

LAW OF UKRAINE UNDER THE TOTALITARIAN-REPRESSIVE REGIME (1929–1939)



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A distinctive feature of the sources of law in Ukraine before the adoption of the 1937 Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR was the fact that the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, and the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR might adopt laws.

This multiplicity of legislative agencies led to duplication and other overlapping in their activities.

With the adoption of the 1936 USSR Constitution and 1937 Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, material changes occurred in the sources of law. The 1936 USSR Constitution provided that legislation in the USSR shall be effectuated solely by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The 1937 Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR contained an analogous norm relating to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet. The Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet had the right within its competence to issue edicts which by their legal nature were subordinate acts. The Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR issued decrees and regulations.

The forced tempo of industrialization and continuous collectivization of agriculture was furthered by the fact that socialist ownership became inseparably predomi-

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nant in all spheres of the national economy. Changes in the socio-economic domain, naturally, were reflected in civil-law regulation of social relations.

One of the major acts directed towards strengthening the planned direction of the economy became the Decree of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 30 January 1930 on credit reform.¹ The fact was that until that time enterprises might freely grant credits to one another, make advance payments for goods which would be delivered later, or, on the contrary, issue goods on credit. The «commercial» provision of credits was eliminated by this Decree. Enterprises no longer had the right to make advances to one another. Direct bank provision of credits was introduced.

However, it was necessary to expand and consolidate the property autonomy of enterprises as a legal base of and essential condition for their activity. In accordance with the Decree of the Council of Labor and Defense of 23 July 1931, enterprises were allocated circulating means consolidated to them. Relying on these means, an enterprise should have been autonomously liable for its obligations.

It was possible to ensure centralized planned direction of industry under conditions of operational and property autonomy of each enterprise by means of the obligatory legal formalization of economic links of enterprises by means of contracts. By Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR of 26 June 1932, «On the Procedure for the Termination and Change of Contracts Concluded between Enterprises and Organizations of Republic and Local Significance»,² the unilateral termination or change of contracts was categorically prohibited.

A so-called «contract campaign» was carried on at the end of each year for the contractual formalization of relations between economic organizations. Decrees of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the procedure for the conclusion of contracts for 1933 and 1934 became important sources of the law of contract. They established general forms for contractual links and determined the specific content of contracts.

Contractual relations between economic organizations of the Ukrainian SSR developed on the basis of decrees of the USSR Council of People's Commissars on contract campaigns. In accordance with them, the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR determined by its decrees specific period for the conclusion of contracts for individual economic systems.

The interests of the development of a social economy required strict regulation in the matter of the administration and disposition of State ownership. To this end, by Decree of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 29 April 1935, «On the Transfer of State Enterprises, Buildings, and Installations», the sale and acquisition by State agencies of these basic funds for money was prohibited and a strict procedure established for the redistribution of State ownership which was based on the principle of transfer without compensation.

As regards the regulation of civil-law relations of natural persons, the content of civil law materially changed despite the fact that the respective norms of the Civil Code of the Ukrainian SSR did not undergo significant changes. An important advance in this domain of civil law was conditioned by the fact that private economic activity of a significant scale was completely suppressed and the related property

¹ *C3 CCCP* (1930), no. 8, item 98.

² *3У УСРР* (1932), no. 17–18, item 125.

rights as being contrary to their socio-economic designation on the basis of the Civil Code (Article 1) were not defended by law.

The policy of forced industrialization advanced new tasks in the domain of the regulation of labor. Laws directed towards raising labor productivity, strengthening labor discipline, and eliminating fluctuations in the work force acquired great importance.

According to directives of the Party and Union Government on measures relating to the planned provision for the national economy of a work force and the elimination of fluctuations, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR by a Decree of 25 February 1931¹ made respective changes in and additions to the Code of Laws on Labor of the Ukrainian SSR.

The People's Commissariat of Labor granted the right to transfer skilled workers and specialists to other domains of the national economy or to other localities, and also to redistribute the skilled workers. It was provided that all enterprises, institutions, and farms might hire work force only through State labor agencies. The Code of Laws on Labor was augmented by articles according to which the distribution of young specialists for jobs should be on the basis of respective laws.² Young specialists who had graduated from instructional institutions should work for three years in production according to the assignment of the people's commissariats. Autonomous arrangement of jobs or failure to arrive at the place of assignment was regarded as a violation of law.

