U.S.S. PUEBLO: CAPTURE

The U.S. Navy intelligence ship *Pueblo* and its 83 crew members were captured Jan. 23 by four North Korean patrol boats in the Sea of Japan off North Korea's eastern coast. The U.S. insisting that the ship had been in international waters, about 25 miles off the coast, demanded the release of the ship and its crew.

**Inquiry into the U.S.S. Pueblo and EC-121 Plane Incidents: Hearings …**
U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, Special Subcommittee on the U.S.S. Pueblo, 1969
*Y 4.AR 5/2 A:969-70/10*
*Documents*

**Inquiry into the U.S.S. Pueblo and EC-121 Plane Incidents: Report …**
U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Armed Services, Special Subcommittee on the U.S.S. Pueblo, 1969
*Y 4.AR 5/2 A:969-70/12*
*Documents*

**North Korea: A Country Study**
*LC 1.60:N 81/2008*
*Documents*

“The President’s Address to the Nation: The Situation with Nor Korea”
January 26, 1968, no. 35, p. 77
**Public Papers of the President: Lyndon B. Johnson**
*GS 4.113:968-69/v.1*
*Documents*

U.S.S. PUEBLO: CREW RETURNED

After 10 months of U.S.-North Korean negotiations, the 82 surviving crew members of the U.S. Pueblo were released Dec. 22. North Korea confiscated the vessel. The men returned to the U.S. on Dec 24 for Christmas reunions with their families. Accompanying the groups was the body of the only crewman killed when the North Koreans seized the ship.

**The Capture of the U.S.S. Pueblo and its Effect on SIGINT Operations**
By Robert E. Newton
National Security Agency, Center for Cryptologic History, 1992
[http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo73818](http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo73818)  *Online only*

**The Pueblo Incident: A Short Narrative Summary**
By M. T. Haggard
*LC 14.2:P 96 X*
*Documents*
1968: A Year in Review with Government Documents
Display to Commemorated the 50th Anniversary
For USA Libraries as a Federal Depository Library

“Statement by the President on the Release of the Crew of the U.S.S. Pueblo”
December 22, 1968, no. 641, pg. 1210
Public Papers of the President: Lyndon B. Johnson
GS 4.113:968-69/v.2

VIETNAM: GENERAL

The Vietnam War dominated the news throughout the year. Events that occurred during this time brought about a shift in the policy towards the war: massive fighting all over the country resulted in drastically increased causalities on both sides; protests at home brought about a change in public opinion against the war, and a need for an exit strategy brought both sides to the negotiating table.

Estimative Products on Vietnam, 1948-1975
National Intelligence Council, 2005
PREX 3.21:V 67
PREX 3.21:V 67/CD
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS61039

In the Line of Duty: Army Art, 1965-2014
U.S. Army, Center of Military History,
D 114.2:AR 7/3

By William M. Hammond
U.S. Army, Center for Military History, 1988
D 114.7/3:P 96/962-68

Report on the War in Vietnam, as of 30 June 1968
U.S. Army, 1969
D 101.2:V 67

A War Too Long: The USAF in Southeast Asia, 1961-1975
By John Schlight
U.S. Air Force, History and Museums Program, 1996
D 301.82/7:W 19
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS47640

VIETNAM: TET OFFENSIVE

Communist troops on Jan. 30, launched the heaviest and most coordinated offensive of the war. Fierce assaults were mounted against major cities throughout South Vietnam. Viet Cong forces, with some aid from North Vietnamese units, attacked 30 provincial capitals, and a number of district towns and U.S. and South Vietnamese airfields and bases.
“Vietnam, January to August 1968”
*Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964-1968*
*S 1.1:964-68/v.6*  
*Documents*

*Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964-1968*
*S 1.1:964-68/v.7*  
*Documents*

**Images of a Lengthy War**  
By Joel D. Meyerson  
U.S. Army, Center of Military History, 1986  
*D 114.7/3:IM 1*  
*Documents*

**The 1968 Tet Offensive Battles of Quang Tri City and Hue**  
By Erik B. Villard  
U.S. Army, Center of Military History, 2008  
[https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo84637](https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo84637)  
*Online only*

**U.S. Marines in Vietnam: The Defining Year, 1968**  
By Jack Shulimson, et al  
U.S. Marine Corps, History and Museums Division, 1997  
*D 214.13:V 67/968*  
[http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo83080](http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo83080)  
*Documents*

**VIETNAM: KHE SANH**

The main battle for the Khe Sanh Combat Base commenced on Jan 21 when the North Vietnamese Army made a strategic strike in this northern outpost, nine days before the Tet Offensive. The battle ended when the Americans destroyed the base complex and withdrew from the area in July 1968.

