

## **Abstract in English**

This thesis Presidential Elections in the history of the Czechoslovak state confronts individual successful Presidential Elections in the history of the Czechoslovak state from 1918 to 1992. Thesis describes its legislative forms (written level from acts) and its real processes (practical level from shorthand record and other sources) too. These two levels are compared to each other. Except it, the thesis compares Presidential Elections in the democratic state and in the period, when the Communist Party controls the Elections.

Why I choose this theme? I would like to answer on some questions from introduction, for example: Does something connect something individual Presidential Elections? What was characteristic for the Elections in the democracy and in the communistic regime? Was there something unconstitutional from the Elections? Can knowledge of the historical evolution contribute discussions about the Presidential Election at present?

The thesis is divided to seven chapters. First chapter has two subchapters, the first one (in four parts) is about legal regulations of the Presidential Election from 1918 to 1920, the second one describes first T. G. Masaryk's presidential election. It was uncontrolled election with acclamation.

Second chapter presents in first subchapter (and its four parts) legal regulations of the Presidential Election to the First Republic's end (29<sup>th</sup> September 1938). Second subchapter (and its five parts) is about the real procedure elections in this period – firstly in general level, secondary in the three T. G. Masaryk's presidential elections and thirdly Edvard Beneš's presidential election. These elections respected constitutional and legal rules.

Third chapter analyses the presidential elections in the Second Republic's period and in the first year after the Second World War. Third chapter has three subchapters. First subchapter contains general notes, second describes Emil Hácha's presidential

election and third Edvard Beneš's presidential election after the war. Elections mirrors global situation.

Chapter four is about presidential elections in the force of Constitution from 9<sup>th</sup> May and appropriate act about presidential election's period. It is structured to the two subchapters (first has four parts and second has three parts), first analyses legal regulations in this period, second gradual Klement Gottwald's presidential election, Antonín Zápotocký's presidential elections and Antonín Novotný's presidential election.

Fifth chapter looks similar. In first subchapter, which is composites to the four parts, is entertained about legal regulations in force of Constitution of Czechoslovak Socialistic Republic's period. In subchapter two and its two parts is described another Antonín Novotný's presidential election and after that Ludvík Svoboda's presidential election.

Chapter six is about presidential elections in force of constitutional law about Czechoslovak federation's period and this chapter is structured analogical. Its first subchapter (which has four parts) explains written level of election, second subchapter describes in three parts second Ludvík Svoboda's presidential election, first Gustáv Husák's presidential election and his two following elections. All communistic presidential elections were realized as dictate of Communist Party, first Ludvík Svoboda's election was little bit different in part.

Seventh chapter analyses situation from Velvet Revolution to the end of year 1992, when Czechoslovak breaks down into two states. Chapter seven is structured to two subchapters. The first one has three parts and describes legislative changes, related with presidential election. The second subchapter is about two Václav Havel's presidential elections.

In conclusion contains summary and answers on questions from the introduction. Individual elections were different from each other, but these elections were, according to premise, similar in same period. Elections were in the rule of Communist Party's period undemocratic (difference is in first Ludvík Svoboda's election in part), but no

unconstitutional and no unlawful. Knowledge about legal regulations is favorably and it is good for present discussion about presidential election too.