

Annotated Bibliography

Primary

Articles

ElBaradei, Mohamed. *Mohamed ElBaradei on Democracy in Egypt*. By Spiegel. Spiegel Online, January 25, 2011.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/mohamed-elbaradei-on-democracy-in-egypt-there-is-no-turning-back-now-a-741322.html>.

An interview with Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Mohamed ElBaradei on the Arab Spring. This source helps prove that the legacy of the Prague Spring is dissidence and revolution. The Arab Spring of the early 2010's thus echoed the reforms in 1968 Prague, even drawing its common name from the event.

Finney, John W. 1968. "Antiwar Forces Admit a Setback." *New York Times*, August 22, 1968.

<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1968/08/22/91234694.pdf>.

A newspaper column in the New York Times on the Democratic party's response to the Prague Spring. This source helps prove that the United States did not intervene in the crisis because of optics; they could not claim what Russia was doing was wrong because of moral transgressions in Vietnam.

Gorbachev, Mikhail. "Mikhail Gorbachev: On Perestroika Today." *Russia Beyond The Headlines*.

March 21, 2015. Accessed October 17, 2016. http://rbth.com/opinion/2015/03/21/mikhail_gorbachev_on_perestroika_today_44661.html

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the USSR from 1985 to 1991, reflects on his liberal economic and political reforms and non-aggression policy during his tenure. We quoted Gorbachev on the Legacy page, showing his refusal to use force to quell anti-Soviet uprisings, contrasting General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's aggressive foreign policy.

Grose, Peter. 1968. "Rusk Concerned Over Czech Crisis." *New York Times*, July 23, 1968.

<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1968/07/24/89132663.pdf>.

A newspaper column in the New York Times that describes the Secretary of State Dean Rusk's predictions of the Prague Spring. Rusk predicts that Russia will create an "imperialist enemy" so that they have justification to invade Czechoslovakia. This source helps prove that the US was determined to watch, and not take action against the Russians.

"Lessons still being learnt from 1968 Prague Spring." *BBC News*. Last modified August 21, 1998. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/monitoring/155098.stm.

This BBC article contains quotes from both Gorbachev and a Russian general that affirm the Warsaw Pact invasion was necessary to maintain immediate hegemony. The two present conflicting perspectives on the invasion, showing the legacy of the event is disputed.

Pehe, Jiri. "A Spring Awakening for Human Rights". *New York Times* (New York, NY), Aug. 24, 2008. Accessed November 3, 2017. <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/24/opinion/24pehe.html>.

A prominent Czech's view of the legacy of the Prague Spring. Jiri Pehe lived in Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring as an adolescent and later became Political Havel's political adviser. It provides insight into the Czechoslovak perspective on the Prague Spring's legacy, and supports our thesis in that the Prague Spring inspired political upheaval elsewhere in the world.

Schmemmann, Serge. "END OF THE SOVIET UNION; The Soviet State, Born of a Dream, Dies". *New York Times*. December 25, 1991. Accessed November 13, 2017. <http://www.nytimes.com/1991/12/26/world/end-of-the-soviet-union-the-soviet-state-born-of-a-dream-dies.html?pagewanted=all>

An article published the day of the collapse of the USSR, announcing its abrupt demise. We used general information on the dissolution of the regime on the Legacy page to show that Gorbachev's reluctance to crush the Velvet Revolution and other movements with force partly led to the breakdown of Soviet hegemony.

Books

Dubček, Alexander, and Jiri Hochman. *Hope Dies Last: the Autobiography of Alexander Dubček*. New York: Kodansha International, 1993.

The autobiography of Alexander Dubček, the liberal Slovak reformer who launched the Prague Spring only to be deposed less than two years later. The book provides Dubček's personal insight in Dubček's political career and the events of 1968. It is quoted throughout the website as a key primary source.

Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeevich. *Memoirs: Mikhail Gorbachev*. New York: Doubleday, 1996.

Memoirs by Mikhail Gorbachev details the life of the last General Secretary of the Communist Party through his own eyes. We quoted him on Brezhnev's rise to power on the Brezhnev & Novotný page, and his autobiography offers insight into his liberal policies that mirrored Dubček's.

Documents

American Society of International Law. "Pravda Article Justifying Intervention in Czechoslovakia." *International Legal Materials* 7, no. 6 (1968): 1323-325. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20690434>.

Leonid Brezhnev published an article defending the Warsaw Pact invasion in Pravda, the USSR state media, in September. He argues all Communist states are obligated to interfere in each other's national affairs if it means protecting Communist power. This essential primary source allowed us to understand the Soviet perspective in crushing the Prague Spring.

Brezhnev, Leonid, and Alexander Dubček. Transcript of Leonid Brezhnev's Telephone Conversation with Alexander Dubček, August 13, 1968. TS. Accessed September 28, 2017. http://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/nsa/publications/DOC_readers/psread/doc81.htm.

Brezhnev telephoned Dubček on August 13, 1968, to demand he reign in the press in Czechoslovakia and reverse much of his democratizing reform program. The transcript of the conversation, provided by the National Security Archive, is quoted in the Soviet Concerns page to reveal the tension between the two leaders and show that political drama was escalating. In particular it shows Dubček's reluctance to forcibly pacify vocal liberal elements and in doing so pacify Brezhnev.

"Cable from US Embassy in Prague on Czech Demonstrations," November 18, 1989, History

and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, FOIA request release
<http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116238>.

The US Embassy in Prague reported police brutality during the student marches that sparked the Velvet Revolution. We quoted this primary source on the Legacy page to provide evidence that the *StB* (Czechoslovak state police) acted alone in attempting to suppress dissent.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Action Program of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. 5 April 1968. In *Winter in Prague: Documents on Czechoslovak Communism in Crisis*, 88-136. By Robin Alison Remington. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Under Dubček's lead, the KSČ produced an Action Program outlining the liberal economic, social and political reforms that would briefly transform Czechoslovakia. This primary source is essential to understanding Dubček's vision for 'socialism with a human face' and is quoted heavily in the Spring section. It is printed in Robin A. Remington's compiosium of primary sources documenting the Prague Spring, Warsaw Pact invasion, and normalization period in 1968.

———. "The Party's Main Tasks for the Near Future". 19 November 1968. In *Winter in Prague: Documents on Czechoslovak Communism in Crisis*, 430-442. By Robin Alison Remington. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

The Central Committee convened in the November after the invasion to outline steps to reverse many of Dubček's liberal reforms and normalize Czechoslovakia. We quoted the document summarizing the meeting released by the Party on the Normalization page to evince that the invasion had successfully steered Czechoslovakia in the opposite direction of escaping Soviet hegemony.

Charter 77. "Declaration of Charter 77". Making the History of 1989, Item #628.
<https://chnm.gmu.edu/1989/items/show/628> (accessed October 20, 2017).

Charter 77 was a political group, formed in 1977, that issued a declaration calling for an end to harassment of dissidents and the government's stifling of free expression, after the normalization period had put Czechoslovakia back at square one. This primary source is quoted in the Legacy section to demonstrate that the sentiment that flourished during the Prague Spring resonated well beyond the Warsaw Pact invasion that ended it.

CIA. "Czechoslovakia: The Problem of Soviet Control". *Central Intelligence Agency*. January 16, 1970. Accessed October 9, 2017.
<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/esau-43.pdf>

The CIA released an analysis of the USSR's decision to intervene in Czechoslovakia to quell the Prague Spring two years after the invasion. The document, a primary source for its time, argues the Soviet Union had used the threat of force to regain key prerequisites for control, among them a detachment of the local leadership from the general public. It helped us understand the Soviet perspective in the matter.

