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ETHNOCIDE AND SELF-ETHNOCIDE

Abstract. The concept of ethnocide is expanded and clarified and the concept of self-ethnocide is given. The following types of ethnocides are described – single, group, total (genocide), military and polyethnic manycenturies, as well as such types of self-ethnocides as ordinary, heavy, total (self-genocide) and military. It has been revealed that ethnocide and self-ethnocide are necessarily present in any military actions.

Keywords: *interethnic relations, multinational relations, genocide, terror, violence, ethnicity, murder, war*

Part I. Setting up a question

UN definition of Genocide

Genocide is defined by Article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide:

«In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group» [1].

Unresolved issue

Is a single murder motivated by national hatred considered genocide? *According to the UN definition, this is not genocide.*

Is the murder of many thousands of people on the basis of national hatred a genocide? *According to the UN definition, this is genocide.*

In this definition of genocide from the UN, there is ambiguity related to the killing of small groups of people on the basis of national hatred – is this genocide or not?

Remark 1. The purpose of this article is to describe inter-ethnic violence in extreme forms and identify relevant patterns, rather than to provide a moral, ethical, or legal assessment of the violence in question.

Part II. Ethnocide

Ethnocide

To clarify the ambiguity in the UN definition of genocide, the concept of "ethnocide" can be clarified and expanded.

Ethnocide is currently defined as direct or indirect violence against members of an ethnic community [2].

A different definition of ethnocide is proposed below.

Definition №1. Ethnocide is the suppression by one ethnos of another by various methods, including murder.

Murder is an unambiguously interpreted marker for ethnocide: where there is no murder motivated by national hatred, there is no ethnocide. But if there is at least one murder motivated by national hatred – there is certainly an ethnocide.

The means of carrying out ethnocide can be: domestic crime, organized crime, extremist organizations, terrorist organizations, as well as state authorities and their subordinate structures.

Ethnocide goals

The goals of an ethnocide can be:

1. Striving for personal elevation by humiliating others.
2. The desire to personally receive material and (or) moral benefits from someone else.
3. The desire to subordinate the ethnocide-affected ethnos to its will and force it to do something uncomfortable for it, in particular:
 - 3.1. Leave, leave your homeland.
 - 3.2. Do what you don't want to do.
 - 3.3. To refuse to celebrate their national holidays, from wearing some elements of clothing, and so on.
 - 3.4. Make people tolerate things that cause uncomfortable feelings.
 - 3.5. Make them pay money for something that was previously free.
 - 3.6. Force them to sell at less than fair market value.
 - 3.7. Force to give something that you don't want to give.
 - 3.8. Get something that cannot be obtained by law.
 - 3.9. Make the ethnos feel weak and dependent.
 - 3.10. Make the existence of an ethnos unsafe.

Types of ethnocide

1. Single - during the duration of such an ethnocide, individual murders motivated by national hatred are widely separated in space and time, which makes it seem that "this is an accident". Despite the fact that murders motivated by national hatred are very rare, there are regular clashes between conflicting ethnoses in the form of fights, as well as verbal and economic conflicts. The country pursues a policy of state nationalism. Usually, a single ethnocide manifests itself in the forms of domestic crime. A single ethnocide can last up to a hundred years.

2. Group - during the action of such an ethnocide, the murders of representatives of the ethnocide-affected ethnos are not only isolated, but also group, and the time between such acts of

violence is much shorter than in a single ethnocide. Group ethnocide is supported by the current government. The country pursues a pronounced policy of ethnic nationalism. The duration of a group genocide is no more than a few decades.

3. Total ethnocide is, in fact, genocide as defined by the UN.

4. Military ethnocide is an ethnocide that occurs during any armed conflict. Military ethnocide begins with the beginning of hostilities and ends after the end of battles.

5. Polyethnic manycenturies ethnocide is an ethnocide carried out over several centuries by one or several ethnoses in relation to one or a group of opposing ethnoses. During the course of the polyethnic manycenturies ethnocide, relations between individual opposing ethnoses take the forms of individual, group, total and military ethnocides.

Table 1. Characteristics of different ethnocides

№	Type of ethnocide	Total number of people killed	Duration of ethnocide	Support for ethnocide of the current government	State policy
1	Single	Up to several dozen people	From several decades to a hundred years	No	State nationalism
2	Group	Several hundred people	From several years to several decades	Partial, episodic	Ethnic nationalism
3	Total	Thousands and millions of people	Less than ten years, often several years	Full, systematic	Ethnic nationalism
4	Military	From several tens to millions of people	During the entire time of the armed conflict	Sometimes there is, sometimes there isn't. When there is support, it can be either partial or complete.	A mixture of state and ethnic nationalisms
5	Polyethnic manycenturies	Thousands and millions of people	From two hundred to five hundred (six hundred) years	Sometimes partial, episodic, and sometimes complete, systematic	Ethnic nationalism

The beginning and end of ethnocide in peacetime

The first murder motivated by national hatred should be considered the beginning of ethnocide.

The end of the ethnocide should be considered the absence of murders motivated by national hatred during the change of one generation, that is, if there were no such murders in 20-30 years, then the ethnocide is over.

Remark 2. The term "ethnocide" has a legal component that depends on the laws of a particular State, so examples of ethnocides will not be given in this article.

Part III. Self-ethnocide

Self-ethnocide

Definition №2. Self-ethnocide is the forceful influence of one part of an ethnos on another, including murder.

Self-ethnocide is clearly manifested during civil wars in the form of military operations, terror, mass starvation, epidemics, and so on.

Self-ethnocide undermines the foundations of the existing ethnos, as a result of which the ethnos changes and becomes different or disappears altogether.

Self-ethnocide occurs not only during combat operations, but can also occur in peacetime.

