

Czechoslovakia

Ethnicity in Czechoslovakia

Group selection

For the time after World War II, four ethnic groups are considered politically relevant in Czechoslovakia: **Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, and Roma**. In 1945, the previously significant German minority in Czechoslovakia was mostly expelled. They are therefore not considered to be a politically relevant group.

The Czechs were a regionally based minority covering the northern and central part of Czechoslovakia, which constituted about two thirds of the country's area. With 62,5 percent, they formed the majority of the population. Slovaks represented the largest minority of the population with 30 percent. Similar to the Czechs and Slovaks the Hungarians were a regionally based group, which was concentrated in the southern part of Slovakia next to the Hungarian border following the Treaty of Trianon in 1920. The only group without a regional base in Czechoslovakia were the Roma (¹⁵⁹⁸).

¹⁵⁹⁸ [Slovakia.org, 2015]

Power relations

1946-1968

While the last months after World War II saw promising moves towards a relatively far-reaching autonomy of the Slovak minority, the Czechoslovak government, in which Czechs tended to be strongly represented, began to centralize power in 1946. Some autonomy was granted to the Slovaks during the 1950s. The new socialist constitution from 1960 constrained these efforts and resulted in a continuation of the Czech-Slovak power asymmetry. Slovak institutions, such as the Slovak Academy of Sciences, de facto never reached the independence which would have allowed to level the playing field with the Czechs. In light of the surging public pressure during January 1968 the Czechoslovak Communist Party agreed to a mostly de jure federalization to become effective one year after. Accordingly, for the period from 1946-68 Czechs are coded as "senior partners" and Slovaks as "junior partners" in government.

Immediately after 1945, Hungarians were denied Czechoslovak citizenship and therefore discriminated. This changed with the onset of the period under scrutiny. However, (forced) cultural assimilation remained a bone of contention in the relationship between Hungarian and Slovak groups (¹⁵⁹⁹). Important legal questions regarding the compensation of deported Hungarians were solved by the conclu-

¹⁵⁹⁹ [Rieber, 2000]

sion of the Strb protocol in 1949. The fact that the Czechs constituted the senior partners in the strong central government prevented further-reaching political discrimination by the Slovak minority. Overall, the position of the Hungarians as a politically “powerless” minority is based on the lacking evidence for any targeted and intentional discrimination policy pursued by the state (¹⁶⁰⁰). As the coding for Slovakia’s post-Cold War years shows the Hungarian minority could improve its political situation after 1998 and even join the national government as a “junior partner”.

¹⁶⁰⁰ [Minorities at Risk, 2015a]

The picture is quite different for the Roma minority, which is coded as being “discriminated”. Contrary to the other relevant ethnic groups, there was an apparent intention of excluding Roma from power 1946 onwards. The central government prohibited all activities of existing Roma organizations. By dispersing or assimilating Roma the ruling coalition aimed at an elimination of a so called premodern and un-socialist “Gypsy way of life”.

1969-1992

1968 saw a major de jure change in the institutional set-up of the Czechoslovakian state. While the Slovaks benefited economically from the union with the Czechs, they expressed some resentment over their status as “junior partners”. The Slovakian Communist Ladislav Novomeský has summarized the self-perception of the Slovaks as “a tolerated race of vice-chairmen and deputy ministers, a second-class minority generously accorded a one-third quota in everything” (¹⁶⁰¹). The Constitutional Law of Federation responded to these claims by granting the Slovaks additional autonomy rights, so that we code Slovaks as enjoying regional autonomy status during this period. In light of the external pressures from Moscow and the enduring strong position of the central government the overall status as a “junior partner” continued however to be applicable to the Slovaks from 1969-1992. Even after the velvet revolution the concentration of power at the federal level endured. It was only in 1993 when the two republics officially separated that this situation changed substantially (cf. EPR comments for Czech Republic and Slovakia).