———. "Political Events and Personnel Changes in Czechoslovakia". *Central Intelligence Agency*. March 27, 1968. Accessed May 14, 2018.
https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000242352.pdf

A CIA report distributed after Dubček took office that discusses Dubček's intent to replace key party members, and explains Novotný's unpopularity. We used this primary source to clarify Novotný's failed attempt to pit workers against intellectuals and in doing so lose the support of both groups.

———. "USSR-Czechoslovakia". *Central Intelligence Agency*. August 5, 1968. Accessed November 4, 2017. <https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/1968-08-05.pdf>

A CIA report on the Cierna and Bratislava agreements in August of 1968, the document helped further our understanding of Soviet concerns and is quoted on the Soviet Concerns page to show an indirect but overt criticism of Dubček's reforms. The participating states, members of the Warsaw Pact, felt the threat of "anti socialist" elements must be suppressed.

CPSU Central Committee. "On Current Problems of the International Situation and the CPSU's Struggle for the Solidarity of the World Communist Movement". 10 April 1968. In *Winter in Prague: Documents on Czechoslovak Communism in Crisis*, 137-138. By Robin Alison Remington. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

A resolution of the Plenary Session of the CPSU (Communist Party of the USSR) in April of 1968 highlights Cold War tensions and provides the Soviet perspective on foreign affairs, as well as the imperative to ideologically control the populace. The document is quoted in the Cold War section.

Czechoslovakia Constitution July 11, 1960. (1964). 3rd ed. PDF. Prague: Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, pp.1-3. Accessed 10 Nov. 2017.
<http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Czechoslovakia-Const1960.pdf>.

A PDF of Czechoslovakia's 1960 constitution that formally declared it a Socialist republic and spoke of unfaltering friendship towards the USSR. We highlighted key phrases in an excerpt of the document and uploaded the PDF to the Czechoslovakia page for viewers to scan the text and better understand the historical context of the 60's.

"Discussion between Zhou Enlai, Kang Sheng and Pham Van Dong," April 29, 1968, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, CWIHP Working Paper 22, "77 Conversations."
<http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/112176>

A conversation between North Vietnamese leaders on the international Communist movement. This document provides context on Soviet relations with North Vietnam at the height of the Cold War, when the defeat of the US in Vietnam was crucial to political hegemony.

"Faculty of Mathematics and Physics at Charles University, Prague, 'Resolution Adopted by the Faculty Organization of the Czechoslovak Youth Union'," April 26, 1956, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, Published in CWIHP Working Paper No. 24. Translated by Charles E. Townsend.
<http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/117878>

A student resolution from Charles University, Prague, during student protests in 1956, that demands political liberalization and complains about excess Soviet indoctrination. This primary source is quoted on the Czechoslovakia page to offer the perspective of ordinary citizens on the Stalinist '50s.

Havel, Václav. "The Declaration of the Civic Forum by Representative Václav Havel on Wenceslas Square." *Making the History of 1989*. Accessed February 21, 2018.
<http://chnm.gmu.edu/1989/items/show/509>.

Václav Havel's 1989 speech in Wenceslas Square encapsulated the spirit of the Velvet Revolution. As leader of the Civic Forum, a political activist group determined to see the end of totalitarianism in Czechoslovakia, Havel was in a position to demand change. We quoted an excerpt of the speech on the Legacy page.

Hoetzel, Jiří & Joachim, V. The Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic. 1920. *Internet*

Archive. Cornell University Library. Accessed November 7, 2017.
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924014118222>.

A scan of the original 1920 constitution of Czechoslovakia. We took an image of the introductory clauses declaring that Czechoslovakia was to be a democratic republic which sanctified freedom of expression and other liberties, and used it on the Czechoslovakia page. This primary source helped show the transition from a free society to a totalitarian regime that Czechoslovakia experienced.

Kádár, János. "János Kádár's Report to the HSWP Politburo of a Telephone Conversation with Leonid Brezhnev, December 13, 1967." 13 December 1967. In *The Prague Spring 1968: A National Security Archives Document Reader*, 20-22. By Jaromír Navrátil. Budapest: Central University Press, 1998. <https://books.google.com/books?id=Ayky5eit0DIC&pg=PR5&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

A transcript of a phone conversation between Leonid Brezhnev and János Kádár, a Hungarian politician, on Novotný's political state of affairs. Brezhnev complains that Novotný is incompetent and hints that a change in leadership may occur soon. We quoted Brezhnev's remarks on the Brezhnev and Novotný page to explain why Brezhnev lost faith in Novotný despite Novotný pro-Soviet attitude.

"Letter from Czech Communist Politicians to Brezhnev Requesting Soviet Intervention in Prague Spring," August, 1968, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, Published in Czech in *Hospodarske noviny*, 17 July 1992. Translated for CWIHP by Mark Kramer. <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/114636>.

In August of 1968, the month the Warsaw Invasion took place, several KSČ members dispatched a letter to Brezhnev requesting military assistance to ensure security. The letter reveals the perspective of pro-Soviet communists and is quoted on the Soviet Concerns page.

Map of Europe, 1945. In Best Tablet For Me. Accessed December 2, 2017.
<http://besttabletfor.me/map-of-europe-1945.html/history-464-europe-since-1914-unlv-and-map-of-1945>.

A map of Europe in the year 1945. The specific map of Europe was used for the interactive map on our website to display members of the Warsaw Pact, as it had the original borders for the existing countries which joined the alliance in 1955.

Olivia L. Gilliam and Edward P. Pell, August, 1968. *Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Public*. The University of Texas, Austin, TX. Accessed January 21, 2017. doi:10.15781/T2PN8XF39. <https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/handle/2152/38273>

A booklet produced by the Radio Liberty Committee in New York that contains transcripts of radio broadcasts by stations in Moscow and Czechoslovakia during the invasion. An excerpt of the transcript is used on the Invasion page as a primary source attesting to the military action.

Pravda. "Statement of Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries". 4 August 1968. In *Winter in Prague: Documents on Czechoslovak Communism in Crisis*, 256-261. By Robin Alison Remington. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Eastern bloc leaders met in Bratislava to discuss questions of international policy. The "Bratislava Declaration" stressed the importance of guarding against imperialism, and indirectly criticized Dubček's reforms for giving the media too much freedom. This was used on the Soviet Concerns page to highlight escalating tensions and explain why the Warsaw Pact states invaded.

[Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. Czechoslovak Reply to the Warsaw Letter. 18 July 1968. In *Winter in Prague: Documents on Czechoslovak Communism in Crisis*, 88-136. By Robin Alison Remington. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

The Warsaw Letter, sent to the Central Committee of the KSČ, urged leaders to slow the pace of reform and expressed concern that Czechoslovakia would be susceptible to imperialism if the Prague Spring advanced. In the reply to the letter, the KSČ attempts to assuage Soviet concerns with somewhat defensive language, claiming the reforms only improved socialism and did not break from it. This helped us understand the perspective of the Party on the movement and showed emerging conflict between Soviet higher-ups and the Czechoslovak leadership.

"REPORT ADVISING GREATER US INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM ." Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara to John F. Kennedy. November 1961. In Alpha History. Accessed November 27, 2017. <http://alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/report-us-involvement-in-vietnam-1961/>.

A report created by US Secretary of State and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara delivered to President Kennedy expressing the urgency of the situation in Vietnam. The

two encourage Kennedy to ramp up US involvement in Vietnam to prevent South Vietnam from being assimilated into the Communist bloc and ripped from the “free world”. This source offers a Western perspective on Cold War tensions and is quoted on the Cold War page.

Vaculík, Ludvík. “2,000 Words to Workers, Farmers, Scientists, Artists, and Everyone”. 27 July 1968. In *Winter in Prague: Documents on Czechoslovak Communism in Crisis, 196-202*. By Robin Alison Remington. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Ludvík Vaculík spoke for all Czechoslovak citizens in his pamphlet urging the public to continue pressuring the government for change, released in late July, roughly a month before the invasion. It contained the prophetic statement, “By winter we will know everything,” foreshadowing the end of the Prague Spring by the Soviets. We quoted this primary source on the Introduction page and on the Demand for Change page to show that the Czechoslovak general public was the key catalyst in the Spring.

