

				1968 – PART ONE 1 - THE WAVE <i>In red : subtitles</i>	
HH	MM	SS	Character	VA	VO
01	00	00	TOP CREDITS		
01	00	31	Archive music ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	Come gather ‘round people Wherever you roam And admit that the waters Around you have grown And accept it that soon You’ll be drenched to the bone.  If your time to you Is worth savin’  Then you better start swimmin’ Or you’ll sink like a stone For the times they are a-changin’.	
01	01	01	Narrator	The times, they are a-changing. In May 1968, a wave crashed over the planet. The wave had actually begun to swell earlier, in 1965, and didn’t recede until a few years later, in 1975. The world’s youth rose up against the life that was being offered to them.  Society, politics, culture: they refused it all. The world that had been recreated after World War II moved too slowly. What did they want? A new society. When did they want it? Now. A departure, as Rimbaud put it, amid new affection and noise. Especially noise.	

01	01	59	Narrator	<p>In May, 1968, I was a student at IDHEC film school in Paris. Students had occupied the school, equipment was being taken out on the streets day and night, to shoot what the French were calling “the events.” My view of that period is somewhat fragmented. Like Stendhal’s Fabrice, I didn’t realize that I had crossed through the battle of Waterloo unawares – or the barricades on Rue Gay Lussac, anyway. Fifty years later, I still have lots of questions. Between combat veterans’ memories and politically biased propaganda, how should we now analyze that turning point in history? What is its legacy? This much I know for sure: the phenomenon was a global one. Paris, Berlin, London, São Paulo, Tokyo, and elsewhere. There were so many uprisings swarming the streets of big cities that it is impossible to cite them all. What I would like to understand is the tipping point. So here are some images and sounds, a few pieces of the puzzle of a world changing in a mix of exhilaration and violence.</p>	
01	03	11	<i>Narrator</i>	<p>If there was a single thread connecting all of those protest movements, it would have to be the immoral war the world’s leading power was waging against a poverty-stricken country. A war that would stretch over the entire</p>	

				decade.	
01	03	25	Viet Than Nguyen ENGLISH	The United States have gone to war in Vietnam to protect its own capitalist interests and to protect the imperialist interests of the French for example. And at the same time the United States was riven by its own contradictions around race. That it professed to be a country that was democratic and that was going to Southeast Asia to defend democracy and yet inside the United States, the rights of African-Americans and many other minorities were deeply suppressed.	
01	03	56	<i>Narrator</i>	I remember June 1964. Three civil-rights activists, Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney, had been found dead, their bodies riddled with bullets, near the small town of Philadelphia, Mississippi. The state refused to prosecute the alleged murderers, Ku Klux Klan members all. The federal authorities had to intervene before they got 01-year sentences.	
01	04	25	Rebecca Walker ENGLISH	I mean obviously the value on black lives is something that we have to constantly be fighting for. But we've come a long way I think in that space, I do.	
01	04	51	Rebecca Walker ENGLISH	I think about my parents, when my parents married it was against the law for them to marry. My father was white,	

				my mother was black, it was against the law. My father was a civil rights attorney; they were driven out of town by the Klan, by the police constantly. I remember the Klan threatening to burn our house down just because my father was working to desegregate schools, to bring sanitation to black communities. So there was a kind of, there was no safe space	
01	05	39	Archive ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	Segregation forever	
01	05	42	Archive ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	White only Colored White only	
01	05	46	Kathleen Cleaver ENGLISH	My family is from Alabama from the South, my father is from Tennessee, my mother from Virginia. In the South, black people were accommodating the concept of nonviolence for political purposes but not in everyday life. Everyone knows the violence that's a potential in a racist Southern state. Every family in those communities has weapons. People know they have to defend their lives, that the police aren't going to come and help them, the sheriff's not going to help them. If the Klan comes to you, you're on your own.	

01	07	00	Kathleen Cleaver ENGLISH	I was a college student at the time in New York and this notion of black culture, black pride, black beauty was exploding. Black Power was very distinctive because it came from the Mississippi civil rights struggle which was very very courageous. And the kinds of activists who were engaged in that were, to me and to many of my generation, they were heroic because they were facing the most vicious racist state in the United States in a nonviolent struggle and they made a call for black power. And so it was riveting, it was extraordinary. The whole country responded.	
01	07	56	<i>Archive Music</i> ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	All the leaves are brown (all the leaves are brown) And the sky is grey (and the sky is grey)	
01	08	03	<i>Narrator</i>	Back in my foggy native England in the mid-60s, California seemed like an endless dream of sun, movies and music. California Dreamin' ! UC Berkeley is one of the most prestigious universities in the USA. It is also where many of the protest movements of the 60s got their start.	
01	08	30	Jack Weinberg ENGLISH	At the end of the summer students came back from Mississippi who were in Mississippi, students who had been active in the civil rights movement. And our thought	

