.

<sup>131</sup> *Ibid.* p. 263.

<sup>132</sup> *New York Times* 16.06.1968, p. 4; *New York Times* 17.06.1968, p. 38.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 17.06.1968, p. 1.; *New York Times* 23.06.1968, p. 20.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 24.06.1968, p. 7.; *Arbeiderbladet* 24.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>133</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget; 25-60. p. 50.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr.



June 15, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Extensive and violent anti-American demonstrations in several cities nationwide. Clashes between demonstrators and police take place. About 250 people are injured during the fights. <sup>134</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Harsh attacks are aimed at the leadership of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party in <i>Pravda</i> , especially against the party secretary Cestmir Cisar and against the Czechoslovakian press. <sup>135</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	First plenary meeting of Zurich's youth at the <i>Globus-Provisorium</i> . The meeting issues an ultimatum to the city council. <sup>136</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Protest rallies take place against the Zurich police. <sup>137</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Student unrest arise at the University of Bern. <sup>138</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Senegal</b>	Student disturbances arise at the university of Dakar. <sup>139</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	Student disturbances arise at the university of Istanbul. <sup>140</sup>
June 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A study by the National Students Association shows that there had been 221 major demonstrations at 101 universities and colleges in the period from January 1 to June 15. About 38 911 people had participated in the demonstrations, or about 2,6 per cent of the enrolled students. In 59 instances university or colleges buildings had been taken over. The study did not include events at Columbia university. <sup>141</sup>
June 16, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	Extensive and violent student demonstrations take place in Buenos Aires, La Plata, Tucuman and Rosario. Several thousand students participate in the worst clashes between

Scibsted: 11-50. p. 39.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 91.; The Times 17.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>134</sup>New York Times 16.06.1968, p. 8.; NRK Dagsrevyen 16.06.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Arbeiderbladet 17.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>135</sup>Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 14.06.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 15.06.1968, p. 9.; The Times 15.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 15.06.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 15.06.1968, p. 32.; New York Times 16.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>136</sup>Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>137</sup>Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.;

Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>138</sup>Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.

<sup>139</sup>Ibid. p. 263.

<sup>140</sup>Ibid. p. 263.

<sup>141</sup>(1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 26.

		students and police since 1966. About 60 students are arrested during the fights. <sup>142</sup>
June 16, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	After 232 days of governmental crisis, Gaston Eyskens, leader of the Flemish Christian Democrats, is appointed as Prime Minister in a coalition government with the Socialist Party. The new government decides to split the Leuven university and transfer the French-speaking section to Wallonia. <sup>143</sup>
June 16, 1968	<b>China</b>	The Peking line reported in editorials in Chinese newspapers wavers from week to week –even though they are anti-rightist and heavily pro-revolutionary in tone. Newspapers condemn those who advocate a fast return to normality. <sup>144</sup>
June 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French police surround the Sorbonne and the remaining 2000 students are removed. Student disorder follows at the Boulevard Saint Germain. The students erect barricades and fight with the police. The police use teargas and truncheons to disperse the demonstrators. Both students and police are injured during the fights. The red flag at the entrance is replaced by the tricolor. <sup>145</sup>
June 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	500 students occupy building at the university in Bristol. <sup>146</sup>
June 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The University vice-chancellors announce in a statement that they are prepared to meet the National Union of Students (N.U.S.) in London to discuss a call from the union for the consideration of nine reforms in universities and colleges. The meeting of vice-chancellors condemns student extremists. <sup>147</sup>
June 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 200 people, most of them students, participate in a demonstration march from Hyde Park to Whitehall in protest against the government's chemical and biological warfare research programs. <sup>148</sup>

<sup>142</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition June, 17, 1968, p. 6.

<sup>143</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 39.; The Times 17.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>144</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.

<sup>145</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.279. ; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 50.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 50.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 89.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22820.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; NRK Dagrevyen 16.06.1968. (ORTF-EVN); New York Times 17.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 17.06.1968, p. 1; 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 17.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 18.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>146</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>147</sup> The Times 17.06.1968, p. 1; 2.

<sup>148</sup> The Times 17.06.1968, p. 2.

June 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The State police in Georgia stop the Poor People's mule march and make arrests. <sup>149</sup>
June 16- July 1, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The B.O.A.C. pilots go on strike. <sup>150</sup>
June 17, 1968	<b>France</b>	Taxis start to circulate again in Paris. Conditions in France have more or less returned to normal. Workers at the Renault factory meet and vote to end the strike. Extensive losses have occurred in the tourist industry. The possibility of a de Gaulle electoral victory increases. <sup>151</sup>
June 17, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The police are called in to evict students from the occupied administration buildings at the medical school of Tokyo University. <sup>152</sup>
June 17, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Three young British, Vivian Broughton, John Careswell and Janette Hammond, are arrested at the Mayakovsky Square in Moscow while they are passing out Soviet critical leaflets. They are members of a radical church group. <sup>153</sup>
June 17, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The Soviet youth newspaper Komsomolskaja Pravda accuses the Czechoslovakian journal <i>Student</i> for being an anti-socialist provocateur and for spreading anti-Soviet propaganda. <sup>154</sup>
June 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The U.S. Supreme Court rules that all racial discrimination in the sale and rental of property is illegal. <sup>155</sup>
June 17, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Soviet soldiers force young West-Berlin demonstrators back from the Soviet war memorial near the Brandenburg Gate in the British sector. The soldiers use bayonets to disperse the demonstrators after they have tried to make East German workers stop their repair of the monument. <sup>156</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	Student disturbances. The police use teargas to remove about 400 students from La Plata National University. <sup>157</sup>

<sup>149</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 16.06.1968. (

<sup>150</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 278.; The Times 17.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 20.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>151</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.06.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 17.06.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); New York Times 18.06.1968, p. 17.; The Times 18.06.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>152</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 403.

<sup>153</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 50.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 19.; New York Times 18.06.1968, p. 10.; The Times 18.06.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.06.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 18.06.1968, p. 10.; Arbeiderbladet 18.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 19.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.06.1968, p. 7.; The Times 22.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>154</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>155</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24195.

<sup>156</sup> The Times 18.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>157</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 29.

June 18, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Belgium art galleries have established an emergency <i>defense committee</i> to deal with an anti-nudity police campaign. The police control galleries and sticking strips of black paper on pictures they consider improper. An exhibition of Salvador Dali is barred for people under 18. <sup>158</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>Chile</b>	Student disturbances. <sup>159</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>Columbia</b>	Student disturbances. <sup>160</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>Ecuador</b>	Student disturbances. <sup>161</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	More than 100 000 metal workers return to work. Among these are workers at the Renault factory. France sees the end of the crisis. Prime Minister Pompidou delivers speeches on the radio and on television. <sup>162</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 100 students participate in a sit-in at the registrar's building at Keel University, Newcastle under Lyme. The Occupation is in support of their claim for a greater say in the decision-making process at the university. The students hoist a red flag with the letter A.F.U. (Free University Group). <sup>163</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>India</b>	Violent demonstrations in Ranchi, Bihar. Adivasis tribe students protest against the incidence in Chiri. The police use teargas to disperse the crowd. <sup>164</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The leader of the South African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tabo, visits Stockholm and declares that war may be the only possibility to end the South African apartheid regime. Tabo participates in the meeting of the UN Committee on Apartheid. <sup>165</sup>
June 18, 1968	<b>Uruguay</b>	Workers go on a general strike in protest against the government's security measurements. Student disturbances occur. <sup>166</sup>
June 18,	<b>Mexico</b>	Riots at the university in Mexico City. <sup>167</sup>

<sup>158</sup> The Times 19.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>159</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.

<sup>160</sup> Ibid. p. 263.

<sup>161</sup> Ibid. p. 263.

<sup>162</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 89.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 18.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 19.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>163</sup> The Times 19.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>164</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23414.

<sup>165</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 50.

<sup>166</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; New York Times 19.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>167</sup> Ibid. p. 263.

1968		
June 18 – 20, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Clashes between students and police in Rio de Janeiro during anti government demonstrations. The students demand university reforms. More than 100 are arrested. The U.S. embassy is stoned by demonstrators. <sup>168</sup>
June 18-20, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Demonstration and riots during the Venice Biennale. Danish and Swedish artists “occupy” the Swedish pavilion. Students fight with the police. Demonstrations threaten the presentation of the Biennale. <sup>169</sup>
June 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A student meeting organized by the “May 3 <sup>rd</sup> Committee” at the University of Leeds adopted a series of militant demands against the disciplinary procedures in relating to the May 3 confrontation.
June 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Enoch Powell is met by an anti-racial demonstration outside the Birmingham University. About 500 faculty members and students participate in the peaceful demonstration. <sup>170</sup>
June 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	50 000 – about half of them white people – participate in the one-day solidarity marsh in Washington D.C. The march is led by Coretta King and is the highlight of the Poor People’s Campaign that started May 2. <sup>171</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	Struggle between the judiciary branch and the police under military command. A judge orders the arrest of police chiefs for repressing students. <sup>172</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Warsaw Pact starts their military maneuvers in Czechoslovakia. <sup>173</sup>

<sup>168</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 29.; New York Times 21.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>169</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; The Times 19.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 19.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagblader 19.06.1968, p. 4.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.06.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); The Times 20.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.06.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 20.06.1968, p. 12.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.06.1968. (RAI-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.06.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 22.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>170</sup> The Times 20.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>171</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 50.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 29.; (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States. N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24173.; The Times 19.06.1968, p. 5.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.06.1968. (Satellite); New York Times 20.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 20.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 20.06.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 20.06.1968, p. 5.; Pravda 21.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>172</sup> New York Times 21.06.1968, p. 8.

<sup>173</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 50.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; New York Times 21.06.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.06.1968, p. 7.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.06.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN)



June 20, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	More than 3 000 people participate in a requiem mass in the St. Vitus cathedral in Prague in memory of the victims of the Stalinist era. <sup>174</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>France</b>	French Gallup poll shows small Gaullist gains and slightly diminished support for the communists, but the changes are small. Renault workers are back on strike. Renault management refuses to take on "activists" again and the negotiations fail. <sup>175</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Female sewing-machinists at the Ford Motor Company's plant in Dagenham outside London on strike for equal pay for equal work. <sup>176</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	Austin Currie, a local MP, occupies a house at Caledon, Northern Ireland in protest against an eviction from a Council house.
June 20, 1968	<b>Malaysia</b>	The police make arrests after discovery of communist handwritten pamphlets in Chinese and allegedly subversive documents in Kuala Lumpur. <sup>177</sup>
June 20, 1969	<b>Rhodesia</b>	About 80 per cent of the all-white electorate votes yes in a popular referendum to prime minister Ian Smith's proposals for a republic and a new apartheid-like constitution. <sup>178</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	The student unrest started gradually in April and May. It reached its peak in June, when the majority of the country's higher educational institutions were hit by boycotts, strikes and sit-ins. About 80 000 students boycott exams. The government did not intervene and the protest died out after the university authorities gave in to the students' demands for reform of examination and more to say in the decision process at the universities. <sup>179</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	87 people were arrested during clashes between the police and demonstrators during the Poor People's Campaign in Washington. <sup>180</sup>
June 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hubert Humphrey calls for a "Marshall plan" for the poor. <sup>181</sup>
June 20,	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstrations take place in support of the German

<sup>174</sup> Dagbladet 21.06.1968, p. 11.

<sup>175</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.06.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 20.06.1968, p. 12.

<sup>176</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 119.; The Times 15.05.1968, p. 1.; The Times 18.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 29.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>177</sup> The Times 21.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>178</sup> (1969). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1970*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p. 280.

<sup>179</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 307.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 50.

<sup>180</sup> New York Times 21.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 21.06.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 22.06.1968, p. 5.; Pravda 23.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>181</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 50.

1968		Communist Party in West Berlin. <sup>182</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	2 students and 1 policeman is killed in clashes between police and demonstrators outside the U.S. embassy in Rio de Janeiro. 150 people are injured during the fights. <sup>183</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Clashes between political student factions at the University of Santo Domingo. Left-wing student groups unite to evict right-wing students from the university. <sup>184</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Walter Ulbricht denies distribution of the West German newspapers <i>Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung</i> and <i>Süddeutsche Zeitung</i> in East Germany. The decision comes after the West German government allows the distribution of East German newspapers in the west.
June 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Guildford School of Arts is closed until further notice by the governors, after been occupied by students for two weeks. The students are still occupying the main building at the college. <sup>185</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	42 people are arrested following a sit-in demonstration outside a women's hairdresser in Oxford operating a colour bar. The demonstrators protesting against racial discrimination against non-white customers. <sup>186</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The leaders of Greece's Orthodox Church formally condemn abortion as a " <i>sinful and criminal act.</i> " <sup>187</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Workers in Rome go on strike in protest against working conditions. <sup>188</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A bomb explosion outside the Spanish National Tourist Agency on Fifth Avenue, New York. <sup>189</sup>
June 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Earl Warren resigns from the U.S. Supreme Court and gives president Johnson the opportunity to appoint a new judge before the election. The attempt fails and Richard Nixon appoints the new Supreme Court judge. <sup>190</sup>
June 21-23, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	During three days of riots, the U.S. embassy in Rio de Janeiro is attacked with stones in the fights between students and

<sup>182</sup> Pravda 22.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>183</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 51.; New York Times 22.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 22.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.06.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 22.06.1968, p. 28.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.06.1966.

<sup>184</sup> New York Times 22.06.1968, p. 10.; The Times 22.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>185</sup> The Times 22.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>186</sup> The Times 22.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>187</sup> New York Times 22.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>188</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 21.06.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>189</sup> New York Times 22.06.1968, p. 30.

<sup>190</sup> New York Times 22.06.1968, p. 1; 16; 32.; The Times 22.06.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 23.06.1968, The Week in Review, p. E3.; New York Times 24.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 9.

		police. 6 are killed during the fights – including 1 police officer. Many are arrested. <sup>191</sup>
June 22, 1968	<b>China</b>	Reports of clashes and mounting tensions between Red Guard factions in Canton. <sup>192</sup>
June 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	The stakes are high in the French election. Prime Minister Pompidou promises reforms if the Gaullists get a solid majority in Parliament. <sup>193</sup>
June 22, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 30 people are injured during clashes between demonstrators and police in Tokyo. <sup>194</sup>
June 22, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Talks take place between the city council and youth representatives in Zurich. <sup>195</sup>
June 22, 1968	<b>Thailand</b>	Student demonstrations take place in Bangkok. The first political demonstrations in the country occur after ten years of military rule were ended. Clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>196</sup>
June 22, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Alex Springer sells five of his weekly magazines ( <i>Das Neue Blatt, Bravo, Eltern, Jasmin</i> and <i>Twen</i> ). <sup>197</sup>
June 22, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hubert Humphrey proposes a cease-fire in Vietnam to create a positive atmosphere in the negotiation in Paris. <sup>198</sup>
June 22- July 12, 1968	<b>China</b>	The violence in China reaches a new peak in the spring and early summer of 1968. 34 dead bodies end up in the harbor of Hong Kong. 6 bodies are found in Macao up to June 28. Many of the dead bodies were brutally beaten and tortured before they were dumped in the water. <sup>199</sup>
June 23, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	The government closes the universities and students in the public schools are sent on vacation one week before scheduled. <sup>200</sup>
June 23, 1968	<b>France</b>	First round in the general election to Parliament. The results show a noticeably diminishing support for the communists and the left-wing coalition, and increased support for the

<sup>191</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 50.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 91.

<sup>192</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>193</sup> New York Times 23.06.1968, The Week in Review, p. E12.; New York Times 23.06.1968, Magazine, p. SM13.

<sup>194</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 22.06.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>195</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>196</sup> New York Times 22.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>197</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 51.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 92.; New York Times 25.06.1968, p. 9.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 17.; Dagbladet 24.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>198</sup> New York Times 23.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>199</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.

<sup>200</sup> New York Times 23.06.1968, p. 74.

		political centre. 142 of 154 seats secured in this round are won by the ruling coalition. It is the greatest victory in the history of the Gaullists. De Gaulle's strategy of threatening the country with the communists is a success. The vote for de Gaulle is a vote for law and order. <sup>201</sup>
June 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Several hundred Biafrans participate in a demonstration march from Kensington via the Soviet embassy to Downing Street in protest against the selling of arms to Nigeria. Violent clashes between demonstrators and police, who are cordoning off the access to the no 10. <sup>202</sup>
June 23, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	New clashes at the Biennale in Venice between police and about 500 students and anarchists attacking the exhibition area. The demonstrators are carrying red flags and posters with slogans like: " <i>The Biennale is Dead!</i> " The police use teargas to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>203</sup>
June 23, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Purge continues in the Polish State Department.
June 23, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 25 000 people participate in a mass meeting at the former German concentration camp in Dachau. They demand a ban of the neo-Nazi party NPD. <sup>204</sup>
June 23 – July 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	British railroad workers start a go-slow action in support of labor unions' demands of higher pay. Union leaders criticize the Labour Government for listening too much to intellectuals in the Party. <sup>205</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>Canada</b>	Violent clashes between French-speaking separatists and police in Montreal following a parade during the general

<sup>201</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.279.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 51.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 91.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 1; 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.06.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 25.06.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.06.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.06.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.06.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 25.06.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 25.06.1968, p. 3.

<sup>202</sup> The Times 24.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 25.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>203</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>204</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 4.; Pravda 24.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>205</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 279.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 51.; (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 39.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 93.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.06.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.06.1968, p. 28.; NRK Dagsrevyen 25.06.1968. (BBC); Aftenposten Morning edition 26.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 26.06.1968, p. 2.; The Times 29.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 29.06.1968, p. 2.

		election day. About 135 people are hospitalized and 290 people are arrested during the fights. <sup>206</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	3 students, members of the Radical Students Alliance, are staging a sit-in demonstration at the Department of Education and Science in London. The demonstrators are dispersed by the police. <sup>207</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The police investigate swastika daubing at the Conservative Party offices of Enoch Powell. The police claim: “ <i>There is no evidence of anything political in the daubing...</i> ” <sup>208</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Conference of the trade unions of the steel workers (Fiom-Cgil and Fim-Cisl) and delegates of the student movement take place in Trento.
June 24, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The Pope issues a warning against the use of violence to correct injustice. <sup>209</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	After the general election Aldo Moro resigns (June 5). The new Premier is the Christian Democrat Giovanni Leone. <sup>210</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Demonstrations take place in Zurich against war crimes. <sup>211</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The police clear the “ <i>Resurrection City</i> ” in Washington D.C. Ralph Abernathy and about 300 people are arrested when they march in protest to the Capitol Hill. <sup>212</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Prison riots take place in Columbus State prison, Ohio. More than 50 prisoners and guards are injured during the fights. <sup>213</sup>
June 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Vice President Hubert Humphrey claims that television inflames riots. <sup>214</sup>
June 24-26, 1968	<b>Iceland</b>	Demonstrations take place during the NATO Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in Reykjavik. The Iceland Communist Youth Party together with some Norwegians, Swedes and Greeks participate in demonstrations during the meeting at the

<sup>206</sup> The Times 25.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>207</sup> The Times 25.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>208</sup> The Times 25.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>209</sup> The Times 25.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>210</sup> New York Times 25.06.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 26.06.1968, p. 9.

<sup>211</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>212</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 51.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 39.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 92.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24173.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; The Times 24.06.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.06.1968, p. 7.; The Times 25.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.06.1968, p. 28.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.06.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 25.06.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 25.06.1968.; New York Times 26.06.1968, p. 1.; The Times 26.06.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 26.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>213</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.06.1968, p. 28.; The Times 26.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>214</sup> The Times 25.06.1968, p. 7.



		university in Reykjavik. Violent clashes take place between demonstrators and 300 policemen. About 30 demonstrators are arrested and several are injured during the fights. <sup>215</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Australia</b>	About 200 people participate in a demonstration in the South Australian House of Assembly. The demonstrators disrupt the meeting in protest against an unfair election system that gives a party a majority of votes, but a minority position in the assembly. <sup>216</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Several thousand students participate in a demonstration march through the streets of San Paulo in protest against police brutality during the prior demonstrations in Rio de Janeiro. The demonstrators smash all the windows in the American First National City Bank of New York without police interference. <sup>217</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 150 professors and priests participate in a demonstration outside the Ministry of Education in protests against the government's education policy and against the police brutality during the student demonstrations the prior days. <sup>218</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>China</b>	Violent clashes between rival factions in the provinces of Kwantung and Kweihow. Dead corpses are floating into the Hong Kong harbor. <sup>219</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The democratization process continues. The national Parliament passes laws to rehabilitate victims of political court trials since 1948 and gives them economic reparations. The authorities warn against extensive liberalization. They refuse " <i>bourgeois pluralism</i> " and insist on maintaining the leadership role of the Communist Party. <sup>220</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian press receives a " <i>black list</i> " from the government about banned topics. <sup>221</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>France</b>	New outbreaks of fighting and shooting in Paris. The Gaullists are seeking a broad anti-communist front. <sup>222</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Tenants from Greater London borough participate in a protest demonstration inside County Hall against rent increase. <sup>223</sup>

<sup>215</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.06.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 26.06.1968, p. 12

<sup>216</sup> The Times 26.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>217</sup> Dagbladet 25.06.1968, p. 11.

<sup>218</sup> New York Times 26.06.1968, p. 11.

<sup>219</sup> The Times 26.06.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 27.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>220</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 164-66.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 27.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>221</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 51.

<sup>222</sup> Arbeiderbladet 26.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>223</sup> The Times 26.06.1968, p. 2.

June 25, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 6 000 students at the Tokyo University go on strike, demanding the administration to resign and withdrawal of punishment handed down in March. <sup>224</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The Portuguese police raid the office of the publisher house of <i>Seara Nova</i> . The publisher is considered the only authentic voice of the opposition in Portugal. <i>Seara Nova</i> 's latest publication "The British Labor Movement," by A.L. Morton and George Tate is suspended and is ordered to be submitted to censors. <sup>225</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Following several nationalist attempts to stage demonstrations occur in the Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa. The Civil Guard is stationed at key locations in the provinces. The regime denies entry to special churches to prevent these used as rallying points for demonstrations. <sup>226</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	17 students occupy the East Asian Institute and demand the Dean's resignation. <sup>227</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Congress passes a law making it a federal crime to burn or disgrace the American flag. <sup>228</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The police use tear gas against demonstrators while they tear down the "Resurrection City" in Washington. <sup>229</sup>
June 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Reverent Ralph Abernathy is sentenced to 20 days imprisonment for leading the illegal demonstration to Congress at the Capitol Hill in protest against the demolition of the "Resurrection City" and with demands for reforms. <sup>230</sup>
June 25-28, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The students at the University of Leeds occupy the Parkinson Building – the administrative center of the university. The occupation was organized by the Student Union. The students hoist the red flag. <sup>231</sup>
June 26, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 80 000 participate in a demonstration in Rio de Janeiro in protest against the military regime. <sup>232</sup>
June 26, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 10 000 participated in demonstrations against the government in protest against the education policy and police

<sup>224</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 403.; New York Times 28.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>225</sup> New York Times 26.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>226</sup> The Times 26.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>227</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 138.

<sup>228</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 29.

<sup>229</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 51.

<sup>230</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24173.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 26.06.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 26.06.1968, p. 1.; *Pravda* 27.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>231</sup> The Times 26.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>232</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.

		brutality. The demonstrators demand the government to resign. Students, teachers, priests and nuns were participating in the demonstration. <sup>233</sup>
June 26, 1968	<b>China</b>	Li Fung-chun and Yu Chiu-li are removed from their positions as chairmen and vice chairman of the State Planning Commission. Both had earlier been protected by Chou En-lai. <sup>234</sup>
June 26, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Polish purges are gradually stopping. Gomulka tries to bring the heated atmosphere under control.
June 26, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	<i>The Literary Gazette</i> , the official organ of the Writers Union, publishes a violent attack on the novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Solzhenitsyn had earlier protested against the censorship and the failure of the Union to protect its members from prosecution. <sup>235</sup>
June 26, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Youth rally in front of the <i>Globe-Provisorium</i> . <sup>236</sup>
June 26, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	At the Trade Union Federation's congress Tito attacks the extremists of the <i>Praxis</i> group as the factor behind the student protests. He calls for action against all sorts of enemies of the existing order.
June 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A group of hippies force their way in to the studios during a live discussion program on the underground films and press at Channel 13, a non-commercial channel in New York. The group takes over the program and runs it their own way in protest against how the establishment reports their activities. <sup>237</sup>
June 26-27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Demonstrators arrange an all-night Sit-in at Harlem's Public School 175. The school shuts down temporarily. <sup>238</sup>
June 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Parliament passes a new law ending censorship in media and literature. The law confirms the lifting of censorship that already has been passed in the Communist Party. <sup>239</sup>
June 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	<i>Rude Pravo</i> publishes poll results showing that ninety percent of the non-Communist readers are supporters of a multiple party system. <sup>240</sup>
June 27,	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The manifesto <i>The Two Thousand Words</i> surfaces in Prague

<sup>233</sup> New York Times 27.06.1968, p. 14.

<sup>234</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.

<sup>235</sup> Ibid. p. 23004.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.

<sup>236</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*, J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>237</sup> The Times 27.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>238</sup> New York Times 28.06.1968, p. 46.

<sup>239</sup> New York Times 27.06.1968, p. 3.; The Times 28.06.1968, p. 8.

<sup>240</sup> New York Times 28.06.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.06.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 28.06.1968, p. 2.

1968		with demands for a democratic socialism. Seventy artists, scientists and outstanding athletes sign the manifesto, which also has the support of Dubcek and the government. Among those who sign are Ludvik Vaculik, Emil Zatopek, Jiri Raska, and Vera Caslavka. Both the Steering Committee and the National Assembly condemn the manifest. <sup>241</sup>
June 27, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 15 000 students participate together with nuns, priests and others in a demonstration in Rio de Janeiro in support of the demands for education reforms and students' participation in the running of the universities. The demonstrators protest against police violence. <sup>242</sup>
June 27, 1968	<b>France</b>	Police occupy the Ecole de Beaux Arts. The theater Les Folies-Bergères reopens again and the dancers are back in business. <sup>243</sup>
June 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A producer and a pop group named The Nice was banned from working in The Albert Hall, London, after an anti-apartheid concert sponsored by The International Defence and Aid Fund to support apartheid victims in South Africa. The group burns the American flag on stage during its performance. <sup>244</sup>
June 27, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	The city council rejects the youths' ultimatum. <sup>245</sup>
June 27, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Dean at the Free University calls in the police to have the occupants at the East Asian Institute removed. <sup>246</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	Clashes between demonstrators and police during anti-government demonstrations in protest against president Juan Carlos Ongania. According to reports, about 350 people are arrested. <sup>247</sup>

<sup>241</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 52.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 93.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22885.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 215.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 121.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 29.06.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 29.06.1968, p. 2.; *The Times* 05.07.1968, p. 4.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 05.07.1968, p. 4.; *Dagbladet* 08.07.1968, p. 11.; *New York Times* 21.07.1968, *The Week in Review*, p. E13.

<sup>242</sup> *The Times* 28.06.1968, p. 7.

<sup>243</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22820.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 27.06.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *The Times* 28.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>244</sup> *The Times* 28.06.1968, p. 2.

<sup>245</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofer et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>246</sup> *New York Times* 28.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>247</sup> *New York Times* 29.06.1968, p. 2.; *New York Times* 30.06.1968, p. 2.

June 28, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	The government spurs their action on education reforms. <sup>248</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Prime minister Cernik addresses the National Assembly after the appeal from 80 Czechoslovakian intellectuals, artists, athletes and workers to speed up the reform process. He renews the freedom pledge, but claims that reforms need time. <sup>249</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Anti-military action against plans to build new military barracks in Skive.
June 28, 1968	<b>France</b>	Sharp warnings from the Government against further demonstrations before the second ballot of the French election. <sup>250</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Students occupy the Art Academy in London. <sup>251</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A bomb explosion damages the pipeline carrying Merseyside's water supply at Hapsford, Helsby in Cheshire, close to the Welsh border. <sup>252</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Zurich Youth Center Association introduces its plans. <sup>253</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Ralph Abernathy go on hunger strike in prison. <sup>254</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A group of Quakers participate together with demonstrators from the Poor People's Campaign outside Capitol Hill. <sup>255</sup>
June 28, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Riots at the Free University in West Berlin. Activists occupy the Dean's office and the main auditorium. Daniel Cohn-Bendit is back in Germany and asks for more occupations of other institutes. Students react against Dean's decision to use police force to end 5 weeks of occupation of East Asian Institute.
June 28, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Deep political conflicts surfaced during the sixth congress of the Yugoslav trade unions, with a peasant and workers' outcry against bureaucracy, wealthy officials and the widening gap between wealthy and poor in the Yugoslav society. <sup>256</sup>
June 28-29,	<b>China</b>	Fights arise between the rival Red Guards organizations "East

<sup>248</sup> New York Times 29.06.1968, p. 9.

<sup>249</sup> The Times 29.04.1968, p. 4.

<sup>250</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 28.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>251</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 54.

<sup>252</sup> The Times 29.06.1968, p. 4.

<sup>253</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>254</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 52.

<sup>255</sup> New York Times 29.06.1968, p. 33.

<sup>256</sup> The Times 29.06.1968, p. 4.



1968		<i>Wind</i> ” and “ <i>Red Flag</i> ” at the waterfront in the province of Canton. They use rifles and grenades in the battle. About 100 people are reported killed or injured during the fights. <sup>257</sup>
June 28-30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Several thousand young people participate in violent demonstrations in Berkeley, California, in protest against the war in Vietnam, against the French government’s treatment of students, and police brutality. The protest is also against the Berkeley city and the local police. The demonstrations are organized by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). About 42 people are reported injured during the fights, and more than 100 people are arrested – just a few of them are students. A curfew is declared to restore order after two nights of fighting in the streets. <sup>258</sup>
June 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Alexander Dubcek appeals in a television speech for the trust of the nation and promise to continue the reform process. <sup>259</sup>
June 29, 1968	<b>France</b>	ORTF gives President de Gaulle extra time on television for his election speech. General de Gaulle’s election speech is the last in a tough election campaign. There is excitement and uncertainty about whether the Gaullist party will get majority in Parliament or not. <sup>260</sup>
June 29, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Violent factions fight between radical groups trying to seize control of the students’ protests and the police in Osaka. About 200 people are injured during fights. <sup>261</sup>
June 29, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Opening of the autonomous “ <i>Zentrum der Jungen Hof 103</i> ” (Center of the Jungen Hof 103) in Zurich. <sup>262</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights at the Chinua University in Peking between rival Red Guards factions. <sup>263</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>France</b>	The political left suffers a major loss in the second round of the Parliament election. The political left Federation loses 61 seats, the Communist Party loses 39 seats, the political centre loses 8 seats, the Left Socialist Party PSU loses all their three seats, among them the seat of Pierre Mendés France, who loses in Grenoble. The governing coalition wins 358 of 485 seats in Parliament and an absolute majority. The Gaullists

<sup>257</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.; Pravda 30.06.1968, p. 5.

<sup>258</sup> Ibid. p. 23084.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 128.; Pravda 30.06.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 01.07.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.07.1968, p. 16.

<sup>259</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 52.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.07.1968, p. 16.

<sup>260</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.06.1968, p. 6.

<sup>261</sup> New York Times 30.06.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.06.1968, p. 1.

<sup>262</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>263</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.; Arbejderbladet 08.07.1968, p. 2.

		gain 97 seats and the Independent Republican Party gain 21. The election is a catastrophe for the French political left. <sup>264</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The women sewing machinists at the Dagenham and Halewood Ford factories end their 3 weeks long strike for higher wages. <sup>265</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	A pantomime group in Barcelona gives a performance that communicates that the government ignores workers' needs. The act is seen by 3 500 young workers; 40 police officers in plain clothes are also present. <sup>266</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	There are language riots in Bern. <sup>267</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	<i>Globus</i> -student riots take place in Zurich. Clashes between about 2 000 youths and police. <sup>268</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Draft of the " <i>Zurich Manifesto</i> " (ZM) is presented. <sup>269</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A scandal surfaces in the New York Police Department. 37 police officers face corruption charges. <sup>270</sup>
June 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	More than 500 clergymen, nuns and others take part in the Poor People Campaign silent march through Washington D.C. to the Capitol Hill. <sup>271</sup>
June 30- July 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 1 000 students participate in a riot at Berkeley University. A state of emergency is declared in Berkeley, California, after 2 nights of riots at the university campus. More than 100 people are arrested. There are extensive and violent clashes between students and police. There are demonstrations several places in California in sympathy with the French students. <sup>272</sup>

<sup>264</sup>(1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p.52.; (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.279.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 51.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 41.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 91.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; *The Times* 01.07.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 02.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>265</sup> (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 279.; *The Times* 29.06.1968, p. 1.; *Pravda* 04.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>266</sup> *New York Times* 02.07.1968, p. 13.

<sup>267</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 30.06.1968. (SRG-EVN)

<sup>268</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 30.06.1968. (SRG-EVN); Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>269</sup> Ibid.

<sup>270</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 52.

<sup>271</sup> *New York Times* 01.07.1968, p. 17.

<sup>272</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 93.; *The Times* 01.07.1968, p. 6.; *The Times* 02.07.1968, p. 4.; *The Times* 03.07.1968, p. 5.

<b>July</b>		
Summer 1968	<b>Finland</b>	Frequent demonstrations take place against the American war in Vietnam in Helsinki and other university cities. “ <i>Red Saturdays</i> ” and Vietnam happenings in Helsinki take place during the summer months.
Summer 1968	<b>Finland</b>	The first democratic <i>Ideology</i> –Forum in the University City of Jyväskylä is held with New Left representatives from different European countries.
July 1968	<b>India</b>	Students at the Allahabad University protest against the nomination of the Police Commissioner of Allahabad Division to the Executive Council of the University. Many student leaders are arrested and others are suspended from the University. About 24 students are denied readmission. <sup>1</sup>
July	<b>Thailand</b>	People are testing the new Constitution and the right of free speech. The new Constitution was established June 20 after ten years of military rule. People are bringing soap-cases to the parks in Bangkok and try to speak about issues they care about in public, but are being arrested by the police. About 5 000 students participate in demonstrations in Bangkok in protest against the arrests. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. <sup>2</sup>
July 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	Police and students clash in Istanbul during the visit of the 6. American Fleet in the Mediterranean. <sup>3</sup>
July 1, 1968	<b>China</b>	Violent clashes arise between rival factions in Canton. More than 100 people are killed according to press reports. <sup>4</sup>
July 1, 1968	<b>France</b>	A Gaullist demonstration on the Champs Elysées in Paris. The French political opposition is paralyzed. de Gaulle is stronger than ever. The Gaullists get 49 per cent in the second ballot and a clear majority of 51 seats in the French Parliament. <sup>5</sup>
July 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	2 army officers are sentenced in a court martial in Salonika to two to ten and a half years imprisonment for “ <i>conspiring to revolt</i> ” against the regime. <sup>6</sup>
July 1, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Drivers of the buses and trams in Lisbon protest against low wages in the Lisbon Tramways Company by giving all passengers free rides. <sup>7</sup>
July 1, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Demonstration ban gets imposed in Zurich following clashes between police and about 2 000 youths. <sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 59.

<sup>2</sup> Dagbladet 12.07.1968, p. 7.

<sup>3</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> The Times 02.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 01.07.1968. (ITN-UOIT-EVN)

<sup>6</sup> The Times 02.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> The Times 02.07.1968, p. 4.

July 1, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Legal suits are filed against the Zurich police. <sup>9</sup>
July 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Board at Alfred University, New York, sustains its decision to fire a 40-year old professor because of a violation of the demonstration rules at the University. <sup>10</sup>
July 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 38 welfare clients and their supporters are arrested during a blockade of Department of Social Services, New York, in protest against the welfare system. <sup>11</sup>
July 2, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	Workers participate in demonstrations in Buenos Aires. <sup>12</sup>
July 2, 1968	<b>China</b>	Still curfew in Lhasa and other cities in Tibet since the revolt against the Chinese started in March. Clashes occur between Red Guards factions and Tibet underground groups. People are fleeing from famine and terror. <sup>13</sup>
July 2, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The political left in several Scandinavian countries demands Jan Hækkerup resignation because of the disclosures of the CIA funding of the IUSY. <sup>14</sup>
July 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	Students clear Paris faculties and leave. <sup>15</sup>
July 2, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The administration at the Kyushu University decides to remove the crashed American air fighter from the university area. The militant students protest against the decision and want to keep it as a symbol of oppression.
July 2, 1968	<b>Uruguay</b>	Workers on 24-hour general strike. A bomb attack is carried out on a pro-government radio station. Police and reserves are mobilized. Clandestine leaflets call for street demonstrations. The strike is called for by the National Labour Convention (C.N.T), a communist dominated trade union and the country's largest labour federation. <sup>16</sup>
July 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Reverend William Sloane Coffin participates in an anti-call-up demonstration outside an induction centre in New York. <sup>17</sup>
July 3, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights occur at the Chinua University in Peking between rival Red Guards factions. About 18 people are killed during the

<sup>8</sup> New York Times 02.07.1968, p. 21.; Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofer et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> New York Times 02.07.1968, p. 21.

<sup>11</sup> New York Times 02.07.1968, p. 18.; New York Times 04.07.1968, p. 7; 8.

<sup>12</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 02.07.1968. (UPI)

<sup>13</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>14</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 53.

<sup>15</sup> The Times 03.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>16</sup> The Times 03.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>17</sup> The Times 03.07.1968, p. 5.

		fights June 30 and July 3. Fights between the People's Army and Red Guard factions and workers. <sup>18</sup>
July 3, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The statue of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Oslo is vandalized with red painting during the night. <sup>19</sup>
July 3, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstration in protest against the American War in Vietnam and a "blood donation" action in support of FNL at the Free University in West Berlin. <sup>20</sup>
July 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	9 people participate in a chain action in protest against the draft and the Vietnam war. <sup>21</sup>
July 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The American Communist party nominates an Afro-American female, Mrs. Charlene Mitchell, as their first presidential candidate in 28 years. <sup>22</sup>
July 3 - 10, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The World Councils of Churches opens its conference in Uppsala. Protestant and Orthodox leaders from more than 80 countries open the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches. There are 3,000 participants from 100 countries. Fears of demonstrations are articulated in the press. The police prevent a demonstration outside the church during the opening ceremony. <sup>23</sup>
July 4, 1968	<b>Australia</b>	About 2 000 youths participate in extensive and violent demonstrations outside the US consulate in Melbourne against the American war in Vietnam. The demonstrators carry FNL flags and Mao uniforms. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. All the windows in the consulate get smashed and the American flag ripped down from the pole. 50 people are arrested and 35 are injured in the fights. <sup>24</sup>
July 4, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	President Nasser purges political opponents in the army. <sup>25</sup>
July 4,	<b>France</b>	The gas pump service attendants on strike. <sup>26</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.; Pravda 04.07.1968, p. 5.; Dagbladet 08.07.1968, p. 16.

<sup>19</sup> Dagbladet 04.07.1968, p. 11.

<sup>20</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 160.

<sup>21</sup> New York Times 03.07.1968, p. 37.

<sup>22</sup> New York Times 08.07.1968, p. 32.; The Times 08.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>23</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 52.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 41.; (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 33.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.07.1968. (SRT-EVN); The Times 04.07.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.07.1968, p. 1; 4.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 04.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 04.07.1968, p. 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 04.07.1968. (SRT-EVN); Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.07.1968, p. 10.; Dagbladet 05.07.1968, p. 11.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.07.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 08.07. 1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 08.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>24</sup> New York Times 05.07.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition, 05.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>25</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 53.

<sup>26</sup> The Times 05.07.1968, p. 4.



1968		
July 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	After nearly six week of occupation of Hornsey College of Art, the buildings get surrounded by security guards with dogs. Governors threaten the students at Guilford School of Art with barring rebels from re-admittance when the school opens again, if the occupation is not ended. The security forces leave the next day. <sup>27</sup>
July 4, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The statue of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Oslo is vandalized with red paint. The letter <i>S</i> in USA is written as a swastika. <sup>28</sup>
July 4, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Demonstrations take place against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>29</sup>
July 4, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Demonstration takes place outside the Uppsala Cathedral during the opening service of the World Council of Churches in Uppsala. <sup>30</sup>
July 4, 1968	<b>Uruguay</b>	There are increasing tensions between the government and the trade unions in Montevideo. <sup>31</sup>
July 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Dissidents carry out a peaceful demonstration outside Berkeley University, San Francisco, California. <sup>32</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	Student riots take place at the National University of La Plata. The students throw stones and fire bombs of the roofs. The police use teargas to disperse the students. About 550 students are arrested. <sup>33</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 30 000 students and workers participate in demonstrations in Rio de Janeiro in protest against the regime and “ <i>Yankee imperialism</i> ”. The demonstrators demand the release of 9 students arrested during earlier fights with the police. <sup>34</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The article <i>The One Thousand Words</i> written by Smrkovsky counters claims suggesting that the democratization process has come to an end. <sup>35</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>France</b>	The police clear the Faculty of Medicine at the Sorbonne, the last occupied building at the university. The students give up faculty control and the red flag is lowered. <sup>36</sup>
July 5,	<b>Great Britain</b>	Students occupying Guildford School of Art are locked in by

<sup>27</sup> The Times 05.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> Dagbladet 04.07.1968, p. 11.; Arbeiderbladet 05.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>29</sup> New York Times, 05.07. 1968, p. 6.

<sup>30</sup> The Times 05.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>31</sup> New York Times 06.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>32</sup> New York Times 05.07.1968, p. 10.

<sup>33</sup> The Times 06.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>34</sup> New York Times 05.07.1968, p. 8.; The Times 06.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>35</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 263.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.07.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>36</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 96.; NRK Dagsrevyen 05.07.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 06.07.1968, p. 4.

1968		teaching staff and police, who through loudspeakers tell them to leave the premises. <sup>37</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>India</b>	The communist party, which split in two factions in 1962 – a Chinese and a Moscow faction, is split again. A third party group of Maoists is established. <sup>38</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 3000 students gather at a meeting at the Hiyoshi Campus at Keio University. The meeting starts an indefinite boycott in protest against capital funds to medical research from the American Army. The students demands negotiation with the university administration in public. The lasts for 4 months. <sup>39</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	A hunger strike for Biafra takes place at “Hyde Park Corner” in Zurich. <sup>40</sup>
July 5, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Rally takes place against the demonstration ban in Zurich. The Zurich authorities announce that they will expel all foreigners found to have taken part in the recent disorder. <sup>41</sup>
July 6, 1968	<b>Dahomey</b>	The junta proclaims a ban on demonstrations to curb social unrest. <sup>42</sup>
July 6, 1968	<b>El Salvador</b>	About 1 200-2 000 people participate in an anti-American demonstrations against the visit of president Lyndon B. Johnson during the CACAM-meeting in San Salvador. The demonstrators throw paint and egg against the president’s motorcade. The demonstrators carry posters with slogans like: “Johnson, Murder!” and “Viva, Vietcong!” <sup>43</sup>
July 6, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The editor of the Barcelona weekly <i>Destino</i> , Nestor Lujan, is fined by the Spanish Information Ministry for breaking the Press Law by printing critical articles about the government. <sup>44</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>China</b>	Violent clashes take place between armed rival Red Guard factions at the Chinghua University in Peking. 18 people are killed during the fights. <sup>45</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Soviet, Polish and East German direct new attacks on the reform process in Czechoslovakia. An extraordinary meeting in the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist

<sup>37</sup> The Times 06.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>38</sup> The Times 06.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>39</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 401.

<sup>40</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofere et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.; The Times 06.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>42</sup> New York Times 07.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>43</sup> Arbeiterbladet 08.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>44</sup> New York Times 07.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>45</sup> The Times 08.07.1968, p. 6.

		Party takes place to discuss the letter from the Warsaw meeting. <sup>46</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Two rival demonstration groups on race clash in Whitehall, London. Violent clashes occur between demonstrators and police. 16 people are arrested. <sup>47</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	30 Pakistani students occupy the Pakistani embassy in London in protest against President Ayli Khahn and his violation of human rights. <sup>48</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Milan there are protests and riots at the San Vittore prison. A large number of prisoners and police officers are injured. <sup>49</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The Liberal Democratic Party gains votes in the national senatorial election. The socialists lose many seats in the same election. <sup>50</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A debate program on NRK Radio about the complex causes behind the French May revolt is broadcast. Hosts for the program are radical student leader Helge Rønning and Øystein Noreng, phd student in France. <sup>51</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	" <i>The Poor People's March</i> " from Stockholm to Uppsala takes place. The radical group Club 68 summons prominent theologians for questioning in special debate meetings that pass resolutions to the church conference. <sup>52</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Charles Evers, leading member of the N.A.A.C.P., is elected Mayor in Fayette, Mississippi. He is the first Afro-American Mayor elected in a bi-racial municipality in Mississippi since the Reconstruction. <sup>53</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A group of freelance photographers file lawsuits in Federal Court against the police for arrest and alleged harassment during attempts to " <i>record the facts of police actions</i> " at large demonstrations. <sup>54</sup>
July 7, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The attorney general in Zagreb seizes the last issue of the student journal <i>Razlog</i> following the publishing of an article calling for a multi-party system in Yugoslavia. <sup>55</sup>

<sup>46</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 54.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 52.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.07.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 09.07.1968, p. 10.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.07.1968, p. 1; 2.

<sup>47</sup> The Times 08.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>48</sup> The Times 08.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>49</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 07.07.1968. (RAI-EVN); The Times 08.07.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>50</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 95.; The Times 09.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>51</sup> NRK Radio 07.07.1968.; Arbeiderbladet 06.07.1968, p. 17.