United States of America. US Department of State. Office of the Historian. *Documents on Germany, 1944-1985*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of State, 1986. 445-48. Accessed October 13, 2017.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31210006132573;view=1up;seq=1>.

The treaty establishing the Warsaw Pact, provided by the US Department of State in a compilation of documents relating to Germany and Eastern Europe. We quoted this primary source on the Cold War page to provide historical context necessary to understanding the invasion. The document also contains language protecting the national sovereignty of member states, which was used to question the legality of the invasion.

Images

“A-6A Intruders of VA-196 dropping Mk 82 bombs over Vietnam on 20 December 1968.” Photograph. U.S. Navy. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed February 21, 2018.
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A-6A_Intruders_of_VA-196_dropping_Mk_82_bombs_over_Vietnam_on_20_December_1968_\(NNAM.1996.253.7047.013\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A-6A_Intruders_of_VA-196_dropping_Mk_82_bombs_over_Vietnam_on_20_December_1968_(NNAM.1996.253.7047.013).jpg).

A photograph of US warplanes dropping bombs over Vietnam as part of Operation Rolling Thunder, used on the Invasion page to complement quotes about American involvement in Vietnam.

Alexander Dubček Addresses the Media at Bratislava. 1968. Photograph. *Getty Images*.

http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/alexander-dubcek-addresses-media-on-august-03-1968-in-news-photo/843327486?esource=SEO_GIS_CDN_Redirect#alexander-dubcek-addresses-media-on-august-03-1968-in-bratislava-by-picture-id843327486.

We used this photo where Dubček is depicted in his attempt to appeal to the Soviets at Bratislav that the Prague Spring is not a threat to the ruling power of the USSR.

A Fundraising Advertisement for the Crusade for Freedom. 2017. Photograph. *Journalism Is Not a Crime*. <https://journalismisnotacrime.com/en/features/1898/>.

A powerful Cold War-era advertisement for Radio Free Europe depicting the organization's message breaking through the Soviet iron curtain, used on the Demand for Change page as an example of foreign media that played a key role in inspiring the Prague Spring.

“Anti-Communist Protest W/Signs Gen View.” May 18, 1968. Getty Images, Prague. <https://www.gettyimages.com/license/515408112>.

A photograph of anti-communist demonstrators on May Day (celebrating workers), 1968. We used this image to represent politically active citizens of Czechoslovakia who benefitted from the Action Program on the Action Program page.

Antonín Novotný's Resignation From The Presidency Of The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic In 1968. March 22, 1968. In Gettyimages. Accessed November 8, 2017. <http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/Antonín-Novotný-announcing-his-resignation-from-the-office-news-photo/104418595#Antonín-Novotný-announcing-his-resignation-from-the-office-of-of-the-picture-id104418595>.

Novotný is shown on the podium as he resigns as president of Czechoslovakia. The image is included to portray Novotný's downfall, leading to Dubček's appointment as general secretary.

“Antonín Novotný 1968”. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed November 14, 2017. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Anton%C3%ADn_Novotný_1968.jpg

An image of Antonín Novotný, used as the banner on the Brezhnev & Novotný page.

“A Look Back at the Velvet Revolution, 25 Years Later.” *Radio Free Europe*. Published November 17, 2014. <https://www.rferl.org/a/czechoslovakia-prague-velvet-revolution-communism/26689967.html>.

A photograph of police confronting peaceful protesters during the Velvet Revolution, used on the Legacy page to draw comparison between the 1989 uprising and the Prague Spring.

Chaliapin, Boris. Alexander Dubček TIME Cover. April 5, 1968. Accessed November 10, 2017. <http://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19680405,00.html>.

The cover of the April 1968 issue of TIME, featuring Dubček, used on the Dubček page to show that Dubček's actions rose to the international stage.

Charter 77 Signatures. In The View East. Accessed November 12, 2017. <https://thevieweast.wordpress.com/tag/charter-77/>.

A photograph of the Charter 77 document and the signatures by the people in Czechoslovakia that had pledged to support the dissident group. We used this photo on the Normalization page to show dissident movements that emerged after the crushing of the Prague Spring.

Citizens Peacefully Protesting around Warsaw Tanks. August 1968. Prague. In Prague Extravaganza. Accessed November 11, 2017. <http://extravanzafreetour.com/the-prague-spring-and-the-soviet-invasion-of-1968/>.

A picture of citizens from Czechoslovakia who participated in demonstrations around the tanks manned by Warsaw soldiers which we used to visualize what was going on during the Invasion.

Copley, Richard L. Sanitation Workers Strike. Digital image. Common Dreams. September 5, 2016. Accessed March 21, 2018. <https://www.commondreams.org/views/2016/09/05/labor-day-remember-martin-luther-kings-last-campaign-was-workers-rights>.

An image of sanitation workers protesting for equal rights in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968. This helps prove the argument that protests were happening worldwide during this year of unrest.

“Czechoslovak Parliament Meeting to Ratify the Moscow Protocol.” November 1968. Getty Images, Prague.

Depicts the negotiations of the Moscow protocol between Dubček and the Soviets. We used this photo on the Normalization page to accompany information on Soviet demands for the reversal of the reforms.

“Czech Propaganda Card.” May 1945. In World History. Accessed March 17, 2018.
<http://www.worldhistory.biz/ancient-history/65688-interpreting-visual-evidence.html>.

A 1945 propaganda poster depicting Soviet and Czechoslovak troop movement after the defeat of the Nazis. Stalin and President Beneš admire the procession in the background. We used this propaganda card on the Czechoslovakia page to demonstrate the use of media glorifying the Soviet Liberation.

“Czech Propaganda Poster Celebrating the German Defeat.” May 1945. In World History. Accessed March 17, 2018.
<http://www.worldhistory.biz/ancient-history/65688-interpreting-visual-evidence.html>.

A 1945 propaganda poster depicting the victory of the Soviets over the Nazis (represented by a Soviet soldier standing on a dead German soldier). We used this on the Czechoslovakia page as an additional example of post-war propaganda.

Demonstrators in Prague. 1968. Photograph. *Prague*. Prague.
<http://www.praga-praha.ru/prazhskaya-vesna/>

A photograph of demonstrators in 1968, used as the banner image on the Demand for Change page.

“Dubcek And Svoboda At May Day Parade” May 18, 1968. Getty Images, Prague. <https://www.gettyimages.com/license/121991137>

Dubček after being elected. In Finding Dulcinea. January 5, 2012. Accessed November 10, 2017.
<http://www.findingdulcinea.com/news/on-this-day/On-this-Day--Reformist-Czech-Leader-Dubcek-Takes-Power.html>.

A photograph of a smiling Dubček after his election as First Secretary of the KSČ, used on the Dubček page.

Dr. Emil Hacha, former president of Czechoslovakia, meets with Adolf Hitler. March 16, 1939.

Prague. In CBS News. May 22, 2015. Accessed November 6, 2017.
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/nazi-occupation-recreated-in-czech-reality-show/>.

A photograph of president Hacha and Adolf Hitler negotiating the surrender of Czechoslovakia to the Nazi regime, used on the Czechoslovakia page to accompany information about Czechoslovakia's years under Nazi occupation.

El Ghany, Mohamed Abd. Protest in Egypt. July 2013. Reuters. Accessed December 5, 2017.
<https://www.npr.org/sections/parallels/2013/07/03/198349749/the-hopeful-arab-spring-turms-into-a-roiling-arab-summer>.