In the early 1930s the transfer was completed of workers in industry and transport to a seven-hour work day. The majority of enterprises and institutions were transferred to a continuous work week, and workers and employees received a day of rest in turn on various days of the week. But this procedure was soon rejected.

The equalization system for the payment of labor which existed in that period negatively affected the development of industrial production. The introduction of new tariff scales separated into a certain number of categories became the beginning of planning State norming of the earnings of workers, taking into account distinctions between skilled and unskilled work, arduous and light work, and so on.

The basic form for the payment of labor in Ukraine was piece-work. This became the amount of payment, depending upon work results. Hourly and bonus forms for the payment of labor were used together with piece-work.

With a view to strengthening labor discipline, a new procedure was established for the payment for downtime and production defects. This was reflected in the Decree of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR, adopted in accordance with all-union legislation, of 4 June 1932 on making changes in the Code of Laws on Labor of the Ukrainian SSR.³

Especially strict measures were adopted to combat losses of work time and shirking. The Decree of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR of 22 November 1932⁴ provided that for the failure to appear at work without justifiable reasons for one work day the

¹ 3Y YCPP (1931), no. 6, item 51.

² 3Y YCCP (1931), no. 6, item 51.

³ 3Y YCCP (1932), no. 14–15, item 110.

⁴ 3Y YCCP (1932), no. 31–32, item 108.

employee was subject to dismissal with deprivation of the right to use an apartment provided in a house of the said enterprise or institution.

The issuance of all-union statutes on discipline in individual branches of the national economy and State activity also facilitates the strengthening of labor discipline: on railway transport (1933), in justice agencies (1933), on water transport (1934), in communications agencies (1935), and so on.

Analogous work on a Republic scale was effectuated in Ukraine. Having regard to the great importance of complying with strict labor discipline among workers in the electricity supply system, the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR on 11 September 1935 confirmed the Statute on Discipline of Workers and Employees of Municipal Electricity Stations and Electricity Network of the Ukrainian SSR.

On 28 December 1938 the USSR Council of People's Commissars, Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), and All-Union Central Trade Union Council adopted a Decree «On Measures to Bring Order to Labor Discipline and Improvement of the Practice of State Social Insurance to Combat Abuses in this Matter».¹ The Decree drew a precise boundary between good-faith workers and shirkers, idlers, especially with regard to their rights to receive assistance under social insurance. Simultaneously, uniform labor books were introduced by Decree of the USSR Council of People's Commissars in which all labor activity of a citizen was fixed.

Material advances occurred in collective farm and land law during the period under consideration. They were conditioned by the need to create legal foundations for pursuing the rapid collectivization of agriculture and eliminating on the basis the «kulaks» as a class.

The Communist Party, guiding the process of collectivization, determined the forms, methods, and periods for the effectuation thereof. A direct transition to rapid collectivization which Stalin called a «revolution from above» was proclaimed in decisions of the November (1929) and Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). A special role in this cause was allotted to Ukraine as the major grain area. The Report of the Secretary of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine, S. Kosior, was heard separately at the Plenum, «On the Agriculture of Ukraine and On Work in the Rural Village». The Decree stressed that Ukraine had a sufficient material-technical base for the transformations in agriculture.² The Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine proposed to step up the pace of collectivization. Ukraine belonged to the group of regions where collectivization was planned to be completed by autumn 1931 or spring 1932.

The pace of collectivization was «launched from above» in the form of control statistics. By 24 February 1930 required in an Instructional Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine to local Party organizations: «the steppe must be entirely collectivized during the spring sowing campaign, and all of Ukraine by autumn 1930».

In order to effectuate collectivization at a rapid pace it was decided to destroy the wealthiest stratum of the peasantry. They, in the view of the Bolshevik Party, were exerting the greatest resistance to the socialization of property and were called

¹ ЦП СССР (1939), no. 1, item 1.