				<p>was that the civil rights movement was going to continue to grow and build. When we came back the university administration issued a decree saying that it was a violation of university rules to engage in any kind of social or political activity on the campus. And the origin of that almost certainly was conservative business groups in the Bay Area, were telling the university, we don't want the Berkeley campus to become a base for mobilizing attacks on us. You have to control the students there on our side. So that was where the Free Speech Movement came from.</p>	
01	09	06	<p>Archive (sign)</p> <p>ENGLISH</p> <p><i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i></p>	<p>Is Alabama Part of “the free world”</p> <p>End the war in Vietnam</p> <p>Protest UnAmericanism in Mississippi</p>	
01	09	23	<p>Greil Marcus</p> <p>ENGLISH</p>	<p>And it was just a kind of commitment that grew and grew and was confusing and it was scary and it was frustrating. But this was taking place in a college campus and I'll never forget a cousin of mine said to me one day, "You know I came here to go to business school, and all we ever do is talk about this goddamn free speech movement.» And he meant, that's all anybody cared about.</p>	
01	09	56	<p>Judith Butler</p> <p>ENGLISH</p>	<p>The Free Speech Movement in Berkeley was an enormously important movement that sought to deprive</p>	

				<p>the university administration of the right to suppress political activities on campus. It was a movement that sought to establish the space of the university as one in which open discourse and critical discourse would be sheltered, protected, accepted and affirmed. And that included points of view that were critical of the administration that included points of view that were perhaps communist or socialist. There were many points of view, that was very hard, not just for the university administration to take but for the state of California. So it raised questions. What is the role of state power in intervening in the university? Can the state decide what is taught, how it's taught?</p>	
01	10	57	<p>Archive Ronald Reagan</p> <p>ENGLISH</p> <p><i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i></p>	<p>There's a small minority of beatniks, radicals and filthy speech advocates have brought shame on a great university.</p> <p>The campus has become a rallying point for communists and a center for sexual misconduct. The incidents are so bad, so contrary to our standards of human behaviour that I couldn't possibly recite them to you here, from this platform in detail.</p> <p>Sexual misconduct was blatant. The smell of marijuana was prevalent, all over the entire building. It began a year</p>	

				ago when the so-called free speech advocates, who in truth, have no appreciation for freedom were allowed to assault and humiliate the symbol of law and order, the policeman on the campus and that was the moment when the ring leaders should have been taken by the scruff of the neck and throw out of the university once and for all.	
01	11	40	Tanenhau ENGLISH	Ronald Reagan emerged as the new leader of the Republican right in California, the very place where all the protests were going on became the basis of Reagan's ascendancy because he ran against all of that. He ran against the student protesters, against the rioters in Watts, against those who wanted to have open housing laws that would end discrimination in neighbourhoods. Reagan opposed all of that and became the leader of the new right in America	
01	12	20	Archive Mario Savio leader du Free Speech Movement ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	There's a time when the operation of the machine becomes so odious that you're so sick at heart, that you can't take part, You can't even passively take part, and you got to put your bodies upon the gears and upon the wheels. Upon the levers, upon all apparatus and you've got to make it stop. And you've got to indicate to the people who run it, to the people who own it, that unless you're free. The machine will be prevented from working	

				at all!	
01	12	50	Jack Weinberg ENGLISH	The deans came up to me and they asked me to show my ID and I said I'm sorry, I'm not authorized to show you my ID. And then they said, okay, then we're going to have to arrest you. And I was dragged or carried to the police car. By the time I was in it, there were people sitting in front and behind. Within a few minutes there were hundreds of people around the police car and it wasn't moving the crowd was getting bigger and pretty soon, there were 2 or 3 people on top of the police car talking. I was in the police car for 32 hours.	
01	13	24	Jack Weinberg Archive ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	I just did what any of my fellows in all these organisations, would have done. So I was just single out, chance selected me. I'm no martyr.	
01	13	34	Greil Marcus ENGLISH	I remember walking around the Berkeley campus while demonstrations are taking place, people are just arguing with each other and thinking that it was going to leave whoever took part in it dissatisfied ever after with the ordinariness of life	
01	13	52	Archive ENGLISH	Now, let's go to a little town in New Jersey where things are really poppin'! Yes, there is a party going at Ms Benny	

			<i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	Mark's house! It is Tupperware party and it's really fun.	
01	14	05	<i>Narrator</i>	Oh yes, the ordinariness of life !	
01	14	48	Janaya ENGLISH	I think that racial inequality persists because the nation, because entire nations are built upon them. They're built on disparities, on racial disparities. That the wealth as we understand it in the West could not have existed without first the removal of native and indigenous peoples and then the enslavement of African peoples. That capitalism and anti-black racism go hand in hand and so to only fight one without fighting the other is, I think, a backdrop for failure.	
01	15	19	<i>Narrator</i>	The Watts Riots, Los Angeles, August 1965. Despite the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the black community was still chafing under constant discriminations. A single spark was all it took to blow everything sky high: 6 days of violence, 34 dead. The USA wakes up on the brink of civil war.	
01	15	40	Archive MLK English <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	This was a sort of blind and misguided revolt against a society and authority on the part of people who, for many reasons, feel alienated from their nation, from their families in many instances and from themselves and out of self-hatred, self-rejection, frustration, seething	