**Air Power and the Fight for Khe Sanh**  
By Bernard C. Nalty  
*D 301.2:K 52*  
*Documents*

**The Battle for Khe Sanh**  
By Moyer S. Shore, II  
U.S. Marine Corps, Historical Branch, G-3 Division, 1969  
*D 214.13:K 52*  
[http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo82897](http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo82897)  
*Documents*
Close Air Support and the Battle for Khe Sanh
By Lt. Col. Shawn P. Callahan
U.S. Marine Corps, History Division, 2009
D 214.14/3:K 52
https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo38187

Turning Point, 1967-1968
By Adrian G. Traas
U.S. Army, Center of Military History, 2017
D 114.7/5-3:V 67/7
http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo84187

The War in the Northern Provinces, 1966-1968
By Willard Pearson
U.S. Dept. of the Army, 1975
D 101.74:N 81 P/966-68
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS41252

VIETNAM: GENERAL

Air War Over South Vietnam, 1968-1975
By Bernard C. Nalty
U.S. Air Force, History and Museums Program, 2000
D 301.82/7:V 67
Documents

Combat Operations: Staying the Course, October 1967 to September 1968
By Erik B. Villard
U.S. Army, Center of Military History, 2017
D 114.7/3:C 73/3
https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo88253

Hill of Angels: U.S. Marines and the Battle for Con Thien, 1967 to 1968
By Joseph C. Long
Marine Corps University, History Division, 2016
D 214.511/3:C 74
http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo78090

MACV: The Joint Command in the Years of Escalation, 1962-1967
By Graham A. Cosmas
U.S. Army, Center of Military History, 2006
D 114.7/3:J 66/1962-67
http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo32422
1968: A Year in Review with Government Documents
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Memorial Services in the Congress of the United States and Tributes in Eulogy of Lyndon Baines Johnson, late a President of the United States
U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, 1973
Y 7.1:J 63 X

Mounted Combat in Vietnam
By Donn A. Starry
U.S. Dept. of the Army, 1979
D 101.74:C 73/4
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS51178

Seven Firefights in Vietnam
By John Albright, John A. Cash, and Allan W. Sandstrum
U.S. Army, Office of the Chief of Military History, 1970
D 114.2:V 67
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS73516

The War in South Vietnam: The Years of the Offensive, 1965-1968
By John Schlight
D 301.86/2:V 67

VIETNAM: PARIS PEACE TALKS
The U.S. and North Vietnam agreed on April 3 to establish direct contact between their representatives as a first step towards ending the fighting in Vietnam. On May 3 the U.S. and North Vietnam decided on Paris, France as the site for their preliminary talks. After months of negotiations, U.S. stopped all bombardments of North Vietnam on Nov. 1. The war does not end until 1975.

A New Step Toward Peace
East Asia and Pacific Series, no. 173
U.S. Dept. of State, 1968
S 1.38:173

Sixty Days to Peace: Implementing the Paris Peace Accords, Vietnam 1973
By Walter Scott Dillard
National Defense University, 1982
D 5.402:P 31

U.S. Halts Bombing of North Viet-Nam
By Lyndon B. Johnson
East Asia and Pacific Series, no. 178
U.S. Dept. of State, 1968
S 1.38:178
VIETNAM: CASUALTIES

The U.S. Dept. of Defense reported that U.S. combat deaths in 1968 totaled 16,899. Overall, 58,220 American deaths are attributed to the war, whether from hostile action or other causes. It is estimated between one and three million Vietnamese died during the conflict.