¹⁶⁰¹ [U.S. Federal Research Division, 1987]

The Roma continued to be intentionally discriminated. Despite a brief period during which Roma were allowed to establish a (political) organization their demands for recognition as an additional nationality were suppressed. The government even provided incentives to reduce the birth rate of Roma by offering financial incentives to Roma women agreeing to sterilization (¹⁶⁰²). The 1989 velvet revolution did not result in a significant improvement of the political situation. Even though several Roma became parliamentary representatives and held ministerial and administrative posts after 1989 it would be hard to generalize from these cases and claim that their status as a politically “discriminated” group changed.

¹⁶⁰² [Minorities at Risk, 2015b]

Despite the increasing tensions between Slovaks and Hungarians

after the velvet revolution, Hungarians were still not intentionally excluded from politics (¹⁶⁰³). The coding status therefore continued to be "powerless" for the Hungarian minority during this period.

¹⁶⁰³ [Minorities at Risk, 2015a]

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Political status of ethnic groups in C

From 1946 until 1968

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Czechs | 0.625 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Slovaks | 0.308 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Hungarians | 0.041 | POWERLESS |
| Roma | 0.026 | DISCRIMINATED |

From 1969 until 1992

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Czechs | 0.625 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Slovaks | 0.308 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Hungarians | 0.041 | POWERLESS |
| Roma | 0.026 | DISCRIMINATED |



Figure 302: Political status of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1946-1968.



Figure 303: Political status of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1969-1992.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia

From 1946 until 1946

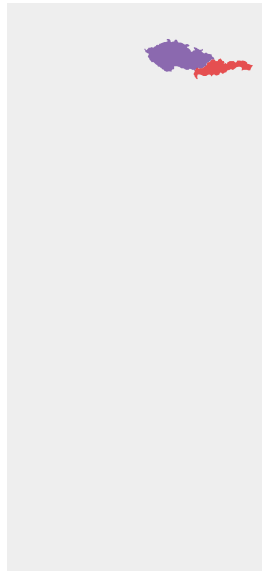


Figure 304: Map of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1946-1946.





| Group name | | Area in km ² | Type |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
|  | Czechs | 78 689 | Regionally based |
|  | Slovaks | 33 133 | Regionally based |
|  | Hungarians | 0 | Dispersed |
|  | Roma | 0 | Migrant |

Table 103: List of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1946-1946.

From 1947 until 1947

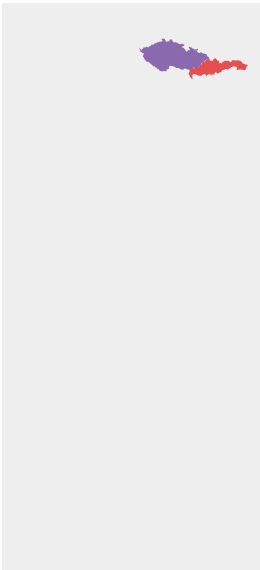


Figure 305: Map of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1947-1947.





| Group name | | Area in km ² | Type |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
|  | Czechs | 78 689 | Regionally based |
|  | Slovaks | 33 133 | Regionally based |
|  | Hungarians | 299 | Regionally based |
|  | Roma | 0 | Migrant |

Table 104: List of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1947-1947.

From 1948 until 1992

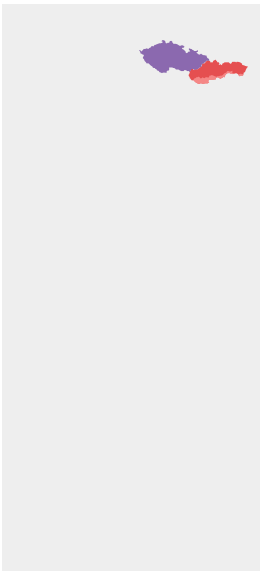


Figure 306: Map of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1948-1992.





| | Group name | Area in km ² | Type |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
|  | Czechs | 78 689 | Regionally based |
|  | Slovaks | 48 927 | Regionally based |
|  | Hungarians | 9739 | Regionally based |
|  | Roma | 0 | Migrant |

Table 105: List of ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia during 1948-1992.