<sup>52</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 07.07. 1968. (SRT-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.07. 1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 08.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>53</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24196.

<sup>54</sup> New York Times 08.07.1968, p. 19.

<sup>55</sup> Aftenposten Morning Editon 08.07.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.07.1968, p. 2.

July 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	The students leave the Faculty of Medicine at Sorbonne University and the police clear the buildings. <sup>56</sup>
		Demonstrations take place in London against immigration. Other demonstrations take place against the British weapon exports to Nigeria. <sup>57</sup>
July 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The six-week-old sit-in occupation at Hornsey College of Art is ended. 30 students moved to Guildford School of Art to support the sit-in there. <sup>58</sup>
July 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain/Wales</b>	A 17-years-old girl throws a smoke bomb towards the Prince of Wales outside the Welsh Office in Cardiff, while she shouts “ <i>Cymru am byth</i> ” (Wales for ever). <sup>59</sup>
July 8, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Opening of the Plenum meeting of the Central Committee takes place. First official attempts arise to reduce “ <i>anti-Zionist sentiments</i> ” in Poland. <sup>60</sup>
July 8, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Discussion takes place at the “ <i>Hof 103</i> ” in Zurich. <sup>61</sup>
July 8, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Discussion takes place at the Gottlieb-Duttweiler-Institute in Zurich. <sup>62</sup>
July 9, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chou En-Lai admits that unrest in China stops aid for Hanoi. <sup>63</sup>
July 9, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 15 000 people from villages in outlying regions participate in demonstrations in Palermo, Sicily, in protest against the conditions in western Sicily after the earthquake in January. The police use teargas to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>64</sup>
July 9, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Gomułka’s rival Mieczysław Moczar, Minister of Interior, becomes secretary in the Central Committee and deputy to the Party Presidium. <sup>65</sup>
July 10, 1968	<b>France</b>	Former Secretary of State, Maurice Couve de Murville replaces Georges Pompidou as Prime Minister. The new government is formed on July 13. <sup>66</sup>

<sup>56</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 08.07.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 09.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>57</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 08.07.1968. (UPI)

<sup>58</sup> The Times 09.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>59</sup> The Times 09.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>60</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 53.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 96.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 08.07.1968, p. 6.; *The Times* 09.07.1968, p. 5.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 09.07.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 09.07.1968, p. 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 09.07.1968. (TVP-ORF-EVN); *The Times* 10.07.1968, p. 6.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 10.07.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 10.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>61</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 10.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>64</sup> *The Times* 10.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>65</sup> *New York Times* 10.07.1968, p. 9.; *The Times* 10.07.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 10.07.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 10.07.1968, p. 18.

July 10, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	3 senior Greek officers are ousted from the army for backing King Constantine's counter-coup. 57 senior officers have been purged from the army so far in 1968. <sup>67</sup>
July 10, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek government announces the draft of a new Constitution and a plebiscite for September 29. <sup>68</sup>
July 10, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Poland rejects the work of art "Babel" by the Danish artist Per Nørgård and labels it as "Jewish". <sup>69</sup>
July 10, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A harsh attack against the development in Czechoslovakia and the liberals is published in the Soviet Writers' Union's magazine <i>Literaturnaja Gazeta</i> . The attack is especially aimed at Ludvik Vaculik and his manifest - <i>The 2 000 word</i> . For the first time the term "contra revolutionary" is used to describe the situation. <sup>70</sup>
July 10, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Students occupy Dean's office at the Free University in West Berlin once more. They demand his resignation and a full democratization of the university. <i>Kommune I</i> member Fritz Teufel is proclaimed as Dean of a socialist university. The police are called in and they remove the demonstrators from the building. More than 600 police officers take part in the operation.
July 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A massive youth demonstration takes place outside the City Hall, New York. The demonstrators demand summer jobs for youth. <sup>71</sup>
July 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Dr. Spock is sentenced to two years imprisonment for encouraging people to resist the draft. <sup>72</sup>
July 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	The head of Chou En-lai's Secretariat, Tung Hsiao-peng, was charged with political offences. <sup>73</sup>

<sup>66</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 54.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 52.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 428.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 96.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; *The Times* 10.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>67</sup> *New York Times* 11.07.1968, p. 16.

<sup>68</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 96.; *New York Times* 12.07.1968, p. 8.; *New York Times* 15.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>69</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 54.

<sup>70</sup> *New York Times* 11.07.1968, p. 11.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 11.07.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 11.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>71</sup> *New York Times* 11.07.1968, p. 27.; *New York Times* 12.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>72</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 54.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 96.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 11.07.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 11.07.1968, p. 10.

<sup>73</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22951.



July 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao Tse Tung meets with 20 000 military leaders in Peking. <sup>74</sup>
July 11, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Cries of protests by the Transport House representatives are directed at Prime Minister Harold Wilson during a meeting of Pembrokeshire Labour Party.
July 11, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	168 journalists in Madrid sign letter to the government protesting the growing series of fines and restriction on the press under the Press Law. <sup>75</sup>
July 11, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	<i>Pravda</i> claims that Czechoslovakian intellectuals call for purge of Novotny's men, and reform opponents are more treacherous than those of the anti-communist rebels in the 1956 Hungarian revolt. <sup>76</sup>
July 11, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 2 000 people participate in a protest meeting in Stockholm against the visit of Soviet Prime Minister Aleksej Kosygin. The rally is organized by the Baltic Committee and several other Soviet exile groups in Sweden. <sup>77</sup>
July 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The American Indian Movement is established during a meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota. <sup>78</sup>
July 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Communist Party steering committee discusses the invitation to take part in a meeting in Warsaw on July 15. They decide not to participate unless Romania and Yugoslavia also take part. <sup>79</sup>
July 12, 1968	<b>China</b>	The final fights take place between the rival Red Guards organizations "East Wind" and "Red Flag" in the province of Canton. Both organizations had the approval of the Revolutionary Committee – since they both supported Mao. About 200 people were reported killed or injured during the fights. <sup>80</sup>
July 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	Television journalists at the state radio and television company ORTF return to work as the last sector to end the strike. The strike among the journalists had lasted for seven weeks over a demand for greater objectivity in presentation of televised programs and especially the presentation of news.

<sup>74</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 11.07.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>75</sup> New York Times 12.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>76</sup> New York Times 12.07.1968, p. 1; 26.; The Times 12.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>77</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 53.; (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 35.

<sup>78</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid687.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>79</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 42.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 174.; New York Times 13.07.1968, p. 1.; The Times 10.07.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.07.1968, p.1; 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 15.07.1968.

<sup>80</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.; *Pravda* 10.07.1968, p. 5.

		The strike ended without any guarantees from the government. <sup>81</sup>
July 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	Former General Salan is sentenced to life in prison for his participation in the coup in Alger in 1962; former Colonel Argoud and 10 others convicted are pardoned in connection with the "Bastille Day" celebrations, as a concession to the radicals on the right wing of the French political life. <sup>82</sup>
July 12, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	7 retired Greek senior officers are arrested. <sup>83</sup>
July 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain Northern Ireland</b>	About 100 000 orangemen participate in a parade through Northern Ireland to show their annual loyalty to the protestant faith and to Great Britain. They march celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Boyne, which marks the victory of the protestant cause in Britain 278 years ago. <sup>84</sup>
July 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Protests and riots arise at the prison of Poggioreale.
July 12, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Gomułka claims the campaign against the Jews is exaggerated. He encourages the discussion of a new program of the Communist Party. <sup>85</sup>
July 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek meets with the Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar in Komarom. <sup>86</sup>
July 13, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The Mouthpiece of the East German Communist Party, the <i>Neues Deutschland</i> , warns the Czechoslovakian leadership and claims that the Czechoslovakian government has secret connections to Western countries, especially West Germany. <sup>87</sup>
July 13, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Venice, there is a 48-hour strike at the chemical plants of Porto Marghera. The active participation of students (above all from the Universities of Venice and Padua) is strong. Together with radical workers they try to organize the protests refusing the leading role of the unions. The trade unions condemn the radicalism of the students. Egalitarianism – refusal of hierarchy between the workers – inspires the vindications of the workers.
July 13, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Plenary meeting of Zurich's youth is demanding an autonomous youth center. <sup>88</sup>
July 14, 1968	<b>China</b>	The army takes action to restore order in the province of Canton and opens fire on several occasions. The regional

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. p. 22819.

<sup>82</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 13.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>83</sup> *New York Times* 13.07.1968, p.28.; *The Times* 13.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>84</sup> *New York Times* 13.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>85</sup> *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 13.07.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 13.07.1968, p. 28.

<sup>86</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 174.

<sup>87</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>88</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofer et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

		military commander, general Yen Chung-chuan, condemns the “Red Flag” in the Revolutionary Committee and accuses the organization of supporting people plundering army weapons and killing army soldiers. Army vehicles with loudspeakers are used in the streets and the army orders workers back to their jobs in the production. <sup>89</sup>
July 14, 1968	<b>China</b>	Fights arise between rival Red Guard factions at the university of Peking. <sup>90</sup>
July 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	On France’s National Day, a parade is held in honor of President de Gaulle and the new government. There are episodes during student demonstrations in the Latin quarter. New fights arise in the streets in Paris between students and police. The Bastille is “stormed”. Rocks and tear gas are used in Paris during the night. Both demonstrators and police officers are injured. About 243 people were arrested during the fights. <sup>91</sup>
July 14, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	70 U.S. students from the University of Colorado organize a sit-in at the Greek Ministry of Tourism in Athens. <sup>92</sup>
July 14, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Harsh attacks are directed against Czechoslovakia in the Polish press. <sup>93</sup>
July 14, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	President Tito criticizes, in a press interview, the Soviet interference and pressure against Czechoslovakia. <sup>94</sup>
July 14 -17, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The East German leadership participates in the Warsaw Pact meeting in Warsaw. <sup>95</sup>
July 14 -17, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Warsaw Pact meeting in Warsaw without Czechoslovakian participation. The Soviet Block condemns the Czechoslovakian revisionism and warns that the development is a mutual issue for all members of the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact countries formulate a letter containing a series of demands to the Czechoslovakian authorities. A military intervention is an increasingly possible solution to the conflict. In secret meetings Polish leaders pressure the Soviets for an invasion. <sup>96</sup>

<sup>89</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.07.1968, p. 12.

<sup>90</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.07.1968, p. 20.

<sup>91</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 14.07.1968. (ORTF-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.05.1968, p. 20.; *Arbeiderbladet* 15.07.1968, p. 2.; *Dagbladet* 15.07.1968, p. 10.; *The Times* 16.07.1968, p. 3.

<sup>92</sup> *New York Times* 16.07.1968, p. 78.; *The Times* 16.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>93</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>94</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>95</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 174.

<sup>96</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 54.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 42.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 97.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22885; 22887.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow,

July 15, 1968	<b>France</b>	France blasts a nuclear bomb at the Mururoa Atoll close to Tahiti. It is the second detonation in a test series in the Pacific. The first was on July 7. <sup>97</sup>
July 15, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime orders 100 persons to be brought to trial on charges of resisting the authorities during the farmers' riots in Salonica in 1966. The farmers were protesting the government's agricultural policies and clashed with police. <sup>98</sup>
July 15, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Warsaw Pact leaders meet in Warsaw to discuss the development in Czechoslovakia. Three Ministers are replaced in Poland. Two of them are possible victims of the purge. 6,000 Jews have already left the country and an additional 10,000 want to leave.
July 15, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Mieczysław Moczar is replaced as Minister of Interior. <sup>99</sup>
July 15, 1968	<b>Romania</b>	President Nicolae Ceausescu gives his support to Czechoslovakia's own right to follow their political course. He warns against foreign interference. <sup>100</sup>
July 15, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	The demonstration ban in Zurich is lifted. <sup>101</sup>
July 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	By the middle of July racial disorder had occurred in 211 American cities. <sup>102</sup>
July 16, 1968	<b>China</b>	Moscow Radio reports about factional fights in Foochow, Amoy and Changshow, in the Fukien province during the last eight weeks. Hundreds of people were killed during the fights. <sup>103</sup>
July 16, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A delegation from the French Communist Party on visit to Kreml, led by Waldeck Rochet, gives their support to the

Longmans. p. 216.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 130.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 174.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.07.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 15.07.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 15.07.1968, p. 4.; NRK Dagsrevyen 15.07.1968.; The Times 16.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.07.1968, p. 1; 2; 6.; Dagbladet 16.07.1968, p. 1; 3; 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>97</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 95.

<sup>98</sup> New York Times 16.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>99</sup> Arbeiderbladet 15.07.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 16.07.1968, p. 11.

<sup>100</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>101</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>102</sup> (1975). *Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States.* N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.; (1973). *CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973"*. Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 30.; Pravda 20.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>103</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.07.1968, p. 1.

		Czechoslovakian Communist Party's rights to choose their own course and warns against foreign interventions. <sup>104</sup>
July 16, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	" <i>Teach-in for everybody</i> " at Zurich University. <sup>105</sup>
July 16, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	29 activists are arrested during demonstrations in Istanbul. Riot police broke in to a hostel of the Istanbul Technical University. The hostel had been allegedly used as headquarter for attacks on sailors of the visiting US Sixth Fleet. 1 student was killed during the raid. <sup>106</sup>
July 16, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The Yugoslavian Communist Party gives its support to the Czechoslovakian reform policy and warns against foreign interventions. <sup>107</sup>
July 16 – 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Communist Party's steering committee discusses the " <i>Warsaw letter</i> " and decides to make their conclusions known in the Central Committee. Radio Prague demands full public openness about the letter. <sup>108</sup>
July 17, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Belgian bishops declare that they agree with the split and the transfer. The unitary ' <i>Universitas Catholica Lovaniensis</i> ' ceases to exist.
July 17, 1968	<b>France</b>	Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville presents his cabinet and program in the French Parliament. He promises widespread reforms put into action before Christmas and a stable economy during a period of 18 months. <sup>109</sup>
July 17, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Farmers, workers and students unite in demonstrations in protest against the extension of the US air force base at Narita. There are clashes between riot police and demonstrators in a 10 hours long fight. <sup>110</sup>
July 17, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The director of the National Theatre in Warsaw is fired. <sup>111</sup>
July 17-24, 1968	<b>China</b>	There are fights in the Kwanntung province between Red Guard factions that all support Mao. <sup>112</sup>

<sup>104</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.07.1968, p. 6.; The Times 18.07.1968, p. 4.; The Times 29.07.1968, p. 8.

<sup>105</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>106</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 307.; New York Times 17.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>107</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.07.1968, p. 1; 6.; The Times 18.07.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 19.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>108</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 54.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 175.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.07.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.07.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 16.07.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.07.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 17.07.1968, p. 1.; The Times 18.07.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 18.07.1968, p. 10.

<sup>109</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.

<sup>110</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 130.

<sup>111</sup> Dagbladet 18.07.1968, p. 1.



July 18, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek confirms in a television speech his intentions to continue the reform process in Czechoslovakia. <sup>113</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Central Committee discusses the answer to the "Warsaw letter". The Committee supports Dubcek unanimously. <sup>114</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The popular support for the Czechoslovakian leadership is expressed in widespread meetings on workplaces, rallies and through petition campaigns. For the first time since the Communists Party came to power through the coup in 1948, it received general support from a wide specter of the Czechoslovakian people. <sup>115</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	New harsh attacks are directed against Czechoslovakia in the mouthpiece of the East German Communist Party, the <i>Neues Deutschland</i> . <sup>116</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>France</b>	Secretary General in the French Communist party, Waldeck Rochet, goes on visits to Prague and to Moscow. <sup>117</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Norwegian, Swedish and Danish students take part in an International student summer camp in Cuba. The Cuban Government pays most of the expenses. According to media they also learn about urban guerrilla warfare. <sup>118</sup>

<sup>112</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 55.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 18.07.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>113</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.280.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 53.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 97.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22888.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 132.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.07.1968. (CST-EVN); New York Times 19.07.1968, p. 13.; The Times 19.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.07.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.07.1968. (ZDF-UPI-EVN)

<sup>114</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 54.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 43.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 97.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 175.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22888.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 18.07.1968, p. 2.; The Times 19.07.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.07.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 19.07.1968, p. 1; 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.07.1968. (ZDF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.07.1968, p. 1; 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 20.07.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN)

<sup>115</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 132.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 175.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.07.1968, p. 11.

<sup>116</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>117</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; NRK Dagsrevyen 20.07.1968. (ORTF-EVN)

<sup>118</sup> Dagbladet 19.07.1968, p. 8.

July 19, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The mouthpiece of the Polish Communist Party, <i>Trybuna Ludu</i> , directs harsh attack on Czechoslovakia. <sup>119</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Youths occupy the cathedral in Uppsala. Protestors arrange a “pray-in” for their revolutionary manifest after a jazz concert in the church. <sup>120</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	City Council welcomes representative of the “ZM”. <sup>121</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Anti Vietnam-war demonstrations during the visit of President Thieu in Washington. Demonstrations outside the hotel where the Vietnamese President stays. <sup>122</sup>
July 19, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	The public campaign against extremists and enemies reaches its first peak. The party organizations at the departments of Philosophy and Sociology at Belgrade University are collectively expelled from the LCY due to their support of the strike.
July 20, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Greek Government threatens to break off the diplomatic relations with Denmark after an attack on one Greek diplomat in the streets of Copenhagen. <sup>123</sup>
July 20, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Simon Dee, a television personality, launches an attack against Enoch Powell during a meeting at St. Paul’s Cathedral, London. More than 3 000 people participate in the gathering. Dee claims: “ <i>You can be a racist, or you can be a Christian and a civilized human being, you cannot be both. Mr. Enoch Powell has deceived himself into thinking that it is all right to be just a little bit racist, racist in a nice English way. They are the most dangerous people of all, for with words of sweet reason they wrap a cloak of respectability around evil forces.</i> ” <sup>124</sup>
July 20, 1968	<b>India</b>	18 leading members of the Samyukta Socialist Party are arrested after defying orders that were banning demonstrations close to the Soviet embassy. <sup>125</sup>
July 20, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The National Council of the Swedish Youth Organizations demands that Sweden breaks off diplomatic relations with South Africa. <sup>126</sup>
July 20,	<b>Turkey</b>	Clashes occur in the Central Anatolian city of Konya. Left-

<sup>119</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>120</sup> Dagbladet 19.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>121</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>122</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 19.07.1968. (CBS-VisNews-Satellite)

<sup>123</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 56.; New York Times 21.07.1968, p. 12.; New York Times 25.07.1968, p. 7.

<sup>124</sup> The Times 22.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>125</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited.p. 23004.

<sup>126</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 54.

1968		wing and reputedly godless establishments are destroyed by a right-wing mob. The army is called in to restore order. <sup>127</sup>
July 21, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Several hundred young people were involved in a riot and clash with the police in Århus after a pub incident. <sup>128</sup>
July 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	10 000 participate in a demonstration against the American war in Vietnam. A faction of 3,000 demonstrators riot and are met by 1000 police officers that prevent them from approaching the American embassy. <sup>129</sup>
July 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 30 students surround Enoch Powel when he is going to speak at the Greater London area Young Conservatives summer school at Wadham College. They shout anti-racial slogans and wave placards. <sup>130</sup>
July 21, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 3 000 participate in a demonstration in New Delhi in protest against a Soviet weapon sale to Pakistan. The <i>Jan Sangh Party</i> organizes the demonstration. About 700 people are breaking through the police cordon outside the Soviet embassy's information center. The police use teargas and batons to disperse the crowd. 400 persons are arrested – among them 5 members of the parliament. 37 police officers are injured during the clashes. <sup>131</sup>
July 22, 1968	<b>Bolivia</b>	A state of emergency is declared after extensive demonstrations and violent clashes between demonstrators and police in La Paz. <sup>132</sup>
July 22, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chairman Mao proclaims that it is still necessary to have universities – mainly the colleges of science and engineering – but the studies should be shorter and recruit its students among workers, peasants with practical experience. The students should return to practical work and the production after a few years of study. The Mao statements were a part of the new educational reform proposals to integrate the students with the workers and to increase the industrial production. The educational reform also aimed to prevent the emergence of an intellectual élite or cultural aristocracy that could provide a basis for a “revisionist” movement. <sup>133</sup>
July 22,	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Andrei Sakharov (the 47-year old and one of the most

<sup>127</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 308.

<sup>128</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 56.

<sup>129</sup> The Times 22.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.07.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 22.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>130</sup> The Times 22.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>131</sup> The Times 12.07.1968, p. 5.; The Times 22.07.1968, p. 3.; Arbeiderbladet 22.07.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.07.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>132</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 54.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 180.; The Times 23.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>133</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22953.

1968		prominent Soviet nuclear scientist) publishes an article in the <i>New York Times</i> entitled: “Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Co-existence, and Intellectual Freedom”. The article reflects thoughts held by many in the intellectual circles in Soviet, and contains criticism of many aspect of the Soviet society. The article made Sakharov to one of the most prominent among the Soviet dissidents. <sup>134</sup>
July 22, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Professor G. Petrovic, editor of the left-wing review <i>Praxis</i> , is expelled from the League of Yugoslav Communists in a purge of the <i>Praxis</i> group. <sup>135</sup>
July 23, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	East German soldiers erect barbed wire on the border to Czechoslovakia. <sup>136</sup>
July 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Violence and the use of force is debated in the House of Commons. The politicians will not tolerate illegal acts by the demonstrators.
July 23, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	A street fight between rival groups from two different schools in Mexico City develops into riots. Several hundred students from each school participate. The riot police – the Granaderos - brutally put down the riot. <sup>137</sup>
July 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A program about the World Councils of Churches’ conference in Uppsala, Sweden, is broadcasted on NRK Radio. The program is produced by Helene Freilem and it gives a view on the debates during the conference, the youth delegates and from the demonstrations during the conference. <sup>138</sup>
July 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Gun battle between police and Afro-Americans, allegedly members of Black Nationalist of New Libya (one of the small nationalist organizations with only a few members), takes place in Cleveland, Ohio. 4 Afro-Americans and 3 policemen are killed during the gunfire. <sup>139</sup>
July 23–26, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	Anti-American demonstrations take place in Konya. Clashes arise between police and demonstrators. About 400 right-wing demonstrators attack the headquarter of the Turkish Labor Party following the demonstrations against American forces based in Turkey. There are violent riots in the streets and arson. Several newspapers are attacked and print shops destroyed by the crowd. <sup>140</sup>

<sup>134</sup> Ibid. p. 23004.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.

<sup>135</sup> The Times 23.07.1968, p. 7.

<sup>136</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>137</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23115.

<sup>138</sup> Dagbladet 23.07.1968, p. 11.

<sup>139</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.

<sup>140</sup> The Times 24.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.07.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 24.07.1968, p. 6.

July 24, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	A plan to assassinate president Nasser is disclosed in Cairo. About 20 officers and 5 civilians took part in the unsuccessful coup attempt. <sup>141</sup>
July 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The British Parliament debates violence and use of force. The minister of Interior, James Callaghan, states that the government will not tolerate illegal acts or violence by anyone in connection to demonstrations. <sup>142</sup>
July 24, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Spanish bishops make a statement in support of free unions. <sup>143</sup>
July 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive and violent clashes arise between police and Afro-American Nationalists during race riots in East Side, Cleveland, Ohio. The National Guard is summoned to restore order, but is withdrawn to give local leaders the opportunity to calm down the situation. They fail and the National Guard is put to the task again. The Governor declares a curfew. 11 people are killed and 18 injured during the fights. <sup>144</sup>
July 24-25, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	There are extensive student protest demonstrations in Istanbul against the American war in Vietnam during the visit of the American Sixth fleet. Clashes take place between demonstrators and police. About 40 people are injured during the fights. <sup>145</sup>
July 25, 1968	<b>China</b>	Army bases in Shanghai are reportedly plundered by "counter-revolutionaries" and they are accused of seizing weapons, stealing secret documents, destroying state property, arson, disruption of railway communications, and operating illegal radio stations. <sup>146</sup>
July 25, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Jan Hækkerup is forced to resign as secretary general in the IUSY after it was revealed that the organization was funded by the CIA. <sup>147</sup>
July 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Writers' Union's magazine <i>Literarny Listi</i> publishes a manifest from the people of Czechoslovakia

<sup>141</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 98.

<sup>142</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>143</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 56.

<sup>144</sup> Ibid. p. 56.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 98.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 30.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.07.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 24.07.1968. (CBS-EVN-Satellite); Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.07.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.07.1968, p. 6.; Arbejderbladet 25.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 25.07.1968, p. 16.; The Times 26.07.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.07.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 26.07.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Pravda 26.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>145</sup> New York Times 26.07.1968, p. 3.; The Times 26.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>146</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.

<sup>147</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 56.



		to the leadership of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party before the meeting with the Soviet leadership. The manifest had been circulating and signed by many Czechoslovakians in support of the reform program. <sup>148</sup>
July 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	<i>The Times</i> 's correspondent, Charles Douglas-Home, is expelled from Czechoslovakia after observing Soviet troops in the Zilina area, in north-west Slovakia. He is arrested by Soviet troops. Western television crews had earlier been arrested and expelled after following Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia. <sup>149</sup>
July 26, 1968	<b>Bolivia</b>	The government resigns after widespread riots. There is a wave of arrests nationwide. <sup>150</sup>
July 26, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Students at the Franciscan Monastery at Verona are rioting in protest against old-fashioned education methods. <sup>151</sup>
July 26, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Panel Discussion are held at the "Hof 103". <sup>152</sup>
July 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in New York, Chicago, Illinois, and in Maywood, Ohio. There are also race riots in Seattle. <sup>153</sup>
July 26-29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Grand Rapids, Michigan. <sup>154</sup>
July 27, 1968	<b>China</b>	Work teams sent to the Tsunghua University in Beijing to propagate Mao's order to stop fighting and form alliances are attacked by the Red Guards at the campus. 5 members of the team are killed by shots and stones, and many are injured.
July 27, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	A sympathy demonstration in support of Cuba is held at the day of anniversary of the Cuban revolution. The demonstration is organized by a communist student organization.
July 27, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Students participate in extensive demonstration in protest against the brutal exercise of power by the Granaderos and the police during the demonstration on July 23. 8 persons are killed and 500 are reported injured during the fights. <sup>155</sup>

<sup>148</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 133.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.07.1968, p. 5.; Dagbladet 27.07.1968, p. 28.; NRK Dagsrevyen 27.07.1968. (ZDF-UPI-EVN)

<sup>149</sup> New York Times 27.08.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>150</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 98.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.07.1968. (NRK)

<sup>151</sup> Arbeiterbladet 26.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>152</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>153</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 98.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 26.07.1968, p. 8.; Pravda 27.07.1968, p. 5.

<sup>154</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>155</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition, 07.27.1968, p. 1.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.07.1968, p. 1.

July 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder publishes three studies as supplement to its report on race riots. The first is entitled: <i>Who Riots? A study of participation in the 1967 Riots</i> . The second is entitled: <i>Racial Attitudes in 15 American Cities</i> . The third was based on interviews with policemen, teachers, shopkeepers, welfare workers and political party workers in the same 15 cities on their knowledge and attitudes of life in the Afro American ghettos. <sup>156</sup>
July 27-29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Gary, Indiana. <sup>157</sup>
July 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian people gather in the streets and discuss Dubcek's television speech the day before. A popular campaign in support of Dubcek collects signatures. <sup>158</sup>
July 28, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party call for the Red Guard leaders from the Tsinghua University in Beijing and demand they give up the fight. <sup>159</sup>
July 28, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Franco prolongs the suspension of the newspaper <i>Madrid</i> by two months.
July 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Afro-American demonstrators disrupt an election meeting in Los Angeles while Humbert Humphrey is giving his speech. The demonstrators are shouting slogans as: " <i>Honkey (White) go Home!</i> " <sup>160</sup>
July 28-30, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	About 2 000 students participate in extensive and violent clashes with police in Mexico City. The students throw stones and bottles, and busses are seized. <sup>161</sup>
July 29, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	<i>Pravda</i> warns the Czechoslovakians about the economical consequences if the meeting in Cierna should fail. <sup>162</sup>
July 29, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The Pope reaffirms the Roman Catholic Church's ban on artificial methods of birth control in his encyclical <i>Humanae</i>

<sup>156</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>157</sup> Ibid. p. 24174.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.07.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 29.07.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.07.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Arbeiderbladet 31.07.1968, p. 2.

<sup>158</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 54.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 133.; The Times 29.07.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.07.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 28.07.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>159</sup> MacFarquhar, R. and M. Schoenhals (2006). Mao's Last Revolution. Cambridge, Mass., Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. p. 250.

<sup>160</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.07.1968, p. 6.

<sup>161</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 98.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23115. ; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 30.; New York Times 30.07.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.07. 1968, p. 1.; New York Times 31.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 31.07.1968, p. 14.

<sup>162</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 56.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.07.1968, p. 1.

		<i>Vitae</i> . The decision is met with protests in several countries. <sup>163</sup>
July 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Peoria, Illinois. <sup>164</sup>
July 29 – August 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian and Soviet leaders meet in the Slovakian city Cierna for bilateral discussions. <sup>165</sup> They make a pseudo-compromise and agree on a Warsaw Pact meeting in Bratislava. <sup>166</sup>
July 29- August 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Seattle, State of Washington. <sup>167</sup>
July 30, 1968	<b>Bulgaria</b>	An illegal anti-American demonstration in Sofia is organized by participants at the International Socialist Youth Festival. About 1 000 demonstrators try to march to the US embassy at the Boulevard Stanbolskje. The march is led by members of the West German SDS delegation. The demonstration is stopped by the police before they reached the embassy. <sup>168</sup>
July 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek informs the Central Committee about the meeting with Brezhnev. <sup>169</sup>
July 30,	<b>China</b>	About 50 000 people are reported killed during the fights in

<sup>163</sup> Ibid. p. 56.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 54.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 44.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.07.1968. (RAI-EVN); The Times 31.07.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 31.07.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 31.07.1968. (RAI-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.08.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 06.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>164</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.

<sup>165</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.280.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 56.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 54.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 97.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22890.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 216.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.

<sup>166</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 133.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 179.; The Times 29.07.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.07.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 30.07.1968, p. 1; 38.; Dagbladet 30.07.1968, p. 1.; The Times 31.07.1968, p. 1.; The Times 02.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>167</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.07.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.07.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.07.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.07.1968, p. 1; 5.; Dagbladet 30.07.1968, p. 1; 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.07.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN)(BBC-VisNews-EVN)(SRT-NV); Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.07.1968, p. 1;6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 31.07.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 31.07.1968, p. 1; 6; 14.; NRK Dagsrevyen 31.07.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN)(BBC-VisNews-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.08.1968, p. 1; 8.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 01.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 01.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Dagbladet 01.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 02.08.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 02.08.1968, p. 1

<sup>168</sup> Dagbladet 30.07.1968, p. 16.

<sup>169</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 181.

1968		the Kwangsi province. <sup>170</sup>
July 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The censorship of theater productions ends in Britain. The hippie musical <i>Hair</i> is the first play benefitting from the new regulations. <sup>171</sup>
July 30, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	There are continued clashes between about 3 000 students and police in Mexico City. <sup>172</sup> The police enter the university campus. The troops are using bazookas to smash down doors at a school where students were holding out during the riots. 4 are killed during the fights. Units from the army are in action during the night – with tanks and armored vehicles. About 400 are injured during the clashes. <sup>173</sup>
July 30, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian SMOG committee organizes a petition campaign in Oslo in support of Alexander Dubcek. The organization was an all-party organization that supported cultural freedom in East Europe and worked for the release of political prisoners. <sup>174</sup>
July 30- August 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Technicians on strike black out programs at the new Independent Television companies for two hours. The dispute is settled on August 16. <sup>175</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Student demonstrations take place in Sao Paulo. Clashes arise between demonstrators and police. 4 students are arrested. <sup>176</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>China</b>	A local military regime in the Kwangsi province is breaking with Mao. <sup>177</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>Congo Brazzaville</b>	Extensive demonstrations occur in Brazzaville after the Cuban trained Civil Guard failed in an attempted coup.. The demonstrators demand the president to dissolve the National Assembly and purge all left-wing members of the only allowed party, MNR. <sup>178</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	The East German Minister of Defense, Heinz Hoffman, meets with Soviet military leaders in Moscow.

<sup>170</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.07.1968, p. 1.

<sup>171</sup> New York Times 31.07.1968, p. 30.

<sup>172</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 54.; Anno Utrikes 1968, p. 98.

<sup>173</sup> Geyer, D. C. and D. H. Herschler (2004). South and Central America; Mexico. *Foreign Relation of the United States, 1964-1968*. D. o. S. Publication. Washington, United States Government Printing Office. XXXI. p. 764; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23115.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.07.1968, p. 1.; The Times 31.07.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 31.07.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 31.07.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 31.07.1968, p. 14.; NRK Dagsrevyen 01.08.1968.

<sup>174</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.07.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.07.1968. (NRK)

<sup>175</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 280.; The Times 05.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 06.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>176</sup> New York Times 01.08.1968, p. 38.

<sup>177</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 56.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 31.07.1968, p. 8.

<sup>178</sup> Arbeiderbladet 02.08.1968, p. 2.

July 31, 1968	<b>France</b>	The national broadcasting company ORTF is reorganized. De Gaulle further intensifies the censorship in radio and television. The measures are seen as revenge. Many journalists lose their jobs. The protests against the discharge of journalists in French broadcasting are sharp. <sup>179</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Fourth Christian Youth Conference meets in Edinburgh, Scotland, arranged by the British Council and Churches. The participants protest against injustice, famine and war in a silent march through Edinburgh. According to press reports the conference ends in confusion. <sup>180</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The pope addresses in a press conference his critics about the encyclical letter about birth control. <sup>181</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The riots in Mexico City spread to two more cities in Mexico. By the end of July all schools in Mexico City – from highschools to post-graduate level at the university - are closed by the students. The National Polytechnic Institute was occupied. <sup>182</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The British consulate-general in Los Angeles is hit by a bomb explosion. Anti-Castro Cuban exiles are suspected responsible. <sup>183</sup>
July 31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Former president Dwight Eisenhower appeals to the American parties about the Vietnam war: “Camouflaged surrender in Vietnam is not acceptable.”

<sup>179</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; The Times 01.08.1968. p. 4.

<sup>180</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.07.1968, p. 4.

<sup>181</sup> The Times 01.08.1968, p. 1; 6; 9.; The Times 02.08.1968, p. 9.

<sup>182</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23115.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 31.07.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 01.08.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 11.08.1968, The Week in Review, p. E11.

<sup>183</sup> The Times 01.08.1968, p. 4.





<b>August</b>		
August 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The student movement takes a holiday. Many students travel through Europe to strengthen their connections with their colleagues of other countries.
August 1, 1968	<b>China</b>	The <i>Liberation Army Daily</i> calls on the army to protect and firmly support the Revolutionary Committees against threats from both the right and the left. <sup>1</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Negotiations with Brezhnev end. Dubcek and Svoboda create statements on national radio and television about the negotiations. <sup>2</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 10 000 people participate in demonstration in the central square of the old city of Prague in support of Dubcek. President of the National Assembly, Josef Smrkovsky, claims in meeting with the demonstrators that the Czechoslovakian leadership has not given in for the Soviets. The crowd shouts back: “ <i>Liberty! Liberty!</i> ” and “ <i>Tell us the truth!</i> ” <sup>3</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The police seizes 60 000 pornographic books in Copenhagen. <sup>4</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>France</b>	President de Gaulle is heavily criticized by all political specters of the dismissals of 40 per cent of the editorial staff in the ORTF Radio and Television after the strike. Especially the news department was hit hard by the dismissals and the following reorganization plan. 102 of the 286 dismissed were striking during the student and worker revolt in May and June. Both the conservative newspaper <i>Le Figaro</i> and the communist newspaper <i>Le Combat</i> attack the de Gaulle purge decision. <sup>5</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	<i>The Times</i> and the rest of the national press is in conflict with the members of the Society of Lithographic, Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process workers. The conflict reduces the use of press photos in the newspapers. <sup>6</sup>
August 1,	<b>Italy</b>	Strike at the Montedison plant of Porto Marghera. Massive

<sup>1</sup> New York Times 02.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; NRK Dagsrevyen 01.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); The New York Times 02.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 02.08.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 02.08.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 02.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); The Times 03.08.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 03.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 97.; New York Times 02.08.1968, p. 10; 32.; The Times 02.08.1968, p. 1;10; 32.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 02.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 02.08.1968, p. 2; 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 02.08.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); New York Times 03.08.1968, p. 24; 262.; Arbeiderbladet 05.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 57.

<sup>5</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> The Times 01.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 08.08.1968, p. 2.

1968		participation of students near the traffic block between Mestre and Marghera.
August 1, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	About 100 000 participate in a peaceful demonstration without any police interference in protest against police and army violation of university autonomy. Later clashes occur between student demonstrators and police in Mexico City. <sup>7</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Counter-event to the official August 1 celebrations take place in Zurich (Swiss National Holiday). <sup>8</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Vice President Hubert Humphrey calls for free elections in South Vietnam. <sup>9</sup>
August 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	According to a survey about 12 % of the West German women use the anti conception pill. <sup>10</sup>
August 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A Roman Catholic priest, father Paul Weir, has his right to preach and hear confessions withdrawn indefinitely after he announces that he can not accept the Pope's decision on birth control. <sup>11</sup>
August 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The chief of police in London opposes any ideas of ban on demonstrations: "...our overriding consideration must be to preserve the right of free demonstration that is so much a part of our lives and the fabric of our society." <sup>12</sup>
August 2, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The chief of the social-political squad of the Guipuzcoa province police is assassinated outside his home in Irun. ETA is suspected responsible for the assassination. <sup>13</sup>
August 3, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Warsaw Pact meeting takes place in Bratislava. The meeting between the leaders of the Soviet bloc ends possibilities of Czechoslovakians choosing their own policy. The " <i>Brezhnev doctrine</i> " on the shared duty to defend Socialism is formulated. The " <i>traitor letter</i> " from the Czechoslovakian opponents to the reform policy is handed over to the Soviet leaders. There is hissing among people outside the conference hall when the East bloc leaders leave the meeting. <sup>14</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; New York Times 02.08.1968, p. 11.; New York Times 04.08.1968, p. 20.

<sup>8</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhoferet al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>9</sup> New York Times 02.08.1968, p. 17.

<sup>10</sup> New York Times 02.08.1968, p. 14.

<sup>11</sup> The Times 03.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> The Times 03.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>13</sup> The Times 03.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 05.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>14</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.281.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 97.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 228991.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 217.; The Times 02.08.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 02.08.1968, p. 6.; The Times 03.08.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 03.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition*

August 3, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Pro-FNL slogans are painted on the walls of an Oslo school. The newspaper <i>Dagbladet</i> condemns the act as hooliganism. <sup>15</sup>
August 4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Alexander Dubcek makes a statement to the Czechoslovakian people on national television following the meeting in Budapest. He declares that the conference has provided “new scope” for the country’s liberalization. He denies that any new obligations are made. <sup>16</sup>
August 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Scotland Yard starts investigating alleged threats from nationalist groups in Wales against the planned coronation ceremony of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales at Caernarvon Castle the upcoming year. The nationalist group Amddiffyn Cymru (The Movement for the defense of Wales) was the main suspect behind the alleged conspiracy and recent attack on water pipelines from Wales to England. <sup>17</sup>
August 4, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The director at the Nihon University and other higher officials break their promises to take part in common hearings with the students. <sup>18</sup>
August 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The police make arrests during an anti war demonstration in New York City at the 23-years anniversary of the nuclear bomb over Hiroshima. <sup>19</sup>
August 4-11, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Socialist Party’s Youth Organization (SUF) organizes its summer camp at Tromøy with slogans like “ <i>Long live the proletarian cultural revolution</i> ”, “ <i>Support the FNL</i> ” and “ <i>Study the comrade Mao</i> ”. Debate arises about the theoretically platform for the Socialist People’s Party (SF). The split between the party and their youth party is obvious. A strong faction among the young radicals hails Marx, Lenin and Mao. A rally is organized at the central square in Arendal at August 7th with Kjell Bygstad, Sigurd Allern and Sigmund Grønmo as main speakers. <sup>20</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao demands loyalty to Peking as the only leading center for the party, army nation and the revolutionary masses. The

03.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 03.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 04.08.1968, p. 1; 3; The week in review p. E3.; NRK Dagsrevyen 04.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 05.08. 1968, p. 1; 38.; The Times 05.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.08. 1968, p. 1; 2; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 05.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Dagbladet 05.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 06.08.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 06.08.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 06.08.1968, p. 2; 16; NRK Dagsrevyen 06.08.1968. (NRK); Arbeiderbladet 07.08.1968, p. 2; 4.; Dagbladet 07.08.1968, p. 12.

<sup>15</sup> Dagbladet 03.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>16</sup> New York Times 05.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.08.1968, p. 26.

<sup>18</sup> New York Times 18.08.1968, p. 53.; New York Times 23.08.1968, p. 9.

<sup>19</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 04.08.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>20</sup> Agderposten 07.08.1968, p. 10.; Orientering 17.08.1968, p. 2.; Orientering 24.08.1968, p. 5.

		theory of many centers is condemned as a reactionary theory. <sup>21</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Prime minister Cernik and the leader of the National Assembly, Josef Smrkovsky, delivers a warning to the press during a meeting of 6 000 members of the Communist Party in Prague. <sup>22</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	700 members of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process makers are dismissed by the national newspaper after a three weeks long go slow strike. <sup>23</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Bishops in the Anglican church oppose the Papal encyclical on birth control. <sup>24</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Two officers are sentenced to terms of imprisonment in a special court martial in Salonika for activities “aimed at the violent overthrow of the prevailing regime and social order.” <sup>25</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 6 000 people participate in a demonstration march outside the U.S. embassy in Tokyo in protest against nuclear weapons. The demonstration marks the twenty-third anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima in 1945. <sup>26</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Basque resistance/ people/ETA are active in the three northern provinces of Guipuzca, Alava and Vizcaya. Franco declares a state of emergency in the province of Guipuzca after one officer in the secret police is killed by ETA. Franco gives the Basque his ultimatum. <sup>27</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 50 prominent Swedish Catholics oppose the statement of the pope about ban on artificial birth control. <sup>28</sup>
August 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Anti-war groups demonstrations at the Democratic Party’s National Convention in Chicago August 28. <sup>29</sup>
August 5 – 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Richard Nixon is nominated as the Republican candidate for president at the National Convention in Miami, Florida, and

<sup>21</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22953.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 05.08.1968, p. 4.; *The Times* 06.08.1968, p. 3.; *Arbeiderbladet* 08.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>22</sup> *The Times* 06.08.1968, p. 4.; *New York Times* 08.08.1968, p. 8.

<sup>23</sup> (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 281.; *The Times* 03.08.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 06.08.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 09.08.1968, p. 2.; *The Times* 10.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>24</sup> *The Times* 06.08.1968, p. 2.; *The Times* 07.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>25</sup> *The Times* 06.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>26</sup> *The Times* 06.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>27</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 57.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 99.; *New York Times* 06.08.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 06.08.1968, p. 4.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 14.08.1968, p. 7.; *New York Times* 16.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>28</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 38.

<sup>29</sup> *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 14.08.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 14.08.1968, p. 1.



		he chooses Spiro Agnew as his vice president candidate. Nixon defeats Nelson Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan. <sup>30</sup>
August 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The government reinstates the Roman Catholic Bishop of Litomerice, Stepan Trochta, to his office. The Supreme Court overturns the conviction of one other bishop and 40 priests. <sup>31</sup>
August 6, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	The government calls inn about 1 500 soldiers and federal police to prevent a student demonstration in Rio de Janeiro. <sup>32</sup>
August 6, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The government announces that it recognizes political reasons as conscientious objections, including religious and ethical reasons. <sup>33</sup>
August 6, 1968	<b>France</b>	Mass discharges are carried out in French radio and television. The 102 dismissed staff members protest against the government's media policy. <sup>34</sup>
August 6, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek government announces that the vote on the draft of a new constitution on September 29 is compulsory. <sup>35</sup>
August 6, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police crackdown on the Basque movement and arrest 50 in the Guipuzcoa province, including several priests. <sup>36</sup>
August 6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Harvey, Illinois. <sup>37</sup>
August 7, 1968	<b>China</b>	There are mass meetings and demonstrations nationwide in support of the latest directives on obedience to the central power and the restoration of order. <sup>38</sup>
August 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	The cobblestones in the streets of the student's quarters in Paris are replaced by asphalt. <sup>39</sup>
August 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	The police start to take action against the hippies in Paris again. – During the May revolts, the flower children were left

<sup>30</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.281.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 99.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22933.; The Times 05.08.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 05.08.1968, p. 2.; The Times 06.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 06.08.1968, p. 16.; The Times 07.08.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 07.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 07.08.1968, p. 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 07.08.1968. (BBC-Satellite); The Times 08.08.1968, p. 1; 6.

<sup>31</sup> New York Times 07.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>32</sup> New York Times 07.08.1968, p. 12.

<sup>33</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid688.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>34</sup> The Times 07.08.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 07.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>35</sup> New York Times 07.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>36</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; New York Times 07.08.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 07.08.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 07.08.1968, p. 4.; The Times 08.08.1968, p. 4.; Pravda 10.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>37</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.

