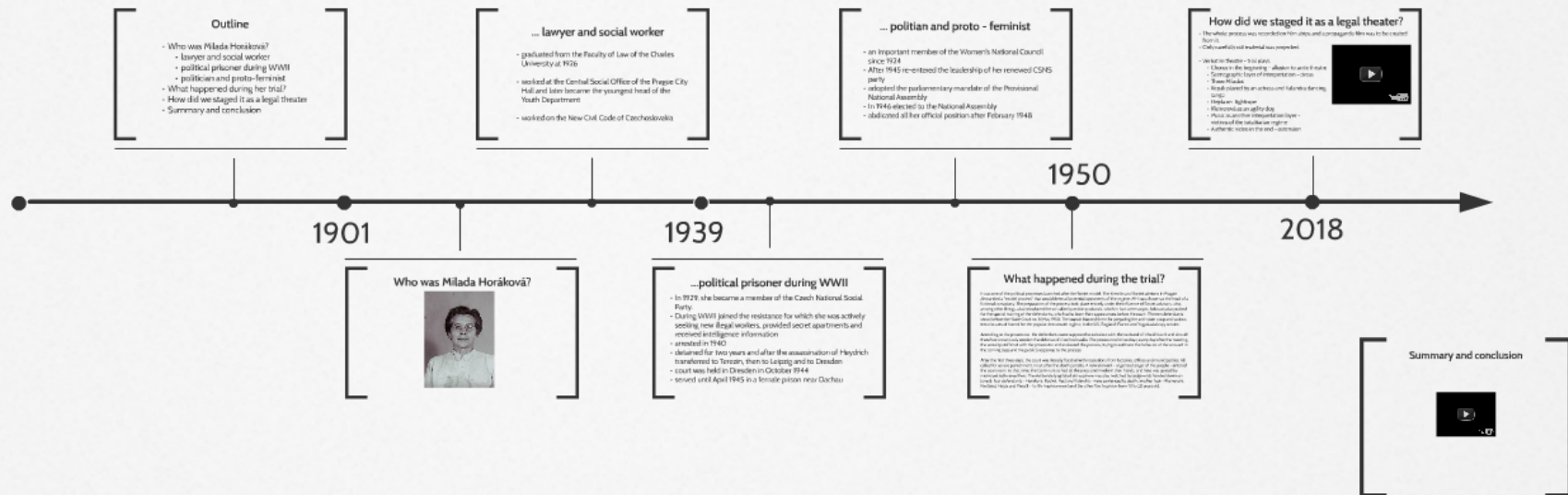
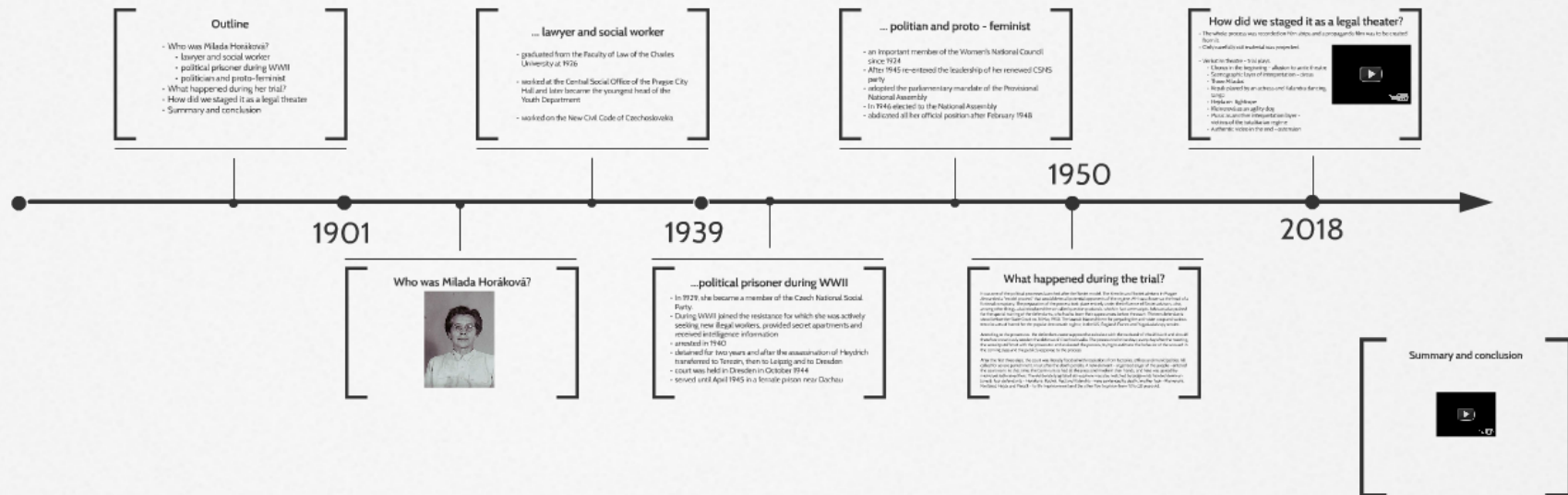


Milada



Milada



Outline

- Who was Milada Horáková?
 - lawyer and social worker
 - political prisoner during WWII
 - politician and proto-feminist
- What happened during her trial?
- How did we stage it as a legal theater
- Summary and conclusion

Who was *Milada Horáková*?



