
References

1. *Blank G. Ya.* Osnovy teorii kooperatsii i ocherki istorii potrebitelskoy kooperatsii SSSR: v dvukh vypuskakh. M., 1960. Vyp. 1. S. 4-5.
2. *Lantukh V. V.* Ogosudarstvenie potrebitelskoy kooperatsii Ukrainy v 20-kh gg. XX st. Totalitarizm i antitotalitarnye dvizheniya v Bolgarii, SSSR i drugikh stranakh Vostochnoy Evropy. V 2-kh tomakh. Kh., 1994. T.1. S. 108.
3. Kooperatyvne tovarystvo. 1927. № 13. S. 23.
4. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchyykh orhaniv vldy Ukrainy` (TsDAVO Ukrainy), f. 271, op. 1, spr. 4, ark. 12.
5. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 271, op. 1, spr. 4, ark. 35.
6. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 1, op. 2, spr. 2398, ark. 182 zv.
7. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 271, op. 2, spr. 2398, ark. 301.
8. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 1, op. 2, spr. 435, ark. 206-207.
9. *Blank T. Ya.* Osnovy teorii kooperatsii ... S. 20-21.
10. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 271, op. 1, spr. 58, ark. 67.
11. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 271, op. 1, spr. 58, ark. 1.
12. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 290, op.6, spr. 278, ark. 112.
13. TsDAVO Ukrainy, f. 290, op.6, spr. 278, ark. 111.
14. *Marochko V. I.* Ukrainska selianska kooperasiia: Istoryko-teoretychnyi aspekt (1861 – 1929). K., 1995. S. 99, 101.

Сви́тович С. М.

Развитие кооперативного движения в советской Украине (20-е гг. XX в.).

Исследуется процесс огосударствления советской властью кооперативного движения в Украине в начале 20-х гг. XX в. Анализируется распространение потребительской кооперации в период нэпа. Рассмотрена структура и выявлены особенности функционирования кооперативных союзов.

Ключевые слова: кооперативное движение, потребительская кооперация, советская власть, Украина.

Systovych S. M.

The development of the cooperative movement in Soviet Ukraine (20-ies of the XX century).

The process of state establishment by the Soviet authorities of the cooperative movement in Ukraine in the early 1920s is being investigated. XX century. The distribution of consumer cooperation in the NEP period is analyzed. The structure and peculiarities of the functioning of cooperative unions are considered.

Key words: cooperative movement, consumer cooperation, Soviet power, Ukraine.

UDC 94:35.075 «1920» (477)94(091)

M.M. PESOTSKIY

PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE IN THE 1920'S. HISTORIOGRAPHY OF CREATION AND ACTIVITY

This paper explores the creation and activity of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Ukraine in the 20's of the XX century. It highlights the influence made on Ukraine by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in the period mentioned and shows the role of the NKVD in the formation of Soviet power and the development of the NKVD during that period. The purpose of the study is to highlight the creation and activities of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Ukraine in the 20's of the XX century and to form objective conclusions. Methods applied: specific search, historical-comparative, chronological, critical method, analytical-historical. The methodological basis for the study are the principles of historicism, scientificity and objectivity. Key findings obtained: the need to reorganize the structure of the NKVD remained. There was a tendency towards decentralization of the NKVD units. During the second half of the 20's there was a search for more advanced systems and structures of institutionalization of NKVD as a whole and of its separate units. Sometimes the structure changed several times a year. Various departments could be united, or, on the contrary, dissolved.

Key words: NKVD, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, Ukraine, repressive system, punitive organs, Soviet power.

Since its establishment, the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs became an important and integral part of the Soviet repressive system, and of the Soviet system in general, for the powers of NKVD were quite diverse, it is important to consider the creation of NKVD, its powers, mandated tasks, and to review the activity of NKVD in the 1920's.

The relevance of this article is in provision of a comprehensive coverage of the activity, creation, structure, tasks and powers of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Ukraine in the 20's of the XX century. Since this period is not as carefully covered as the later 30's and 40's, the article should complement the general picture of the activity of NKVD in Ukraine.

The purpose of the study is to highlight the creation and activity of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Ukraine in the 20's of the XX century, and to form objective conclusions.