<sup>38</sup> The Times 08.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>39</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.

		undisturbed by the police. <sup>40</sup>
August 7, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 200 British students with Ukrainian origin participate in a demonstration outside the Soviet embassy in London in protest against the arrest of several dissident Ukrainian writers in Ukraine. The demonstrators are shouting slogans like: “ <i>Down with the Communists!</i> ” and “ <i>Freedom for Ukraine!</i> ”. They burn a red flag. About 17 demonstrators are arrested. <sup>41</sup>
August 7, 1968	<b>Hungary</b>	Kadar claims at a Central Committee meeting of the Hungarian Communist Party that the Bratislava meeting was a turning point – political measures are becoming the most important. Dubcek urges the Czechoslovakian Press to exercise caution. <sup>42</sup>
August 7, 1968	<b>Iran</b>	The Pan Iranist Party, a right-wing nationalist group ( <i>the grey shirts</i> ), organizes nationwide demonstrations in support of Iranian claim to Bahrain. <sup>43</sup>
August 7-8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Riots and shootings take place during the National Convention of the Republican Party in Miami, Florida. The National Guard is called in after 3 Afro-Americans are killed during a “ <i>Black Voting Power</i> ” demonstration. 3 Afro-Americans were killed during the riots. About 52 people were arrested during the clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>44</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mass demonstrations take place nationwide in support of Mao and the centralization of political power. <sup>45</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The strike among technicians in television and members of the Society of Lithographic Artists in the daily newspapers continues. <sup>46</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	18 part-time teachers at Guildford School of Art, all sympathetic to the students’ sit-in action during the last 8 week, are informed that they will not be employed for the coming academic year. <sup>47</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Ten leading Greek political and military prisoners to forced into exile in the Aegean islands. Among the exiled politicians

<sup>40</sup> Dagbladet 08.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>41</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 07.08.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); The Times 08.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.08.1968, p. 2.; The Times 10.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>42</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 183.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 08.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>43</sup> The Times 08.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>44</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 30.; New York Times 08.08.1968, p. 17.; The Times 08.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 08.08.1968, p. 16.; The Times 09.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 09.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 09.08.1968, p. 14.; Pravda 09.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>45</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition, p. 1.

<sup>46</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.08.1968, p. 13.; Arbeiderbladet 09.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>47</sup> The Times 09.08.1968, p. 2.

		are Demetrios Papaspyrou, Iakovos Diamantopoulos, George Mavros and George Rallis. <sup>48</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	About 150 000 university- and high-school students in Mexico City vote for a general strike and boycott of exams - that will last for the next four months. The strike is called for and organized by a National Strike Committee. The about 150-200-member-large student body presents 6 demands to the government: 1) A free pardon to all political prisoners in Mexico. 2) The repeal of sections of the penal code punishing acts of subversion and public disorder. 3) Disbanding of the riot police. 4) Dismissal of the chief of police and his deputy in Mexico City. 5) Compensation for victims of the security forces' <i>aggression</i> . 6) An investigation to determine the official responsibility for the <i>aggression</i> . <sup>49</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The Soviet Politburo comes together and articulates skepticism that the agreements of Cierna and Bratislava will be met. The military preparations for the invasion continue. <sup>50</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Richard Nixon is nominated as a presidential candidate at the national convention of the Republican Party in Miami, Florida. <sup>51</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Gun fight takes place between Black Panthers members and police in Los Angeles, California. <sup>52</sup>
August 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Several thousand people participate in a demonstration march outside the UN building in New York in support of the starving people of Biafra. <sup>53</sup>
August 9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian news agency Ceteka declares that it will no longer be a mouthpiece of the state, but represent the interest of the society at large. The agency will not any longer publish unsigned notes from state officials. <sup>54</sup>
August 9, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	The Finnish president pardons the writer Hannu Salama. The writer was sentenced to suspended imprisonment for blasphemy. The novel is free to be published again. <sup>55</sup>
August 9, 1968	<b>Rhodesia</b>	The Rhodesian Supreme Court sentences 32 "terrorists" to capital punishment. <sup>56</sup>

<sup>48</sup> New York Times 09.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>49</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23115.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; New York Times 10.08.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 11.08.1968, The Week in Review, p. E11.

<sup>50</sup> Dagbladet 08.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>51</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; The Times 09.08.1968, p. 6; 7.; The Times 10.08.1968, p. 8.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid. p. 264.

<sup>53</sup> New York Times 09.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>54</sup> The Times 10.08.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 10.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>55</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 99.

August 9, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police raid homes of the political opposition in Madrid in search for connections to the Basque National Movement and the killing of the secret police chief in the Guipuzcoa province. <sup>57</sup>
August 9-10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in Little Rock, Arkansas. <sup>58</sup>
August 9-11, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Tito arrives on official state visit to Prague and declares his support to Dubcek. He is met by a cheering crowd of thousands of people when he arrives in Prague. <sup>59</sup>
August 10, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The administration at the Tokyo University offers to remove the dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the director of the University Hospital to end the student strike. The offer splits the students. About 118 moderate medical students desert the strike, but the strike at other faculties continues. <sup>60</sup>
August 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Two civil rights leaders, James H. Meredith and James Farmer, support two different views on the civil war in Nigeria. They address two rival groups and rallies outside the UN Headquarters. Both groups are demonstrating against the civil war. <sup>61</sup>
August 11, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao meets with army commanders from the provinces of Fukien, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Tibet and Sinkiang, and the establishment of Revolutionary Committees follows in these provinces in the next four weeks with the support of the army. <sup>62</sup>
August 11, 1968	<b>France</b>	The American journalist Schofield Corryell, who had been living in France since 1953 as reporter for the New York

<sup>56</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 99.

<sup>57</sup> New York Times 10.08.1968, p. 2.; The Times 12.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>58</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; Pravda 11.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>59</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 99.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22892.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 217.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 183.; The Times 07.08.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 08.08.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 09.08.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 09.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 10.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 10.08.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 10.08.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 10.08.1968. (ORF-EVN); NRK Dagsrevyen 11.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); The Times 12.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>60</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 403.

<sup>61</sup> New York Times 11.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>62</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22953.; New York Times 13.08.1968, p. 4.

		Guardian and other American left-wing periodicals, was expelled. <sup>63</sup>
August 11, 1968	<b>Seychelles Islands</b>	Demonstrators, including supporters of the opposition People's United Party, stage a " <i>Poor People's March</i> " across the island of Mahe, the principal island of the Seychelles. They demand better living conditions, higher wages, more houses, and lower food prices. <sup>64</sup>
August 11, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Moscow declares that military exercises will be held in East Germany, Poland and Ukraine. Forces from Soviet, Poland and East Germany will participate. <sup>65</sup>
August 11, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	A bomb is detected outside a Mosque in Izmir, but it does not go off. A fire is started outside the local US Information Office. <sup>66</sup>
August 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Sporadic race riots occur in Little Rock, Arkansas, and in Chicago. <sup>67</sup>
August 12, 1968	<b>Chile</b>	About 200 Catholic priests occupy the cathedral Santiago de Chile before the Pope's visit to Bogota. <sup>68</sup>
August 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek meets the East German Communist leader Walter Ulbricht in the border town of Karlovy Vary. Ulbricht comes to the meeting together with Erich Honecker and Willy Stoph. <sup>69</sup>
August 12, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao meets with student Red Guards leaders in Peking and he warns them that if order is not restored at all the institutions they might be placed under military control. <sup>70</sup>
August 12, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A group of Ukrainian youths write a critical letter to the mouthpiece of the Ukrainian Communist Party, <i>Pravda Ukrainy</i> , demanding more cultural freedom to play western pop music. <sup>71</sup>

<sup>63</sup> The Times 12.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>64</sup> The Times 12.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>65</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; The Times 12.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 308.

<sup>67</sup> The Times 12.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>68</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; The Times 13.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>69</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 100.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22892.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; The Times 12.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 12.08.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 12.08.1968, p. 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 12.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 13.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 13.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.08.1968, p. 1; 5.; Arbeiderbladet 13.08.1968, p. 2.; The Times 14.08.1968, p. 4; 7.; Arbeiderbladet 14.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>70</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22953.

<sup>71</sup> New York Times 13.08.1968, p. 13.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.08.1968, p. 1.



August 12, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 100 journalist and intellectuals sign a petition protesting the coercion of the press and the extension of the suspension of the newspaper <i>Madrid</i> for two more months. <sup>72</sup>
August 12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots in Watts, Los Angles, at the anniversary day of the riots of 1965. 3 Afro-Americans and 5 policemen are killed. About 42 people are reported injured during the clashes with the police. <sup>73</sup>
August 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A meeting of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party steering committee takes place. On the agenda is the federation question. <sup>74</sup>
August 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Brezhnev declares in a phone call with Dubcek that he is not satisfied with the Czechoslovakian fulfillment of their obligations in the " <i>Bratislava agreement</i> ". <sup>75</sup>
August 13, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Assassination attempt on Prime Minister George Papadopoulos' life outside Athens. Alexandros Panagoulis and more than 20 others are arrested for participating in the plot. <sup>76</sup>
August 13, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Tens of thousands of students participate in a protest demonstration against president Gustavo Diaz Ordaz in the center of Mexico City. <sup>77</sup>
August 13, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	Students occupy the University of Cape Town in a 14 days long sit-in protest after the administration had yield to government pressure and refused to employ dr. Mafeje, a Black African sociologist, as a teacher at the university. Student mobs from Stellenbosch University made plans to force the demonstrating students out. The plans were averted. The Dean of the faculty of art at Cape Town University, Professor M.W. Pope, resigns in protest against the government's refusal to allow an African to work on the University's teaching staff. <sup>78</sup>

<sup>72</sup> The Times 13.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>73</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.08.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 13.08.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 13.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>74</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 166; 185.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid. p. 184.

<sup>76</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 55.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 45.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 100.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22850.; The Times 14.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 15.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 16.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>77</sup> New York Times 14.08.1968, p. 14.; New York Times 15.08.1968, p. 11.

<sup>78</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 58.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow,

August 13, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	<i>The Times</i> , containing a front-page article on press censorship and the Basque situation, is not available in Spain and believed confiscated by the police. <sup>79</sup>
August 13, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Anti-Nazi demonstrators disrupt a march of the neo-Nazi party N.P.D. (National Democratic Party) in West Berlin. The counter demonstrators shout: “ <i>Nazi raus!</i> ” and tear up banners and beat up those who resist. The march was a mark of the seventh anniversary of the Berlin wall. <sup>80</sup>
August 13, 1968	<b>Zambia</b>	Violent riots take place in Chililabombwe in the Copperbelt of Zambia. An official of the ruling United National Independence Party is fatally injured in clashes with members of the opposition’s United Party. <sup>81</sup>
August 13 – 15, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The final decisions are made in the Soviet Politburo. Through the Soviet press, harsh attacks are directed at Czechoslovakia. <sup>82</sup>
August 14, 1968	<b>Congo Kinshasa</b>	Extensive and violent anti-Belgian demonstrations in Kinshasa after the MPR (Mouvement populaire de la revolution) had accused the embassy for being a recruitment office for mercenaries. A statue of King Albert is overturned. The Belgium embassy is stormed and put on fire. <sup>83</sup>
August 14, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Two deputy editors of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party’s mouthpiece, <i>Rude Pravo</i> , Emil Si and Zdislav Sulc are suspended from their jobs. The suspension is interpreted in the Western press as an attempt to discipline the party press to appease the Soviets. <sup>84</sup>
August 14, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 300 journalist and editors sign a petition letter in protest against the regulations against the press.
August 14, 1968	<b>Zambia</b>	President Kenneth Kaunda bans opposition parties and arrests their leaders. <sup>85</sup>
August 15, 1968	<b>China</b>	Several students and workers organizations in the Canton province are banned. Among them the ultra-left Red Guard organization “Red Flag”. <sup>86</sup>
August 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 1 000 nurses participate in a demonstration march from Hyde Park to 10 Downing Street in protest against their

Longmans. p. 319.; Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969. London, African Research Limited. p. 312.; *The Times* 15.08.1968, p. 4.; *The Times* 16.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>79</sup> *The Times* 14.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>80</sup> *The Times* 14.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>81</sup> *The Times* 14.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>82</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22893.; *Arbeiderbladet* 15.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.* p. 22322.

<sup>84</sup> *The Times* 15.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>85</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 58.; *The Times* 15.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>86</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22952.; *New York Times* 16.08.1968, p. 3.

		working condition. <sup>87</sup>
August 15, 1968	<b>Nigeria</b>	About 20 000 people participate in demonstration outside the government house in Kaduna. The demonstrators demand the government to break off diplomatic relations with France and nationalize all French claims in Nigeria in protest against the French policy on Biafra. <sup>88</sup>
August 15, 1968	<b>Malaysia</b>	Extensive and violent demonstrations in Kuala Lumpur in protest of the hanging of 11 youths convicted for cooperating with armed Indonesians during the border conflict between Malaysia and Indonesia two years earlier. Most of the demonstrators were Chinese and allegedly communists. <sup>89</sup>
August 15, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The government introduces death penalty for military revolt and terror by restoring a suspended decree from 1960. The decision was made to deal with the Basque terror actions. <sup>90</sup>
August 15, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish government accepts the proposal for banning nuclear weapons. <sup>91</sup>
August 15 – 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Romanian President Ceausescu makes a state visit to Prague. The visit is planned a long time in advance. Bilateral agreements are signed. President Ceausescu declares his support of Dubcek. <sup>92</sup>
August 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 20 parishioners of St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church participate in a sit-in demonstration in protest against the suspension of father Paul Weir for his public disagreement with the Papal encyclical on birth control. The demonstrators were dispersed by the police. <sup>93</sup>
August 16, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	A bomb is discharged at the Constitution Square in Athens. <sup>94</sup>
August 16, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Student demonstrations in Mexico City in protest against the government. <sup>95</sup>

<sup>87</sup> The Times 13.08.1968, p. 2.; The Times 16.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>88</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>89</sup> The Times 16.08.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 16.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>90</sup> New York Times 16.08.1968, p. 10.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>91</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 56.

<sup>92</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 59.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 100.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22892.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 184.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 264.; Arbeiderbladet 15.08.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 15.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 16.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 16.08.1968, p. 4.; NRK Dagsrevyen 16.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 17.08.1968, p. 5.; NRK Dagsrevyen 17.08.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); Aftenposten 17.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 19.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>93</sup> The Times 17.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>94</sup> The Times 17.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>95</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 16.08.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); New York Times 18.08.1968, The Week in Review, p. E5.

August 16, 1968	<b>Philippine</b>	About 300 students try to storm the police cordon outside the US embassy in Manila in protest following an incident where a Philippine is killed at a US military base. The police open fire to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>96</sup>
August 16, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Premier António Salazar appoints 7 new people to his cabinet. <sup>97</sup>
August 16, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	Students in Cape Town appear in demonstrations in protest against the university. The students are attack by Prime Minister John Vorster. <sup>98</sup>
August 16, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	After three weeks of silence, the Soviet press resumes the critique of the Czechoslovakian media. Pravda attacks the Czechoslovakian press and accuses the Czechoslovakians for violating the Bratislava agreement. <sup>99</sup>
August 16, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Basque nationalists try to blow up a television relay station outside San Sebastian in the province of Guipuzca.
August 17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek meets the Hungarian Communist leader Janos Kadar in Slovakia. No signals are given about what is going to happen. <sup>100</sup>
August 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in St. Petersburg, Florida. <sup>101</sup>
August 17-27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The National Student Association organizes a 10 day long congress at Kansas State University, and issues a survey of about 221 major student demonstrations at 101 colleges and universities between January 1 and June 15 1968. <sup>102</sup>
August 18, 1968	<b>Argentina</b>	About 800 Roman Catholic priests from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Bolivia are jointly calling on their bishops for a new approach to the problem of violence. In a declaration issued before the Pope's visit to Bogota, they call on the church to distinguish between the violence exercised by a minority of oppressors, and the violence which comes from an oppressed majority of the people. <sup>103</sup>
August 18, 1968	<b>China</b>	An article in the <i>People's Daily</i> proclaims that the Red Guards would have sound future – only if they integrate

<sup>96</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 30.

<sup>97</sup> New York Times 17.08.1968, p.25.

<sup>98</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 17.08.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 17.08.1968. (ZDF-UPI-EVN)

<sup>99</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22893.; New York Times 17.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 17.08.1968, p. 3.; New York Times, the week in review, p. E14.

<sup>100</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 185.

<sup>101</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.

<sup>102</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23085.; New York Times 18.08.1968, p. 50.; New York Times 27.08.1968, p. 33.

<sup>103</sup> The Times 19.08.1968, p. 3.

		themselves with the main forces of workers and peasants. The statement showed that the students no longer were at the forefront of the cultural revolution – as they had been in the past. In the next day the newspaper reported that Red Guards units were disbanded and that students were “joyfully” leaving the universities and cities to work in remote rural areas. <sup>104</sup>
August 18, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Several demonstrations outside Roman Catholic churches in protest against the Pope’s ban on the anti-conception pills. Several demonstrations take place in support of the ban. The demonstrators are carrying banners with slogans as: “1968 youth need 1968 priests”. <sup>105</sup>
August 18, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	<i>The Five</i> meets in Moscow and make the final decision to invade Czechoslovakia. <sup>106</sup>
August 19, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Minister of the Interior, Josef Pavel, makes the administrative framework for the general rehabilitation in the courts for victims of the Stalinist purge. <sup>107</sup>
August 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Unrest among British Catholics. Pray-ins against the Pope’s ban on anti-conception pills. <sup>108</sup>
August 19, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime purges the army and arrests officers loyal to the king. <sup>109</sup>
August 19, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	Jewish youths riot in the Arab Raab section of Jerusalem following a series of hand grenade attacks in Jerusalem by Arabs. Bomb explosions close to the Israeli Knesset and the Hebrew University. <sup>110</sup>
August 19, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	About 3 000 students participate in a demonstration outside the Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg in a banned march in sympathy with the 6 days long sit-in strike by the students in Cape Town. The demonstrating students were manhandled by the police. <sup>111</sup>

<sup>104</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22953.; New York Times 19.08.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 27.08.1968, p. 13.

<sup>105</sup> New York Times 19.08.1968, p. 37.; The Times 19.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>106</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 183.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid. p. 164.

<sup>108</sup> Arbeiderbladet 20.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>109</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 59.; Pravda 21.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>110</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 19.08.1968, p. 11.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.08.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>111</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 56.; (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 46.; Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969. London, African Research Limited. p. 312.; Dagbladet 19.08.1968, p. 16.; The Times 20.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 20.08.1968, p. 2.; The Times 21.08.1968, p. 3; 7.; Aftenposten 21.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 21.08.1968, p. 2.



August 19, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	<i>Pravda</i> launches harsh attacks against “ <i>anti-socialist reactionaries</i> ” in Czechoslovakia. <sup>112</sup>
August 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	32 young members of the Brooklyn antipoverty group stage a protest demonstration at the City Hall, New York, in protest against their low wages. When they refuse to follow the police orders to remove, they are arrested. <sup>113</sup>
August 19, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstrations take place in Bonn and several other cities in protest against the civil war in Nigeria and Biafra. The demonstrators in Bonn march to the British and the Soviet embassy. The demonstrators demand both Great Britain and Soviet Union to stop their export of weapons to West Africa. <sup>114</sup>
August 20, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A meeting of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party steering committee takes place. On the agenda is the federation question. The meeting also deals with the agenda for the planned Party Congress in September. Three of the members of the steering committee put forward proposals to accept the critique of the “ <i>Warsaw Letter</i> ”. The proposal is defeated by three votes. The proposal is put forward to legitimize the invasion. Dubcek is in the middle of the meeting when he is informed of the Soviet invasion. The steering committee decides to summon the Parliament and the Plenum meeting of the Central Committee to discuss the situation. Despite a nominal majority of pro-Soviet conservatives in the steering committee, the attempt of a political coup in the party leaderships fails. <sup>115</sup>
August 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 5 650 soldiers from the National Guard are dispatched to maintain law and order during the upcoming National Convention of the Democratic Party in Chicago. <sup>116</sup>
August 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Prison riots take place in Columbus, Ohio. The prisoners take hostages and make demands about prison conditions. <sup>117</sup>
August 20 - 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Warsaw Pact invades Czechoslovakia. <sup>118</sup> Dubcek and his men are arrested. The Soviets fail to establish a new

<sup>112</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22893.; New York Times 20.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 20.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 8.

<sup>113</sup> New York Times 20.08.1968, p. 38.

<sup>114</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>115</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 185.

<sup>116</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22965.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>117</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.08.1968, p. 14.

<sup>118</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.281.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 56.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 46.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 100.;

		government, but enact secret Moscow agreements that put an end to the liberalization. The invasion force is composed by about 300 – 600,000 soldiers from Soviet, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. During the invasion about 92 Czechoslovakians are killed and more than 300 are injured. A Czechoslovakian television reporter is able to broadcast appeals for help to abroad from Brno. <sup>119</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Australia</b>	Extensive demonstrations take place nationwide in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, especially in Canberra. <sup>120</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Canada</b>	Demonstrations against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia take place in Montreal. Demonstrators break windows in the Soviet and the Polish consulates. <sup>121</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	<i>Tass</i> claims that the invasion happens after a Czechoslovakian invitation and calls for help to stop a counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia. <sup>122</sup> The steering committee states that the invasion was conducted without the knowledge of the Czechoslovakian government. The Czechoslovakian radio and television condemn the invasion and people start to demonstrate. Angry Czechoslovakians set Russian tanks on fire in the streets. <sup>123</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Overnight, Dubcek decides to summon the Party Congress to a secret meeting. The Prague City Committee makes the calls.
August 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Central Committee building is surrounded at 4:00 AM. Soviet troops clash with civilians outside the building and one civilian is killed. Soviet soldiers arrest Dubcek and his closest allies at 9:00 AM in his office. Dubcek is taken by plane out

Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22885; 22893.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 217.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 142.; New York Times 21.08.1968, p. 1; 14; 15.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.08.1968, p. 1.<sup>119</sup> The Times 21.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 21.08.1968, p. 1; 3; 4; 16.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.08.1968. (ORF-EVN)(SRT-NV)(ZDF-EVN)(ARD-EVN); New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 65.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>120</sup> Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>121</sup> New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 17.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>122</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 101.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22909.; New York Times 21.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Dagbladet 21.08.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 21.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>123</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22909-10.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 194.; New York Times 21.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 21.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 14.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1; 11.

		of the country as a prisoner to the Soviet Union. The correspondent for the <i>New York Times</i> , Henry Kamm, is expelled from Czechoslovakia. <sup>124</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	About 6 000 people participate in a demonstration against the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia outside the Soviet embassy in Copenhagen. 2 demonstrators are arrested during the demonstration. About 1 000 schoolchildren participate in the demonstration carrying posters with slogans as: “ <i>Why a new Hungary?</i> ” and “ <i>Ivan go home!</i> ” Demonstrations take place in Århus and other cities. <sup>125</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	Demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia takes place in front of the Soviet embassy. Several demonstrators are arrested. Demonstrations also take place in Åbo and Tammerfors. The radical Finnish student movement is divided between those who condemn the Soviet occupation and those who tolerate it. <sup>126</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>France</b>	Silent demonstrations take place outside the Soviet embassy in Paris against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Demonstrations also take place in the Latin Quarter. The French Communist Party expresses their surprise at the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The next day the Party rejects it. <sup>127</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 3 000 people participate in extensive demonstrations outside the Soviet embassy in London. The demonstrators carry the Soviet flag alongside the swastika. The embassy is cordoned off by police. The mouthpiece of the British Communist Party, the <i>Morning Star</i> , calls the invasion a tragic error and calls for a withdrawal of troops. <sup>128</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Thousands of people participate in demonstrations outside the Soviet embassy in Rome in protest against the invasion in Czechoslovakia. The embassy is cordoned off by the police. The Italian Communist Party condemns the invasion. <sup>129</sup>

<sup>124</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22909-10.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 185.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 144.; New York Times 21.08.1968, p. 1; 14; 15.; The Times 21.08.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 21.08.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>125</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 6; 16; 32.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>126</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 21.08.1968. (YLE-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>127</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 19.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>128</sup> The Times 22.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10; 11.

<sup>129</sup> New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 16.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.

August 21, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Demonstrations in protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia take place outside the Soviet embassy in Tokyo. The police cordon off the Embassy. <sup>130</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	A group of students and young professionals try to call on the nation's youth to establish a new political party. <sup>131</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Thousands of people participate in demonstrations outside the Soviet embassy in Amsterdam in protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>132</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The NRK radio and television breaks off the regular programs and broadcast breaking news programs all day about the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. A special debate program on the development in Czechoslovakia is broadcast on NRK television. The radio plays Czechoslovakian music in break intervals. <sup>133</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstrations take place outside the Soviet embassy in Oslo during the night and early morning in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. People drive by the Soviet embassy and honk their horns in protest: Slogans like " <i>Viva Dubcek – CCCP go home!</i> " were written on cars. Student demonstrations take place outside the embassy. The students shout slogans like: " <i>Long live Czechoslovakia!!</i> ", " <i>Long live Dubcek!</i> " and " <i>Liberty, Liberty, Liberty!</i> ". The students were carrying posters with slogans like: " <i>Stop the tyranny!</i> ", " <i>Send the troops home!</i> " and " <i>Soviet out of Czechoslovakia!</i> ". The Soviet embassy make complains to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. <sup>134</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Schools in Oslo lower the flag on half pole in sympathy with the Czechoslovakian people. The rector at one of the schools, Tove Phil, is a leading member of the Labour Party (AP). <sup>135</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Thousands of people participate in an all-party demonstration rally exclusively against the Soviets organized by the political youth parties in Oslo. A rally at the <i>University Square (Universitetsplassen)</i> passes resolutions against the Soviet invasion. The following demonstration march outside the Soviet embassy was one of the largest since the Second World War. About 6 000 demonstrators shout slogans like: " <i>Long live Dubcek!</i> " and " <i>Down with Soviet!</i> ". <sup>136</sup> Demonstrations take place in Trondheim, Bergen and Stavanger against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia the following day. These

<sup>130</sup> New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 16.

<sup>131</sup> New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 7.

<sup>132</sup> Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.08.1968. (NTS-EVN)

<sup>133</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.08.1968, p. 7.

<sup>134</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Dagbladet 21.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 3; 14; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 20.

<sup>135</sup> Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>136</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 16.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 14.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.

		demonstrations are arranged by the political youth organizations.
August 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	An illegal demonstration against both the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the American war in Vietnam organized by the left radical Socialist Youth Organization (SUF). SUF holds its own demonstration because they do not want to join the same demonstration as the Conservative Party's youth organization ( <i>Unge Høyre</i> ) and, simultaneously, want to protest the American war in Vietnam. This demonstration is met by a counterdemonstration by a group of conservative youths. <sup>137</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstrators turn around Soviet embassy cars in the street and attack the Soviet commerce legation and the house of the Soviet ambassador with stones. The police claim that some of the unrest during the night was due to troublemakers and hooligans that join the demonstration. The police arrest about 5 demonstrators. <sup>138</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Several thousand people participate in a demonstration in Trondheim in protest against the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia. The demonstration was called for by the local conservative party, <i>Høyre</i> , in Trondheim. The rally was held at Ila pier, at the harbor of Trondheim, where a Soviet navy ship was docked. Member of parliament, Otto Lyng, held the main rally speech. The demonstrators play the Czechoslovakian national anthem in front of the Soviet ship. Demonstrators throw stones, paint, rotten eggs and tomatoes against the ship. The Norwegian flag is cut down from the signal mast and demonstrators try to cut the ship's moorings. The police disperse the crowd. The Soviet ship is forced to leave the harbor. <sup>139</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Parliaments or governments protest worldwide against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Among the protesting nations are: Australia, Brazil, Burundi, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Israel, Italy, Kenya, and Norway. The only support of the invasion came from Arab countries and other countries indebted to the Soviet government – as North Vietnam and Cuba. <sup>140</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 10-15 000 people participate in demonstration in Stockholm against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

<sup>137</sup> NRK Kveldsnytt 21.08.1968. (NRK); Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 28.08.1968, p. 7.

<sup>138</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 14.

<sup>139</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 32.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.08.1968. (NRK)

<sup>140</sup> New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 16; 20.; New York Times 23.08.1968, p. 17.; New York Times 24.08.1968, p. 14.



		There are nationwide protests. The Swedish government and political parties condemn the invasion. <sup>141</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	The International Lawyer Commission in Geneva criticizes Spain and warns against civil rights abuses in dealing with the Basque insurrection. <sup>142</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	The International Commission of Jurists in Geneva condemns the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>143</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Protest demonstration takes place against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia outside the Soviet Mission in New York. Dr. Spock is among the many protesters. Many of the young radical demonstrators compare the invasion to the American war in Vietnam. <sup>144</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Extensive nationwide demonstrations take place in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. About 5 000 people participate in a rally in West Berlin led by Mayor Klaus Schuetz. About 3 000 students participate in a demonstration outside the Czechoslovakian Military Mission in West Berlin. Demonstrations occur outside the Soviet embassy in Bonn. The demonstrators throw eggs and tomatoes against the building. Pro-Czechoslovakian demonstrations in München. Demonstrations also take place in Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfurt and in Cologne. <sup>145</sup>
August 21, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Thousands of people participate in demonstrations in Belgrade against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. After military intervention of Warsaw Pact nations in Czechoslovakia, the Yugoslav leadership declares the Yugoslav People's Army on alert. Fear of a Soviet-led intervention in Yugoslavia spreads. In the tense atmosphere the purge against extremists and enemies continues. <sup>146</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Both the Czechoslovakian Parliament and the special Party Congress of the Communist Party condemn the occupation as an illegal act and threaten to call for a general strike if the foreign troops are not withdrawn. <sup>147</sup>

<sup>141</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 56.; (1969). *Inrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 40.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 22.08.1968, p. 6.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 22.08.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 22.08.1968, p. 10.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 22.08.1968. (SRT-NV)

<sup>142</sup><sup>142</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 21.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>143</sup> *The Times* 22.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>144</sup> *New York Times* 22.08.1968, p. 19.

<sup>145</sup> *New York Times* 22.08.1968, p. 19.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 22.08.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 22.08.1968, p. 10.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 22.08.1968. (ZDF-ARD-EVN)

<sup>146</sup> *New York Times* 22.08.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 22.08.1968, p. 7.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 22.08.1968. (JRT-EVN); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 23.08.1968, p. 7.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 23.08.1968. (JRT-EVN)

<sup>147</sup> (1968). *Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.281.; (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen.

August 22, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The special Party Congress meets at a secret location in an industrial area in Prague. The workers' militia guards the meeting. The Congress appoints a new Central Committee with only reform supporters and a new steering committee is elected. <i>Literarny Listy</i> calls for international support. <sup>148</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 20 000 people participate in large demonstrations in protest against the Soviet invasion at the Wenceslas Square in Prague. The demonstrators demand withdrawal of the occupation forces. A curfew is declared in Prague. <sup>149</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Emil Zatopek, the winner of four Olympic gold medals, condemns the Soviet invasion and call for a ban of the invading countries from the Olympic Games in Mexico in October. <sup>150</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Danish sports athletes break off cooperation with East Europe and cancel all participation in common arrangements. <sup>151</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek government protests against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.
August 22, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The movement takes up a definite position regarding the events in Prague. The dominant opinion agrees with the Chinese one, which judges the Soviet intervention as the intervention of an imperialist country against a revisionist movement animated from a Social-Democratic vision.
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The local Labour Party (AP) and the Norwegian Trade Union (Falige Samorganisasjon-LO) in Oslo arrange a demonstration rally at the Youngstorget in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The main speakers at the meeting are the chairman of the Labour Party Trygve Bratteli, Tove Pihl, Gunnar Alf Larsen and Torkel Opsahl. <sup>152</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Trade unions in the industry pass resolutions against the Soviet invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia. The trade unions stop all travel by delegations to Easter Europe and they demand all foreign troops to leave the country. <sup>153</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Clashes take place between about 500 young demonstrators and police outside the Soviet, Polish, and Hungarian

København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 56.

<sup>148</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 217.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 206; 208.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 147.; The Times 23.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.08.1968, p. 7.

<sup>149</sup> New York Times 22.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>150</sup> The Times 23.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>151</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.

<sup>152</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1; 11.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.08.1968.; (NRK); Aftenposten 23.08.1968, p. 9.; Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>153</sup> Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 13.; Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 1.

		embassies in Oslo during the evening. The demonstrators throw stones and bottles with paint. The windows in the Soviet embassy are smashed. About 200 demonstrators rally outside the Soviet Commerce Center. Most of the demonstrators are young people, aged 14-16 years old. People were told to honk their horns outside the embassies when they passed with cars – and they did. The police use horses and motorbikes to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>154</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra (Filharmonisk Selskap) in Oslo cancels the performance at the University Hall with the Soviet pianist Emil Gilels in sympathy with the Czechoslovakian people. Orchestras in Bergen and Trondheim follow the example from Oslo and cancel performances with Gilels. <sup>155</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Board of the Oslo Cinema Company (Oslo Kinematografer) decides to cancel the world premier of the Norwegian-Soviet film about Fridtjof Nansen scheduled for September 20th at the Colosseum Cinema in Oslo. <sup>156</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The youth organization of the Norwegian Communist Party (NKU) condemns the Warsaw invasion of Czechoslovakia. Several local Communist party organizations follow the example the following day. <sup>157</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	An all-party demonstration takes place in Stavanger against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Rector Kjølsv Egeland gives a speech at the rally. A proclamation of protest against the invasion is signed by the mayor of Stavanger and by all the high school rectors in the Stavanger area. <sup>158</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 2-300 participate in an all-party demonstration rally at the central square (Torgallmenningen) in Bergen against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Professor Knut Kleve gives a speech at the rally. Demonstration A demonstration march through the city and sit-down actions are arranged in memory of the victims in Prague. <sup>159</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The trade unions arrange a protest rally in Trondheim against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Socialist Youth Organization (SUF) organize their own rally condemning both

<sup>154</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.08.1968, p. 9.; Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 14.; Dagbladet 23.08.1968, p. 14.

<sup>155</sup> Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 14.; Dagbladet 23.08.1968, p. 14.

<sup>156</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 23.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>157</sup> Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 30.; Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 26.

<sup>158</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1; 3; 6;12; 14; 26.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.08.1968. (NRK); NRK Kveldsnytt 22.08.1968. (NRK); Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 30.

<sup>159</sup> Dagbladet 21.08.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.08.1968. (NRK); Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1; 3; 6;12; 14; 26.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 1; 10; 11; 20.; NRK Kveldsnytt 22.08.1968. (NRK); Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 30.; Dagbladet 23.08.1968, p. 9.

		USA and Soviet. They attack Dubcek for his policies prior to the invasion. The SUF members were confronted by members of the Liberal youth organization, <i>Unge Venstre</i> , and challenged to choose between socialism and democracy. <sup>160</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	Demonstrations take place in Amsterdam and The Hague against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>161</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Rhodesia</b>	About 300 students at Salisbury University College participate in a protest rally in support of the English-speaking students in South Africa. <sup>162</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A demonstration march takes place in Moscow in support of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>163</sup>
August 22, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Widespread demonstrations take place in Munich and in West Berlin in protest against the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia and in support for the Czechoslovakian people. Mayor Schüttz leads the demonstration in West Berlin.
August 22, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	About 200 000 people participate in a mass demonstration rally in Belgrade in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakian foreign minister, Jiri Hajek, gives the main speech. <sup>164</sup>
August 22-25, 1968	<b>Columbia</b>	The Pope participates in a big church conference in Bogota for the Latin American Roman Catholic Church. <sup>165</sup>
August 22 – 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Widespread demonstrations are held against the Soviet invasion. Various forms of protest actions are used including clandestine radio and television stations, posters, passive resistance, and removing road signs. <sup>166</sup>

<sup>160</sup> Dagbladet 23.08.1968, p. 18.

<sup>161</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 22.08.1968. (NTS-EVN)

<sup>162</sup> The Times 23.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>163</sup> Pravda 23.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>164</sup> New York Times 23.08.1968, p. 18.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.08.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>165</sup> The Times 22.08.1968, p. 4.; The Times 22.08.1968, p. 4.; The Times 23.08.1968, p. 5.; The Times 26.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>166</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. P. 145.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22909.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.08.1968, p. 6.; The Times 23.08.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.08.1968, p. 2; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 22.08.1968, p. 16.; Dagbladet 22.08.1968, p. 11.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.08.1968, p. 1; 6; 17.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 23.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 3; 14; 30.; Dagbladet 23.08.1968, p. 9; 18.; New York Times 24.08.1968, p. 14; 16.; The Times 24.08.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.08.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 24.08.1968. (ORF-EVN); New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 35.; NRK Dagsrevyen 25.08.1968. (ORF-EVN); New York Times 26.08.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.08.1968, p. 1; 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 26.08.1968, p. 1; 3; 10.; Dagbladet 26.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 26.08.1968. (ZDF-UPIT-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.08.1968, p. 6; 7.; Arbeiderbladet 27.08.1968, p. 2; 3.; Dagbladet 27.08.1968, p. 9; 18.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 28.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Dagbladet 28.08.1968, p. 1; 18.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 29.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.08.1968, p. 1; 6; 7.

August 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The workers in Czechoslovakia go on one-hour general strike in protest against the invasion. <sup>167</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>China</b>	After some hesitation, the Chinese leaders condemn the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>168</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Several hundred East German workers refuse to sign proclamations in support of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>169</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Several hundred people participate in demonstrations in protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia in Erfurt, Gotha, Dresden, Frankfurt an der Oder, Jüterbog and in East Berlin. In Erfurt and Gotha young demonstrators are shouting “ <i>Dubcek Ja, Ulbricht Nein!</i> ” Many of the demonstrators were children of prominent political figures in the East German Communist Party. About 100 youths were arrested. <sup>170</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Fliers criticizing the invasion of Czechoslovakia are distributed in East Berlin. Ordinary people deliver boxes of food to the Czechoslovakian embassy in East Berlin in sympathy with the Czechoslovakian people. More than 100 young people are arrested in the following days for their criticism of the invasion, many of them children of prominent members of the communist party (among them Thomas Brasch, son of the Vice Minister of Culture). <sup>171</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A demonstration take place outside the Soviet embassy in London to protest the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>172</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The local conservative party, Høyre, arranges a demonstration meeting in Oslo in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The main speakers were Sven Stray and Håkon Stenstadvold. <sup>173</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A debate meeting is held at the Workers Association (Oslo Arbeidersamfunn) in Oslo. On the agenda is “ <i>Czechoslovakia</i>

<sup>167</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 46.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 101.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 217.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 23.08.1968, p. 1; 6; 17.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 23.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 23.08.1968, p. 3; 14; 30.; *Dagbladet* 23.08.1968, p. 9; 18.; *New York Times* 24.08.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 24.08.1968, p. 2.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 24.08.1968. (ORF-EVN)

<sup>168</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 101.; *New York Times* 23.08.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 23.08.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 24.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>169</sup> Brown, T. S. (2008). East Germany. *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Ativism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 189-197. p. 191.

<sup>170</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 149.; *New York Times* 10.09.1968, p. 10.; *New York Times* 24.10.1968, p. 11.

<sup>171</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 101.; Brown, T. S. (2008). East Germany. *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Ativism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 189-197. p. 192.; *The Times* 24.08.1968, p. 8.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 24.08.1968, p. 8.

<sup>172</sup> *The Times* 23.08.1968, p. 6.; *Dagbladet* 22.08.1968, p. 11.

<sup>173</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 22.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 23.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 24.08.1968, p. 34.



		<i>and Europe – what now?”</i> The journalist and East Europe expert Dag Halvorsen and Ingjald Orbech Sørheim participate. <sup>174</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Czechoslovakian students and artists in Oslo make appeals in protest against the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia. Two Czechoslovakian students, Luba Cabelkova and Tomas Lazar, go on two days hunger strike in Oslo. <sup>175</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Oslo Art Gallery (Oslo Kunstforening) cancels the official Hungarian Art exhibition scheduled for August 30 <sup>th</sup> in sympathy with the Czechoslovakian people. Bergen Art Gallery follows the example and cancels the Hungarian Art exhibition scheduled for August 27 <sup>th</sup> . <sup>176</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Royal Palace, the King, cancels the Royal Galla party, scheduled for August 27 <sup>th</sup> , for 650 invited guests at the Palace in connection to the royal wedding of Crown Prince Harald and his coming wife Sonja Haraldsen. <sup>177</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A mass is held at the Uranienborg Church in Oslo for the people of Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Biafra and Nigeria. <sup>178</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstrations take place in Stavanger in protest against the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia. <sup>179</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstrations take place in Molde in protest against the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia. <sup>180</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The Portuguese police announce the captures of 6 men claimed to belong to the clandestine anti-Salazar organization LUAR – the League of Union and Revolutionary Action. <sup>181</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 30 Basque Roman Catholic priests occupy the office of the Bishop of Bilbao in protest against the Madrid government’s treatment of the Basque people and the silence of the Church. <sup>182</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Demonstrations take place in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>183</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Members of the Youth International Party (Yippies) and their presidential candidate, “the pig”, were arrested in Chicago. <sup>184</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A group of young people, members of the organization <i>Resistance</i> , occupy the office of <i>Tass</i> at the Rockefeller

<sup>174</sup> Arbeiderbladet 23.08.1968, p. 30.

<sup>175</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 23.08.1968. (NRK); Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.08.1968, p. 34.; Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 12.

<sup>176</sup> Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 26. Dagbladet 24.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 26.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>177</sup> Dagbladet 24.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>178</sup> Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 26.

<sup>179</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 23.08.1968. (NRK)

<sup>180</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 23.08.1968. (NRK)

<sup>181</sup> New York Times 24.08.1968, p. 6.; The Times 24.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>182</sup> The Times 24.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>183</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 23.08.1968. (SRG-EVN)

<sup>184</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 151.

		Center, New York, in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The demonstrators brought with them television cameras and a printed statement. <sup>185</sup>
August 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	An alternative policy platform on the Vietnam war is published ahead of the National Convention of the Democratic party. The platform was drafted by supporters of senators Robert and Edvard Kennedy, McGovern and McCarthy – all part of the liberal opposition to the American war in Vietnam. They all called for a swift end to the war in Vietnam. The platform committee rejected the proposal, but it was brought to the floor of the Convention and defeated by a vote (1.567 versus 1.041) August 28. <sup>186</sup>
August 23 – 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Svoboda flies to Moscow. Dubcek is also brought to Moscow to join the other Czechoslovakian leaders for “ <i>negotiation</i> ” with Soviet leaders. Dubcek is allowed to return to Czechoslovakia to administrate the “ <i>Prague Autumn</i> .” The Soviet leaders demand that all the resolutions of the special Congress are declared invalid. The Czechoslovakian leaders reject the demands. The Soviets also demand that the Prague invasion be removed from the agenda of the UN Security Council. <sup>187</sup>
August 24, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The famous athlete Emil Zatopek gives speech on one of the secret free television channels in Czechoslovakia. A general strike is announced in Prague. <sup>188</sup> A Soviet armored train with equipment to locate radio transmitters “ <i>gets lost</i> ” in Czechoslovakia. <sup>189</sup>
August 24, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chou En-Lai condemns the Soviet invasion as a brutal example of fascist power politics. <sup>190</sup>
August 24,	<b>East Germany</b>	Youth demonstration against the invasion of Czechoslovakia

<sup>185</sup> New York Times 24.08.1968, p. 15.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.08.1968, p. 7.

<sup>186</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22964.

<sup>187</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.281.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 46.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 101.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22911-12.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 199-217.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; New York Times 24.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 24.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 26.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 27.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>188</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 101.

<sup>189</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 101.; Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 36; 41.

<sup>190</sup> New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 39.; The Times 29.08.1968, p. 7.

1968		outside hotel Berolina at Karl-Marx-Allé, East Berlin. The demonstrators shout: “Dubcek, Dubcek!” and “Svoboda, Svoboda!” Professor Robert Havemann’s two sons are arrested. <sup>191</sup>
August 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	France blasts her first hydrogen bomb at the Fangataufa islands in the Pacific. <sup>192</sup> It is a symbol of foreign policy after the internal revolts. France is back in business as a world power.
August 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Hundreds of demonstrators participate in protests against the invasion of Czechoslovakia outside the Soviet embassy in London. Many of the demonstrators were Ukrainian students and exiles from Poland and Hungary. The demonstrators burned the Soviet flag and shouted slogans like: “Russians out, freedom in!” About 500 Polish exiles participating in a rally at Marble Arch dissociate the Poles in Britain from Polish soldiers occupying Czechoslovakia. Students file a petition in support of Dubcek at the Czechoslovakian embassy in London. <sup>193</sup>
August 24, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	Civil Rights march from Coalisland to Dungannon, Northern Ireland, arranged by NICRA. It is the first large-scale demonstration mounted by the Association. <sup>194</sup>
August 24, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A group of young people participate in a demonstration rally at the harbor in Tromsø when a Soviet ship is docking. The demonstrators shouting slogans like: “Dubcek!” and “Svoboda!” The police disperse the demonstrators from the ship. <sup>195</sup>
August 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	6 people are injured during a shooting between the police and the right radical, the Minutemen, in Voluntown, Connecticut. <sup>196</sup>
August 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	5 000 Federal troops are brought in to Chicago to help the police and the National Guard to maintain law and order during the National Convention. <sup>197</sup>
August 24,	<b>USA</b>	About 100 SDS members participate in a demonstration

<sup>191</sup> Brown, T. S. (2008). East Germany. *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Ativism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 189-197. p. 192.; The Times 26.08.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 26.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>192</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 60.; (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 57.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 47.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 26.08.1968, p. 38.

<sup>193</sup> New York Times 25.08.1968, p. xxxxxxx

<sup>194</sup> Foster, R. F. (1989). *Modern Ireland 1600-1972*. London, Penguin. p. 618.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

<sup>195</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>196</sup> New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 91.

<sup>197</sup> New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 77; The Week in Review, p. E4.; New York Times 26.08.1968, p. 1.