... lawyer and social worker

- graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Charles University at 1926
- worked at the Central Social Office of the Prague City Hall and later became the youngest head of the Youth Department
- worked on the New Civil Code of Czechoslovakia

...political prisoner during WWII

- In 1929, she became a member of the Czech National Social Party.
- During WWII joined the resistance for which she was actively seeking new illegal workers, provided secret apartments and received intelligence information
- arrested in 1940
- detained for two years and after the assassination of Heydrich transferred to Terezín, then to Leipzig and to Dresden
- court was held in Dresden in October 1944
- served until April 1945 in a female prison near Dachau

... politician and proto - feminist

- an important member of the Women's National Council since 1924
- After 1945 re-entered the leadership of her renewed CSNS party
- adopted the parliamentary mandate of the Provisional National Assembly
- In 1946 elected to the National Assembly
- abdicated all her official position after February 1948

What happened during the trial?

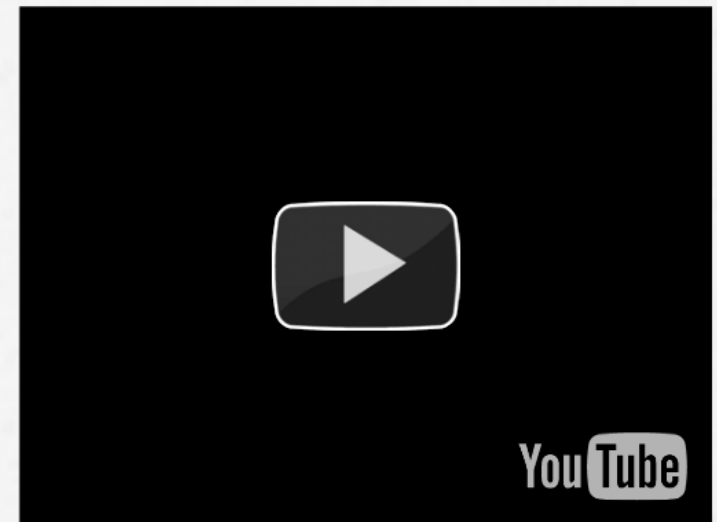
It was one of the political processes launched after the Soviet model. The Kremlin and Soviet advisers in Prague demanded a "model process" that would deter all potential opponents of the regime. MH was chosen as the head of a fictional conspiracy. The preparation of the process took place entirely under the influence of Soviet advisors, who, among other things, also introduced the so-called question protocols, which in fact were scripts. Advisors also pushed for the special training of the defendants, who had to learn their appearances before the court. Thirteen defendants stood before the State Court on 31 May 1950. The lawsuit blamed them for preparing the anti-state coup and various terrorist acts of hatred for the popular democratic regime, in the US, England, France and Yugoslavia's spy service.

According to the prosecutor, the defendants were supposed to calculate with the outbreak of World War II and should therefore consciously weaken the defense of Czechoslovakia. The process took nine days; every day after the meeting, the security staff met with the prosecutor and evaluated the process, trying to estimate the behavior of the accused in the coming days and the public's response to the process.

After the first three days, the court was literally flooded with resolutions from factories, offices and municipalities. All called for severe punishment, most after the death penalty. A new element - organized anger of the people - entered the courtroom. At that time, the Communists had all the press and media in their hands, and hate was spread by municipal radio amplifiers. The deliberately agitated atmosphere was also matched by judgments handed down on June 8: four defendants - Horáková, Buchal, Pecl and Kalandra - were sentenced to death, another four - Kleinerová, Nestával, Hejda and Přeučil - to life imprisonment and the other five to prison from 13 to 28 years old.

How did we staged it as a legal theater?

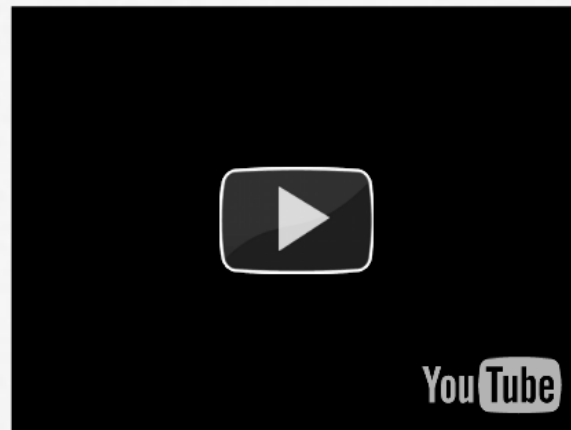
- The whole process was recorded on film strips and a propaganda film was to be created from it.
- Only carefully cut material was projected.
- Verbatim theatre - trial plays
 - Chorus in the beginning - allusion to antic theatre
 - Scenographic layer of interpretation - circus
 - Three Miladas
 - Kepák played by an actress and Kalandra dancing tango
 - Hejda on tightrope
 - Kleinerová as an agility dog
 - Music as another interpretation layer - victims of the totalitarian regime
 - Authentic video in the end - ostension





You **Tube**

Summary and conclusion





You **Tube**

Milada