An important representative of the Soviet times in historiography is P.G. Sofinov with his writings «Очерки истории Всероссийской Чрезвычайной Комиссии (1917-1922 гг.)» ("Essays on the history of the All-Russia Extraordinary Commission (1917-1922)") [1] and «Карающая рука советского народа. К 25-летию ВЧК-ОГПУ-НКВД 1917-1942» ("Punishing hand of the Soviet people. To the 25th anniversary of the Cheka - OGPU-NKVD 1917-1942") [2]. In general, Soviet historiography highlights the mentioned topic of propaganda, campaigning position, avoiding issues of repression and legality of the acts by Soviet punitive bodies and Soviet repressive system as a whole. Soviet historiography emphasizes the important role of repressive bodies in the fight against counterrevolution, banditry and the introduction of Soviet power in the field, its strengthening. Modern historiography is more critical of the Soviet power in general and its punitive organs by highlighting their scales through the discovery of archived repression data, by raising the issue of justice, humanity and legality of the measures applied by Soviet repressive organs. Among modern scholars Ivan Bilas and his work «Репресивно-каральна система в Україні 1917-1953» ("Repressive-punitive system in Ukraine 1917-1953") [3] and Y.I. Shapoval «Україна 20-50-х років: сторінки ненаписаної історії» ("Ukraine in 20-50's: pages of unwritten history") [4] should be mentioned.

On January 29, 1919, the Provisional Workers-Peasants Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was reorganized into the Council of People's Commissars, which also included the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, headed by K. E. Voroshilov. "One component of the repressive-punitive system of totalitarian Soviet society was The People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (НКВС (NKVS); the Russian version – NKVD). It was formed the second day after the Bolsheviks seized power under the decree of the 2nd Congress of Soviets of 8 November 1917 as the central body for the protection of the new order, and thus – the authorities, as well as internal administration" [3, p. 94]. The NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR consisted of the following departments: local government, communal, statistical and foreign. The NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR was actually the executive body of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee. The functions of managing the process of creation and activity of law-enforcement agencies in Ukraine were relied on The NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR. In order to implement the decree on the organization of militia the Administrative board of the Soviet workers'-and-peasants' militia was established in the NKVD, and later the Main Directorate of Police was established, which became the NKVD unit. The Main Directorate of Police subjugated all the governance of the police. A single structure and system of functioning of the police units in the Ukrainian SSR was established. The areas of activity of the central and local police structures were determined by the NKVD. Later, railway police units were created within the NKVD. In order to combat counterrevolutionary manifestations, secret subdivisions were created under the local authorities of the NKVD, later they were replaced by policy bureaus under the police. On December 3, 1918, the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary

Commission (VUChK) was created in the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, to fight counter-revolution, banditry, speculation, malfeasance and other crimes. It, like Russian, worked closely with the NKVD. "The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission, as the organ of the Council of People's Commissars, worked in close contact with the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Justice. The head of the Cheka was part of the College of the NKVD, and the NKU and the NKVD delegated their representatives to the Cheka" [5, p. 61]. And on May 30, 1919, it was approved that the VUChK is one of the NKVD authorities and acts as the NKVD department. In addition, having a difficult situation on the fronts of the Civil War, the NKVD of Ukraine held part of the police forces in the army. After the retreat of the Red Army from Ukraine, some government authorities of the Ukrainian SSR were merged with the government structures of the RSFSR, however the NKVD remained under the government of the Ukrainian SSR, but the apparatus of the NKVD was reduced.