1968		march in New York in protest against both the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the American war in Vietnam. The demonstrators shout slogans like: “ <i>Russian oppression, U.S. aggression must go!</i> ” <sup>198</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 200 high school students and students from the university participate in a demonstration in Rio de Janeiro.
August 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	There are mounting tensions in Prague. Nervous occupation soldiers shoot at the demonstrators. The Soviet forces impose curfew from 10 p.m. <sup>199</sup>
August 25, 1968	<b>Chad</b>	French troops intervene in support of the government against the rebels in the National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) in Chad. <sup>200</sup>
August 25, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Demonstrations take place outside the Soviet embassy in London in protest against the occupation of Czechoslovakia. The demonstration started at Hyde Park and was organized by the British Labour Party with support from the government. <sup>201</sup>
August 25, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 4 000 people participate in a demonstration rally at the central square <i>Torgallmenningen</i> in Bergen in protest against the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. The leader of the Liberal Party, Venstre, Gunnar Garbo, is the main speaker at the rally. The demonstration is organized by the Student Association at Bergen University. <sup>202</sup>
August 25, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Soviet participants in the European speedway final in Wroclaw are met by a hissing concert from 75 000 people in the audience in sympathy with the Czechoslovakian people. <sup>203</sup>
August 25, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The East German correspondent in Stockholm, Hans Wacholz, applies for political asylum in Sweden.
August 25, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was staged at the Red Square in Moscow. The demonstrators carry banners with slogans like: “ <i>Hands of Czechoslovakia</i> ” and “ <i>Shame to all Invaders</i> ”. The demonstrators were assaulted by bystanders and arrested by the police. Among the demonstrators were prominent Russian dissidents like Pavel Litvinov (a 29 year old physicist and grandson of the former Foreign Minister); Larissa Daniel (the imprisoned writer Yuli Daniel’s wife); Konstantin Babitsky (a 40 years old philologist); Vadim Delone (a 23 years old poet); and Vladimir Dremlyunga (a 26 years old industrial worker).

<sup>198</sup> New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 37.

<sup>199</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 61.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 145.; New York Times 26.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.08.1968, p. 1; 6.

<sup>200</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; The Times 29.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>201</sup> New York Times 25.08.1968, p. 37.; NRK Dagsrevyen 25.08.1968. (BBC-EVN); The Times 26.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>202</sup> Dagbladet 26.08.1968, p. 11.

<sup>203</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.08.1968, p. 1.

		Both Litvinov and Larissa Daniel had earlier taken part in protest demonstrations. <sup>204</sup>
August 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hundreds of anti war opponents and anti Humphrey groups are creating traffic chaos in Chicago. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. <sup>205</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>China</b>	The ideological mouth piece of the Chinese Communist Party announces that Chairman Mao calls upon the farmers and the workers to take control of schools and universities, and it claims that the cultural revolution in the educational sector must be run by the worker class. <sup>206</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The negotiations come to an end and the Czechoslovakian leaders are brought home to Prague. They are forced to sign a secret protocol similar to a political dictation before leaving Moscow. <sup>207</sup> In Prague there are street demonstrations, lines for food, Russian tanks etc. The leaders of the Czechoslovakian labor union call for a global boycott. Prague citizens take part in demonstrations as a proud and efficient protest against the invasion. Soviet soldiers shoot civilians. The Czechoslovakian information system still works in spite of the occupation forces. Humor and contempt are efficient weapons against the occupation forces in the streets of Prague. In spite of strict Soviet measures to stop broadcasting, the illegal press and radio are able to operate and play an important role. The Slovakian leader Bilak plays the Soviet game and demands an independent Slovakia. <sup>208</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Wolf Biermann and Robert Havemann are arrested by the regime after they declare their support of Czechoslovakia in a West German newspaper. The Czechoslovakian embassy in East Berlin receives more than 2 000 calls of sympathy statements from East Germans with the Czechoslovakian people. <sup>209</sup>

<sup>204</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23004.; New York Times 27.08.1968, p. 10.; The Times 27.08.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 29.08.1968, p. 8.; The Times 29.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>205</sup> New York Times 26.08.1968, p. 25.

<sup>206</sup> The Times 27.08.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.08.1968, p. 9.

<sup>207</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 47.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 102.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22912.

<sup>208</sup> The Times 26.08.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 26.08.1968, p. 3; 10.; Dagbladet 26.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 26.08.1968. (ZDF-UPIT-EVN); New York Times 27.08.1968, p. 1; 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.08.1968, p. 6; 7.; Arbeiderbladet 27.08.1968, p. 2; 3.; Dagbladet 27.08.1968, p. 9; 18.;

<sup>209</sup> New York Times 27.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 27.08.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 29.08.1968, p. 7.



August 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	34 of the world's leading musicians protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and announce cultural boycott of the invading nations. <sup>210</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	More than 30 people are arrested by the secret police in Saloniki under suspicion for being members of an illegal organization. The arrested were students, workers and functionaries.
August 26, 1968	<b>India</b>	Demonstrations take place outside the Czechoslovakian embassy in New Delhi. The demonstrators brought more than 30 donkeys wearing tags around their necks with the names of the military leaders of the Warsaw Pact. 10 of the donkeys were brought into the embassy and "occupied" the premises. <sup>211</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 5 000 people participate in a demonstration in protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia outside the Soviet embassy in Rome. The demonstrators include refugees from Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. <sup>212</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Open meeting about the development in Czechoslovakia is organized by the Liberal Party, <i>Venstre</i> , in Oslo. Gunnar Garbo, the leader of the party and member of Stortinget, the Norwegian parliament, is the main speaker. <sup>213</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The writer Jens Bjørnebo appeals to other Norwegian writers to boycott journals, magazines and publishing houses in East Germany in sympathy with Czechoslovakian writers and the Czechoslovakian people. <sup>214</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>Peru</b>	Workers participate in demonstrations against food shortage. <sup>215</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish Federation of Trade Unions (LO) and the TCO ban all study travels to the Soviet Union. <sup>216</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Members of the New York City Council stage a protest demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia close by the Soviet UN mission in New York. <sup>217</sup>
August 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The National Student Association reports that the students had participated in 221 larger demonstrations at 101 different universities and colleges in the period from January 1 to June 15. <sup>218</sup>
August 26–	<b>USA</b>	The Liberals are divided during the National Convention of

<sup>210</sup> The Times 27.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>211</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.08.1968, p. 6; Arbeiderbladet 27.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>212</sup> New York Times 27.08.1968.

<sup>213</sup> Dagbladet 24.08.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 26.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 27.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>214</sup> Dagbladet 26.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>215</sup> Pravda 28.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>216</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 57.

<sup>217</sup> New York Times 27.08.1968, p. xxxxxxxxx

<sup>218</sup> New York Times 27.08.1968, p. 33.

29, 1968		the Democratic Party in Chicago. Vice President Hubert Humphrey is nominated as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate. Extensive and violent clashes arise between Mayor Daley's police and young demonstrators. <sup>219</sup> This represents the largest confrontation between demonstrators and police during the year of 1968. Thousands of dissidents had previously announced they would come to Chicago and protest against the American war in Vietnam during the Convention. Among the protestors were the leaders of the Youth International Party (Yippies), Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden from the Students for a Democratic Society, SDS, and David Dellinger, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The National Television companies were present in large numbers, and the demonstrators had ahead of the events given signals that they would make the police to appear as brutal. The Convention Hall was surrounded by police, and the National Guard and federal soldiers were called in. There were many clashes between the police and demonstrators several places in the city, but the most extensive and violent took place in the area close to the Conrad Hilton Hotel. 198 police officers were injured during the clashes – some of their own teargas. 641 people were arrested. The National television was broadcasting from the clashes and showed the police brutality live. <sup>220</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>China</b>	Groups of workers, soldiers and peasants take control of hundreds of universities, colleges, research and educational institutions nationwide. Purges are carried out. <sup>221</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 1 000 youths participate in a march through the streets of Prague in protest against the negotiation agreement. They shout slogans as: " <i>We want the truth!</i> " and " <i>We don't want</i>

<sup>219</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1969. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.281.; (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 62.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 103.

<sup>220</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22965.; (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States. . N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 153.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.08.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 14.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 15.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 17.08.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.08.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 20.08.1968, p.1; 11.; Arbeiderbladet 24.08.1968, p. 3.; Dagbladet 26.08.1968, p. 11.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.08.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 27.08.1968. (NRK); The Times 28.08.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 28.08.1968, p. 13.; NRK Dagsrevyen 28.08.1968. (NRK-Satellite); New York Times 29.08.1968, p. 1; 23.; The Times 29.08.1968, p. 1; 4.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Dagbladet 29.08.1968, p. 1; 18.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.08.1968. (NRK-Satellite-EVN); Pravda 28.08.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 30.08.1968, p. 1; 14; 32.; The Times 30.08.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.08.1968, p. 1; 7.; Arbeiderbladet 30.08.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.08.1968. (Satellite); Pravda 30.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>221</sup> New York Times 29.08.1968, p. 9.; Pravda 29.08.1968, p. 5.

		<i>any compromise!</i> ” Students and young people demonstrate at the Vaclav monument the following days. <sup>222</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek and Svoboda give a television speech and inform the Czechoslovakian people about the Moscow talks and the new situation. <sup>223</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	A bomb threat is directed against the Danish television that showed a program with a Russian opera. <sup>224</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 500 people participate in a demonstration outside Downing Street no. 10 in protest against the British support of Nigeria during the civil war against Biafra. The demonstrators, most of them with origins from Biafra, burn Wilson puppets. Clashes arise between demonstrators and about 150 policemen. 3 demonstrators and 14 policemen are injured during the fights. 12 demonstrators are arrested. <sup>225</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Several hundred militant students at the Kyushu University protest against the June 2 decision to remove the wreck of the American plane and attack fellow students and teachers with clubs. Professor Joji Kajiwara and 21 students are injured during the fights. <sup>226</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	About 200 000 students participate in demonstrations in protest against the government in Mexico City. The demonstrators demand that the government resigns. 8 students and 2 police officers are injured during the clashes. <sup>227</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The political youth organizations organize an all-party demonstration rally in Fredrikstad in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>228</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The workers at the <i>Årdal og Sunndal Verk</i> factory in Årdal participate in one-hour sit-down strike in protest against a Soviet cargo ship docking in Årdal. The workers express their sympathy with the Czechoslovakian people by posters at the dock with Russian text saying: “ <i>Workers at Årdal protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia!</i> ”. <sup>229</sup>

<sup>222</sup> New York Times 28.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 28.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Arbeiderbladet 29.08.1968, p. 1; 2.

<sup>223</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 57.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 148.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22912.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 229.; New York Times 28.08.1968, p. 1; 16.; The Times 28.08.1968, p. 1; 7; 8.; Arbeiderbladet 28.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>224</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 62.

<sup>225</sup> The Times 28.08.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 28.08.1968, p. 2.

<sup>226</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 402.

<sup>227</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; New York Times 28.08.1968, p. 9.; The Times 29.08.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>228</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>229</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.08.1968, p. 3.

August 27, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 5-6 000 people participate in a demonstration in Kristiansand against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The main speech is held by the Mayor Leo Talaksen, who is interrupted while speaking by young people known by the police. These young people start to fight. The demonstration is followed by violent youth riots that last through the evening and following night. Youths attack the police station and break windows with stones, tomatoes and apples. Gasoline is put on fire at the central square, and a bus with passenger is attacked. The police characterize the 20-30 people involved as hooligans. About 10 people are arrested during the fights. <sup>230</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Leaflets that condemn the Polish participation in the invasion of Czechoslovakia are circulating in Warsaw, with statements like: "Shame on the occupants – Czechoslovakians – You are not alone!" <sup>231</sup>
August 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	News-gathering agencies and news reporters denounce the police in Chicago for what they define as " <i>systematic</i> " assaults on news reporters. About 21 journalists had been assaulted by the police and some of them were hospitalized. <sup>232</sup>
August 27-28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Demonstration take place outside the City Hall, New York, in protest against the City's new experimental simplified payments for special relief grants. 18 demonstrators were arrested, among them the leader of the organized relief recipients, Mrs. Belulah Sanders, who had organized the demonstration. <sup>233</sup>
August 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek meets with the new Central Committee that is elected by the special Party Congress. The Central Committee has been meeting constantly since August 22. Dubcek informs the Committee about obligations forced upon the country by the Soviets in Moscow. A crying Dubcek meets his people. Svoboda appeals to discipline and trust. <sup>234</sup>
August 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Prime Minister Cernik speaks to the Czechoslovakian people on radio and he explains the situation after the invasion. <sup>235</sup>
August 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Leaflets appear with instructions for passive resistance to the Soviet occupation, " <i>10 commands for passive resistance</i> ", are circulating in Prague. <sup>236</sup>

<sup>230</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 28.08.1968. (NRK); Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.08.1968, p. 3.; Arbeiderbladet 29.08.1968, p. 10.

<sup>231</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.08.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 28.08.1968, p. 3.

<sup>232</sup> New York Times 28.08.1968, p. 36.

<sup>233</sup> New York Times 29.08.1968, p. 30.

<sup>234</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22914.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 218.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 230.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.08.1968, p. 1; 6.; Pravda 28.08.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.08.1968, p. 7.

<sup>235</sup> The Times 29.08.1968, p. 5.

August 28, 1968	<b>Guatemala</b>	A state of emergency is declared after the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, John Gordon Mein, is assassinated in the open street by unknown men. <sup>237</sup>
August 28, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Extensive student demonstrations take place outside the National Palace in Mexico City in protest against the government. Fighting and gunfire break out in the streets, and clashes occur between demonstrators and police. <sup>238</sup>
August 28, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A demonstration takes place at the Red Square in Moscow in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The writer Natalja Gorbanevakaja and six other demonstrators and bystanders are arrested. <sup>239</sup>
August 28, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	A mass demonstration takes place in Slavonski, Croatia, in protest against the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. <sup>240</sup>
August 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Some leaders in Bratislava grumble against the Czech majority in the new Party Congress and Central Committee. Gustav Husak encourages Dubcek not to take assignments from the newly elected Central Committee appointed by the special Party Congress because no Slovakian delegates were present. <sup>241</sup>
August 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Parliament unanimously condemns the Soviet invasion and demands the troops withdrawn. President of the Czechoslovakian Parliament speaks to the people on Prague radio. Slovaks demand that the special Party Congress be declared invalid. <sup>242</sup>
August 29, 1968	<b>India</b>	Newspaper workers and reporters stage march on Parliament in New Delhi demanding government intervention in strike. 41 people are arrested by the police. <sup>243</sup>

<sup>236</sup> Arbeiderbladet 29.08.1968, p. 22.

<sup>237</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 57.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 103.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23099.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 31.; Geyer, D. C. and D. H. Herschler (2004). South and Central America; Mexico. *Foreign Relation of the United States, 1964-1968*. D. o. S. Publication. Washington, United States Government Printing Office. XXXI. p. 268-73.; The Times 29.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 30.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>238</sup> New York Times 29.08.1968, p. 17.; The Times 30.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>239</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.08.1968, p. 7.

<sup>240</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 28.08.1968. (JRT-EVN)

<sup>241</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22914.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 234.

<sup>242</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 47.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22914.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 231.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.08.1968, p. 1.; The Times 30.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>243</sup> New York Times 30.08.1968, p. 20.



August 29, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party approves an ideological break with Moscow and a new definition of the international communist movement. The Italians challenge the Soviet claim to hegemony in the communist world. <sup>244</sup>
August 29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Rector at the University of Bergen, Professor Håkon Mosby, warns in his welcome speech against the politicization of the universities during the opening ceremony for the new students. <sup>245</sup>
August 29, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	<i>Pravda</i> claims that the communist parties of France, Italy, Great Britain, San Salvador and India have issued statements in support of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>246</sup>
August 29, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	More than 40 famous international musicians participate in a protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. They all declare that they will not perform in any of the countries participating in the occupation before the soldiers are withdrawn. The organizer of the protest is the Czechoslovakian conductor Rafael Kubelik, living in Lucerne. Among the protesting musicians are Igor Stravinsky, Nikita Magaloff, Leonard Bernstein, Robert Casadesus, Dietrich Fisher-Dieskau, Zino Francescatti, Eugene Jochum, Ferdinand Leitner, Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt and Henryk Szeryng. <sup>247</sup>
August 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hubert Humphrey condemns the police brutality during the demonstrations in Chicago. <sup>248</sup>
August 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The free broadcasts are silenced. Czech and Slovakian leaders agree to summon a new Party Congress. The curfew in Prague is lifted. <sup>249</sup>
August 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Prime Minister Cernik warns leading Czechoslovakian journalists that the Soviets have blacklisted 2 000 names of intellectuals and writers. He urges them to get out of the country. About 5 000 Czechoslovakians left the country the same day and about 20 000 were registered in Vienna as possible refugees. New press sensors are appointed. <sup>250</sup>
August 30, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The play <i>Tango</i> by the Polish writer Slamowit Mrozeck, at the “ <i>Det nye Scala</i> ” theater in Copenhagen, is taken off the program after an audience boycott following the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>251</sup>
August 30, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	<i>The Times</i> 's chief correspondent in Bonn, David Hotham, and Norman Crossland, correspondent in Germany of the

<sup>244</sup> New York Times 28.08.1968, p. 18.; The Times 30.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>245</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>246</sup> Pravda 29.08.1968, p. 4.

<sup>247</sup> New York Times 30.08.1968.

<sup>248</sup> The Times 30.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>249</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.08.1968, p. 6.

<sup>250</sup> The Times 31.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>251</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.08.1968, p. 1.

		<i>Guardian</i> , were expelled. They were informed that their reports on East-German affairs were not objective. <sup>252</sup>
August 30, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	A student delegation meets with Prime Minister Vorster in Pretoria. The Prime Minister refused to talk about government inference in university matters, but he warns the students. <sup>253</sup>
August 30-31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots take place in St. Paul, Minnesota. <sup>254</sup>
August 30-September 1, 1968	<b>Congo Brazzaville</b>	A revolt takes place in Brazzaville. Extensive and violent clashes occur between youths and soldiers. About 300 are reported killed during the fights. A state of emergency is declared. <sup>255</sup>
August 30-September 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Violent clashes arise between about 3 000 demonstrators and police in Berkeley. The SDS and the Black Panthers organize the demonstration as a protest against the police brutality in Chicago during the National Convention of the Democratic Party. During the fights there were sporadic gunfire in the city, widespread damage to private property, several arson attempts and one police officer was shot. The city authority bans all public meetings and declares a curfew – also at the university campus. <sup>256</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Cuba</b>	Thousands of mass meetings are organized nationwide to back Fidel Castro's support of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>257</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A meeting takes place in the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. Dubcek reports on the results of the negotiation in Moscow. Dubcek informs the Central Committee about the nature of the negotiation and that it was not a voluntary but forced agreement. Leadership replacements demanded by Soviets are made. The free broadcasts are reduced to harmless local transmissions. <sup>258</sup>

<sup>252</sup> The Times 31.08.1968, p. 1.

<sup>253</sup> The Times 31.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>254</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.

<sup>255</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 62.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 99.; The Times 31.08.1968, p. 5.

<sup>256</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23084.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 30.

<sup>257</sup> New York Times 01.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>258</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 102.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22915.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 234.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.

August 31, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	<i>Pravda</i> writes that 40 000 Czechoslovakian liberals should be executed. <sup>259</sup> The Soviet Secret Service (KGB) starts a wave of arrests. <sup>260</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Prime Minister George Papadopoulos promises to release all political prisoners before the nationwide vote on a new constitution. Communist prisoners are not included in the release. <sup>261</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit attends an international anarchist conference in Carrara. The conference receives a bomb threat and the police search the meeting hall. <sup>262</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian Student Union's annual meeting ends in chaos. 10 delegates, including one member of the Board, leave the meeting after the majority of the student delegates refuse to debate a proposal to organize a general anti-imperialism demonstration against Soviet Union, the USA and against the Greek junta. Among those leaving were Arvid Sveen and Kjell Jackobsen. The proposal came up after the meeting had decided to participate in the anti-Soviet demonstration from the University Square to the Soviet embassy the same day. <sup>263</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Student demonstration march is held in protest against the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia from the University Square to the Soviet embassy in Oslo. Police on horses create a cordon in the street outside the building to make sure the march did not stop outside the embassy. The demonstration follows the opening ceremony for new students at the University of Oslo. <sup>264</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Following the appeals from rector at the Karl's University of Prague, the Academic Collegiums at the University of Oslo pass a resolution in support of their Czechoslovakian colleagues. They also pass a protest letter to the Soviet in Oslo, which condemns the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the recent inflicted restriction on freedom of speech. <sup>265</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The bishop of San Sebastian argues that the arresting of priests and searching of churches and monasteries in the Basque provinces violate the 1958 Concordat between Spain and the Vatican. <sup>266</sup>

<sup>259</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 62.

<sup>260</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 59.

<sup>261</sup> *New York Times* 01.09.1968, p. 52.

<sup>262</sup> *New York Times* 01.09.1968, p. 45.

<sup>263</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 02.09.1968, p. 20.

<sup>264</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 02.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>265</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 02.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>266</sup> *New York Times* 01.09.1968, p. 23.

August 31, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	Clashes occur between left-wing and right-wing youth in Izmir during the visit of the US Sixth Fleet. <sup>267</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hubert Humphrey is nominated as a presidential candidate at the national convention of the Democratic Party in Chicago, Illinois. <sup>268</sup>
August 31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, declares in an article in <i>Law Enforcement Bulletin</i> that the New Left led by the SDS is planning a widespread attack on the US educational structure, the economic system – and finally on government itself. <sup>269</sup>

<sup>267</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 308.

<sup>268</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.

<sup>269</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23086.

<b>September</b>		
September 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Brussels, students protest against the movie <i>The Green Berets</i> (with John Wayne), a U.S. pro-Vietnam film.
September, 1968	<b>China</b>	All Chinese news agencies, press and radio are put under the control of the “workers”, as part of taking control of the Red Guards and the cultural revolution. <sup>1</sup>
September, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	A radical research and information group on the Third World ( <i>Tricontinental</i> , in short: <i>Tricont</i> ) is established, based on the programs of the Committee of 100 and Students South Africa Group. Mainly inspired by the example of Cuba, <i>Tricont</i> supports freedom movements in the underdeveloped countries.
September 1968	<b>Finland</b>	The student opposition establishes the “spontaneous” movement “ <i>The Students</i> ” ( <i>Ylioppilaat – Studenterna</i> ).
Fall 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The organization Red Front (Rød Front) is established. The organization is a student political alliance of student organizations on the radical political left.
Fall 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The radical Swedish author and intellectual Jan Myrdal participates in a debate in the Students’ Association in Oslo. Myrdal labels the Social Democrats as “ <i>class traitors</i> ”.
September 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The president declares a state of emergency to stop riots and the social unrest.
September 1968	<b>Tunisia</b>	134 students and lectures are charged with causing disturbances in Tunis in March and brought to trial at the new State Security Court. The accused were reported in support of several different political movements – both Baathists and Marxist. Four of the accused were acquitted – the rest were sentenced to up to 14 years imprisonment or fined. <sup>2</sup>
September 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Censorship is “temporarily” reimposed in Czechoslovakian press, radio and television. Czechoslovakians are in line outside the West German and Austrian embassies to obtain visas to leave the country. <sup>3</sup>
September 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Alexander Dubcek is reelected leader of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. <sup>4</sup>
September 1-4, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit disrupts the International Conference of Anarchists at Massa Carrara after he and the French organization March-22 was excluded from the conference. Cohn-Bendit claims that the conference should be open to all

<sup>1</sup> Arbedierbladet 10.09.1968, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 341.

<sup>3</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; New York Times 04.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> (1969). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1970*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p. 266.; New York Times 01.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 02.09.1968, p. 1.



		anarchists. The British and the Swiss delegation walked out of the conference the day after. <sup>5</sup>
September 1, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz warns the students that he would use armed force to put down all <i>systematic provocations</i> against the government and secure the arrangement of the Olympic Games in Mexico City. <sup>6</sup>
September 1, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Bishop of San Sebastian in the province of Guipuzcoa condemns in a pastoral letter the methods used by the Spanish police against the Basque nationalists, including the arrests of Roman Catholic priests and laymen. <sup>7</sup>
September 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 500 demonstrators confront Hubert Humphrey when he came to the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York to start the presidential campaign. Humphrey defends the conduct of the Chicago police during the National Convention. <sup>8</sup>
September 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots in Newport News, Virginia. 1 Afro American is killed. <sup>9</sup>
September 2, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Central Committee meets to appoint a new steering committee. Dubcek's allies hold the line despite mounting Soviet pressure. <sup>10</sup>
September 2, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The schools in Prague reopen. <sup>11</sup>
September 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	Jean-Louis Barrault is removed as director of the Odéon theatre in Paris. <sup>12</sup>
September 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	At least 15 members of the British Athletics team sign a petition in support of the safety of the Olympic champions Emil and Dana Zatopek during an international Athletic match against Poland in London. Pro-Zatopek demonstration takes place outside the Czechoslovakian embassy. <sup>13</sup>
September 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Extensive demonstrations in Berkley, California, in protest against police brutality in Chicago. Riots and plundering in the streets. A state of emergency is declared after three nights of riots, and the police ban all demonstrations. <sup>14</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The Times 02.09.1968, p. 5.; The Times 03.09.1968, p. 3.; The Times 04.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> New York Times 02.09.1968, p. 10.

<sup>7</sup> The Times 02.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>8</sup> New York Times 02.09.1968, p. 20.

<sup>9</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.

<sup>10</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22915.

<sup>11</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; Arbeiderbladet 21.09.1968, p. 9.

<sup>13</sup> The Times 02.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>14</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 105.; New York Times 03.09.1968, p. 28.

September 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The third Black Power conference in Philadelphia passes a declaration in support of establishing a black nation in five southern states of the USA. <sup>15</sup>
September 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Armed clashes between groups of Afro-Americans and whites members of a racist organization in Berea, a small town in the Kentucky mountains. 13 people are charged with murder after two persons are killed by gunfire. <sup>16</sup>
September 2-7, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Venice there is a national meeting of the student movement at the University of Ca' Foscari. They discuss strategy to continue the students' mobilization during the new academic year; the relationship with the workers' movement and the refusal to collaborate with the unions, the creation of national organization structures, and the refusal of parliamentarianism. <sup>17</sup>
September 2-8, 1968	<b>Canada</b>	About 30 French speaking students participate in a six-day sit-in to prevent the opening of an English-language high school for 900 pupils in St. Leonard de Port Maurice, a suburb of Montreal, Quebec. <sup>18</sup>
September 3, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	After Soviet threats to use tanks to destroy a flower alter in front of the Vaclav monument in Prague, the alter was removed. The flower alter was raised in memory of all Czechoslovakians killed during the invasion and the occupation. The students are forced to call off their silent demonstrations at the central square. <sup>19</sup>
September 3, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A sharp attack is directed at the Czechoslovakian Secretary of State, Jiri Hajek. <sup>20</sup> Vice Prime Minister Ota Sik is forced to resign. <sup>21</sup>
September 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	The chief of police in Paris announces that about 137580 square meters of cobblestone in the Latin Quarter are covered with asphalt during the summer to prevent future demonstrators from using the stones to throw against the police and to build barricades in the streets. <sup>22</sup>
September 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Special Branch of the Scotland Yard raids the editorial office of the <i>Black Dwarf</i> in Soho, London. The police were

<sup>15</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; The Times 03.09.1968, p. 4.

<sup>16</sup> The Times 03.09.1968, p. 4.

<sup>17</sup> The Times 11.09.1968, p. 10.

<sup>18</sup> New York Times 09.09.1968, p. 22.

<sup>19</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>20</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hva Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 63.

<sup>21</sup> (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 57.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 48.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22916.

<sup>22</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.09.1968, p. 6.

		searching the premises. Tariq Ali, the editor, was questioned about a diagram drawing showing how to make a Molotov-Cocktail hanging on the wall. <sup>23</sup>
September 3, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The government decides not to get involved in the conflict that at the moment involved 51 universities.
September 3, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A protest meeting takes place at Klingenberg Cinema in Oslo in support of the Czechoslovakian people. The meeting is organized by the Norwegian Czechoslovakian Aid Association (Norsk Tsjekkoslovakisk Hjelpeforening). The protest meeting was supported by several prominent Norwegian politicians, musicians, artists and intellectuals. <sup>24</sup>
September 3, 1968	<b>South Vietnam</b>	The authorities stop the publication of an English-language newspaper, <i>the Saigon Post</i> , in Saigon for publishing an article by the Saigon office of the AP about corruption, which the ministry of Information claimed was false. <sup>25</sup>
September 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A state of civil disaster is declared in the town of Berkeley, California. All meetings, assemblies, marches, parades or use of loud speakers in public places are banned following several days of civil disorder. <sup>26</sup>
September 3-6, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Organized relief clients participate in demonstrations at six welfare centers in New York in protest against the new system of simplified payment. The actions had lasted for the last two weeks. <sup>27</sup>
September 4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian television is legally back on the air again after the Soviet invasion. <sup>28</sup>
September 4, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	There is a disturbance at the university of Copenhagen because of access limitation to a popular Norwegian professor's lectures in philosophy. <sup>29</sup>
September 4, 1968	<b>France</b>	President de Gaulle promises university reforms, but warns against further student unrest. <sup>30</sup>
September 4, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	A six-day race takes place. <sup>31</sup>
September 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 150 white people – many of them police officers off duty – attack a small group of Black Panther members outside a court building in Brooklyn, New York. <sup>32</sup>

<sup>23</sup> The Times 04.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>24</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.09.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.09.1968. (NRK)

<sup>25</sup> The Times 04.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>26</sup> The Times 04.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>27</sup> New York Times 04.09.1968, p. 96.

<sup>28</sup> The Times 05.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>29</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 63.

<sup>30</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.09.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 05.09.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 26.09.1968, p. 3.

<sup>31</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofer et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>32</sup> New York Times 07.09.1968, p. 38.

September 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (NCCPV) announces plans to investigate the riots during the national Convention of the Democratic party in Chicago. <sup>33</sup>
September 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Washington, Cardinal O'Boyle, gives an ultimatum to 51 priests in the Washington area to give up their opposition to the Pope's encyclical on birth control. One priest, Father Joseph O'Donoghue, had already been suspended. <sup>34</sup>
September 4-12, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 500 riot police storm the Nihon University and clear the buildings that the students had held occupied since the end of May. During the fights, large groups of students, wearing helmets and sticks, are running through the streets – while their leaders are blowing whistles. 132 student activists are arrested. Extensive demonstrations take place in the streets against the director of the University. About 6 000 students clash with about 1 200 riot police and 154 are arrested. After 8 days of police actions, the students resume control of the buildings at the university. <sup>35</sup>
September 5, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Student demonstrations takes place at the University Square in Copenhagen in protest against admission restrictions on a series of philosophy lectures by the Norwegian Assistant Professor Kjell Sellin. <sup>36</sup>
September 5, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Prime Minister Eisaku Sato condemns the public hearings that turns out like court trails with public humiliations as central characteristics. <sup>37</sup>
September 6, 1968	<b>France</b>	Bombs explode at five public installations in the Finistere department. The bombs are set off by the <i>Brittany Liberation Front</i> (F.L.B.), a nationalistic organization demanding independence for the north-western region from France. <sup>38</sup>
September 6, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 500 students participate in clashes with 300 riot police in down town Tokyo. 34 students are arrested during the fights. <sup>39</sup>
September 6, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Premier António Salazar undergoes an operation to remove a blood clot in his head after a fall. <sup>40</sup>

<sup>33</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 31.; New York Times 05.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 06.09.1968, p. 58.

<sup>34</sup> The Times 05.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>35</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 31.; New York Times 05.09.1968, p. 31.

<sup>36</sup> Dagbladet 05.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>37</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 402.

<sup>38</sup> The Times 07.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>39</sup> The Times 07.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>40</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 48.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World*

September 6-9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily Kuznetsov, visits Prague for negotiation with the Czechoslovakian leaders. <sup>41</sup>
September 7, 1968	<b>China</b>	The Chinese army has now gained control of all the 29 Chinese provinces. <sup>42</sup>
September 7, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mass demonstration in Peking to celebrate the complement of the establishment of Revolutionary Committees in all provinces nationwide. The speeches of Chou En-lai and Chiang Ching (Mao's wife) reflect a continued conflict inside the leadership in the Chinese Communist Party. <sup>43</sup>
September 7, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	Students at the Port Hare University in Natal participate in a sit-in action in protest after the rector at the university threatens to expel 17 students if the ongoing protest among the students against apartheid does not stop. 300 students are suspended after the sit-in action. 21 of them were not allowed admission again. The police were using dogs when they went in to disperse the demonstrators. 7 students were arrested after protesting against the expulsion of the 21 students. <sup>44</sup>
September 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Women demonstrate in protest against the Miss America show outside the Atlantic City Convention Hall in Atlantic City, New Jersey. A Women guerilla theatre group is putting on a performance outside the hall. The demonstrators carry placards with text as: " <i>Uppity women unite!! Create love not whores!</i> " The demonstrators are participating in bra-burnings and throwing stench bombs. <sup>45</sup>
September 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French student union SNESUP appeals to its members to boycott exams. <sup>46</sup>
September 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The 26-year-old Black Panther leader Huey Newton is found guilty of charges of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment in a trial in Oakland, California. The violent clashes between the police and the Black Panthers increase. <sup>47</sup>

Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22959.; New York Times 08.09.1968, p. 14.; New York Times 17.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>41</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22916.; New York Times 07.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 08.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>42</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 64.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>43</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22953.; New York Times 09.09.1968, p. 17.

<sup>44</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969. London, African Research Limited. p. 312.; Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 320. The Times 09.09.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet, 09.09.1968, p. 14.

<sup>45</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 158.; New York Times 09.09.1968, section Food Family Furnishings, p. 54.; The Times 09.09.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 28.09.1968, p. 25.

<sup>46</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.

<sup>47</sup> New York Times 09.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 10.09.1968, p. 30.; New York Times 11.09.1968, p. 37; 56.



September 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Richard Nixon's vice president candidate, Spiro Agnew, attacks student demonstrators. He claims they are trained by international communist conspirators. <sup>48</sup>
September 8, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A group of about 50 radical students disrupt a ceremony of concentration camp victims at a Dachau Concentration camp. The demonstrators shouts slogans like: "Ho-Ho-Ho-Chi-Minh!". Clashes arise between war victims and demonstrators. <sup>49</sup>
September 9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian News Agency <i>Ceteka</i> resumes its operation after been closed since August 21 when it was occupied by Soviet troops. <sup>50</sup>
September 9, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The members of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process makers end their go-slow and return to work. <sup>51</sup>
September 9, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Harsh Soviet attacks are directed at the Czechoslovakian press for criticizing the occupation powers, and it is warned against the consequences. <sup>52</sup>
September 9, 1968	<b>Tunis</b>	134 students and faculty members are on trail accused of plotting to overthrow the government. The accused were arrested during the disturbances at the Tunis university in March and allegedly belonged to communist, Maoist and Baath Party groups. <sup>53</sup>
September 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Columbia University authorities reveal that they had asked the courts to drop trespass charges against about 400 students. <sup>54</sup>
September 9- November 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Teachers in New York City go on strike. <sup>55</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian delegation headed by Oldrich Cernik meets Soviet leaders in Moscow. <sup>56</sup>

<sup>48</sup> New York Times 09.09.1968, p. 42.

<sup>49</sup> New York Times 09.09.1968, p. 17.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>50</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22916.

<sup>51</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p.266.

<sup>52</sup> New York Times 10.09.1968, p. 11.

<sup>53</sup> The Times 10.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>54</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23085.; New York Times 10.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>55</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 19.11.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 28.11.1968, p. 8.; Arbeiderbladet 11.12.1968, p. 12.; New York Times 13.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>56</sup> (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 49.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 105.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22916.; New York Times 11.09.1968, p. 3.

September 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Air traffic in Prague returns back to normal standard.
September 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The popular television program “ <i>We are with you, You are with us</i> ” was stopped by the censors. <sup>57</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao’s wife turns against the Red Guards. <sup>58</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	A teacher in Copenhagen is arrested and charged for smoking hashish together with his pupils. <sup>59</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>France</b>	There is mounting tension at French universities. Students oppose bans on meetings and demonstrations lead to closing of some faculties at the University of Sorbonne. Clashes between students and administrative staff at the Faculty of Medicine. <sup>60</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Despite urging for order and return to normalcy by rector of the National University in Mexico City, the students call for a new mass demonstration in the streets. <sup>61</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	The Chief of police in South Africa warns white students against organizing a protest campaign in support of the 300 Africans expelled from the Port Hare University in Natal. <sup>62</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Riots take place at the University of Illinois, Urbana. About 300 Afro-American students are arrested after destroying inventory at the university. <sup>63</sup>
September 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	For the first time since 1965, American troops are withdrawing from Vietnam. 5 000 Marines are leaving Vietnam. <sup>64</sup>
September 11, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	88 Russian writers sign a protest letter where they condemn the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia. <sup>65</sup>
September 11, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	2 demonstrators from the clashes at Båstad in May 3 are sentenced to fines for violence and disobedience against the police. <sup>66</sup>
September 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Columbia University authorities announce that of 72 suspended students are all except 30 (including the SDS leader Mark Rudd) reinstated. <sup>67</sup>

<sup>57</sup> The Times 11.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>58</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-67. p. 64.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid. p. 65.

<sup>60</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 64.; New York Times 11.09.1968, p. 36.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.09.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>61</sup> New York Times 11.09.1968, p. 43.

<sup>62</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>63</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>64</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.

<sup>65</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 58.

<sup>66</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendariet. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 44.

September 11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Reverend Ralph Abernathy and 72 others are arrested during a demonstration in Atlanta, Ohio. <sup>68</sup>
September 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Soviets withdraw tanks and troops from Czechoslovakian cities like Prague, Brno and Bratislava. The First Secretary of the Slovakian Communist Party, Gustav Husak, gives his support to extensive measures against “anti-Socialist forces”. <sup>69</sup>
September 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Svoboda meets with workers at the Skoda factory in Pilsen.
September 12, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 6 000 students participate in an extensive and violent demonstration in Jimbocho, Tokyo’s Latin Quarter. Clashes take place between students and about 1 500 policemen. About 150 student leaders are arrested. <sup>70</sup>
September 12, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The organization Professional Student Front (Faglig Studentfront – FST) is established with financial funding from Socialistic Student Association. Its aims are to work for a comprehensive social criticism and struggle against the government’s university reform committee – the Ottosen Committee. <sup>71</sup>
September 12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	5 members of the Black Panther party were arrested in a raid by Federal and local authorities in Brooklyn, New York. <sup>72</sup>
September 13, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The government approves a program for extensive university reforms. <sup>73</sup>
September 13, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The film <i>Theorem</i> by the director Pier Paolo Pasolini wins the Premio dell Ufficio Cattolico del Cinema in Venice, but is then seized by the authorities as obscene. <sup>74</sup>
September 13, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The students stage a silent demonstration march in protest against the government and president Gustavo Diaz Ordaz in Mexico City. <sup>75</sup>
September 13, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Federal Communications Commission gave the television networks 20 days to comment and reply on “hundreds of

<sup>67</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23085.; New York Times 12.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>68</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 11.09.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>69</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 65.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 59.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 49.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22916.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; New York Times 12.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>70</sup> New York Times 13.09.1968, p. 44.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>71</sup> Arbeiderbladet 23.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>72</sup> New York Times 13.09.1968, p. 93.

<sup>73</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.09.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 13.09.1968, p. 24.

<sup>74</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan.

<sup>75</sup> The Times 14.09.1968, p. 4.

		<i>complaints</i> ” about the news coverage of events in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention in August. <sup>76</sup>
September 13 –17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	During a session in the Czechoslovakian Parliament, legislation is passed that places restriction on the freedom of the press and re-imposes censorship and bans all formations of new political parties. <sup>77</sup>
September 14, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Zdenek Mlynar, the Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, declares in a radio and television speech that he still cannot understand the reason for the occupation. <sup>78</sup>
September 14, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Participants at the trade exhibition in Brno demonstrate in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>79</sup>
September 14, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 30 demonstrators, mostly left-wing Catholics, are evicted from the Parma Cathedral. They protest against church riches and absenteeism of priests. <sup>80</sup>
September 14, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Students demonstrate in Mexico City. <sup>81</sup>
September 14, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The government has decided to give the students the rights to organize in groups of their own choosing, but the extent is undisclosed. <sup>82</sup>
September 14, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	General election takes place in Sweden. The Social Democratic Party make great gains in electoral support. <sup>83</sup>
September 15, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Communist Association of Marxist-Leninist (KFML) is established in Copenhagen. <sup>84</sup>
September 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The organization “ <i>Committee of 100</i> ” is dissolved, following internal factional disagreements, lack of members and funding. The organization was established in 1960 and was originally a part of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). The organization was one of the most largest and active protest groups during the 1960’s. <sup>85</sup>

<sup>76</sup> New York Times 14.09.1968, p. 61.

<sup>77</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22916.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; New York Times 14.09.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 14.09.1968.

<sup>78</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 58.

<sup>79</sup> New York Times 15.09.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.09.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.09.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 18.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>80</sup> New York Times 15.09.1968, p. 44.

<sup>81</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 65.

<sup>82</sup> New York Times 15.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>83</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 44.; New York Times 14.09.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 16.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>84</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid688.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>85</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.09.1968, p. 6.

September 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Herbert Marcuse gives a speech at the Students' Association in Oslo. He is later interviewed by Bjørn Nielsen in his television program about literature – Bokbadet – NRK. <sup>86</sup>
September 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Fredric Ellis Davison is appointed Brigadier General. He was the third Afro-American general, but the first in the US Army. <sup>87</sup>
September 16, 1968	<b>France</b>	There is student unrest in Paris. About 200 students make a human chain outside the Faculty of Medicine preventing candidates from entering the building for their end-of-term exams. The police disperse the demonstrators. There are sporadic fights in the Latin quarter. <sup>88</sup>
September 16, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Premier Salazar relapses in hospital and is left in a coma. <sup>89</sup>
September 16, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	There are anti-Franco demonstrations in Las Palmas, Canary Islands. The police open fire against the demonstrators. 2 people are injured and 25 demonstrators are arrested during the fights. <sup>90</sup>
September 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 15 000 people participate in a demonstration march outside the City Hall, New York, in support of the teacher- and school strike in New York. <sup>91</sup>
September 16, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	German conscientious objectors demand a ban on the controversial American film <i>The Green Berets</i> (Die Grünen Teufel), produced by John Wayne. The film had caused protests in Hamburg, and it was taken off the program in cinemas in München. <sup>92</sup>
September 16-19, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	About 525 soldiers at the <i>Værløse</i> air force base on hunger strike in protest against the poor food quality at the base. <sup>93</sup>
September 17, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 30 art students occupy the Faculty of Visual Arts in Paris. The police do not intervene. <sup>94</sup>
September 17, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The Council of State, Portugal's highest consultative body, meets to discuss the problem of choosing a successor to Salazar. <sup>95</sup>
September	<b>USA</b>	About 75 welfare recipients organize an action against three

<sup>86</sup> Arbeiderbladet 16.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>87</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; New York Times 16.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>88</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 16.09.1968. (ORTF-EVN); The Times 17.09.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 17.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>89</sup> New York Times 17.09.1968, p. 2.; The Times 17.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>90</sup> The Times 17.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>91</sup> New York Times 17.09.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.09.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 20.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>92</sup> Dagbladet 16.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>93</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.

<sup>94</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>95</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; The Times 17.09.1968, p. 1.



17, 1968		welfare centers in Brooklyn, New York. They overturn furniture, rip telephones from the walls, and scatter papers. <sup>96</sup>
September 18, 1968	<b>China</b>	Mao supporters are purged. <sup>97</sup>
September 18, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A protest statement issued by the Writers' Union is banned by the authorities. <sup>98</sup>
September 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	Students clash outside the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. Students are in fist fights against members of the extreme right-wing group "Occident". The area is cleared by the police and the students dispersed. <sup>99</sup>
September 18, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian Conservative Student Organization (Den Konservative Studenterforening –DKSF) debates the proposal of a cultural boycott of the USA, based on the resolution passed at the International Cultural Conference in Havana earlier this year. Main speakers are the radical writer Sigbjørn Hølmebakk and the conservative student leader Halvor Stenstadvoll. <sup>100</sup>
September 18, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	South Africa refuses to let the British national cricket team come to South Africa because they have a "colored" player. <sup>101</sup>
September 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 150 students block the door to the Army register office at Columbia University. Most of the students are members of the SDS. <sup>102</sup>
September 18-21, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	About 3 000 soldiers storm the National University in Mexico City. 18 people are killed during the fights. Hundreds of students and several teachers were arrested and charged of <i>anti-social and possibly criminal activities</i> . The rector of the university, Javier Barros Sierra, condemns both the army's actions at the university and the student occupation. <sup>103</sup>

<sup>96</sup> New York Times 18.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 19.09.1968, p. 46; 55.; New York Times 20.09.1968, p. 54.

<sup>97</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.

<sup>98</sup> New York Times 19.09.1968, p. 12.

<sup>99</sup> The Times 19.09.1968, p. 4.

<sup>100</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.09.1968, p. 12.

<sup>101</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; The Times 19.09.1968, p. 5.; The Times 23.09.1968, p. 2.; The Times 24.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>102</sup> New York Times 15.09.1968, p. 83.; New York Times 17.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 19.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 20.09.1968, p. 46.

<sup>103</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 107.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 167.; Geyer, D. C. and D. H. Herschler (2004). South and Central America; Mexico. Foreign Relation of the United States, 1964-1968. D. o. S. Publication. Washington, United States Government Printing Office. XXXI. p. 765.; New York Times 20.09.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.09.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.09.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 21.09.1968, p. 1.

