

ABSTRACT

The thesis deals with the topic of anticommunism in the Czech republic after the year 1989. The main subject of the thesis was to describe how this development is perceived and reflected by members of KSČ/KSČM. The author approaches to this research issue by oral history method, through analyses and interpretation of obtained set of interviews: biographical narratives and structured interviews. The author answers to questions: how selected members of KSČ/KSČM define anticommunism, who are anticommunists according them, how they periodize this development and what personal experiences they have with anticommunism. There is also paid attention to question, why selected members of KSČ/KSČM have entered the communist party and why they remained member after year 1989. Than the text summarizes chronological development of anticommunism in Czech republic after year 1989: attempt to make “historical compromise” in the first months of revolution, than utilization of anticommunism for propagation “ideology of privatization” by right wing political parties in the first half of the nineties, gradual transformation of anticommunism to universal weapon of right wing campaign against the left political parties, mainly against ČSSD, with heyday in the year 2006 and decline of anticommunists mood after the year 2010. Than author designs six types of anticommunism and focuses on motivations, argumentations and purposes of anticommunists.

Key words

Anticommunism, KSČM, revolution 1989, oral history, getting over the communist past, historical memory, historical policy.