

Vážené čtenářky, vážení čtenáři,

obsah tohoto čísla má společného jmenovatele. Je jím poválečný právní vývoj NDR, Polska a Československa, zaměřený na komparaci vybraných otázek jako je právní úprava vlastnického práva, stejně jako práva rodinného a manželského. Jsou výstupem spolupráce právních historiků několika zemí na projektu nazvaném „Mráz přichází z Kremlu“, jehož cílem je zachycení sovětského vlivu na vývoj právních řádů těchto států. Věříme, že Vás toto téma spolu s ostatními příspěvky zaujme.

Dear readers,

as it has become a tentative rule over the past few years, almost each number is aimed at a specific theme or themes of interest. This number mostly focuses on the study of civil and family law in Central Europe in the afterwar period. The following articles form the first basis for a broader international project called “Frost Comes out of the Kremlin” based on the comparison of the legal changes that developed after the Second World War alongside the emergence of the so-called Iron Curtain. One of the common features is the move away from political and economic developments in the western part of Europe and a practically exclusive transformation of society based on the Soviet social model. The focus is on GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia as there are several similarities to be seen in the development as well as differences between these countries. The articles attempt to showcase the reasons for the similarities and differences. If we look at the development more closely, we can see that such topics are the objects of interest in other European countries as well, especially Germany. Any such scientific comparison is naturally the object of critique, as it still evokes emotions among those who remember or are acquainted with the events through family members or witnesses. To judge or to understand and to interpret the situation is therefore not an easy task. It is, in some cases, even a painful testimony of our time. The archives gradually provide us with evidence of the events that have determined our political and legal development for decades. Based on this newly discovered information, we can attempt to understand past events and to try to objectively evaluate the past developments. In the future, the authors of individual contributions assume that the elaboration of new documents will assist the verification of some general historical and political premises and thereby help to complete the overall picture of the second half of the 20th century in Central Europe. In this respect, I would like to remind the readers of the article by S. Osipova that was published in 49/1 dealing with the same issues. We hope that you will find the comparisons interesting and that they will bring new insights into the topic. The other articles focus on legal positivism as well as the development of ecclesiastic law in historical perspective. For the oncoming numbers we also have planned a variety of interesting articles, but we are also looking forward to new papers that will contribute to our scientific intercourse.

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