September 19, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Foreign minister Jiri Hajek is forced to resign by the Soviets. <sup>104</sup>
September 19, 1968	<b>France</b>	The government adopts the education reform plan put forward by the Minister of Education, M. Edgar Faure. <sup>105</sup>
September 19, 1968	<b>India</b>	Millions of workers are on strike. There are violent clashes between workers on strike and police. <sup>106</sup>
September 19, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The students at the Nihon University demand all higher officials at the university to resign. They also demand the end of censorship and transparency about the funding of the University. <sup>107</sup>
September 19, 1968	<b>Malaysia</b>	More than 3 000 people participate in an extensive demonstrations in Kuala Lumpur in protest against the Philippine decision to annex the Sabah islands. <sup>108</sup>
September 19, 1968	<b>Uruguay</b>	A 24 hours general strike is carried out in protest against the government's mass dismissal of 2600 workers at a state-owned coal storage in Montevideo. The strike was organized by the communist dominated Federation of Trade Unions. The strike was also a protest against the president's economical policy. About 50 people were injured in the clashes between police and demonstrating workers and students in Montevideo. <sup>109</sup>
September 20, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Former Minister of Defence, Panayotis Papaligouras is placed under house arrest in Aigion. <sup>110</sup>
September 20, 1968	<b>India</b>	There are demonstrations in Calcutta. <sup>111</sup>
September 20, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	For months, the workers of the Saint Gobain (glass industry) in Pisa have protested against the production and personnel management. The left-wing group <i>il potere operaio</i> , which was quite influential in the University of Pisa, participates and supports the workers' protests from the beginning.
September 20, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Hippie musical <i>Hair</i> opens in Stockholm.
September	<b>Switzerland</b>	"Documentation I" of the "Zurich Manifesto (ZM)" is

<sup>104</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; (1968). *Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 60.; (1968). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 50.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 107.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.; New York Times 20.09.1968, p. 1.; The Times 20.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>105</sup> The Times 20.09.1968, p. 7; 11.

<sup>106</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; The Times 20.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>107</sup> Cauter, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 402.

<sup>108</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 20.09.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 21.09.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>109</sup> *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 19.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>110</sup> New York Times 21.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>111</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 21.09.1968. (VisNews)

20, 1968		published. <sup>112</sup>
September 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Fall term gets a turbulent start. The long-lasting school strikes are increasing the racial antagonism.
September 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek and Svoboda are in Ostrava.
September 21, 1968	<b>Malaysia</b>	About 400 Malaysian students storm the Philippine embassy in Kuala Lumpur. The protest was a part of the conflict between Malaysia and the Philippines about the island state Sabah in North Borneo. <sup>113</sup>
September 21, 1968	<b>Uruguay</b>	The police and the military are in a state of emergency in Montevideo. Extensive and violent clashes arise between police and demonstrating workers and students. There are street fights at the university. 1 student is killed when the police start to shoot against the demonstrators. 6 other students or school pupils are injured in the fights. The police were using teargas to restore order. <sup>114</sup>
September 21, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Several hundred students, including Daniel Cohn-Bendit, take part in an action at Frankfurt Book Fair. The demonstrators arrange a “sit-in” in the exhibition hall. <sup>115</sup>
September 21-22, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Violent fights occur in Mexico City. About 3000 students clash with 1 000 policemen outside the Polytechnic Institute. There is shooting at the Olympia Stadium during the night. The police are using teargas and clubs. There are further reports of shootings. The students are throwing stones, bottles and Molotov cocktails. One police officer is killed and many are injured. <sup>116</sup>
September 22, 1968	<b>France</b>	An election of 103 seats to the French Senate is held. UDR and the French Communist Party acquire gains from a new division of the electoral districts in Paris. The political center and the moderate parties make progress. <sup>117</sup>
September 22, 1968	<b>USA</b>	8 anti-war demonstrators are arrested after disrupting a mass at cathedral in Milwaukee. <sup>118</sup>
September 22, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The police in Frankfurt arrest Daniel Cohn-Bendit in connection with the SDS demonstration against the president

<sup>112</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>113</sup> New York Times 22.09.1968, p. 18; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.09.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>114</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 60.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>115</sup> New York Times 22.09.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 23.09.1968, p. 1.

<sup>116</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 60.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23115. Aftenposten Aftenutgave 21.09.1968, p. 1.; The Times 23.09.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 23.09.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten morgenutgave 23.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>117</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 265.

<sup>118</sup> New York Times 23.09.1968, p. 28.

		of Senegal, Léopold Senghor. Cohn-Bendit is convicted for disturbing public order. The police use tear gas against the demonstrators. <sup>119</sup>
September 23, 1968	<b>France</b>	The police clear the last remaining 40 “ <i>Katangais</i> ” from the Nanterre campus. <sup>120</sup>
September 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The art students at Hornsley College of Arts are met by closed doors when they meet for the fall term. The local administration keeps the college closed until they decide which student should be allowed to stay on at the college after the earlier occupation of the college. The students react to this revenge with rage and threaten to open their own college. <sup>121</sup>
September 23, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Former Prime Ministers Georges Papandreou and Panayotis Canellopoulos are released from house arrests together with 5 other former government officials. <sup>122</sup>
September 23, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The director at the Nihon University announces revision of all the administration regulations, and withdraws all threats about disciplinary actions against student activists. He promises to resign from his position as director. In front of 10 000 students, the director – a friend of the Japanese prime minister - is forced to bow deep and confess his misconduct.
September 23, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The most extensive and violent clashes between police and student demonstrators so far happen in the north west of Mexico City. 15 people are killed; 182 are injured, among them 12 police officers. Army soldiers are used to support the police. The Rector at the University of Mexico City, Javier Barros Sierra, resigns. <sup>123</sup>
September 23, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Theoretical freedom of organization is given in Spain, including more freedom to the students. <sup>124</sup>
September 23, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Representatives of the “ZM” are welcomed by the <i>Regierungsrat</i> (high department of the Swiss cantonal administration). <sup>125</sup>
September 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Several hundred people participate in a demonstration against the Pope’s ban on the contraceptive pill at St. Matthew Cathedral in Washington. <sup>126</sup>

<sup>119</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 23.09.1968, p. 6.; *Arbejderbladet* 23.09.1968, p. 2.; *New York Times* 24.09.1968, p. 15.; *The Times* 24.09.1968, p. 4.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 24.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>120</sup> *The Times* 24.09.1968, p. 4.

<sup>121</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 24.09.1968, p. 6.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 25.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>122</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 107.; *New York Times* 24.09.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 24.09.1968, p. 4.

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.* p. 107; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 23.09.1968, p. 6.; *Dagbladet* 23.09.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 24.09.1968, p. 4.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 24.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>124</sup> *The Times* 24.09.1968, p. 4.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 24.09.1968, p. 15.; *Arbejderbladet* 24.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>125</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>126</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 23.09.1968. (BBC-EVN)

September 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Jerry Rubin and Thomas Hayden are subpoenaed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington D.C. Both burn their subpoenas in public. <sup>127</sup>
September 23-25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Race riots occur in Boston, Massachusetts. <sup>128</sup>
September 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	Students demonstrate during the debate on the report about the European society and the youth in the European Council in Strasbourg. <sup>129</sup>
September 24, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The riots in Mexico flare up again. Several are killed and injured in the fights between police and the students when the police storm the Polytechnic Institute in Mexico City. <sup>130</sup>
September 24, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Four young Danish demonstrators, members of “ <i>Aldrig mere Krig</i> ”, are arrested in Warsaw while they are handing out leaflets protesting against the invasion in Czechoslovakia. Similar actions were carried out in Moscow, Budapest and Sofia. The actions were organized by the War Resisters’ International. <sup>131</sup>
September 24, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The political opposition issues a call for election and the restoration of civil liberties following Prime Minister Salazar’s massive cerebral hemorrhage makes it clear that he will not return to office. <sup>132</sup>
September 24, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Two students, one British and one American, are arrested in Moscow while they were handing out leaflets against the invasion in Czechoslovakia. Similar actions were carried out in Warszawa, Budapest and Sofia. <sup>133</sup>
September 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	14 anti-war activists (the Milwaukee Fourteen), including five priests and one minister, attack the Milwaukee’s Selective Service office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They destroy 10 000 draft files with homemade napalm in a nearby park.. <sup>134</sup>

<sup>127</sup> New York Times 24.09.1968, p. 35.

<sup>128</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 24174.

<sup>129</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.09.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 25.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>130</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 60.; (1968). Årsvevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 50.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.09.1968, p. 15.; Dagbladet 24.09.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsvevyen 24.09.1968. (VisNews); The Times 25.05.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.09.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 25.09.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 26.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>131</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; New York Times 25.09.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.09.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 25.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>132</sup> New York Times 25.09.1968, p. 20.; The Times 26.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>133</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.09.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 25.09.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>134</sup> New York Times 25.09.1968, p. 5.; See <http://www.nonviolentworm.org/Milwaukee14Today/HomePage>, last visited 04.01.2010.



September 24, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	There are demonstrations against the NPD meeting in Bonn. <sup>135</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	At the Free University of Brussels a new rector is elected following a new democratic electoral system. André Jaumotte, former Dean of the Faculty of Sciences, is the first democratically elected Rector at a Belgian university.
September 25, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 200 university and high school students stage a 10-minutes riot in the main street of Rio de Janeiro. <sup>136</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The government fires the leaders of the Czechoslovakian Radio and Television, Zdenek Hejzlar and Jiri Pelikan. <sup>137</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The Pope condemns extremism among youth as " <i>explosions of folly</i> ", but he also claimed that contemporary society was responsible for triggering students' riots. <sup>138</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The riot police attack the students. Clashes occur between police and about 20 000 students in the worst fights since the revolution 40 years ago. There are several casualties and many injured. <sup>139</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>Peru</b>	Police and young demonstrators in Lima clash. The police use teargas and water cannons to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>140</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Professor Marcelo Caetano is named Salazar's successor by President Américo Thomaz and is asked to form a government. <sup>141</sup>
September 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The presidential candidate George Wallace calls for an aggressive use of police power against protesters, the militancy among Afro-Americans and the left radicals. <sup>142</sup>
September 25-29, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The Internationale Essener Songtage music festival is arranged in Essen with 200 international musicians. About 40 000 visitors from all over Europe participate. <sup>143</sup>

<sup>135</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 24.09.1968. (ZDF-EVN)

<sup>136</sup> New York Times 26.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>137</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.

<sup>138</sup> New York Times 26.09.1968, p. 20.

<sup>139</sup> (1968). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-67. p. 66.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 107.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.09.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 25.09.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen, 26.09.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.09.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet, 26.09.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.09.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen, 27.09.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>140</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 31.

<sup>141</sup> (1969). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1970. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p.267.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 108.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22959.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.; The Times 26.09.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 26.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>142</sup> New York Times 26.09.1968, p. 1.

September 26, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg brands the draft of the new Greek constitution as undemocratic and calls for free parliamentary election in Greece within six months. <sup>144</sup>
September 26, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A national meeting of the high school students takes place in Rome.
September 26, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Several student leaders declare at a press conference at the Polytechnic school at Zacatenco in north west Mexico City their willingness to sit down and discuss disputed issues with the government and to end the street riots. <sup>145</sup>
September 26, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Clashes between student demonstrators and police occur outside the Folkets Hus in Lund, where the Swedish military had a conscript office. The demonstrators protest against the draft. <sup>146</sup>
September 26, 1968	<b>USA</b>	There are race riots in Boston. 1 white man is killed by Afro-Americans during the fights. <sup>147</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	<i>Hair</i> – the Hippie-Musical opens at Shaftesbury Theater in London. It is a protest play against the American war in Vietnam. The play was the first allowed after the British theater censorship ended. <sup>148</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	A military policeman chases an American woman, suspected for participating in a NO-vote campaign, into the U.S. in Athens and is trying to drag her out to arrest her. <sup>149</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	About 2 000 students participates in a peaceful demonstration in Mexico City. They demand participation in University decision matters and in political processes in general. <sup>150</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	“Does demonstrations make any sense?” (Er det klokt å demonstrere?) – NRK Radio broadcasts a debate program produced by Liv Haavik. Two renowned Norwegian social scientists, Johan Galtung and John Sannes, are participating in the program. <sup>151</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Philippines</b>	Student demonstrators storm and take over the British embassy residence in Manila in protest against lack of British support in the conflict between Malaysia and the Philippines

<sup>143</sup> Siegfried, D. (2008). Music and Protest in 1960s Europe. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian: 57-70. p. 63.

<sup>144</sup> New York Times 27.09.1968, p. 2.; The Times 27.09.1968, p. 8.

<sup>145</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.09.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 27.09.1968, p. 1. Arbeiderbladet, 28.09.1968, p. 9.; Arbeiderbladet 01.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>146</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 46.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.09.1968, p. 22.

<sup>147</sup> The Times 27.09.1968, p. 8.

<sup>148</sup> The Times 24.09.1968, p. 9.; Dagbladet 28.09.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 09.11.1968, p. 13.

<sup>149</sup> The Times 28.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>150</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.09.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 28.09.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 28.09.1968, p. 9.; New York Times 29.08.1968, p. 17.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.09.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); New York Times 30.09.1968, p. 13.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.09.1968, p. 7.

<sup>151</sup> Dagbladet 27.09.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.09.1968, p. 18.

		about the island state of Sabah at the north part of Borneo. There are clashes with the police that removed the demonstrators from the embassy buildings. About 1 000 students participate in demonstrations outside the US embassy in protest of lack of support in the Sabah issue. <sup>152</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	A prominent Polish writer, Jerzy Andrzejewski, writes a letter addressed to Czechoslovakian writers expressing his “ <i>protest, born of shock, pain and shame</i> ” over Poland’s participation in the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia. He was later condemned by the newspaper <i>Zycie Warszawy</i> . <sup>153</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	There is a break in the negotiations between the Spanish government and United States about renewal of the base agreement. <sup>154</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	The “Hof 103” is being demolished. <sup>155</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Huey Newton, the Black Panthers leader, is sentenced to imprisonment after being found guilty of murder. <sup>156</sup>
September 27, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The author Günther Grass condemns the radical student demonstrations in Frankfurt. <sup>157</sup>
September 28, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Reggio Emilia there is a national meeting of dissident Catholics. It is open to all currents and groups that are against the neo-capitalism.
September 28, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Polish writer Jerzy Andrezejeski’s protest against the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in a letter to the Czechoslovakian Writers Union is reported in Western press. <sup>158</sup>
September 28, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	A poetry reading at Zurich townhouse is interrupted. <sup>159</sup>
September 28, 1968	<b>USA</b>	School teachers, fire fighters and renovation workers in New York threaten to strike. <sup>160</sup>
September 29, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	There is a demonstration in London in support of Biafra. <sup>161</sup>
September 29, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 300 people participate in a demonstration march in London in protest against the immigration of <i>coloured people</i> .

<sup>152</sup> New York Times 28.09.1968, p. 3.; The Times 28.09.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>153</sup> New York Times 28.09.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 30.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>154</sup> New York Times 28.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>155</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhoferet al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>156</sup> The Times 28.09.1968, p. 5.

<sup>157</sup> New York Times 29.09.1968, p. 77.

<sup>158</sup> Arbeiderbladet 28.09.1968, p. 9

<sup>159</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhoferet al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>160</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. När Var Hur 1969. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 60.

<sup>161</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 30.09.1968.

		The march was organized by the Immigrants Control Association. <sup>162</sup>
September 29, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 100 students are dispersed by the Czechoslovakian police outside the Vaclav monument in Prague trying to stage a demonstration following the celebration of the St. Vaclav Day. <sup>163</sup>
September 29, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The voters in Greece approve the new charter drafted by the junta after an extensive government campaign in its favour (91.87 % vote in favour; most votes against it in the area of Athens). A quarter of the electorate abstained from the election. <sup>164</sup>
September 29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstration takes place at University Square in Oslo in protest against the Junta in Greece. The demonstration is a protest against the Greek referendum, on the changes in the Constitution. The demonstration is arranged by the Norwegian Committee for Greek democracy, the Students' Association, and by the Greek committee against dictatorship. The main speaker is exiled Greek author Vassilis Vasilikos. Chairman of the Norwegian Committee for Greek democracy, the labor leader Jan Halstad, also gives a speech. <sup>165</sup>
September 29, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Organizations of Greeks in exile in Sweden and the Committee for Greek Freedom stage a demonstration against the Greek Junta after the Greek referendum. After the demonstration many of the participants tried to force their way to the Greek embassy, but was stopped by the police. <sup>166</sup>
September 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	CIA Recruiting Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is destroyed by a bomb explosion. <sup>167</sup>
September 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The government addresses 40 student leaders in a closed session in Prague prior to the reopening of the universities. The meeting is a way of avoiding student unrest and clashes with the Soviet occupation forces. <sup>168</sup>
September	<b>Belgium</b>	Flemish students of the Free University of Brussels boycott

<sup>162</sup> The Times 30.09.1968, p. 2.

<sup>163</sup> New York Times 29.09.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.09.1968, p. 6.

<sup>164</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 60.; (1968). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1969*. O. Veigaard and S. Borgen. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-50. p. 50.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22847.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.; New York Times 30.09.1968, p. 1.; The Times 30.09.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 01.10.1968, p. 46.; The Times 01.10.1968, p. 11.; New York Times 02.10.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 06.10.1968, p. S21.

<sup>165</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.09.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 28.09.1968, p. 32.

<sup>166</sup> (1968). Årsöversikt 1967-68. *När Var Hur 1969*. M. Kolterjahn, M. Moberg and T. Carlsson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-60. p. 60.

<sup>167</sup> (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. *Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States*. . N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.

<sup>168</sup> Dagbladet 01.10.1968, p. 10.

30, 1968		the election of the new board of directors of the university, demanding greater autonomy for the Dutch-speaking section of the university.
September 30, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The government declaration about the surveillance by the Secret Police is presented by the Minister of Justice Knud Thestrup: "Surveillance of Danish citizens will longer be implemented on basis of legal political activities". The statement is not implemented into laws. <sup>169</sup>
September 30, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 10 000 students participate in a meeting in the main auditorium at the Nihon University in Tokyo. The chancellor and five directors attending the meeting are forced to bow deeply to the adherent students, to admit their negligence and to promise to resign. <sup>170</sup>
September 30, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	About 5 000 mothers march through the Mexican capital in protest against the police violence. The soldiers are withdrawn from the University. <sup>171</sup>
September 30, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Court trial against the five intellectuals arrested at the Red Square, while protesting against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, starts in Moscow. <sup>172</sup>

<sup>169</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid689.htm>, last visited 04.01.2010.

<sup>170</sup> The Times 03.10.1968, p. 10.

<sup>171</sup> The Times 01.10.1968, p. 8.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.09.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 01.10.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet, 01.10.1968, p. 15.; NRK Dagsrevyen, 02.10.1968.

<sup>172</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.09.1968, p. 7.





<b>October</b>		
October 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Following the example of the now autonomous Flemish K.U. Leuven, where Rector De Somer immediately set up a commission to design new structures, the academic authorities of the French-speaking <i>Université Catholique de Louvain</i> (UCL) also form a commission for the restructuring of the university, in which students are also represented. Since a new city has to be built in <i>Louvain-la-Neuve</i> (in Wallonia, near Wavre) for the UCL, the transfer of all French-speaking students from Leuven will last about 10 years. From 1968 onwards, the two universities also follow a different academic calendar: as a consequence, there are two opening ceremonies in Leuven in 1968.
October 1968	<b>Finland</b>	Finland's National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam is established.
October 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Saturday Seminar is held at the University in Bergen. Debates are held about university democracy and the university reform proposals (the Ottosen Committee). Among the keynote speakers are Hans Skjervheim, Steinar Stjernø and Stein Mehren.
October 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The students in West Pakistan launch an agitation campaign for university reforms and demand the repeal of the University Ordinance, which restrict the students' political activities. The agitation starts peacefully in Karachi with sporadic strikes at the university, but becomes more violent when it merges with the propaganda campaign against the regime by Ali Bhutto. <sup>1</sup>
October 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime bans an edition of the German magazine <i>Der Spiegel</i> in Greece containing a 17-page article on "the anatomy of the dictatorship" with interviews of Greek politicians in exile.
October 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The anarchists establish their own International. They establish a secret secretariat with intentions to coordinate unrest worldwide. <sup>2</sup>
October 1, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	800 of 1200 students sign a letter of protest against the increase of rents in the student hostel Sogn in Oslo. The students threaten to go on strike against the rent increase. <sup>3</sup>
October 1, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Student leaders at the National University in Mexico City declare that they are not willing to give up their strike before there is an agreement about the students' demands. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23218.

<sup>2</sup> *Arbeiderbladet* 02.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Dagbladet* 02.10.1968, p. 18.

<sup>4</sup> *New York Times* 02.10.1968, p. 9.; *The Times* 02.10.1968, p. 6.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 02.10.1968, p. 1.; *Dagbladet* 02.10.1968, p. 1.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 02.10.1968. (ZDF-UPIT-EVN)

October 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Anti-war protesters participate in a <i>stand-in</i> during a Congress hearing into the disorders during the Democratic Convention in Chicago. The police evict the demonstrators. <sup>5</sup>
October 1, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Riots take place during the NDP meeting in Bonn. <sup>6</sup>
October 1-3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 75 000 dock workers on the American east coast go on strike. <sup>7</sup>
October 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Representatives of 55 Roman Catholic priests (father Kenneth Alland, Father Peter de Rosa, and Father Nigel Collingwood) who had signed a letter of protest against the Pope's teaching on birth control arrange a press conference in London to explain their views. <sup>8</sup>
October 2, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Bologna, the student movement disturbs the opening of a conference on work medicine. The police run the students off and they occupy the Anatomy Institute.
October 2, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Caetano tells newspaper editors that he would not end censorship, but favors a lighter control of the press. Lisbon's evening newspapers respond by telling the Premier that Portugal needs far-reaching reforms in many areas.
October 2, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	Rally is held, organized by the "ZM" on "Repression in Democracies". <sup>9</sup>
October 2-3, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	Violent clashes occur between different political faction groups at the University of São Paulo and the Mackenzie University in São Paulo. The clash is known as the <i>Battle of Maria Antonia Street</i> . The School of Philosophy at Maria Antonia Street was put on fire by right-wing extremists. 1 youth was killed and about 30-40 injured during the fights. <sup>10</sup>
October 2-3, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Extensive and very violent clashes occur between students and police and soldiers. These are the most violent clashes during the 9-week long student unrest in Mexico. The army opens fire against the demonstrators at the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in Mexico City. About 40 people are killed and several hundred are injured. About 1 500 are arrested during

<sup>5</sup> New York Times 01.10.1968, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.10.1968, p. 7.; NRK Dagsrevyen 02.10.1968. (ZDF-EVN); Aftenposten Evening Edition 03.10.1968, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 25.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.10.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 02.10.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 03.10.1968.

<sup>8</sup> The Times 03.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>9</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. *Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofer et al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

<sup>10</sup> The Times 04.10.1968, p. 6.; See also [http://www.usp.br/internacional/home.php?id\\_cont=3&idioma=en](http://www.usp.br/internacional/home.php?id_cont=3&idioma=en), last visited 28.12.2009.

		the fights. The student revolt is crushed as a mass movement. <sup>11</sup>
October 3, 1968	<b>Chile</b>	Five heavy bomb explosions are cutting the railway linking the town Rancagua, south of Santiago, with a nearby copper mine. The bombs went off during a visit by President Frei in Rancagua. <sup>12</sup>
October 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	The police raid the premises of the student newspaper <i>Action</i> in Paris on warrant issued for “ <i>distribution of subversive tracts.</i> ” <sup>13</sup>
October 3, 1968	<b>France</b>	The National Assembly debates the University Reform Bill. The chairman of the education committee declares that the committee “ <i>approved wholeheartedly real student participation in the running of universities, but said “no” to student domination.</i> ” <sup>14</sup>
October 3, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	At the Pirelli plant of Bicocca almost the whole personnel is on strike.
October 3, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	About 20 students occupy the Mexican consulate in Amsterdam in solidarity with the Mexican students. A red flag is hung out of a window. The police clear the building and the students are arrested. <sup>15</sup>
October 3, 1968	<b>Peru</b>	Demonstrations take place in central parts of Lima and Trujillo after a military coup led by General Juan Velazco Alvarados. 1 civilian is killed and several injured in fights between demonstrators and police. <sup>16</sup>
October 3, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Spanish workers protest against the government’s policy on preventing wage increase in the upcoming negotiations. <sup>17</sup>
October 3,	<b>West Germany</b>	An unsuccessful fire-bomb attack is directed against the

<sup>11</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 11.; (1969). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1970*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p.267.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 6.; (1969). Utrikeskalendariet. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 107. ; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p.174.; Geyer, D. C. and D. H. Herschler (2004). *South and Central America; Mexico. Foreign Relation of the United States, 1964-1968*. D. o. S. Publication. Washington, United States Government Printing Office. XXXI. p. 766-67.; New York Times 03.10.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 03.10.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet, 03.10.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.10.1968. (ZDF-EVN); NRK Kveldsnytt 03.10.1968. (CBS-VisNews-Satellite); New York Times 04.04.1968, p. 46.; The Times 04.10.1968, p. 8; 9; 11.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.10.1968, p. 1; 18.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 04.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet, 04.10.1968, p. 26.; Dagbladet, 04.10.1968, p. 24.; NRK Dagsrevyen, 04.10.1968. (ITN-EVN); New York Times 05.10.1968, p. 14.; The Times 05.10.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.10.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet, 05.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>12</sup> The Times 04.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>13</sup> The Times 04.10.1968, p. 8.

<sup>14</sup> The Times 04.10.1968, p. 8.

<sup>15</sup> The Times 05.10.1968, p. 4.

<sup>16</sup> The Times 04.10.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.10.1968, p. 1; 2.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.10.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 06.10.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>17</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.10.1968, p. 6.

1968		Greek military mission in West Berlin. <sup>18</sup>
October 3-4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek, Cernik and Husak are ordered to a meeting in Moscow with Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgornij. The Soviets attempt to force the Czechoslovakian leadership to accept an agreement that legitimizes the presence of Soviet soldiers in Czechoslovakia. Dubcek refuses the proposals. Sessions are held in the Czech and the Slovakian National Council in Brno. There is agreement to stricter control of the press, radio and television. <sup>19</sup>
October 3-4, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 2-3 000 students participate in a demonstration march in Paris in support of the students in Mexico City. The demonstrators march from the front of Gare Saint Lazare down to the Bourse. The demonstrators are singing the Internationale and carry banners with slogans like: " <i>Paris-Mexico, the same struggle!</i> " Clashes arise between police and students. About 400 persons are reported arrested and brought in for identity check. <sup>20</sup>
October 4, 1968	<b>China</b>	Chairman Mao decides that all student cadres are going to be sent to the countryside to do manual work under the leadership of farmers and workers. <sup>21</sup>
October 4, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Student and worker demonstrations take place in Monterey and Agauascalientes in protest against police brutality. About 2 000 students participate in a demonstration down town Monterey. The action group " <i>the Committee of 210</i> " announces that it will continue to demonstrate until the government is prepared for serious negotiations. The police round up suspects. <sup>22</sup>
October 4, 1968	<b>Nicaragua</b>	About 200 students participate in a demonstration outside the Mexican embassy down town Managua in support of the Mexican students and in protest against Mexican police brutality. Several windows in the embassy were smashed with stones, and the demonstrators wrested the Mexican Government seal from the office and ran away with it. <sup>23</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The Times 04.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>19</sup> (1969). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1970. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p.267.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 6.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 109.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.

<sup>20</sup> New York Times 04.10.1968, p. 3.; The Times 04.10.1968, p. 8.; NRK Dagsrevyen, 04.10.1968. (ITN-EVN)

<sup>21</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>22</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.10.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.10.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 06.10.1968, p. 27.; The Times 06.10.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 07.10.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 07.10.1968, p. 1.

<sup>23</sup> New York Times 05.10.1968, p. 13.



October 4, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Premier Caetano informs the President of the Lisbon Bar Association that he intends to release Mário Soares and that he would be allowed to return to Portugal. <sup>24</sup>
October 4, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	More than 300 policemen are ordered to prevent an announced demonstration at <i>Arlanda</i> airport, Stockholm, when the Swedish Olympic participants leave for the Olympic Games in Mexico. The announced demonstration is a protest against the police brutality in Mexico, in support of the Mexican students, and against Swedish participation in the Olympic Games. But only one demonstrator showed up at the airport. <sup>25</sup>
October 5, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The democratic opposition rallies 600 participants for a traditional ceremony on the graves of the heroes who on Oct. 5, 1910 founded the republic that preceded the long rule of Salazar calling for “amnesty, election and liberty!” Clashes between demonstrators and police occur at the close of the ceremony as 130 students try to force their way through a police barrier carrying posters saying “ <i>Down with political police!</i> ” “ <i>No more deportation!</i> ” and “ <i>Mário Soares back home!</i> ” The police chase the students using batons. The regime gives a clear signal that liberalization does not include street demonstrations. The incident was the first time in years that anyone dared to go into the streets with posters demanding liberty and elections. <sup>26</sup>
October 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Professor Archibald Cox delivers his report on Campus disturbances at Columbia University (The Cox Commission report). He was appointed by the Executive Committee of Columbia University May 5 to lead an investigation of student unrest at the university. The representatives of the SDS and the Student Afro-American Society refuse to take part in the Cox Commissions hearings. The report issues a strong indictment of the institution’s administration, and concludes that the Columbia policy “ <i>invited mistrust</i> ”. The rebellion at Columbia gains support because of deep dissatisfaction. The commission blames the police for using excessive force and engages in “ <i>acts of individual and group brutality</i> ”. Cox regards Columbia as a microcosmos of the U.S. <sup>27</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 22960.; New York Times 05.10.1968, p. 13.; The Times 05.10.1968, p. 4.

<sup>25</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>26</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 25.; New York Times 06.10.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>27</sup> Cox-Commission (1968). Crisis at Columbia: Report of the Fact-Finding Commission Appointed to Investigate the Disturbances at Columbia University in April and May, 1968. New York, Vintage Books.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing

October 5 - 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	Approximately 400-600 people participate in a march in Londonderry arranged by DHAC with support from NICRA. Riots and violent clashes arise between police and demonstrators, in which the police use batons. About 100 people are injured. The DCAC is established in the wake of the march. <sup>28</sup> Remarks from Minister of Home Affairs by Mr. Craig receive wide publicity in the press and on national television when he refers to student demonstrators generally as “ <i>silly bloody fools</i> ”. The remarks inflame the situation and Craig is replaced in December. <sup>29</sup>
October 6, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Rome, students demonstrate against repression in Mexico.
October 7, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Minister of Church and Education, Kjell Bondevik, is criticized in the parliament for giving official approval of exams from a private Christian college (Norsk Lærerakademi) in Bergen. <sup>30</sup>
October 7, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	A long latent dispute in the Roman Catholic Church in Lisbon becomes public. Rector, Vice Rector and five prominent professors at the Olivais seminary resign in protest. The seminary, considered the spearhead for church reforms, has been under attack from the conservative members of the church hierarchy as a center of subversion. The resignation follows an order to transfer the seminary to the new Catholic University.
October 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Junior High School 271, in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district, New York, offers evening adult education classes in how to stage community demonstrations and how earlier revolutions have been planned and carried out. <sup>31</sup>
October 7-8, 1968	<b>Peru</b>	Several thousand students and workers participate in extensive and violent demonstrations in Lima and Callao in protest

Publications Limited. p. 23085.; New York Times 06.10.1968, p. 1; 82.; New York Times 07.10.1968, p. 33; 46.; The Times 07.10.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 08.10.1968, p. 23.

<sup>28</sup> (1968). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1969*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 264-281. p. 267.; (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 11.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 25.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 109.; Dochartaigh, N. ó. (2008). Northern Ireland. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian.: 137-151. p. 147.; Foster, R. F. (1989). *Modern Ireland 1600-1972*. London, Penguin. p. 618.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

<sup>29</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. P. 176.; NRK Dagsrevyen 06.10.1968. (UPI-VisNews); Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.10.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 07.10.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 07.10.1968. (VisNews); Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.10.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 09.10.1968, p. 17.

<sup>30</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 16.

<sup>31</sup> New York Times 08.10.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 09.10.1968, p. 36.; 10.10.1968, p. 46.

		against the new military regime. The demonstrators set cars on fire, and the police use teargas. <sup>32</sup>
October 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Minister of Education presents proposals to reforms of the French education system. 441 representatives vote for and no one against. 33 communists and 6 UDR representatives cast votes in favor of the proposals. <sup>33</sup>
October 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Student leaders and the universities reach an agreement. Students are allowed a greater role in the decision-making process at the universities. <sup>34</sup>
October 8, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 6-8 000 students – most of them Hansen members – participate in an attempt to stop the transport of jet fuel to the American airbases through the central commuting nexus at <i>Shinjuku Station</i> in Tokyo. There are extensive clashes with large police forces. The police deploy water cannons, clubs and teargas, but show a new form of restraint in the handling of the demonstrators. The restraints made the demonstrators look bad in the media reports. About 819 demonstrators were arrested, 42 were indicted and only 7 were charged under the anti-riots provisions and brought to court. About 800 students and policemen were injured during the fights. <sup>35</sup>
October 8, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 15 000 students participate in nationwide demonstrations in memory of the student killed at Tokyo airport one year earlier. Fights arise between students and police in 18 cities, especially in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. <sup>36</sup>
October 8, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The first steps were taken to solve the conflict between the government and the students. Two representatives of President Diaz Ordaz and about ten members of the students' National Strike Committee meet to discuss the situation. They issued a joint statement after the meeting that they during the talks had exchanged views on a wide range of issues important for the student movement. The students give assurance that they will not disrupt order during the Olympic Games in Mexico. In the following weeks a number of arrested students are released from imprisonment. <sup>37</sup>
October 9, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern</b>	About 3 000 participate in a student demonstration in Belfast in protest against police brutality in Londonderry on October

<sup>32</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 08.10.1968, p. 11.; Dagbladet 08.10.1968, p. 1; 2.

<sup>33</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 111.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.

<sup>34</sup> New York Times 09.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>35</sup> Marotti, W. (2009). "Japan 1968: The Performance of Violence and the Theater of Protest." American Historical Review **114**(1): 97-135. p. 133.; Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 403.

<sup>36</sup> The Times 09.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>37</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23115.; Aftenposten Evening 10.10.1968, p. 1.

	<b>Ireland</b>	5. It is the first of several student marches, occupations and sit-downs in Belfast. <sup>38</sup>
October 9, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee awards the President of the European Court of Human Rights, the French law professor René Cassin, the Nobel Peace Prize for 1968. <sup>39</sup>
October 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Junior High School 271 in Ocean Hill-Brownville school district is closed for 2 days by the Brooklyn Board following widespread disturbances within the school and in the streets outside. <sup>40</sup>
October 9, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	An Anti-American student demonstration is held during the opening ceremony of a new medical center in West Berlin with several prominent US guests present, among them the US Minister of Health, Wilbur Cohen and the US Ambassador to West Germany, Henry Cabot Lodge. <sup>41</sup>
October 9-11, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	5 people were in a court trial sentenced to hard labor and deportation for participating in a demonstration in Moscow August 25 against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Among the convicted were: Dr. Pavel Litvinov, Larizza Bograz-Daniel, Konstantin Babitskij, Vadim Delone and Vladimir Dremuliuga. <sup>42</sup>
October 10, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Liège, 2,000 students protest in a meeting against the decision of the academic authorities to introduce a system of selection before accepting students at the university. The students consider the plan undemocratic and receive support from the academic staff.
October 10, 1968	<b>China</b>	Travelers in Hong Kong report about an extensive and violent fight at the Commercial Exhibition area in Canton. More than

<sup>38</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 178.; Dochartaigh, N. ó. (2008). Northern Ireland. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian.: 137-151. p. 147.; Foster, R. F. (1989). *Modern Ireland 1600-1972*. London, Penguin. p. 618.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.; NRK Dagsrevyen 09.10.1968. (ITN-EVN); Pravda 09.10.1968.; The Times 10.10.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.10.1968, p. 19.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.10.1968, p. 7.

<sup>39</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 110.

<sup>40</sup> New York Times 10.10.1968, p. 1; 40.; The Times 10.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>41</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.10.1968, p. 19.

<sup>42</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 26.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 8.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. 1968, p. 111.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23004.; Arbeiderbladet 07.10.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.10.1968, p. 9.; The Times 10.10.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.10.1968, p. 19.; Dagbladet 10.10.1968, p. 24.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.10.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 11.10.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.10.1968, p. 13.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.10.1968, p. 6.

		100 people were killed by mortars and grenades during the week. <sup>43</sup>
October 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Communist Party steering committee discusses the “ <i>meeting</i> ” in Moscow. <sup>44</sup>
October 10, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	Horst Bonnet, producer at the East Berlin <i>Komische Oper</i> , is sentenced to two-and-a-half years in prison for his protest against the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. His wife is sentenced to two years in prison for the distribution of fliers in the days after the invasion. The daughter of Professor Lothar Berthold, leader of the Marxist-Leninist Institute, is also arrested. <sup>45</sup>
October 10, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Rome, a group of homeless people occupy many council flats in the district of Primavalle. Two days later, the occupants are run off by the police.
October 10, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Rector at the Uppsala university, Torgny Segerstedt, receives harsh critics after tearing down several posters in the university entrance hall from the French student revolt in May. <sup>46</sup>
October 10, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	A controversy breaks out in the Consistory of Lund University after a statement by the Rector about commissioned research for the military at the university. Rector Per Stjernquist opposes this kind of activity. <sup>47</sup>
October 10, 1968	<b>USA</b>	9 people, including 2 women, are found guilty in the Federal Court in Baltimore of burning draft cards with homemade napalm. <sup>48</sup>
October 11, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	A group of Flemish and French-speaking student activists invade the university hall in Leuven and the offices of the two rectors to ask their support for a petition in solidarity with the student protest in Mexico on the eve of the Olympic Games.
October 11, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Two dissident intellectuals are put on trial in Moscow. <sup>49</sup>
October 12, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	A captain in the U.S. Army is assassinated on open street in Rio de Janeiro. He was killed because of alleged war crimes in Vietnam. <sup>50</sup>
October 12, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The Olympic Summer Games in Mexico City opens. <sup>51</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.10.1968, p. 7.

<sup>44</sup> Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 241.

<sup>45</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.10.1968, p. 24.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>46</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p.26.

<sup>47</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 47.

<sup>48</sup> New York Times 11.10.1968, p. 1.

<sup>49</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.

<sup>50</sup> New York Times 13.10.1968, p. 4.

<sup>51</sup> New York Times 13.10.1968, p. 1.



October 12, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 2 000 people participate in a demonstration in Stockholm in solidarity with the people of Mexico. <sup>52</sup>
October 12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 15 000 people participate in a demonstration in San Francisco in protest against the American war in Vietnam. About 500 serving GIs are taking part in the march despite military police trying to stop them. <sup>53</sup>
October 12, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The newly established Frankfurt group of the Action Committee for the Liberation of Women (Aktionsrat) disrupts a ceremony at Frankfurt's Paulskirche to mark the 50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of women's right to vote. <sup>54</sup>
October 12-13, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	Demonstrations take place in Panama City in protest against the military coup led by Colonel Jose Maria Pinilla. <sup>55</sup>
October 13, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 1 000 students are arrested in a police raid during a student meeting outside Sao Paulo. The police seize guerilla literature and arms. <sup>56</sup>
October 13, 1968	<b>Ireland</b>	Extensive and violent demonstrations take place in Dublin in support of the Catholic demonstrators in Northern Ireland. The demonstrators throw Molotov-Cocktails and stones against the police that cordon off the British embassy in Dublin. <sup>57</sup>
October 13, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	Hundreds of Arab schoolgirls participate in a demonstration march in Nablus in protest against the Israeli occupation. <sup>58</sup>
October 13, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	The 4 000 students at the University of Geneva is given representation on the University's new administrative council. <sup>59</sup>
October 13-31, 1968	<b>China</b>	The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is held in Peking. This plenary session was the first since August 1966. Two-thirds of the Central Committee had fallen into disgrace during the Cultural Revolution and the session was packed with Mao supporters from the Revolutionary Committees. <sup>60</sup>
October 14, 1968	<b>China</b>	President and the Vice Chairman in the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-Chi, is forced to resign from all his positions.

<sup>52</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 26.

<sup>53</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 179.

<sup>54</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 230.

<sup>55</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 12.10.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN); New York Times 13.10.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.10.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.10.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 14.10.1968, p. 16.; Arbeiderbladet 15.10.1968, p. 2. Dagbladet 15.10.1968, p. 13.

<sup>56</sup> New York Times 14.10.1968, p. 10.

<sup>57</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.10.1968, p. 7.

<sup>58</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 179.

<sup>59</sup> New York Times 14.10.1968, p. 11.

<sup>60</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23069.

		The struggle for power within the Communist Party reaches its peak. <sup>61</sup>
October 14, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Kosygin orders Prime Minister Cernik back to Moscow where he is presented with an ultimatum. He must sign an “agreement” regarding the presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia within two days. Dubcek and the Communist Party are kept out of the negotiations, since the Soviets now make it look like a bilateral question between two states. <sup>62</sup>
October 14, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Imperial War Museum is on fire after a bomb attack. <sup>63</sup>
October 14, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Turin there is a strike at the Lancia car company. Pickets of students and workers are repressed by the police.
October 14, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A homemade fire bomb is thrown by four young boys against the main entrance of the Chinese embassy in Oslo. <sup>64</sup>
October 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Teachers are on strike in New York City. Extensive protest demonstration march is held around City Hall, across Brooklyn Bridge to the headquarters of Board of Education in Brooklyn. The protest march creates rush-hour traffic chaos in the city. <sup>65</sup>
October 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Charges against 346 students of criminal trespassing during the Columbia University revolt in April are dismissed. <sup>66</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Jamaica</b>	Extensive and violent student demonstrations in Kingston in protest against the dismissal of the popular professor Walter Rodney, who was teaching African History at Kingston University. 3 students were killed during clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>67</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Extensive demonstration inside and outside the cinema Scala in Oslo against the film <i>Mal d’Africa (Skygger over Afrika)</i> by the Italian documentary producer Antonio Climati. Climati is the same producer that made <i>Africa Addio</i> , the film that generated strong protest in West Germany and Sweden. The

<sup>61</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 26.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 9.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 112.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 16.10.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 16.10.1968, p. 2.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 17.10.1968, p. 24.; *Arbeiderbladet* 17.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>62</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52.p. 12.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 10.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 109.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 241.

<sup>63</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 9.

<sup>64</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 15.10.1968, p. 38.

<sup>65</sup> *New York Times* 15.10.1968, p. 38.

<sup>66</sup> *New York Times* 16.10.1968, p. 17.

<sup>67</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 18.10.1968, p. 19.

		protestors demand a ban of the film. Clashes occur between 30-40 demonstrators and police. The police make several arrests. The action starts a long debate in the press about the film and the call for censorship by the demonstrators. <sup>68</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	An official Hanoi delegation visits Oslo.
October 16, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A 25-year old student is convicted in a court trial in Oslo for using violence against the police during a demonstration in Oslo on April 6. <sup>69</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The Afro-American athletes (sprinters) John Carlos and Tommie Smith put on a black glove and showed a high raised arm and fist in support of the Black Panther party during the medal ceremony at the Summer Olympic Games in Mexico City. <sup>70</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	Krzysztof Topolski, a Jewish student and the son of a former government minister, is sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for “ <i>insulting the Polish nation</i> ”. <sup>71</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	One of the two correspondents from the British newspaper <i>The Times</i> in Moscow, Raymond H. Anderson, is expelled for passing on a letter from Mrs. Natalya Gorbanevskaya to the newspaper giving her account for what happened during the demonstration at the Red Square in August 25 in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>72</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Two female students at the university of Madrid are convicted by a court in Madrid to two years’ imprisonment for distribution of illegal propaganda and participating in illegal meetings. <sup>73</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>Tanzania</b>	About 30 male African students participate in a demonstration in protest against miniskirt and tight jeans at the university of Dar Es Salam. The demonstrators are met by catcalls by the female students at the university. The demonstrators, members of the Tanzanian Youth League, shout slogans as: “ <i>Miniskirts are for the decadent Europe!</i> ” and “ <i>There must be an end to cultural prostitution!</i> ” <sup>74</sup>
October 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The GI March in protest against the American war in Vietnam takes place in San Francisco (the Presido 27).

<sup>68</sup> Dagbladet 15.10.1968, p. 18.; Dagbladet 16.10.1968, p. 22.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 17.10.1968, p. 18.; Arbeiderbladet 17.10.1968, p. 1., Dagbladet 17.10.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 18.10.1968, p. 10.; Dagbladet 21.10.1968, p. 18.; Dagbladet 22.10.1968, p. 15.; Dagbladet 23.10.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 24.10.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 25.10.1968, p. 9.; Dagbladet 13.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>69</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.10.1968, p. 12.

<sup>70</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 181.; Dagbladet 17.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>71</sup> New York Times 17.10.1968, p. 6.; The Times 17.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>72</sup> New York Times 18.10.1968, p. 15.

<sup>73</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>74</sup> Dagbladet 17.10.1968, p. 15.

