

**INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**



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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Sixth periodic reports of States Parties due in 1980

Addendum

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1/

[22 January 1980]

This report is a follow-up of the Fourth and the Fifth Reports of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the implementation of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (document CERD/C/R.90/Add.27 and document CERD/C/20/Add.12) which contained detailed information on Czechoslovak legal norms and practice, carried out in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, aimed at the elimination of all cases of racial discrimination in accordance with the Convention.

No substantial changes have taken place since 1977 in the legal status of citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as well as of foreigners or stateless persons living with the consent of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on its territory. It is therefore possible to refer to the previous reports of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in particular to the Fourth Report containing a detailed information on the present Czechoslovak legal norms and practice as well as to the Fifth Report which supplemented it. This Report therefore contains only further additional information elaborated on the basis of questions raised in the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in connexion with consideration of the Fifth Report.

1/ For previous reports submitted by the Government of Czechoslovakia and the summary records of meetings of the Committee at which such reports were considered, see:

- (1) Initial report - CERD/C/R.3/Add.2 and Add.51 (CERD/C/SR.31, 32, 56 and 63);
- (2) Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.30/Add.15 (CERD/C/SR.135);
- (3) Third periodic report - CERD/C/R.70/Add.32 (CERD/C/SR.240-241);
- (4) Fourth periodic report - CERD/C/R.90/Add.27 (CERD/C/SR.323-324);
- (5) Fifth periodic report - CERD/C/20/Add.12 (CERD/C/SR.396).

The Czechoslovak law guarantees to everybody irrespective of race, colour, nationality, religion etc., equal status in family, at work and in the civil life. As already stated in the Fifth Report, the Civil Code (of 1964) and the Labour Code (of 1965, as amended and supplemented under the Act No. 55/1975, Collection of Laws) secure to everybody equal capacity to assume rights and obligations as well as equal capacity to legal acts. The determination of these two capacities applies also to court proceedings in matters resulting from civil, labour, family and co-operative relations (i.e. to civil procedure) in which a party (subject) can be any person who has the capacity to assume rights and obligations, while to act independently before the court as a party (capacity to sue and be sued) is possible for everybody only to the extent to which he has the capacity to assume rights and obligations by his own acts (Sections 19 and 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the year 1963 as amended and supplemented under the Act No. 162/1973 Collection of Laws). The parties in civil proceedings have equal status. They have the right to act before the court in their mother tongue. The court shall provide them with the same opportunities to assert their rights. (Section 18 of the above mentioned Act.) This also applies to proceedings before the State Notarial Offices (Section 25 of the Notarial Code of 1963).

In the sphere of penal law no person may be prosecuted as accused of a crime otherwise than on legal grounds and in a manner prescribed by the Code of Penal Procedure. Each person has the right to use before organs of penal procedure his own mother tongue (Section 2, paragraph 1 and Section 14 of the Code of Penal Procedure, as amended and supplemented under the Act No. 143/1973, Collection of Laws).

It follows from what has been said above that belonging to a certain race or nationality has no influence on the assertion of procedure rights and guarantees before Czechoslovak courts and/or before State notarial offices, prosecutor's offices and other authorities which are active in penal proceedings.

Similar principles are applied also in case of proceedings before authorities of State administration. The Administrative Code of 1967 accords the status of a party in proceedings not only to every person whose legal relations should be decided upon in the proceedings or whose legal status could be directly affected by the decision in the given matter, but also to every person who claims that he could be directly affected by the decision up to the time when contrary is proved (Section 14). In administrative proceedings there is being particularly applied the principle of the hearing of parties to proceedings under which on the one hand the party has the right that the ascertainment of certain facts is not being made without his participation and, on the other hand, that the results of the finding must be made known to him so that he could assume position, propose additional proceedings, new evidence etc. (cf. Section 3, paragraph 2, Sections 33 and 56), as well as the principle of equality of parties under which an administrative authority is obliged to provide in proceedings to all parties the same rights and to apply towards them the same obligations (cf. Section 44, paragraph 2 and Section 39, paragraph 2).