In 1920, the process of rebuilding the police was started in the Ukrainian SSR under the government of the NKVD. In the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR, militarization was seen as an increase in its strength. With the increase in the number of police, the apparatus of the Main Directorate of Police of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR expanded. With the start of police militarization, its forces were withdrawn from the subordination of the NKVD for a certain time and transferred to the government of the Red Army. With the strengthening and deployment of an anti-Soviet insurgency in Ukraine, it was decided to provide the police, which were part of the NKVD, with the status of Army Special Forces, they were managed by the military command and the bodies of the emergency commissions. Political opposition was classified as banditry, repressive measures intensified. The institutions of hostages and collective guilt expanded. On May 28, 1919, Army Special Forces were united, and on this basis, the internal protection forces of the republic (VOHR) were created which were subordinated to the NKVD. "On 1 September 1920, the Labor and Defense Council adopted a resolution on the establishment of internal protection forces (VNUS), which included troops of the VOHR and all the troops that served as guardians of the railways which were at the disposal of the military department before that." [1, c. 93]. Commander of the troops was at the same time the Deputy People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the Armed Forces. The number of VOHR was set at 120 thousand people. The sectors of VOHR were created, they coincided with the borders of military districts. In May 1920, various sectors in the Ukrainian SSR were merged into one Ukrainian sector. Red terror increased. "Red Terror in Ukraine had a clearly defined national background, the red terror in the Crimea in 1920 had primarily a military-political character that set a bloody point in the confrontation between white and red armies." [6, c. 2]. It was planned to increase the number of VOHR in the future. Despite the difficult situation both at the front and in the rear, the command of the VOHR troops was assigned to the commander of the southern front M.V. Frunze. Various police units and rear troops were united with the armies of the VOHR, formed internal protection troops were formed on this basis. In operational terms, they were subordinated to the NKVD, and in other cases – to the People's Commissariat of Military Affairs. Therefore, it allowed the NKVD to rely on military force in its work of forming and strengthening the organs of Soviet power, introduction of Soviet laws, and ensuring their functioning. With the end of the war, the issue of the reduction and reorganization of internal troops arose. Part of them was transferred directly to the army. The units that were subordinated to the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission remained under its government, they, in addition to all, began to perform their duties on the protection of state borders. And the railway and water police were transferred under the control of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR.

On March 22, 1922, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution to abolish the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission and to create the State Politburo. "On February 6, 1922, the Central Executive Committee in Moscow decided to

abolish the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission and to establish the State Political Directorate under the NKVD of the RSFSR. These changes had a reaction in Kharkiv too, once the capital of the Ukrainian SSR: The All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission on Combating Counter-Revolution, Speculation and Offenses and its Local Authorities (VUCHK) was abolished by the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee decree on March 22, 1922. Under the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR, the State Political Directorate of the Ukrainian SSR was organized ... " [7, p. 8]. This included the creation of the State Political Department under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs under the personal voting of the People's Commissar or his deputy appointed by the Soviet of Commissars to suppress counter-revolutionary actions, fight against banditry, prevent these phenomena, fight against espionage, protect rail and water ways, politically protect the borders of the republic, fight against smuggling, illegal crossing of the borders of the republic, execute special instructions of the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Executive Committee or the Council of People's Commissars to ensure the protection of the revolutionary order. "On January 23, 1922, the Politburo instructed D.I. Kursky and I.S. Unslicht to prepare and submit for approval the draft decree of the Central Executive Committee on the abolition of the Cheka, the resolution of all cases of crimes only in court and the assignment to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the functions of ensuring state security with formation in the formation of the People's Commissariat of State Political Directorate (DPU). On February 2, 1922, members of the Politburo approved the draft and sent it to the Central Executive Committee, which approved the decree of 6 February 1922 "On the abolition of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission and rules on the conduct of searches, seizures and arrests." By this decree, the status of state security agencies declined to the level of the structural unit of the NKVD and obeyed the regional Commissariats of Internal Affairs. On February 9, 1922, the Politburo approved the Provision on the State Political Directorate, which was agreed by I.S. Unslicht with the People's Commissariat of Justice." [8, p. 413-414]. Later, the powers of the DPU were extended, including the right for extrajudicial killings.

On August 12, 1922, the provisions on the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of Ukraine were approved, which consolidated the role of the NKVD in the organizational work of the construction of the Soviet system on the ground. Also, the organizational structure of the NKVD was regulated, its rights and responsibilities were determined. The apparatus of the NKVD consisted of the Administrative-organizational department, the Central administrative board of workers'-and-peasants' militia, the Department of Committees of the Poor Peasants, the Department of Nationalities, the Department of Communal Services, the Department of Finance and Budget and the Department of Business Affairs. The NKVD was generally characterized as a state administrative body, which should carry out organizational and law enforcement functions. At the legislative level, it was determined that the NKVD acts as the executive body of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee. Ukrainian Central Executive Committee appointed the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, the People's Commissar was a member of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars. Local bodies of the NKVD provided the work of the state mechanism in the Ukrainian SSR. In order to improve coordination and coherence of action, representatives of the NKVD were members of the Collegium of the VUNK. "... under Dzerzhinsky, the work of the 'State Political Directorate under the NKVD' turned out to be inorganic, without internal unity, stitched, to some extent, with white threads. As a result, in November 1923, they created an independent, rather powerful structure of the OGPU. Again, these two lines began to develop in detail, with the state security organs strengthened, and the organs of the internal affairs weakened. The only People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs was not created after the creation of the USSR, every People's Commissariat cooked in its boiler and juice, they were quite helpless..." [9, p. 37].