				desperation, because of their plight, they unconsciously and consciously turned to these methods. I don't think there was any individual or group that organized a riot.	
01	16	13	Tanenhaus ENGLISH	What the '60s did was to enable conservatives to say, it's the left that's coming after your institutions. They're siding with Black revolutionaries in the street or they're throwing bombs, building bombs, they are the true radicals and we will make the appeal to the ordinary American who wants to hold on to what he's got and he wants to protect his house, his property, his neighbourhood, his income and bank account. And so there was a kind of populism in defense of the middle class, which almost sounds like a paradox, but that's the basis always of American populism	
01	17	46	<i>Narrator</i>	Inside the country, the FBI had infiltrated the Civil Rights and student movements. Outside it, the CIA was doing its utmost to keep left-wing regimes from coming to power in Latin American countries. Like Brazil, for instance.	
01	18	02	<i>Narrator</i>	<u>São Paulo</u> , 12 million inhabitants. It is now the largest city in the Americas and Brazil's financial capital, as well as being the country's most culturally diverse metropolis. The far side of the world, from my 1964 point of view. But I still heard the sound of marching feet coming to crush freedom for the next 20 years.	.

				In the midst of <u>São Paulo</u> 's hubbub, an oasis of calm and greenery: the <u>São Paulo</u> Dominican Monastery. This is where Janina Teles lives,	
01	19	17	Archive (grafts on wall) PORTUGUESE	Down with the dictatorship Diva Burnier Until victory, always!	Fora ditadura Diva Burnier Hasta la victoria siempre ! Herois do povo Pegaram meu bebê para me ameaça Rose Nogueira
01	19	25	Janaina Teles PORTUGUESE	I was arrested at the age of 5, remained kidnapped for 6 months, so this marked me profoundly. My father was arrested twice, was in jail more than 5 years. Since I was in captivity for 6 months I was forced to mature, to become an adult really fast to protect my younger brother, to protect myself, to find a solution. Because for 6 months, I didn't know where my parents were or what had happened. There'll always be at least a scar. And then I also started to feel what Primo Levi talks about, what so many others talk about, this need to tell, so that this experience would not be not in vain, so that this experience would not be lost. How are we going to	Fui presa com 5 anos, fiquei sequestrada 6 meses, então isso me marcou profundamente. Meu pai foi preso 2 vezes, ficou mais de 5 anos preso. Como eu fiquei sequestrada 6 meses eu tive que amadurecer muito, ficar adulta muito rápido pra proteger meu irmão mais novo, pra me proteger, sei lá, pra arrumar uma solução, praquilo. Eu fiquei 6 meses sem saber onde meus pais tavam, o que tinha acontecido, certo? Vai sempre ficar uma...cicatriz Então eu também comecei a sentir aquilo que o primo Levi e os outros falam, essa necessidade de contar... Para que aquela experiência não fosse em vão,

				<p>elaborate that if we don't recover what happened and understand what happened?</p>	<p>para que não fosse perdida.</p> <p>Como vamos elaborar aquilo, se não recuperarmos o que aconteceu e entendermos o que aconteceu?</p> <p>Eu também tinha essas dúvidas.</p> <p>Então fui fazer um Doutorado, tinha dificuldade para falar de tudo isso, e também fui entendendo aos poucos como era esse sentimento de esperança, como era essa urgência que sentíamos.</p> <p>O mundo estava em um momento de aceleração, as mudanças aconteciam muito rápido.</p> <p>Então as pessoas acreditavam mais que as mudanças eram possíveis por causa dessa aceleração do tempo, das mudanças tecnológicas, das mudanças comportamentais e tudo mais.</p> <p>O Brasil foi uma experiência de ensaio para introduzir essa onda autoritária que veio para a América Latina.</p> <p>Os golpes que se sucederam foram inspirados no golpe brasileiro.</p> <p>O modelo repressivo brasileiro, era aquele em que prendiam muita gente e matavam relativamente pouco.</p> <p>O golpe foi dado para impedir que as reformas de</p>
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					<p>base avançassem, fossem realmente implementadas e que houvesse uma democratização maior na sociedade...</p> <p>Rumo à uma democracia social, não só política.</p> <p>O regime sabia que não podia sobreviver só na base da força.</p> <p>Então...</p> <p>A ditadura brasileira tinha uma particularidade muito importante.</p> <p>Estava o tempo todo preocupada com a sua legitimação e com sua legalidade de exceção.</p> <p>A Lei de Segurança Nacional começa a ser usada, principalmente depois do AI5.</p> <p>Os órgãos de Segurança Interna tinham 45 dias em que não eram obrigados a notificar a prisão da pessoa.</p> <p>Nesses 45 dias, as pessoas eram torturadas.</p> <p>Podia acontecer o que eles quisessem.</p>
01	20	37	Dilma Rousseff PORTUGUESE	Countries, especially the United States, that actively participated in the coup, reacted to the coup as if it were absolutely legal process, in which not only the law, but the Constitution... all the rites had been observed. And what interrupts this process?	Os países, principalmente os Estados Unidos, participou ativamente do golpe Tá... Tratava o golpe como sendo um processo absolutamente legal no qual foram respeitadas, foram respeitadas não só as leis, mas a Constituição, todos os ritos,

