



ENGLISH FOR LAW STUDENTS

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ENGLISH FOR LAW STUDENTS

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Introduction

The present textbook "English for Law Students" is a modest attempt to provide students of the Law Faculty of Tartu State University with materials on Soviet law in English and is meant for second- and third-year students of law.

The experience gained in the course of a dozen years when teaching English at the Law Faculty led the compiler to the opinion that the main bulk of the material taught to law students should be devoted to Soviet law, while only a small portion of time should be allotted to getting acquainted with juridical systems and problems of Great Britain and the USA.

The urgent need for such a textbook arose due to the fact that most of the textbooks published for law students in the Soviet Union up to the present time either include exclusively foreign materials (N.V. Lebedeva, A Reader for Law Students, M. 1964; И.В. Салтыкова, Н.Д. Колосанова, Пособие по английскому языку для III - IV курсов юридических институтов и факультетов. М., 1974) or contain only a few texts on Soviet law, while the larger part of the textbook deals with the juridical problems of Great Britain and the USA (И.В. Салтыков, Н.С. Моркова, Н.Д. Колосанова, Пособие по английскому языку для I - II курсов юридических институтов и факультетов. М., 1971).

The present textbook contains 21 lessons, each of which includes a basic text, 13-15 exercises to drill the vocabulary of the basic text and to suggest some ideas for conversation on the topics, and a text (or texts) for supplementary reading. The latter might be studied in class as well as used for students' independent work.

The book is not necessarily supposed to be studied in the order it is written, and no attempt has been made to

give simple texts before difficult ones. The compiler proceeded from the order given to those subjects in the curriculum for the Law Faculty, since it is certainly natural that students must have covered the corresponding themes in the course of lectures and seminars on speciality before they start studying them in their English class.

The main bulk of the material (lessons 1-11, 13-21) has been taken from "Moscow News", but in nearly all cases adaptations as well as rearrangements of the material have been made. Only the basic and supplementary texts of Lesson 12 and the supplementary text of Lesson 13 have been drawn from other sources indicated after the respective texts.

We should like to acknowledge our indebtedness to Senior Lecturers J.Põld and H.Pisuke of the Law Faculty of Tartu State University for their kind assistance in producing this revised edition of the textbook.

E.Rahi

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LESSON 1

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federal state, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics. The USSR was formed at the 1st Congress of Soviets of the USSR, at which the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Federation of Transcaucasian Republics were represented. The Congress legally registered the formation of the USSR on December 30, 1922.

The USSR is a socialist state of workers and peasants. According to the census held on January 17, 1979 the population of the USSR is over 260 million.

The state flag of the USSR is of red cloth with the sickle and hammer and above them a five-pointed red star. The sickle and hammer are symbolic of the unbreakable union of the working class and the peasantry, and the red five-pointed star - of the union of working people all over the world.

At present the USSR consists of 15 Union Republics which include 20 Autonomous Republics, 8 Autonomous Regions and 10 Autonomous Areas, 6 territories and 105 regions.

A Union Republic is a sovereign socialist state which has its own organs of state power and administration, its Constitution and laws, its territory and citizenship. Each Union Republic has its own capital, state emblem, flag and anthem. Union Republics are free to secede from the USSR. All Union Republics have equal rights, regardless of the size of their population, territory, and their importance in the economic and cultural life of the country.

An Autonomous Republic is a Soviet socialist national state within the Union Republic. Each Autonomous Republic has its own Constitution which takes account of its specific features as well as its own highest organs of state power and administration.

Besides Union and Autonomous Republics there are also smaller national-territorial formations - Autonomous Regions and Autonomous Areas.

The USSR is a multinational state which unites over 100 different nations and nationalities.

Notes to the Text

legally registered - fikseeris juriidiliselt

five-pointed red star - punane viisnurk

are symbolic of - sümboliseerivad

organs of state power and administration - riigivõimu- ja
haldusorganid

citizenship - kodakondsus

are free to secede - võivad vabalt lahku lüüa

national-territorial formations - rahvuslik-territoriaal-
sed üksused

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

voluntary, equal, Transcaucasian, peasant, census, autonomous, region, nation, national, multinational, nationality, to secede, citizenship, anthem.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was the Soviet Union formed?
2. Which anniversary of the USSR did we celebrate in 1985?
3. Which Soviet Socialist Republics formed the USSR in 1922?
4. When did Estonia join the USSR?
5. When was the last census held in the USSR?
6. What do the sickle and hammer and the red star on our state flag symbolize?

7. What national-territorial formations does the USSR consist of?
8. What rights has each Union Republic?
9. What rights has each Autonomous Republic?
10. Why can we say that the USSR is a multinational state?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. Union Republics are ... states. 2. The USSR is a ... state. 3. The 1st Congress of Soviets of the USSR legally registered the ... of the USSR. 4. According to the last ... the population of the USSR is over 260 million. 5. Union Republics are free to ... from the USSR. 6. All Union Republics have ... rights. 7. Union Republics have their own organs of ... and 8. The Constitution of an Autonomous Republic takes ... of the specific features of the Autonomous Republic.

(equal, formation, account, sovereign, census, secede, administration, socialist, power)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. We celebrated the 60th anniversary ... the USSR ... the 30th ... December, ... 1962. 2. The state flag ... the USSR is ... red cloth. 3. The red five-pointed star is symbolic ... the Union ... working people all ... the world. 4. The USSR consists ... 15 Union Republics. 5. The population ... the USSR is ... 260 million. 6. An Autonomous Republic is a Soviet socialist national state ... the Union Republic. 7. ... Union and Autonomous Republics there are also smaller national-territorial formations. 8. All Union Republics have equal rights, regardless ... their size.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... USSR is ... multinational state. 2. ... Russian Federation, ... Ukraine, ... Byelorussia and ... Federation of ... Transcaucasian Republics were represented at ... 1st Congress of ... Soviets of ... USSR. 3. ... sickle and ... hammer are symbolic of ... unbreakable Union of ... working class and ... peasantry. 4. ... last census was held in ... January of ... 1979. 5. ... Autonomous Republics also have ... highest organs of ... power. 6. ... red star symbolizes ... union of working people all over ... world.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The sickle and hammer on our state flag symbolize the union of the working class and the peasantry. 2. The population of the USSR is more than 260 million. 3. Estonia is a self-governing state. 4. The USSR is made up of 15 Union Republics. 5. Union Republics are free to withdraw from the USSR.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to break, to hold, to include, to take, to unite, to form, to be, to consist, to have

VIII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

nation, culture, symbol, economy, importance, autonomy;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give antonyms to:

breakable, equal, legal, capitalist, to join, internationalist, low, large;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

I. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. voluntary; 2. legally; 3. peasantry; 4. sovereign; 5. an organ of power; 6. a capital; 7. an anthem; 8. a national-territorial formation; 9. a multinational state; 10. a socialist state.

XI. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. the system of laws according to which a state is governed; 2. a number of states under one central government; 3. a meeting of representatives for discussion; 4. official counting of all the people in a country; 5. being a citizen.

XII. React to the wrong statements below using some of the following phrases:

I am afraid you are wrong; I am afraid you are mistaken; just the reverse; on the contrary; I can't agree with you (to that).

1. The last census in the USSR was held in 1968.
2. The USSR was formed in 1924.
3. The USSR consists of 16 Union Republics.
4. Over 200 different nations and nationalities live in the USSR.
5. Autonomous Republics are free to secede from the USSR.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. NSV Liit moodustati 1924.a. 2. Vene NFSV, Ukraina, Valgevene ja Taga-Kaukaasia vabariigid olid esimesed liiduvabariigid. 3. Millal viidi NSV Liidus läbi viimane rahvaloendus? 4. Igal liiduvabariigil on õigus lahku lüüa NSV Liidu koosseisust. 5. NSV Liit on paljurahvuseline riik. 6. Kõikidel liiduvabariikidel, vaatamata nende suurussele, on võrdsed õigused. 7. NSV Liidus on 6 kraid ja 105 oblastit. 8. Ukrainal on suur tähtsus NSV Liidu majanduslikus ja kultuurielus.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. Different national-territorial formations in the USSR.
2. A Union Republic as a sovereign state.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Soviet Citizenship

As distinct from the legal requirements of bourgeois countries, the Soviet laws on citizenship do not envisage any special conditions obligatory on foreigners who apply for Soviet citizenship. There is no need to have lived for a certain period of time in the USSR, to know the Russian language or possess property.

In conformity with the operating Law on Citizenship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in December, 1978, foreigners can be granted Soviet citizenship irrespective of nationality or race.

Foreigners, living in the USSR, are granted Soviet citizenship upon application by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet or the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic on whose territory they live.

Foreigners living outside the USSR who wish to become Soviet subjects file an application, addressed to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a Soviet Embassy Mission or Consulate abroad. These applications must be handed in by the applicant personally. In exceptional cases (illness or obstacles put up by foreign authorities), the application may be handed in through other people or sent in by post.

Foreigners who apply for Soviet citizenship must hand in any other necessary documents, together with their applications, to the respective Soviet organs.

Forms of National Statehood

A Union Republic has three objective features which distinguish it from other forms of statehood. Firstly, it should not be entirely surrounded by the territories of other Union Republics. This is necessary to ensure the right

of every Union Republic, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, to freely secede from the USSR. Secondly, the nationality which has given its name to the Republic should represent a considerable part of the population of the given Republic.

The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent. One of the guarantees of sovereignty of the Union Republics is their right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange representatives with them.

The difference between an Autonomous Republic and a Union Republic is that the former does not have the right to secede from the Union Republic, and does not have the right of foreign relations with other states. Besides this, the Constitution of an Autonomous Republic is approved by the respective Union Republic, while the Constitution of a Union Republic is adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic alone, and is not considered by any other body.

What is Socialism?

