

**Abstract:**

Radola Gajda, the general of the czechoslovak legions in Russia and one of the commanders of the army "supreme ruler of Russia", the siberian dictator Alexander Vasilevich Kolchak, the then general of the czechoslovak army, which in a short time reached to the highest place, after their overthrow fascist politician and leader of the main czechoslovak fascist party, Národní obec fašistická and participant of many scandals, is one of the most controversial figures in czech and czechoslovak history. On the one hand, a brilliant military leader, a born military commander, on the other hand, a person with sympathy for the authoritarian regimes and fascist parties, which president Tomáš G. Masaryk of his time considered one of the greatest threats to the czechoslovak democracy. The inconsistency of the person of general Gajda has led to the often very significant differences in the perception of this significant figure in our history during the different political regimes that took turns on the territory of the czech lands. As one of the most important commanders of the czechoslovak legions in Russia was Gajda main initiator of their military campaigns against the Bolsheviks, and in fundamental opposition to communism remained even after the rest of your life. Just as essential was the resistance of the communist journalists against Gajda. The aim of this work is to determine the extent to which the antagonisms is manifested in the works of selected czech historians, writing in the time of communist Czechoslovakia. In one case, the historian Miloslav Moulis, will be the in this work described the change in the perception of Gajda before and after the so-called Velvet revolution. At the same time there will be concisely outlined perspective on the development of the phenomenon of the czechoslovak legionaries.

**Keywords:**

Radola Gajda, communism, historiography, czechoslovak legionaries, army, fascism, Second Czechoslovak republic, Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia