

The major subject of this thesis is to follow the activities of the restoring Czech civil society during the Prague Spring era that were aimed at setting up a plurality political system, at the decomposition of one-party government, or at the changes in the self-contained (closed) National Front system as it had emerged, or had been forcibly formed after 1948 February. The Phenomenon of the restoring civic society has been presented here in three specific models, namely the civic and political activation preserving the efforts to restore a traditional political party (namely Social Democratic Party), to be followed by the pre-political and in its substance clubbing activities of the non-party public in formation of Club of Engaged Non-Party Men, a lucidly nondescript organization; finally then, a formally clearly determinate K-231 club endeavouring the judicial, civic and social rehabilitation of its members. Within the contexts of the Prague Spring events, these are the most fragrant documents of self-formation of the citizens without assistance of the political power; in the final effects, even against it. The attempt to restore the Social Democracy (Social Democratic Party, SDP in further) during the Prague Spring 1968 era could be appreciated as an intuitive effort to impair the dogma on the so-called leading role of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCz in further) in the society; thus, an attempt to sap the Communist power monopole indirectly that might, in its final consequences, result into its collapse. The Social Democrats, seeking publicly their place under the sun and attempting to enter the political system against the will of the ruling party, installed an issue concerning the change and innovation in hitherto practised systems of governing.