History tells of many people who dreamed of a social order under which there would be no oppression of man by man, and equality, justice and abundance would flourish everywhere. They, however, believed that these ideals could be realized without fighting against the peoples' oppressors. These thinkers were, therefore, called Utopian Socialists.

Marx and Engels studied how human society develops, and proved scientifically that history is made by the people, by the masses of the working people, who create all the material wealth, that the struggle against the oppressors is inevitable, and that, in the long run, the people

would triumph. Thanks to these discoveries, socialism, no longer a utopia, developed into a revolutionary science. The conclusions of Marx and Engels were enriched by Lenin. Lenin elaborated the plans for building socialism, which became a reality for the first time in mankind's history in the Soviet Union.

Marx, Engels and Lenin proved scientifically the inevitability of the revolutionary, socialist transformation of society. Marxist-Leninist teaching declares that the working class constitutes the leading force in this process. The working class is the best organized, the most class-conscious and revolutionary part of society. The leading role of the working class is also determined by the fact that it produces the overwhelming volume of the world's material values.

LESSON 2

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is the guiding political force in our country. Founded by Lenin in 1903, it has been developing, growing and gaining in strength ever since.

The CPSU is a Party of the working people, of the entire nation. Its membership today runs into 19 million. More than 73 per cent of the Party's entire membership works in various spheres of material production.

The CPSU in its composition is an internationalist Party. There are people of over 100 different nationalities among CPSU members.

The supreme organ of the CPSU is the Party Congress. Congresses are convened at least once every five years. Between congresses the Central Committee directs the activities of the Party. The Central Committee holds at least one plenary meeting every six months.

The Central Committee elects a Politbureau to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, and a Secretariate to direct day-to-day work.

The Central Auditing Commission is to supervise the proper handling of affairs by the Party's central bodies.

The organizational structure of the CPSU corresponds to the role of the CPSU as the political vanguard of the Soviet people. It comprises the 14 Central Committees of the Union Republics, 4,176 other Committees (from Territorial to District) and, finally, more than 414,000 primary organizations. The latter are actively functioning in practically all the labour collectives of the country.

The chief task of the CPSU in our socialist society is to work out a scientifically grounded political line in the fields of internal and foreign affairs.

As our society advances towards communism, the importance of the leading role played by the Communist Party will increase due to the growing magnitude and the increasing complexity of the task connected with communist construction in our country.

Notes to the Text

founded by Lenin - Lenini rajatud
has been gaining in strength ever since - on tugevnenud sel-
lest ajast saadik
directs the activities of the Party - juhib partei tegevust
a plenary meeting - pleenum
the Central Auditing Commission - Keskrevisjonikomisjon
to supervise the proper handling of affairs by the Party's
central bodies - kontrollima asjaajamist partei keskorgani-
te poolt
a scientifically grounded political line - teaduslikult põh-
jendatud poliitiline joon
due to the growing magnitude and the increasing complexity
of the tasks connected with communist construction - kuna
kommunismi ehitamisega seotud ülesanded muutuvad üha
suuremaks ja keerukamaks

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

guiding, entire, sphere, internationalist, supreme, to convene, plenary, to supervise, vanguard, primary, complexity.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When and by whom was the CPSU founded?
2. Why can we say that the CPSU is a party of the working people?
3. Why can we say that the CPSU is an internationalist party?
4. What is the supreme organ of the CPSU?
5. When was the last CPSU Congress held? When will the next one be held?
6. What are the functions of the Central Committee (the Politbureau, the Secretariate, the Central Auditing Commission) of the CPSU?
7. Who is the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee?
8. What do you know about the organizational structure of the CPSU?
9. What is the chief task of the CPSU in our socialist society?
10. Why is the importance of the leading role played by the CPSU increasing?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The Politbureau directs the work of the ... between ...
2. The CPSU membership ... 19 million.
3. The CPSU is an ... Party.
4. There are more than 414,000 ... of the CPSU.
5. The chief ... of the CPSU is to work out the scientifically ... political line in ... and ... affairs.
6. The Secretariate consists of the ... and ...
7. Congresses ... once every five years.

(General Secretary, primary organizations, Central Committee, Secretaries, to convene, plenary meetings, foreign, grounded, internal, to run to, internationalist, task)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The membership ... the CPSU runs ... 19 million. 2. Our Party was founded ... Lenin ... 1903. 3. The organizational structure ... the Party corresponds ... the role performed ... it. 4. The CPSU works ... the political line of ... USSR ... the field ... foreign affairs. 5. The role ... the CPSU will increase due ... the fact that our society advances ... communism. 6. The CPSU comprises ... 14 Central Committees.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... Communist Party of ... Soviet Union is ... political vanguard of ... Soviet people. 2. ... General Secretary and Secretaries of ... Central Committee of ... CPSU direct day-to-day work. 3. ... CPSU is ... party of ... working people. 4. ... chief task of ... CPSU is to work out ... political line of ... USSR in ... field of ... internal affairs. 5. ... Soviet society advances towards ... communism.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. Congresses of the CPSU are held once every five years. 2. The CPSU is the most advanced section of the Soviet people. 3. The CPSU pays great attention to the tasks connected with building up Communism in our country. 4. Over 73 per cent of the total number of Party members work in the sphere of material production. 5. The Central Auditing Commission exercises control over the proper handling of affairs by the Party's central bodies.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to comprise, to grow, to play, to run, to lead, to found, to hold.

VIII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

strength, science, policy, socialism, importance, organization, communism;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give synonyms to:

to lead, whole, to include, activities, correct, no less than;

b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. a sphere of material production; 2. an internationalist Party; 3. a primary organization; 4. a labour collective; 5. a scientifically grounded political line; 6. internal affairs; 7. foreign affairs; 8. communist construction. 9. the Party's central bodies.

XI. Find in the text the words and phrases answering the following definitions:

1. a front or leading part; 2. a way in which something is organized; 3. somebody's task or duty in an undertaking; 4. the number of members; 5. a meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases:

I quite (fully) agree with you; you are right; that's right; yes, indeed; exactly so; quite so; I am of the same opinion; I think so; I believe so or that's wrong; you are not

(quite) right; I can't agree with you (to that); you are mistaken; on the contrary; just the reverse.

1. Our society advances towards socialism.
2. The CPSU membership runs to 15 million.
3. The CPSU comprises the 15 Central Committees of the Union Republics.
4. The CPSU Congresses are convened at least once every four years.
5. The Central Auditing Commission directs the activities of the Party between congresses.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Partei-algorganisatsioonid on peaaegu kõikides töökollektiivides. 2. Parteikongressid kutsutakse kokku kord iga viie aasta tagant. 3. NLKP KK peab aastas 2 pleenumit, kus arutatakse NSVL sise- ja välispoliitika tähtsamaid probleeme. 4. Kes on EKP KK esimene sekretär? 5. Kommunisti ülesehitamisega seotud ülesandeid arutatakse nii NLKP KK pleenumitel kui ka algorganisatsioonide koosolekutel. 6. NLKP on nõukogude rahva poliitiline avangard.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The role of the CPSU in our country.
2. The organizational structure of the CPSU.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

How Are People Admitted to the CPSU?

Members are admitted to the Party on the principle of individual selection. The CPSU Rules entrust the primary Party organizations and district and city Party committees with the admission of new members to the Party.

Article 1 of the CPSU Rules declares: "Membership of the CPSU is open to any citizen of the Soviet Union who accepts the Programme and the Rules of the Party, takes an active part in communist construction, works in one of the Party organizations, carries out all Party decisions and pays membership dues."

The system of individual selection for the Party includes the necessity of submitting recommendations to the primary organization, together with an application stating the person's desire to become a member of the CPSU. Recommendations may only be given by members who have a Party standing of not less than five years. Applicants for Party membership must submit recommendations from three members of the CPSU, a short biography and a filled-in form. YCL members must submit a recommendation from the district (city) YCL Committee, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one Party member. Young people of 18-25 years may join the Party only through the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.

All applicants must pass through a probationary period as candidate members, necessary in order to more thoroughly familiarize themselves with the Programme and the Rules of the CPSU, and to prepare for admission to full membership of the Party.

Applications for Party membership are discussed at closed and open Party meetings. The applications are reported by the secretary or a member of the bureau of the

Party organization. After that the applicant outlines his biography, and answers questions put by the participants in the meeting. Then follows an exchange of views concerning the professional, political and moral qualities of the applicant. Only after this has been done the Communists decide whether he should be admitted or not. The decision of the primary Party organization is considered valid if not less than two thirds of the Party members attending the meeting have voted in favour of the applicant. The decision comes into force only after endorsement by the district or city Party Committee.

Congress - the Supreme Organ of the Party

According to the Rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the congresses hear and give the appraisal of the reports of the Central Committee and of the Central Auditing Commission, and elect the executive bodies of the CPSU. Lenin referred to the Party congresses as the most responsible Party meetings.

Since the convocation of the 1st Party Congress till the present time, i.e., over a period exceeding 30 years, 27 congresses have been held - 6 before the Great October Socialist Revolution and 21 in the postrevolutionary period.

The regular convocation of the congresses ensures Communists' participation in the elaboration and implementation of the Party policy. Congress delegates as authorized representatives of the Party, discuss collectively and make decisions concerning the development of the country and the inner-Party life. The importance of the Party congresses has increased particularly after the victory of the October Revolution, when the Communist Party became Soviet society's leading and guiding force. Lenin emphasized the need for the Party congresses to pay particular attention

to the economy as the cornerstone in the development of socialist society.

The draft documents submitted to Party congresses are printed in the press in advance, and discussed nationally. Large-scale precongress discussions develop around them. Communists make suggestions, amendments and remarks. The decisions of the CPSU congresses are obligatory for Party organizations and each individual member.

