

Summary

Legal forms of political persecution in the Czechoslovak Republic in the period of communist totalitarian régime

This thesis *Legal forms of political persecution in the Czechoslovak Republic in the period of communist totalitarian régime* is divided into five chapters. In the theoretical part of the thesis (chapter No. 1) the author defines examined period to be between years 1948-1960, defines political persecution as a legal term and describes the ideological basis of communist law. In the end of this chapter there is a categorisation of legal forms of political persecution that is reflected in the core part of this work.

In the second chapter author depicts causes of political persecution in the Czechoslovak Republic in the period of communist totalitarian régime that are based on legal and political development between years 1945 and 1948. In the scope of this chapter author also offers a general characteristics of the period of so called Third republic. Constitutional development in the Czechoslovak Republic after second world war and the system of Popular Front of Czechs and Slovaks are also depicted here. This chapter also includes assessment of the constitutional system of the Czechoslovak Republic between years 1948 and 1960 and of the political situation in the years 1945-1948.

The analysis of legal forms of political persecution itself is divided into three chapters reflecting given categorisation. The author begins by describing the criminal forms of political persecution during the years 1948-1960 (chapter No. 3), then describes the administrative legal forms of political persecution during the same period (chapter No. 4) and in the last chapter author examines legal forms of political persecution aimed on property and economical status of its victims (chapter No. 5).

The author establishes two hypotheses. Hypothesis No. 1 assumes that the legal forms of political persecution were part of the legal order of the Czechoslovak Republic already before 1948. Hypothesis No. 2 assumes that an individual could not prevent to be a subject of at least some of the legal forms of political persecution in given period, regardless of the level of activity in public life or of belonging to a political, social or religious group of people. Both of these hypotheses were verified in this work.