Proceedings before courts (in civil and penal matters) as well as proceedings before administrative authorities are as a rule in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic of a two-instance character. A party to proceedings therefore may always contest a court or administrative decision which he considers to be unjust and contrary to law by an appeal filed with a court of second instance or with the administrative authority superior to the authority which made the decision in the first instance. In all the three types of proceedings there exists a detailed provision for the possibility of the resumption of the proceedings as a special remedial means (if there are additionally revealed such facts or circumstances which could not have been used and considered in the initial proceedings).

In proceedings before courts (in civil and penal matters) as a special remedial means there is further being applied a complaint for the violation of law which, according to appropriate competence regulations (the Act concerning the organization of courts and concerning the election of judges of 1964, as amended and supplemented under the Act No. 19/1970, Collection of Laws), is filed by the Prosecutor - General of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, prosecutors - general of both Republics and/or by ministers of justice of both Republics. The complaint is considered either by the Supreme Court of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic or by supreme courts of both Republics. A proposal for the filing of such a complaint can be made with the above mentioned officials by everyone, particularly also by a person who considers himself to have been damaged in his rights by the given decision.

In administrative procedure there is being applied a whole comprehensive system of the control of the State administration, especially of a preventive, running and a follow-up control which is being carried out by representative bodies, organs of State administration, offices of prosecutors and courts. Besides the control carried out by State organs there is being also applied a public control, carried out mostly by voluntary public organizations as well as by individual citizens (by their comments, suggestions and complaints). The purpose of this whole control system is to find out shortcomings and defects in the activity of administrative organs, to secure their correction in a prescribed manner and to prevent them.

Violation of legal regulations guaranteeing equality of all citizens and other persons irrespective of their belonging to a certain race or nationality would, in all above-mentioned cases, be a serious defect in the activity of courts and administrative organs and would be a reason for the application of regular or special remedial means or for the application of measures (sanctions) connected with the control activity.

Such an approach of court and administrative organs would provide grounds for disciplinary liability of public servants in appropriate posts (judge, prosecutor, administrative officer, notary, member of the Corps of National Security, etc.) with various sanctions of moral nature (reprimand, public reprimand) or with financial impact (lowering of salary, lowering of the rank, etc.) regulated by the law in a similar manner, but differently in details, for individual categories of State service. If these sanctions proved insufficient, the appropriate regulations provide for the suspension of the given public servant from his function or from service.

Violation of the prohibition of any discrimination on the grounds of belonging to a certain race, nationality, religion or on the grounds of colour etc., would in case of public servants constitute the misdemeanor against working discipline, committed also by the person who "refuses to fulfil obligations resulting from his office or working assignment with an intention to violate public order or to support actions damaging interests of the socialist society or instigates, with the same intention, another person to non-compliance with his obligations". The offender will be punished by imprisonment for the term of up to three months or by a pecuniary penalty of up to 5,000 crowns or by prohibition of activity under Section 8, letter a, of the Act No. 150/1969 concerning misdemeanors, Collection of Laws, or would constitute the misdemeanor against the socialist human relations, committed also by the person who "by his inappropriate behaviour, especially by threats, offensive statements or facts, slander, fighting, arbitrary acts or other rude acts violates the socialist relations among citizens or affects their dignity and honour". The offender will be punished by imprisonment for the term of up to six months, or by a reformatory measure or by a pecuniary penalty of up to 5,000 crowns or by the prohibition of activity under Section 9, letter a, of the same Act.

