

CONSEQUENCES OF THE INVASION OF 1968

22nd August - Vysočany Congress

- the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
- extraordinary congress
- 1219 out of 1543 participants
- lower participation of delegates from Slovakia as the result of communication difficulties
- declared that socialist Czechoslovakia would never accept either the administration of military occupation or the authority of domestic collaborators
- the congress elected the new leadership of the party and confirmed Alexander Dubček in his position

23rd – 26th August 1968 – The Moscow negotiations – The Moscow Protocol

- between the Czechoslovak representatives led by Ludvik Svoboda and the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party
- the Soviet side insisted on the presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia as long as the threat to socialism would not pass
- they demanded to declare the extraordinary Vysočany Congress to be invalid
- they asked extensive purges in the Party

26th – 28th August 1968 – Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia

- the first secretary – Vasil Bilak
- they condemned the occupation
- they expressed support for the Vysočany Congress
- 27th August – Gustav Husak returned from Moscow and informed about the negotiations
- he himself expressed his own support for the renewal process of 1968 and the Dubček's programme
- Gustav Husak was elected to be the first secretary

31st August 1968 – Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

- it approved the Moscow Protocol
- **The Normalization of Dictatorship was reintroduced actually by signing the Moscow Protocol on 27th August 1968**

- 94 persons killed
- 335 people seriously injured
- 500 people slightly injured

- approved the presence of the Soviet troops
- Dubček replaced by Gustav Husák

27th October 1968

- the National Assembly approved the Czechoslovak federation and it was signed in Bratislava on 30th October 1968
- the law came into force on 1st January 1969
- the state became a federation of two national republics, the Slovak and the Czech with their own national councils and governments and the Federal Assembly had two chambers: the House of the People and the House of the Nations

1st January 1969

- the Slovak Socialist Republic was established

30th March 1969

- the world championship in ice-hockey
- our team won twice over the Soviets
- mass demonstrations against the occupation forces and against the normalization

- mass purges
- isolation
- the Iron Curtain again functioned like before 1968
- censorship of press
- travelling to the West limited
- centralism from Prague
- the age of immobility
- **the nomenclature system developed** – for every important position in administration, economy, army, science, culture had to be approved by the Party and Moscow