## Abstract

The main goal of this thesis is to explore the stance of former Czechoslovak media towards the Falkland and Malvina Islands war. The first part is focused predominantly on the conflict itself, historical claims of both countries, and their argumentation. Further, the steps of the United Nations General Assembly are listed, as an important part of media coverage at that time. The practical section represents the main pillar of this thesis. It investigates former printed media and their position regarding both sides of the conflict. Before the text analysis itself, censorship and other practices of former institutions are presented. These institutions were responsible for the stance of the media to be consistent with the Communist party ideologies. In the analysis, the daily press represented by Rudé právo, Svobodné slovo, popular science magazine 100+1 zahraniční zajímavost, magazine Nový Orient published by Academy of Sciences of the Czech republic and exile literature Demokracie v Exilu a Západ. The thesis also studies how much space was provided to the topic by individual publishers, in what ways did the publishers use the facts and whether they were neutral or if they were biased towards any side. The biggest difference in the interpretation of facts and support of the sides of the dispute can be seen in local and exile literature and media. Even among the media officially published in Czechoslovakia, certain nuances are noticeable. It was controlled and allowed by respective local institutions. On the other hand, Rudé právo with their dogmatic attitude often published untruthful and distorted information. Svobodné slovo journal persisted with brief reports from the battlefield and did not include their own point of view on the issue. Magazine 100+1 foreign curiosity was trying to capture the interest of their readers mainly with pictures and the New Orient focused on factual data. Lastly, Exile magazines Demokracie v exilu and Západ publicly declared support of Great Britain.