

The ground for legal responsibility is a violation of law where its offense is of particular importance, i.e. all the elements are available (object, subject, objective side, subjective side) and act as a whole.

So there is the need in further detailed regulation of notary acts, improving notaries' qualifications and responsibility including taking measures of criminal, administrative, civil and disciplinary character.

Upon this background the reforms in the legal system and systematization of national legislation on notariat should be performed not only through reception of international experience but taking into account historical, national and cultural peculiarities as well.

Keywords: notariat; notary; legal system, notary's legal responsibility; notary functions.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF USSR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ACTIVITY IN THE PERIOD OF AGRICULTURE COLLECTIVIZATION (1927–1933)

Main tasks and directions set for prosecution of Soviet Ukraine during the rural collectivization are defined. The priority direction was identified as protection of state economic interests and realized through administrative and court supervision. Administrative supervision stipulates monitoring on behalf of the government the compliance of all authorities, state and private organizations and individuals' activities with appealing of violating provisions. Prosecution tasks were defined according to the seasonal peculiarities of agricultural activities. In spring prosecutors' efforts were concentrated mostly on the preventive measures aimed at detection and elimination of obstacles for the seedtime to be successfully completed. During the collective campaign prosecutors were responsible for stimulating cropping, implement the policy of miser extermination, stimulate poor peasants to join the collective farms. Also prosecution was to enhance cooperation with local communities in order to promote the communist ideology in rural areas.

Court monitoring was basically realized in form of criminal prosecution, direct monitoring in terms of investigative activities,

accusation support, participation in civil process, supervision in detention centres. The Stalin ideology on class struggle was used as base for the criminal proceeding to become a part of socialism success. The main defaulters of the agricultural campaign disruption were misers.

During the collectivization period prosecutors of Soviet Ukraine were substantially influenced by local authorities and regional party committees in order to incorporate basic messages of the communist ideology into new type of social-economic relationship emerging in the Soviet village.

Keywords: prosecutor's office; collectivization; grain reserves; kulaks; revolutionary legitimacy.

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HISTORICAL AND JURIDICAL PRECONDITIONS OF USAGE SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE

Article considers the historical and legal preconditions of special knowledge usage, gave the description of the historical research of this institute in criminal proceedings. The main goal is to study the evolution of the special knowledge institute and norms of legal regulation for each historical period. The author provides the meaning of special knowledge and application forms of it according to the law in criminal proceedings. Characteristics of each historical period of using special knowledge of criminal procedural law, dating from the first mention in the legislative acts about famous people until now are considered. Described the current practice of using special knowledge in the crime investigation those historical periods. Analysis of the genesis of special knowledge in investigating crimes: is given start of attracting professional knowledge; the formation of the institute; improvement of special knowledge for the further development of forensic science. Complex special knowledge of all its components: scientific knowledge, practical skills and abilities, work experience. Is considered.

To summarise the author stressed the need to study history for further proper understanding. He also proved the impact of the special