After the ideological ban of thinking openly about flight and expulsion of the Germans after World War II was lifted, an opportunity to establish a transnational Cultural Remembrance was and still is provided. While experts in Poland and Germany 'transnationalised' their debates quite quickly, the media – as the most important source for providing information for the broader public – is not implementing this process in the same way.

The central question of the paper is: How have the German and Polish media as powerful public players reported about flight and expulsion (from 1989 to 2006)?

1. In answering this question, the first focus lies on the reconstruction of interpretations of flight and expulsion offered by the national media (weeklies, newspapers, TV-broadcasts). What kind of frames and narrations are used and how are they visualised? What differences and similarities can be found? In this part, the project aims at a comparison on the intermedial, national and diachronic (1989-2006) level.

2. The second aspect are the 'transnational moments' of the media coverage. They occur, as I suggest, only in dealing with conflicting topics, e.g. the idea of building a Centre against expulsions by the German League of Expellees in German-Polish debates. The media is not only the main 'venue' of these controversies but also an actor. Hence, on the one hand they force confrontation, and on the other hand these controversies are the only transnational debates about remembrance of flight and expulsion, which are worth the name. By analysing if academics from the other country are quoted in the different national media and if the others narration of history is explicated and explained, the question of media contribution to establish a transnational Cultural Remembrance can be explored.