Background Information Relating to Southeast Asia and Vietnam
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee of Foreign Relations, 1975
Y 4.F 76/2:V 67/5/974

The Human Cost of Communism in Vietnam: A Compendium
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee of the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, 1972
Y 4.J 89/2:C 73/58

By William M. Hammond
U.S. Army, Center of Military History, 1996
D 114.7/3:P 96/968-73

VIETNAM: MEDAL OF HONOR

The Medal of Honor is the highest military decoration presented by the U.S. government to a member of its armed forces. In all, two hundred sixty awards were given for service in the Vietnam War. Pvt 1st Class James Anderson, Jr. was the first black Marine to receive the award. All sixty prior African-American recipients were from either the Army or Navy.

Black Americans in Defense of Our Nation
D 1.2:B 56/991

Medal of Honor Recipients, 1863-1978
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, 1979
Y 4.V 64/4:M 46/3/863-978
VIETNAM: THE DRAFT

On Feb. 16, the National Security Council of the Selective Service abolished draft deferments for all graduate students except those in medical-related fields, and those completing 2 or more years of graduate study by June 1968. Also, all occupational deferments were eliminated.

In Pursuit of Equity: Who Serves When Not All Serve? Report
U.S. National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, 1967
PR 36.8:SE 5/EQ 5

Semiannual Report of the Director of Selective Service
U.S. Selective Service System, 1967-1986
Y 3.SE 4:1/968,no.2 (July 1-Dec. 31)

A Short History of the Selective Service System
U.S. Selective Service System, 1984
Y 3.SE 4:2 H 62 [FICHE]

VIETNAM: RESISTANCE

As the war in Vietnam dragged on, with no end in sight, the call for resistance grew louder. Changes in draft deferments, increasing moral objectives to fighting a war without a defined purpose, and the toll it took on the younger generation, caused a large segment of the American population to become opposed to U.S. involvement.

For additional governmental resources on this subject, see LibGuide under Gov Docs: Topic Guides & Bibliographies: Gov Docs: Vietnam War: 1961-1975

ASSASSINATION: ROBERT F KENNEDY

Robert Francis Kennedy, Democratic Senator from N.Y., aged 42, was shot by a gunman in Los Angeles shortly after leaving a rally in celebration of his victory in the California Presidential primary. He died a few hours later on June 6. His assassin was Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year old Jordanian who had lived in the United States for 11 years.
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Assassination and Political Violence: A Report
By James F. Kirkham, Sheldon G. Levy, and William J. Crotty
U.S. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence
PR 36.8:V 81/AS 7

Memorial Services in the Congress of the United States and Tributes in Eulogy of Robert Francis Kennedy, Late a Senator from the State of New York.
U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, 1973
Y 7.1:K 386

Robert F. Kennedy Assassination (Summary)
Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1999
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS97853

“Address to the Nation Following the Attack on Senator Kennedy”
June 5, 1968, no. 293, p.691-693
Public Papers of the President: Lyndon B. Johnson
GS 4.113:968-69/v.1

STUDENT UNREST

There was no one cause to attribute the upswing in student unrest that swept the country during this year: anti-draft sentiment, resistance to police brutality and civil rights violations, opposition to the war, student input over school affairs and curriculum, and school ties to defense contracts. Overall, it was the sentiment than a change needed to occur that was the driving force for much of the protests.

Extent of Subversion in Campus Disorders: Hearings …
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, 1969

National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and Peoples Coalition for Peace & Justice (PCPJ): Hearings …
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Internal Security, 1972
Y 4.IN 8/15:N 21 p/pt.1-4

The Report of the President’s Commission on Campus Unrest
U.S. President’s Commission on Campus Unrest, 1970
PR 37.8:C 15/R 29

Shut It Down! A College in Crisis: San Francisco State College, October 1968-April 1969: A Report
By William H. Orrick, Jr.
PR 36.8:V 81/SA 5 F
1968: A Year in Review with Government Documents
Display to Commemorated the 50th Anniversary
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Subversive Involvement in the Origin, Leadership, and Activities of the New
Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and Its Predecessor Organization:
Staff Study
U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Internal Security, 1970
Y 4.IN 8/15:N 42 M

STUDENT UNREST: NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The Democratic Convention in Chicago brought about a week of tensions and sporadic violence which blossomed into full-scale rioting on Aug. 28 when police and National Guardsmen battled youths in the downtown area. At least 100 persons were injured, including 25 policemen, and more than 175 people were arrested.

