

## **English abstract**

### **The use of propaganda and methods of governing and regulation of the regional press in Czechoslovakia during 1948-1956 (using the example of the guidelines of KV and OV KSČ and the region around Liberec)**

The presented study follows the development of censorship and the methods of media and press control in Czechoslovakia from 1948 to 1953, and in particular during 1956. This study focuses mainly on the methods and processes used by the Czechoslovak Communist Party to dominate the media and how it concentrated namely on the relationship between local and regional media and the centralized governance under the powerful influence of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. After February of 1948, the mass media in Czechoslovakia took on a different role than the one it had up until that time. Even so, up until 1953, there was no official censorship office and the media fell under the jurisdiction of the Party apparatus, or alternately under the Ministries of Education, Science and Arts or Information, which accordingly managed and influenced media content. However, it was still under the curatorship of the UV Czechoslovak Communist Party, as the following work will show.

As will also be shown, after February of 1948 the Communist Party was unable to gain influence over society at various levels and consequently sought various methods with which to gain complete control. The KSČ needed to evolve in order to emulate the original idea of total dominance over peripheral regions by one centralized correctional organ, as per the Soviet model. The creation of the HSTD in the year 1953 was the logical result of this evolution. Additionally, the HSTD also worked to resolve disputes between ministries and the Communist Party which escalated during this particular period. Up until this time, management of the regional press was a combination of mixed directives from the central Communist Party, the interpretation and applications of these in the county and regional committees as well as in fundamental organizations and the press itself. A significant role was also played by initiatives from all levels of this structure as well as the opinions and ambitions of individual employees in the media and the Communist Party in the fulfillment of their task – the development of a strategically structured press which would reflect and propagate the ideology and politics of the Czechoslovak Communist Party which held the monopoly of power from February of 1948, as well as a de facto entrenchment of this monopoly and its ideals.