A photograph of a protest in Egypt in 2013, representing the Arab Spring. This photo is used on the Legacy page to show the effect the Prague Spring has had on other revolutionary movements.

Falk, Sam. "Mr. Havel in 1968." 1968. *New York Times*. Accessed February 21, 2018.
http://www.nytimes.com/slideshow/2011/12/18/world/europe/20111218_600_havel/s/20111218_havel-slide-7SEB.html.

A photograph of young Václav Havel in 1968, used on the Normalization page to represent the voice of dissent after the Prague Spring.

"Five Men with Knives" Political Cartoon. In RCSD Apps. Accessed November 11, 2017.
<https://sites.google.com/a/ramapocentral.net/mr-whalen--suffern-high-school/cold-war-1945-1991/1968-revolts-in-czechoslovakia>.

A cartoon symbolizing the Warsaw Invasion of Czechoslovakia using a little girl and five representing Soviet leaders with knives behind their back (based off a popular fairy tale in Czechoslovakia: Five Men with Knives). The cartoon shows how harsh the Soviets treated Czechoslovakia during the Invasion, which is why we used it for our website.

Fraternal Resistance. August 1968. In Prague Extravaganza. Accessed November 11, 2017.
<http://extravanzafreetour.com/the-prague-spring-and-the-soviet-invasion-of-1968/>.

A man blocking a Soviet tank, ready to die for Czech nationalism. The image is used on the Invasion page to depict the bold passive resistance of ordinary citizens.

French Student Protest. Photograph. Children in History. October 27, 2017. Accessed March 21, 2018. <http://histclo.com/country/fran/co-fran1968.html>.

An image of French students during the “French May” protests of 1968. We used the photograph in the slideshow of global protests on the Demand for Change page.

Gustáv Husák with Leonid Brezhnev. Radio Prague. Accessed November 11, 2017.
<http://www.radio.cz/en/section/czech-history/president-gustav-husak-the-face-of-czechoslovakias-normalisation>.

An image of Gustáv Husák, the General Secretary of the KSČ who succeeded Dubcek, with Leonid Brezhnev. We used this on the Normalization part of our website.

“Gustáv Husák.” In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed February 21, 2018.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gust%C3%A1v_Hus%C3%A1k_-_o%C5%99%C3%ADznuto.JPG.

A photograph of Gustáv Husák used on the Normalization page.

Khrushchev’s ‘Secret Speech’ of 1956. 1956. Soviet Union. In The Spectator. Accessed May 14, 2018. <https://www.spectator.co.uk/2017/06/when-khrushchev-denounced-stalin-a-turning-point-in-soviet-history/>.

Nikita Khrushchev, giving a speech in 1956 on the atrocities committed by his predecessor, Joseph Stalin. We used the image on the Dubček page to highlight how Khrushchev's speech against Stalin inspired Dubček to pursue a liberal reform agenda in 1968.

Koretsky, Viktor Borisovich. “Set the end to the aggression in Vietnam!”. 1965. In Soviet Posters. Accessed November 29, 2017.
<http://www.sovietposters.com/showposter.php?poster=498>.

A Soviet propaganda poster depicting a USSR soldier holding back the arm of a United States soldier delivering a missile to a Vietnamese man. Created in 1965, the image is used on the Cold War page to represent the international situation and the Soviet perspective on the Vietnam war.

Koudelka, Josef. Tank in Prague. August 1968. Prague, Czechoslovakia. In Magnum Photos. Accessed November 5, 2017.
<http://pro.magnumphotos.com/Asset/-2TYRYDKUOB8X.html>.

A photograph by Josef Koudelka, a Czechoslovak photographer who documented the Prague Spring, that creates a first-person perspective of a citizen who watches as tanks from the invading army roll through the streets of Prague. Because of this, we used the image on the Invasion page to convey the uncompromisable nature of the Soviets against Czechoslovakia.

- . 1968. Prague Invasion. Photograph. 100 Photos. TIME Inc.
<http://100photos.time.com/photos/josef-koudelka-invasion-prague#photograph>.

Josef Koudelka took this famous photo of a man whose arm appears with a wristwatch with the streets of Prague in the background. The aesthetic appeal and emotion shown in portraying the Prague Spring influenced us to put this image as the background of the introductory page.

- . Crowds Lighting a Tank on Fire. August 1968. Prague Invasion, 1968, Prague. BBC. Accessed November 11, 2017.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/pop_ups/08/in_pictures_prague_invasion0_1968__josef_koudelka/html/4.stm.

The photo of a tank lit on fire by Koudelka shows the bitter resistance against the Warsaw troops that went violent, a reason we used it to portray one side of Czechoslovak response to the invasion.

- . Crowds Supporting Dubcek. August 1968. Prague Invasion, 1968, Prague. BBC. Accessed November 11, 2017.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/pop_ups/08/in_pictures_prague_invasion0_1968__josef_koudelka/html/4.stm.

A crowd on top of a bus show their support for Dubcek while cursing the soldiers who partook in the invasion, used on the Invasion page.

- . Man on Top of a Statue Opposing the Invasion. August 1968. Prague Invasion, 1968, Prague. BBC. Accessed November 11, 2017.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/pop_ups/08/in_pictures_prague_invasion0_1968__josef_koudelka/html/4.stm.

A young man standing on top of a statue in Prague in protest of the Prague Spring, used on the Invasion page, to show vehement opposition to the occupying forces.

———. Tanks Enter Czechoslovakia. August 1968. Prague Invasion, 1968, Prague. BBC. Accessed November 11, 2017.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/pop_ups/08/in_pictures_prague_invasion0_1968__josef_koudelka/html/4.stm.

A photograph showing a line of tanks on a street in Prague, used in a slideshow to provide visuals of the invasion on the Invasion page.

Low, David. "Cartoon by Low on the Soviet Union's political designs (2 March 1948)." Cartoon. Cvce.eu. Accessed December 2, 2017.

https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon_by_low_on_the_soviet_union_s_political_designs_2_march_1948-en-6f619ea0-01e2-4d45-95bb-b6c9492ea3d4.html.

A political cartoon by British cartoonist David Low in 1948, mocking Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov as they turn switches on and off labeled with different countries. The Western cartoon depicts the aggressive expansion of the Soviet Union during the post-war period that resulted in the conquering of European countries such as Czechoslovakia. It is used on the Czechoslovakia page.

Map of Czechoslovakia. Czechs in Nebraska. NEGenWeb Project. Accessed November 6. <http://www.usgenet.org/usa/ne/topic/ethnic/czechs/cz-pg19.html>.

A map of Czechoslovakia in its early stages used to give the viewer geographical bearings on the Czechoslovakia page.

Massive Stalin Statue in Prague. Prague. In Wikipedia. Accessed November 14, 2017. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_statues_of_Stalin.

A photograph of Stalin's monument overlooking Prague, used on the Czechoslovakia page to accompany information about the Personality Cult of the '50s.

Meeting For The Twentieth Anniversary of Prague's Coup In 1968. 1968. In Gettyimages. Accessed December 4, 2017.

http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/leonid-brezhnev-the-secretary-general-of-the-central-news-photo/104418597?esource=SEO_GIS_CDN_Redirect#from-left-to-right-leonid-brezhnev-the-secretary-general-of-the-of-picture-id104418597.

A photograph of a meeting between Soviet leaders, among them Alexander Dubček and Leonid Brezhnev, representing the Czechoslovak government on the Action Program page.

Musaelyan, Vladimir. Leonid Brezhnev in his study in the Kremlin, Moscow. Photograph. *Russia Beyond*. TV-Novosti. Accessed November 4, 2017.
https://www.rbth.com/politics_and_society/society/2016/12/19/dear-leonid-ilyich-jokes-about-soviet-leader-leonid-brezhnev_662279.

A photograph of Leonid Brezhnev, used on the Brezhnev & Novotný page.

