

## **Abstract**

The popularity of the First Czechoslovak Republic in today's press is evident. The rebirth of Czech cuisine is apparent in an inland gastronomy in the last five or seven years. Both chefs and food writers refer to the First Czechoslovak Republic gastronomy more and more frequently and speak highly of its quality and taste.

There is no omnibus covering alimentation in Czechoslovakia during the years 1918 – 1938. Pieces of information can be found in memoirs, in books dealing with the history of everyday life, in folklore studies and last, but not least, in historical press. An outline of the inland gastronomy in 1918 – 1938 was made in my diploma thesis *Gastronomy in the First Czechoslovak Republic press* (2012). Using a content analysis method the four biggest newspapers and eight women's journals published between 1918 – 1938 on Czechoslovak territory were examined. Articles were selected on the basis of important religious holidays and traditions (Christmas, harvest etc.) in the years outstanding for the First Republic development (1918, 1919, 1921, 1924, 1929, 1933, 1935 a 1938). For further findings of additional and linking facts, the historical analysis method is used as well.

My PhD thesis is based on my previous diploma thesis, but it is more concise, the structure of chapters is changed, collected data are analyzed in greater detail and there is one more journal added to the analyzed selections ("Gentleman – Revue moderního muže", which was designated for middle and upper class men living in cities). It was the only journal for men published over a long period, which contained gastronomical news as well. It can be an interesting opposite to women's journals.

This thesis should provide an overview of the First Republic gastronomy and its presentation in historical press. The aim of this thesis is to define the First Republic gastronomic journalism. It answers questions about development of the First Republic journals coverage of this subject, about gastronomic subject presentation in particular titles and the differences in media approach in charged moments in accordance with their orientation.

Attention is paid to a description of gastronomical habits of different social classes in cities, villages over different periods of the year.

The analysis proved that the Czech press was interested in gastronomy. Media, according to their bias and reader, reflected the current situation – the daily newspapers wrote about daily supplies, labor press emphasized the poverty, far too expensive products and insufficient sustenance of

labor force in commented news coverage. Women's journals brought plenty of recipes, tips and hints on making housekeeping easier, and they also paid attention to dining and news on cooking and alimentation. "Gentleman" educated men who dined in the restaurants and the staff of these places as well, publishing recipes and gastronomy news.