² V. A. Smolyi (ed.), *Історія України [History of Ukraine]* (Kyiv, 1997), p. 282.

«kulaks». The issue of the place of the «kulak» in a collectivized rural village was raised in a speech by Stalin on 27 December 1929, where he set the task: «To proceed against the kulak – means to destroy the kulaks and liquidate them as a class».¹ The task of transition in areas of rapid collectivization to a policy of eliminating the «kulaks» as a class was openly formulated in the Decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine of 5 January 1930.

The procedure for dekulakization was developed in January 1930 by a special commission under the leadership of V. M. Molotov. The results of its work were embodied in a Decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine of 30 January 1930, «On Measures in the Cause of Eliminating Kulak Farms in Areas of Rapid Collectivization». In accordance with this Decree, farms subject to elimination were divided into three categories. To the first category appertained «participants and organizers of anti-Soviet addresses and terrorist acts» (they need to be isolated in prisons or camps); in the second category were those who «effectuated less active resistance to the campaign of dekulakization» (they together with their families should be banished to the northern areas of the country); and in the third category, the dekulakized farmers who did not render any resistance (they received smaller land plots outside the collective farm tracts).

Illustrative is that an exact number of peasant farms was determined for inclusion in the first (52,000) and second (112,000) categories. In other words, it was determined beforehand which peasants and in which forms they would resist the future campaign of dekulakization.²

From the Ukrainian SSR 300,000 to 350,000 families of kulaks were to be resettled, and about 50,000 of them should have been sent to the northern areas.³

On 1 February 1930 the USSR Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars adopted the Decree «On Measures to Strengthen the Socialist Restructuring of Agriculture in Areas of Rapid Collectivization and Relating to the Struggle against the Kulaks». This Decree announced a prohibition against the lease of land and the use of hired labor in agriculture and the confiscation of the means of production from the kulaks. Following this on 5 April 1930, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR adopted the Decree «On the Prohibition to Lease Land and Use Hired Labor in One-Person Peasant Farms in Areas of Rapid Collectivization».⁴

The first wave of dekulakization ensued in early 1930. It was effectuated in 309 areas of Ukraine. 61,887 farms, or 2.5%, were dekulakized.⁵

Simultaneously with the conducting of rapid collectivization, work commenced to make provision for the legal regulation of the activity of collective farms, especially reflected in drafting model charters for agricultural artels.

The first variant of this charter was prepared on 6 February 1930. It emphasized the «transition to communism» character of the agricultural artel and did not provide for the preservation of the subsidiary husbandry of the collective farmers. On

¹ *Хрестоматия по истории России. 1917–1940* [Anthology on the History of Russia 1917–1940] (Moscow, 1995), p. 314.

² *Історія України: нове бачення* [History of Ukraine: A New Vision] (Kyiv, 1999), II, p. 227.

³ V. Maliarenko (ed.), *Реабілітація репресованих: законодавство та судова практика* [Rehabilitation of the Repressed: Legislation and Judicial Practice] (Kyiv, 1997), pp. 70–71.

⁴ *ЗУ УСРР* (1930), no. 11, item 108.

⁵ *Історія України: нове бачення* [History of Ukraine: A New Vision] (Kyiv, 1999), II, p. 283.

1 March 1930 the USSR Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars confirmed it as a Model Charter of an Agricultural Artel.¹

The 1930 Charter defined the purpose of the creation of an agricultural artel – the building of a large-scale collective socialist agriculture. The admission of «kulaks» to an artel was prohibited.

It was provided that all inter-belt entities were eliminated and a single land tract of the collective farm was created. The Charter referred to the use of land in perpetuity, which was regarded as use without previously determined periods.

The charter, in requiring of peasants who joined the artel the socialization of means of production belonging to them (working and productive livestock, tools, and economic structures), at the same time authorized leaving in personal ownership of the collective farm household one cow, a certain number of small livestock and poultry. Personal plots «remained in one-person use».