“New Gorbachev biography profiles reformer who helped end Cold War but has no place in today's Russia.” *CBC News*. Published October 15, 2017.
<http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/mikhail-gorbachev-biography-1.4354899>

A photograph of Mikhail Gorbachev at the head of this article was used on the Legacy page to accompany information about his liberal reforms that mirrored Dubček's.

Official Logo of the Warsaw Pact. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed November 6, 2017.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1b/Warsaw_Pact_Logo.svg.

The official logo for the Warsaw Pact, the alliance between Eastern European states formed in 1955. The image is used on our Cold War page to symbolize the alliance which played a role in the Prague Spring later on.

Photo of Lyndon B. Johnson. In Wikipedia. Accessed February 10, 2018.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c3/37_Lyndon_Johnson_3x4.jpg/220px-37_Lyndon_Johnson_3x4.jpg.

A photograph of Lyndon B. Johnson, the president of the United States during the time of the Prague Spring. This photo is used on the Invasion page.

Photo of Miroslav Mamula. In IDNES.cz. Accessed November 11, 2017.
<https://vetvicka.blog.idnes.cz/blog.aspx?c=161472>.

A photograph of Miroslav Mamula, the pro-Soviet conservative whom Dubček replaced with Václav Prchlík, a liberal. The photo is used on the Dubček page.

Photo of Václav Prchlík. In Valka Forum. Accessed November 11, 2017.
<http://forum.valka.cz/topic/view/123784/Prchlik-Vaclav>.

A photograph of Václav Prchlík, who replaced Mamula as head of the department of state administration, used on the Dubček page.

Plastic People of the Universe Picture. In The Slow Journalism Company. November 2, 2012.
Accessed November 12, 2017.
<https://www.slow-journalism.com/from-the-archive/they-feared-us-because-in-music-you-cannot-cheat>.

A photograph of the Czechoslovak underground rock band, The Plastic People of the Universe, used on the Normalization page to represent dissident groups that fought restrictions of freedom of speech after the invasion.

Poland's Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz Signing The Warsaw Pact On May 14, 1955.
Warsaw. Accessed November 14, 2017.
<http://www.gettyimages.com/event/years-since-creation-of-the-warsaw-pact-531410291>.

Photograph of Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Prime Minister of Poland signing the Warsaw Pact in 1955, used on the Cold War page.

Prague of 1968. 1968. Photograph. *Vintage Everyday*. Prague.
<http://www.vintag.es/2013/08/prague-of-1968.html>.

A photograph of a picturesque street in Prague in 1968, used as the banner on the Action Program page.

“President Johnson Meets with Soviet Ambassador.” 1968. Photograph. Getty Images.
<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/president-lyndon-b-johnson-learns-from-soviet-ambassador-news-photo/615297118#/president-lyndon-b-johnson-learns-from-soviet-ambassador-anatoly-of-picture-id615297118>.

A photograph of President Johnson listening to Soviet ambassador to the US Anatoly Dobrynin, used on the Invasion page as a visual for the discussion of the Western response to the invasion.

“Propaganda Poster of Czech Leader Klement Gottwald and Stalin.” 1948. In Alpha History.
Accessed March 17, 2018. <http://alphahistory.com/coldwar/prague-spring/>.

A propaganda poster of Josef Stalin and then-General Secretary of Czechoslovakia, Klement Gottwald standing together with both the USSR and Czechoslovakia flags in the background. The poster was made during the Soviet coup of 1948 and expressed mutual alliance, especially in the context of the Soviets liberating Czechoslovakia three years prior.

“Protesting the Anti-Semitic Purges in Poland. March 1968.” In Wilson Center. June 26, 2017. Accessed March 21, 2018.
<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/after-the-six-day-war-political-crisis-poland>.

A photograph of a demonstration in Poland against anti-Semitic political purges, used on the Demand for Change page to show dissent was occurring globally in 1968.

Raskin, Seymour. “Leonid Brezhnev with party officials returning to Moscow.” 1962. Moscow. In MagnumPhotos. Accessed November 4, 2017.
<http://pro.magnumphotos.com/Asset/-2S5RYDO659EM.html>

A picture of Brezhnev returning to Moscow with party officials that we used on our Brezhnev & Novotný page.

“Soviet Troops Arrive in Czechoslovakia.” 1945. Czechoslovakia. In Private Prague Guide. Accessed November 6, 2017.
<https://www.private-prague-guide.com/article/may-1945-prague-uprising-and-liberation/>.

Positive sentiments are expressed by the population of Czechoslovakia as Soviet troops enter Prague as part of the Soviet liberation from Nazi rule. The reaction towards the Soviet liberation movement influenced positive relations and gratefulness from Czechoslovakia, a reason we used this image in our website.

“Students listening to the Czech Radio.” In civildisobedience100. Accessed November 11, 2017.
<https://civildisobedience100.wordpress.com/tag/prague-spring/>.

Students are shown listening to a radio during the period of the Prague Spring. With no media censorship, radios broadcasted anti-Soviet messages that influenced the people

“Students Protesting the Tlatelolco Massacre in Mexico.” 1968. Mexico City. In Bluejayblog. October 2, 2016. Accessed March 21, 2018.
<https://bluejayblog.wordpress.com/2016/10/02/the-tlatelolco-massacre/>.

A photo of Mexican students peacefully protesting the Mexican police state in 1968. We used this photo for the Demand for Change page as part of the slideshow depicting the student protests in several nations in 1968.

“Studios, 1968.” 1968. Czechoslovakia. In Radio Praha. Accessed December 3, 2017.
<http://www.radio.cz/en/static/history-of-radio-prague/czech-radio-history>.

A photograph of a Radio Prague broadcast studio taken in 1968, used on the Action Program page to represent the voice of the people.

“Testimony Of Friendship Between Antonín Novotný And Leonid Brezhnev” In 1961. January 1, 1961. Prague. In *MagnumPhotos*. Accessed November 8, 2017.
http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/leonid-brezhev-member-of-the-soviet-communist-partys-news-photo/104418596?esource=SEO_GIS_CDN_Redirect#leonid-brezhev-member-of-the-soviet-communist-partys-central-for-picture-id104418596.

Novotný and Brezhnev were originally allies, but Brezhnev’s decision that Novotný was an incompetent leader and that his situation in Czechoslovakia was hopeless sealed Novotný’s fate. This photograph of the two embracing each other is used on the Brezhnev and Novotný page.

“TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS”. January 1, 1950. Czechoslovakia. In Getty Images. Accessed December 3, 2017. <http://www.gettyimages.com/license/179684687>.

A 1950 photograph of a textile mill in Czechoslovakia, used on the Action Program page to represent Czechoslovak enterprises, which briefly enjoyed expanded autonomy in 1968.

“The United Steelworks in Kladno near Prague, Czechoslovakia, which produces special crankshafts for Skoda lorries.” 1968. Getty Images, Prague.
<https://www.gettyimages.com/license/3356233>

An image of a steelworks in 1968 Czechoslovakia, used on the Action Program page to represent Czechoslovak industry.

UC Berkeley Vietnam Protest. Digital image. History. Accessed March 21, 2018.
<https://www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-history/pictures/vietnam-anti-war-protests/womens-march-against-vietnam-war>.

A photograph of a demonstration against the Vietnam War by female students at UC Berkeley, 1968. We included the image in a slideshow highlighting global student protest on the Demand for Change page, to provide evidence that the Prague Spring did not occur in a vacuum.

“Under the leadership of the great Stalin - forward to Communism!”. In Soviet Posters. Accessed November 29, 2017. <http://www.sovietposters.com/showposter.php?poster=170>.

1950s propaganda glorifying Stalin, used on the Cold War page to demonstrate CPSU measures of indoctrinating citizens with Communist ideology.