Federal Handling of Demonstrations: Hearings …
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, 1970

The Politics of Protest: Violent Aspects of Protest & Confrontation, A Staff Report
U.S. Task Force on Demonstrations, Protests, and Group Violence, 1969
PR 36.8:V 81/P 94

Staff Study of Campus Riots and Disorders, October 1967-May 1969
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Government Operations, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 1969
Y 4.G 74/6:R 47/3

Violence in America: Historical and Comparative Perspectives, A Report
By Hugh Davis Graham an Ted Robert Gurr
PR 36.8:V 81/H 62/v.1-2

Youth in Turmoil: America’s Changing Youth Cultures and Student Protest Movements
By Jack D. Douglas
National Institute of Mental Health, Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, 1970
HE 20.8114/3:Y 8

ASSASSINATION: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr, aged 39, was shot to death by a sniper in Memphis, TN, on April 4. Dr. King was a Nobel Peace Prize winner and the acknowledged leader of the nonviolent civil rights
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movement. After an intensive manhunt, his assassin, James Earl Ray, aged 40, was arrested in London by Scotland Yard on June 8.

Committee Meetings: Hearings …
U.S. Congress, House, Select Committee on Assassinations, 1977
Y 4.AS 7:M 47

Compilation of the Statements of James Earl Ray: Staff Report
U.S. Congress, House, Select Committee on Assassinations, 1978
Y 4.AS 7:R 21

Final Report
U.S. Congress, House, Select Committee on Assassinations, 1979
Y 1.1/2:13204-11

Investigation of the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.: Hearings…
U.S. Congress, House, Select Committee on Assassinations, 1979
Y 4.AS 7:K 58/v.1-13

Report of the Department of Justice Task Force to Review the FBI Martin Luther King, Jr.,
U.S. Task Force to Review the FBI Martin Luther King, Jr., 1977
J 1.2:K 58

Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. Congress, House, Select Committee on Assassinations, 1977
Y 1.1/2:13174-1

RACIAL UNREST: THE KERNER REPORT

The President’s National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders the Kerner Report released on Feb. 29, warned that America “is moving toward 2 societies, one black, one white--separate and unequal.” The report was a study of the racial disorders of the summer of 1967. It further asserted that “this deepening racial division is not inevitable.”

Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
U.S. Kerner Commission, 1968
PR 36.8:C 49/R 29

Riots, Civil and Criminal Disorders
Y 4.G 74/6:R 47/pt.1
RACIAL UNREST: OLYMPICS

On Oct. 16, at the Summer Olympics in Mexico City, two black USA athletes, sprinters Tommie Smith and John Carlos, used the victory ceremony for the 200-meter dash as a vehicle for a Black Power demonstration by raising their black-gloved fists and bowing their heads in a “Black Power” gesture. The U.S. Olympic Committee suspended them for the act on Oct. 18.

RACIAL UNREST: RIOTS

The news of King’s assassination elicited expressions of dismay and shock across the U.S. The killing precipitated rioting and violence in several major U.S. cities. Thirty-four people were killed and thousands injured and arrested in the disorders. Thousands of federal troops and National Guardsmen were sent to troubled cities to help end the disorder.

Miami Report: The Report of the Miami Study Team on Civil Disturbances in Miami, Florida during the Week of August 5, 1968

Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities within the United States
U.S. Commission on CIA Activities within the United States, 1975

LEGAL CASES: STOP & FRISK

On June 10, the high court upheld the right of policemen to “stop and frisk” persons for weapons when such action seemed necessary for the safety of the policemen and others present. In an 8-1 decision in both cases, the ruling was contained in 2 opinions written by Chief Justice Warren, for the majority. Justice Douglas was the lone dissenter.

“Terry v. Ohio” 392 U.S. 1 (1968)
United States Reports
JU 6.8:392

United States Reports
JU 6.8:392
The U.S. Supreme Court declared on Nov. 12, that a 1928 Arkansas statute permitting teaching of the Bible’s version of man’s creation but forbidding the teaching of the theory that mankind evolved from a lower order of animals violated 1st Amendment guarantees of religious freedom & the 14th Amendment that made it binding on all the states.