An important and complex issue concerning the procedure for the payment of labor of collective farmers did not find a satisfactory solution. In 1931 a number of normative acts were adopted relating to the organization of and payment for labor in collective farms. These acts regulated the formation of permanent production brigades, establishment of processing norms and price scales, improvement of recording work, strengthening the role of brigade members, and so on.

In elaboration of the 1930 Charter, the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR and Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine by a joint Decree of 8 April 1933 confirmed the Provisional Rules for Labor Order in Collective Farms.² This act obliged all collective farmers to take part with the personal labor in collective farm production for the entire year and provided disciplinary responsibility of collective farmers for the failure to appear for work or refusal to work without justifiable reasons.

The Second All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers-Shock Workers, convened on 11 February 1935, to further develop collective farm procedures in Ukraine had great importance, approving a draft new Model Charter of an Agricultural Artel. The Charter adopted by the Congress was confirmed on 17 February 1935.³

The 1935 Charter resolved issues of collective farm land use. The land, which was in the State ownership of the whole people, now was consolidated to collective farmers in perpetual use, that is, in perpetuity, and not subject to purchase-sale or lease. A reduction of the area of collective farm land was not permitted.

The 1935 Charter names minimum and maximum dimensions of personal plots so that they would be specifically determined, depending upon regional and district conditions; the number of livestock (by zones of the country) was specified which might be in personal ownership of a collective farm household.

On 22 May 1935 the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR and Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine adopted a special Decree determining the procedure for the drafting and confirmation by collective farms of the charter of an agricultural artel in the Ukrainian SSR, and also establishing the dimensions of personal plots of a collective farm household for each

¹ C3 CCCP (1930), no. 24, item 255.

² 3V YCPP (1933), no. 22, item 279.

³ C3 CCCP (1935), no. 11, item 82.

region of Ukraine and the number of head of livestock which a collective farm household might have.¹

The collective farm became at this time dominant. For example, only in 1935 in Ukraine the level of collectivization reached 91.5%. The totalitarian State sought to take from collective farms as much agricultural product as possible, removing it virtually free of charge. The development of collective farm and land legislation was directed towards resolving this task.

The first blow was inflicted on the personal husbandry of collective farmers. On 28 May 1939 the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR and Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine adopted the Decree «On Measures for the Protection of Social Lands of Collective Farmers against Squandering»,² where facts were cited of violations of personal plot land use established by the charter of the agricultural artel. The Decree required a survey of personal plots to be immediately carried out and all excess lands to be taken away. Simultaneously, there was provided for each able-bodied member of an artel an obligatory minimum of labor days (60 to 100 labor days per year). He who did not fulfill this minimum was expelled from the collective farm and lost the right to a personal plot.

Decisive importance was accorded to criminal law in the 1930s. It was believed that with the assistance of severe punishments by means of intensifying repressions one could expeditiously and effectively resolve any task. The concept of the intensification and aggravation of class struggle as a measure of the success of the construction of socialism, the erroneous tenets of which were expressed in the Report of Stalin to the Combined Plenum of the Central Committee of Collective Farmers and Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) in January 1933, had an especially negative influence on the development of criminal legislation.

All this led to a significance strengthening of the severity of criminal repression and an expansion of the list of crimes for which capital punishment was established. On this level the replacement from 1934 of the term previously used in criminal legislation «measure of social defense» by the term «punishment» was typical. The Law of 8 August 1936 introduced in addition to the previously established types of deprivation of freedom (in correctional-labor camps and general places of confinement) an even more severe type of deprivation of freedom – imprisonment.

The intensification of criminal repression was manifested in the fact that the Law of 7 April 1935 reduced the minimum age of criminal responsibility of minors and provided that beginning from twelve years of age persons unmasked in the commission of theft, violence, causing of bodily injuries, homicide, or attempted homicide were subject to being tried with the application of all measures of criminal punishment established by law.

To this should be added the extension of extra-judicial repression, the activity of the Special Board attached to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR, and numerous «troikas».

All-union legislation had decisive significance in the development of criminal law, having become the model for legislative activity in Ukraine. The next step in strengthening the role of all-union legislation was made in the 1936 USSR

¹ *Bicmi* [News], 23 May 1935.

² *СII СССР* (1939), no. 34, item 235.