Velvet Revolution Protests. In Havel at Columbia. Accessed November 11, 2017. http://havel.columbia.edu/pics/velvet_revolution_as_mass_movement/.

Crowds of Czechoslovak citizens who were part of dissident groups during the Velvet Revolution. We used this photo as the header of the legacy page on our website.

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito Shaking Hands with Soviet Leader Nikita Khrushchev, 1955. January 1, 1955. Getty Images, Belgrade. In Getty Images. Accessed May 14, 2018. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/yugoslav-president-josip-broz-tito-shaking-hands-with-news-photo/464433287#yugoslav-president-josip-broz-tito-shaking-hands-with-soviet-leader-picture-id464433287>.

A photograph of Khrushchev greeting Yugoslav President Tito at Belgrade in an effort to mend relations between the USSR and its estranged former satellite state. We used the image on the Dubček page to highlight the compromises that inspired Dubček to pursue a liberal reform agenda.

Interviews

Fuchs, Michael. “Interview with Michael Fuchs.” Telephone interview by author. February 11, 2018.

A student-conducted phone interview with Michael Fuchs, a former citizen of Czechoslovakia who lives in Massachusetts today. Fuchs was a twenty-two-year-old student leader when the Prague Spring began and remained in the country until 1982. He

provides an invaluable firsthand account of the Spring and Normalization. Clips are used throughout the website to corroborate secondary materials.

Kramer, Mark. "Interview with Mark Kramer." Interview by author. March 27, 2018.

We interviewed Harvard professor Mark Kramer, Program Director of the Project on Cold War Studies at the Davis Center for East European Affairs. Professor Kramer offered a wealth of knowledge and insight into Soviet and Czechoslovak history, answering questions on Dubček's relationship with Brezhnev, whether Soviet fears of imperialism were legitimate, and whether the invasion benefitted the union. We included clips of the interview throughout the website.

Lukes, Igor. "Interview with Igor Lukes." Interview by author. April 14, 2018.

We interviewed Dr. Igor Lukes, a professor of Central European History at Boston University and former citizen of Czechoslovakia. As an academic and witness to the Prague Spring, Dr. Lukes offered keen insight into the context of the movement, as well as a primary source account of the impact of Western culture on newly liberal Czechoslovakia. We included audio from the interview on the Demand for Change page to emphasize that Czechoslovak society was inundated with Western influences Dubček abolished censorship.

Letters

Havel, Václav. April 1975. "Dear Dr. Husák" [open letter]. *Open Letters: Selected Writings, 1965-1990*, 1992.

Václav Havel was a playwright and legendary dissident in Czechoslovakia who protested the Husák regime's oppressive tactics after the demise of the Prague Spring, and was elected President in 1989. He eloquently advocated for liberal reform and peace in Eastern Europe in open letters, many of which he wrote in prison. In "Dr. Dr. Husak," a primary source for its insight into conditions in Czechoslovakia in the 1970s, Havel explained the subtle modes of controlling politics. We thus quoted the letter on the Normalization page.

———. October 1978. "The Power of the Powerless" [open letter]. *Open Letters: Selected Writings, 1965-1990*, 1992.

Havel discusses the emerging dissidence movement in Eastern Europe, making a case for its inevitability. We quoted him in the Dissidence section of the Normalization page.

———. July 1987. “Meeting Gorbachev” [open letter]. *Open Letters: Selected Writings, 1965-1990*, 1992.

Havel describes an encounter with Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague and reflects on his distrust and anxiety toward the General Secretary. We quoted the letter on the Legacy page to show the impact of the Soviet response to the Prague Spring on perceptions of Soviet leadership.

———. July 1989. “Testing Ground” [open letter]. *Open Letters: Selected Writings, 1965-1990*, 1992.

Havel reflects on Czechoslovakia’s potential to become a “testing ground” where innovative thinking drives humanitarian goals, and the danger of regressing into a “monolithic empire,” within the context of the 1989 Velvet Revolution. His thoughts are quoted on the Legacy page to show that the movement rhymed with the Prague Spring.

Magazines

Fuchs, Michael. *Tramp*, July/August 1969.

An July-August 1969 issue of a student magazine produced by Czechoslovak citizen, Michael Fuchs. While the magazine was never generally political, this specific issue contained a joke directed towards the Soviets. As a result, parts of the magazine had to be censored by having them stamped over, including the joke. The specific copy portrayed is owned by Michael, and we used a scanned image of the censored front cover for the Normalization page to depict how the Gustáv Husák and the Czechoslovak leadership reinstated censorship of the media after 1968, symbolizing the inability to compromise hegemony with freedom.

Levy, Alan. "A Binge of Free Expression: Czechoslovakia De-Stalinizes-in Front of the TV Cameras." *Time*, April 5, 1968, 62A-63.

An article in the April 1968 edition of *Time Magazine* written by Alan Levy, an American writer who had been living over in Czechoslovakia a few months prior when the Prague Spring started. The writing gives a first-hand account of the early days of the

Prague Spring, which we used on Demand for Change to depict how the Czechoslovak population started to thrive under the new freedoms granted by Dubček.

Newspapers

"Prague Curfew." Los Angeles Times, August 22, 1968, LXXXVII ed., sec. 1. Accessed December 3, 2017. [https://www.newspapers.com/image/166812367/?terms=prague invasion](https://www.newspapers.com/image/166812367/?terms=prague+invasion).

The front page of the *LA Times* newspaper 1 day after the Warsaw Invasion, used on the Invasion Page to highlight the American media response on the Soviet act of encroachment.

Vteřiny Týdne (Prague), July 1968. Accessed November 12, 2017. <http://www.moderni-dejiny.cz/clanek/soubor-vybranych-stranek-novin-a-casopisu-z-roku-1968/>.

A section from the Czechoslovak newspaper Vteřiny Týdne during the Prague Spring in July 1968 that depicts a political cartoon about the Prague Spring as a flower growing from a brick. This source is one of few media sources we uncovered during the time period, and its anti-Soviet message made it useful on the Demand for Change page.

"Russians, Go Home!" New York Times, August 22, 1968, CXVII ed. Accessed December 2, 2017. <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1968/08/22/91234755.html?pageNumber=36>.

An article published in the New York Times on August 22, 1968, the day after the Warsaw Invasion, that was critical of the Soviets for their decision to invade Czechoslovakia, while also reporting on US response and addressing the need for Western intervention. This source was important for portraying the harsh condemnation of the invasion from Western media outlets that is shown on the website when covering the invasion.

Songs

Plastic People of the Universe. *100 bodů*. Musixmatch.

<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/The-Plastic-People-of-the-Universe/100-bod%C5%AF>.

Lyrics from “100 bodů” by Plastic People of the Universe. The band itself existed during the Normalization period in Czechoslovakia. They were targeted by the government and arrested multiple times for the content of their music which had been deemed to violate censorship standards instilled by the government. The song provides value to our website by criticizing the hardline stance set by the government, a reason we quoted the lyrics for the Normalization page on our website.

Videos

AP Archive. “SYND 17 3 68 ALEXANDER DUBCEK MAKES HIS FIRST OFFICIAL SPEECH AS PARTY LEADER”. Filmed [March 1968]. YouTube video, 01:17. Posted [July 2015]. <https://youtu.be/i0H-LsBNx6M>.

A video of Dubček’s first speech as First Secretary in March, used on the Dubček page to provide a quick example of Dubček’s oration. AP Archive contains hundreds of historically important pieces of footage obtained over several decades.

“Czechoslovakia 1968 - Prague Spring and representatives signing the Bratislava Declaration”. *Bridgeman Images* video, 03:09. <http://www.bridgemanimages.com/en-US/asset/2634270/>.