In the most serious cases the public servant by his unlawful behaviour could constitute the penal act of abusing the authority of a public agent under Section 158 of the Penal Code (of 1961, as amended and supplemented under the Act No. 113/1973, Collection of Laws). Under this provision "any public agent who, acting with the intent to damage another person or to obtain unwarranted benefit for himself or another person, (a) exercises his authority in a manner contrary to the law, (b) exceeds his authority, or (c) fails to fulfil a duty arising from his authority, shall be punished by imprisonment for the term of six months to three years or by reformatory measure or prohibited activity (paragraph 1); the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for the term of three to ten years, (a) if by the act defined in paragraph 1 he obtains considerable benefit for himself or another person, (b) if by such act he causes serious disorder in the activity of a socialist organization, or (c) if by such act he causes considerable damage or another especially serious consequence (paragraph 2); the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for the term of five to fifteen years or by death, if he commits the act defined in paragraph 1 as a soldier under the State of defence emergency or in a combat situation (paragraph 3)". It should be added that judicial practice of Czechoslovak courts understands under the term damage also an immaterial damage (e.g. the damaging of rights of a certain person) and under the term unwarranted benefit besides a property benefit also any other advantage to which the offender or another person who obtained such advantage has no right, characterizing in both cases the intent of the offender in such a way that "for the completion of committing a penal act it is enough that the offender, guided by this intent, does not fulfil the duty arising from his authority of a public agent and it is not necessary that the damage should actually arise or that the offender should actually obtain for himself or for another person unwarranted benefit". (cf. No. 25/1975 of the Collection of Judicial Decisions and Positions.)

A subsidiary provision to the quoted Section 158 of the Penal Code is the provision of Section 159 which determines the penal act of the obstructing of the duties of a public agent through negligence, for which it prescribes in general the imprisonment for the term of up to one year or reformatory measure or prohibited activity, in special cases the penalty increases up to three years of imprisonment, for soldiers under the State of defence emergency or in a combat situation to three to ten years of imprisonment without the possibility of the penalty of reformatory measure or prohibited activity.

In addition to generally determined penal acts of public servants the Penal Code also determines the penal acts in the commission of which as one intention or more intentions of the offender there is expressly identified a certain damage done to a person because of his nationality, race, religion or because he is without confession. It is in particular the penal act of violence against a group of inhabitants and against individuals with the penalty of imprisonment for the term of up to two years (Section 196, paragraph 2), the penal act of defaming a nation, race and conviction with the penalty of imprisonment for the term of up to one year (Section 198), the penal act of causing injury, under the same intention, with the penalty of imprisonment for the term of six months to three years (Section 221, paragraph 2, letter b), as well as crimes against humanity, representing in particular the genocide, motivated by the intention to destroy fully or partially a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, with the penalty of imprisonment for the term of 12 to 15 years or by death (Section 259) as well as the support and propagation of fascism and similar movements which "aim at suppressing the rights and freedoms of the working people or which preach national, racial or religious hatred", with the penalty of imprisonment for the term of one to five years (Section 260), and/or public expression of one's sympathies with fascism or another similar movement, with the penalty of imprisonment for the term of six months to three years (Section 261).

According to the census of 1970, the members of other than Czech and Slovak nationalities constituted 5.3 per cent of the population of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The most numerous were the Hungarians: to this nationality there ascribed 573,000 citizens, i.e. 4 per cent of the population of Czechoslovakia. To the German nationality there ascribed 36,000 citizens, i.e. 0.6 per cent of the population, to the Polish nationality 67,000 citizens, i.e. 0.5 per cent, to the Ukrainian and Russian nationality 59,000, i.e. 0.4 per cent, to other nationalities 40,000 citizens, i.e. 0.3 per cent of the population. Annual estimates of the number of the population show that the mentioned data have not substantially changed.

Members of all nationalities in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic enjoy the equal rights. Citizens ascribing to other nationalities enjoy the same legal status as citizens of the Czech and Slovak nationality. This is also expressly determined in Article 20, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic of 1960. In conformity with this provision, no legal regulation makes any discrimination of citizens on the grounds of nationality. The law also guarantees the protection of nationalities and their members against non-observance of their rights by individuals.