Party Meetings

Party meetings hold an important place in the life of Party organizations. Party meetings map out programmes for the activity of the entire Party organization. At the meetings Communists implement their right to freely discuss the policy and practical activities of the Party, to make suggestions, and to openly express and uphold their views before their organization passes a decision on a given question. After a decision has been taken, all the members of the organization must abide by it.

The general meeting is the supreme organ of a primary organization. According to the Party Rules, it must be held at least once a month. The agenda at the Party meetings include the most topical problems of inner-Party life, economic management, cultural work, and Communists' participation in increasing the efficiency of production, in promoting technical progress, in the ideological and political education of the masses, etc.

LESSON 3

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF THE SOVIET STATE

The economic basis of the Soviet state is the social ownership of the means of production.

The Great October Socialist Revolution established the social ownership of all the means of production - the land, the factories and plants, the banks and railways.

Since the means of production are the main element of social wealth, those who own them appropriate their results. The October Revolution abolished the private ownership of the means of production and as the result of this the exploitation of man by man was also done away with.

Another characteristic feature of the Soviet economic system is the planned organization of production which made it possible to secure the high rates of growth in economy.

Thanks to the social ownership of the means of production the Soviet Union has become a highly developed industrial country which produces about one-fifth of the world's industrial goods.

The system of social ownership has brought about radical changes in the social structure of society. All classes of private owners disappeared in the course of socialist construction.

The chief aim of the development of national economy in our country has always been the raising of the living standards of the Soviet people. From the very first years the Soviet government has paid great attention to the improvement of working conditions, reduction of the working day and the raising of real wages of workers and collective farm peasantry.

The supreme task of social production under socialism is the most complete satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people.

Notes to the Text

the social ownership of the means of production - tootmis-
vahendite ühiskondlik omand

the private ownership of the means of production - toot-
misvahendite eraomand

the planned organization of production - tootmise plaani-
pärane organiseerimine,
planeerimajendus

the high rates of growth - kõrged kasvutempod

the social structure of society - ühiskonna sotsiaalne
struktuur

in the course of socialist construction - sotsialismi üles-
ehitamise käigus

the raising of the living standards of the Soviet people -
nõukogude rahva elatustaseme tõstmine

real wages of workers - tööliste reaalpalgad

the most complete satisfaction of material and cultural
needs of the people - rahva materiaalsete ja kultuuriliste
vajaduste kõige täielikum rahuldamine

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

economy, economic, wealth, to abolish, characteristic, feature, to secure, to develop, private, improvement.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What forms the economic basis of the Soviet state?
2. When was the social ownership of the means of production established in our country?
3. What means of production became the property of the people after the Great October Socialist Revolution?
4. Why is there no exploitation of man by man in our country?
5. What are the main characteristic features of the Soviet economic system?
6. Why can we say that the USSR is a highly developed industrial country?
7. Why are there no classes of private owners in the Soviet Union?
8. What is the chief aim of the development of national economy in our country?
9. What does the Soviet government pay great attention to?
10. What is the supreme task of social production under socialism?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. All the ... of production in the USSR belong to the people.
2. There is no ... of man by man in the Soviet Union.
3. One of the characteristic ... of the Soviet economic system is the ... organization of production.
4. The owners of the means of production ... their results.
5. Thanks to the planned organization of production it was possible

... the high rates of growth in ... 6. There are no classes of ... in our country. 7. The Soviet government pays great attention to the ... of working conditions and the ... of real wages of workers and collective farmers.

(to appropriate, improvement, means, planned, raising, to secure, exploitation, private owners, feature, economy)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. Thanks ... the system ... social ownership all classes ... private owners disappeared ... the course ... socialist construction. 2. There is no exploitation ... man ... man ... socialism. 3. ... the October Revolution the private ownership ... the means ... production was done4. The factories and plants in our country belong ... the people. 5. ... the very first years the Soviet government has paid great attention ... the improvement of working conditions. 6. The USSR produces ... one-fifth ... the world's industrial goods.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... Great October Socialist Revolution abolished ... private ownership of ... means of ... production. 2. ... high rates of ... growth are characteristic of ... Soviet economy. 3. ... great changes took ... place in ... social structure of ... society. 4. ... Soviet Government pays ... great attention to ... raising of ... living standards of ... workers and ... collective farm peasantry. 5. ... highest task of ... social production under ... socialism is ... most complete satisfaction of ... needs of ... Soviet people.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. After the Great October Socialist Revolution the private ownership of the means of production was done away with. 2. The economic foundation of the Soviet state is the social ownership of the means of production. 3. The USSR is a country with highly developed industry. 4. Thorough and complete changes have taken place in our country. 5. The task of social production in socialist society is to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to do, to plan, to make, to grow, to become, to bring, to pay, to raise, to disappear.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:
to produce, to satisfy, to improve, to reduce, to exploit, to secure, to grow, to develop, to pay, to depend;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give antonyms to:
to establish, social, to appear, possible, developed, the first, high;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

X. a) Arrange the following words and phrases in synonymous pairs:
to abolish, to own, chief, to set up, to have, greatest, as, main, during, since, to do away with, supreme, to establish, in the course of;

b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

XI. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. the means of production; 2. the social ownership of the means of production; 3. the private ownership of the means of production; 4. the living standards; 5. the exploitation of man by man; 6. the rate of growth; 7. an industrial country; 8. the social structure of society; 9. real wages; 10. social wealth.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases, (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. A characteristic feature of the capitalist economic system is the planned organization of production.
2. There is no exploitation of man by man in the Soviet Union.
3. There are classes of private owners in the USSR.
4. The Soviet Union is a highly developed industrial country.
5. The USSR produces about one-tenth of the world's industrial goods.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Nõukogude riigi majanduslikuks aluseks on tootmisvahendite ühiskondlik omand. 2. Tänu sellele pole Nõukogude Liidus eraomanike klasse. 3. Sotsialism Nõukogude Liidus ehitati üles 1936. aastaks. 4. Töölise reaalpalk on palju kasvanud. 5. Kõik tehased ja vabrikud Nõukogude Liidus kuuluvad rahvale. 6. Kaks nõukogude majandussüsteemi iseloomustavat joont on tootmisvahendite ühiskondlik omand ja tootmise plaanipärane organiseerimine.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The advantages of the Soviet economic system.
2. The chief aims of the development of national economy in our country.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Economic Management in the USSR

The scientific foundations of the Socialist economic management were laid by V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state. He devised the economic laws governing the development of socialist production and defined the vital tasks of the system of national economic management. Soviet people refer to these as the Leninist principles of economic management. Here are the most important of them: unity of political and economic management; unity of public, collective and personal interests, with public interests coming first; planning; thriftiness; systematic moral and material encouragement of good work; responsibility for the fulfilment of pledges undertaken; democratic centralism - the organizing and guiding role of the centre which represents nationwide interests and, at the same time, extensive use of the working people's initiative and creative endeavour.

The Leninist principles of management are realized in practice in the national economy. A new system of planning and economic incentives was introduced into industry. The further development of democratic foundations was expressed in a broader enlistment of the working people in production management, in the broadening of the economic range of the Republics and regions, and in the industrial enterprises' independence in dealing with their own economic problems.

The Council of Ministers is the supreme economic organ in the USSR. On the basis of the laws adopted by the Supreme Soviet and the decisions of the CPSU, it exercises general guidance over the entire national economy. In its organizational work, the USSR Council of Ministers has the cooperation of the following state committees: planning,

science and technology, construction, material and technical supply, labour and wages, prices, the Central Statistical Board, etc. These committees make up the government machinery, and help the government solve problems within their respective terms of reference.

The ministries are the main organs of economic management. Each is responsible for a certain branch. The ministries carry out planning, make capital investments, manage production, set the technical policy, deal with the problems of financing, labour, wages, material and technical supply, study market requirements and see that these requirements are satisfied.

Is There Personal Property in the USSR?

The means of production cannot be owned by private citizens in socialist society, and therefore cannot be utilized for obtaining unearned incomes. Personal property is of a consumer kind. Let us consider some examples.

Savings accumulated from earnings constitute one aspect of the personal property of Soviet citizens. These savings are, as a rule, deposited in state savings banks by opening various accounts there. The right to personal property also includes the ownership of a dwelling. Individual and cooperative building of housing is widespread in the USSR. The dwellings built on this basis are considered as personal property. Cars are also included in personal property in the USSR. Soviet citizens also enjoy the right to personal ownership of objects of household economy and domestic appliances. The objects of household economy include, in particular, productive cattle, poultry, etc. The citizens may also keep vegetable gardens and orchards on plots of land allotted to them by the local organs of power. The vegetables, fruit and berries harvested by them on these plots are their personal property, and can be freely sold on markets, at the prices operating there.

The right to personal property is not only formally proclaimed, but also practically safeguarded by Soviet law. The right to inherit personal property is also maintained in socialist society.

Wages and Public Consumption Funds

The most important source of meeting the personal requirements of the working people and their families is the factory and office workers' wages and salaries, and the collective farmers' incomes derived from their social economy.

Public consumption funds play a big part in enhancing the living standards of the Soviet population. These funds have existed since the very outset of Soviet power and are used to provide free medical aid and free education and facilities for the improvement of qualifications, as well as various allowances, pensions, student grants, annual holidays, free and discount vouchers to sanatoriums and holiday homes, and other benefits. Public consumption funds add to the real incomes of the population. Furthermore, they contribute to the satisfaction of people's intellectual, social and cultural requirements. The Soviet state has tirelessly been striving to increase the public consumption funds and to use them to meet the nation's needs.

LESSON 4

LEADING STATE ORGANS OF THE USSR

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is the highest organ of state power and the chief legislative body in the USSR.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is elected by the entire population for a term of five years and consists of two Chambers - the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Both Chambers have equal rights.

The Soviet of the Union, which represents the interests of the whole population of the state, is elected on the basis of the number of inhabitants.