Constitution, which relegated all criminal legislation to the jurisdiction of the USSR and provided for the issuance of a single Criminal Code for the entire USSR. However, this Code was never issued, and the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR continued to operate in Ukraine together with individual all-union criminal laws and edicts of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The intensified criminal repression was expressed in an expansion of the list of crimes against the State and tightening of responsibility for them. The Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of 14 March 1933 explained that in cases concerning wrecking acts at State enterprises and institutions the «repression must be conducted with special severity». The Decree of 8 June 1934 of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR added to the 1927 Statute on Crimes against the State an article concerning treason, which as defined as «actions committed by citizens of the USSR to the detriment of the military might of the USSR, State independence thereof, or inviolability of its territory». Actions such as, for example, espionage, divulgence of a military or State secret, passing over to the side of the enemy were punished as before, but now they were singled out into a group of especially grave crimes punished by shooting with confiscation of property, and only under circumstances mitigating guilt – by deprivation of freedom for a term of up to ten years. In the event of the flight of a military serviceman abroad, the members of his family who know about the flight were punished for the failure to report by deprivation of freedom for a term of from five up to ten years with confiscation of property. Other members of the family who had reached majority and resided together with the traitor were subject to deprivation of rights of suffrage and exile to remote areas of Siberia for five years.¹ The All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR on 20 July 1934 adopted a decree to supplement the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR with respective articles on treason.²

Simultaneously the list was expanded of crimes against the administrative order. Here one should recall the Decree of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR of 13 May 1934 adopted on the basis of an all-union law which provided criminal responsibility for an infringement against the defense capability of the country.³ On 25 February 1931 the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR pursuant to the Decree of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the USSR «On Responsibility for Crimes Disorganizing the Work of Transport» added Article 5630a to the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, which provided punishment for a violation of labor discipline by transport workers.

The severity of punishment thereafter was increased. The Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of 2 October 1937 increased the term of deprivation of freedom from ten up to twenty-five years for especially dangerous crimes against the State – espionage, wrecking, subversion.

Criminal legislation in this period devoted exceptionally great attention to attempts against socialist ownership.

¹ Maliarenko (ed.), Реабілітація репресованих: законодавство та судова практика [Rehabilitation of the Repressed: Legislation and Judicial Practice] (Kyiv, 1997), p. 99.

² *СЗ УССР* (1934), no. 28, item 289.

³ *СЗ УССР* (1934), no. 19, item 158.

While collectivization was being conducted, one of the forms of protest by the peasantry became the slaughter of livestock on the eve of joining the collective farm. In this connection the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the USSR adopted the Decree of 16 January 1930 «On Measures of Struggle against the Predatory Slaughter of Livestock». Those guilty of such slaughter were subjected to deprivation of freedom for a term of two years. Another Decree of 1 November 1930 prohibited in general, under threat of criminal responsibility, the slaughter of pedigree livestock and calves. Criminal responsibility also was established in Ukraine for the illegal slaughter of livestock and horses, and also other malicious acts which serve as a cause of livestock or horses perishing or making them unfit.¹

Tractors and agricultural equipment were among the major objects of socialist ownership at the time, and therefore the Decree of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 13 February 1931 introduced criminal responsibility for a criminally-negligent attitude towards tractors and agricultural vehicles. Accordingly, the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR was augmented by articles provided punishment for the breaking down or spoilage of tractors and agricultural vehicles.

But the all-embracing character of the protection of socialist ownership followed in the Law of 7 August 1932, «On the Protection of Property of State Enterprises, Collective Farms, and Cooperative Societies and Strengthening of Social (or Socialist) Ownership».² It was proclaimed for the first time that socialist ownership is sacred and inviolable, and therefore people infringing it must be regarded as enemies of the people. The Law provided that: (1) the thieving of socialist (or State and collective farm-cooperative) ownership shall be punished by shooting with confiscation of property, with substitution under circumstances mitigating guilt of deprivation of freedom for a term of not less than ten years with confiscation of property; (2) amnesty shall not apply to criminals convicted in cases of the thieving of socialist ownership; (3) the thieving of freight on railways and on water transport is equated to the thieving of socialist ownership.