“Epperson v. Arkansas” 393 U.S. 97 (1968)
**United States Reports**
*JU 6.8:393*  
*Documents (Non-Circ)*

**LEGAL CASES: BURNING DRAFT CARDS**

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld on May 27, in a 7-1 decision, the 1965 amendment to the Selective Services law that made it a criminal offense to burn or otherwise mutilate a draft card. The decision reversed a lower court’s decision which held that the law was invalid because Congress’ main motive in drafting it was to stifle dissent.

**United States Reports**
*JU 6.8:391*  
*Documents (Non-Circ)*

“Armed Forces, Draft Cards, Destruction, etc.” 79 STAT 586 (1965) [P.L. 89-152]
**United States Statutes at Large**, v. 79 (1968)
*AE 2.11:79*  
*Documents (Non-Circ)*

**LEGAL CASES: FAIR HOUSING**

In a landmark 7-2 decision, the court ruled on June 17 that racial discrimination was prohibited in all sales and rentals of residential and other property. The decision was based on an almost-forgotten 1866 law which provided that “all citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every state and territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens” to purchase real and personal property.

“Jones v. Mayer” 392 U.S. 409 (1968)
**United States Reports**
*JU 6.8:392*  
*Documents (Non-Circ)*

**LAWS: CIVIL RIGHTS**

In April, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (HR 2516) prohibiting racial discrimination in the sale or rental of about 80% of the nation’s housing. The vote was 250-171. Pres. Johnson signed the bill on April 11, in the East Room of the White House, with 300 guests, including Congressional and civil rights leaders, attending the ceremony.
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“Civil Rights Act of 1968” 82 STAT 73 [P.L. 90-284]
United States Statutes at Large, v. 82 (1968)
AE 2.11:82  Documents (Non-Circ)

“Black Belt, Alabama: Negro in the Rural South”
Civil Right Digest, v. 1, no. 2 (summer 1968)
CR 1.12:1/2

“Towards Open Adequate Housing”
Civil Right Digest, v. 1, no. 3 (Fall 1968)
CR 1.12:1/3

Hearing before the United States Commission on Civil Rights: Hearing held in
Montgomery, Alabama, April 27-May 2, 1968
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1969
CR 1.8:H 35/968  Documents

LAWS: GUN CONTROL

A bill (HR 17735) banning the mail-order purchase of rifles, shotguns, handguns and ammunition and curbing out-of-state buying of such firearms was passed and sent to the President. It was the first major firearms-control legislation enacted by Congress in 30 years. The bill did not contain registration and licensing provisions requested by the President.

“Gun Control Act of 1968” 82 STAT 1213 [P.L. 90-618]
United States Statutes at Large, v. 82 (1968)
AE 2.11:82  Documents (Non-Circ)

Federal Firearms Legislation: Hearing …
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, 1968
Y 4.J 89/2:F 51/3  Documents

Firearms and Violence in American Life: A Staff Report
PR 36.8:V 81/F 51

Firearms Legislation: Hearings …
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, 1970
Y 4.J 89/2:F 51/3/969

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Gun Control
By Franklin E. Zimring
U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1988
J 28.26:G 95/988

TREATIES: NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

On July 1, 62 nations (including the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Britain) signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The treaty had been approved by the U.N. General Assembly on June 12. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. agreed to begin talks on the means of limiting and reducing their arsenals of offensive and defensive nuclear weapons.

Documents on Disarmament, 1968
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1969
AC 1.11/2:968

Facts on Nuclear Proliferation: A Handbook
Prepared for U.S. Senate, Committee on Government Operations.
Y 4.G 74/6:N 88/3

“Arms Control and Disarmament”
Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964-1968
S 1.1:964-68/v.11

NPT, the Non-Proliferation Treaty
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1994
AC 1.2:P 94

Nuclear Proliferation Factbook
Prepared for the U.S. Senate, Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Service
Library of Congress, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division, 1980
Y 4.G 74/9:N 88/12

Reviewing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)
Ed. by Henry Sokolski
U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, 2010
D 101.146:N 88/4
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS122145

For additional governmental resources on this subject, see topic guide under Gov Docs: Topic Guides & Bibliographies: “Nuclear War: Thinking the Unthinkable”
1968: A Year in Review with Government Documents
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NASA: APOLLO 7

Three U.S. astronauts circled the Earth 163 times in the Apollo 7 spaceship from Oct. 11-22 in the first manned test flight of the spacecraft designed to carry the first Americans to the moon. The 260-hour, 4 ½ million-mile journey was the 2nd longest manned space flight and the first trip by Americans into orbit since Nov. 1966.

