The Dubcek government ended censorship in early 1968, and the acquisition of this freedom resulted in a public expression of broad-based support for reform and a public sphere in which government and party policies could be debated openly. In April, the Czech Government issued a formal plan for further reforms, although it tried to liberalize within the existing framework of the Marxist-Leninist State and did not propose a revolutionary overhaul of the political and economic systems. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was significant in the sense that it delayed the splintering of Eastern European Communism and was concluded without provoking any direct intervention from the West. In April 1968, Dubcek as the leader of the Czechoslovak Communist Party published its reform program, titled The Action Program. The program criticized mistakes and crimes of the past, for example, Stalinism in Czechoslovakia. It proposed a complete decentralization, managerial independence, flexible market mechanisms, and legalization of small private sector, especially in services. Dubcek was a coincidence that happened to be in the crossroad in a wrong time. The liberalization of Czechoslovakia started couple years before Dubcek. People were dissatisfied with the communist leadership and by 1968 a new generation without ties to WWII emerged as a main dominant group in the politics. These people did not like Stalinists, and demanded change. Communist party lost control over newspaper, media, press, TV, film, publishing, civic organizations, and youth groups. At the same time Czechs and Slovaks started to clash (President Novotny hated them and he said it right on TV to h