

# **THE PREPARATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CONSTITUTIONAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK NATIONAL RELATIONSHIP**

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## **Key words**

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The preparation of Constitutional National Assembly election was the main task of Temporary Legislature, which exerted in Czechoslovakia from 28th of October 1945 to 16th of May 1946. On 21st of February the Temporary National Assembly accepted the Act No. 28/1946 Collection of Law. About the adjustment of permanent electoral list, which existence was necessary presumption of Constitutional Assembly election realisation. On the field of Temporary National Assembly occurred to introduction of constitutional law about Constitutional Assembly warp and introduction of warp about the Constitutional Assembly vote law on 10th of April 1946. These warps were with slight changes proposed by constitutionally-legal committee approved by Temporary National Assembly the next day, so on 11th April 1946. The changes mainly referend to a warp of Constitutional Assembly vote law (division of mandates, limitation of ineligibility range or intejection of conservation of present position of Slovak National Council).

The constitutional law warp about Constitutional National Assembly was twitted, that it prefers Slovakia, which is in final result favoured. Furthermore some of (mainly Czech ones) the politicians thought, that preffering of Slovak nation peculiarity lead to growing of political and legal barriers. These barriers trampled proclaimed unity of republic. From communistic camp appeared also opposite voices, that pleaded slovkian postures and called for neccessarity of czech notification of Slovak national council and pacification with its existence as a independent political representative of Slovak peculiar nation.

The Democratical party warned on probably the most relevant lack of Constitutional National Asseby election law warp, which was in poor legislative treatment of situation resulting from „regional“ system of political parties in republic. In consequence of this model assertion developed in Czech countries their activity diverse political parties than in Slovakia, which resulted in complication in case, that Slovák, that stay in Czech countries for a long time and thinking about voting a Slovak political party and did not want or were not able to vote in place, where they were registrated in permanent voter's lists (it means in the place of their domicile in Slovakia, or in the place in Slovakia, which was stated in voter's pass, where they had to do a long journey from Czech countries). Similar problem arised also in case of Czech, that restrained in Slovakia from various reasons for a long time.

The Act No. 28/1946 Collection of Law about adjustment of permanent voter's lists and the warp of Constitutional National Assembly vote (and this not even in approved form of Act No. 67/1946 Collection of Law.) did not concise a higher mentioned problem of Slovaks staying in Czech countries and Czechs staying in Slovakia. The blame can not be layed only on poor legislative adjusment – this itself was suitable, but only if there was nation-wide political system of political parties in Czechoslovakia. Substandard and pernicious regional model soused many probléme and in its essence depreciated and notably disturbed notoriously proclaimed thesis of Czechoslovak unity.

Passing of Costitutional National Assembly vote law passed on second attempt, group of deputies tried to enforce an amendatory proposal, that it should be let out a debatable institute of „empty ballots“ from the law's warp. It was very long and live discussion about facilitation of dropping in a poll an empty ballot on the deck of Temporary National Assembly, there was a dominant opinion, which prevailed at the end, that a citizen should have a right to express a disent wth all the political parties by dropping in an empty ballot.

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