In early 1933, that is, within less than five months, 54,645 persons were convicted under this Law, of whom, 2,110 were executed. On the basis of this Law especially, children were brought to criminal responsibility who gathered spikes in the fields and starving peasants who picked grain stalks. This terrible law was called among the people the law «on five stalks». It led to millions of people perishing, but achieved its purpose – about 200 million pounds of grain were removed from the hands of the Ukrainian peasantry dying from hunger.³

Criminal legislation devoted significant attention to economic crimes and speculation.

Certain changes occurred also in the domain of criminal procedure legislation.

On 1 December 1934 the Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR on the extraordinary procedure for court proceedings in cases concerning terrorist acts, according to which the preliminary investigation in these cases was limited to a ten-day period. The act of accusation was handed over to the accused

¹ СЗ УССР (1932), no. 1, item 1.

² СЗ УССР (1932), no. 62, item 360.

³ T. Hunchak, Україна: перша половина ХХ століття [Ukraine: First Half of the XX Century] (Kyiv, 1993), p. 199.

twenty-four hours before consideration of the case.¹ The «parties» were excluded from the trial – the procurator and advokat. Cassational appeal and even the filing of petitions for a pardon in these cases was not permitted, and the judgment – shooting – was executed immediately after rendering the judgment.

The Special Board attached to the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, which considered cases without an advokat, played a negative role. On 9 December 1934 G. Petrovskiy signed the Decree of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee «On Making Changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Ukrainian SSR», where all the said provisions which became the grounds for lawlessness in the future were taken into account.²

To this should be added the real practice of applying physical violence while conducting the preliminary investigation. In an enciphered telegram sent to all secretaries of regional committees, territory committees, and central committees of national communist parties, people's commissariats of internal affairs, and heads of administrations of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs on 10 April 1939, Stalin explained: «The application of physical influence in the practice of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs was permitted since 1937 with the authorization of the Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)» and cynically states further that the «method of physical influence should obligatorily be applied in the future ... as the solely correct and perfected one».³

Rumiantsev V., Strakhov M. Law of Ukraine under the Totalitarian-Repressive Regime (1929–1939)

Abstract. The features of sources of law in Ukraine under the totalitarian-repressive regime are examined in the article. It is noted that the pace of industrialization and collectivization of agriculture stimulated the dominance of socialist ownership in all spheres of the economy. Changes in the socio-economic field were reflected in civil legal regulation of social relations.

Key words: economic organizations, contractual relations, criminal repressions, crimes against public order.

Рум'янцев В. О., Страхів М. М. Право України в період тоталітарно-репресивного режиму (1929–1939)

Анотація. У статті розглянуто особливості джерел права в Україні в період тоталітарно-репресивного режиму. Відзначено, що темпи проведення індустріалізації і колективізація сільського господарства сприяли тому, що соціалістична власність ставала панівною в усіх сферах народного господарства. Зміни в соціально-економічній сфері були відображені і в цивільно-правовому регулюванні суспільних відносин.

Ключові слова: господарські організації, договірні відносини, кримінальні репресії, злочини проти порядку управління.

Румянцев В. А., Страхов Н. Н. Право Украины в период тоталитарно-репрессивного режима (1929–1939)

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены особенности источников права в Украине в период тоталитарно-репрессивного режима. Отмечено, что темпы проведения индустриализации и коллективизация сельского хозяйства способствовали тому, что социалистическая собственность становилась господствующей во всех сферах народного хозяйства. Изменения в социально-экономической области были отражены и в гражданско-правовом регулировании общественных отношений.

Ключевые слова: хозяйственные организации, договорные отношения, уголовные репрессии, преступления против порядка управления.

¹ *Хрестоматія з історії держави і права України* [Anthology of the History of State and Law of Ukraine], II, pp. 323–324.

² *Історія адвокатури України* [History of the Advokatura of Ukraine] (Kyiv, 1992), p. 32.

³ *Хрестоматія по історії Росії. 1917–1940* [Anthology on the History of Russia 1917–1940] (Moscow, 1995), p. 369.