October 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Teachers go on strike again in New York City. <sup>75</sup>
October 16-18, 1968	<b>India</b>	Government employees stage demonstrations outside the Home ministry in New Delhi, while thousands nationwide go on a 24-hour hunger strike in protest against the government and the dismissal of 50 000 strikers who had been violating a ban against a strike one month earlier. A protest march is held to the residence of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. <sup>76</sup>
October 16-29, 1968.	<b>Italy</b>	Protests of high school students are carried out throughout the country. At the Mamiani Gymnasium in Rome, the students protest against authoritarianism. They receive the solidarity of university students.
October 17, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The student union at the London School of Economics votes to occupy the school buildings during the weekend of October 25-27 in support of the anti-Vietnam demonstration scheduled for October 27. The occupation is decided with 321 against 208 votes (of 3 000 students at the LSE), and is interpreted in the press as a victory for the militant left-wing students. <sup>77</sup>
October 17, 1968	<b>Indonesia</b>	Student demonstrations end in riots in protest against the hanging of two Indonesian alleged saboteurs in a prison in Singapore. The rioters storm and ransack buildings belonging to the Singapore embassy. <sup>78</sup>
October 17, 1968	<b>Jamaica</b>	Demonstration takes place in Kingston in protest against the government's ban against Dr. W. Rodney entering the county. 1 person is killed during clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>79</sup>
October 17, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Extensive and violent demonstrations take place in Tokyo. Hundreds are injured in the clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>80</sup>
October 17, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 40 000 people, including teachers, parents and members of several unions, participate in a massive demonstration around City Hall in support for the striking United Federation of Teachers. <sup>81</sup>
October 18, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Marshal Gretschno/Grečko and Kosygin travel to Prague where they force Svoboda, Dubcek and the leaders in the Czechoslovakian Parliament to accept the "agreement;"

<sup>75</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.10.1968, p. 7.

<sup>76</sup> The Times 17.10.1968, p. 7.

<sup>77</sup> The Times 18.10.1968, p. 2.; The Times 23.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>78</sup> The Times 18.10.1968, p. 7.

<sup>79</sup> New York Times 18.10.1968.; The Times 18.10.1968, p 7.

<sup>80</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 10.

<sup>81</sup> New York Times 18.10.1968, p. 50.

		otherwise the Soviet troops with return to the Czechoslovakian cities again. <sup>82</sup>
October 18, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit is denied visa to Scotland. <sup>83</sup>
October 18, 1968	<b>Indonesia</b>	More than 10 000 people participate in the funeral of two Indonesian soldiers executed by the Singapore government charged with saboteur activities. The students participate in a march through the streets of Djakarta – demanding president Suharto to crush Singapore. The students storm the Singapore embassy in Djakarta and later the building is occupied by Indonesian soldiers. <sup>84</sup>
October 18, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The U.S. Olympic Committee decides to send the Afro-American athletes John Carlos and Tommie Smith home because of their Black Panther demonstration during the prize ceremony in Mexico City, October 16. <sup>85</sup>
October 18, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The American John Gerassi, an expert on Latin America, gives a speech at the Students' Association in Oslo.
October 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Columbia University carries out an open hearing on proposals to reform the decision system at the University. <sup>86</sup>
October 18, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The police remove 300 students taking part in a "sit-in" at the Technical University in Bochum. <sup>87</sup>
October 18, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Members of the SDS at the Technical University in Aachen disrupt the Dean's speech at the opening ceremony. The police remove the protestors. SDS is suspended from participation in the student body at the institution.
October 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	The first DCAC demonstration is held. A sit-in in Londonderry arranged by DCAC draws 4,000-5,000 participants. <sup>88</sup>
October 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 1 500 people participate in a demonstration rally in Trafalgar Square in protest against police brutality and

<sup>82</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52.p. 12.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 109.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 242.

<sup>83</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 10.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 19.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>84</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 19.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>85</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 12. (The Afro Americans are for the first time in this source defined as colored and not as negeros).

<sup>86</sup> *New York Times* 19.10.1968, p. 34.

<sup>87</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 132.

<sup>88</sup> Dochartaigh, N. ó. (2008). Northern Ireland. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian.: 137-151. p. 148.; Cameron, L. (1969). *Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland*. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.



		violence at the Londonderry march and in support of election reforms in Northern Ireland. <sup>89</sup>
October 19, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The Norwegian Student Association decides to mark the national days of both Czechoslovakia and Greece at October 28. The Association refuses to take part in the <i>Flag for Freedom</i> action and just hoist the Czechoslovakian flag at the Student Association's flagpole on October 28. <sup>90</sup>
October 19, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Chalmar's tekniska högskola (Technical University) in Gothenburg gives as the first higher educational institution in Sweden its students real participation in their daily activities. The students get representation in the Consistory, faculty boards, etc. <sup>91</sup>
October 20, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Students in Madrid plan three days of demonstrations and a national plan for revolutionary activities in the upcoming year of studies. <sup>92</sup>
October 20, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Spanish writer Gonzalo Arias was arrested in Madrid while demonstrating in support of free elections in Spain. <sup>93</sup>
October 20, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The writer Sara Lidman publishes her new book <i>Gruva</i> (The Mine) where she delivers harsh attacks at the mine company LKAB (owned by the Swedish state) and the poor working conditions in the Swedish mine industry. She gets large media attention through a series of interviews. She condemns the Swedish Social Democrats because they have betrayed the workers. <sup>94</sup>
October 20, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Court trial is held against two students accused of arson against the shopping centres in Frankfurt April 2. Among the accused is Gudrun Ensslin. <sup>95</sup>
October 21, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	A series of trials start against students and intellectuals that participate in protests against the invasion of Czechoslovakia. About 100 people are arrested. Among the accused are Frank and Florian Havemann, Erika Berthold, Rosita Hunziger and Thomas Brasch. The accused receive prison sentences ranging from fifteen to twenty-seven months. <sup>96</sup>
October 21, 1968	<b>France</b>	The leader of the Moscow faction in the French Communist Party, Jeanette Thorez-Vermeersch, resigns in protest against

<sup>89</sup> The Times 21.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>90</sup> Arbeiderbladet 21.10.1968, p. 22.

<sup>91</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 48.

<sup>92</sup> New York Times 21.10.1968, p. 92.

<sup>93</sup> New York Times 20.10.1968, p. 11.; New York Times 21.10.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.10.1968, p. 5.

<sup>94</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 27.

<sup>95</sup> Arbeiderbladet 22.10.1968, p. 2

<sup>96</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.10.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.10.1968, p. 6.

		the Party's condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>97</sup>
October 21, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The police make preparations before the anti-Vietnam demonstration on October 27 and install closed-circuit cameras on the roofs of the neighbouring buildings of the U.S. at Grosvenor Square. <sup>98</sup>
October 21, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The U.S. embargo on the delivery of major military equipment to Greece ends 17 months after the coup. <sup>99</sup>
October 21, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 35-55 000 people participate in peaceful Sohyo demonstrations against the Japanese government and against the USA in Tokyo and Osaka. The participants are students and members of trade unions in primary public sector. The demonstration in Tokyo ends in street battles with the police, when about 6-7 000 students (members of the Socialist Student League) and 12-14 000 locals (many of them characterized as opportunist and hooligans in the reports) attack the <i>Shinjuku Station</i> . Some demonstrators attempt to attack the Parliament and the Defense department, but they are stopped by the police. The police invoke the anti-riot law for the first time since the unrest of 1952. <sup>100</sup>
October 21, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstrations are held in West Berlin in protest against the American War in Vietnam. <sup>101</sup>
October 21, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	An International Vietnam Week takes place at the Republikanischer Club. The Week include fund-raising for the FNL. <sup>102</sup>
October 22, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	About 1 000 students participate in a demonstration march in Rio de Janeiro in protest against the arrest of 700 student leaders and activists, who are attending a secret congress of the Brazilian National Students' Union (UN.E.) near São Paulo. The demonstration ends in violent riots and clashes between students and police. The demonstrators are carrying an effigy of a para-military policeman, armed with a sub-machine gun, and inscribed " <i>Brazil 1968</i> ". The police use

<sup>97</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 10.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.

<sup>98</sup> The Times 22.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>99</sup> New York Times 22.10.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 23.10.1968, p. 46.

<sup>100</sup> Marotti, W. (2009). "Japan 1968: The Performance of Violence and the Theater of Protest." *American Historical Review* 114(1): 97-135. p. 133.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.; New York Times 22.10.1968, p. 9.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.10.1968, p. 36.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbejderbladet 22.10.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.10.1968. (BBC-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>101</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 161.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid. p. 161.

		firearms, teargas and batons against the demonstrators. 1 student is killed during the fights. <sup>103</sup>
October 22, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 100 students, mostly members of the Oxford Revolutionary Socialist Students, participate in a protest against the matriculation ceremony at the Sheldonian Theatre. <sup>104</sup>
October 22, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 300 000 people participate in the International Anti-war Day demonstrations. <sup>105</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>Ghana</b>	Students at Ghana University clash with 100 police officers during a demonstration at the university campus. <sup>106</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The National Union of Students issues a <i>directive</i> to their 400 000 members to boycott the anti-Vietnam demonstration on October 27: “ <i>The trend to violence must be halted. Ignore the demonstration. It will not help the Vietnamese people.</i> ” Tariq Ali, the chairman of the Vietnam Solidarity Committee, appeals to the marchers to avoid confrontations with the police. <sup>107</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Roman Catholic bishops issue an ultimatum to priests who refuse to accept the Pope’s encyclical on birth control. The rebel priests are given the choice to keep silent or to leave the priesthood. <sup>108</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>India</b>	1 person is killed during an extensive anti-government demonstration in Kerala. The demonstration is organized by leftwing communists in protest against uneven distribution of federal food supplies to Kerala. <sup>109</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	The Israeli authorities impose curfew in Ramallah, on the Israeli-occupied area on the west bank of Jordan, following a week of demonstrations and riots. 12 people are arrested during the fights. <sup>110</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Prime Minister Sato promises to take action to get the demonstrations under control. <sup>111</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>Netherlands</b>	About 600 left-wing students and young people participate in a sit-down demonstration in the centre of Amsterdam in protest against the sentences of suspended imprisonment and fines on 20 students the day before. The sentenced students had occupied the Mexican Consulate in Amsterdam on October 3. <sup>112</sup>

<sup>103</sup> The Times 24.10.1968, p. 4.

<sup>104</sup> The Times 23.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>105</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid6810.htm>, last visited 05.01.2010.

<sup>106</sup> New York Times 24.10.1968, p. 9.

<sup>107</sup> The Times 24.10.1968, p. 1.; The Times 26.10.1968, p. 11.

<sup>108</sup> The Times 24.10.1968, p. 1.

<sup>109</sup> New York Times 24.10.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 24.10.1968, p. 8.

<sup>110</sup> New York Times 24.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>111</sup> New York Times 23.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>112</sup> The Times 24.10.1968, p. 4.

October 23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	NRK television presents Herbert Marcuse and two of his books recently translated and published for the first time in Norway ( <i>The One-Dimension Man</i> (Det endimensjonale mennesket) and (Det muliges utopi) in the cultural program “ <i>Fra Bokhylla</i> ” (“ <i>From the Bookshelf</i> ”). The program is produced by the controversial radical journalist Bjørn Nilsen and recorded during Marcus’s visit in Oslo in September. <sup>113</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Demonstrations and <i>sit-in</i> actions at Berkeley University, California. The disturbance arose from controversy over Eldridge Cleaver, the Black Panther leader, and the extension of his course on racism. <sup>114</sup>
October 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	9 exile Cubans are arrested in New York on charges of bombing six offices of countries trading with Cuba. <sup>115</sup>
October 24, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Because Rector Dubuisson of Liège University forbids a meeting about Vietnam, 500 students occupy the promotion room for several hours and discuss topics such as ‘the critical university’, freedom of speech, and the right to freely post messages on university premises. They demand that the police should not be allowed to enter university buildings.
October 24 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The Flemish student movement in Leuven holds a demonstration with 600 participants in solidarity with the workers in strike at the Ford factory in Genk (province of Limburg). Demonstrations are repeated on a regular basis until the end of the strike on November 21. For the first time some radical student activists of the SVB ( <i>Studentenvakbeweging</i> ) travel almost daily to Limburg to support the workers, but also to turn the slogan ‘students-workers: one front’ into reality. It is the beginning of a development that will lead the most radical activists to an orthodox Marxist-Leninist position that considers the workers the only revolutionary class.
October 24 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The president of the Czechoslovakian National Assembly, Josef Smrkovsky, warns at a meeting at the Prague University the students against further demonstrations against the Soviets. <sup>116</sup>
October 24, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	The celebration of the United Nations-Day takes place with nationwide demonstrations for human rights. During the “ <i>pop-youths’ evening party</i> ” young artists perform nude and attract media attention.

<sup>113</sup> NRK 23.10.1968.; Dagbladet 23.10.1968, p. 16.

<sup>114</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 183.; New York Times 24.10.1968, p. 32.

<sup>115</sup> (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 31.

<sup>116</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.10.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 26.10.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.10.1968, p. 1; 6.

October 24, 1968	<b>France</b>	After 6 years in exile, the former General Governor in Algeria, Jacques Soustelle, returns to Paris. <sup>117</sup>
October 24, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	Thousands of girls and boys participate in a demonstration in Nablus in support of president Nasser and the Fedayin. Israeli occupation authorities declare a curfew in Nablus, Janin, and Gaza to prevent announced Arab demonstrations against the occupation. Several people are arrested in Jerusalem for appealing to shopkeepers for a strike. <sup>118</sup>
October 24, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The writer Jan Myrdal is sentenced to fines in a court trial for having resisted police orders during a Vietnam demonstration in December 20 1967. <sup>119</sup>
October 24, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Demonstrators disrupt the campaign meeting of George Wallace in Madison Square Garden, New York. <sup>120</sup>
October 25, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences condemns the Soviet justification for the invasion of Czechoslovakia as lies. <sup>121</sup>
October 25, 1968	<b>East Germany</b>	There are reports about court trails against several young dissidents charged with protesting against the Warszawa pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in August. Among the convicted were the two sons of the East German scientist Robert Haveman, and the son of Assistant Cultural Minister Horst Brasch. <sup>122</sup>
October 25, 1968	<b>India</b>	Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is met by angry demonstrators in North Bengal. <sup>123</sup>
October 25, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	Israeli authorities expel four prominent west-bank Arab leaders, including the Deputy Mayor of Jenin, to Jordan for inciting recent demonstrations. <sup>124</sup>
October 25, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	A group of clergymen, including Bishop Burnett – the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, challenges Prime Minister Vorster by proclaiming their right to condemn apartheid publicly. The proclamation comes after reports in a Nationalist newspaper that the Prime Minister had told clergymen who condemn the government policy to: “cut

<sup>117</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 10.

<sup>118</sup> The Times 25.10.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.10.1968, p. 7.; The Times 26.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>119</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 27.; (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 49.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.10.1968, p. 15.

<sup>120</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 25.10.1968, p. 7.; Dagbladet 25.10.1968, p. 24.

<sup>121</sup> The Times 26.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>122</sup> New York Times 24.10.1968, p. 11.; New York Times 26.10.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.10.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.10.1968, p. 18.

<sup>123</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 26.10.1968. (VisNews)

<sup>124</sup> New York Times 26.10.1968, p. 12.; The Times 26.10.1968, p. 6.



		<i>it out immediately – the cloth you carry will not protect you.</i> <sup>125</sup>
October 25, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The press is becoming a target of anger and criticism in the Ocean Hill school dispute. Reporters are cursed and harassed. <sup>126</sup>
October 25-27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 800 students occupy LSE and the FNL flag waves from the top of the building and on banners placed at the entrance the slogan “ <i>Victory for the Vietnam Revolution</i> ” is written. There is mounting nervousness in London before the planned Vietnam Day, October 27. The media predicts violence and riots. <sup>127</sup>
October 25-28, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A nationwide all-party “ <i>Flag for Freedom</i> ” campaign is launched in support of Czechoslovakia and in protest of the Soviet invasion. Schools are taking part in selling Czechoslovakian flag pins to support Czechoslovakian refugees. <sup>128</sup>
October 26, 1968	<b>France</b>	The police conduct house-to-house searches in the homes of militant members of the right-wing <i>Occident</i> movement. The movement is banned on October 31. <sup>129</sup>
October 26, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Messina, the police evict occupants in four Faculties. The students occupy them immediately after.
October 26, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Extensive student demonstrations are held. The demonstrators are using helmets, timber sticks and big flags against the police. <sup>130</sup>
October 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	President Svoboda signs the new Federal Law that establishes the Slovak and Czech Republic and gives them equal status within the Czechoslovakian federation. There is a meeting in the Parliament between Smrkovsky and Cernik. <sup>131</sup>
October 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	In London 50 000 participates in a mainly peaceful march against the American war in Vietnam. 4 000 protestors, mostly Maoists, break away from the main demonstration and march to the American embassy at Grosvenor Square leading

<sup>125</sup> The Times 26.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>126</sup> New York Times 26.10.1968, p. 24.

<sup>127</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 183.; New York Times 25.10.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.10.1968, p. 7.; NRK Dagsrevyen 26.10.1968. (NRK); Pravda 26.10.1968.

<sup>128</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.10.1968, p. 10; 12.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.10.1968, p. 15.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 26.10.1968, p. 9; 40.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 26.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 26.10.1968, p. 12.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.10.1968, p. 1; 2; 22.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.10.1968, p. 1.

<sup>129</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 266.

<sup>130</sup> New York Times 27.10.1968, The Week in Review, p. E11.

<sup>131</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 114.; Dubcek, A. and J. Hochman (1993). *Alexander Dubcek: En selvbiografi*. Oslo, Aschehoug. p. 240.

		to clashes between demonstrators and police. 30 are injured, including 10 police officers. The police make 40-50 arrests. <sup>132</sup>
October 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A bomb explosion at the monumental stone of John F. Kennedy at Ronnymede Meadow, West London damages the monument. <sup>133</sup>
October 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The fiftieth anniversary of Czechoslovakian independence is celebrated. There are nationwide demonstrations. Thousands of workers and students demonstrate against the Soviet occupation in Prague. About 85 people were arrested in Prague. <sup>134</sup>
October 28, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Meetings take place in the Central Committee. Dubcek and Svoboda give speeches. Kuznetsov leaves the National Theater in Prague in protest when youth shout anti-Soviet slogans during the performance. <sup>135</sup>
October 28, 1968	<b>France</b>	A bomb attack is carried out at the Citroen factory. <sup>136</sup>
October 28,	<b>India</b>	About 8 000 Adivasis tribe members attack the police station

<sup>132</sup> (1969). Current Affairs. Daily Mail Year Book 1970. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p. 268.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 27.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 113.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 184.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23063.; Nehring, H. (2008). Great Britain. 1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 125-136. p. 131.; The Times 03.10.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 12.10.1968, p.13.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.10.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 25.10.1968, p. 17.; Dagbladet 26.10.1968, p. 1; 13.; NRK Dagsrevyen 27.10.1968. (BBC-EVN); New York Times 28.10.1968, p. 1.; The Times 28.10.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.10.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 28.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 28.10.1968, p. 1; 2.; Pravda 28.10.1968. Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.10.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 30.10.1968.

<sup>133</sup> New York Times 28.10.1968, p. 1.; The Times 28.10.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.10.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 28.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 28.10.1968, p. 1; 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>134</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1970. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 13.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 27.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 11.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 114.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). 1968 - Marching in the Streets. New York, Free Press. p. 185.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.10.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 28.10.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 29.10.1968, p. 1; 46.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.10.1968, p. 1; 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 29.10.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 30.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>135</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1970. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 13.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 27.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 11.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 114.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.; The Times 29.10.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 31.10.1968, 2.

<sup>136</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 28.10.1968. (ORTF-EVN)

1968		in Chainpur, Bihar, in an attempt to rescue a number of Adivasis who had been arrested. 3 people are killed during the attack and 11 are injured. <sup>137</sup>
October 28, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A new wave of strikes threatens in Italy. The three largest trade unions call for a strike for better pensions and social welfare on November 11-17. <sup>138</sup>
October 28 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A demonstration takes place outside the Soviet embassy in Oslo in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Demonstrations take place in Trondheim, Gjøvik and Eidsvoll. The demonstration is arranged by the all-party action "Flag for Freedom". <sup>139</sup>
October 28 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	The dissident writer and member of the Soviet Writer's Union, Alexei Kosterin, returns his party membership card in a protest letter to the Politburo of the Communist Party: " <i>To free myself from party discipline, which deprives me of the right to think.</i> " <sup>140</sup>
October 29, 1969	<b>Canada</b>	Two of the main French national separatist groups in Quebec, Le Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale (R.I.N.) and the new nationalist party Parti Québécois) join forces before the next general election. <sup>141</sup>
October 29, 1969	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Demonstrations in connections with the 50-year anniversary in Prague and Bratislava. The Czechoslovakian Union of Composers demands in an open letter freedom. <sup>142</sup>
October 29, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The regime releases 85 political prisoners from the Aegean prison islands of Leros and Yaros. <sup>143</sup>
October 29, 1968	<b>India</b>	Riots take place in Ranchi, Bihar. Adivasis tribe members stone busses. <sup>144</sup>
October 29, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	56 students are arrested by the police. <sup>145</sup>
October 29, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A couple in their fifties is sentenced to fines in a court trail charged with illegal pasting of posters with political slogans against the American war in Vietnam in public places in Oslo. <sup>146</sup>

<sup>137</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23414.

<sup>138</sup> Arbeiderbladet 29.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>139</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.10.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 28.10.1968. (NRK); Aftenposten Morning Edition 29.10.1968, p. 1; 15; 16.

<sup>140</sup> The Times 29.10.1968, p. 3.

<sup>141</sup> The Times 30.10.1968, p. 4.

<sup>142</sup> Arbeiderbladet 29.10.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 29.10.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 29.10.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); The Times 30.10.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten 30.10.1968, p. 6.

<sup>143</sup> New York Times 30.10.1968, p. 18.

<sup>144</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23414.

<sup>145</sup> Dagbladet 29.10.1968, p. 11.

<sup>146</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.10.1968, p. 2.

October 29, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Spanish fascists demonstrate in Madrid to protest the reduced role of the Falangists in the Spanish society. The police disperse the demonstrators. <sup>147</sup>
October 29, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The Dean at the Free University in West Berlin removes the student and member of SDS, Bernd Rabehl, from his position as research assistant at the university because Rabehl has stated his support for “a permanent revolution” at the university during events in May.
October 29, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Teachers and students are on strike at the Free University in West Berlin in protest against the Dean’s ruling in the Rabehl case.
October 30, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian Parliament adopts a federal form of government. Signing of official documents takes place in Bratislava. Dubcek and Svoboda are in Bratislava. <sup>148</sup>
October 30, 1968	<b>Ghana</b>	Ghana University, Accra, is closed by the government after extensive student riots. <sup>149</sup>
October 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 100 students stage a sit-in outside the Vice-Chancellor’s office at Birmingham University and demand student representation in decision-making bodies at the University. <sup>150</sup>
October 30, 1968	<b>India</b>	The students at the University of Allahabad on strike. The students demand the re-admitting of suspended students and that all teaching and administrative work should be in Hindi. <sup>151</sup>
October 30, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	Israeli authorities arrest the Mayor of Ramallah and deport 9 other Arab leaders from the west bank to Jordan following continuing tension and unrest in the occupied areas of the west bank. <sup>152</sup>
October 30, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Several hundred students at the Free University in West Berlin arrange a “go-in” during the sessions of the University’s Academic Senate in protest against the handling of the Rabehl case. Daniel Cohn-Bendit is arrested again after disturbing a court trial against four radicals charged with arson. Three of the accused later on become key members of the Baader-Meinhof group (Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Thorwald Proll). <sup>153</sup>

<sup>147</sup> The Times 30.10.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 30.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>148</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 14.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 11.

<sup>149</sup> New York Times 31.10.1968, p. 8.

<sup>150</sup> The Times 31.10.1968, p. 2.

<sup>151</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 60.

<sup>152</sup> New York Times 31.10.1968, p. 8.

<sup>153</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 31.10.1968. (ARD-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.11.1968, p. 8.

October 30, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Violent demonstrations take place during a George Wallace election rally in Detroit. A group of demonstrating youths disrupt the meeting and the police are called in. <sup>154</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>China</b>	After the plenum meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, it's announced that president Liu Shao- Chi is excluded from the party and a Party Congress is to be held. <sup>155</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>France</b>	The government decides to dissolve the right-wing student organization <i>Occident</i> . The decision follows several explosions of plastic bombs in the Paris region. <sup>156</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	LSE head warns the academic staff that any future attempt to encourage or take part in student action against LSE could lead to dismissal. The LSE staff refuse to yield to threats. <sup>157</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 130 parishioners participate in a meeting at St. Cecilia's Church in protest against the Archbishop Cowderoy of the Roman Catholic Southwark diocese and they call for his resignation after disciplining two priests criticizing the Pop's encyclical on artificial birth control. <sup>158</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>India</b>	The leader of the Naxalbari revolt, Kanu Sanyal, and one of his lieutenants, Keshab Sarkar, are arrested in West Bengal. They are accused together with 20 others for the murder of a police magistrate on May 24, 1967 and put on trial. <sup>159</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 200 demonstrators, many of them bringing their children, disrupt the budget debate in Oslo City Hall. The demonstrators demand the County to build more houses for day care and kindergartens. <sup>160</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	About 600 - 700 students at <i>Manglerud Ungdomskole</i> (Junior high school) go on strike and leave the school area. <sup>161</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	About 300 students participate in a march in the centre of Lisbon in protest against the secret police, whom they accused for being responsible for the death of a 22-year-old political prisoner the week before. The students call the secret police " <i>assassins</i> ". The students are violently dispersed by the riot police. <sup>162</sup>

<sup>154</sup> The Times 31.10.1968, p. 5.

<sup>155</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 14.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23069.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.11.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 02.11.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 04.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>156</sup> The Times 01.11.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.11.1968, p. 26.

<sup>157</sup> The Times 01.11.1968, p. 3.; The Times 04.11.1968, p. 2.; The Times 06.11.1968, p. 2.; The Times 14.11.1968, p. 2.; The Times 15.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>158</sup> The Times 01.11.1968, p. 3.

<sup>159</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23161.

<sup>160</sup> Arbeiderbladet 01.11.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 05.11.1968, p. 12.

<sup>161</sup> Arbeiderbladet 01.11.1968, p. 10.

<sup>162</sup> The Times 01.11.1968, p. 5.



October 31, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Riots at the Faculty of Law, at the University of Madrid. The students burn pictures of General Franco and throw stones at passing cars. All faculties at the University of Madrid were closed during the weekend. <sup>163</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>USA</b>	President Johnson announces a bomb stop over North Vietnam during the end of the U.S. presidential campaign. <sup>164</sup>
October 31, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Daniel Cohn-Bendit is sentenced to 3 days' imprisonment for disturbing the arson trial in Frankfurt. Demonstrators create disruption in court. <sup>165</sup>

<sup>163</sup> New York Times 01.11.1968, p. 6.; The Times 01.11.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.11.1968, p. 8.

<sup>164</sup> New York Times 31.10.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 01.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>165</sup> New York Times 01.11.1968, p. 3.; The Times 01.11.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 01.11.1968, p. 8.



<b>November</b>		
November 1968	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Students go on strike again and demand to be allowed to reinstate their union and to publish a student magazine. The Prime Minister yields to some of the students' demands and they return to their classes. <sup>1</sup> The Marxists are dominating in the union and it becomes a platform for further student radicalism after 1968. <sup>2</sup>
November mid, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	A "Third World Week" is organized in Helsinki by <i>Tricont</i> with discussions on peace, U.S power structures, the situation in Biafra, Franz Fanon, etc. An international panel discusses the "Violent Student of Today" and the possibility of students to change the world. Belgian revolutionary Ernest Mandel and <i>New Left Review</i> Chief Editor Perry Anderson visit Finland on this occasion.
November 1, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	Clashes occur between about 500 left-wing and right-wing student factions at the Istanbul University. About 15 students are reported injured during the fights. Unrest and boycotts are resumed when the universities reopen in November. Istanbul University was closed a few days early for the winter vacation, when the rector's office was occupied by left-wing students. <sup>3</sup>
November 1968	<b>USA</b>	A wave of violent college campus unrest takes place nationwide. Among the most affected places of study were Kent State University, Oshkosh State University, University of Illinois, Northwestern Atlanta University, Colorado College, Arizona State, and Notre Dame. <sup>4</sup>
November-December 1968	<b>India</b>	Disturbance occurred in Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra and Bihar during November and December 1968. The disturbance was reportedly lead by pro-Chinese groups who had been expelled or resigned from the Communist Party of India (Marxist). By November 20, about 10 000 people had left the party according to the General Secretary of the CPI (M). <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969. London, African Research Limited. p. 148.

<sup>2</sup> Dirlik, A. (1998). The Third World. 1968 The World Transformed. C. Fink, P. Gassert and D. Junker. Cambridge, New York, Cambridge University Press. p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). The Annual Register: World Events in 1968. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 308.; New York Times 02.1968, p. 23.

<sup>4</sup> (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States. . N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57.

<sup>5</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23161.

November 1, 1968	<b>China</b>	The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party makes the final decision to purge President Liu Shau-Chi. He is removed as President and excluded from the party. <sup>6</sup>
November 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Soviet allegations that Czechoslovakia had been facing a counter-revolutionary danger were opposed in a television program from Prague. The Soviet's " <i>White book</i> " is labelled as a lie. <sup>7</sup>
November 1, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	George Papandreou dies in a hospital in Athens at the age of 80. <sup>8</sup>
November 1, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	The Arab population in Jerusalem go on general strike in protest against the Israeli military administration. <sup>9</sup>
November 1, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The Senate of Tokyo University withdraws punishment of students handed out earlier during the year and offers to resign en masse. The President Kazuo Okochi resigns. <sup>10</sup>
November 1, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	Sit-in actions are held at the Fort Hare University in Natal. Clashes arise between students and the police. 7 African student leaders were arrested after support slogans for the 21 were painted at the university walls. The 7 students were held in secret confinement for 14 days according to the anti-terrorist laws before they were brought to court and charged. They received suspended sentences and had to pay for damage done to property. <sup>11</sup>
November 1, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	2 press reporters and the Editor of the <i>Rand Daily Mail</i> , Laurence Gand, in Johannesburg were charged in a court trial for printing " <i>false stories</i> " about the prison conditions in South Africa. The Editor claims he had not done anything else than what every news reporter and editor would have done in a democratic society. <sup>12</sup>
November 1, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 20 young people were arrested after a demonstration outside a commercial Teenage Fair (tonårmässa) in Stockholm. <sup>13</sup>
November 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	At the annual meeting of the French non-communist socialist movement (SFIO) they decided to replace " <i>Fédération de la Gauche</i> " (The Left Federation) with a new socialist party. <sup>14</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.11.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 02.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.11.1968, p. 9.

<sup>8</sup> New York Times 01.11.1968, p. 47.

<sup>9</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>10</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 404.

<sup>11</sup> Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). *Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969*. London, African Research Limited. p. 313.; Legum, C. and J. Drysdale (1969). *Annual Survey and Documents 1968-1969*. London, African Research Limited. p. 313.; Dagbladet 09.11.1968, p. 14.; Arbeiderbladet 11.11.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.11.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 14.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>12</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 02.11.1968, p. 9.

<sup>13</sup> (1969). *Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 28.

<sup>14</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

November 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	A march arranged by DCAC to reiterate themes stressed during the October 5 march draws 3 000-4 000 participants. <sup>15</sup>
November 2, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Thousands of people pay their last respect and pass by the former Prime Minister George Papandreou's coffin in Athens. The police warn against any attempt to stage demonstrations during the funeral of George Papandreou and announce that it would not be tolerated. <sup>16</sup>
November 2, 1968	<b>Jordan</b>	Extensive and violent anti-American demonstration and riots take place in Amman. About 1 500 people attack the US. Demonstrators climb the garden wall and tear down the American flag. The windows in the embassy are smashed. <sup>17</sup>
November 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Anti-war organizations announce plans to stage an "election offensive", including demonstrations, picketing at election places, parades and "love-ins". The U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark warns against disturbances during the election, and he announces that he, if necessary, would call in soldiers to maintain law and order. The warning comes after several anti-war groups announce action plans in connection to the election. The plans include "love-ins", protest stands outside the election offices, parades, speeches, etc. etc. <sup>18</sup>
November 2, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The Berlin Institute of Political Science at the Free University gives its students the rights to participate in the department's decision-making process. <sup>19</sup>
November 3, 1968	<b>Cyprus</b>	Students and former Eoka supporters participate in an anti-Greek demonstration outside the Greek embassy in Nicosia for the reinstatement of Polycarpos Georghadjis as minister of Interior and Defence. The removal of Georghadjis as minister comes after Greek pressure. <sup>20</sup>
November 3, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Clashes occur between demonstrators and police in Athens during and after the funeral of George Papandreou in the first major demonstration in Greece since the coup in April 1967. More than 300 000 people are following the casket to the cemetery chanting "Pa-pan-dre-ou! Pa-pan-dre-ou !" and singing the national anthem. The police arrest about 40

<sup>15</sup> Dochartaigh, N. ó. (2008). Northern Ireland. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian.: 137-151. p. 148.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

<sup>16</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 02.11.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN); New York Times 03.11.1968, p. 21.

<sup>17</sup> New York Times 03.11.1968, p. 10.

<sup>18</sup> New York Times 03.11.1968, p. 71.; New York Times 03.11.1968, p. 71.

<sup>19</sup> New York Times 03.11.1968, p. 25.

<sup>20</sup> The Times 04.11.1968, p. 4.



		demonstrators when a group starts to shout “Out with the junta!” “Down with tyranny” and “An-dre-as! An-dre-as!” <sup>21</sup>
November 3, 1968	<b>Panama</b>	About 750 students participate in a “ <i>Liberation demonstration march</i> ” in Panama City in protest against the military regime taking power three weeks earlier. The National Guard open fire and use teargas to disperse the demonstrators. About 200 people were arrested. <sup>22</sup>
November 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Eldridge Cleaver escapes from prison parole and flees the USA.
November 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Riots take place among Afro-Americans at the Cornell University. More than 1 200 demonstrators are arrested at university campuses nationwide. The teachers in New York end their strike and go back to work.
November 4, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Students at the State University of Liège go on strike for more student participation at the university. They organize ‘people’s meetings’ in the afternoon where the authority of the rector is criticized.
November 4, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Breton Liberation Movement (FLB) announces that they will stop their commando activities during President de Gaulle’s visit to Brittany. <sup>23</sup>
November 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Five of the nine members, including the President Colin Crouch, resign from the council of Students’ Union at the London School of Economics (LSE) in protest against the union’s recent activist policy they claimed was “ <i>disastrous</i> ” for the future of the school. <sup>24</sup>
November 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 400 people participate in a demonstration against Enoch Powel leaving a meeting at Orpington Civic Hall, Kent. The police disperse the crowd. <sup>25</sup>
November 4, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 50 students participate in a sit-in action at the Guildford School of Art in protest against the reorganization of the school since the reopening September 30. They demand reinstatement of staff dismissed for taking part in the eight-week long sit-in during the summer. <sup>26</sup>

<sup>21</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 15.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 28.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 12.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 115.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 194.; New York Times 02.11.1968, p. 37.; New York Times 03.11.1968, p. 21.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.11.1968. (ZDF-VisNews-EVN); New York Times 04.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 04.11.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.11.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 04.11.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 04.11.1968, p. 16.; New York Times 10.11.1968, p. E5.

<sup>22</sup> New York Times 04.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>23</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>24</sup> The Times 05.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>25</sup> The Times 05.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>26</sup> The Times 05.11.1968, p. 3.

November 4, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	7 black African students disappear after arrest during a demonstration at Fort Hare University in the Cape province. <sup>27</sup>
November 4, 1968	<b>South Vietnam</b>	President Thieu appeals in a televised speech to South Vietnamese Catholics not to stage violent demonstrations in protest against the American decision to halt the bombing of North Vietnam. <sup>28</sup>
November 4, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Hundreds of policemen occupy the campus of Madrid University allegedly to prevent new outbreaks of violence. <sup>29</sup>
November 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Several smaller anti-war demonstrations take place nationwide. 12 demonstrators are arrested in New York. Afro-American high school students in Chicago arrange sit-ins. <sup>30</sup>
November 4, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Violent clashes occur between police and APO demonstrators in West Berlin (" <i>Schlacht am Tegeler Weg</i> ") in connection with the court trial against Horst Mahler and his participation in the riots in April. The demonstrators are using helmets and batons. For the first time the demonstrators are actively prepared to strike back at the police. There are more police officers injured during the clashes than demonstrators. <sup>31</sup>
November 4-6, 1968	<b>Jordan</b>	The government declares a state of emergency in Amman after an attack by a Palestine commando organization in protest against the Jordanian king's alleged yielding policy towards Israel. Demonstrating students in Amman are disposed by the police. About 24 civilians, 4 soldiers, and 1 secret police officer were killed during the fights. About 100 people were injured. <sup>32</sup>
November 4-29, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 50 Basque Catholic priests occupy the Catholic Derle Seminar outside Bilbao in protest against Bishop Mario Girarda Lachiendo's allegedly conservative and pro-Franco leaning. The occupation lasts until November 29. <sup>33</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Dagbladet 09.11.1968, p. 14.; Arbeiderbladet 11.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> The Times 05.11.1968, p. 4.

<sup>29</sup> New York Times 05.11.1968, p. 3.

<sup>30</sup> New York Times 05.11.1968, p. 20.; New York Times 05.11.1968, p. 15.; 06.11.1968, p. 3.

<sup>31</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 116.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 152.; Klimke, M. (2008). *West Germany. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77*. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 97-110. p. 104.; NRK Dagsrevyen 04.11.1968. (ZDF-EVN); The Times 05.11.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 05.11.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 05.11.1968.; Pravda 07.11.1968.

<sup>32</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 15.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 12.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 116.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 04.11.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 05.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 05.11.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.11.1968, p. 19.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.11.1968, p. 13.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>33</sup> Verdens Gang 29.11.1968, p. 12.

November 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	More than 100 students try to force their way into the meeting of Congregation, the governing body at Oxford University, and clash with university officials. <sup>34</sup>
November 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Lord Longford, Chairman of the commission, is looking into the student grievances at Hornsey College of Art, and urge the college administration to reconsider the position of staff and students who have been dismissed. He gives harsh statements about how the college is run. <sup>35</sup>
November 5, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	High school students in Palermo go on general strike. Ten thousand students participate in a demonstration against authoritarianism and repression at school.
November 5, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The global student revolts are on the agenda at a debate meeting at the Workers' Association ( <i>Arbeidersamfundet</i> ) in Oslo. Among the keynote speakers are Harald Berntsen, Arvid Sveen, Sigurd Allern, Hans Bendiksby, John Lundstøl and the trade union leader Ragnar Kalheim. Most of the keynote speakers are radical student leaders. The students are calling for cooperation between students and workers. The trade union leader, Ragnar Kvalheim, claims that the students express advices based on a childish view of the Labour Movement. <sup>36</sup>
November 5, 1968	<b>South Vietnam</b>	Several hundred South Vietnamese Catholics participate in a protest rally at the Tong Nhat Palace and in the following demonstration march in protest against president Johnson. They demand an end to the peace talks in Paris. <sup>37</sup>
November 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The first African American woman, Shirley Chisholm from Brooklyn, is elected to Congress. <sup>38</sup>
November 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Richard Nixon is elected president of the United States of America. Some anti-war demonstrations take place in New York. Several protest actions are held during the election different places nationwide. <sup>39</sup>
November 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	An illegal demonstration is held in the Lafayette Park in Washington, close to the White House. The demonstration is organized by the SDS ( <i>Students for a Democratic Society</i> ).

<sup>34</sup> The Times 06.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>35</sup> The Times 06.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>36</sup> Arbeiderbladet 05.11.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 05.11.1968, p. 16.; Arbeiderbladet 06.11.1968, p. 14.; Dagbladet 06.11.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.11.1968, p. 10.

<sup>37</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>38</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 13.; Arbeiderbladet 07.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>39</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 116.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 195.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.11.1968, p. 1.

		About 100 people were arrested. Demonstrations take place in several cities nationwide. <sup>40</sup>
November 5-12, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The Dean of the Faculty of Letters at Tokyo University, Dr. Kentaro Hayashi, is taken hostage by striking students. He is held in captivity for seven days. <sup>41</sup>
November 6, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Flemish students at the predominantly French-speaking Free University of Brussels organize an action day for more Flemish autonomy in the university.
November 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Several thousand participate in demonstrations in Prague to protest the Soviet occupation. The protest starts outside the National Theater. The protestors tear down the Soviet flags and burn them. The Czechoslovakian police are present, but take no action. There is fear of riots during the jubilee of the revolution. The leadership appeals through radio to Czechoslovakian youths to stay calm. <sup>42</sup>
November 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Students call for a strike and to mark the day of the Russian Revolution by wearing sables. The Dean at the Faculty of Law at Charles University threatens to expel all students that participate in demonstrations. <sup>43</sup>
November 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Several thousand students participate in an extensive anti-Soviet demonstration in Bratislava. The Soviet flag is kicked around and put on fire in the streets. <sup>44</sup>
November 6, 1968	<b>France</b>	Student unrest takes place at Grenoble University. The students occupy the administration building, but are dispersed by the police before they occupy another building. <sup>45</sup>
November 6, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	36 of the 41 arrested demonstrators during the funeral of George Papandreous are sentenced from 1 ½ to 4 years imprisonment in a court trial in Athens. <sup>46</sup>
November 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Protests and burning of Russian flags at the statue of St. Wencels in Prague. Several thousand demonstrators participate in extensive anti-Soviet protests. The police use batons against the protestors. About 167 people were arrested during the fights. <sup>47</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Aftenposten Mornin g Edition 06.11.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>41</sup> New York Times 13.11.1968, p. 14.

<sup>42</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.; New York Times 07.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>43</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 16.; The Times 07.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>44</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 13.; (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 16.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.11.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 07.11.1968, p. 2.;

<sup>45</sup> New York Times 07.11.1968, p. 55.

<sup>46</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.11.1968, p. 14.

<sup>47</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 16.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm,

November 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	<i>Literarny Listy</i> , organ of the Czechoslovakian Writers' Union, reappears under the name <i>Listy</i> . <sup>48</sup>
November 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	Francois Mitterand resigns as party leader of the FGDS. <sup>49</sup>
November 7, 1968	<b>India</b>	The students at Allahabad University go on strike, and activists block all entrances to the University. About 200 students participate in a protest demonstration. The examinations of the medical students were cancelled. <sup>50</sup>
November 7, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Students get into fights with large police forces in Tokyo. Left-wing radical students wearing steel helmets trying to storm the home of the Prime Minister Eisaku Sato. About 520 students and workers are arrested during fights between demonstrators and police in Tokyo. <sup>51</sup>
November 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	70 students arrested during the sit-in at Moses Hall at the University of California, Berkeley, on October 24, were sentenced to 10-day imprisonment. <sup>52</sup>
November 7, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstrations take place in West Berlin against the American War in Vietnam. <sup>53</sup>
November 7, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Bundeskansler Kiesinger is hit in the face by a female demonstrator, Beate Klarsfeld, at the CDU Congress. She calls him a " <i>Nazi Schwein</i> ". <sup>54</sup>
November 7-9, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Clashes occur between police and about 3 000 students that have defied the ban on public meetings when they welcome Ali Bhutto to Rawalpindi. The riots lead to arsons and looting. The army is called in to restore order. 3 persons were killed by police fire during the riots. The student riots spread to all the major cities in West Pakistan. <sup>55</sup>

Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 28.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 116.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 07.11.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 07.11.1968, p. 9.; *Arbeiderbladet* 07.11.1968, p. 2.; *New York Times* 08.11.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 08.11.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 08.11.1968, p. 1.; *Arbeiderbladet* 08.11.1968, p. 2.; *Dagbladet* 08.11.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 09.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>48</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23098.

<sup>49</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>50</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 60.

<sup>51</sup> *New York Times* 08.11.1968, p. 2.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 08.11.1968, p. 16.

<sup>52</sup> *New York Times* 09.11.1968, p. 30.

<sup>53</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 161.

<sup>54</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 193.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 08.11.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 08.11.1968, p. 2.; *Dagbladet* 08.11.1968, p. 20.; *Arbeiderbladet* 09.11.1968, p. 2.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 11.11.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 11.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>55</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23218.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 32.; Ali, T.



November 8, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Student leaders' appeal to all students at the Prague University to participate in the general strike called for on November 17. <sup>56</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Five news reporters, four West Germans and one American, working for Western press, were arrested in Prague because of their coverage of the burning of the Soviet flag. Among the arrested were: the photographers Heinz Wiesler (UPI), Eddie Reichert (AP), the film photographers Joe Oxle and Peschke (National Broadcasting Company). Also the correspondent David Mazel (UPI) was arrested. <sup>57</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	A new wave of widespread student demonstrations take place in France. High-school students arrange sit-ins and other demonstrations. <sup>58</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 30 students disrupt a meeting at York University during a speech given by Patrick Wall, a conservative MP, about Rhodesia. The students try to seize control of the speaker's platform and clashes break out. The police clear the hall. It were also sit-in actions at Bournemouth Municipal College of Technology and demonstrations against Enoch Powell at Bath University at Claverton, Somerset. <sup>59</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>India</b>	4 students are arrested for defying the prohibitory orders. The students demand representation in the decision-making councils at the University, re-admission of the expelled students, and cancelation of the rise on the examination fees. Students participate in demonstrations outside the house of the Vice-Chancellor, but the crowds are dispersed by the police. <sup>60</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	There is nationwide unrest in high schools and universities. Student demonstrators demand use of school facilities for debates on reforms of the education system. <sup>61</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Naples, there is a general strike against the wage-system based on the differentiated regional division of the national territory, so that the same work is compensated differently based on location. (Wages were normally lower in the South than in the North of Italy). <sup>62</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Harald Berntsen gives a speech entitled "Students and workers – common interests?" at a meeting in the Students' Association in Bergen.
November	<b>Portugal</b>	The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon announces the dismissal of

and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 195.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 08.11.1968, p. 9.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>56</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.11.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 13.11.1968, p. 20.

