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Department of the History of the State and Law of the Faculty of Law, Masaryk University Brno

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL HISTORY MEETING OF PHD STUDENTS

INSTRUCTIONS & REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFERENCE PROCESSING PAPERS

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- Submitted papers will be published in a peer-reviewed printed conference proceedings
- Papers submitted for publication must be original and must not have been submitted to any other publication
- The text must respect the principles which are customary for scientific work; text division must be even and reasonable (use Arabic numerals with a dot for chapters) and must contain a note-taking apparatus (continuous) as footnote with quotations as is hereinafter shown
- Scope of text: maximum 13 pages (line spacing of the main text: 1,5; Times New Roman 12; line spacing of the footnote: 1, Times New Roman 10).
- There will be **no section sources (bibliography)** at the end of the paper
- Paper structure:
 - Title (concise, precise, factual, must express the main topic as accurately as possible, must not contain abbreviations or acronyms)
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 - Abstract (no longer than 10 lines of text)
 - Keywords
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- **The paper must be in *.doc or *.docx format in the so-called plain text - please do not use styles!**

In a case the paper does not comply with these instructions, exceeds the permitted length or the note-taking apparatus does not correspond to the attached citation template, the paper will not be published in the proceedings.

Quotation for Note-Taking Apparatus

Monography:

VOJÁČEK, Ladislav, SCHELLE, Karel and Jaromír TAUCHEN. *An Introduction to History of Czech Private Law*. Brno: Masaryk University, 2011, p. 135.

SCHELLE, Karel and Jaromír TAUCHEN. *Grundriss der Tschechoslowakischen Rechtsgeschichte*. München: Verlag Dr. Hut, 2009, p. 124.

Conference proceedings paper:

TAUCHEN, Jaromír. Law in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. In: *Plundered, But By Whom? Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and Occupied Europe in the Light of the Nazi-Art Looting*. Prague: Documentation Centre for Property Transfers of Cultural Assets of World War II Victims, p.b.o., 2015, p. 43–56.

TAUCHEN, Jaromír. Laiengerichtsbarkeit in der Tschechoslowakei (1918–1989). In: Kohl, Gerald and Ilse Reiter-Zatloukal (eds.). *Laien in der Gerichtsbarkeit. Geschichte und aktuelle Perspektiven*. Wien: Verlag Österreich, 2019, p. 341–361.

Article:

TAUCHEN, Jaromír. Das Handelsrecht und seine Entwicklung im Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren (1939–1945). *Journal on European History of Law*, 2021, Vol. 12, No. 1, p. 109–119.

- Archival sources will be referenced as it is common for the archive – preferably the name of the archive, fund (collection), carton or signature or inventory number (e. g. NA, Ministerstvo hospodářství a práce, karton č. 125)
- When specifying a page range, please use a hyphen (–) and do not insert a space before or after it
- Each footnote will start with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
- The footnote index will be after the punctuation mark (e. g. in this way.¹)

The Status of Jews in Labor Relationships in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

doc. JUDr. Jaromír Tauchen, Ph.D.

Department of the History of the State and Law, Faculty of Law, Masaryk University, Veveří
70, Brno, 611 80 Czech Republic, email: jaromir.tauchen@law.muni.cz

ORCID 0000-0001-9400-9484

Abstract:

According to the German model, in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, there was enacted so-called racial legislation, which did not allow the persons to whom the racial laws applied to be engaged in certain professions. The Decree No. 136/1942 Coll. on Legal Status of Jews in Public Issues excluded Jews from public administration jobs, education jobs, legal professions, health service and journalism. The Decree No. 260/1942 Coll. on Employing Jews derogated the protective function of labor law. As it is shown in this contribution, in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, Jews were deprived of any kind of protection in labor relationships. Discrimination in labor law was however not the only example of interference with rights of the Jews living in Protectorate. As time went by, Jews were robbed of all property and soon they were deprived of the last thing they had: personal freedom and life.

Keywords: Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia; Jews; labor law; discrimination.

1. Introduction

On March 15, 1939, the occupation of the Czech lands by the German army started and a new state entity called “Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia”, which existed until the end of the World War II, was established. Slovakia separated off from the Czech lands and declared an independent state (Slovak Republic, also called Slovak State).¹

There were *de facto* three groups of residents in the Protectorate, each of them having a different legal status. In the first group were German Reich citizens, who were the former Czechoslovakian citizens having German nationality. Germans who lived in the Protectorate were subject only to the Reich’s authorities and exclusive jurisdiction of German courts. Czechs were in the second group of Protectorate residents and in the third group, to which the racial laws applied and whose members were completely deprived of legal protection, were Jews and Romany.

The field of labor law started to be hampered shortly after the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia had been established. Labor law was one of the branches of law that were strongly affected during German occupation, unlike civil law, which was not infringed too much. One of the very first steps taken by Nazis in Protectorate in the year of 1939 was gradual elimination

¹ Generally on law of the Protectorate see: SCHELLE, Karel and Jaromír Tauchen. *Grundriss der Tschechoslowakischen Rechtsgeschichte*. München: Dr. Hut Verlag, 2010, p. 63.

of Jewish employees from position in state administration and judiciary as well as from economic professions and culture. The Nazis were inspired by the legal order which was in force in the German Reich.²

2. XXX

² See: TAUCHEN, J. Einige Bemerkungen zur Entwicklung des Arbeitsrechts im Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren. *Journal on European History of Law*, 2010, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 50–54.