The Soviet of Nationalities is an organ of representation of national-territorial formations. Each Union Republic elects 32 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities. The Soviet of Nationalities guarantees the equal participation of all Soviet people in the management of state affairs. For example, the biggest of all the Union Republics - the Russian Federation with its population of over 140 million - elects 32 deputies; while Estonia with 1.6 million inhabitants has the same number of representatives. Each Autonomous Republic elects 11 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities, every Autonomous Region - 5, and each Autonomous Area - 1 deputy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopts resolutions on the more important questions of state, economic and socio-cultural construction, determines the basic trends in foreign policy and exercises supreme control over the activities of the state administration apparatus.

The USSR Supreme Soviet forms other supreme organs of the USSR: elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, forms the Council of Ministers of the USSR and elects the Supreme Court of the USSR.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consists of the Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, 15 Vice-Chairmen (one from each Union Republic), the Secretary and 21 members. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issues decrees and explains the laws operating in the USSR.

The USSR Council of Ministers is the highest executive and administrative organ of state power in the USSR. It coordinates and directs the work of the ministries and state committees of the USSR,

The highest organ of state power in a Union Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic. It forms the Council of Ministers - the supreme executive and administrative body.

Notes to the Text

the chief legislative body - peamine seadusandlik organ
on the basis of the number of inhabitants - elanike arvu
alusel

the equal participation of all Soviet people in the management of state affairs - kõikide nõukogude inimeste võrdne
osavõtt riigi juhtimisest
determines the basic trends in foreign policy - määrab kind-
laks välispoliitika põhi-
suunad

exercises supreme control over the activities of the state administrative apparatus - kontrollib riigi haldusaparaadi
tegevust

the laws operating in the Soviet Union - Nõukogude Liidus
kehtivad seadused
the highest executive and administrative organ of state
power - kõrgeim riigivõimu täidesaatev ja haldusorgan

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

chamber, basis, to represent, representative, representation, to guarantee, foreign, policy, apparatus, vice-chairman, decree, executive, to coordinate, administration, administrative.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the highest organ of state power in the USSR?
2. What is the highest legislative organ in the USSR?
3. What chambers does the USSR Supreme Soviet consist of?
4. Which of the chambers is more important?
5. Why are there two chambers in our highest organ of state power?
6. What other supreme organs of the USSR do you know? By whom are they formed?
7. How many deputies are elected to the Soviet of the Union?
8. How often are the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (Estonia) held?
9. By how many deputies is the RSFSR (the Ukraine, Estonia, the Komi ASSR, the Tatar ASSR, the Tuva Autonomous Region, the Chukotka Autonomous Area) represented in the Soviet of Nationalities?
10. What are the functions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (the USSR Council of Ministers)?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is the chief ... body in our country.
2. The Soviet of Nationalities ... the equal participation of all ... in the management of
3. There are 32 ... from Estonia in the Soviet of
4. The

USSR Supreme Soviet adopts ... and determines the basic trends in 5. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issues 6. The USSR Council of Ministers is the highest ... and ... organ of state power in the Soviet Union.

(executive, foreign policy, deputies, resolutions, Nationalities, to guarantee, legislative, national-territorial formations, administrative, decrees, state affairs)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The USSR Supreme Soviet is elected ... the entire population ... a term ... five years. 2. The Soviet ... the Union is elected ... the basis ... the number ... inhabitants. 3. The number ... representatives ... the RSFSR and ... Estonia is equal. 4. The USSR Supreme Soviet adopts resolutions ... the more important problems and exercises control ... the state administration apparatus. 5. The Supreme Court ... the USSR is elected ... the Supreme Soviet ... the USSR. 6. The Council ... Ministers ... the USSR is formed ... the Supreme Soviet ... the USSR.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... two Chambers of ... Supreme Soviet of ... USSR are ... Soviet of ... Union and ... Soviet of ... Nationalities. 2. ... Autonomous Region elects 5 deputies to ... Soviet of ... Nationalities. 3. ... USSR Supreme Soviet adopts ... resolutions. 4. ... Presidium of ... Supreme Soviet of ... USSR issues ... decrees and explains ... laws operating in ... Soviet Union. 5. ... Russian Federation is ... biggest Union Republic and ... Estonian SSR is ... smallest one.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The USSR Supreme Soviet is the highest body of state power in the USSR. 2. There are two Chambers in the USSR Supreme Soviet. 3. The basis of representation is one deputy for each 300,000 inhabitants. 4. The Supreme Soviet checks the work of the state administration organs. 5. The two houses of the Soviet Parliament are the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

VII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs: to represent, to form, to manage, to administer, to participate, to inhabit, to construct;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own,

VIII. a) Arrange the following words in synonymous pairs: organ, chief, fundamental, each, body, whole, basic, every, main, entire;

b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

IX. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. a national-territorial formation; 2. a resolution; 3. foreign policy; 4. the state administration apparatus; 5. a decree; 6. a law; 7. an executive and administrative organ; 8. a state committee.

X. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. The USSR Council of Ministers is the highest legislative body in the country.
2. Each Union Republic elects 32 deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet.
3. Both Chambers have equal rights.
4. The USSR Supreme Soviet issues decrees.

5. The Supreme Court of the USSR is elected by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

XI. Translate into English:

1. Milline on kõrgeim riigivõimu organ NSV Liidus? 2. Mitu NSVL Ülemnõukogu Rahvuste Nõukogu saadikut on valitud Eesti NSV-st? 3. Kes kuuluvad NSVL Ülemnõukogu Presiidiumi koosseisu? 4. NSVL Ülemnõukogu määrab kindlaks NSV Liidu välispoliitika põhisuunad. 5. NSVL Ministrite Nõukogu koordineerib ja juhib ministeeriumide ning riiklike komiteede tegevust. 6. NSVL Ülemnõukogu valitakse tähtajaga viieks aastaks.

XII. Speak on the following topics:

1. Leading state organs of the USSR.
2. Leading state organs of the Estonian SSR.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Democratic Nature of Soviet Laws

The making of a law commences with a proposal for amending an outmoded act, or for adopting a new law. The proposal may be introduced by any citizen, official, state body, or public organization. These proposals are considered in keeping with the adopted procedure. On the basis of the proposals made, or on their own initiative, the relevant state and public bodies elaborate a new draft law. The legislative practice of the USSR Supreme Soviet indicates that many laws, like the fundamentals governing marriage and the family, and many pension laws were originally initiated by citizens who addressed their proposals to the Supreme Soviet or its organs. The law governing the status of deputies to the local Soviets, a number of other laws, and the present revision of the text of the USSR Constitution were initiated by the Communist Party. There are many instances of Soviet specialists and scientists initiating the drafting of new laws. The Scientific Council of the Forestry Department of the Forest Engineering Academy in Leningrad suggested the drafting of the fundamental law on forest legislation. Many Soviet laws are initiated by the deputies, by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by the Standing Commissions of the two Chambers, the USSR Council of Ministers and by the supreme organs of state power in the Union Republics.

Legislative Procedure in the USSR Supreme Soviet

The power of legislative initiative in the USSR Supreme Soviet is enjoyed by its Chambers - the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Standing Commissions of the Chambers, deputies to the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of

the USSR, the USSR Supreme Court, the AUCCTU and the Union Republics represented by their supreme organs of state power. There were cases in legislative practice when the USSR Supreme Soviet considered draft laws submitted by some other public or state organs.

The power of legislative initiative means the right to introduce draft laws for consideration by a legislative organ. This is matched by an obligation on the part of the legislative body to consider the submitted draft and pass a decision on it.

Deputies to the Supreme Soviet thoroughly discuss the draft laws submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet at its sessions. As a rule, a representative of the body which submitted the draft to the Supreme Soviet delivers the report on the draft law, while the subsidiary report is delivered by a representative of the appropriate Standing Commission. The hearings of reports and the discussion of drafts is conducted either at joint or separate sessions of the Chambers.

The law of the USSR is considered approved if both Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet endorse it by a majority vote, taken in each Chamber.

Standing Commissions of the Chambers

The Standing Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet contribute substantially to the drafting of laws. They function not only during the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, but in between sessions as well. The two Chambers have parallel Standing Commissions which affiliate a considerable number of all deputies.

The Standing Commissions, above all the Commissions of Legislative Proposals, are most actively engaged in the drafting of laws. They have the right of legislative initiative. They formulate draft laws of the USSR and submit conclusions on drafts placed before the USSR Supreme Soviet for consideration.

In this work the commissions are assisted by the Union Republics, Ministries and Departments, public organizations, scientific establishments and individuals.

The work of these commissions is coordinated by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

LESSON 5

LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER

According to the Constitution of the USSR, the local Soviets of People's Deputies are local organs of state power. The Soviets of People's Deputies constitute the political foundation of our state. The local Soviets are elected by the given regions, districts, cities and villages for a term of 2.5 years. Any citizen (over 18 years of age) can be elected deputy of a local Soviet.

The local Soviets deal with all the state, economic and social problems in their localities, draw up the local budgets and exercise control over the activities of local enterprises, institutions and economic organizations. They are also concerned with town improvement, trade, public catering, education, public health and culture, and allocation of housing. The local Soviets also ensure that the rights and lawful interests of citizens are observed, that pensions and benefits are paid promptly and correctly. They see that the decisions of the superior organs of power are carried out.

The sessions of the district, city, settlement and village Soviets are held no less than once every two months.

The local Soviets have a special role in developing the socialist state. They are the most numerous and the mass organs of power; they are closest to the population and know best its needs and wishes.

The deputies of the local Soviets are workers, collective farmers, office employees and intellectuals. They combine their activities in the Soviets with work at enterprises and offices.

The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of a Territory, Region, Autonomous Area, district, city or rural locality is the Executive Com-

mittee elected by it, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and members. The Executive Committees are directly accountable to the Soviets of People's Deputies. uties.

