

The relationship and cooperation between the Czechs and Germans were essential for the development of the territory. Also we can conclude, the situation is the same regarding the future, although the level may shift. Till the date this relationship is affected by the traumatic break up during the world war two. This event disrupted cooperation and contact of both nations for decades. In its consequences the Germans were expatriated, nonetheless Czechoslovakia was stabilized both politically and socioeconomically. Even nowadays there are debates among Czech and German historians, politicians and the community concerning the development after 1945. Was it expatriation //displacement// (vysídlení, odsun) or expulsion (vyhnání) which took place at that time? In certain perspective this question still divides the two nations. Each side has its own view from which it interprets the history. We have to note, that even before the expatriation, which was approved at the Potsdam Conference, an unorganized expulsion took place. This phase of the expatriation is considered an injustice and a violation the human rights by all scholars. It is after this expulsion, when the organized expatriation had begun. From the Czech point of view this is defined as expatriation, on the other German side the same process is labeled expulsion. We have state these views are usually simplified and generalized. Naturally the issue has many perspectives and broad context. Therefore we cannot reduce the problem to such question. Nonetheless this problem was not my concern in the thesis. But I found it necessary at least to outline such vivid context.