Abstract

This diploma thesis is about the post-war retribution on all its levels, from international military tribunals in Nuremberg and Tokyo to work of two extraordinary people’s courts in Plzeň and Most, of whose activity the text applies. The text aims on women, because previous theses were mostly focused on men, which hold the more important position in the Nazi regime. On account of different roles of both sexes there is a diverse structure of committed crimes – the most frequented type of crimes for men were crimes against the state, while in a women’s case it was denunciation. This fact could be partly explained by lesser possibilities of women for direct using of a repressive apparatus of the regime.

The aim of the thesis is to bring in a comparison of activity of both mentioned courts against women. Main difference between those two regions is that the most of the Plzeň region was in Czech inland, but the Most area was located in the borderlands with a German majority. We could say that the result for this fact was higher rigidity of the Extraordinary People’s Court in Plzeň that exceeded the second court in both percentage of sentences and rigidity of punishments.

The thesis describes activity of these two courts simultaneously, with regard to all types of crimes that were committed during the German occupancy, and tries to highlight both main differences and similarities in women’s cases. The objective of this text is to conduce to better understanding of the post-war retribution in Czech countries, but also gives an insight into everyday life in the occupied republic, especially by a connection with problems of collaboration.