

In my diploma thesis I came to the conclusion that the frequency of mentions about Edvard Beneš fluctuated in the monitored media. From the examined periods, Rudé právo, Lidová demokracie and Svobodné slovo most often wrote about him in 1968 (a total of 37 mentions), in 1958 there were 32 mentions and in 1978 and 1988 there were 25 mentions.

On the contrary, in sum of all the examined periods, there were only a few mentions in some years - for example, in 1983 there were 4 mentions, in 1948 there were 8 mentions and in 1973 there were 10 mentions.

Rudé právo most often wrote about Edvard Beneš (96 references in all), in Svobodné slovo 47 and in Lidová demokracie 37. This can be explained by the fact that during the Communist regime Rudé právo had more pages than the other two newspapers and it also paid more attention to politics. In the researched media, Edvard Beneš was most often mentioned in connection with the February coup d'état anniversaries.

In the qualitative analysis, I came to the conclusion that the studied newspapers mostly wrote about Edvard Beneš neutrally (57 percent of all mentions), negative references were 35 percent, and 8 percent were positive.

During the 1950s, the analysed media was mostly critical to Edvard Beneš. However, in 1963 I noticed 50 percent of neutral references. Subsequently, in 1968 and then during the so-called Normalization, the degree of neutral information about Beneš ranged between 75 and 84 percent.

Very often it happened that Beneš's merits were attributed to communist officials or the will of Czechoslovak citizens. Beneš was partly appreciated by the analysed media only due to the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak state. On the other hand, most frequently examined periodicals criticized Beneš due to the acceptance of the Munich Agreement and the alleged unwillingness to conclude an allied treaty with the Soviet Union during World War II. In my diploma thesis I also found out that in the same way Edvard Beneš was written by Svobodné slovo and Rudé právo (in both cases about 50 percent of neutral mentions and 40 percent of negative ones). A small difference can be registered in Lidová demokracie, where there were more than 70 percent of neutral mentions and only 14 percent of negative ones.