To perform their functions the local Soviets form standing commissions to take care of the separate spheres of the Soviet's work.

Notes to the Text

constitute the political basis of our state - on meie riigi
poliitiliseks aluseks

draw up the local budgets - koostavad kohalikke eelarveid
they are also concerned - nad tegelevad samuti

ensure that the rights and lawful interests of citizens are
observed - tagavad, et kodanike õigused ja seaduslikud hu-
vid oleksid kaitstud

the decisions of the superior organs of power - kõrgemate
riigivõimuorganite otsused

needs and wishes - vajadused ja soovid

are directly accountable - vastutavad otsesalt

to perform their functions - selleks, et täita oma funktsi-
oone

standing commissions - alatised komisjonid

to take care of the separate spheres of the Soviet's work -
tegelema nõukogude töö
erinevate lõikudega

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

local, locality, catering, promptly, superior, mass, employee, function, sphere, separate.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What organs constitute the political foundation of the Soviet state?
2. Who can be elected deputy of a local Soviet?
3. What are the functions of the local Soviets?
4. When were the last elections to the local Soviets held? When will the next ones be held?
5. How often are the sessions of the local Soviets held?
6. Why can we say that the local Soviets are the mass organs of power?
7. In what does the special role of the local Soviets lie?
8. What is the executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of People's Deputies?
9. Who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tartu Soviet of People's Deputies?
10. What do the standing commissions of the local Soviets deal with? What kind of standing commissions do you know?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. Any citizen can be elected ... to a local Soviet. 2. Local Soviets draw up local 3. They also deal with ... and ... of housing. 4. The ... and ... interests of Soviet citizens are observed. 5. Each local Soviet has a number of 6. The ... of local Soviets are held once every two months. 7. A local Soviet elects its ... which is ... to the Soviet of People's Deputies.

(sessions, lawful, allocation, rights, Executive Committee, standing commissions, deputy, public health, budgets, accountable)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. He was elected ... deputy ... the local Soviet last year. 2. He belongs ... the standing commission ... education which deals ... different problems ... education ... our town. 3. The next session of the Tartu Soviet of People's Deputies will be held ... the 15th ... January. 4. The local Soviets have a special role ... developing the socialist state as they are closest ... the population. 5. Local Soviets draw ... local budgets. 6. The Executive Committees are accountable ... the local Soviets. 7. Local Soviets are concerned ... various problems.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. Who is ... Chairman of ... Executive Committee of ... Soviet of ... People's Deputies of ... Tartu. 2. ... local Soviets ensure that ... rights and ... lawful interests of ... citizens are observed. 3. ... local Soviets are ... most numerous organs of ... state power. 4. ... last session of ... Soviet of ... People's Deputies was held on ... 5th of ... August. 5. ... local Soviets exercise ... control over ... activities of ... local enterprises.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The local Soviets form the political basis of our state. 2. Local Soviets check the work of local enterprises and deal with town improvement and other problems. 3. Representatives of all social strata are deputies of the local Soviets. 4. Local Soviets ensure that pensions are paid

without delay. 5. In accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, the local Soviets are local organs of state power.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to pay, to see, to observe, to hold, to take, to know, to develop, to deal, to draw, to ensure.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

to decide, to employ, to wish, to found, to control, to improve;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give antonyms to:

central, executive, lawful, direct, rural locality, correct, close;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. local; 2. the political foundation of a state; 3. a budget; 4. town improvement; 5. public catering; 6. lawful interests; 7. a standing commission; 8. a rural locality; 9. to be accountable to.

XI. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. a person who has full rights in a state; 2. the system of laws according to which a state is governed; 3. an estimate of probable future income and expenditure; 4. allowed by law, according to law; 5. a meeting of a local Soviet; 6. a person working in an office.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Local Soviets constitute the economic foundation of our state.
2. The Chairman of the Executive Committee forms standing commissions.
3. Local Soviets are the mass organs of power.
4. Sessions of the local Soviets are held twice a year.
5. Local Soviets are elected for a term of four years.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Nõukogude riigi poliitiliseks aluseks on tööraha saadikute nõukogud. 2. Kohalikud nõukogud koostavad kohaliku eelarve ja tegelevad kõikide probleemidega oma territooriumil. 3. Kes on Tartu Linna RSN TK aseesimehed? 4. Töölised, kolhoosnikud, teenistujad ja intelligentsi esindajad on kohalike nõukogude saadikud. 5. Järgmine Tartu Linna RSN istungjärg toimub 21. augustil. 6. Kohalikud nõukogud tegelevad hariduse, elamuehituse, tervishoiu, kultuuri, kanbanduse, linna heakorra, teeninduse ja muude probleemidega.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. Local Soviets as the most numerous and the mass organs of power.
2. The role of the Soviet of People's deputies in Tartu.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Status of a Deputy

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law "On the Status of Deputies to the Soviets of People's Deputies in the USSR" on September 20, 1972. It sums up, for the first time in our legislation, the main propositions on the activities and authorities of all deputies to all the various Soviets. The law stresses that in his activities the deputy shall be guided by the interests of the entire state, and take into account the needs of his electorate, as well as the economic, cultural, national and other features of the Union or Autonomous Republic, Autonomous Region, Autonomous Area, from which the deputy was elected or on the territory of which his electoral area is situated.

In keeping with the new law deputies' powers have greatly broadened and better conditions for their work have been created. The new law also includes provisions for greater deputy responsibilities (the system of reporting back to the population, the right of recall).

The Role of the Soviets of People's Deputies Is Growing

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always paid great attention to problems of the development of socialist democracy. It proceeds from Lenin's idea that socialism and democracy are inseparable, that "there can be no victorious socialism that does not practice full democracy".

The 27th Congress of the CPSU paid special attention to the growing role of the Soviets of People's Deputies which are both state and social organizations.

The Soviets are the most democratic and representative system of government.

The deputies have extensive rights and powers. On a Soviet commission, for instance, they check up on the work of industrial enterprises, offices, etc., and the management is obliged to give them all the necessary information. A deputy has the right to submit his suggestions, additions and amendments with regard to the Soviet's decisions, to interrogate executive government bodies, etc.

LESSON 6

THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

The Procurator's Office exercises general supervision over the observance of laws on the part of ministries and institutions subordinated to them, the executive organs of the Soviets, cooperative and public organizations, officials and citizens.

The Procurator's Office controls the legality of the court's activities and it has the right of protest in a higher court. But the procurator himself has no right to cancel a sentence or a decision.

The procurator's supervision protects the citizens' political, labour, housing, property and other rights. Any Soviet citizen can complain to the Procurator's Office of the violation of his rights.

Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all ministries and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by officials and citizens of the USSR generally, is vested in the Procurator-General of the USSR. The Procurator-General of the USSR is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for a term of five years and is accountable to it.

Procurators of Union Republics, Territories, Regions, Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Area, district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurators of the Union Republics, subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the USSR, for a term of five years.

The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of local organs and are subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the USSR.

Notes to the Text

exercises general supervision - teostab üldjäreelvalvet
the observance of laws on the part of ministries and insti-
tutions subordinated to them - seadusest kinnipidamine mi-
nisteeriumide ja nende all-
asutuste poolt

official - ametiisik

the legality of the court's activities - kohtute tegevase
seaduslikkus

the procurator's supervision - prokurööri järeelvalve

the violation of the rights - õiguste rikkumine

is vested in the Procurator-General of the USSR - kuulub
NSVL peaprokurörile

subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the
USSR - NSVL peaprokurööri kinnitusel

perform their functions independently of local organs -
teostavad oma funktsioone sõltumatult
kohalikest organitest

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

to supervise, supervisory, supervision, observance, legality, housing, violation, general, subject, approval, independently, to cancel, decision.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the chief task of the Procurator's Office?
2. How does the Procurator's Office control the court's activities?
3. In what way does the procurator's supervision protect the citizens' rights?
4. Whom is the supreme supervisory power vested in?
5. Who is the Procurator-General of the USSR?
6. Who is the Procurator of the ESSR (Tartu)?
7. By whom is the Procurator of the ESSR (Tartu) appointed?
8. For what term is the Procurator-General of the USSR appointed?
9. For what term is the Procurator of the ESSR (Tartu) appointed?
10. Whom are the organs of the Procurator's Office subordinate to?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The ... of the USSR is appointed for a ... of five years.
2. Area, city and district procurators ... by the Procurators of the ..., ... to the ... of the Procurator-General of the USSR.
3. The organs of the Procurator's Office should ... the ... of the law.
4. The organs of the Procurator's Office ... their functions ... of any local organs.
5. The procurator's supervision protects the citizens' ..., ... and ... rights.
6. The Procurator's Office

controls the ... of the court's ... 7. The procurator has no right ... a decision or a

(to ensure, independently, sentence, to cancel, activities, subject, observance, labour, Procurator-General, to be appointed, approval, to perform, political, legality, housing, term, Union Republics)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The Procurator-General ... the USSR is appointed ... the Supreme Soviet ... the USSR ... a term ... five years. 2. The Procurator's Office exercises general supervision ... the observance ... laws ... the part ... ministries and institutions subordinated ... them. 3. The Procurator's Office has the right ... protest ... a higher court. 4. Any Soviet citizen has the right to complain ... the Procurator's Office ... the violation ... his rights. 5. The organs ... the Procurator's Office are subordinate ... the Procurator-General ... the USSR. 6. The Procurator-General ... the USSR is accountable ... the Supreme Soviet ... the USSR.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... Procurators of ... Union Republics are appointed by ... Procurator-General of ... USSR for ... term of five years. 2. ... Procurator-General of ... USSR is appointed by ... Supreme Soviet of ... USSR. 3. ... procurator has no right to cancel ... sentence or ... decision of ... court. 4. ... procurator's supervision protects ... rights of all ... Soviet citizens. 5. ... Procurator's Office exercises ... general supervision over ... observance of ... laws.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The Procurator's Office controls whether the court's activities are legal. 2. Any Soviet citizen has the right to inform the Procurator's Office of the violation of his rights. 3. The organs of the Procurator's Office are not controlled by local organs of state power. 4. The organs of the Procurator's Office should guarantee the strict observance of the law. 5. The Procurator-General of the USSR is provided with the highest supervisory power.