				Two things: the gradual closing, with one institutional act after another, the congress closed, parties closed. Censorship! Now, none of this impacted public opinion as much as the torture and death, so they couldn't reveal that there was torture and death.	enfim, o que que é que rompe esse processo? Duas coisas eu acho: o fechamento progressivo, ato institucional por ato institucional, fecha congresso, acaba com partido  Censura! Agora nada disso impacta tanto para a opinião pública do que a tortura e as mortes, então não podia deixar que aparecesse que tinha tortura e morte. Então não se podia mostrar que havia tortura e morte.
01	21	27	<i>Narrator</i>	Torture and death, but not only in Brazil. Starting in 1965, the United States became massively involved in Vietnam, waging ground war in the South and bombing the North daily.	
01	21	44	Archive music ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	Vietnam, Vietnam, Look for me, boys. Cause here I come.	
01	22	02	Chu Lai VIETNAMESE	I was a student and I used to live in a closed economy. I could barely feed myself. So, when I came to the jungle, it was hard, but I could handle it.  Whereas a young American, from Boston or New York, used to luxury, with such strict frameworks in his and his relatives' habits that for any unusual sounds he would complain to the police; it was so much harder for this guy	Thí dụ tôi là một sinh viên ở Hà Nội sống trong cái thời kỳ bao cấp nghèo đói bo bo. Thì từ cái nơi này vào trong rừng thì nó khổ hơn một tí thôi, chịu dễ lắm. Nhưng một chàng trai Mỹ đang ở Boston nhé, đang ở New York đang sống trong vương giả sống nghiêm túc đến nỗi gần nhà hàng xóm cắt tiết con vịt mà không báo mà tôi không báo công an bắt

				once in the rainforest.	nhé, là nghiêm túc thế thì tự nhiên cái chàng Mỹ đó, công tử Mỹ đó, vào trong rừng rộng nhiệt đới Việt nam...
01	22	46	<i>Narrator</i>	In 1965, 3,500 Marines landed in Da Nang. By 1967, there were nearly 500,000 American soldiers in Vietnam, a third of whom had been drafted. Mohammed Ali, world heavyweight champion boxer, refused to be drafted into the army and sent to Vietnam. They stripped him of his titles and wouldn't allow him to box professionally any more.	
01	23	08	Archive Mohammed Ali <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	My conscience won't let me go shoot my brother, or some darker people, or some poor, hungry people in the mud, for Big Powerful America, and shoot them for what? They never call me nigger!	
01	23	19	Archive Mohammed Ali <b>ENGLISH</b> <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	I'm not gonna help nobody get something the Negros don't have. If I'm gonna die I'm gonna die right now fighting you ! if I'm gonna die. You're my enemy.	
01	24	15	<i>Narrator</i>	Far, very far from Vietnam, and despite the freezing cold water, the days passed peacefully on the shore at Brighton, where I was on holiday with my parents. In 1965, the generation gap had blown up in England's face.	

01	24	36	<i>Archive Music</i> <b>ENGLISH</b> <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR  FOREIGN VERSION</i>	(talkin' 'bout my generation) Just because we get around (talkin' 'bout my generation) Things they do look awful cold (talkin' 'bout my generation) I hope I die before get old	
01	24	59	<i>Narrator</i>	English youth were not at all politicized. Their frustrations were expressed differently. In pitched battles between mods and rockers on Brighton Beach, for instance in 1964. The rockers, dressed in black leather, rode English motorcycles only and listened to 50s rock. Why not? The mods, in suits and parkas, rode scooters and listened to American soul and English mod groups, like <i>The Who</i> .	
01	25	30	<i>Narrator</i>	They were two facets of the same idle, lower-class British youth. Judges and teachers, who didn't have a clue, trembled in fear at the sight of them.	
01	26	05	Barry Miles <b>ENGLISH</b>	London, or England in the 60s was very much still the old establishment from pre-war rally and after the war most of the politicians and people in power wanted to just resume the old ways. What changed everything in Britain was the fact that my generation was better educated than our parents and consequently we didn't look to our parents as mentors anymore. You couldn't! Both my parents left	

				<p>school at 14. So we looked to the American beat generation, to American jazz musicians, to French filmmakers to German philosophers, it was really like a whole generation looking around to find a better way of life. You couldn't just carry on with the old English class system and the Queen in all the rest of it. So there was a whole group of young people who were looking around, it was almost like a supermarket of ideas.</p>	
01	27	04	<i>Narrator</i>	<p>In 1965, Milles organized a poetry reading at Royal Albert Hall in London, featuring American beat poets like Allen Ginsberg. It was one of the most striking cultural events of the era. English poet Adrian Mitchell wound up giving the evening's stand-out reading, his powerful poem <i>Tell me lies about Vietnam</i>.</p>	
01	27	26	<p>Archive</p> <p>ENGLISH</p> <p>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</p>	<p>I smell something burning, hope it's just my brains.  They're only dropping peppermints and daisy-chains  So stuff my nose with garlic  Coat my eyes with butter  Fill my ears with silver  Stick my legs in plaster  Tell me lies about Vietnam.  Where were you at the time of the crime?  Down by the Cenotaph drinking slime</p>	

