

Abstract

This thesis uses archive materials to map the post-war situation of German population in a Czechoslovak district of Teplice-Šanov. Before the war, the German population made for more than 70% of the total population of this borderline area. In 1947 it was only about 7%.

In the first months after the end of the war, 27,000 – 34,000 of German nationals were banished from the area. In the following transfers 29,487 were forced out between February and August of 1946. More Germans continued to leave the country after the regular transfers in additional transports up until 1950.

Only some specific groups of German speaking inhabitants were permitted to stay in Czechoslovakia – antifascists, Austrians, German experts, people living in mixed marriages, some of the German clergy, and those who were pardoned. In Teplice-Šanov it was a considerably large group of specialists (especially in the field of mining) who remained.

The issue of repopulating the regions affected by the expulsion of Germans is also addressed. Settlers from inland, other borderline areas, Slovakia and from abroad came to the Teplice-Šanov district. The total number of newcomers in May 1947 was 47,402.

This thesis uses an actual example of one district to illustrate the complexity of post-war situation. The analysis of the stance of various German groups, not only in the social scope but also in personal regard, offers a comprehensive insight into the matter and contributes to a better grasp of it.