Summary

The theme of this dissertation is the "Political trial with Dagmar Šimková and others". The aim of my work was to deal with this case of a young condemned in a political trial, to observe it in a larger context and to describe in general an important period of Czechoslovakia history, the fifties and sixties of 20th century on this concrete example.

In my work I dealt with four hypothesis. The first one was that the case of Dagmar Šimková as a part of a larger action called "Deserters" was provoked by States security. Second hypothesis was that there was no statewide organised spy group lead by Bohumil Klíma or anyone else whose Dagmar Šimková had been a member and that there were only many people who – in some cases – only knew each other and with no other intention helped two deserters to hide. The third hypothesis I set in my work was that the trial was a political one which fulfilled the main characteristics of a political trial. And the last hypothesis I worked with was that although Dagmar Šimková was sentenced in a political trial, she intentionally did an illegal activity she was sentenced for. However, her social dangerousness was not as big as it was described in the sentence.

The dissertation is divided into three main parts. In the first part, I tried to focus in general on the basis which made organization of the political trials possible and on the historical reality of this significant period of time. I also tried to define what the political trial is and which are its characteristics. The aim of this introduction was not only to describe the reality but also to give some prequisites to define whether the chosen trial fulfilled it or not.

The second part describes the case of Dagmar Šimková from its beginning in 1952 when she hide two deserters, through the detention and interrogation till the trial and the final judgement in 1954. I observed the case also in wider context of an action called "Deserters".

In the third part, I dealt with the time Dagmar Šimková spent in prisons. I tried not only to describe her story and personal resistance but also to observe the inhuman conditions ruled in these prisons in comparison to valid regulations.

At the end of my work, I decided to put also a short portrait of state prosecutor František Antoš which illustrates the distortion of communist law and a portrait of Dagmar Šimková and her – also persecuted – family.