

The aim of my thesis is to analyze the transfer of the Gennan people as covered by the daily press, which was both partisan and officially considered not to be under the influence of the political parties. Among such newspapers were Právo lidu, Svobodné Slovo, Rudé právo, Lidová demokracie, Svobodné noviny, Práce, Zemědělské noviny, Svobodné československo (Obrana lidu), Mladá fronta and Národní osvobození. In fact, most of these "independent" newspapers were under control of the Communist Party.

Resettlement of the Germans was one of the most important issues discussed by the Czech cabinet after the World War II. The transfer of the Gennans was obviously a genuine wish of the majority of the Czech people. However, following the first revolutionary months, a variety of opinions was being expressed on this issue.

The Communists wanted to use the resettlement as a political instrument. Naturally, they were in favor of a total transfer of the Germans. On the other hand, other political powers expressed more moderate views, such as the catholic People's Party.

The debate was broadly covered by the newspapers. The media offered greater variety of perspective. There was a strong censorship by the establishment as well as by the journalists themselves, and no one dared to stand against the Košický program declaration. Even under such conditions, however, there were journalists who wrote against the new hegemony. Naturally, most of these journalists published in non-communist newspapers. I have tried to offer a plenty of interpretations in my work as well.