Especially the linguistic and cultural differences between members of various nationalities made it necessary, for the securing of their national development, to give the nationalities and their members also special rights. This is particularly necessary in case of more numerous groups which represent compact ethnic groups. It is therefore the case of the development of culture of the given ethnic group, not only the case of the position of an individual citizen.

The mentioned special rights are determined in the Constitutional Act No. 144/1968, Collection of Laws, concerning the status of ethnic groups in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This Act provides that nationalities "are represented in the representative bodies and other elected organs appropriately according to their numerical strength". Citizens of Hungarian, German, Polish and Ukrainian national origin are guaranteed the right to education in their own language, the right to an all-round cultural development, the right to use their language in official communication in areas inhabited by the respective ethnic groups, the right to associate in ethnic cultural and social organizations and the right to their own press and to information in their own language (cf. Article 3). The Constitutional Act No. 144/1968, Collection of Laws, emphasizes the equality of citizens and prohibits ethnic alienation.

The right to education is in practice secured:

- (a) by the establishment of schools and/or individual classes with Hungarian, German, Polish and Ukrainian language of instruction;
- (b) by the establishment of classes with the Czech or Slovak language of instruction and with the compulsory study of one of the mentioned languages, if it is a mother tongue.
- (c) by the setting up of groups of non-compulsory study of the mother tongue of ethnic groups at schools which are attended jointly by pupils of Czech/Slovak nationality and pupils of a minority nationality; this instruction may be, with the consent of parents of the pupils, made compulsory for pupils who have enrolled in the study and study results are classified in the same manner as in case of a compulsory subject.

Directives of the ministries of education of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic also facilitate the transition of pupils between schools with different language of instruction.

There exist fundamental and secondary schools (grammar schools, medium-grade professional schools and/or classes at such medium-grade professional schools and/or classes at such medium-grade professional schools) with the Hungarian language or instruction (greater number of schools), with the Polish and Ukrainian language of instruction. Schools and classes with the German language of instruction were not established due to small concentration of German population which live considerably dispersed in the Czech environment and due to the age structure with small percentage of children.

In the school year 1972/1973 the grammar schools with the Hungarian language of instruction were attended by 83 per cent of grammar school students of Hungarian nationality. In case of the Polish language it was 93 per cent and in case of the Ukrainian language 73 per cent of students of the respective nationality. Analogical percentages in case of medium-grade professional schools are somewhat lower, but are also higher than 50 per cent. Teachers for schools with the Hungarian, Polish and Ukrainian languages of instruction are being prepared at universities in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The development of culture of ethnic groups is being looked after particularly by their respective cultural and educational organizations - Czmadok in case of the Hungarian nationality, PZKO in case of the Polish nationality, KSUT in case of the Ukrainian nationality and the Cultural Association of Citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic of the German Nationality. These organizations maintain close contacts with local State organs - the national committees, and also participate in the realization of election programmes. Besides their regular activities, these cultural associations also organize mass activities with all-State publicity, for example the cultural festivities of Hungarian citizens.

Significant is also the publishing activity in the languages of ethnic groups. In the Hungarian language there is being published a daily newspaper Uj Szó. Magazines with different frequency of publication are issued in all languages of minorities. There also exist regular local radio broadcasts in these languages.

The right of citizens to use their own language in official communication is being applied in practice in areas with greater concentration of inhabitants of certain nationality. In certain areas there also exist two-language public inscriptions.

The representation in representative bodies proportionately to the numerical strength of individual nationalities is being applied at all levels.

In the Federal Assembly which has 350 deputies in two chambers there are 19 deputies of Hungarian nationality, 4 deputies of Ukrainian nationality, 3 deputies represent the Polish nationality and 2 deputies represent the German nationality. Proportionate representation is also in the national councils. In the Czech National Council with 200 deputies there is one Polish and one German deputy. To the Slovak National Council with 150 deputies there were elected 16 Hungarian and 4 Ukrainian deputies.

