

## **Abstract**

Egon Erwin Kisch was not only a well-known journalist and writer, but he also profiled himself as a communist. This bachelor thesis explores what the reception of his works looked like in Czechoslovakia and the GDR in the 1950s and 1960s, and how the reception in these two socialist states differed from each other. With regard to the cultural and political historical developments in the 1950s and 1960s, paratexts such as prefaces and afterwords of editions of Kisch's works, newspaper articles and newspaper references of Kisch, as well as research on Kisch and his texts are thus analyzed. Through this analysis, this thesis shows that the political situation in Czechoslovakia and the GDR significantly influenced Kisch's reception. While Kisch was celebrated in both countries in the 1950s as the ideal socialist author, in the 1960s in Czechoslovakia such perceptions changed and the previous reception of Kisch was criticized. In comparison, interest in Kisch declined in the GDR in the 1960s. This thesis thus highlights the nuances in the cultural politics of the two socialist states and demonstrates how political situations are reflected in the reception of individual authors and their works.