With the formation of December 30, 1922, and the approval of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on July 6, 1923, a number of changes took place in the system of administration of the Union republics, which concerned various branches and, accordingly, extended to the Ukrainian SSR, but these changes did not affect the NKVD, which remained in the status of republican. In addition, the convoy guard was sent from the OGPU to the NKVD "Order of the OGPU No. 290/919 'On the transfer of the convoy guard of the NKVD of the Union republics' on July 14, 1924. In order to comply with the resolution of the Labor and Defense Council of June 26 this year and on the basis of the achievement in accordance with Article 4 of this resolution, the agreement between the Commissariats of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Federal Republic: 1. Convoy guard consisting of 17,000 people completely transferred from the OGPU to the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs of the Federal Republic." [10, p.473]. However, certain changes were performed by the NKVD. With the transition to a new economic policy, it was necessary to review the functions of the NKVD, making certain changes for greater compatibility with the new realities of life. In addition, departments in provinces and counties had a significant role and weight in the question of the formation and construction of Soviet power, they had exceptionally strong positions in executive committees, thus their functions extended significantly to other departments of executive committees. Therefore, the issue of the reorganization of the NKVD and the departments of administration, clarification of their functions, reduction of the role of the NKVD among the bodies subordinate to the executive committees on the ground, and Soviet Peoples' Commissariat and Ukrainian Central Executive Committee became quite acute. There was an idea to remove organizational functions from the NKVD and its bodies and transfer them to executive committees on the ground and the Presidium of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee. Since these functions were fundamental to the NKVD during the period of formation of Soviet power, a natural idea emerged to liquidate the NKVD in general and to transfer all of its functions to the State Political Directorate, the Presidium of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, the Presidium of the executive committees. A broad discussion with media coverage began. On November 4, 1923, a decision was taken at the session of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee to remove organizational functions from the tasks of the NKVD and its administrations and to transfer them to the relevant executive committees. As a result of this reorganization, the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs became a strictly administrative commissariat with the formation of executive committees of administrative departments on the ground. On September 20, 1924, the Government of the Ukrainian SSR and the Central Executive Committee approved a joint resolution on the situation of the NKVD, which established its organizational structure in accordance with its duties. "August 13, 1924 Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Soviet Peoples' Commissariat of the USSR approved the provisions of the State Political Directorate of the USSR. Directorate got out of the formal subordination of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR. It was legislatively enshrined that the State Political Directorate was established under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, ... " [4, p. 54].

The central departments of the NKVD included the following departments: administrative, police and of prosecutors, corrective labor, inspection of municipal services, and case management. Also, in the NKVD there were permanent inter-institutional bodies, namely: the central inter-institutional commission on affairs of unions and alliances, the special commission on administrative eviction, and the council on communal services. In order to fulfill their functions, these inter-institutional bodies used the apparatus of the NKVD as they did not have their own. Provincial and district administrative departments were local authorities of the NKVD. In the districts, the NKVD performed its duties through the district executive committee, and in the village - through the village council. The NKVD had to bring the attention of the senior management to the real situation in the country.

"According to its external features, the construction of the All-Union Communist Party-OGPU-NKVD is a completely departmental material which was intended to inform of a narrow circle of persons of the supreme state government." [11, p. 8-9].

"The character of the mass media in the 20-30's is emphasized by the pyramid system of their creation. The information material of the Cheka-OGPU-NKVD, passed "to the top" of power, was precisely the synthesis of information reports of the provincial, regional, local and republican bodies of the Cheka-OGPU-NKVD, which in turn were a summary of the reports of the information and intelligence network from the powiat, regional, district and parish centers, which already reached at the beginning of 20's almost the entire territory of the country." [11, p. 9].

"The functional purpose of reporting everything that happened not to the "uninitiated", "outsiders", and others, but to the top management, which everyone should know, was crucial in compiling the informational forms of the Cheka-OGPU-NKVD." [11, p. 9].