VII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:
to supervise, to observe, to organize, to violate,
to approve, to decide;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:
execution, cooperation, legality, politics, supervision, independence;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

IX. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. to exercise general supervision over something; 2. to observe a law; 3. to control the legality of the court's activities; 4. to have the right of protest; 5. to violate somebody's rights; 6. to be accountable to somebody; 7. the executive organ of a local Soviet; 8. property rights.

X. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. a person who has full rights in a state; 2. to say that something already decided upon will not be done or will not take place; 3. alone; only; 4. to watch and direct.

XI. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. District and city procurators are subordinate to the Soviets of People's Deputies.
2. Procurators of Republics are appointed for a term of seven years.
3. The Procurator-General of the USSR is accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
4. The procurator has the right to cancel a court decision.
5. District and city procurators are appointed by the Soviets of People's Deputies.

XII. Translate into English:

1. Prokuröri järelvalve tagab kõigi nõukogude kodanike varaliste, poliitiliste, töö-, elamu- ja teiste õiguste kaitse. 2. NSVL Peaprokurörile kuulub kõrgeima järelvalve õigus NSV Liidus. 3. NSVL Peaprokurör peab jälgima, et kõik ministeeriumid ja nende allasutused järgiksid täpselt seadusi. 4. Iga nõukogude kodanik võib pöörduda kaebusega prokuratuuri. 5. Liiduvabariigi prokuröri määrab NSVL Peaprokurör tähtajaga viieks aastaks. 6. Prokuratuuriorganid funktsioneerivad sõltumatult kohalikest riigivõimuorganitest ja alluvad NSV Liidu peaprokurörile.

XIII. Speak on the following topics:

1. The functions of the Procurator's Office.
2. The Procurator's Office and the court.

**Supervision Over the Observance of Laws
by Institutions, Organizations, Officials
and Citizens of the USSR**

The Procurator-General of the USSR as well as other procurators subordinated to the Procurator-General of the USSR within their competence exercise supervision over the conformity of legislative acts issued by ministries, departments, institutions and enterprises subordinated to them as well as by the executive and administrative bodies of the local Soviets of the People's Deputies, cooperative and other public organizations to the Constitutions and laws of the Union and Autonomous Republics, to the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the Union and Autonomous Republics. The Procurator-General of the USSR, procurators of Union and Autonomous Republics, procurators of territories, regions, autonomous regions, autonomous areas, districts and towns exercise supervision over the strict observance of laws by officials and citizens of the USSR.

LESSON 7

THE SOVIET MILITIA

The Soviet militia was established on the third day after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution to protect the interests of the working people and the state.

The Soviet militia comes under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. At the same time, local departments of the militia are also departments of the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies at either the district, city or regional level. The militia personnel is trained at specialized secondary and higher educational establishments.

The main tasks facing the militia are the maintenance of public order, the suppression of anti-social actions, the guaranteeing of citizens' safety and the protection of their property. The militia registers foreign citizens residing in the Soviet Union and issues them permits for moving from one place to another.

One of the main problems facing the militia is crime prevention. In this work the militia is greatly helped by the entire population. A characteristic feature in the work of the Soviet militia is that broad masses of people are drawn into the protection of law and order. Factory and office workers and students are members of public order squads. Public traffic controllers are voluntary assistants of the militia's road safety service.

The humanity of the Soviet militia is evident in its policy as regards those persons who have served their sentences, and have returned to honest ways. In coordination with the local Soviets, the militia helps former criminals find a job, place of residence, etc.

Notes to the Text

come under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs - allub NSVL Siseministeeriumile

departments of the executive committees - täitevkomiteede osakonnad (valitsused)

at either the district, city or regional level - kas rajooni, linna või oblastil tasemel

at specialized secondary and higher educational establishments - erikeskkoolides ja kõrgemates õppeasutustes

the maintenance of public order - avaliku korra kaitsmine
citizens' safety - kodanike julgeolek

crime prevention - kuritegude ärahoidmine

public order squads - rahvamalev

public traffic controllers - ühiskondlikud liiklusinspektorid

road safety service - autoinspeksioon

as regards those persons who have served their sentences - nende isikute suhtes, kes on oma karistuse kandnud

honest ways - aus eluviis

in coordination with - koos

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

jurisdiction, regional, personnel, maintenance, suppression,
to reside, residence, to issue, squad, service, honest,
criminal, to reside, residence,

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Soviet militia established?
2. Under whose jurisdiction does the Soviet militia come?
3. Who is the Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR (USSR)?
4. Who is the head of the Department of Internal Affairs of the Executive Committee of the Tartu Soviet of People's Deputies?
5. What are the main tasks of the Soviet militia?
6. Which is the most important of them?
7. Who are the militia's voluntary assistants?
8. Are you a member of a public order squad?
9. Who help the militia's road safety service?
10. In what ways does the militia help those persons who have served their sentences?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The Soviet militia comes under the ... of the Ministry of
2. The militia ... is trained at specialized schools.
3. The main task ... the militia is ... prevention.
4. The militia issues ... to foreign citizens.
5. One of the ... tasks of the militia is the ... of ... actions.
6. A characteristic ... in the work of the Soviet militia is that the ... population is drawn into the ... of law and order.
7. The militia's policy as ... those persons who have served their ... is of ... character.

(personnel, to face, suppression, main, humane, protection, regards, jurisdiction, feature, entire, Internal Affairs, crime, anti-social, sentences, permits)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The Soviet militia comes ... the jurisdiction ... the Ministry ... Internal Affairs ... the USSR. 2. The militia issues permits ... foreign citizens ... moving ... one place ... another ... the USSR. 3. The Soviet militia is greatly helped ... the Soviet people. 4. ... coordination ... the local Soviets, the militia helps former criminals find a job, a place ... residence, etc. 5. The Soviet militia was established ... October, ... 1917.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... Soviet militia was established on ... third day after ... victory of ... Great October Socialist Revolution. 2. It is ... characteristic feature in ... work of ... Soviet militia that ... broad masses of ... people take part in ... protection of ... law and ... order. 3. He studied at ... specialized higher educational establishment. 4. This student is ... member of ... public order squad. 5. One of ... main tasks facing ... militia is ... crime prevention.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The Soviet militia was set up in 1917. 2. Persons employed in the militia study at specialized educational establishments. 3. The militia must guarantee the protection of citizens' property. 4. The militia registers foreign citizens living in the USSR. 5. Members of public order squads are voluntary helpers of the militia.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to come, to train, to reside, to draw, to issue, to find, to establish.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

to execute, to maintain, to suppress, to protect, to permit, to reside, to prevent, to act, to assist;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

safety, humanity, execution, region, education, honour;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

X. a) Arrange the following words and phrases in synonymous pairs:

to establish, entire, to live, activities, wide, assistant, clear, helper, to return, whole, to reside, broad, to come back, to set up, work, evident;

b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

XI. Explain the meaning of the following:

to come under the jurisdiction of somebody; 2. at the city level; 3. a higher educational establishment; 4. public order; 5. anti-social actions; 6. a permit; 7. crime prevention; 8. a public order squad; 9. the militia's safety service; 10. to serve one's sentence.

XII. Find in the text the words and phrases answering the following definitions:

1. to undergo a period of imprisonment; 2. an extent of legal authority; 3. freedom from danger; 4. the place where

one lives; 5. a document giving permission to travel, enter a building, etc.

XIII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. The Soviet militia comes under the jurisdiction of the Procurator's Office of the USSR.
2. The militia issues permits to foreign citizens for moving from one place to another in the Soviet Union.
3. Members of public order squads are voluntary assistants of the militia's road safety service.
4. In 1972 we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Soviet militia.
5. The most important task of the Soviet militia is to maintain public order.

XIV. Translate into English:

1. Üks tähtsamaid nõukogude miilitsa ees seisvaid ülesandeid on kuritegude ärahoidmine. 2. Miilitsa funktsioonideks on avaliku korra kaitsmine, ühiskonnastaste tegude maha-surumine ja kodanike julgeoleku ja nende omandi kaitse. 3. Ühiskondlikud liiklusinspektorid abistavad autoinspektsiooni. 4. Nõukogude miilitsale iseloomulikuks jooneks on tema humanisuus. 5. Kes on Tartu Linna ESN TK siseasjade osakonna ülem? 6. Miilits aitab inimestel, kes on oma karistuse kandnud, leida töökohta ja elamispinna.

IV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The functions of the Soviet militia.
2. Crime prevention in the USSR.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Prevention of Crime: Socialist Humanism in Action

Crime prevention is the main trend of combating crime in socialist society. The public and the organs standing on guard of law and order exert every effort to prevent crime and recidivism.

The militia, together with social organisations, and under the guidance of local Soviets, seeks to remove the conditions that may breed crime. Great attention is attached to propagation and explanation of the law, and to the education of citizens in the spirit of strict observance of the regulations of the socialist community.

If, in spite of all this, a crime has been committed, every measure is taken to prevent a relapse. In our corrective labour institutions, the very work processes where the prisoners are engaged in socially useful labour, paid for in accordance with the usual rates, and the reforming measures pursue the aim of helping the offender to return to an honest life.

LESSON 8

PEOPLE'S COURTS

The judicial system of the USSR consists of district (city) People's Courts, regional and territorial courts, the courts of Autonomous Regions and Autonomous Areas, the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, military tribunals (for servicemen) and the Supreme Court of the USSR.

