

Key Developments in Nationality Policy

Nov. 2, 1917	Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia
Dec. 1922	Lenin, "On the Question of the Nationalities"
Jan. 1924	Const. of the USSR
Dec. 1924	Stalin, "Socialism in One Country"
1920s	policy of <u>korenizatsiia</u> (nativization)
1929/1940	peoples of Central Asia forced to adopt the Latin script; 1940 - change to Cyrillic
1932	introduction of passports with question no. 5 - nationality
June 1934	"For the Fatherland," <u>Pravda</u>
August 1939	Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact: occupation of Eastern Poland, annexation of Baltic Republics
June 1941-May 1945	The Great Patriotic War - revival of Russian nationalism
1941-44	Deportation of small nations of Crimea and Caucasus (Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars, Chechens, and others)
May 24, 1945	Stalin, speech in honor of the Red Army commanders, praising the Russian people
1945-1953	rising anti-Semitism; campaigns against "cosmopolitanism"
1956-1991	rising republican corruption
1979	census & growing concern over "demographic imbalances"; call for "merging of nations"

1988-present	conflict over Nagorno-Karabagh; violence in Sumgait
1988-91	creation of National Fronts in the Baltic Republics
1989-present	rise in Russian nationalism
April 1989	Tbilisi demonstration
1989-1992	Abkhaz-Georgian conflicts
Jan. 1990	Demonstrations in Lithuania
June 1990	Yeltsin elected president of the Russian Republic
Aug. 1991	coup against Gorbachev
fall 1991	secession of the Baltic states
1991	"war of laws" between the republics, incl. Russia, and the center
Dec. 1991	breakup of the Soviet Union; formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States

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