In addition, the NKVD was tasked with overseeing and technical support of some activities. For example, the NKVD had to look after and monitor the publication of mandatory regulations. Over time, with strengthening of the prosecutor's office, this function was reduced to registration and record keeping issued by local executive committees and councils of mandatory regulations. Implementation of these resolutions was already carried out by the police. The NKVD was assigned the task of recording acts of civil status. With the formation of the registry office and the implementation of the administrative-territorial reform of the NKVD, only the function of overseeing the correctness of business was left, later this function went to the organs of the Central Statistical Office. A similar function of the NKVD oversight was also performed in the cases of registration and making records of foreigners, issuance of passports, church separation from the state, registration of associations. After reorganization, the administrative activities of the NKVD had no real political content. The NKVD during the mid-20's lost its influence on the management of administrative work. It was also considered expedient to transfer the penitentiary business entirely to the NKVD. "The transition to peaceful socialist construction in the first years of the NEP allowed to form the idea that the use of punitive measures against criminals is part of the tasks of internal management, the setting up of a penitentiary affair is on the right track and that the NKVD has a more powerful administrative structure than the NKU's Office. Apparently, it was assumed that the "correct path" of punitive policy could only be provided by the NKVD." [12, p.20]. The most important and meaningful tasks in this period for the NKVD were: police government, corrective labor policy, and management of communal services.

In the second half of the 20's of the XX century issues were raised concerning the return of the NKVDs functions withdrawn in 1923. The government instructed the NKVD to study the issue of combining administrative and organizational work. On June 1-4, 1927, a congress of administrative workers took part in Kharkiv convened by the NKVD, a resolution was adopted on the reorganization of the NKVD into an administrative-political body and the unification of all administrative functions within the NKVD. In the summer of 1927, by the decision of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee on the tasks of the NKVD, all cases were handed over to the election campaign, and it was transferred to the local authorities of the NKVD. During 1927-1928 the question of the expediency of providing the NKVD with organizational functions has risen more than once. At the end of 1927, the structure of the NKVD had undergone significant changes. The NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR relied on the following tasks: management of the elections to the Council and control over the implementation of the policy directives of the authorities of the supreme power and the central election commission, elaboration of bills and regulations related to the administrative and organizational activities of the councils and executive committees, study

of field work experience in the above-mentioned fields, development of issues concerning the administrative-territorial division of the USSR, regulation of administrative measures of subordinates of local authorities, public safety protection and the revolutionary order, fight against criminal crime, introduction and implementation of corrective labor policy on the principles of Soviet power, general management and organization of communal services. Also, in accordance with adopted on October 12, 1927 administrative code of the Ukrainian SSR, the NKVD was assigned tasks of disaster management, administrative supervision of special types of trade, registration and supervision of the activities of associations and unions. "In October 1927 the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee approved the administrative code of the Ukrainian SSR. Its rules determined the competence in the area of administrative fines of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR..." [13, p. 8]. Therefore, the powers of the NKVD significantly expanded compared with the period after the reorganization of 1923-1924. If before the NKVD was limited to the functions of regulation and control of the executive committees and the Soviets in their activities, after the reorganization of 1927, the NKVD had already fully managed the administrative and organizational activities of executive committees and councils through the development of bills relating to the relevant field. After the reorganization of 1923-1924, the task of the NKVD was limited to overseeing the convening of congresses and meetings, while after the reorganization of 1927, the NKVD had fully managed the elections to the Council by concentrating all the proceedings in their hands. In the theory of supporters of the reorganization of the NKVD and giving it broader powers, it was supposed to improve the work of the Soviets, but in fact it led to the creation of an atmosphere of comprehensive control of the party-state apparatus in the work of the Soviets. The radical democratic functions were formalized, while the executive apparatus was over the Council.

From that moment, the structure of the central apparatus of the People's Commissariat has become the following: the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs was subordinate to his deputy and four members of the College. The People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs consisted of four main departments and headquarters: administrative-organizational, of police and prosecutors, correctional labor institutions, and of communal services. Together with subdivisions and inspectorates, the NKVD was given a fairly wide range of questions. Administrative-organizational management was formed instead of the former central administrative department, it included two departments: administrative and organizational. The structure of the organizational unit consisted of two subdivisions: information-statistical and the secretariat of the administrative-territorial commission. The administrative department consisted of five inspections: of administrative regulation, foreign affairs, record of acts of social status, cults, mobilization bureau. The mobilization bureau guided the work of local administrative departments and was in charge of the mobilization work of the NKVD.