In 1970 the Union-Republican Ministry of Justice was set up to assure better guidance of the courts and other judicial organs.

The elective principle of courts in the USSR and the provision that they have to report to the population is an indication of socialist democracy. The people's judges are elected by the citizens on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years. The people's assessors are elected at general meetings of industrial and office workers and peasants for a term of 2.5 years. Citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 25 are eligible for election as judges or people's assessors.

Judges are independent and subject only to the law. Legal proceedings are conducted in the language of the given Republic, but if a person taking part in the proceedings does not know this language, he has the services of an interpreter.

In all courts of the USSR cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the defendant has the right to defence.

People apply to People's Courts on matters affecting their interests and rights in the spheres of labour, housing, civil, family and marriage, property and other affairs.

The courts hold a special place in the system of state bodies which safeguard socialist legality.

It is the prerogative of the court to administer justice. The court has the right, on behalf of the state, to adjudge people guilty of an offence and to subject them to punishment; to pronounce final decisions on matters connected with the restoration of violated rights and legitimate interests of citizens. Court decisions assume the force of law and are obligatory for state and public organizations, officials and all citizens, and must be observed throughout the country.

Notes to the Text

the judicial system - kohtusüsteem
the Union-Republican Ministry of Justice - liidulis-vabariiklik justiitsministeerium
the elective principle of courts - kohtute valitavuse printsiiip
to report to the population - annavad aru valijatele
on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot - üldise, otsese ja ühetaolise valimisõiguse alusel salajase hääletamise teel
are eligible for election - võidakse valida
subject only to the law - alluvad ainult seadusele
legal proceedings - kohtulik menetlus
the services of an interpreter - tõlgi abi
cases are heard in public - asjade arutamine on avalik
unless otherwise provided for by law - väljaarvatud seaduses ettenähtud juhtudel
safeguard socialist legality - kindlustavad sotsialistlikku seaduslikkust
to administer justice - teostada õigusemõistmist
on behalf of the state - riigi nimel
to adjudge people guilty of an offence and to subject them to punishment - inimesi kuriteos süüdi tunnistada ja mõista neile karistus

to pronounce a decision - otsust kuulutama
the restoration of violated rights and legitimate interests
of citizens - kodanike rikutud õiguste ja seaduslike huvide
taastamine
assume the force of law - omandavad seaduse jõu

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

judicial, principle, provision, indication, democracy, suffrage, secret, ballot, assessor, eligible, interpreter, defendant, justice, judge, to adjudge, guilty, legitimate, obligatory.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of courts are there in the USSR?
2. What is the chief function of the Union-Republican Ministry of Justice?
3. Which juridical organs come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice?
4. Who is the Minister of Justice of the USSR (the ESSR)?
5. Why can we say that the People's Courts are democratic?
6. When were the last elections of the People's Courts held?
7. When will the next elections of the People's Courts be held?
8. In what language are the legal proceedings held?
9. Are there any exceptions to it?
10. What cases are heard in People's Courts?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The ... of the USSR is the highest ... organ in the USSR.
2. The Ministry of ... was set up to assure better ... of the courts and other ... organs. 3. ... proceedings are held in ... 4. The defendant has the right to ... 5. It is the ... of the court to administer ... 6. The court has the right ... people ... of an 7. Court decisions ... the force of law and are ... for state and public organizations, (public, justice, juridical, judicial, Justice, legal, to adjudge, Supreme Court, guidance, to assume, guilty, obligatory, defence, offence, prerogative)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The court pronounces its decisions ... behalf ... the state. 2. The judges are elected ... the citizens ... the basis ... universal, direct and equal suffrage ... secret ballot and they have to report ... the population. 3. In Soviet courts cases are heard ... public, unless otherwise provided ... the law. 4. Court decisions must be observed ... the country. 5. The judges subject ... the law. 6. Court decisions are obligatory ... state and public organizations.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... judges subject only to ... law. 2. If ... person does not know ... language of ... given Republic, he has ... services of ... interpreter. 3. ... courts hold ... special place in ... system of ... juridical organs. 4. ... courts administer justice. 5. ... court has ... right to adjudge ... people guilty of ... offence.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The democracy of our judicial system lies in that all the courts are elected. 2. Any Soviet citizen who is 25 years of age may be elected a people's assessor. 3. In all courts cases are heard openly and publicly. 4. It is a special right of the court to administer justice. 5. The court officially declares the restoration of lawful interests of citizens.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to set, to assure, to subject, to give, to take, to know, to hear, to conduct, to hold, to observe.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

to punish, to decide, to restore, to organize, to indicate, to elect, to interpret, to defend, to guide;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

region, territory, autonomy, nation, republic, election, industry, independence, legality;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. The elective principle of courts; 2. the judicial system; 3. to report to the population; 4. secret ballot; 5. universal, direct and equal suffrage; 6. an interpreter; 7. in public; 8. socialist legality; 9. on behalf of somebody. 10. to adjudge somebody guilty of an offence.

XI. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. the right of voting in political elections;
2. a person against whom a legal action is brought;
3. in accordance with the law;
4. not dependent on other persons or organs;
5. in another way.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases, (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. The Ministry of Justice of the USSR was set up in 1965.
2. Any citizen of the USSR is eligible for election as a judge or a people's assessor.
3. The defendant has the right to defence.
4. The Supreme Court of the USSR is the highest judicial organ in our Republic.
5. Judges subject to the local organs of state power.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Kohtud teostavad õigusemõistmist.
2. Kohtunikud on sõltumatud ja alluvad ainult seadusele.
3. Kohtul on õigus, riigi nimel, tunnistada inimest süüdi kuriteos ja mõista talle karistus.
4. Inimesed pöörduvad kohtusse töö-, elamu-, tsiviil-, abielu ja perekonna asjades.
5. Asjade arutamine kõikides kohtutes on avalik, väljaarvatud seaduses ettenähtud juhtudel.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The democracy of the judicial system of the USSR.
2. The democracy of legal proceedings in the USSR.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

People's Assessors in the USSR

The participation of the working people in the administration of justice is legislatively sealed in Article 154 of the Constitution of the USSR: "In all Courts cases are tried with the participation of People's Assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law."

People's assessors are elected for a term of 2.5 years at general meetings of workers or residents of an area. They sit in court on a rotation basis for a total of two weeks a year.

The Soviet court consists of three people: the Standing President Judge and two judges - people's assessors. The three have equal powers at the session, in making a decision or delivering a verdict and in determining the measure of punishment. This collective manner of trying cases, with the participation of people's assessors in the administration of justice in the lower courts is a principle of Soviet civil and criminal procedure. The equal rights enjoyed by the people's assessors lend a truly popular character to the Soviet court. It is the best guarantee against red tape and stagnation in the administration of justice. In case of a division of opinion in pronouncing judgement, the decision is taken by a majority vote.

Conviction, Consciousness

Article 155 of the USSR Constitution states: "Judges are independent and subject only to the law". Judges do not, nor can they, share the supreme responsibility for the correctness and objectiveness of the sentence pronounced by them. It is a matter of their inner conviction, their consciousness and their sense of responsibility to the people

and to the state. No one has the right to intervene in dealing with a case in court. Every attempt to influence or bring pressure to bear on the court is cut short by law and those guilty of such actions are punished.

The prestige and strength of Soviet justice lies, above all, in that it is genuinely of the people. Lenin laid the foundations of the organization and the operation of the courts. In November 1917, he signed the historic Decree on the Courts, which initiated the new, socialist judicial system and the organization of People's Courts. Noting the importance of the Decree, Lenin said at the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets that the bourgeois court: "claimed to maintain order, but which, as a matter of fact, was a blind, subtle instrument for the ruthless suppression of the exploited, and an instrument for protecting the rights of the money-bags. Soviet power acted in the way all the proletarian revolutions had shown that it must act; it immediately threw the old court on to the scrap-heap ... we paved the way for a real people's court, and not so much by the force of repressive measures as by massive example, the authority of the working people ..."

Comrades' Courts

The public plays a prominent role in combating crime in the USSR. Under Soviet criminal law, a person guilty of a misdemeanor, may be released from criminal proceedings and punishment, and his case may be transferred to a comrades' court for examination. But the comrades' court examines only the cases of those offenders who have no previous criminal record and have good references from their place of employment and domicile. The comrades' courts employ such measures as persuasion and corrective education.

Comrades' courts are set up not only at enterprises, but also in residential areas. Basically, they examine cases of misdemeanors committed in the offender's residence in the heat of a quarrel, etc.

LESSON 9

BAR

Guidance of the Soviet legal profession rests with the Ministry of Justice of the USSR, the Ministries of Justice of the Union Republics, and their agencies in territories and regions.

All lawyers are incorporated in a republican or regional (territorial) bar. The Regulations governing the objectives, forms and methods of lawyers' work stress that the bar is designed to facilitate the protection of the rights and legal interests of citizens, institutions and organizations, and ensure the observance and promotion of legality in the country and the execution of justice.

The presidium of a bar is elected by a general meeting every three years. The presidium is responsible for the selection of lawyers, their professional training, and other matters. It is accountable to the general meeting of the bar. The presidium of a bar regularly checks on the professional standards of bar members, studies their work, and decides on their qualifications.

Members of the bar work at legal advisory offices. The chief of a legal advisory office is appointed by the bar's presidium.

Before being instituted as a lawyer, the young specialist takes a course of probation training. On completing it, the presidium of the bar decides whether the person in question is ready for independent practice.

Lawyers provide legal assistance to state establishments, enterprises and public organizations which have no legal consultants on their staff.

The work of a lawyer is quite diversified. He may act as defence counsel during the preliminary investigation and in court; he may represent the interests of the plaintiff,

the defendant or of third parties in civil or criminal suits, or act as a consultant or a propagandist of law. An important duty of a lawyer in the field of legal assistance is that of consultant.