Recorded footage of representatives from Prague and the USSR signing the Bratislava Declaration which promised peace between both sides. The video was used for the Soviet Concerns page on our website

Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich. “Gorbachev at the United Nations.” *C-SPAN* video, 01:30:00. December 7, 1988. <https://www.c-span.org/video/?5292-1/Gorbachev-united-nations&start=1658>.

Footage of Gorbachev speaking at the 1988 UN General Assembly, stunning world leaders with a promise to cut Soviet military presence in the Eastern bloc and follow through with a process of demilitarization. An excerpt in which Gorbachev explains the necessity of arms reductions is used on the Legacy page to show how Gorbachev was inspired to pursue non-aggression by the Prague Spring.

National Archives. “Warsaw Pact Invasion of Czechoslovakia”. Internet Archive video, 38:54. June 23, 2011. <https://archive.org/details/gov.archives.arc.1536420>.

Footage of the invasion and protesters confronting soldiers and tanks in Prague, used on the Invasion page to give the viewer a sense of the raw emotion of the public. A clip is used on the Invasion page.

The Obama White House. “The President in Prague”. Filmed [April 2009]. YouTube video, 26:01. Posted [April 2009]. https://youtu.be/_lcp6yQ0Yw.

President Obama speaking in Prague. He reflects on the legacy of resisting oppression left by the Prague Spring and what it means to Czechoslovakia and the West today. An excerpt is used on the Legacy page to show the Western perspective on the legacy of the Spring.

Matysekmv. “The Plastic People of the Universe - 100 bodů”. YouTube video, 14:54. Posted [January 2013]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ooUWli7zQ4>.

Recorded audio of “100 bodů” by Plastic People of the Universe that was used on the Normalization page to demonstrate the tone of their music that resulted in their arrests.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. “1968 Invasion of Prague”. Filmed [August 1968]. YouTube video, 05:31. Posted [October 2008]. <https://youtu.be/-XgxLgnpRYw>.

Interviews of eyewitnesses (primary sources) to the Warsaw Pact invasion describe their feelings at the time and reflect on Soviet decision making in an excerpt of a Radio Free Europe documentary.

“Radio [Free] Prague (Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968)”. Filmed [1968]. YouTube video, 1:55. Posted [January 2017]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gy50YIU4P8E&t=54s>.

An English radio broadcast about the Warsaw invasion from Radio Prague that we used as a primary source on the Invasion page to provide a local perspective.

Reynolds, Frank. “Aug. 21, 1968: USSR Invades Czechoslovakia”. *ABC News* video, 5:47. August 21, 1968. <http://abcnews.go.com/Archives/video/aug-21-1968-ussr-invades-czechoslovakia-141724>.

An broadcast by *ABC News* following word of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Frank Reynolds, the newscaster, condemns the military action and voices sympathy for the Czech and Slovak citizens whose soil was trampled upon. An excerpt is used on the Invasion page to show the Western reaction to the event.

Seventeen Moments in Soviet History. "Resisting the Enemies of Socialism (1968)". Filmed [1968]. YouTube video, 02:56. Posted [April 2014]. <https://youtu.be/01NwNKIFi1s>.

More footage of the Prague Spring but with commentary that sympathized with the Soviet perspective of the event. We used this footage not only show the Prague Spring, but express the opposing perspective from the Soviets that the Prague Spring

Secondary

Articles

"History." RFE/RL. Accessed March 28, 2018. <https://pressroom.rferl.org/p/6092.html>.

Information on the history of Radio Free Europe, which penetrated the Iron Curtain with broadcasts promoting democracy and liberalism. We mentioned the broadcasts on the Demand for Change page as an example of foreign media that gained popularity during the Spring.

Kubricht, A. Paul. "Confronting Liberalization and Military Invasion: America and the Johnson Administration Respond to the 1968 Prague Summer." *Jahrbücher Für Geschichte Osteuropas*, Neue Folge, 40, no. 2 (1992): 197-212. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41048782>.

A journal article investigating the United States' response to the Warsaw Pact invasion of Prague. Kubricht analyzes the moral and political dilemma that rendered the Johnson administration unable to act when the Soviet tanks rolled into Prague. The hypocritical bombing of Vietnam and progress in restoring friendly relations with the USSR made America reluctant to condemn Brezhnev's actions. We used this secondary source on the Invasion page, including a table showing the distribution of telegrams sent to the White House after the invasion.

Kýr, Aleš. 2018. "Pankrácká Popraviště z Let 1926–1989." *Historicky Kaleidoskop*. Accessed March 17, 2018.

<http://www.historickykaleidoskop.cz/1-2006/pankracka-popraviste-z-let-1926-1989.html>.

An article on the history of the Pankrác prison in Prague, used by the Nazis and Soviets alike to punish enemy soldiers, brutalize dissidents and execute political prisoners. We cited the fact that roughly 234 political prisoners were killed in Czechoslovakia after 1948, with most of the executions occurring in the Pankrác prison, on the Czechoslovakia page to show that Prague was not liberated from oppression after the war.

“Prague Spring Revisited”. *New York Times*. August 20, 1998. Accessed December 4, 2017.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1998/08/20/opinion/prague-spring-revisited.html>.

The author reports Gennadi Gerasimov, Mikhail Gorbachev’s spokesman in 1987, remarked that the difference between the reforms of the Prague Spring and Gorbachev’s perestroika was “nineteen years.” We used this key quote on the Legacy page to show the connection between the Spring and Gorbachev’s reform movement.

Webb, Marcus. ““THEY FEARED US BECAUSE IN MUSIC YOU CANNOT CHEAT”. The Slow Journalism Company. November 2, 2012. Accessed November 12, 2017.
<https://www.slow-journalism.com/from-the-archive/they-feared-us-because-in-music-you-cannot-cheat>.

An article on The Plastic People of the Universe, a dissenting Czechoslovak band during the 1970’s normalization period that output contentious rock songs to protest the authoritarian regime.

Books

Heimann, Mary. *Czechoslovakia: The State That Failed*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009.

Mary Heimann is an expert on Czechoslovakia who lived in Prague, scouring archives and learning Czech for years during the development of her magnum opus, a book detailing the complete history of Czechoslovakia. The book was used extensively to learning about Dubček’s rise to power, the invasion, the Velvet Revolution, and the split of Czechoslovakia into two states.

Kurlansky, Mark. *1968: The Year That Rocked the World*. New York: Random House, 2005.

This book looks back upon the events of the Prague Spring. This source is not all about the Prague Spring, it only contains other events of the year 1968. This information is not as reliable as the primary sources, but it does show the whole picture of the Prague Spring, instead of little pieces. This source can be used for the timeline and outline of the events in the Prague Spring.

Images

Earth Viewed by Apollo 8. 1968. Photograph. *Earth Observatory*. NASA.
<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=36019>.

A photograph of Earth taken by the Apollo 8 crew in December of 1968, used as the header image on the Cold War page. The image of Earth viewed from space reminds the audience of the global relevance of the topic and embodies the concept of an international perspective. In itself the photograph is an artifact of the space race.

“Emblem of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia”. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed December 4, 2017.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Emblem_of_the_Communist_Party_of_Czechoslovakia.svg.

The emblem of the KSČ, symbolizing the Czechoslovak government on the Action Program page.

“Flag-map of Czechoslovakia.” In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed February 21, 2018.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag-map_of_Czechoslovakia.svg.

A stylized vector map of Czechoslovakia used on the Soviet Concerns page.

Flag of Czechoslovakia. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed November 6, 2017.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Czechoslovakia.png.

The flag of Czechoslovakia, used as a banner on the Czechoslovakia page.

"Flag of German Democratic Republic." Digital image. Wikipedia. Accessed November 29, 2017.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f6/Flag_of_German_Democratic_Republic.svg/1200px-Flag_of_German_Democratic_Republic.svg.png.

A flag of the German Democratic Republic used on the Cold War page.