Dreams, Hopes, Realities: NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center: The First Forty Years
By Lane E. Wallace
NASA, History Office, 1999
NAS 1.21:4312

Dreams, Hopes, Realities: The First Forty Years--A Collection of Selected Images
NASA, 2002
NAS 1.86:IM 1/CD

“Human Spaceflight: Projects Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo”
Exploring the Unknown: Selected documents in the History of the U.S. Civil Space Program
NASA, 2008
NAS 1.21:4407/v.7

NASA’s First A: Aeronautics from 1958 to 2008
By Robert G. Ferguson
NASA, 2013
NAS 1.21:4412

“Remarks by Telephone to the Apollo 7 Astronauts Following Their Return”
October 22, 1968, no. 552, pg. 1058
Public Papers of the President: Lyndon B. Johnson
GS 4.113:968-69/v.2

U.S. Human Spaceflight: A Record of Achievement, 1961-2006
By Judith A. Rumerman, Chris Gamble and Gabriel Okolski
NASA, History Division, Office of External Relations, 2007
NAS 1.21:4541
https://history.nasa.gov/monograph41.pdf

“Earthrise”, as it has become known, was taken by Astronaut Bill Anders on Dec. 24 as the spacecraft Apollo 8 emerged from the far side of the moon after completing its third of ten orbits. This photo was the first full-color image of our planet, and represents humanity’s first true grasp of the beauty, fragility and loneliness of our world.
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For USA Libraries as a Federal Depository Library

NASA: APOLLO 8

Three U.S. astronauts became the first men to fly to the vicinity of the moon. They circled the Earth’s natural satellite ten times in orbit on Dec. 24-25. After completing the revolutions around the moon, they brought their Apollo 8 spaceship back to earth with a safe splashdown in the Pacific Ocean on Dec. 27. They were the first to see the dark side of the moon.

NASA, the Complete Story: 40th Anniversary Collection
NASA, distributed by Total-Content, 2008
NAS 1.43/7:N 17 X/DVD

Project Apollo: The Tough Decisions
By Robert C. Seamans, Jr.
NASA, History Division, Office of External Relations, 2005
NAS 1.21:4537
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS70417

“Remarks by Telephone to the Apollo 8 Crew Members Following Their Return from the Moon” December 27, 1968, no. 647, pg. 1221-1222

Public Papers of the President: Lyndon B. Johnson
GS 4.113:968-69/v.2

CZECH INVASION

Armed forces of the five Warsaw Pact nations (Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Hungary & Bulgaria) invaded Czechoslovakia in a swift military action during the night of Aug. 20-21. The invasion effectively stopped the country’s experimentation in democratization and independence from Soviet rule.

Czechoslovakia: A Country Study
D 101.22.550-158/989
http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS77061

Czechoslovakia: Confrontation and Crisis
By Sen. Mike Mansfield
U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, 1968
Y 4.F 76/2:C 88/968

Strategic Warning and the Role of Intelligence: Lessons Learned from the 1968 Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2010
PREX 3.22:C 99
http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo15421
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**Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1968**
Congressional Quarterly News Feature, 1969
*JK 8 .C66 v. 24 1968*  
*Marx Library Reference*

**Landmark Decisions of the United States Supreme Court** [2nd ed.]
By Paul Finkelman and Melvin I. Urofsky
CQ Press, 2008
*KF 4550 .F56 2008*  
*Marx Library Bookstacks*

**Landmark Supreme Court Cases: A Reference Guide**
By Donald E. Lively
Greenwood Press, 1999
*KF 4549 .L58 1999*  
*Marx Library Bookstacks*

**Major Acts of Congress**
Ed. by Brian K. Landsberg
Thomason/Gale, 2004
*KF 154 .M35 2004*  
*Marx Library Bookstacks*

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