The NKVD bodies carried out the tasks of political, administrative and operational management of the police and prosecution. The NKVD also worked on re-education of offenders, this was the task of managing the penal and labor institutions of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR. The communal services department respectively managed communal politics.

The Secretariat of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR was one of the most important elements of the structure of the NKVD and exercised control functions. The secretariat of the NKVD included: the secretariat of the college, the general office, the secret-encryption unit. The NKVD secretariat was engaged in the development of the NKVD work plans, registration of personnel of the NKVD, elaboration of common issues for all NKVDs, compilation of general reports concerning the NKVD, and supervision of the implementation of its tasks by departments and local NKVD bodies.

As part of its central apparatus, the NKVD had subsidiary units. The Legal Bureau of the NKVD provided legal advice to the NKVD, defended the NKVD and its bodies on the ground in judicial institutions. The financial and economic department serviced the NKVD in financial and economic affairs, provided advice on budgets. In addition, the NKVD consisted of: the central intergovernmental commission on affairs of associations and unions, the highest technical-construction committee, the central intergovernmental commission on fighting the fire.

In general, the structure of the NKVD was rather wide and cumbersome, covering the most diverse branches of the state. The existence within the framework of one body – the NKVD, of structural element, so different in its tasks and essence, naturally formed the tendency to decentralize certain units of the NKVD. It can be noted that the structure of the NKVD during this period is somewhat similar to the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the former Russian Empire. But despite the various rearrangements of the NKVD during the 20's of the XX century, at the end of the 1920's, the structure of the NKVD was still not considered as final. The NKVD's coverage of various specific, sometimes quite different, functions, structures and tasks assigned to them by structures and units required the organization and formation of independent specialized government bodies. Moreover, due to the presence of repressive functions in the NKVD and the State Political Directorate, and the similarity of some of the tasks assigned to these bodies, and taking into account the imperfection of the state apparatus between the NKVD and the State Political Directorate, contradictions often arisen, which also required the solution of this problem at the state administrative, legal and structural level. During the 1920's, the legislation did not differentiate clearly between state security and the public order of the NKVD and the State Political Directorate. A situation has been created that duplicates the functions of security and police. Certain attempts were made to differentiate the sphere of responsibility. But they did not solve even a part of the problem because of the limited legislative measures when a serious reorganization was required, and not only of the NKVD bodies. In 1926, a resolution was adopted on the clarification of the functions of the State Political Directorate of the USSR, a number of clarifications were introduced into the scope of the State Political Directorate, whose tasks now included the fight against certain official and economic crimes, the theft of state and public property, and certain crimes against the order of government. But this solved only a small part of the problem of duplication of tasks imposed by the NKVD and the State Political Directorate. In 1928, responsibilities for the most dangerous cases of terrorism, high treason were left to the State Political Directorate. Disputes between the NKVD and the State Political Directorate for the right to be the highest authority and to control subordinate bodies continuously arised. To resolve this issue, it was decided in the USSR to appoint V.A. Balytskyi to the posts of People's Commissar of Internal Affairs and the chairmen of the State Political Directorate. This ensured the unity of government, strengthened the ties of the police with the State Political Directorate in the field. The organs of the NKVD played a vital role in establishing Soviet power and the implementation of Soviet policy. "The organs of the Cheka-OGPU-NKVD helped the Soviet people to win during the years of the civil war and resolve the colossal tasks faced by our country during the years of peaceful socialist construction." [2, c. 3].

Therefore, we can conclude that the necessity of reorganization of both the structure of the NKVD and the State Political Directorate still remains to be seen. There was a tendency to decentralize units of the NKVD, since there were units for ensuring security and public order, fighting crime, and structures that were engaged in economic affairs, organizational and administrative issues, all in one structure, and these two opposite directions between them did not bind anything other than a single structure to which they belonged - the NKVD. During the second half of the 20's there was a search for more advanced systems and structures of formation of the NKVD in general, and its separate units.