"Flag of Hungarian People's Republic." Digital image. Wikipedia. Accessed November 29, 2017.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ec/Flag_of_Hungary_%281949-1956%29.svg/250px-Flag_of_Hungary_%281949-1956%29.svg.png.

A flag of Hungarian People's Republic used on the Cold War page.

"Flag of Polish People's Republic." Digital image. Wikipedia. Accessed November 29, 2017.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/49/Flag_of_Poland_%281928-1980%29.svg/1200px-Flag_of_Poland_%281928-1980%29.svg.png.

A flag of the Polish People's Republic used on the Cold War page.

"Flag of the People's Republic of Bulgaria." Digital image. Wikipedia. Accessed November 29, 2017.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/cc/Flag_of_Bulgaria_%281971_%E2%80%93_1990%29.svg/1200px-Flag_of_Bulgaria_%281971_%E2%80%93_1990%29.svg.png.

A flag of the People's Republic of Bulgaria used on the Cold War page.

"Flag of People's Socialist Republic of Albania." Digital image. Wikipedia. Accessed November 29, 2017.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2b/Flag_of_Albania_%281946-1992%29.svg/1200px-Flag_of_Albania_%281946-1992%29.svg.png.

A flag of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania used on the Cold War page.

"Flag of the Romanian Socialist Republic." Digital image. Wikipedia. Accessed November 29, 2017.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7f/Flag_of_Romania_%281965-1989%29.svg/1200px-Flag_of_Romania_%281965-1989%29.svg.png.

Flag of the Soviet Union. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed November 7, 2017.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_the_Soviet_Union.svg.

The flag of the USSR, used a banner on the Soviet concerns page. The red theme influences aesthetic choices throughout the website and the hammer and sickle are a familiar symbol of the Communist regime.

“Gold Wreath”. Digital image. Clker. Accessed November 4, 2017.
<http://www.clker.com/clipart-gold-wreath.html>.

A vector image of a gold wreath, representing Czechoslovakia’s agricultural cooperatives on the Action Program page.

Hammer and Sickle. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed November 30, 2017.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hammer_and_sickle_red_on_transparent.svg.

A universally recognized symbol of Communism, used on the Introduction page to represent the USSR’s ideological grip, complementing the definition of hegemony.

“Lesser coat of arms of Czechoslovakia”. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed December 2, 2017.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lesser_coat_of_arms_of_Czechoslovakia.svg.

The coat of arms of Czechoslovakia, a symbol of the original Czechoslovak nation prior to the Nazi occupation and subsequent Soviet annexation, used on the Czechoslovakia page.

“Map-Flag of the Soviet Union.” In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed February 21, 2018.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map-Flag_of_the_Soviet_Union.svg.

A stylized vector map of the Soviet Union, used on the Soviet Concerns page.

Portrait of Leonid Brezhnev. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed February 21, 2018.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1977_CPA_4774\(Cutted\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1977_CPA_4774(Cutted).jpg).

A portrait of Brezhnev used on the Soviet Concerns page to complement the transcript of his phone conversation with Dubček.

“Red stylized fist”. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed December 4, 2017.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Red_stylized_fist.svg.

A digital image of a red version of the power fist, a universal symbol of defiance and solidarity, used on the Action Program page to represent the people.

“REFERL primary brandmark.” In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed March 29, 2018.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:REFERL_primary_brandmark.svg.

The logo of Radio Free Europe, used on the Demand for Change page.

“T-62 Operation Danube, Prague spring, 1969.” Digital image. Tank Encyclopedia. Accessed February 10, 2018.
http://www.tanks-encyclopedia.com/coldwar/USSR/T-62/T-62_Op-Danube_PragueSpring1968.png.

A vector image of a Soviet T-62 tank, used in the invasion of Prague, on the Invasion page.

Telephone icon. In Wikimedia Commons. Accessed February 21, 2018. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Black_telephone_icon_from_DejaVu_Sans.svg.

A vector image of a telephone used to make the phone conversation between Brezhnev and Dubček on the Soviet Concerns page visually interesting.

Journals

Goodman, Richard M. "The Invasion of Czechoslovakia: 1968." *The International Lawyer* 4, no. 1 (1969): 42-79. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40704597>.

Richard Goodman uses international law to argue the invasion was illegal, and emphasizes that Western nations were wrong to skirt the issue without proper repudiation. He provides a Western perspective on the morality of the Soviet intervention.

Marušiak, Juraj. "The Normalisation Regime and Its Impact on Slovak Domestic Policy after 1970." *Europe-Asia Studies* 60, no. 10 (2008): 1805-825.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20451661>.

An essay that discusses the period of normalization that entailed reversing Dubček’s policies. This secondary source provides information on the immediate effects of the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Skilling, H. Gordon. "Crisis and Change in Czechoslovakia." *International Journal* 23, no. 3 (1968): 456-65. doi:10.2307/40200010.

Gordon Skilling was an expert on Czechoslovakia who temporarily lived in Prague and encouraged dissidents. This journal article, acting as a secondary source on the Prague Spring, explains the downfall of Novotný and provides information on Novotný's failure to appeal to the people.

Newspapers

Dahlburg, John-Thor. "Gorbachev: Socialism Must Have a 'Human Face'." *Associated Press* (New York City), November 26, 1989. Accessed October 14, 2017.
<http://www.apnewsarchive.com/1989/Gorbachev-Socialism-Must-Have-a-Human-Face-/id-4af0c8eb2eebd3c3ceeca9db4ba63b27>.

This article, a secondary source referring to a Pravda article (not available in English), describes how Gorbachev quoted Dubček in describing his liberalizing reforms and corroborates the idea that the Prague Spring profoundly influenced Gorbachev.

Websites

"Czechoslovakia." *Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia, 6Th Edition* (March 2017): 1-2. *History Reference Center*, EBSCOhost (accessed November 5, 2017).
<http://web.b.ebscohost.com/hrc/detail/detail?vid=2&sid=03bd5a68-5283-4c8a-a273-0e9f9c776bad%40sessionmgr104&bdata=JnNpdGU9aHJjLWxpdmU%3d#AN=39001741&db=khh>

A section of the Columbia Encyclopedia that gave us a brief summary on the history of Czechoslovakia from its creation in 1918 to its independence from Soviet rule in 1989. Specific information used from this source included the formation of Czechoslovakia in 1918, Nazi occupation of the country during World War II, and its establishment as a Soviet state in 1948.

"List of socialist countries." Communedia. Accessed November 29, 2017.
http://communedia.wikia.com/wiki/List_of_socialist_countries.

A website that displays a list of countries that are or have been socialist republics, used to list the official titles of Warsaw Pact member states on an interactive map embedded on the Cold War page.

“Hegemony.” 2017. *Merriam-Webster*. Merriam-Webster, Incorporated.
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hegemony>.

A dictionary entry on the word hegemony, key to understanding the thesis. We quoted Merriam-Webster’s definition on the Introduction page to ensure the viewer has a clear idea of our argument.

"Velvet Revolution." In *Europe Since 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of War and Reconstruction*, edited by John Merriman and Jay Winter, 2623-2626. Vol. 5. Detroit: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2006. *Gale Virtual Reference Library* (accessed November 4, 2017).
http://libraries.state.ma.us/login?gwurl=http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=GVRL&sw=w&u=mhlin_n_hware&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCX3447000881&asid=3b5d2c0f3cda0a05b47eda3ba8efaa8f.

An excerpt from an encyclopedia on European history detailing the Velvet Revolution of 1989, carrying pre-invasion sentiment that threatened Soviet hegemony. The Velvet Revolution evinces the consequences of liberal reform that is not crushed militarily, and reflects the legacy of the Warsaw Pact invasion in generating anti-Soviet sentiment. This secondary source overview provides general information on the event.