SUMMARIES

KAREL HAVLÍČEK IN THE TESTIMONY OF SOUTH AND NORTH TYROLEAN ARCHIVAL SOURCES, 1851—1955

Georg J. Morava

As a political journalist, Karel Havlíček, one of the most prominent Czechs of the 19th century, strove for federalization of the Hapsburg monarchy. But in 1850 neo-absolutist Austria banned Národní Noviny, which he had founded, and then exiled him, from 1851 to 1855, to Brixen, South Tyrol.

The author explored material in Innsbruck and Brixen relating to Havlíček’s stay in Brixen and presents here extracts of the more important — and previously unknown — documentary evidence.

BENEŠ AND THE SOVIET UNION.
THEIR RELATIONSHIP SINCE 1935

Reiner Franke

One of the long-standing legends in Czechoslovak history relates how brave President Beneš was treacherously betrayed by the West at Munich in 1938. Sticking to this now would mean neglecting the essence of Beneš’s double-faced policy of alliances. Lately, Harry Hanak of London School of Slavonic Studies has been providing new evidence showing that the Czech politician leaned towards Russia at an earlier date. Vojtěch Mastný corroborates this view by testifying that long before Stalin became "bündnisfähig" for the West, Czechoslovakia had begun to seek a special relationship with Moscow.

This paper takes the story farther back than Mastný (who refers to the beginning of the Second World War). By linking the two visits Beneš paid to Moskow in 1935 and 1943 new light is shed on the Czechoslovak "renversement des alliances". By taking the detour via Moscow in 1945 again the President-in-Exile symbolically stressed his own and his country’s moving away from a West that had once let him down. He was determined to prevent a repetition of particular but in no way unexpected disappointment.