

Lety u Písku. The unknown story of the guards

Petr Klinovský

The story of the Lety u Písku camp is an emotional subject for both professional and general public due to its links to the Roma Holocaust. This has also partly affected the research so far which has either focused on the fate of the Roma prisoners or on the Gypsy Camp Lety. The guards have received very little attention until now. Who were the men that served in Lety? Where did they come from, why did they serve there and what was their work like? The answer to these questions may also explain what really happened in Lety u Písku.

Bernhard Voss. A general's journey to the gallows

Jan Vajskebr

As a part of the judicial settlement with Nazi war criminals in the post-war era, only few Waffen-SS officers stood trial before the extraordinary people's courts. The reasons for this lie in the unknown fate which befell the actors after the war, incomplete documentation and inadequate knowledge of the situation by the authorities at that time. One of the highest-ranking defenders was former SS General Bernhard Voss.

The fight in the church in Resslova Street

Pavel Kmoch

In connection with the shooting of the film *Anthropoid*, the author of the study received a very interesting job offer. As a military advisor during the shooting he supervised the correctness and historical fidelity of the military aspects of the project. However, in order to be able to give good advice, one must first brush up certain details and thoroughly study others. In this study, the author presents the results of his research into circumstances surrounding the fight in the Resslova Street.

The pledge of secrecy about the killings. Czech Germans working for the Charitable Foundation for Institutional Care.

A research report

Pavel Zeman

After 1989, historiography has made a huge step forward in the research concentrating on Nazi war criminals. This is also true about the research concerning the crimes linked to the Nazi "euthanasia" programme. The study takes a closer look at offenders who came from the then Czechoslovakia.

Everyone expects hard and just punishment. The end of the Gestapo in Kladno

Milan Bárta

The study explores the origins, organizational development and activity of the Gestapo branch in Kladno from March 1939 to May 1945, when the Gestapo staff tried to cover all traces and run to safety. The study also looks into the fate of the Gestapo staff and their local helpers after the war.

Ladislav Nižňanský. War crimes and the Cold War

Prokop Tomek

Ladislav Nižňanský was a Czechoslovak and Slovak soldier, a member of the Czechoslovak Army. After that he fought in the army of the Slovak State, with insurgents during the Slovak National Uprising and after it was crushed, he joined the German special anti-partisan troops, for which he was repeatedly prosecuted after the war. Ladislav Nižňanský's case is not just an ordinary war crime, one of many which have not been solved until today. It is also an interesting example of the influence of political interests during the Cold War, or a long, complicated and futile pursuit of justice.

The story of the Růt family. The first Anthropoid paratroopers' hideout in Prague

Vlastislav Janík

The Růt family belonged among the "harbourers" of the Anthropoid parachute unit. In the first week of January 1942 they provided the newly arrived paratroopers with accommodation in their flat.

The importance of the Růt family lies in their ability not to expose anything for five and a half months despite the pressure imposed by the occupation forces. They did not lose their nerve after the first round of arrests in Biskupcova Street and stayed put.

Kurt Max Walter Richter – A Nazi war criminal saved by Antonín Zápotocký

Jiří Plachý

The study is dedicated to the fate of a former member of the Gestapo office in Jičín, Criminal Secretary and SS- Sturmscharführer Kurt Max Walter Richter. He arrested dozens of Czech patriots, of which many were executed by the occupants or died in concentration camps. He was notorious for his brutality also among his colleagues.

The "bourgeois scribbler" Metoděj Cyril Metelka. The underground newspaper Svobodný národ published by the "Third Resistance"

Martin Jindra

In late April 1948, the District Branch Office of the State Security in Prague intercepted first illegal flyers which bore the title *Svobodný národ* (Free Nation). The header of each issue stated that it was published by the "Third Resistance". However, its true author was a reporter dismissed for political reasons from the *Zemědělské družstevní noviny* newspaper in February 1948 and, last but not least, a Christian, Metoděj Cyril Metelka.