<sup>57</sup> New York Times 09.11.1968, p. 3.; Arbeiderbladet 09.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>58</sup> New York Times 09.11.1968, p. 4.

<sup>59</sup> The Times 09.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>60</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 60.

<sup>61</sup> New York Times 08.11.1968, p. 4.

<sup>62</sup> Pravda 11.11.1968.

8, 1968		Father Felicidade, who has demanded structural reforms of the Roman Catholic Church in Portugal, and accuses him of “ <i>questioning the church itself as an institution.</i> ” The Cardinal demands that Father Felicidade makes “ <i>public and adequate reparation</i> ” within one week to the church hierarchy and to the Pope in particular. <sup>63</sup>
November 8, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The “Catonville Nine”, a group of Roman Catholics – including two priests, are sentenced in a Federal court in Baltimore ranging from 2 to 3 ½ years imprisonment for destroying draft cards. <sup>64</sup>
November 9, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian journalists protest against the closure of two political journals ( <i>Politika</i> and <i>Reporter</i> ). <sup>65</sup>
November 9, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	There are mass student demonstrations in protest against president Ayub Khan in Peshawar. The police use teargas and steel-tipped staves to disperse the demonstrators. <sup>66</sup>
November 9, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Violent student riots take place in Rawalpindi following demonstrations. They protest against the killings of a student in Lahore. Clashes arise between demonstrators and police. 2 demonstrators are killed during the fights. <sup>67</sup>
November 9, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	2 Polish professors, Adam Schaff and Stefan Zolkiewski, are purged from the Party. They are accused of participating in the student demonstrations in March. <sup>68</sup>
November 9, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Three Arabs from Yemen are arrested on suspicion of planning to assassinate President Richard Nixon. <sup>69</sup>
November 9, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstration takes place in West Berlin against the American War in Vietnam. The SDS organizes the protest. <sup>70</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Anti-Soviet demonstrations take place in Prague. Czechoslovakian police are needed to protect Soviet military personnel, including an army song-and-dance group. <sup>71</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czechoslovakian-Soviet friendship breakfast arrangement in Prague is met by demonstrators shouting: “ <i>Shame on you,</i> ”

<sup>63</sup> New York Times 02.06.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 09.11.1968, p. 10.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>64</sup> New York Times 09.11.1968, p. 13.; The Times 09.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>65</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; New York Times 09.11.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.11.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.11.1968, p. 20.; Dagbladet 12.11.1968, p. 18.

<sup>66</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23218.

<sup>67</sup> New York Times 10.11.1968, p. 29.

<sup>68</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; Arbejderbladet 11.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid. p. 14.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 117.

<sup>70</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 161.; NRK Dagsrevyen 09.11.1968. (ZDF-EVN)

<sup>71</sup> New York Times 11.11.1968, p. 1.

		<i>fascist!</i> ” The crowd insults the participators in the arrangement. <sup>72</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>India</b>	Student leaders from Banaras Hindu University are arrested. They are accused of inciting unrest at Allahabad University. The Samyukta Socialist Party openly supports the student strike. <sup>73</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Big business in Japan warns the students that they will not hire students arrested for further riots. <sup>74</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Violent clashes take place between rioting students and police in Nowshera. 1 student is killed by police fire during the fights. <sup>75</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	A student tries to assassinate President Mohammed Ayub Khan during a mass meeting in Peshawar. <sup>76</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Premier Marcello Caetano releases Mário Soares who returns to Portugal from São Tomé. <sup>77</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	300 Roman Catholics occupy the foyer of the Lisbon Patriarchate for 3.5 hours in protest against the dismissal of Father Felicidade from his position as Curate of Belém after his criticism of the church and his demands for reform. <sup>78</sup>
November 10, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Two West German soldiers - deserted from the German army- seek political asylum in Sweden. <sup>79</sup>
November 11, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Cernik gives a speech on national television. Tightening measures are aimed against the Czechoslovakian Press. As a concession to Soviet demands, the weekly political magazines <i>Politika</i> and <i>Reporter</i> (organ of the Czechoslovakian Journalist Union) are closed down. Seven Western news reporters (six West Germans and one American News Agency correspondent) are expelled from Czechoslovakia due to their coverage of the demonstrations on November 7. Foreign news reporters are given travel restrictions. <sup>80</sup>

<sup>72</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.11.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 11.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>73</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). The Dynamics of Student Agitations. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 60.

<sup>74</sup> Caute, D. (1988). The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968. New York, Harper & Row. p. 30.

<sup>75</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23218.; Arbeiderbladet 11.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>76</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 29.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; New York Times 11.11.1968, p. 10.; The Times 11.11.1968, p. 4.; Arbeiderbladet 11.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>77</sup> New York Times 13.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>78</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>79</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid. p.; 14.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026.; New York Times 12.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 12.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 14.11.1968, p. 1.

November 11, 1968	<b>India</b>	Students at the University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, attack the office of the Registrar of the University. The police are called in. About 14 student leaders are arrested. <sup>81</sup>
November 11, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The left radical student leader Sigurd Allern participates in a debate program ("Åpen post") on television. Allern calls for an alliance between students and workers.
November 11, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Hundreds of students participate in a demonstration march in Lisbon in protest against the death of Daniel Texeira, allegedly killed by the secret police – PIDE. <sup>82</sup>
November 11-12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 100 students at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, occupy the administration building in protest against disciplinary actions against the students that participate in demonstrations against campus recruiting by the Dow Chemical Corporation. <sup>83</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The government stops issuing travel permits to go abroad and denies the students permission to demonstrate on November 17. <sup>84</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 40 students occupy administrative offices at the University of Sorbonne, Paris. The students demand changes in graduation requirements. <sup>85</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 40 Bar students, most of them Indians, Pakistanis and West Indian, occupy the lecture hall of the Inns of Court School of Law in Gray's Inn, London. The students demand to meet the Council of Legal Education to negotiate reforms. Among the demands were the establishment of a central student union and abolition of a regulation which forced students to leave if they failed an examination more than four times. <sup>86</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>India</b>	The police encircle the campus of the University of Allahabad. Only students with identity cards are allowed to enter the area. Clashes occur between police and stone-throwing students. Teachers are accused of taking the students' side. <sup>87</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>India</b>	The communist-controlled government in the state of Kerala proposes legislation that will give the state powers to take over and administer Christian and other private educational

<sup>81</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 61.

<sup>82</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 198.

<sup>83</sup> New York Times 12.11.1968, p. 29.; New York Times 13.11.1968, p. 30.

<sup>84</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikkens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23098.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.11.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>85</sup> New York Times 13.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>86</sup> The Times 13.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 14.11.1968, p. 11.; The Times 22.11.1968, p. 11.

<sup>87</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 61.

		institutions. The proposal is met with harsh resistance from the churches in Kerala. <sup>88</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Thousands of students participate in demonstrations nationwide. The students demand participation and education reforms. <sup>89</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>Lebanon</b>	Clashes occur between students and police. The government, lead by prime minister Yafi, resigns after the following political crisis. <sup>90</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The student association board (studentkår styrelsen) resigns in protest against the administration's refusal to allow the board to contribute 15 000 Swedish kr. to three national liberation organizations in the Portuguese colonies. <sup>91</sup>
November 12, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Supreme Court overrules the Arkansas " <i>Monkey Law</i> " which bans teaching of the Darwin theory of evolution in the state schools. <sup>92</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Leuven, the Flemish student movement disagrees with the new Flemish Rector Piet de Somer over student participation. They demand representatives not only in the councils, but also in the 'bureaus' where the daily policy is executed. The radicals of SVB use the conflict to elaborate on their ideological vision of unmasking the existing university as a tool of the establishment, whereas it should be an institution 'at the service of the people.' On December 4, a general strike for one day forms the climax and also the end of this action.
November 13, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Gent, several hundred supporters of SVB demonstrate against militarism at the occasion of an army exhibition on a square nearby the university. After charges of the police, the demonstrators seek refuge in the Arts Faculty building, where the police are not allowed to enter without specific permission of the Rector, and occupy an auditorium. It is the first occupation of a university building in Gent.
November 13, 1968	<b>China</b>	Foreign diplomats are banned from buying regional newspapers in Peking or other Peking newspapers than the official mouth-pieces of the Chinese Communist Party. <sup>93</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The leader of the Slovakian Communist Party, Gustav Husak, announces that the government would not tolerate further student demonstrations. <sup>94</sup>

<sup>88</sup> The Times 13.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>89</sup> New York Times 13.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>90</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 118.

<sup>91</sup> (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 51.

<sup>92</sup> The Times 13.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>93</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.11.1968, p. 20.

<sup>94</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.11.1968, p. 2.



November 13, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	A conscientious objectors' camp at Gribskov is vandalized and put on fire. <sup>95</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Action Committee in the gymnasium holds meeting at the Sorbonne. <sup>96</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	The Unionist Government of Northern Ireland imposes one-month ban on marches inside Londonderry. <sup>97</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The junta increases its penalties for oppositional behavior: 6 Solonika liberals are found guilty of printing and distributing anti-regime literature and receive prison sentences of 5.5-16.5 years. <sup>98</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>India</b>	The University authorities order the closure of the University of Allahabad, and the police are withdrawn from campus. <sup>99</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Thousands of high school students participate in demonstrations in the streets of Rome causing disorder and traffic chaos. The students demand educational reforms. <sup>100</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Clashes occur between students and police in several cities nationwide, especially in Karachi and Multan. A crowd stoned the Khyber mail express and several passengers were injured. <sup>101</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police disperse students from two schools at the University of Barcelona when they assembled to discuss the government's ban of mass meetings. <sup>102</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Sudan</b>	The Egyptian University in Khartoum closed indefinitely after student demonstrations. The students demand the Muslim Brotherhood to be dissolved. 19 students were injured and 26 were arrested. <sup>103</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The right wing party the <i>Opposition 68</i> gains votes during the student association elections. <sup>104</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Student demonstrators disrupt a formal dinner for the new President of the University of Chicago. <sup>105</sup>

<sup>95</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 15.

<sup>96</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>97</sup> Dochartaigh, N. ó. (2008). Northern Ireland. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian.: 137-151. p. 148.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

<sup>98</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.; New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 3.

<sup>99</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 61.

<sup>100</sup> New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>101</sup> The Times 14.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>102</sup> New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>103</sup> New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 36.

<sup>104</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 29.

<sup>105</sup> New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 23.

November 13, 1968	<b>USA</b>	3 Afro-Americans were shot down and killed during a factional fight among members of <i>The New England Grass Root</i> (NEGRO) in Boston. <sup>106</sup>
November 13, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	A Maoist Communist party is established in West Germany. <sup>107</sup>
November 13-14, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	There are increasing political tensions. Demonstrations occur in protest against the government and in favor of the socialist leader and former Foreign Minister Ali Bhutto. Ali Bhutto and 14 other socialists are arrested in Lahore and are accused for the riots. President Ayub Khan starts to arrest his political opponents, including Khan Abdul Wali Khan – one of the leaders of the Red Shirt Movement in the North-West Frontier Province. The arrests are followed by more clashes between students and police. The most serious unrest takes place in Karachi, Multan and Lahore. <sup>108</sup>
November 13 and 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students at Kent State University, Ohio, demonstrate in protest against the police's recruiting attempts at the University campus by Oakland, California, Police Departement. The rector threatens with disciplinary actions against participating students. <sup>109</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>China</b>	China imposes a news ban on foreigners. Foreign diplomats are barred from obtaining other newspapers than the official Communist Party mouthpieces – <i>the People's Daily</i> and <i>Kwang Ming Jih Pao</i> . They are not allowed to buy regional newspapers or Red Guard newspapers that bring news about factional conflicts in the country. <sup>110</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	Raymond Marcellin, the Minister of the Interior, claims in a speech in the National Assembly that it was a close contact between a violent and militant minority across national borders: " <i>We observe in the convergence of the phenomenon between Europe and the United States in the past few years, the action of determined and militant minorities cultivating close contacts with each other across frontiers, and living in a state of permanent conspiracy against society</i> ". Marcellin was pointing to the conference of solidarity of Asian, African and

<sup>106</sup> New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 29.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>107</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid. p. 14.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 117.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23218. ; Aftenposten Evening Edition 13.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 14.11.1968, p. 5; 11.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.11.1968, p. 6.; Arbejderbladet 14.11.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 3.; The Times 15.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>109</sup> New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 30.; New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 29.; New York Times 19.11.1968, p. 30.; New York Times 20.11.1968, p. 27.; New York Times 22.11.1968, p. 40.

<sup>110</sup> The Times 15.11.1968, p. 7.

		Latin American peoples at Havana, Cuba, in January 1966 as an event of far-reaching significance. <i>“It was the first time leaders of government organizations in socialist countries met with revolutionary leaders from the whole world. The conference emphasized the idea that all revolutionary struggles had to be coordinated in a common combat within the same cult, of the same heroes: Che Guevara, Mao Tse-tung, Fidel Castro, Ho Chi Minh, etc. The vocabulary is the same everywhere.”</i> <sup>111</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	British historians announce that they are to boycott the International Historical Congress in Moscow in 1970 in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>112</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	There are problems at the art colleges nationwide, and especially at Guildford and Hornsey colleges. These problems are discussed by the Lords in Parliament. <sup>113</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Twelve million workers participate in a 24-hour general strike in support of demands of social reforms (retirement system). The students join the strike with their own demands for school reforms. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police in Rome, Milan, Florence, Venice and other cities, and at Cagliari and Sardinia. <sup>114</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Police disperse students from the philosophy building at the university of Barcelona after they had put gasoline on fire in protest against the ban on mass meeting. <sup>115</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Mothers on welfare stage a demonstration at Department of Welfare offices in Philadelphia and in Chester. The demonstrators state that they want to <i>“provide a decent American Christmas for our children.”</i> <sup>116</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The police evict striking students from the Colorado State University Agriculture Building in Fort Collins. 15 students are arrested during the police raid. <sup>117</sup>
November 14, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Teachers go on strike and student anarchy arise at San Francisco State College, California. The University is closed after violent student riots. The Faculty staffs refuses to lecture

<sup>111</sup> The Times 15.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>112</sup> The Times 15.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>113</sup> The Times 15.11.1968, p. 10.

<sup>114</sup> (1968). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1969*. H. Larsen and H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag; 6-67. p. 15.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 119.; Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 620.; The Times 14.01.1968, p. 7.; NRK Dagsrevyen 14.11.1968. (SRG-EVN); New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 3.; The Times 15.11.1968, p. 5.; Arbejderbladet 15.11.1968, p. 3.; Pravda 15.11.1968.; Pravda 16.11.1968.

<sup>115</sup> New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 3.

<sup>116</sup> New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 21.

<sup>117</sup> New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 29.

		as a result of the disturbances. Governor Ronald Reagan demands the University to reopen. <sup>118</sup>
November 14-15, 1968	<b>Lebanon</b>	Violent clashes occur between Christian and Muslim student groups nationwide. 1 student is killed in Tripoli and 2 are injured during the fights. A curfew is imposed in Tripoli. Prime Minister Abdallah Yafi appeals for national unity. <sup>119</sup>
November 14. –17, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Meeting in the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. Reform supporters are excluded from the Committee. <sup>120</sup>
November 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	Prime Minister Terence O’Neill issues a warning to those who intended to break the demonstration ban that the law would be maintained. <sup>121</sup>
November 15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	NRK Radio broadcast a debate program on recent controversial documentary films as <i>Mal d’Africa</i> , <i>Mondo Cane I and II</i> , <i>The World at Night</i> , and <i>Inside North Vietnam</i> . The program host is Andreas Borch Sandsdalen. Among those participating in the program are: Director of the Oslo Cinema Arnljot Engh, journalist Sylvi Kalmar, Director Christian Bretteville and State Film Censor Karen Bøe Skakaug. <sup>122</sup>
November 15, 1968	<b>USA</b>	<i>A National Turn in Your Draft Card Day</i> . Extensive nationwide actions are held in protest against the draft. Mass destruction of draft card is the result. The draft cards were put on fire, torn apart and returned to the government in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>123</sup>
November 16, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Student demonstration takes place in Prague. The students proclaim 10 demands to the government to resume the reform policy of the Prague Spring. <sup>124</sup> There is a meeting of Czechoslovakian journalists in Prague. The journalists give the students their support. A new and unexpected ring comes

<sup>118</sup> New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 29.

<sup>119</sup> New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 16.11.1968, p. 27.

<sup>120</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 29.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 119.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; New York Times 14.11.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 15.11.1968, p. 1.; 15.11.1968, p. 6.; The Times 16.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 18.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>121</sup> The Times 16.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>122</sup> NRK Radio 15.11.1968; Dagbladet 15.11.1968, p. 15.

<sup>123</sup> New York Times 16.11.1968, p. 15.

<sup>124</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 16.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 119.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23026-27.

		from the Communist Party: the Central Committee makes the press a scapegoat. The workers support students in Prague. <sup>125</sup>
November 16, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	15 000 participate in a demonstration in Londonderry arranged by the DCAC, ignoring the government's ban on demonstrations. <sup>126</sup>
November 16, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	New student demonstrations spread all over the country (Rome, Turin and Bologna) in support of academic reforms. <sup>127</sup>
November 16, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	The Minister of Interior, Mieczysław Moczar, is surprisingly not elected to the Party Presidium. <sup>128</sup>
November 16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	60 students at the Columbia University, New York, demand open collective hearings in disciplinary actions. <sup>129</sup>
November 16, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Demonstrations take place during the election in Germany. About 1 000 left-radical demonstrators in clashes with right-wing radical participants in a NPD meeting in Siegen, Nordrhein-Westfalen. <sup>130</sup>
November 17, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The 30-years-old Alexandros Panagoulis receives the death sentence after confessing to having tried killing Prime Minister Papadopoulos. <sup>131</sup> The regime later decides to spare his life after mounting international pressure. He remains in solitary confinement for five years and he is ruthlessly tortured. <sup>132</sup>

<sup>125</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.11.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.11.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 19.11.1968, p. 1. Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>126</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 16.; (1969). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1970*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p. 270.; Dochartaigh, N. ó. (2008). Northern Ireland. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian.: 137-151. p. 148.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 198.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 16.11.1968, p. 6.; NRK Dagsrevyen 17.11.1968. (VisNews); Aftenposten Evening Edition 18.11.1968, p. 7.; Pravda 19.11.1968.

<sup>127</sup> New York Times 17.11.1968, p. 18.

<sup>128</sup> (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 119.

<sup>129</sup> New York Times 16.11.1968, p. 34.

<sup>130</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 16.11.1968. (ARD-EVN); The Times 18.11.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.11.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 18.11.1968.

<sup>131</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 16.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 29.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 15.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 100.; New York Times 17.11.1968, p. 11.; New York Times 18.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 18.11.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 19.11.1968, p. 39.

<sup>132</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 15.; New York Times 21.11.198, p. 3.; New York Times 22.11.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 23.11.1968, p. 3.



November 17, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Demonstration march is held in Stockholm in protest against the American war in Vietnam. <sup>133</sup>
November 17-21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	About 60 000 students throughout Bohemia and Moravia go on sit-in strike for three days in support of national liberty. The student strike spreads from Prague to the universities in the rest of the country. <sup>134</sup>
November 18, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Norwegian writer Jens Bjørnebo loses a literary libel action case against the Editor of the newspaper <i>Politiken</i> in the Danish Supreme Court. <sup>135</sup>
November 18, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The government proposes new regulations that will deny the local police the right to turn down applications to carry out demonstrations. <sup>136</sup>
November 18, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The teachers organized by the United Federation of Teachers in New York call off their strike. More than 1,1 million public school pupils return to school. <sup>137</sup>
November 19, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Leuven, the action committee of the Flemish students publishes a new journal <i>Vonk</i> (spark). The name is a reference to the illegal Russian weekly published by Lenin around 1900. The new publication argues that the conflict with the rector is the result of diametrically opposed visions on the role of the university in the society: for <i>Vonk</i> the university is “for the people, not for the establishment.” The Leninist turn of the most radical core of student leaders is well on its way.
November 19, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Greek actress Melina Mercouri and 20 other exile Greeks participate in a hunger strike outside the Greek embassy in London in protest against the Greek junta and the death penalty against Alexander Panagaulis. <sup>138</sup>
November 19, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	A B52 bomber explodes during takeoff at the U.S. airbase Kadena on Okinawa. Protest meetings of local inhabitants demand the removal of the U.S. bases on the island. <sup>139</sup>
November	<b>Japan</b>	Different radical student groups seize the library buildings at

<sup>133</sup> Pravda 18.11.1968.

<sup>134</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 30.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23027.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 220.; New York Times 18.11.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 18.11.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 18.11.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 18.11.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 18.11.1968. (ORF-EVN); Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.11.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 19.11.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.11.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.11.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 22.11.1968, p. 12.

<sup>135</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 15.

<sup>136</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 30.

<sup>137</sup> New York Times 19.11.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 20.11.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 21.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>138</sup> Dagbladet 19.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>139</sup> The Times 20.11.1968, p. 4.

19, 1968		the Tokyo University. <sup>140</sup>
November 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 100 students at the University of Notre Dame carry out protest actions against the Dow Chemicals Company and the CIA. The students occupy the administration building at the University. <sup>141</sup>
November 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 250 Afro-American students leave campus on the order from <i>Black United Students</i> (B.U.S.) after disruption and demonstrations at Kent State University, Ohio. <sup>142</sup>
November 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A disciplinary hearing at the Columbia University is disrupted by radical students pounding tables and shouting slogans as “ <i>Kangaroo Court!</i> ” and “ <i>Disband!</i> ” <sup>143</sup>
November 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	8 Afro-American members of the Black Panthers, including Ray Lewis, the Editor of the organization’s newspaper <i>The Black Panther</i> , were arrested after a gunfight with the police in San Francisco. 2 policemen were badly wounded by gunfire. <sup>144</sup>
November 19-20, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Workers in the public sector go on general strike. Eight thousand students demonstrate in Turin. Students from a technical high school want to take part but they are blocked by the police. Premier Minister Giovanni Leone's government resigns. <sup>145</sup>
November 20, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The linguistic status of the universities is altered. <sup>146</sup>
November 20, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The students in Prague arrange “ <i>sit-ins</i> ” and prolong their strike. The leaders in the Czechoslovakian Communist Party urge the students to stop protesting and warn workers against joining the 60 000 students on strike. <sup>147</sup>
November 20, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Clashes occur between police and pro-Panagoulis demonstrators outside the Greek embassy in Rome. The demonstrators protest against the death penalty in Greece. <sup>148</sup>

<sup>140</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 404.

<sup>141</sup> (1975). Appendix V: Highlights of Civil Disturbance and Other Disorders in the United States - January 1966-January 1973. *Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within The United States*. . N. Rockefeller. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 289.; New York Times 20.11.1968, p. 16.

<sup>142</sup> New York Times 20.11.1968, p. 27.

<sup>143</sup> New York Times 20.11.1968, p. 33.

<sup>144</sup> The Times 21.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>145</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52.p. 17.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 15.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; NRK Dagsrevyen 19.11.1968. (RAI-EVN); Pravda 20.11.1968.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>146</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>147</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 20.11.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 20.11.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 21.11.1968, p. 4.; The Times 21.11.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.11.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.11.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 21.11.1968, p. 2; 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 22.11.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 22.11.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 22.11.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 22.11.1968, p. 24.

<sup>148</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 20.11.1968. (BBC-EVN); Pravda 21.11.1968.

November 20, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	About 10 000 students participate in extensive demonstrations outside the University of Turin. The students demand university reforms. Clashes arise between demonstrators and police. 30 people are injured during the fights and 20 people are arrested. <sup>149</sup>
November 20, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	About 2 000 students at the University of Lisbon participate in a peaceful “ <i>sit-out</i> ” and boycott the formal ceremony opening the new school year. <sup>150</sup>
November 20, 1968	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	The government declares a state of emergency following nationwide social unrest and violent demonstrations in several cities in connection to the election campaigns to the National Assembly. The election is deferred. <sup>151</sup>
November 20, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Student agitation flares up again at the universities in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao. <sup>152</sup>
November 20-21, 1968	<b>India</b>	Extensive demonstrations take place in Calcutta, in West Bengal, during the visit of Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank and former U.S. Defence Secretary. The visit gave rise to violent demonstrations against the American policy in Vietnam. Clashes between about 1 000 demonstrators and the police arise at the Dum Dum airport, and there are fights outside the university. The police storm the university and use <i>lathi charge</i> in the canteen (Indian law enforcement stick). About 70 people are injured in the fights, including 25 police officers. More than 80 people are arrested. The Naxalite students played an important role in the demonstrations. <sup>153</sup>
November 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The student sit-ins at Bohemia and Moravia come to an end. The students in Slovakia end their strike. <sup>154</sup>
November 21, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	Student disturbance occurs during the annual celebration at the University in Copenhagen. The guests are the Danish establishment, with the King and Queen, and the Successor in front. The students are not included on the guest list. By forging admission passes, some students manage to enter the assembly rooms and deliver a speech from the platform with harsh attacks on the class society and such an event as the annual celebration reserved for the establishment. After the speech the activists leave the assembly rooms without any

<sup>149</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.11.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 21.11.1968.

<sup>150</sup> New York Times 21.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>151</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23325.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.11.1968, p. 7.; The Times 22.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>152</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>153</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23161.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.11.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 21.11.1968, p. 2.; The Times 22.11.1968, p. 7.; New York Times 23.11.1968, p. 31.

<sup>154</sup> The Times 22.11.1968, p. 6.

		further disturbance. Due to the fact that there were many journalists present, the action received large media coverage in newspapers, radio and television. <sup>155</sup>
November 21, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Students and workers participate in demonstrations in Rome and in other cities. <sup>156</sup>
November 21, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The police seize 37 kg hashish and 875 g opium in a drug raid in Stockholm. Five people were arrested. <sup>157</sup>
November 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Student demonstrations at the Oshkosh State University, Wisconsin. The students occupy the Rector's office. About 100 demonstrators – most of them Afro-Americans – were arrested during the clashes between demonstrators and police. <sup>158</sup>
November 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Abbey Hoffman, the leader of the Yippies, was found guilty of disgracing the American flag, after he had used the American flag as a T-shirt during a Congressional hearing.
November 21, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Father Rollins Lambart, an Afro-American Roman Catholic priest in Chicago, calls for a black power organization within the Roman Catholic Church, which " <i>primarily is a white racist organization.</i> " <sup>159</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Nine intellectual, artistic and scientific organizations agree to delay the publication of a protest resolution after a direct intervention by Alexander Dubcek. The publication of the publication was pending a meeting between the organizations and Dubcek. <sup>160</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	Extensive and violent riots take place in Mansoura, in the Nile Delta. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. 4 civilians are killed and 43 people injured during the fights. The unrest is seen by western reporters as part of growing student unrest in Egypt. <sup>161</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	The Government of Northern Ireland announces modest reforms. <sup>162</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	16 Athens students, aged between 22 and 27 years, are prosecuted for allegedly attempting to overthrow the junta and

<sup>155</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 16.

<sup>156</sup> New York Times 22.11.1968, p. 18.

<sup>157</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 16.

<sup>158</sup> New York Times 22.11.1968, p. 40.; New York Times 23.11.1968, Section Business and Finance, p. 93.

<sup>159</sup> The Times 22.11.1968, p. 7.

<sup>160</sup> New York Times 23.11.1968, p. 10.

<sup>161</sup> New York Times 23.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>162</sup> Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

		on charges of sedition and violating martial law by disseminating anti-regime propaganda. <sup>163</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>India</b>	An abortive attempt at armed revolt in northern Kerala is led by Kunnikal Naryanan. About 150 Naxalites attack a police station in Tellicherry, a coastal town in Kerala. The attackers are armed with knives, axes and homemade bombs. The attack is repulsed by the police. <sup>164</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The students end their four-month long strike. <sup>165</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The government sends over a proposal to the parliament about the language question much in accordance with the proposals from the Vogt Committee. <sup>166</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Portugal's Roman Catholic bishops announce their support of the Papal encyclical banning artificial contraception. <sup>167</sup>
November 22, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	Demonstration takes place against the ASEA company in Göteborg (Gothenburg) in protest against the company's trade with Africa. About 42 students are arrested by the police. <sup>168</sup>
November 23, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	Prime Minister George Papadopoulos announces plans for far-reaching institutional reforms in Greece.
November 23, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	11 students are sentenced to imprisonment in a court trial in Athens. <sup>169</sup>
November 23, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Clashes occur between factional student groups in Mexico City. <sup>170</sup>
November 23, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The editor, publisher and a staff artist of the University of Hartford student newspaper were arrested on charges of publishing an obscene cartoon about Richard Nixon. <sup>171</sup>
November 24, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	The government closes all universities nationwide to prevent the spread of student riots from Alexandria the day before. <sup>172</sup>
November 24, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 25 Naxalites attack a police radio station in the village of Pulpalli, Kerala. 1 radio operator is killed and 4 police officers are wounded in the attack. 1 attacker is injured when a bomb goes off in his hand. <sup>173</sup>
November	<b>Norway</b>	A swastika is painted on the wall of the U.S. embassy in Oslo.

<sup>163</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 30.

<sup>164</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23161.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid. p. 23115.

<sup>166</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 17.

<sup>167</sup> New York Times 23.11.1968, p. 3.

<sup>168</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 30.

<sup>169</sup> New York Times 24.11.1968, p. 21.

<sup>170</sup> New York Times 24.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>171</sup> New York Times 24.11.1968, p. 48.

<sup>172</sup> New York Times 25.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>173</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23161.



24, 1968		
November 24 and 28, 1968	<b>India</b>	Armed groups of Girijan tribesmen attack two villages in northern Andhra and carry off stocks of corn from merchants' houses. <sup>174</sup>
November 24, 1968 – January 11, 1969	<b>Egypt</b>	The student riots spread to Cairo. A nationwide wave of student demonstrations take place. The students demand freedom of expression and a free press, and protest against police brutality. <sup>175</sup>
November 25, 1968	<b>China</b>	Children participate in large demonstrations in Peking shouting back slogans read aloud by their teachers. <sup>176</sup>
November 25, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	More than 100 gypsies use their cars and lorries to make a barricade to prevent the Hillingdon council from evicting them from the West Drayton area in Middlesex. <sup>177</sup>
November 25, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The proceedings against Greece before the European Commission on Human Rights in Strasbourg starts.
November 25, 1968	<b>Israel</b>	Schoolgirls in Jerusalem stage demonstrations in protest against the Israeli occupation. The Israeli authorities deport 8 teachers accused of inciting the recent demonstrations. <sup>178</sup>
November 25, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The police in Porsgrunn seize the underground newspaper <i>Vibra</i> . The editorial staff had sold the paper at high schools in the area. <i>Vibra</i> attacked the police conduct against demonstrators and the establishment in several articles. <sup>179</sup>
November 25, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Anti-government demonstrations take place in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar in protest against the arrests of the opposition leaders. Rioting students in Lahore burn and damage busses, and in Rawalpindi they stone pictures of government leaders. The demonstrations are organized by the Pakistan Democratic movement – an alliance of five opposition parties. <sup>180</sup>
November 25, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	About 5,000 students at University of Coimbra demand university reforms, and the students clash with the police.
November 25 – 27, 1968	<b>Finland</b>	Students occupy the Old Student House in Helsinki, the venue for the Student Union's 100 <sup>th</sup> anniversary. The occupation becomes a new kind of political statement / expression /

<sup>174</sup> Ibid. p. 23162.

<sup>175</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 30.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 16; 25.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 32.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 28.11.1968, p. 7.; Arbejderbladet 25.11.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 26.11.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 26.11.1968. (ITN-UPIT-EVN)

<sup>176</sup> New York Times 26.11.1968, p. 13.

<sup>177</sup> The Times 26.11.1968, p. 3.

<sup>178</sup> New York Times 26.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>179</sup> Dagbladet 26.11.1968, p. 11.; Dagbladet 27.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>180</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23218.; The Times 26.11.1968, p. 3.

		decisive event in Finland, although the radical opposition is still without a political home and internal ideological divisions are strong. After the occupation, no political party wants to welcome these left-wing students, many of whom advocate socialist strategies. <sup>181</sup>
November 25 – December 2, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Students and faculty members participate in antigovernment demonstrations in Prestina, Kosovo. <sup>182</sup>
November 26, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Czech intellectuals and artists sign protest letter and demand a meeting with Alexander Dubcek. <sup>183</sup>
November 26, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	Extensive student demonstrations take place in Alexandria. 16 demonstrators are killed in the clashes between the students and the police. <sup>184</sup>
November 26, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	BBC shows the film <i>Listen America</i> made by Yves DeLaurot for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). The film is about the mounting social and political unrest in the United States with scenes from the riots in Chicago during the Democratic Party's national convention in August, an all-nude Yippie party and from the riots at Columbia University in April. <sup>185</sup>
November 26, 1968	<b>Nigeria</b>	About 2 000 people participate in demonstrations in Ibadan, West Nigeria, in protest against the government's tax measures. Soldiers open fire against the demonstrators and at least 9 people are killed during the fights. <sup>186</sup>
November 26, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	About 3 000 students participate in a protest march through the streets of Rawalpindi and shout anti-government slogans. The University has been opened after having been closed for 18 days. After the demonstration, the university was closed again. <sup>187</sup>
November 26, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	About 5 000 students participate in demonstrations at the University of Coimbra, the oldest university in Portugal. The

<sup>181</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 30.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendariet. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 120.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 26.11.1968, p. 7.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 26.11.1968. (YLE-NV); *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 27.11.1968, p. 7.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.11.1968, p. 15.

<sup>182</sup> *New York Times* 02.12.1968, p. 3.

<sup>183</sup> *The Times* 27.11.1968, p. 7.; *Dagbladet* 27.11.1968, p. 1.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 27.11.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN)

<sup>184</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 16.; *New York Times* 27.11.1968, p. 20.; *The Times* 27.11.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 27.11.1968, p. 2.; *The Times* 28.11.1968, p. 5; 9.; *Arbeiderbladet* 28.11.1968, p. 14.; *Dagbladet* 28.11.1968, p. 2.; *The Times* 30.11.1968, p. 5.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 30.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>185</sup> *The Times* 26.11.1968, p. 8.

<sup>186</sup> *The Times* 27.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>187</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23218.; *The Times* 27.11.1968, p. 6.

		demonstrators demand democratic reforms and free elections. <sup>188</sup>
November 26, 1968	<b>Sierra Leon</b>	Clashes take place between about 500 people and soldiers and police in Kenema, south-east Sierra Leone. Several are injured during the fights and about 200 people are arrested. <sup>189</sup>
November 27, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The political magazine <i>Reporter</i> is allowed to publish again. <sup>190</sup>
November 27, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	An anti-Greek demonstration takes place during a football match in Copenhagen between the Danish team AB and the Greek team AEK, Athens. There are clashes between players, viewers and demonstrators from a left-wing organization. 10 people are injured and 25 are arrested. <sup>191</sup>
November 27, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	More than 200 students at Birmingham University start a sit-in and occupy the administration building. They demand reforms and representation in the decision-making bodies at the university. <sup>192</sup>
November 27, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	Violent clashes take place between rival student factions in Mexico City. 1 student is killed and about 30 are injured during the fights. <sup>193</sup>
November 27, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Violent riots take place in Peshawar. The U.S. Information Service building is ransacked by the crowd and the police are using teargas to restore order. <sup>194</sup>
November 27, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Violent riots occur in Bahawalpur. The offices of Pakistan Moslem League are put on fire. <sup>195</sup>
November 27, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	In his first policy speech to the National Assembly, Premier Caetano firmly upholds Portugal's defense of her African territories as a core issue of the national policy.
November 27, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The schools in the New York area go on strike.
November 27, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Hundreds of people, mostly Albanian nationalists, participate in violent demonstrations in Prestina, Kosovo. The demonstrators overturn cars and smash windows in buildings alongside of the streets. <sup>196</sup>

<sup>188</sup> Arbejderbladet 27.11.1968, p. 15.

<sup>189</sup> The Times 27.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>190</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23098.; The Times 28.11.1968, p. 5.

<sup>191</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 14 and 17.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 120.; Dagbladet 08.11.1968, p. 16.; The Times 28.11.1968, p. 4.; Dagbladet 28.11.1968, p. 22.; NRK Dagsrevyen 28.11.1968. (DR-EVN)

<sup>192</sup> The Times 28.11.1968, p. 3.; The Times 29.11.1968, p. 4.

<sup>193</sup> New York Times 28.11.1968, p. 13.

<sup>194</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23219.; New York Times 28.11.1968, p. 3.; The Times 28.11.1968, p. 4.

<sup>195</sup> Ibid. p. 23219.

<sup>196</sup> New York Times 28.11.1968, p. 19.

November 28, 1968	<b>India</b>	A group of students in Ahmedabad protest against the rise of fees in private secondary schools. The students set fire to oil tanks and damage a railway engine. <sup>197</sup>
November 28, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	More than 1 000 students occupy buildings at the Madrid university. <sup>198</sup>
November 28, 1968	<b>Turkey</b>	Extensive anti-American student demonstrations at the Esenboga airport outside Ankara when the new US Ambassador to Turkey, Robert W. Komer, arrives. Demonstrations also take place in Istanbul. There are clashes between demonstrators and police. About 18 demonstrators are arrested. <sup>199</sup>
November 28-30, 1968	<b>Ceylon</b>	Government employees go on strike. The unions on strike, controlled by the opposition parties, demand a 40 per cent salary increase. <sup>200</sup>
November 29, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The acting President of the Tokyo University is harassed and interrogate by the All-Campus Struggle Committee while addressing about 10 000 students in front of the library. <sup>201</sup>
November 29, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	4 students are sentenced to up to 1 ½ years' imprisonment in a court trail in Lodz for participating in the demonstrations in March. They are also excluded from the University of Lodz. <sup>202</sup>
November 29, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The Catholic University of Lisbon is inaugurated. It will provide a seven-year course in Theology and Faculties of Philosophy and Social Sciences. The university is the first Catholic university in Portugal. Portuguese theological students previously had to go to Salamanca (Spain), Heidelberg (Germany) or Louvain (Belgium). <sup>203</sup>
November 29, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The police break up a student demonstration in Madrid and 150 people are arrested at the University. Several buildings at the University of Madrid are put on fire, and 3 Faculties are closed. <sup>204</sup>
November 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Anti-Jewish actions take place in New York. Several Torahs, holly scriptures, synagogues and Jewish schools are put on fire and destroyed. <sup>205</sup>

<sup>197</sup> Kendra, V. Y. (1973). *The Dynamics of Student Agitations*. Bombay, Somaiya Publications. p. 63.

<sup>198</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 31.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 17.; Verdens Gang 29.11.1968, p. 12.

<sup>199</sup> Verdens Gang 29.11.1968, p. 12.

<sup>200</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 80.

<sup>201</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 404.

<sup>202</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.11.1968, p. 40.

<sup>203</sup> New York Times 30.11.1968, p. 12.

<sup>204</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 17.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 199.; The Times 30.11.1968, p. 5.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.11.1968, p. 24.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.11.1968, p. 1.

<sup>205</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.11.1968, p. 6.

November 29-30, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Violent clashes between rioting demonstrators and police take place in the streets of Rawalpindi. <sup>206</sup>
November 30, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Liège, students protest against the movie <i>The Green Berets</i> , resulting in repeated clashes with the police that week.
November 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	About 6 000 people participate in a Civil Rights demonstration in Armagh, Northern Ireland. The march results in clashes with about 1 500 loyalist counter-demonstrators after the police's attempt to keep the two groups separated by barricades. A cameraman from the Independent Television News (ITN) is attacked by the loyalists, and a member of the BBC <i>Panorama</i> team allegedly gets his camera broken by the police. About 12 civilians and 8 police officers are injured during the fights. The police confiscated in all about 200 weapons from cars stopped in road blocks during the day of the march, including a billhook, two swords, a dagger, two scythes, several shillelaghs, clubs and other home made weapons. 5 persons were arrested in possession of weapons. <sup>207</sup>
November 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Wales</b>	About 70 Welsh nationalists stage a sit-in and occupy BBC studios in Cardiff, Wales. <sup>208</sup>
November 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 1 000 students participate in a mass meeting at Birmingham University and decide to continue the occupation of the administrative building indefinitely. <sup>209</sup>
November 30, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Persian students organize a protest march to the Iranian embassy in London to protest against the detention of 14 intellectuals in Teheran. Some of them were said to face execution for alleged subversion. <sup>210</sup>
November 30, 1968	<b>India</b>	Students protest against the Deputy Prime Minister during his speak at a meeting organized by the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee. The students – mostly females – were shouting slogans and throwing stones. Students clashed with a group of transporters in Surat.
November 30, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	The students are granted participation in the affairs at the university and the government proposes university reforms. <sup>211</sup>

<sup>206</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23219.

<sup>207</sup> Ibid. p. 23207.; Dochartaigh, N. ó. (2008). Northern Ireland. *1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-1977*. M. Klimke and J. Scharlot. New York, Palgrave Macmillian.: 137-151. p. 148.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.; The Times 02.12.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.12.1968, p. 7. Aftenposten Morning Edition 03.12.1968, p. 16.

<sup>208</sup> The Times 30.11.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 30.11.1968. (ITN-EVN)

<sup>209</sup> The Times 30.11.1968, p. 2.

<sup>210</sup> The Times 29.11.1968, p. 6.

<sup>211</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 17.



November 30, 1968	USA	A state of emergency is declared in Newark, New Jersey, following a pay dispute within the police. Nine out of ten police officers call in “ <i>sick</i> ”. <sup>212</sup>
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<sup>212</sup> The Times 30.11.1968, p. 5.



<b>December 1968</b>		
December 1968	<b>Togo</b>	A school strike is held. <sup>1</sup>
December 1968	<b>Italy</b>	There is widespread unrest in Italian high schools. A rector in a high school in Rome orders 23 students to “ <i>cut your hair, shave or quit!</i> ” <sup>2</sup>
December 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The conservative student leader Halvor Stenstadvold is elected leader of the Student Union in Oslo for the spring term 1969. The alliance between socialists and the political center breaks down and the political center supports the conservatives. The socialist candidate, Sigurd Allern, loses.
December 1968	<b>USA</b>	Armed Afro-Americans occupy the administration building at the Cornell University.
December 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Daniel and Gabriel Cohn-Bendit publish their book <i>Obsolete Communism: The Left-wing Alternative</i> . The book offers an account of the French May and June in Paris, and of the French Communist Party. <sup>3</sup>
December, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Despite attempts of LCY functionaries to change the critical editorial board of <i>Student</i> in Belgrade and to control branches of the YSL, student activism goes on. Vladimir Mijanović, leader of the June 1968 strike, is elected chairman of the YSL branch at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade.
December, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Several weeks of violent youth demonstrations takes place in the Albanian speaking province of Kosovo-Metohia (Kosmet). <sup>4</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechs protest against the propaganda newspaper <i>Zpravy</i> controlled by the Soviets. <sup>5</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The authorities at Birmingham University announce an ultimatum to the 3-400 students that occupy the administration building at the university. The University authority will not deal with the students’ demands before they leave the building. The students demand more to say in university affairs. <sup>6</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	A group of protesters, members of the London Squatters Campaign, occupies a housing block of empty luxury apartments in Wanstead, north-east London. The occupation is

<sup>1</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 331.

<sup>2</sup> Aftenposten 04.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> The Times 14.12.1968, p. 20.

<sup>4</sup> Arbeiderbladet 10.12.1968, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 30.11.1968, p. 1.; The Times 02.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.12.1968, p. 1; 6.: NRK Dagsrevyen 02.12.1968. (ZDF-VisNews-EVN)

<sup>6</sup> The Times 02.12.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten 02.12.1968, p. 16.

		part of a broader action in protest against the lack of housing for poor people in London. <sup>7</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Black Power Movement in Britain organizes its first national conference of black youth in Birmingham City Hall. More than 700 immigrants, mostly Indian and Pakistani, participate. <sup>8</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The railway traffic on one of the busiest lines in Italy, between Rome and Naples, is blocked by the inhabitants of the town of Fondi for 5 hours in protest against the closing and removal of the local hospital. <sup>9</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Contantine Mélitis and Panthalis Marketakis, who defected from the Greek delegation to the European Commission on Human Rights in Strasbourg, arrive in Oslo, Norway for political asylum. Later in December Marketakis returns to Greece from Sweden. Greek authorities claim the return is voluntary, while the Scandinavian press speculate about a possible kidnapping by the Greek regime. <sup>10</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A teacher on temporary employment is reading aloud from “Mao’s Little Red Book” in a lecture in religion in a school in Tromsø. The pupils report the incident to the headmaster. The teacher is fired. <sup>11</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	President Ayub Khan declares that the government is prepared to accept all the students’ educational demands. <sup>12</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>South Africa</b>	A court trial continues in Cape Town against the Editor in the newspaper <i>Rand Daily Mail</i> , Laurence Gander, and a reporter in the same daily, Benjamin Porgrund. They are charged after publishing an article about the prison conditions in South Africa. <sup>13</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	500 participate in a demonstration in Stockholm in protest against “ <i>the forthcoming Christmas gluttony</i> ”.
December 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Riots take place at San Francisco State College. The students have been on strike since November 6. The police clear the campus by using extensive force and brutality. <sup>14</sup>
December 1, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence delivers its report from the investigation of the riots

<sup>7</sup> The Times 02.12.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> The Times 01.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> The Times 02.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>10</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 17.; New York Times 02.12.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 03.12.1968, p. 5.; New York Times 06.12.1968, p. 11.; Dagbladet 02.12.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 19.12.1968, p. 8.