				<p>So chain my tongue with whisky</p> <p>Stuff my nose with garlic</p> <p>Coat my eyes with butter</p> <p>Fill my ears with silver</p> <p>Stick my legs in plaster</p> <p>Tell me lies about Vietnam.</p> <p>You put your bombers in, you put your conscience out,</p> <p>You take the human being and you twist it all about</p> <p>So scrub my skin with women</p> <p>Chain my tongue with whisky</p> <p>Stuff my nose with garlic</p> <p>Fill my ears with silver</p> <p>Stick my legs in plaster</p> <p>Tell me lies about Vietnam</p>	
01	28	34	Max Elbaum ENGLISH	My generation watched the Vietnam war every day. I don't think there was a day between the time I was 18 and the time I was 23 or 24 that I didn't see somebody killed on television. The '60s were both a time of incredible pain, agony and horror and at the same time a utopianism about the future.	
01	29 29	07 27	Archive (sign) ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	<p>Stop killing Vietnam people now</p> <p>Join the march</p>	

01	29	10	<i>Narrator</i>	Trains transporting troops to the military base in Oakland, just across San Francisco Bay from the UC Berkeley campus, became targets for anti-war demonstrators. The song tracks for the movement were the Protest songs in the tradition of Anglo-Saxon ballads about oppressed people's struggles against the powers-that-be. Protest songs that I personally massacred on an old, poorly tuned guitar at demonstrations in London. Fortunately, there were people who sang a bit better than I did.	
01	29	49	Archive music ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	Come mothers and fathers Throughout the land And don't criticize What you can't understand Your sons and your daughters Are beyond your command Your old road is rapidly aging Please get out of the new one if you can't lend your hand Cause the times they are a-changing The line it is drawn The curse it is cast The slow one now Will later be fast As the present now	

				Will later be past The order is rapidly fading	
01	30	49	Archive Joan Baez ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	I just feel as though... I think probably This bunch of people here in Newport all these kids who look like that there's got to be an alternative, to whatever ways of life that are offered to them. All the important things like truth, truth and love, are just buried in this society. They're buried and laughed at, and giggled at and if people don't get back to them somehow. Then there's no sense in living, I don't think.	
01	31	30	Archive Joan Baez ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	Maybe someday all our trials will be over... Hush little baby, don't you cry You know your mama was born to die All my trials, Lord, soon be over.	
01	32	14	<i>Narrator</i>	Ho Chi Minh, Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, Che Guevara: the students demonstrating all over the world were inspired by revolutionary icons. I must confess, the young Englishman that I was found Che and his phlegmatic beret the most fascinating of them all.	
01	32	32	Archive Fidel Castro SPANISH	Cuban revolutionaries are now aware of their internationalist responsibility. Cuban people now acknowledge their obligations as they know there is only one enemy.	Asi entendemos, los revolucionarios cubanos, nuestro deber internacionalista. Asi entiende nuestro pueblo sus deberes, porque entiende que su enemigo es uno, el mismo que nos ataca a nosotros.

01	32	53	<i>Narrator</i>	January 1966: Revolutionary leaders from around the world gathered in Havana at the invitation of the Moroccan independence leader Mehdi Ben Barka, the Guinean political organizer Amilcar Cabral and Che Guevara. They came to participate in the first Tri-Continental Conference. At that time, Cuba, symbol of oppressed peoples' resistance, incarnated the "third way."	
01	33	03	Archive (sign) SPANISH	<b>This great humanity said "enough" and swung into gear</b>	<b>Esta Gran Humanidad Ha Anidad Ha Dicho...I Basta ! Y ha echado a andar</b>
01	33	21	<i>Narrator</i>	Régis Debray, a young French philosophy professor, had first visited Cuba in 1961. Having grown close to both Che Guevara and Fidel Castro, they invited him to the Tri-Continental Conference. In 1967, Debray followed Che to Bolivia, where he wound up spending four years in jail.	
01	33	39	Regis Debray FRENCH	The Tricontinental took back the Third World's idea. The plan was to gather three continents; it was a tough and offensive Non-Aligned way of behaving, to keep an equal distance from the USSR and China. USSR was too wise, China was too crazy. It is maybe megalomaniac, but the idea was a new offer for humankind. In the East, the shining hope of communism was now dying; but a new light was rising from the South.	La tricontinentale ça reprend le Tiers Monde, l'idée étant de réunir trois continents, donc les non-alignés version dure, offensive, pour se tenir à égale distance de l'Union Soviétique et de la Chine. L'Union Soviétique, elle est trop sage, et la Chine elle est trop folle. Donc c'est au fond, si vous voulez, peut-être un peu mégalomane, mais l'idée qu'on va faire une nouvelle proposition à l'humanité. La lueur à l'Est, qu'avait été le

					communisme, était en train de s'éteindre, et une lueur au Sud était en train de naître.
01	34	28	Dilma Rousseff PORTUGUESE		<p>A minha geração se dispôs até arriscar a vida e pensava assim porque, amanhã, a revolução socialista chegaria.</p> <p>Então, vem a revolução cubana.</p> <p>Não podemos conversar demais, temos que agir, porque conversamos demais e o que aconteceu? Houve o golpe. E ao mesmo tempo, aparece Debray, a Revolução Cubana.</p> <p>Todos nós tínhamos uma grande...</p> <p>Uma grande admiração pela Revolução Cubana, pelo Camilo Cienfuegos, obviamente, pelo Fidel, pelo Che... E por todas aquelas personagens ultra romantizadas da Revolução Cubana.</p>
01	37	05	<i>Narrator</i>	<p>Fidel Castro sets the tone. Wherever the resistance is growing, the time has come to respond to the violence of imperialism with the armed violence of the revolution. The conference's purpose is to help unite the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in a single, unified struggle. Third World countries have adversaries in common: the United States, multi-national corporations and the former colonial powers that support them.</p>	

