

Research on the Right of National Self - determination in Modern History from the Establishment of the Soviet Union

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Abstract: The right of national self-determination has been gradually formed in modern times and has been recognized by the international community as the principle of international relations. The process of establishing the Soviet Union is an important practice and development of the Marxist theory of national self-determination. It is of great historical and practical significance to review and sort out this history.

1. The Background: from the October Revolution to the Establishment of the Soviet Union

On September 7, 1917, at 9:40 pm, with the "Avrall", the first proletarian regime in the history of the world - the Soviet government was born, and the Bolsheviks gained power in Russia. As a result of the reactionary policy of Russia, Russia's internal ethnic contradictions were very sharp. On November 15, the Declaration on the Rights of the People of All Peoples of the People's Republic of China proclaimed that "people of all nationalities have equal and autonomy, enjoy full consciousness and even separate and establish the right of independent State to abolish any national and religious privilege". [1] 181 inspired by the October Revolution and the right to self-determination, Poland, Finland, Lithuania and other ethnic groups have established an independent state and an autonomous republic, and recognized by the Soviet Union. At this time, by the Trotskyist command of the Red Army, in the face of the interference of the White Army and the Allies, is carrying out a brutal civil war.

On December 16, 1917, the Soviet Union declared its recognition of Ukrainian independence. 24th All Ukrainian Soviet first conference announced the establishment of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. In March 1918, Rada announced the departure from the Soviet Union, the establishment of the People's Republic of Belarus. In January 1919, the German surrendered, Rada escaped after the establishment of the Belarusian Soviet Republic. In the outer Caucasus, the nationalists and the Mensheviks in April 1918 established the Transcaucasian Democratic Federal Republic, from the Soviet Union. It may also split into three republics. It was not until 1920-1919 that Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Georgian Republic were established. In Central Asia, in April 1918, the Turkish Sultanate Autonomous Republic was established and became the first autonomous republic to join the Soviet Union. In April 1920 and October, and has set up a flower proton and Bukhara two Soviet people. In Russia, it establishes the Bashkir, Tatar and other autonomous republics.

During this period, in the face of the revolutionary upsurge of the October Revolution, the reactionary forces of the Allies carried out a frenzied counterattack, especially in the heart of its domination - Europe. April 1918, in the German army with the reactionary army captured Helsinki, the Finnish revolution was extinguished; in December 1918, the German Social Democratic Party through the "Liejia - Stirling Agreement" to the reactionary forces surrendered in the German first time Congress on behalf of the General Assembly decided to transfer power to the Albert government, May 1, the Bavarian Soviet Republic was subverted, the German November Revolution failed; April 1918, the Hungarian Red Army was forced to retreat, the Allied forces immediately subvert the Slovak Soviet Republic, in August after fighting 133 days after the Hungarian Soviet republic was eventually stifled. [2] 258

It should be said that before the February Revolution of 1917, Lenin was basically opposed to federalism, and it was clearly stated that "Marxists never advocated the implementation of any principle of federalism and did not advocate any decentralization." But by the time of the October Revolution, many of the nations of Russia were in fact completely separated and completely isolated from each other, and with the ethnic and historical characteristics of Russia, Lenin and Stalin began to show the admissibility of the federal system, that in exceptional circumstances, can be adopted as a transitional form and affirmation. In January 1918, the Third Congress of the Soviets passed the Declaration on the Rights of Managed Labor, which clearly affirmed the principle of federalism, stating that "the Russian Soviet Republic was established on the basis of the Freedom Alliance of the respective peoples and became the national Soviets Union of the Republic". [1] 181 Thus, the establishment of the Soviet countries such as Ukraine, Belarus and the Transcaucasia provided the basic conditions for the establishment of the Soviet Union.

2. The Process: The Establishment of the Soviet Union and National Self-Determination

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has a total of 15 republics. The whole establishment process went through for about 23 years. The joining of the Republic of the way is not exactly the same, the situation is different, there are voluntary, but also forced; have upgraded, there are downgraded; internal reorganization, there are external aggression. The theory and application of "national self-determination" are different in different periods and in different regions.

In December 1922, the 10th Soviet Congress of the All-Russian Congress was held, such as the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus and the South Caucasus, and so on. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was formally established. Among them, the South Caucasus Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan composed of the three countries, was forced to join the Soviet government and its simple and brutal practices hurt the minority self-esteem, for its later from the Soviet Union foreshadowed.

In 1925, the Central Asian region of the newly built Turkmen and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic joined. In 1929, due to the rapid development of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Republic of Tajikistan and the continuous increase in population, was upgraded to the Soviet Socialist Republic, in 1931 to become the seventh member of the Soviet Union. In 1936, the new constitution of the Soviet Union made specific provisions on the conditions of the republic, a total of three: (a) the Republic must be in the Kuomintang, the Soviet Union should have a common border; (b) with their own name as a republic. The name of the nation, in the Republic of the population should account for more than half; (c) the total population of the Republic should be more than one million. According to the new constitution, the Georgian Autonomous Republic of the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Federation of South Caucasus, meet the conditions of the Union Republic. The five countries joined the republic of the Soviet Union on the day of the new constitution on December 5, 1936. The Southern Caucasian federal system was canceled. The Soviet Union joined the Republic from 11 to 11.