Members of ethnic groups are represented in national committees in the areas where they live in greater numbers. Also in case of the national committees the number of deputies of various nationalities in the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic in total roughly corresponds to their percentage in the

number of population. For example in the Slovak Socialist Republic where according to the census of 1970 the Hungarians constitute 12.2 per cent of the population, from 314 deputies of all regional national committees 37 are of Hungarian nationality, from 3,169 deputies of all district national committees 393 ascribe to Hungarian nationality (the data concern the election period 1971-1976). Proportionate representation of other nationalities takes place also in the composition of other elected functionaries, e.g. people's judges.

The care for the realization of rights of ethnic groups is being secured also along the line of institutions, by the establishment of organs or their components which deal either exclusively or partially with the nationality policy. In the Czech National Council it is the Committee for National Committees and Nationalities. Similar committee exists also in the Slovak National Council. Councils for Nationalities associated with the Governments of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic act as initiative, consultative and co-ordination organs of these Governments. In these councils there are being considered nationality-policy matters with the participation of representatives of national committees from areas with greater concentration of members of national minorities. Among members of councils for nationalities there are also representatives of cultural associations of citizens of the respective nationality. Also in regional and district national committees in above-mentioned areas there work commissions for nationalities. Also in these commissions there act representatives of cultural associations of nationalities concentrated to a certain extent in the respective territorial district. Commissions of the regional and district committees carry out their activities in contact with the population and organize for example on-the-spot sessions at places where citizens of national minorities live and work. The Councils for Nationalities of the Governments of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic are presided over by a Deputy Prime Minister of the respective Government, the commissions for nationalities of national committees are usually presided over by vice-chairmen of the respective national committees.

It is possible to state that the Constitutional Act No. 144/1963, Collection of Laws, concerning the status of ethnic groups in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic creates a reliable basis for the further embodiment of the rights of nationalities in legal regulations as well as for the direct application of the provisions of the mentioned Act by appropriate State organs. The rights provided for in the mentioned constitutional act are fully realized in practice.

As regards the problem of gipsy population, explained in detail in the Fifth Report, it is necessary to add that the social care provided to this population in accordance with regulations on social security (a set of legal regulations issued at the end of 1975, the basis of which is the Act No. 121/1975, Collection of Laws, concerning social security), is a care for citizens who live in extremely difficult conditions and therefore need assistance of the society for overcoming the consequences and habits originating in the different way of life in the past, that is, this is not the case of all citizens of gipsy origin and not only of them. The reason for the provision of social care therefore is not the belonging to the ethnic group, but the difficult living conditions.

Social integration of gipsies in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic should in particular mean that socio-legal, cultural, moral, aesthetic, hygienic and other norms, binding for all citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, should become regulating factors of man's activity also in case of gipsies. From this aspect it is already possible to consider a substantial part of citizens of gipsy origin as citizens socially integrated or as citizens with identifiable tendency toward social integration. Social care of citizens who need special assistance therefore relates only to the remaining part of the gipsy population which has no tendency to a social integration or shows a passive or even active resistance toward it.