Sometimes the structure changed several times a year. Different departments could be united, or, on the contrary, disconnected. Therefore, as a result of the absence of a final solution to the problem of the structure and form of the NKVD, on December 28, 1930, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and the Soviet Peoples' Commissariat of the Ukrainian SSR, on the basis of the All-Union Act on the Elimination of the NKVDs of the Union and Autonomous Republics, adopted a resolution on the liquidation of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR.

1. *Sofinov, Pavel Georgiyevich*. Essays on the history of the All-Russian Emergency Commission (1917-1922)/ P.G. Sofinov. M: State Political Publishing House, 1960. 247 s.
2. *Sofinov P.* Punishing hand of the Soviet people. To the 25th anniversary of the Cheka-OGPU-NKVD. 1917-1942. OGIZ, State Publishing House of Political Literature, 1942. p. 43.
3. *Bilas, Ivan Hryhorovych*. Repressive-punitive system in Ukraine 1917-1953: socio-political and historical-legal analysis: U volume 2/I.H. Bilas. K.: Lybid, 1994. Book 1. K.: Lybid, 1994. p. 428.
4. *Shapoval, Yuriy Ivanovych*. Ukraine in 20-50's: pages of unpublished history/Y.I. Shapoval; Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of National Relations and Political Science. Kyiv: Scientific Thought, 1993. p. 349.
5. History of Soviet State Security Bodies/ed. board: V.M. Chebrikov, G.F. Grigorenko, N.A. Dushin, F.D. Bobkov. M.: Higher Red Banner School of the KGB under the USSR Council of Ministers named after F. Dzerzhinsky, 1977. p. 639.
6. *Ratkovskiy, Il'ya Sergeyeovich*. Chronicle of the Red Terror of the Cheka. The punishing sword of revolution/I.S. Ratkovskiy. M.: Exmo, 2017. p. 320.
7. *Shapoval, Yuriy*. Cheka-StatePolitical Directorate-NKVD in Ukrain: individuals, facts, documents/Y. Shapoval, V. Prystayko, V. Zolotariov; NAS of Ukraine. Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Jewellery of M.S. Hrushevskogo. K.: Abris, 1997. p. 608.
8. *Kolpakidi, Aleksandr Ivanovich*. Shield and Sword: Heads of the State Security Bodies of Moscow Russia, the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation: Encyclopedic Reference/A.I. Kolpakidi, M.L. Seriakov. M.: Olma-press, 2002. p. 734.
9. Federal Security Service of Russia. Historical readings at Lubyanka in 1999. Domestic special services in the 20-30's: a collection/prepared by V.M. Commissioners. M.: 2000. p. 101.
10. Lubyanka: Bodies of Cheka-OGPU-NKVD-NKGB-MGB-MIA-KGB. 1917-1991: Handbook/Comp. by A.I. Kokurin, N.V. Petrov; ed. by A.N. Yakovlev; International Foundation "Democracy" (Alexander N. Yakovlev Foundation). M.: MFD: Yale University Press, 2003. p. 768.
11. Soviet village through the eyes of the Cheka-OGPU-NKVD 1918-1939: documents and materials: In 4 volumes/Edited by A. Berelovich, V. Danilov/A. Berelovich, V. Danilov, N. Vert, V. Vinogradov, L. Double. M.: ROSSPEN, 2000. Volume 1. M.: ROSSPAN, 2000. p. 861.
12. *Reent, Yuriy Arsenovich, Zhigalev, Andrei Vladimirovich*. Corrective labor system of Soviet Russia in the prewar period (1921-1940): monograph/Y.A. Reent, A.V. Zhigalev. M.: Prospect, 2018. p.192.
13. *Mironenko, Alexander Nikolaevich*. Creating leverage of power pressure on Ukrainian society at the turn of the 20-30's/A.N. Mironenko, A.P. Benko; Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. K.; Dneprodzerzhinsk: 1992. p. 17.

Песоцький М. М.

Народний комісаріат внутрішніх справ України у 20-ті роки.

Історіографія створення та діяльності.