Some manifestations of self-ethnocide in peacetime:

1. Murder by one member of an ethnos of another.
2. Suicide.
3. The decline of traditional religion.
4. Forced birth control.
5. Coercion to follow the attitudes of other ethnoses.
6. Forcing dissenters to emigrate.
7. Betrayal of traditional, centuries-old allies.
8. Alliances with centuries-old adversaries.
9. Approval of mass resettlement of emigrants from other ethnoses.
10. Neglect of one's own history (including rewriting norms that have been established for centuries).
11. Changing the self-name of an ethnos.
12. Ignoring ethnic nationalism.
13. Equating the concepts of "citizen" and "nationality (ethnicity)" to each other.
14. The prevalence of money over honor and faith.
15. Relying on the weak and suppressing the strong.

Types of self-ethnocides

1. Ordinary self-ethnocide is the self-ethnocide of an ethnos for many centuries. Conventional self-ethnocide is a direct form of self-ethnocide that affects a small number of people living in a stable society.

2. Heavy self-ethnocide is the self-ethnocide of an ethnos that is in an unstable state. An unstable state should be understood as the expansion or reduction of the area of residence of an ethnos for a hundred or more years, as well as the ethnos's defense of its borders in wars with its neighbors. Part of heavy self-ethnocide is military self-ethnocide.

Time of war weakens the ethnos, while giving it a chance to expand its territory of control and habitat, which in the future can not only compensate the ethnos for military losses in population, but also provide it with a natural increase in population.

An ethnos may initiate a war or a series of wars, or it may be forced to defend itself by military force against aggressive neighbors. In both cases, military operations are preceded by a period of preparation for war, and after the war is followed by a period of elimination of the consequences of military operations. The pre-war and post-war periods, of course, relate to severe self-ethnocide, since at this time the load on the ethnos increases significantly, and its level is higher than the level of ordinary self-ethnocide.

3. Total self-ethnocide or self-genocide is a self-ethnocide during which an ethnos forcibly and radically changes itself.

Such radical changes are accompanied by mass terror, famine, epidemics, destruction of the economy, mass forced emigration, suppression of the traditional religion of an ethnos (up to its complete destruction in the territory under consideration) and other disasters.

During self-genocide, an ethnos voluntarily, fully or to a large extent, accepts the attitudes of other ethnoses, including a different religion, a different way of life, other cultural values, and so on.

The struggle with oneself weakens the ethnos, which attracts foreign invaders who are more or less successful not only relying on military force, but also on their religious and cultural attitudes.

Total self-genocide attracts a big war, and it always comes.

The duration of total self-genocide varies: from about a decade, during which a civil war occurs; up to a hundred or two hundred years, during which a series of wars occurs, including one civil war, armed rebellions, coup attempts, burdened by several wars with neighbors.

4. Military self-ethnocide is the death of soldiers of the ethnos in question on the battlefield.

Remark 3. War in this study should be understood as any armed conflict of low, medium, high, extreme or catastrophic level of military violence [4].

Table 2. Characteristics of different self-ethnocides

№	Type of	self-ethnocide Losses of an ethnos per unit of time	Duration of	self-ethnocide Support of self-ethnocide by the state
1	Ordinary	Small, acceptable	Always	No
2	Heavy	Medium, tolerable	In difficult periods of the ethnos's history	Partial
3	Total	Maximum, intolerant, terrifying	From 10 to 100, 150 or 200 years	Full
4	Military	From high to maximum, from tolerant to intolerant, they can also be terrifying	During the entire period of the armed conflict	Not

Self-ethnocide is the way of an ethnos to weaken and die, but if the elite of the ethnos can rationally spend the forces of its ethnos, then it can significantly expand and multiply its number.

The death of an ethnos

An ethnos is destroyed by two factors: self-ethnocide and external hostile influence. Self-ethnocide weakens the ethnos, making it vulnerable to enslavement and assimilation.

Self-ethnocide is a manifestation of entropy, which inevitably leads an ethnos to chaos and destructurization, that is, to death.

Part IV. Ethnocide and self-ethnocide

Ethnocide is the process of destruction of one ethnos by another ethnos, and self-ethnocide is the process of destruction by an ethnos of itself.

Relationship between ethnic pressure [3], ethnocide and self-ethnocide

Ethnic pressure levels by impact force:

1. Zero
2. Low-ethnic pressure at the personal, household level.
3. Medium – ethnic pressure of a significant level.
4. High – ethnic pressure of the dominant level.
5. Physical – ethnic pressure with the use of physical violence.
6. Deadly-ethnic pressure with the use of mass murder (war, terror, genocide, etc.).

As can be seen, ethnocide and self-ethnocide appear only at the physical and lethal levels of ethnic pressure:

A. At the physical level of ethnic pressure, ethnocide manifests itself in individual and group forms, and self-ethnocide manifests itself in the form of ordinary self-ethnocide.

B. At the deadly level of ethnic pressure, ethnocide manifests itself in the forms of military ethnocide and total ethnocide (genocide), while self-ethnocide manifests itself in mass, total, and military forms.

B. Polyethnic group ethnocide manifests itself in all but zero forms of ethnic pressure.

Law on ethnocide during military operations

Law on ethnocide and self-ethnocide during military operations

During any military action, ethnocide and self-ethnocide are always present.

The Law on ethnocide and Self-ethnocide during military operations illustrates the high degree of danger of military operations for all ethnoses involved in the conflict.

Conclusions:

1. The concept of ethnocide is expanded and clarified, and the concept of self-ethnocide is given.
2. Ethnocides are described – individual, group, total (genocide), military and multiethnos.
3. Self-ethnocides are described-ordinary, severe, total (self-genocide) and military.
4. It is revealed that ethnocide and self-ethnocide are necessarily present in any military actions.

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