The State and the society in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have no objections against peculiarities of cultural habits and traditions of gypsies as an ethnic group, but against the decadent and to the development and health of personality detrimental impact of the level at which the gypsies of this third group practise their habits and traditions. This group of gipsy population observes cultural and social norms as well as the way of life based on them which are in contradiction not only with principles of the socialist way of life, but, in a broader sense, are incompatible with the living standard of the whole contemporary world civilization. The social care provided by the State to this group of population is directed exactly to the elimination of those consequences of the past.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers the joint action of States in efforts for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to be one of the central issues of international protection of human rights. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in conformity with measures of United Nations, supports nations which fight for final liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and racial discrimination, as well as for the realization of the right of nations to self-determination, because these are the basic prerequisites for the materialization of human rights of an individual member of a given collective. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is of the opinion that the endeavour for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is closely connected with efforts for the strengthening of peace, relaxation of international tension and reduction of arms build-up.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is of the view, in conformity with resolution 32/130 adopted at the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, that primary attention should be given to mass and gross violation of human rights of peoples as well as of individuals which is taking place on the basis of policy of apartheid, all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism foreign domination and occupation and aggression. Further development of international joint action in the securing of human rights is not possible without elimination of mass and gross violations of human rights.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an expression of a coordinated interest of States in the elimination of racial discrimination and a complete legal basis for their joint action in this direction. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ratified this convention already in 1966 as one of the first member States of the United Nations and consistently fulfils obligations resulting from it. In spite of the fact that the total number of States which ratified this convention or acceded to it before 31 December 1978 is relatively high - 112, this at the same time means that 40 United Nations member States, including some politically and economically important countries, did not regard it as possible or suitable to accept this fundamental international contractual document on the elimination of racial discrimination as binding.

This, of course, does not mean that prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of race in the field of human rights would be binding only for the States who are parties to the convention on the elimination of racial discrimination. Prohibition of discrimination because of race forms, as an integral component of the principle of respect for human rights and freedoms, a part of international law having an imperative nature - ius cogens, so that this prohibition must be observed by all States. It is at the same time urgently necessary that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should reach a universal bindingness, because implementation of this convention may help to precision legal relations among States and thus make possible their joint action in efforts for the elimination of racial discrimination. As regards the precisioning of obligations of States resulting from the prohibition of racial discrimination, it is necessary to mention particularly

Article 4 of the convention which has become already for many times a subject of reservations and comments. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully adheres to the wording of Article 4 of the convention because it considers the prohibition of propaganda based on prejudices regarding superiority of races or groups of persons of certain colour of complexion or ethnic origin, as well as the prohibition of organizations instigating racial hatred as very significant internal measures leading to the liquidation of racial discrimination. A constitution of a State and its laws may not be a reason for non-compliance with the duly undertaken international obligations as it was expressly determined also in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic therefore fully supports the position of the Committee for Racial Discrimination which rejected reservations made by some States to the convention, particularly to the mentioned Article 4.

The prohibition of the spreading of ideas based on superiority of races or the instigation to racial hatred is in no way in contradiction with the freedom of expression as provided for by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Article 29/3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly determines that the rights and freedoms provided for by it may never be executed in contradiction with the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter. The United Nations Charter determines the prohibition of discrimination and particularly of racial discrimination as a single specification of the principle of respect for human rights. Also Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights obliges States - parties to the Covenant to prohibit by a law any protection of national or racial hatred which provides basis for instigating to discrimination and hostility.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic also fully supports the position of the Committee for Racial Discrimination, expressed also in the United Nations bodies and especially at the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination held in Geneva in August 1978, that within the framework of measures aimed at the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination it is important that really all States should break all contacts with racist régimes. The racist régimes would have lost a long time ago the possibility of their existence without assistance of certain States of NATO and without cooperation with supra-national monopolies.

In conformity with the respective decision of the United Nations bodies the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic maintains no contacts with racist régimes.

In the spirit of endeavour for a real equality of people and development of cooperation in this sphere, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ratified not only the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965 but also the other conventions aimed at the elimination of the gross violation of the rights of a man as a member of a certain race or ethnic group, that is the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948 and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic also ratified and implements the two covenants on human rights of 1966 which also expressly prohibit discrimination, particularly discrimination because of race.

It is possible to conclude, in connexion with Article 7 of the Convention, that the explaining of incorrectness, unscientific character and harmfulness of racism and racial prejudice is in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic a component of the education and upbringing process at all levels. In information media the Czechoslovak public is informed about deliberations and decisions of the

United Nations bodies aimed at the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and its most hideous form of apartheid. Also public organizations in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic pay attention to the problem of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. Malignancy of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid was emphasized also within the framework of actions organized in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in connection with the International Year of the Child and within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Equality of Women.