

The theme of this thesis is the cooperation of Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents during 1970' and 1980'. The Committee for the Defense of Workers and Charta 77 have established relations in the second half of 1970'.

Mutual contacts were on different levels: from the support of political prisoners to meetings in Krkonose Mountains in 1978. The cooperation was limited by the actions of security apparatus of both Communist countries. In Czechoslovakia several persons were sentenced to prison for their contacts with the Polish opposition. In the early 1980' the development in Poland and Czechoslovakia was markedly different. In April 1980 was established The Independent Trade Union Solidarity which became the most populous opposition movement in the history of the Soviet Block. The systemic crisis of the Communist regime in Poland had created great insecurity in the Czechoslovak leadership. The result was greater pressure on domestic dissidents. The State Security had controlled also contact between Wroclav Solidarity members and Prague signatories of Charta 77 with the help of secret collaborator Stanislav Dvorak. For this reason the activity of the Wroclav circle had not been developed until the 1984. The different situation had developed since the mid 1980' when the meetings in border mountains were reestablished. Gradually the number of persons from different regions was incorporated into the cooperation. In July 1987 the proclamation of the first international opposition group acting inside the Soviet Block was published. Many known representants of opposition groups were members of the Circle friends of the Polish-Czechoslovak Solidarity. At the end of 1980' the Polish-Czechoslovak Solidarity had realized the row of public actions for the support of the opposition in Czechoslovakia. The peak of cooperation was the festival of the independent Czechoslovak culture in Wroclaw in which several thousand Czechs and Slovak participated in 1989.