

## Resume

The dissertation work deals with the problem of so called nationalization, which started in Czechoslovakia in 1945, after WWII. At first it analyzes the roots of nationalization both in Czechoslovakia and abroad. The most important was the attitude of the Czechoslovak resistance movement both at home and abroad. All major political movements during the war proposed nationalization of mines and big factories. The dissertation work also examines the ideas of Czechoslovak president Edvard Beneš because the nationalization was brought by his presidential decrees.

The main bulk of the dissertation deals with the political discussions and preparation of nationalization decrees between May and September 1945. It shows that the political parties of so called National front supported the nationalization but communists and social democrats were more radical. Nationalization was also closely connected with so called national administration (so called freezing or custody) and confiscations of enemy property.

On October 24<sup>th</sup> 1945 the presidential decrees on nationalization of mines, big industrial enterprises, enterprises in food industry, private banks and insurance companies were signed. But the first nationalization decree dealt with the nationalization of film production and distribution. The state formed state owned so called national companies. The nationalization was enacted as an expropriation for the state and the compensation was promised. However the compensation was in fact paid only to foreign investors.

In the last part the dissertation deals with the individual cases of nationalization like Tatra in Kopřivnice and TONAK Nový Jičín and also with the privatization and restitution after 1989.