Досліджено створення та діяльність Народного комісаріату внутрішніх справ в Україні у 20-ті роки ХХ століття. Висвітлено вплив Народного комісаріату внутрішніх справ на Україну у зазначений період, показано роль НКВС у становленні радянської влади, та розвиток НКВС впродовж зазначеного періоду. Метою дослідження є висвітлення створення та діяльності Народного комісаріату внутрішніх справ в Україні у 20-ті роки ХХ століття, формування об'єктивних висновків. Застосовано методи: конкретно-пошуковий, історико-порівняльний, хронологічний, критичний метод, аналітично-історичний. Методологічну основу дослідження складають принципи історизму, науковості та об'єктивності. Було отримано наступні основні висновки: залишалась необхідність реорганізації структури НКВС. Зберігалась тенденція до децентралізації підрозділів НКВС. Протягом другої половини 20-х років йшов пошук більш досконалих систем і структур оформлення як НКВС загалом, так і його окремих підрозділів. Інколи структура змінювалась декілька разів на рік. Різні відділи могли об'єднуватись, або навпаки роз'єднуватись.

Ключові слова: НКВС, Народний комісаріат внутрішніх справ, Україна, репресивна система, карні органи, радянська влада.

Песоцкий М. Н.

**Народный комиссариат внутренних дел Украины в 20-е годы.
Историография создания и деятельности.**

Исследовано создание и деятельность Народного комиссариата внутренних дел в Украине в 20-е годы XX века. Освещены влияние Народного комиссариата внутренних дел в Украине в указанный период, показана роль НКВД в становлении советской власти, и развитие НКВД в течение указанного периода. Целью исследования является освещение создания и деятельности Народного комиссариата внутренних дел в Украине в 20-е годы XX века, формирование объективных выводов. Применены методы: конкретно-поисковый, историко-сравнительный, хронологический, критический метод, аналитически-исторический. Методологическую основу исследования составляют принципы историзма, научности и объективности. Были получены следующие основные выводы: оставалась необходимость реорганизации структуры НКВД. Сохранялась тенденция к децентрализации подразделений НКВД. В течение второй половины 20-х годов шел поиск более совершенных систем и структур оформления как НКВД целом, так и его отдельных подразделений. Иногда структура менялась несколько раз в год. Различные отделы могли объединяться, или наоборот разъединяться.

Ключевые слова: НКВД, Народный комиссариат внутренних дел, Украина, репрессивная система, карательные органы, советская власть.

UDC 94 (477): 351.746.1 : 316 «20-30 p. 19»

Y.O. ROLDUHINA

INVOLVEMENT OF STATE SECURITY AGENCIES IN SOLVING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE 1920's - 1930's IN THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE

During the 1920's, the role of state security bodies as a tool of economic construction grew. They monitored and verified the implementation of the decisions of the highest Soviet and party bodies, monitored the activities of employees and workers, participated in the selection and placement of personnel, cleaning of state and economic vehicles. The broad powers that economic units had in exercising control over the operation of economic entities led to duplication of their functions with other economic and control fiscal structures. Supervision, observation, recording of defects, "help and assistance to economic bodies" in establishing their work caused unequal interference of state security bodies in the production process and personnel policy.

Key words: special services, crime, NEP, society, intelligence.

The establishment of Soviet power in the territory of Ukraine took place against the background of the "War Communism" policy with all the specific features, in particular, contributions, confiscations, requisitions and extraordinary taxes. The taxes were initiated both by the Government of the Ukrainian SSR and by local Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, revolutionary committees, military committees.

All revolutionary measures were grounded on the class principle and provided the compulsory collection of material resources from better-off population strata. The Red Army maintenance taxes were one of them. By the order of the Central Administration of Extraordinary Commissions dated November 1920, provincial Extraordinary Commissions began to form commissions consisting of three persons to collect the local bourgeoisie tax on linen for the needs of the Red Army. The so-called "Front Assistance Weeks" were organized for the "effective" collection of such "quit-rent", during which extraordinary commissions organized searches and raids to collect "surplus" and arrested representatives of the bourgeoisie. During the operation in the Yekaterynoslav Province, the provincial revolutionary committee granted the right to the provincial Extraordinary Commission to send tax evaders to the concentration camp [21, p. 45]. According to data of the Central Administration of Extraordinary Commissions, the property seized during such operations were sent to the front. Contribution measures taken by the Chekists did not exhaust the whole range of actions aimed at addressing the urgent economic needs of the new government. In his order dated January 8, 1921 F. Dzerzhinsky drew the attention of the employees of the extraordinary commissions to the need to strengthen organizational work