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HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE IN THE EUROPEAN POLITICS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY: LEGAL ASSESSMENT

This article is devoted to the consideration of the human rights issue within the context of the European Politics of the first half of the XX century until the beginning of the XXII. The author argues that the dissolution of the empires and the creation of the newly independent states have put minor ethnic groups in weak position and the League of Nations which was created in 1919, did not protect their rights sufficiently.

Key words: *human rights issue, European politics, League of Nations, dissolution of the empires, national sovereignty.*

Throughout the last several centuries, the European politics has been constantly evolved due to the intensification of the collaboration between European states which led to the creation of the different economic and political arrangements which had a conflict nature in the nutshell. This was due to the nature of the governing regimes, majority of which were authoritarian and this was the reason why personal ambitions of monarchs took priority over the core interests of their states and resulted in the WWI.

The World War I had had terrible economic and political consequences for further development in the whole of Europe, such as: demographic crisis, reduced production, very high unemployment, and a sharp drop in the level of personal incomes.

At the same time, WWI caused a process of disintegration of several European empires, which resulted in the emergence of twenty new states. The most prominent example of this process was Austro-Hungarian Empire. According to the Hungarian Professor O. Jaszi, the Austro-Hungarian state, in case if it was converted to the federation in advance, could have solved the most fundamental problem of that time Europe, which was latter the problem of the League of Nations – how it is possible to unite national individualities of very divergent ideals and traditions in such a way that each of them can continue its own particular life, while at the same time limiting its national sovereignty is enough to make a peaceful and effective international cooperation possible [5, P. 4].

The British scientist, S. Pollard, noticed that ‘...in contrast with the newly created nation-state of the nineteenth century, which enlarged the economic area and operated in the direction of expansion and progress, the newly created nation-state of the twentieth century became a fetter on efficiency and progress, and lent its power to the turning back of the wheels of history....’ [6, P. 132].

The right to national self-determination propagated by Vladimir Lenin and later by W. Wilson at the end of the First World War solved old conflicts

while engendering new ones. According to Provision 5 of Fourteen Points by the President Woodrow Wilson, peoples received right for the self-determination. Overall, Versailles peaceful process, had given sixty million people a state of their own, but it turned another twenty five million into minorities [2]. According to Article 22 of the Covenant which established League of Nations, signatories states undertook responsibility to 'the well-being and development of such peoples' [1].

Furthermore, after the First World War a completely new group of refugees emerged, stateless people, who as «foreign elements» or «the class enemies» had been stripped of their citizenship by one nation and forced to emigrate, but were unable to officially immigrate to the receiving nation (and apply for political asylum). This was particularly acute for Armenians and the millions of political refugees from the Russian Civil War (1917–1920) and beginning in 1933 a matter of life and death for German Jews. It was only with the dissolution of older multi ethnic empires and the reordering of the world into egoistic nation-states that ethnic homogenization and genocide emerged as political imperatives for bio-politics [4, P. 28].

It is well-known fact that the preparation of: economic, legal, and political projects, for the rapprochement of European states, took place at both civil and official levels. Suffice to say, that at civil level, a very important role was played by the Pan-European Union (PEU), which consisted of politicians, professionals, and other parties, who were interested in a unified Europe. The PEU was founded by Count Coudenhove Kalergi, in 1923, as an informal body, for reviewing the development of Britain and continental Europe. At the same time, at an official level, the leading institution which had the necessary competence to deal with the reconciliation of European states was the League of Nations, which emerged as a result of post-WWI peace treaties. This organisation had issued a Manifest which called European states for unity and for the secure of human rights [3].

Unfortunately, due to tariff wars of the end of the 1920-s, European states pushed the world to the new arm conflict, which ended up in a new WWII. The main problem was inability to decrease the tariffs and get rid of quantitative trade restrictions which had previously emerged. Also, by the beginning of the 1930-s the idea of the creation any European political project was totally suspended and states started to prepare for the new war.

To sum up. It is suffice noting that after the WWI the window of new opportunities was opened for the European states to establish all-European organisations, where human rights and economic stability could be promoted. But due to personal ambitious and hostility, all these plans were suspended.

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THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC JUSTICE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BUSINESS ENTITIES: THE EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS OF UKRAINIAN-CHINESE COOPERATION

Key words: *economic justice, foreign business entities, Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation.*

In the context of the emergence of a new model for economic development of China based on the principles of a platform economy [1], as well as taking into account the powerful developments in the field of national economic potential, the implementation of ambitious international projects, in particular, "One Belt – One Road", China currently presents not only a leading place in the Asia-Pacific region, but also throughout the world. This causes Ukraine's interest in the developing strategic partnerships not only with the European Union countries within the framework of the Association Agreement, but also with one of the largest countries in the world, although geographically remote, which is today's China, a country that serves as an important market for the sale of goods and investment and the partner for the national economy.

At the Ukrainian-Chinese Economic Forum "Prospects of co-operation within the "One Belt – One Road" Initiative held on July 4, 2018 at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ukraine [2], Mr Liu Yun a trade and economic advisor to the Chinese Embassy in Ukraine, said, "Today, Ukraine is different from the one that was before . And to start the reforms are the bonuses and dividends for the development of prospective bilateralco-operation". The infrastructure, finance and IT sector have been identified among the most promising areas for the partnership development by the economic advisor. According to him, these directions have extraordinary opportunities for co-operation. In addition, the great potential of the bilateral