

My bachelor's thesis is focused on the occupation of Josef Penížek in the „Národní listy“. He was born into a Jewish family, in 1858. He was an eager student and acquired a good knowledge of German and slavonic languages at Vienna university. He began as a translator of slavonic poetry, and writer of literature essays. Josef Penížek received his training in the workshop of the famous journalist, Gustav Eim, which was a gifted correspondent of the „Národní listy“. The „Národní listy“ was perhaps the most influential newspaper in the Czech lands. He became closely associated with him and was deeply involved in political events. In its successive Vienna correspondents, Gustav Eim from 1879 to 1897 and Josef Penížek until 1918, the Národní listy possessed two of the very skillful Czech reporters of that era. During the next decades he wrote frequently for various czech journals. Another topic of this bachelor's thesis is Penížek's attitude toward the Young Czech party. During that time, Penížek acquired a reputation as an undeviating supporter of „etapová politika“. After World War I, Penížek was again asked to be a reporter of the National Assembly in Prag. He was also a lecturer of the Svobodná škola politických nauk. He was an influential but controversial figure in the history of the „Národní listy“. The bachelor's thesis is mainly based on Penížek's written estate stored in the Literary archive of the Museum of Czech literature, and his articles of the „Národní listy“.