Due to the restraint of Stalin's model, the Soviet Union's socialist federal system has fallen into the embarrassing situation of nominal and serious deformation since the 1930s. The "sovereignty" and "free separation power" of the republics stipulated in the Constitution have been shelved. The Soviet government placed the Russian nation and the Russian Federation in a very special position, above all other nations. After the outbreak of World War II, in order to defend Germany, as early as during the war in Germany, the Soviet Union began to set up from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea to prevent the German attack between the so-called "Oriental Front", attempting to strengthen the western region by strengthening the strategic position of German aggression.

In March the following year, Suomen covenant about 150 kilometers north of the line of the Soviet Union near Leningrad, and the 41,000 square kilometers of the territory acquired by the Soviet Union into the Republic of Karelia, the Russian Federation, and the Karelia Autonomous the Republic was upgraded to Karelia - the Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, and then received for the 12th Union Republic.

In June 1940, the Soviet Union took the Lithuanian government in violation of the Soviet Union

Mutual Aid Convention, and Estonia, Latvia formed anti-Soviet military alliance grounds, sent troops to occupy the Baltic Sea coast 3 countries. In early August, the three countries were forced to join the Soviet Union. Stalin on the local national dissatisfaction is with a rare "collective punishment" measures, or exile, or driven to foreign countries, the victims of hundreds of thousands of people. The Soviet Union joined the country from 12 to 15. But for decades, the Baltic Sea has always struggled to seek independence from the Soviet Union, so that the leaders of the Soviet Union were in trouble. Therefore, it was no accident that they were the first to declare independence in the Gorbachev period.

In June 1940, the Soviet Union to "the international situation requires the fastest possible solution to the historical legacy of the territory" on the grounds, sent troops to occupy the jurisdiction of Romania, Bessarabia and North Bucovina. After the merger of Bessarabia in 1924 to establish the Moldavian Autonomous Republic, thus the establishment of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, became the Soviet Union's first 16 joined the Republic.

In 1956, the Soviet government incorporated it into the Russian Federation on the basis of the "national structure of our Republic, which appeared in the form of the Republic of Karelia-Finnish, which is no longer in line with the national composition of the population". However, the main reason for the change of the local ethnic composition was the policy of the Soviet government in the early 1940s, which began to encourage the large-scale movement of ethnic minorities into the Russian nation without restriction. Karelia - the Republic of Finland was reduced and incorporated into the Russian Federation, in fact, the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet government did not fully respect the local national will and contrary to the principle of national self-determination performance. It is actually in the local residents do not understand the matter, or do not understand the circumstances to make the decision. This action not only undermines the autonomy of the Karelia nationalities, but also has had a bad effect in other minorities. Other nations worry that they will be at the same time the same fate as the Karelia, thereby enhancing their centrality toward the center of the coalition. At this point, the number of Soviet republics fixed to 15, and another autonomous republic 20. [3]

3. The Impact: The Dialectics of Practice and Theory

The right of peoples to self-determination refers first to the right of the colonial peoples who are under the imperialist rule to national independence and to the right of a nation not to be interfered with by the foreign rule, to decide and to deal with its affairs. Lenin pointed out that the right of peoples to self-determination is the separation of the nation from the alien collective, that is, the organization of an independent nation-state. "In the political sense, it is only an independent right, that is, the political right to oppose national freedom. It said that this political democracy requires that there is complete freedom to encourage separation, the separation of the shareholders of the nation through voting to solve the separation problem. All peoples have the right to self-determination. Under this right, all nations should freely decide their own social, political and economic systems in the context of excluding external oppression and interference.

After the development of capitalism to the imperialist stage, the national self-determination movement was mainly the colonial, subordinate countries against the imperialist rule and oppression of the national settlement movement. Lenin gave positive support to the national liberation movement, strongly advocated the right of national self-determination, and theoretically clarified that the oppressed national liberation movement was the allies of the proletarian socialist revolution. There was a mutual support relationship between the two. The national liberation movement has developed rapidly with the support of proletarian internationalism. However, until the end of the Second World War, national self-determination was only a political principle, not a legal right.

After the Second World War, the right of national self-determination entered a new stage of development. Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations expressly provides that "the development of an international friendly relationship based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of the people" is one of the purposes of the United Nations. With the

vigorous development of the post-war national liberation movement, colonies and affiliated countries have declared independence, as a sovereign state to participate in the United Nations. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, the newly independent and previously independent former colonial and semi-colonial countries had overwhelmed the United Nations. Under their influence, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted a series of resolutions since 1958 to recognize the right of peoples to self-determination. The most important of which was the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 15th session on 14 December 1960, by 89 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. This declaration establishes the right of peoples to self-determination as a legal right, which provides for more detailed provisions on the right of peoples to self-determination under the heading "Principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples". The General Assembly subsequently adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 16 December 1966, and adopted the Agreement on the Establishment of Friendly Relations and Cooperation between States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations on 24 October 1970. The Declaration on Principles of International Law and the resolutions on national self-determination adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1955, 20 December 1965 and 10 November 1975. Finally, in the sense of modern international law, the principle of national self-determination was established.

The Soviet Union as the first socialist country, its establishment process for the "national self-determination" of the theoretical interpretation and specific application of the "national self-determination" from theory to practice, from practice to theoretical transformation of the key link, the Marxist national self-determination. The theory of right and the establishment of the principle of "national self-determination" of modern international law have important theoretical and significant real impact.

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