<sup>11</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.12.1968, p. 20.

<sup>12</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23219.; New York Times 02.12.1968, p. 1.; The Times 02.12.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 02.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>13</sup> Arbeiderbladet 02.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>14</sup> Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 204.

		in Chicago during the National Convention of the Democratic Party. The Commission sharply criticizes the extensive and unnecessary use of police force during the demonstration. <sup>15</sup>
December 1-4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A bomb explosion takes place at a Queens high school following 3 days of extensive demonstrations. <sup>16</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 33 000 Renault workers go on a 24-hours protest strike. <sup>17</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	President Nasser warns rebellious students. He claims that an Israeli agent is behind the recent student riots in Alexandria and Cairo. <sup>18</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The Federation of Conservative Students gives its support to the <i>sit-in</i> and occupation at Birmingham University. The Federation claims that the students in Birmingham did not ask for more than had been conceded at many other universities. They claim that the university authority had acted in an intolerable manner. <sup>19</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Wales</b>	Welsh nationalists blow up two of the four water pipelines from Elan Valley, Radnorshire in Wales to Birmingham. <sup>20</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	Riot police are called in to prevent a clash between civil rights supporters and supporters of Reverend Ian Paisley at the Armagh Civil Center. About 100 civil rights demonstrators stage a sit-in and disrupt the monthly council chamber's meeting in the city hall. <sup>21</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	The Greek regime denies all torture allegations made by two Greek witnesses who defected in Strasbourg. <sup>22</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Avola (near Syracuse) clashes occur between farm workers and police. Two farm-laborers are killed. <sup>23</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The acting president at the Tokyo University, Ichiro Kato, issues an ultimatum saying that it will be no graduation if

<sup>15</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 18.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23188.; (1973). CIA-Report: "Dissident Activity. January 1966 through January 1973". Washington, CIA - Declassified by NND023070 NARA 060884: 1-57. p. 32.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 02.12.1968, p. 7.; *Arbeiderbladet* 02.12.1968, p. 2; 7.

<sup>16</sup> *NRK Dagsrevyen* 04.12.1968. (BBC-EVN); *New York Times* 05.12.1968, p. 52.

<sup>17</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 03.12.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 03.12.1968, p. 2.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 05.12.1968. (ORTF-EVN)

<sup>18</sup> *The Times* 03.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>19</sup> *The Times* 03.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>20</sup> (1969). *Årsrevyen. Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 18.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 18.; *New York Times* 02.12.1968, p. 1.; *The Times* 03.12.1968, p. 1.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 03.12.1968, p. 6.; *NRK Dagsrevyen* 02.12.1968. (BBC-EVN)

<sup>21</sup> *The Times* 03.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>22</sup> *The Times* 03.12.1968, p. 4.

<sup>23</sup> (1969). *Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 31.; (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 18.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 205.; *The Times* 03.12.1968, p. 4.; *Pravda* 04.12.1968.



		disputes at the university are not ended before December 10. They were not. <sup>24</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The government decides to establish a government Directorate for Development Aid (NORAD). <sup>25</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Nationwide demonstrations take place in West-Pakistan in protest against the detention of political leaders. <sup>26</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Disturbances take place at universities nationwide. The faculty of medicine is closed in Barcelona. <sup>27</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Swedish initiative to arrange a world conference on environment issues is supported by 52 nations and the UN general assembly has voted it in on the UN agenda. <sup>28</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Hundreds of students and youth clash with police and teachers in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville-area of Brooklyn, New York. 12 schools in the area are disrupted by demonstrations. The demonstrators throw stones, bottles and beat teachers. Educational authorities close down Junior High School 271 following the fights. <sup>29</sup>
December 2, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Tom Hayden, one of the leaders of the demonstrations during the Democratic Party National Convention in Chicago, testifies for the House of Representatives un-American activities Committee. The committee investigates possible communist influence on the rioting during the convention. <sup>30</sup>
December 3, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Because the students are not allowed to take part in a lecture by a professor from Paris on 'student participation' (since the audience consists of highly selected people like King Baudeoin), student activists protest in the University Hall. The rector calls in the police to break up the demonstration.
December 3, 1968	<b>Chile</b>	Extensive and violent student demonstrations take place in Santiago. Clashes arise between about 500 students at the Technical University and police. The fight start when the police try to remove street barricades outside the University. The students are throwing stones and the police use teargas to disperse the demonstrators. About 90 people, including 70 policemen, were injured and about 70 students were arrested during the fights. <sup>31</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 405.

<sup>25</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 02.12.1968.

<sup>26</sup> New York Times 03.12.1968, p. 3.; New York Times 05.12.1968, p. 9.

<sup>27</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>28</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 31.

<sup>29</sup> New York Times 03.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>30</sup> The Times 03.12.1968, p. 4.

<sup>31</sup> The Times 04.12.1968, p. 4.

December 3, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 200 anti-Vietnam demonstrators disrupt a meeting organized by the Friends of South Vietnam in Kensington Town Hall. The police clear the hall. <sup>32</sup>
December 3, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A general strike is held in Sicily as a reaction to the events of Avola. Many spontaneous strikes in solidarity with the Sicilian workers are declared in all the country. The protestors claim that police should not have weapons during demonstrations. High school students demonstrate outside the Colosseum in Rome. The unrest threatens government discussions and frightens politicians. Intense discussions to establish a new government take place. <sup>33</sup>
December 3, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	95 intellectuals sign a petition to the Supreme Soviet and demands that the court sentence against Pavel Litvinov, Larissa Daniel and the three others convicted after the demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia is invalidated. The petitioners claim the sentence is violating Soviet citizens' human rights. <sup>34</sup>
December 3, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Clashes occur between workers and police in Seville, Andalucia. The workers throw stones and several policemen are injured during the fights. 18 workers are arrested. <sup>35</sup>
December 3, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Academic activities are suspended in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Barcelona following student riots. <sup>36</sup>
December 3, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The students return to the San Francisco State College when it opens after having been closed for 3 weeks. Police with batons keep demonstrators from disrupting classes. <sup>37</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	Students occupy the rector's office at the Free University. The rector calls in the police again, which use teargas in response to students throwing bottles at them. 20 students and 5 police officers are injured in the battle, and 5 students are arrested. <sup>38</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian journalists protests against censorship and any attempt to limit the freedom of speech in an open letter in the Journalist Union's magazine <i>Reporter</i> . <sup>39</sup>
December	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Both the Czechoslovakian Radio and Television make public

<sup>32</sup> The Times 04.12.1968, p. 3.

<sup>33</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 18.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 121.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 206.; NRK Dagsrevyen 03.12.1968. (RAI-EVN); New York Times 04.12.1968, p. 1.; The Times 04.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 04.12.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 04.12.1968.

<sup>34</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 04.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>35</sup> The Times 04.12.1968, p. 4.

<sup>36</sup> The Times 04.12.1968, p. 4.

<sup>37</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 03.12.1968. (RAI-VisNews-EVN); New York Times 04.12.1968, p. 26.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.12.1968, p. 7.

<sup>38</sup> (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 121.; The Times 05.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.12.1968, p. 1; 7.

<sup>39</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 04.12.1968, p. 15.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 07.12.1968, p. 1.

4, 1968		that the Ministry of Interior is involved in the distribution of the Soviet propaganda newspaper <i>Zpravdy</i> . The liberal Assistant Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the government's Press and Information Committee, Peter Colotka, is purged from his position. <sup>40</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Clashes occur between police and demonstrators in Turin, Genoa, Florence, Milan, Naples and Rome. Several thousand students and workers participate in nationwide protest marches against the police brutality in Sicilia. <sup>41</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The students' Action Committee issues a statement welcoming the president's concessions, but demands the repeal of the University Ordinance, and not only a section of it. <sup>42</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	Premier Marcello Caetano proposes in a special bill to the National Assembly to give all adult Portuguese women the right to vote – if they can read or write and have no police record. The proposals are welcomed by the democratic opposition.
December 4, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Madrid University is shut down by strikes. 3 young anarchists are arrested and accused of arson. Clashes occur between student demonstrators and police in Barcelona. <sup>43</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Several hundred high school students rampage Manhattan, throwing stones at passing cars and smash windows at a fashion industry school. <sup>44</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Students disrupt a meeting at the New York University, and prevented the South Vietnamese Ambassador and the Executive Editor of the <i>New York Times</i> from delivering their speeches. The demonstrators were shouting slogans and insults, and were waving the FNL flag. <sup>45</sup>
December 4, 1968	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	Riots occur in Prestina by the Albanian minority that demands greater autonomy. <sup>46</sup>
December 4-5, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The trade unions stage a 24-hours general strike in and around Rome. <sup>47</sup>
December	<b>Belgium</b>	At the UCL in Leuven the French-speaking academic

<sup>40</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>41</sup> The Times 05.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 05.12.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 06.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>42</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23219.

<sup>43</sup> New York Times 05.12.1968, p. 14.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.12.1968, p. 1; 7.

<sup>44</sup> The Times 06.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>45</sup> New York Times 05.12.1968, p. 2.; The Times 06.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>46</sup> New York Times 06.12.1968, p. 5.

<sup>47</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; NRK Dagsrevyen 04.12.1968. (RAI-EVN); New York Times 05.12.1968, p. 11.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 05.12.1968, p. 1.; NRK Dagsrevyen 05.12.1968. (RAI-EVN); Pravda 05.12.1968.; New York Times 06.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.12.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 06.12.1968.; New York Times 07.12.1968, p. 4.

5, 1968		community has its ' <i>journée de reflexion</i> ', a day of discussion about the structure of the university in the future. A referendum on that subject is planned for in March 1971, which eventually results in the rejection of a plan proposed by a joint commission of academic staff and student leaders. As a result, the academic authorities only carry out partial reforms that make UCL Leuven less democratic than its Flemish counter-part, the K.U. Leuven.
December 5, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Vice Prime Minister Peter Coltoka is purged from his position as Chairman of the government's Press and Information Committee. His removal came after he had criticized the Soviet propaganda newspaper <i>Zpravy</i> and made a statement that the Czechoslovakian government would stop the newspaper through diplomatic channels. <sup>48</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>Egypt</b>	The National Congress of the Arab Socialist Union condemns and passes resolutions against the recent student riots and any demonstrations or strike in the future. The meeting is addressed by president Nasser. <sup>49</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>France</b>	The French Parliament passes union laws that regulate workers' rights. Workers at the Renault factories are on strike and it is spreading. The students and workers are trying to cooperate. <sup>50</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>France</b>	Couve de Murville manages to escape a new wave of strikes. The trade unions agree to lower the tensions in the Renault strike. <sup>51</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Workers at Girling disc brake factory end their one-month long unofficial strike that has been a serious threat to the nation's car production. <sup>52</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	The eight-day long sit-in action at the University of Birmingham ends, and a new one starts in Bristol. About 300 students participate in the new sit-in at the University of Bristol. <sup>53</sup>

<sup>48</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 06.12.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 07.12.1968, p. 2; 15.

<sup>49</sup> The Times 05.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>50</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 18.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmø, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 121.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 02.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 03.12.1968, p. 2.; The Times 04.12.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 05.12.1968, p. 10.; The Times 05.12.1968, p. 7.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 05.12.1968, p. 20.; Arbeiderbladet 05.12.1968, p. 2.; NRK Dagsrevyen 05.12.1968. (ORTF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.12.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 06.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>51</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.12.1968, p. 7. Arbeiderbladet 06.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>52</sup> (1969). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1970*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p. 270.

<sup>53</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 05.12.1968. (ITN-EVN); The Times 06.12.1968, p. 2.

December 5, 1968	<b>Iraq</b>	Massive anti-Israeli demonstrations take place in Bagdad. The demonstrations are organized by the Baath Party. <sup>54</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	The Falangist-dominated National Movement, the only organization permitted in Spain, announces that it would allow new political associations to be organized within its framework. The opposition claims that the regulation would only provide the regime with a loyal opposition. <sup>55</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	A small group of demonstrators protest in support of imprisoned Soviet intellectuals at the Pushkin statue in Moscow. The demonstration is held at the three-years anniversary of the 1965 demonstrations against the limitation of cultural freedom, where many intellectuals had been arrested. <sup>56</sup>
December 5, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Student demonstrations take place at Fordham University. A group of Afro-American students occupy the Dean's office and demand a larger part in the decision-making process. <sup>57</sup>
December 5-12, 1968	<b>Poland</b>	A court trial is held against two Warszawa University students, J. Litynski and S. Blumsztajn, accused of being leaders of the March protest. Western reporters were barred from following the process. Both were sentenced to imprisonment. <sup>58</sup>
December 6, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	In Liège, a conflict arises between students and academic authorities about student participation in decision-making processes. The conflict develops into a strike the following week with the participation of Leuven student-leader Paul Goossens.
December 6, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek speaks to mine workers in North Böhmen. <sup>59</sup>
December 6, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Enoch Powell is met by about 100 hissing students at a meeting at Wolverhampton College of Technology and he walks out after 20 minutes. About 300 students sign a petition saying they "deplored the irresponsible and infantile demonstration which prevented Mr. Powell from exercising his right of free speech." <sup>60</sup>
December 6, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 200 students storm the South Korean embassy in Bonn in protest against the South Korean kidnapping of South Korean citizens in West Germany. SDS organizes the demonstration. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. <sup>61</sup>

<sup>54</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.12.1968, p. 18.

<sup>55</sup> New York Times 06.12.1968, p. 3.

<sup>56</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 06.12.1968, p. 7.

<sup>57</sup> New York Times 05.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>58</sup> New York Times 06.12.1968, p. 6.; New York Times 13.12.1968, p. 4.

<sup>59</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 06.12.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN)

<sup>60</sup> The Times 07.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>61</sup> Dagbladet 07.12.1968, p. 32.



December 7, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek is called to a meeting with Brezhnev in Kiev – he meets with Svoboda, Cernik, Strougal and Husak. Proposals are put forward concerning purges in districts and on local level in the Communist Party and in the administration. Husak commits treason in the Czechoslovakian leadership, causing Dubcek to become further isolated. Mounting pressure is directed against the Czechoslovakian mass media to stop open criticism. <sup>62</sup>
December 7, 1968	<b>Denmark</b>	The Danish Vietnam Committees splits in two different organizations. The majority is organized in the anti-imperialist oriented organization of <i>The Danish Vietnam Committee</i> (DDV) and the minority in the organization <i>Vietnam 69</i> . Vietnam 69 is dominated by the Danish Communist Party and several people from the Labor Union. <sup>63</sup>
December 7, 1968	<b>France</b>	The experimental center of university education at the University of Vincennes is established. Among the 240 teachers that will try to revolutionize traditional teaching methods are Pierre Bourdieu, Michel Foucault and Jacques Lacan. <sup>64</sup>
December 7, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	About 2 000 students participate in a convention in Rawalpindi and they demand that the government accepts all the students' demands by December 15. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. About 20 students are injured during the fights. <sup>65</sup>
December 7, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The unrest in West Pakistan spreads to East Pakistan. The National Awami Party calls for a general strike in Dacca. Violent clashes occur between demonstrators and police. The police open fire. 2 people are killed and about 20 demonstrators are reported injured during the fights. <sup>66</sup>
December 7, 1968	<b>USA</b>	A survey of 388 newspapers, magazines, radio and television nationwide shows that they employ about 1 743 Afro-Americans, or 4,2 percent of their staff are Afro-Americans.

<sup>62</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 18.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 19.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 122.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23098.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 220.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.12.1968, p. 1.; New York Times 09.12.1968, p. 1; 7.; Dagbladet 09.12.1968, p. 18.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 10.12.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 10.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>63</sup> See <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1968/tid6812.htm>, last visited 05.01.2010.

<sup>64</sup> See [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai\\_68/chronologie.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/mai_68/chronologie.asp), last visited 05.01.2010.

<sup>65</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23219.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid. p. 23219.; New York Times 08.12.1968, p. 8.; New York Times 09.12.1968, p. 46.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.12.1968, p. 7.

		The majority seeks to expand the numbers of Afro American in the media. <sup>67</sup>
December 8, 1968	<b>France</b>	A series of bomb explosions take place in Paris. Bombs explode outside the headquarters of the Gaullist Party, a Café owned by the Renault factory and several banks. <sup>68</sup>
December 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	NRK Television broadcasts the debate program “ <i>The Student Revolt – Against What – and in Favor of What?</i> ” (“ <i>Student-opprør – mot hva, og for hva?</i> ”) Bjørn Nilsen is the host of the program. Those participating in the debate were: Editor of the conservative magazine <i>Minerva</i> and member of the Ottosen Committee, Lars Roar Langslet, and the philosopher Hans Skjervheim, University of Oslo. <sup>69</sup>
December 8, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The local party of the Socialist People’s Party (Sosialistisk Folkeparti –SF) in Grorud imposes restriction on registration of new members prior to extraordinary meeting in the Central Committee in Oslo. The regulation was a way of preventing radical Maoist groups from taking over the local chapter of the party with right to send representatives to the National Convention in February 1969. There are mounting political tensions between different factions inside the party. <sup>70</sup>
December 8, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The government moves to quell budding student agitation by closing down Lisbon University’s Higher Technical Institute and suspending the school’s student association leadership. For the last month Portuguese students at various institutions have organized mild protest demonstrations, as a test of the new government. The government finally intervenes when the students at the Technical Institute call for “an unlimited strike.” Student leaders are in meeting with Prime Minister Marcello Caetano and Minister of Education, Jose Saraiva. <sup>71</sup>
December 9, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	The Unionist Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Terence O’Neill, gives a speech appealing for moderation. Both DCAC and NICRA suspend protests for one month in response. <sup>72</sup>
December	<b>Italy</b>	The UNURI – the official student representation's structure –

<sup>67</sup> New York Times 08.12.1968, p. 65.

<sup>68</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>69</sup> NRK Television 08.12.1968.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.12.1968, p. 21.

<sup>70</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 09.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>71</sup> New York Times 09.12.1968, p. 2.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 09.12.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 09.12.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 10.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>72</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 18.; (1969). Current Affairs. *Daily Mail Year Book 1970*. G. B. Newman. London, Associated Newspapers LTD.: 266-282. p.270.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 123.; Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23207.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.; The Times 09.12.1968, p. 2.; Arbeiderbladet 10.12.1968, p. 1.

9, 1968		declares its dissolution. On the basis of the principle of participatory democracy, the movement has created other ways of organizing. <sup>73</sup>
December 9, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Workers go on strike in Calabria. <sup>74</sup>
December 9, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A new critical student magazine, <i>Poesi &amp; Revolte</i> (“ <i>Poetry and Revolt</i> ”) is published at the University of Oslo. The Editor is Frank Thore Nilsen. The Editor expresses his admiration for the New Left Movement, and magazines as <i>The New Left Review</i> , <i>Psychedelic Review</i> and <i>The Village Voice</i> . All these magazines were mouthpieces for the American New Left and the Hippie culture. Among the contributors in the first edition are Arne Næss, Jan Myrdal, and Dag Østerberg. The magazine brings an interview with Steve Abrams, the leader of the British movement to legalize Marijuana. <sup>75</sup>
December 9, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	The SDS occupies the Sociology Department at the Frankfurt University and renames it “Spartacus Seminar”. The building was cleared December 18 after the director had called in the police. <sup>76</sup>
December 9, 1968	<b>China</b>	“Mao’s Little Red Book” is now printed in 900 million issues and is translated into many different languages around the world – also in Norwegian. <sup>77</sup>
December 10, 1968	<b>India</b>	Girijans attack a prohibition station in northern Andhra. The police kills one of the attackers. <sup>78</sup>
December 10, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Students and workers in Genoa demonstrate together following the violent repression of a demonstration of high school students on December 7. <sup>79</sup>
December 10, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstration takes place outside the U.S. embassy in support of the American war in Vietnam. The Norwegian South East Asia Committee arranges the demonstration. There are clashes between demonstrators and FNL supporters. The police restore order. <sup>80</sup>
December 10, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Pakistani journalists participate in a nationwide strike in protest against the armed assault on a journalist by a politician during an anti-government demonstration outside the

<sup>73</sup> Pravda 10.12.1968.

<sup>74</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 09.12.1968. (RAI-EVN)

<sup>75</sup> Dagbladet 10.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>76</sup> Klimke, M. (2008). West Germany. 1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77. M. Klimke and J. Scharloth. New York, Palgrave Macmillan: 97-110. p. 104.

<sup>77</sup> Dagbladet 10.12.1968, p. 9.

<sup>78</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23162.

<sup>79</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 11.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>80</sup> Dagbladet 11.12.1968, p. 2.

		politician's residence in Rawalpindi. The politician shot the journalist in the head with a gun. <sup>81</sup>
December 10-11, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Student demonstrations take place at San Francisco State College. Heavy rain spread the demonstrators. University authorities lift the suspension on 44 students. <sup>82</sup>
December 10-16, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Violent student riots take place at the San Mateo College, California. <sup>83</sup>
December 11, 1968	<b>Great Britain/ Northern Ireland</b>	Minister of Home Affairs, William Craig, is fired in an attempt to reduce tensions. <sup>84</sup>
December 11, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Thousands of industrial workers on Sicilia go on strike in protest against the comparatively low wages on the island. <sup>85</sup>
December 11, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	About 300 students at the University of Lisbon boycott lectures for 3 days in protest against the closing of the Technical Institute. <sup>86</sup>
December 11, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	25 young demonstrators storm the National Assembly in Bern and disrupt the parliament meeting. The demonstrators demand independence for the French speaking population in the Jura region in the north western part of the Bern Kanton. The demonstrators shout slogans as: " <i>Jura libre</i> ". <sup>87</sup>
December 11, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Violent clashes take place between radical demonstrators and NPD members during a NPD meeting in München. Also members of the press were attacked. <sup>88</sup>
December 11-18, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	About 50 political prisoners at the Carabanchel Prison in Madrid end their hunger strike in protest against prison conditions and prison food. <sup>89</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	A plenum meeting takes place in the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. <sup>90</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>France</b>	French students are protesting against the presence of police on university campuses. Students at the faculty of letters go on strike. <sup>91</sup>

<sup>81</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 11.12.1968, p. 7.

<sup>82</sup> New York Times 11.12.1968, p. 31.; New York Times 12.12.1968, p. 21.

<sup>83</sup> New York Times 17.12.1968, p. 23.

<sup>84</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23208.; Foster, R. F. (1989). *Modern Ireland 1600-1972*. London, Penguin. p. 618.; Cameron, L. (1969). Disturbances in Northern Ireland. Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. G. o. N. Ireland. Belfast, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 12.12.1968, p. 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 13.12.1968. (NRK)

<sup>85</sup> New York Times 12.12.1968, p. 16.

<sup>86</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 12.12.1968, p. 10.

<sup>87</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 12.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>88</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 13.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>89</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.12.1968, p. 7.

<sup>90</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 12.12.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); New York Times 13.12.1968, p. 3.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.12.1968, p. 6.

December 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	Bertrand Russell writes a letter to the Polish leaders and condemns the widespread anti-Semitism wave in Poland. <sup>92</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	About 40 students from the University of Essex stage a sit-in at the House of Commons in protest against the British supply of arms to Nigeria. The police were called in to make the demonstrators leave. Most of the demonstrators left voluntarily; some had to be carried out. <sup>93</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>India</b>	Police parties in northern Andhra are attacked by Girijans. <sup>94</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	The government crisis is solved. The Christian Democrat Mariano Rumor forms a coalition government together with the Socialist Party and the Republican Party. <sup>95</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Members of a Catholic working class parish in Florence decide to boycott mass until the Archbishop of Florence reinstall the liberal priest in their parish, Reverend Enzo Mazzi, whom he had recently fired. They defy the authority of the church by arranging an irregular “ <i>assembly of prayer</i> ” in their church. <sup>96</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	The visit of representatives from the American company Dow Chemical at the Technical University College in Trondheim is cancelled. The campaign to recruit Norwegian engineers fails after protest. <sup>97</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	A military court in San Sebastian sentences three Basque nationalists to 48 years imprisonment. <sup>98</sup>
December 12, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	Women use anti anti-authoritarian provocation actions to disrupt proceedings in court. 8 female supporters of Ursula Seppel went topless during her trial in Hamburg. <sup>99</sup>
December 12-13,	<b>France</b>	Students go on strike at the University of Nanterre. About 1 000 students disrupt lectures in protest against the presence

<sup>91</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 22.;

<sup>92</sup> New York Times 13.12.1968, p.10.

<sup>93</sup> The Times 13.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>94</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23162

<sup>95</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 18.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 30.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 19.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 119.; New York Times 14.12.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 15.12.1968, p. E4.

<sup>96</sup> New York Times 13.12.1968, p. 2.; New York Times 16.12.1968, p. 8.; New York Times 26.12.1968, p. 13.

<sup>97</sup> Dagbladet 10.12.1968, p. 18.; Dagbladet 13.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>98</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikkens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikkens Forlag: 6-77. p. 20.; New York Times 13.12.1968, p. 14.

<sup>99</sup> Thomas, N. (2003). *Protest Movements in 1960s West Germany: A Social History of Dissent and Democracy*. Oxford; New York, Berg. p. 231.



1968		of police on campus and interrogation of students by the police after several bomb explosions in Paris. <sup>100</sup>
December 12-13, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The students continue their campaign against the government at the university of Lisbon. About 3 000 students demonstrate outside the office of the rector of the university. <sup>101</sup>
December 12-15, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Wives of 15 labor leaders imprisoned in the Carabanchel Prison protest against the general prison conditions for their husbands in a sit-down strike. They stop their action after the Catholic Archbishop Casamiro Morcillo promises to give them his support. <sup>102</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Belgium</b>	The academic authorities of the Free University of Brussels decide to split up the university along linguistic lines, so that from October 1969 on, there will be a French-speaking <i>Université Libre de Bruxelles</i> and a Flemish (Dutch-speaking) <i>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</i> as two independent universities.
December 13, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	President Arthur da Costa e Silva dissolves the parliament and gives himself extended authority after the parliament the day before turned down several proposals from the government. Several political leaders are arrested and press censorship is imposed. <sup>103</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The newspaper <i>Prace</i> in Prague, the mouthpiece of the Czechoslovakian Federation of Trade Unions, gives its support to Josef Smrkovsky and threatens with a general strike if he is forced to resign. <sup>104</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	16 nurses are arrested during a demonstration in the public gallery in the Parliament. The demonstration is a protest against low pay for nurses and their poor working conditions. <sup>105</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Hungary</b>	The Hungarian Communist Party purges 3 social scientists (Gyorgi Markus, Vilmos Sos, and Mrs. Markus) and the former Prime Minister, Andreas Hegedus, for criticizing the

<sup>100</sup> The Times 14.12.1968, p. 4. Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 22.; Arbeiderbladet 16.12.1968, p. 3.

<sup>101</sup> Dagbladet 14.12.1968, p. 20.

<sup>102</sup> The Times 14.12.1968, p. 4.; New York Times 16.12.1968, p. 61.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.12.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 16.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>103</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 18.; (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 32.; (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor. Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 20.; (1969). Utrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 123.; Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 181.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 207.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.12.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 14.12.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 16.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>104</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 32.; The Times 14.12.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 14.12.1968, p. 1.;

<sup>105</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 38.

		Hungarian participation in the invasion of Czechoslovakia by signing <i>the Korcula</i> statement. <sup>106</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Mexico</b>	There is mounting student unrest. About 6 000 students participate in a protest march from the university to the central part of Mexico City. The police threaten to open fire if the march does not end. About 500 people are arrested during student demonstration. <sup>107</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The opposition parties call for a general strike throughout East Pakistan, and it brings Dacca to a standstill. <sup>108</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Riots take place in Chittagong during the general strike. Clashes occur between demonstrators and police. The police open fire. 9 people are wounded by police fire. About 80 lawyers participate in a demonstrations march in Rawalpindi and demand restoration of democracy, the release of political prisoners and restoration of free press. <sup>109</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	The president meets a general strike with mass arrests. <sup>110</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	3 intellectuals from Leningrad are charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda following their public protests against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and they are pending court trail.
December 13, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	3 young men, 26 years old Jose Beguiristain, 24 years old Francisco Badiola and Dionisio Santayo 31 years old, were sentenced to 48 years' imprisonment on charges of possession of illegal arms, arson and terrorism in a military court in San Sebastian. Witness indicated confessions under torture. All three were allegedly members of the ETA. <sup>111</sup>
December 13, 1968	<b>USA</b>	About 75 Afro-American students participate in a protest action in the library of Cornell University, Itacha, New York. The demonstrators dump hundreds of books from the shelves onto the library floor and danced on the tables in the cafeteria. <sup>112</sup>
December 13-15, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A philosophy seminar is held by Associate Professor Hans Skjervheim at Voss about the role of educational science in a larger perspective. Discussions take place about education in society and the government's university reform committees

<sup>106</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 22.

<sup>107</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 14.12.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 14.12.1968, p. 32.

<sup>108</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23219.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid. p. 23219.; New York Times 14.12.1968, p. 4.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 14.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>110</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 20.; Ali, T. and S. Watkins (1998). *1968 - Marching in the Streets*. New York, Free Press. p. 208.

<sup>111</sup> The Times 14.12.1968, p. 4.

<sup>112</sup> New York Times 14.12.1968, p. 40.

		(the Ottosen Committee and the Gjelsvik Committee) and proposals about establishing regional colleges in Norway. <sup>113</sup>
December 13 – 15, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	“Vietnam week”: Conference organized by the Swedish Vietnam Committee takes place in Stockholm about the American war in Vietnam. Participants from a dozen countries are invited to the conference. <sup>114</sup>
December 14, 1968	<b>France</b>	New clashes occur between police and students during demonstrations in Paris. French authorities threaten to expel those students taking part in illegal actions from university. <sup>115</sup>
December 14, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 8 000 people participate in a demonstration in West Berlin in protest against the acquittal of the former Nazi judge Hans-Joachim Rehse charged with war crimes in a court trial in West Berlin. The demonstrators carry banners with slogans like: “Nazis out of Berlin!” and “231 murder; Acquitted – One box on the ear; One year of imprisonment!” <sup>116</sup>
December 15, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Alexander Dubcek claims that anti socialistic forces exist among the students. <sup>117</sup>
December 15, 1968	<b>Great Britain</b>	15 young liberals, including 5 girls, stage an hour-long sit-in at the <i>Guardian</i> ’s offices in London. The demonstrators protest against the newspaper accepting advertisements from both the South African government and private companies. <sup>118</sup>
December 15, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	About 40 000 participate in a demonstration against an American air force base. The demonstrators demand the base closed. <sup>119</sup>
December 16, 1968	<b>Brazil</b>	The president signs a law that takes away the political rights of several political opposition leaders for a period of 10 years. <sup>120</sup>
December 16, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The correspondent of the <i>New York Times</i> , Tad Szule, is expelled because of allegedly special interest in secret military installations. Szule is the second expelled correspondent of the <i>New York Times</i> since August. <sup>121</sup>
December 16-17, 1968	<b>France</b>	Clashes occur between students and police at the University of Nanterre. New control regulations are implemented at French universities. The student demonstrations spread nationwide.

<sup>113</sup> Tufte, L., Ø. Ytreberg, et al. (1969). *Pedagogikk og samfunn: Foredrag på Vosse-seminaret 13.-15. desember 1968*. Oslo, Gyldendal.

<sup>114</sup> Dagbladet 17.12.1968, p. 12.

<sup>115</sup> New York Times 15.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.12.1968, p. 7.; Arbeiderbladet 16.12.1968, p. 3.; NRK Dagsrevyen 16.12.1968. (BBC-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>116</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 16.12.1968, p. 6.; Pravda 16.12.1968.; Pravda 17.12.1968.

<sup>117</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 32.

<sup>118</sup> The Times 16.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>119</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>120</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 19.; Dagbladet 17.12.1968, p. 1.; Pravda 19.12.1968.

<sup>121</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 17.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 17.12.1968, p. 2.

		Demonstrations take place in the Latin Quarter in Paris, Marseille, Lyon, Clermont Ferrand, Nantes and Bordeaux. Students have to show identity cards. <sup>122</sup>
December 17, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 500 suspected Naxalites attack a wealthy farmer's house in the Khagaria district in Bihar. The attackers are armed with guns and bombs. The attack is the third of its kind in the area. They rob the farm for a large quantity of grain. <sup>123</sup>
December 17, 1968	<b>Portugal</b>	The democratic opposition is for the first time acting as one united opposition, as a group of 239 sign a manifesto asking Premier Caetano for reforms and political recognition. <sup>124</sup>
December 17, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	The Greek junta allegedly kidnaps Greek defector Panthalis Marketeakis in Sweden before his testimony is heard in the civil rights suit in Strasbourg against Greece, filed by the Nordic countries. The Greek embassy claimed that he voluntarily wanted to go home to Greece. <sup>125</sup>
December 17 –19, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Foreign correspondents in Prague are forced to leave the country. The reporters from <i>New York Times</i> (Tad Szulc) and <i>Newsweek</i> (Alan Tillier) are expelled. <sup>126</sup>
December 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	The police withdraw from the University of Nanterre. <sup>127</sup>
December 18, 1968	<b>France</b>	About 3 000 students occupy the Sorbonne university. <sup>128</sup>
December 18, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The authorities mobilize about 4 400 policemen to prevent demonstrations during the visit of the US nuclear submarine "Plunger" at the Sasebo base. <sup>129</sup>
December 18, 1968	<b>Switzerland</b>	A purchase of water cannons by the police is approved. <sup>130</sup>

<sup>122</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 20.; (1969). *Utrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 58-125. p. 123.; Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). *1968: Magnum throughout the World*. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.; *Arbeiderbladet* 16.12.1968, p. 3.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 17.12.1968, p. 6.; *New York Times* 18.12.1968, p. 12.; *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 18.12.1968, p. 7.; *Arbeiderbladet* 18.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>123</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23162.

<sup>124</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 18.12.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 18.12.1968, p. 3.

<sup>125</sup> (1969). *Årsöversikt 1968-69. När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 32.; (1969). *Inrikeskalendarium. Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmø, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 56.

<sup>126</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1967-1968). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23098. *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 17.12.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 20.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>127</sup> *Aftenposten Morning Edition* 19.12.1968, p. 6.; *Arbeiderbladet* 19.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>128</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 20.

<sup>129</sup> *New York Times* 18.12.1968, p. 8.; *Aftenposten Evening Edition* 18.12.1968, p. 7.; *New York Times* 19.12.1968, p. 4.; *New York Times* 20.12.1968, p. 21.

<sup>130</sup> Stutz, U. (2008). *Chronology of the Events of 1968 in Zurich. Der Zürcher Sommer 1968. A Critical Edition of Sources*. J. Scharlot, A. Linke, N. Bubenhofert al. Zurich, Deutsches Seminar, Universität Zürich.

December 19, 1968	<b>Canada</b>	The Mohawk Indians at the St. Regis Reservation call of a three-week long series of demonstrations against Canadian authorities for imposing custom duties on Indians crossing the border. <sup>131</sup>
December 19, 1968	<b>France</b>	The Faculty of Humanities at the University of Nanterre is back to normal. Lectures start again.
December 19, 1968	<b>Greece</b>	3 students are sentenced to several years' imprisonment for allegedly taking part in a conspiracy against the regime in Salonika. <sup>132</sup>
December 19, 1968	<b>USA</b>	Despite local protest, the US carried through an underground nuclear bomb test in Nevada. <sup>133</sup>
December 19-23, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	A court trial is held in Oslo against a program producer of NRK, Rosa Seierstad. She is accused of instigating an illegal demonstration outside the county jail on May 1 in support of an imprisoned demonstrator. Seierstad is fined by the court. Demonstrators are protesting the trial outside the court. <sup>134</sup>
December 20, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	The Czechoslovakian trade union for iron and metal workers, with about 950 000 members, attacks in an open letter the conservative party secretary, Vasil Bilak. They claim he has turned against the interest of the Czechoslovakian nation and its workers. <sup>135</sup>
December 20, 1968	<b>India</b>	Police parties in northern Andhra are attacked by Girijans. <sup>136</sup>
December 20, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	Students go on strike at the University of Rome. <sup>137</sup>
December 20, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Demonstration takes place against the American war in Vietnam as part of the 8 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the FNL. The Vietnam Committee arranges the protest meeting at the Norwegian Labor Union's Assembly Hall. A representative from FNL gives the main speech. Torbjørn Berntsen also gives a speech. Several artists take part in the demonstration. <sup>138</sup>
December 20, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	Students go on strike at the University of Madrid. <sup>139</sup>
December 20, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	About 4 000 participate in a demonstration in Stockholm against the American war in Vietnam as part of the 8 <sup>th</sup>

<sup>131</sup> New York Times 20.12.1968, p. 15.

<sup>132</sup> New York Times 20.12.1968, p. 11.

<sup>133</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>134</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 19.12.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 19.12.1968, p. 22.; Arbeiderbladet 20.12.1968, p. 11.; Dagbladet 20.12.1968, p. 1.; Arbeiderbladet 24.12.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 24.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>135</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 20.12.1968, p. 6.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 21.12.1968, p. 1.

<sup>136</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23162

<sup>137</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.

<sup>138</sup> Dagbladet 20.12.1968, p. 1; 2.; Arbeiderbladet 21.12.1968, p. 24.

<sup>139</sup> Hobsbawm, E. J., M. Weitzmann, et al. (1998). 1968: Magnum throughout the World. Paris, Hazan. p. 267.



		anniversary of the establishment of FNL. <sup>140</sup>
December 20, 1968	<b>USA</b>	75 000 dock workers go on strike at the American east coast after the Taft Hartley Act's 80 days' deadline expires. <sup>141</sup>
December 21, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Dubcek warns in a speech in the Central Committee against political unrest and protests against the leadership of the Communist Party. The warning is directed against students, workers, journalists and others criticizing the leadership for yielding to Soviet pressure. <sup>142</sup>
December 22, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	The Minister of Education suggests that Tokyo University is closed indefinitely and that the following year's entrance examinations are cancelled. <sup>143</sup>
December 23, 1968	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	Gustav Husak demands that Josef Smrkovsky, one of the leading reform politicians, is replaced by a Slovak as President of the National Assembly. <sup>144</sup>
December 24, 1968	<b>Japan</b>	Factional fights between rival student groups take place at Tokyo University. About 50 students are injured during the fights. The strike at the Faculty of Law and Economics had ended, but the strike at the College of General Education is still ongoing. <sup>145</sup>
December 24, 1968	<b>Norway</b>	Socialist youths participate in a placard demonstration in protest against the American war in Vietnam outside two churches in Kristiansund on Christmas Eve. The text on the placards read: " <i>Peace on Earth – also for Vietnam!</i> " (" <i>Fred på jord – også for Vietnam!</i> ") and " <i>Support the Vietnamese Liberation Front!</i> " (" <i>Støtt frigjøringsfronten i Vietnam!</i> ") <sup>146</sup>
December 24, 1968	<b>Sweden</b>	A demonstration for an alternative Christmas celebration takes place in Stockholm. The students at the Art Academy (Konstfackskolan) in Stockholm invite homeless. <sup>147</sup>
December 24, 1968	<b>West Germany</b>	About 100 members of APO participate in a demonstration outside the Tegel Prison in West Berlin. Some of the demonstrators try to climb the prison walls and by megaphones they call the prisoners to carry out mutiny. 5

<sup>140</sup> (1969). Årsöversikt 1968-69. *När Var Hur 1970*. M. Kolterjahn, T. Carlsson and K. Johansson. Stockholm, Bokforlaget: 25-63. p. 33.

<sup>141</sup> (1969). Årsrevyen. *Hvem Hva Hvor 1970*. O. Veigaard and A. G. Lindström. Oslo, Chr. Scibsted: 11-52. p. 19.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 21.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 23.12.1968, p. 2.; Pravda 24.12.1968.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.12.1968, p. 6.

<sup>142</sup> New York Times 22.12.1968, p. 10.; NRK Dagsrevyen 22.12.1968. (CST-ORF-EVN); Aftenposten Morning Edition 23.12.1968, p. 6.; Arbeiderbladet 23.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>143</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 405.

<sup>144</sup> Aftenposten Morning Edition 24.12.1968, p. 1.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 27.12.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 28.12.1968, p. 20.; Aftenposten Evening Edition 30.12.1968, p. 1.; Dagbladet 30.12.1968, p. 16.; Aftenposten Morning Edition 31.12.1968, p. 6.; Dagbladet 31.12.1968, p. 48.

<sup>145</sup> Caute, D. (1988). *The Year of the Barricades. A Journey Through 1968*. New York, Harper & Row. p. 405.

<sup>146</sup> Aftenposten Evening Edition 23.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>147</sup> (1969). Inrikeskalendarium. *Anno 1968*. M. Stevelius and T. Ekstedt. Malmö, Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö, och Svenska Dagbladet AB, Stockholm: 4-57. p. 57.

		people are arrested after demonstrators throw stones at the police. <sup>148</sup>
December 24-28, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	43 political prisoners (prominent anarchists, communists, revolutionaries, and illegal trade union leaders) in the Soria Prison go on hunger strike against the prison conditions. They demand amnesty and restoration of political rights in Spain. They also demand free and independent trade unions. <sup>149</sup>
December 25, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 42 people are burnt alive in Kilavenmani, a hamlet south of Madras, after a dispute between landlords and workers led by alleged communists. The hired strike-breakers are attacked by the organized workers and several strike-breakers are killed. The landlords and other hired hands attack the hamlet in revenge. 72 people are/were later arrested and accused of the massacre. <sup>150</sup>
December 25, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Clashes occur between police and demonstrators in Peshawar at a public meeting organized by the Pakistan Moslem League. 12 people are injured during the fights. <sup>151</sup>
December 25, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Clashes arise between police and demonstrators following a peaceful demonstration in Rawalpindi. 1 demonstrator is killed during the fights. A general strike is called for in the city the following day. <sup>152</sup>
December 25, 1968	<b>Spain</b>	A sit-in is arranged in a Cathedral in San-Sebastian in protest against the police brutality and the banishment of three lawyers who had defended Basque nationalists. <sup>153</sup>
December 27, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 1 000 armed Girijans loot a landlord's house and two shops in northern Andhra. The attackers exchange fire with the police. <sup>154</sup>
December 27, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	A committee of students and workers demonstrates in Parma against the inauguration of the show season at the local <i>Teatro Regio</i> . <sup>155</sup>
December 27, 1968	<b>Nigeria</b>	Extensive and violent demonstrations take place in Shagamo, close to Lagos. There are clashes between demonstrators and police and army units. About 233 people are killed during the fights, including 163 civilians and 70 soldiers. A period of

<sup>148</sup> Arbeiderbladet 27.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>149</sup> (1969). Hvad der hændte. *Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 22.; Verdens Gang 28.12.1968, p. 12.

<sup>150</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23416.

<sup>151</sup> Ibid. p. 23219.

<sup>152</sup> Ibid. p. 23219.

<sup>153</sup> New York Times 26.12.1968, p. 54.

<sup>154</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23162.

<sup>155</sup> NRK Dagsrevyen 27.12.1968. (RAI-EVN)

		political unrest in the Lagos area has preceded the demonstration. <sup>156</sup>
December 28, 1968	<b>Nigeria</b>	Thousands of young people participate in a demonstration march in protest against the imperialists' interference in Nigeria outside the office of British High Commissioner and the US embassy. Also a car from the Soviet embassy is attacked. <sup>157</sup>
December 28, 1968	<b>Soviet Union</b>	Three young intellectuals are arrested in Leningrad after giving harsh statements about the invasion of Czechoslovakia. <sup>158</sup>
December 29, 1968	<b>USA</b>	The Modern Language Association, representing about 28 000 language professors and students, urge all educational institutions to refuse to cooperate with the Selective Service System (Draft). <sup>159</sup>
December 30, 1968	<b>India</b>	About 300 Indian and Tibetan refugees try to storm the Chinese embassy in New Delhi. The demonstration was organized by the right-wing party, Jana Sang, in protest against the arrest of Frank Moreas, Editor of <i>Indian Express</i> , in the border area of Nepal and Tibet. Clashes take place between demonstrators and embassy staff and police. <sup>160</sup>
December 30, 1968	<b>Pakistan</b>	Violent clashes arise between police and demonstrators in a Dacca suburb. 3 demonstrators are reported killed when police opened fire at the crowd. <sup>161</sup>
December 31, 1968	<b>France</b>	The police raid a nationalist group in Bretagne and make arrests. The group had earlier been responsible for 7 different bomb attacks. <sup>162</sup>
December 31, 1968	<b>Iran</b>	A court trial starts against 14 alleged communists charged with subversion. <sup>163</sup>
December 31, 1968	<b>Italy</b>	In Pisa students organize a protest against the "bourgeois" guests of the nightclub <i>La Bussola</i> on the Versilian coast. One student is killed during the clashes with the police. <sup>164</sup>

<sup>156</sup> New York Times 28.12.1968, p. 5.; Arbeiderbladet 30.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>157</sup> Arbeiderbladet 30.12.1968, p. 2.

<sup>158</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 22.

<sup>159</sup> New York Times 30.12.1968, p. 20.

<sup>160</sup> Arbeiderbladet 31.12.1968, p. 2.; Dagbladet 31.12.1968, p. 24.

<sup>161</sup> Rosenberg, W. and H. C. Tobin (1969-1970). *Keesing's Contemporary Archives. Weekly Diary of Important World Events*. London, Keesing Publications Limited. p. 23219.

<sup>162</sup> (1969). *Hvad der hændte. Hvem Hvad Hvor, Politikens Årbog 1970*. H. Petersen. København, Politikens Forlag: 6-77. p. 23.

<sup>163</sup> Macadam, I. (1969). *The Annual Register: World Events in 1968*. London/Harlow, Longmans. p. 311.

<sup>164</sup> Marwick, A. (1998). *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, 1958-1974*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 622.

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