01	35	35	<i>Narrator</i>	Two key players are not present though: Mehdi Ben Barka, who has mysteriously “disappeared” in Paris; and Ernesto Che Guevara, who had gone off to the Congo to export the revolution.	
01	35	47	Archive Fidel Castro SPANISH	We shall read a letter from comrade Ernesto Guevara. "I feel I have done a part of my duty "that tied me to the Revolution in Cuba. I bid farewell to you, to my comrades, to your people which is now also mine. Other lands in the world await my modest efforts."	Vamos a leer una carte del compañero Ernesto Guevara : Siento que he cumplido la parte de mi deber que me ataba a la revolución cubana en su territorio y me despido de ti, de los compañeros, de tu pueblo, que es ya es mío... Otras tierras del mundo reclaman el concurso de mis modestos esfuerzos.
01	36	49	David Horowitz ENGLISH	The leftists celebrate Che Guevara who was an... awful, awful human being! Murdered, in cold blood! Killed thirteen year olds just a disgusting maoist Che Guevara, but he’s an icon for the leftists.	
01	37	09	<i>Narrator</i>	“This is the story of a failure”. Che Guevara opens his Congo diary with these words. And ends that same diary with the following: “Never have I found myself so alone as during those last hours of our time in the Congo”.	
01	37	25	Regis Debray FRENCH	Che's goal there was not to start something new but to strengthen an existing power. But his idea of what the Congolese movement looked like was wrong and he was at first disappointed by what he saw. Cultural opposition quickly added up to disappointment. He had a team of twenty or thirty Black Cubans but whose mentality didn't	Le Che va là-bas, non pas pour démarrer quelque chose mais pour appuyer quelque chose d’existant. Et il s’était fait une idée du mouvement congolais qui ne correspondait pas à la réalité. Il y a donc de sa part une déception et puis très vite je dirais une sorte de hiatus culturel entre une équipe d’une

				fit with the local mentality. It created a certain unease.	vingtaine ou trentaine de cubains, noirs tous noirs. Mais une mentalité qui n'arrive pas à coller vraiment avec la mentalité locale et qui finit par créer un certain malaise.
01	38	04	Alain Mabanckou FRENCH	Che was in Congo because there was a will to establish a communist society, almost as the USSR would have wanted it to be. It was a kind of Cold War reproduction inside this empire of the Congo.	La présence du Che, dans le pays, est justifiée par le désir d'installer une société communiste au goût pratiquement de l'Union Soviétique. On a une certaine duplication de la Guerre Froide à l'intérieur de cet empire du Congo.
01	38	30	Narrator	<p>"Africa has the shape of a revolver, and Congo is the trigger" wrote Frantz Fanon in <i>The dams of the Earth</i>, a book secretly circulating at that time. In 1960, Patrice Lumumba, artisan of the independence of the Belgian Congo's, key figure in anticolonialism, becomes Prime Minister. The riches of the Congo is the envy of many countries.</p> <p>In January 1961, Patrice Lumumba's assassination shows that the decolonization of African countries would not lead to leftist regimes.</p>	
01	39	02	Alain Mabanckou FRENCH	In the sixties, Congo lost a statesman of stature in Emery Patrice Lumumba, with the complicity of the CIA, Belgium and America. The Congo began an era of turbulence that would have greater consequences in the	Dans ces années 60, le Congo déjà perd un homme de grande envergure comme Emery Patrice Lumumba avec la complicité des Belges et des Américains, de la CIA qui se trouve à l'intérieur.

				region.	Le Congo commence à avoir les turbulences qui vont entraîner des conséquences ultérieures dans la région.
01	39	26	<i>Narrator</i>	In 1965, after a coup d'état, Mobutu overthrew President Kasavubu and became the country's dictatorial overlord, crushing the 1969 student rebellion. Mobutu formed a totalitarian regime that held onto power until 1997.	
01	39	47	Alain Mabanckou FRENCH	In 1968-1969, revolutions occurred in Europe. Due to the special relationships between Africa and Europe, Africans stared at Europeans. They were staring at students who surrounded places, throwing rocks right and left, taking over the current government. There were direct consequences as we were freed from the colonial yoke only 7 or 8 years before. May '68 could have been for Europe the time for revolution, freedom, etc. Paradoxically, in Africa '68 was the time when dictators were growing fat and establishing their power and perhaps painting the picture we have of an unstable Africa.	Dans les années 68-69, il y a des révolutions en Europe. Et donc par ricochet en Afrique il y a ce regard que nous portons vers l'Europe. Il y a ce regard que nous portons vers ces étudiants qui prennent en otage des places, qui jettent des pavés à gauche et à droite, qui déboulonnent le pouvoir en place. Et bien les conséquences étaient directes puisque ça ne faisait que 5, 7 ou 8 ans que nous étions libérés du joug colonial. Mai 68 a pu être un moment de révolution du côté européen, de la liberté et autre, mais paradoxalement en Afrique les années 68 sont les années où les dictateurs sont en train de s'engraisser pour s'installer au pouvoir et peut-être donner le visage de l'Afrique déséquilibrée que nous avons de nos jours.

01	40	50	<i>Narrator</i>	The student movements Alain Mabanckou refers to were already active in Europe in 1967. In Italy, for example.	
01	40	59	Erri de Luca ITALIAN	<p>The world was divided into two faces. The world was round, but it was round like a coin rather than a ball. They were two sides of the same coin rather than a ball. They were two sides of the same coin and each of these two sides sought to overthrow and conquer the other. This made the whole world vulnerable to conflict. Even a remote place like Vietnam experienced the general conflict and the force of the revolution. It was like an epicentre.</p> <p>It is said that the students primed the fuse for us, in Italy, of an explosive charge that was there but just needed to be activated.</p>	<p>E poi siccome il mondo allora era diviso su due facce, aveva due face, era tondo il mondo, ma era tondo come una moneta, non come una palla. C'erano due facce della stessa moneta e queste due facce cercavano di buttarsi, di rovesciare l'una all'altra. Questo rendeva tutta la superficie del mondo sensibile all'attrito. Anche un posto lontano come poteva essere il Vietnam, conteneva tutto lo scontro generale e tutta la forza di rovesciamento, era come un epicentro.</p> <p>Diciamo che gli studenti sono stati un innesco per noi in Italia di una, una miccia, di una carica esplosiva che c'era ma aveva bisogno di essere accesa.</p>
01	41	59	Archive (sign) German	Technical University of Berlin	Technische Universität Berlin
01	42	04	Wolfgang Kraushaar GERMAN	There was a great fermentation, a great discontent at work. You have to understand that the universities back then to a large extent lacked legitimacy. They were still downright feudal in character, authoritarian, structured top-to-bottom. For students there was no co-management,	<p>Also es hat natürlich ein großes Gähnen, ein einen großen Unmut gegeben.</p> <p>Da muss man natürlich dazu wissen, dass die damaligen Universitäten eigentlich eh ein großes Stück weit Legitimationsunfähig waren. Das waren</p>

				hence the demand for one-third parity, so there'd be a legitimate opportunity for students to contribute to the universities' self-government.	ja noch klassische Ordinarienuniversitäten, das heißt bis in die Spitze hinein autoritär strukturiert und es gab keine Mitbestimmung eh für Studierende, deshalb forderte man Drittelparität, sozusagen, dass es auch regelkonform eine Möglichkeit gab, dass nämlich die Selbstverwaltung der Universitäten von Studierenden mitgestaltet hat werden können.
01	42	51	<i>Narrator</i>	In June 1967, the Shah of Iran and his wife visit Berlin. German TV cover the event live and from every possible angle. While the repressive tactics of the SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, didn't seem to bother municipal leaders, crowds of students in front of Town Hall clearly felt differently. These images have never been forgotten.	
01	43	25	Wolfgang Kraushaar GERMAN	In Germany we are confronted with the negative legacy of National Socialism.  The police apparatus, for example, in West Berlin at the time of the Shah's visit was permeated with former members of the Wehrmacht and SS. You'd become doubtful once you started to look behind the scenes.	Wir haben es in Deutschland mit man es so will dem nagtiven Erbe des Nationalsozialismus wenn überhaupt zu tun und nicht mit dem Erbe des Faschismus.  Der Polizeiapperat zum Beispiel im damaligen Westberlin zu der Zeit als der Schah-Besuch stattfand, der war wirklich durchsetzt mit ehemaligen Wehrmachts-und SS-Angehörigen. Das heißt, da bekam man seine Zweifel, wenn man

					hinter die Kulissen begann zu schauen
01	43	49	<i>Narrator</i>	Later that day, the Shah and his wife, unperturbed, attend Mozart's <i>The Magic Flute</i> at the Berlin Opera House.	
01	44	23	Susan Neubronner GERMAN	<p>Most of the images of the Shah's visit were incredibly memorable because they clearly showed the violence of the police, the power of the government. Really, this fight pitted a superior force with water cannons, bludgeons and the works against people who took to the streets basically unarmed, to protest.</p> <p>These are, of course, the pictures that shaped me. On the other hand, there's the shot of slain Benno Ohnesorg, which is almost iconographic. That moment when a peaceful protest became something that claimed a life, of course this was a turning point when you realized, you simply understood the anger which drove people back then to keep on protesting and perhaps even choose a different form of protest.</p>	<p>Also tats. sind die Bilder von 68 vor allen Dingen die Bilder vom Besuch des Schahs unheimlich einprägsam gewesen vor allen Dingen weil sie die Polizeigewalt, die Staatsmacht sehr deutlich präsentiert haben. Wirklich dieser Kampf eigentlich so einer Übermacht mit Wasserwerfern mit Knüppeln mit allem drum herum gegen Menschen die eigentlich eben unbewaffnet ja auf die Straße gegangen sind die protestiert haben</p> <p>Und das sind natürlich einerseits die Bilder, die mich geprägt haben... andererseits natürlich auch das Bild des erschossenen Benno Ohnesorg das ist natürlich eben auch ja fast schon ein ikonografisches Bild..</p> <p>dieser Moment wie aus einem friedlichem Protest dann tats. eben etwas geworden ist was ein Todesopfer gefordert hat das war natürlich auch ein Wendepunkt wo man gemerkt hat ob man versteht einfach dann auch die Wut, die die</p>

					Menschen damals getrieben hat weiter zu protestieren und dann vielleicht auch eine andere Form des Protests zu wählen.
01	45	15	Archive (sign) German		Berliner Polizisten begingen einen Mord !
01	45	31	Narrator	The death of a demonstrator in front of the Opera House, the student Benno Ohnesorg, sparked protests across Germany. In Japan too, the death of a student was the starting point of a movement that would last for many years.	
01	45	51	Eiji Oguma JAPANESE	The role of mass media was very important. What triggered the 1968 movement was the death of one student. That student was protesting the then prime minister's trip to South Vietnam in 1967. The student died in that protest. This event resonated with many students in Japan. They weren't really aware of the movement, nor the cause of his death. But when they saw that image, they thought: "He is dead. He has the same feelings we have. He died resisting the established order."	マスメディアの役割というものはとても重要でした。日本の1968年の運動の引き金は一人の学生の死でした。その学生は1967年に当時の首相が南ベトナムに訪問するのに、 反対して、その運動で死にました。で、多くの学生、日本中がその学生に共鳴しました。彼らはその運動の背景のことも、その学生がどうやって死んだのかもよく知りませんでした。だけれども、そのテレビ映像を見ることによってこう考えたのです。彼は死んだ、彼は私たちと同じ感情を持っている。古い体制

					に抗議して死んだのだ。
01	46	45	<i>Narrator</i>	Japan, an ally of the United States, allows American atomic submarines heading for Vietnam to enter the Japanese port of Sasébo. This leads to increasingly violent demonstrations.	
01	47	00	Eiji Oguma JAPANESE	The younger generation reacted quickly to the events and this nourished a sense of revolt against the old generation. On a political level these protests were held in what was called the western world as the anti-Vietnam War movement. In the Soviet-allied and communist countries this was expressed as the movement for democratization. Both of them had the same message, being anti-Cold War.	若い世代はそれに早く影響されて、古い世代に対して、抗議の感情を持ちました。政治的には西側世界では、この抗議の感情はベトナム戦争への抗議という形で表されました。東側世界では民主化運動という形で表されました。これはどちらも冷戦秩序に対する抵抗という形では共通していました。
01	47	31	<i>Narrator</i>	By 1967, the United States was getting more and more deeply involved in the Vietnam War. Which led to its share of atrocities. In Europe, two philosophers decide to create a war-crimes tribunal.	
01	47	47	Tariq Ali ENGLISH	The reason for setting up a war crimes tribunal was based on the Nuremberg judgement, "The never again must we do behave in this fashion and never again should we accept the excuse I was obeying orders. " So Bertrand RUSSELL and Jean-Paul SARTRE got together and said,	

				we have to do it together, two of Europe's greatest philosophers and they put out this call and it became known as the RUSSELL Tribunal because in the world at large, he was better known. But Jean-Paul SARTRE and Simone de Beauvoir played a very important role in it.	
01	48	23	Archive Jean-Paul Sartre FRENCH	Has the US government committed acts of aggression against Vietnam under international law? Unanimously, yes. We conclude that the US government and armed forces are guilty of the deliberate, systematic and large-scale bombing of civilian targets.	Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis a-t-il commis des actes d'agression contre le Vietnam au terme de la loi internationale ? A l'unanimité : Oui. Nous concluons que le gouvernement et les forces armées des Etats-Unis sont coupables de bombardements délibérés, systématiques et à une grande échelle d'objectifs civils.
01	48	49	Tariq Ali ENGLISH	I was asked to go as one of the investigators to investigate these crimes.	
01	48	56	Archive Tariq Ali ENGLISH <i>TO BE SUBTITLED FOR FOREIGN VERSION</i>	They said "tell us comrade, do you think the use of napalm, of phosphorus, of fragmentation bombs, of all the other insidious devices they invented... do you think that the United States will use them in Europe today?" And it was extremely difficult to reply in the affirmative.	
01	49	19	Tariq Ali ENGLISH	What I saw in Vietnam with my own eyes was horrific, carpet bombing of cities, young children going around without arms, hospitals filled with women and children with pellets embedded in their bodies. They wrecked the	

				ecology of the country. The main people who brought the war to an end with the Vietnamese by their resistance and consistency. But the United States anti-war movement was a unique event in global history. It's the first time that an imperial power was really forced to fight on two fronts. On one front, of course with arms and bombers; and on the other front, they were amazed at the opposition inside the U. S. army. I think that is what shook the Pentagon much, much more than anything else, was that their own army was backed with dissidents. The huge demonstration outside the Pentagon in 1972 when marines, U. S. marines and their ex-marines, retired and some serving ones in their uniforms, on crutches discarding and throwing their medals over the fence at the Pentagon and chanting a slogan which must have brought fear into the hearts of the hierarchy there, "Ho! Ho! Ho Chi Minh, the NLF is going to win. "	
01	50	20	Archive (sign) ENGLISH	Veterans against the war	
01	51	01	Tariq Ali ENGLISH	That was the last time America ever took a conscript army into a war.	
01	51	09	CAPTION END OF EP1	TO BE CONTINUED PART TWO	

				SUMMER OF LOVE SUMMER OF CONFLICTS	
01	51	18	CAP      END CREDITS		