Soviet lawyers take an active part in legal proceedings on housing, labour, property, family and marriage and other disputes, representing the interests of clients.

Notes to the Text

guidance of the Soviet legal profession rests with - nõukogude advokaatide tšõ juhtimine lasub

lawyers are incorporated in a ... bar- - advokaadid on koondatud advokaatide kolleegiumi

the Regulations governing the objectives, forms and methods of lawyers' work - advokaatide kolleegiumi põhimäärus, mis hõlmab advokaatide tšõ ülesandeid, vorme ja meetodeid

the observance and promotion of legality - seaduslikkusest kinnipidamine ja selle tagamine

the professional standards of bar members - kolleegiumi liikmete professionaalne tase decides on their qualifications - otsustab nende kvalifikatsioonitaseme üle

legal advisory offices - õigusnõuandlad before being instituted as a lawyer - enne advokatuuri vastuvõtmist

a course of probation training - stažeerimine on completing it - peale selle lõpetamist provide legal assistance - annavad juriidilist abi have no legal consultants on their staff - puudub koosseisuline juriskonsult

defence counsel - kaitsja

preliminary investigation - seluurimine

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

objectives, to facilitate, execution, standards, qualification, advice, advisory, probation, consultant, plaintiff, defendant, defence counsel, client.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What organs guide the lawyers' work in the USSR?
2. What are the chief functions of the bar?
3. Who is the chairman of the Presidium of the Bar in the USSR?
4. Where do lawyers work?
5. Who directs the work at a legal advisory office?
6. What are the functions of the presidium of a bar?
7. How are young lawyers trained?
8. Whom do lawyers provide legal assistance to?
9. Why can we say that the work of a lawyer is diversified?
10. Which is one of the most important duties of a lawyer?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. Lawyers ... in a bar. 2. The ... of the bar define the ... of lawyers' work. 3. The lawyers are to ensure the ... and ... of legality in the country. 4. Members of the bar work at 5. The ... of a bar decides on the lawyers' 6. A young lawyer takes a course of 7. Lawyers represent the interests of the ..., ... or of ... in civil and criminal

(observance, defendant, suits, to incorporate, qualifications, Regulations, probation, training, plaintiff, objectives, third parties, promotion, presidium, legal advisory offices).

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. Lawyers take an active part ... legal proceedings ... labour, property and other disputes. 2. A lawyer may act as defence counsel ... the preliminary investigation and ... court. 3. All lawyers are incorporated ... a bar. 4. The presidium ... a bar is elected ... a general meeting ... every three years. 5. The presidium is responsible ... the professional training ... lawyers. 6. This enterprise has no legal consultant ... the staff.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... lawyer may represent ... interests of ... plaintiff, ... defendant or of ... third party in ... civil and criminal suits. 2. ... very important duty of ... lawyer is that of ... consultant. 3. Before being instituted as ... lawyer, ... young specialist takes ... course of ... probation training. 4. ... Ministry of ... Justice guides ... lawyers' work in ... Soviet Union. 5. ... lawyers are to protect ... legal interests of ... citizens, ... institutions and ... organizations.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the guidance of the Soviet legal profession.
2. Lawyers are united in a bar.
3. The selection of lawyers rests with the presidium of a bar.
4. The presidium of a bar controls the work of bar members.
5. A number of enterprises in our town have no legal consultants of their own.

VII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following adjectives:

republican, regional, territorial, executive, professional, advisory, legal;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give verbs corresponding to the following nouns: guidance, protection, observance, organization, assistance, establishment, consultant, representative;

b) use the verbs in sentences of your own.

IX. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. a republican bar; 2. the promotion of legality; 3. a general meeting of a bar; 4. a legal advisory office; 5. the professional standards of bar members; 6. to be instituted as a lawyer; 7. probation training; 8. a legal consultant; 9. the preliminary investigation; 10. a criminal suit.

X. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. All those who have the right to act as lawyers; 2. the work of a lawyer (a doctor); 3. a person who brings a legal action; 4. a person against whom a legal action is brought; 5. a case in a court.

XI. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. The presidium of the bar is appointed by the Minister of Justice.
2. Every five years a general meeting of the bar is held.
3. The work of a lawyer is quite diversified.
4. There is a legal consultant at each enterprise.
5. Lawyers are trained at specialized higher educational establishments.

XII. Translate into English:

1. Advokatuuri põhimäärus määrab kindlaks advokatuuri ülesanded, töövormid ja -meetodid. 2. Advokaatide kolleegiumi üldkoosolekul valitakse kolleegiumi presiidium. 3. Advokaadid esindavad nii hagejate, kostjate kui ka kolmandate isikute huve tsiviilasjades. 4. Advokaadi töö on üsna mitmekesine. 5. Advokaat võib esineda kohtus kaitsjana ja mõningatel juhtudel võtab ta osa eeluurimisest. 6. Advokaadid annavad juriidilist abi asutustele, kellel puudub koosseisuline juriskonsult. 7. Enne advokatuuri vastuvõtmist on noor spetsialist stažöör.

XIII. Speak on the following topics:

1. The work of a lawyer.
2. The professional standards of lawyers.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Right to Defence

In keeping with the Code of Criminal Procedure the defendant has the right, in most cases, to a defence counsel already at the stage of preliminary investigation, and to conduct confidential talks with him. In quite a number of cases the participation of the defence counsel in the preliminary investigation is obligatory. The defendant has the right to choose his defence counsel.

Whenever the State Prosecutor or a public prosecutor (a person officially delegated by a public body to uphold the prosecution in a given case) participates in a trial, the court is obliged to provide a defence counsel for the defendant, even if the latter had not applied.

The right to defence, however, does not make a defence counsel compulsory. The defendant has the right to refuse his services and himself defend his interests. In the absolute majority of cases such a refusal is obligatory for the court.

There are cases of a lawyer participating in court proceedings as a representative of the plaintiff, i.e., the person who had sustained material or moral damage as a result of the offence.

LESSON 10

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SOVIET CITIZENS

According to the Constitution of the USSR all Soviet citizens have equal rights and are equal before the law. Soviet women have equal rights with men.

The right to work is one of the very first rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Every Soviet person is obliged to work in one field or another. Every working person is guaranteed pay depending on the work he does. For several decades there has been no unemployment in our country. The state not only provides employment for Soviet citizens, but also regulates the work and creates the necessary conditions for rest and leisure. There is a seven-hour working day for the majority of factory and office workers. Every working person is granted a paid leave, and the minimum holiday is 15 working days. The state and the trade unions strive to create the most favourable conditions for rest and leisure. The network of sanatoriums, rest homes and boarding-houses is steadily growing.

Education is available to every Soviet citizen. In the Soviet Union all students, of both secondary and higher schools, do not pay tuition fees. Students study free of charge and receive scholarships. At the present time the plan for universal secondary education has been implemented.

The Soviet Constitution proclaims and guarantees the right to maintenance in old age and in case of sickness or disability.

The right to vote is one of the fundamental rights of Soviet citizens. Each citizen, who has reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of sex, age, nationality, religion, property status, domicile, etc., has the right to vote. Any citizen who is 21 years of age may be elected a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Persons who are 18 may be elected to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics and to the local Soviets.

The Constitution of the USSR also guarantees the inviolability of the person. No person may be placed under arrest except by a court decision or with the sanction of the procurator. The law protects the inviolability of the citizens' homes and the privacy of correspondence.

Our Constitution provides all democratic freedoms for all citizens as well, for example, freedom of conscience is guaranteed by the Constitution.

There are also articles in the Soviet Constitution which determine the duties of Soviet citizens. Every citizen must observe all Soviet laws, maintain labour discipline, perform public duties, and respect the rules of socialist society. The sacred duty of every citizen is to defend the country.

Notes to the Text

every working person is granted a paid leave - iga töötaja
saab palgalist puhkust

tuition fee - õppemaks

universal secondary education - üldine keskharidus

the right to maintenance in old age and in case of sick-
ness or disability - õigus ainelisele kindlustusele nii
vanaduses kui ka haiguse või
töövõimetuse korral

the inviolability of the person - isikupuutumatus

no person may be placed under arrest except - kedagu ei
tohi vahistada muidu kui

the inviolability of the citizens' homes - kodanike korte-
ri puutumatus

the privacy of correspondence - kirjavahetuse saladus

freedom of conscience - südametunnistuse vabadus

maintain labour discipline - pidama töödistsipliini

perform public duties - täitma ühiskondlikke ülesandeid

respect the rules of socialist society - austama sotsia-
listliku ühiselu reegleid

the sacred duty - püha kohus

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

leisure, favourable, tuition, scholarship, universal, maintenance, disability, domicile, inviolability, privacy, conscience, discipline, sacred.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What document guarantees the Soviet people their rights?
2. Why is there no unemployment in our country?
3. Where do Soviet people spend their rest and leisure?
4. What rights does the Constitution of the USSR proclaim and guarantee?
5. What right have the old people in our country?
6. Who have the right to vote in the USSR?
7. What is the minimum age limit for a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?
8. What democratic freedom does the Soviet Constitution guarantee?
9. What are the fundamental duties of Soviet citizens?
10. What is the sacred duty of every Soviet citizen?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The ... to work is one of the ... rights of Soviet
2. Education is ... to everybody in the USSR. 3. Soviet students do not pay ... and receive 4. ... secondary education ... in our country. 5. Every Soviet citizen ... to work. 6. Our Constitution ... all democratic freedoms. 7. It is necessary ... the laws. 8. Old people have the right to 9. The state and the trade unions ... to create favourable conditions for rest and 10. It is necessary ... the rules of socialist

(maintenance, available, leisure, right, to strive, tuition fees, universal, to be obliged, to provide, to respect, fundamental, citizens, scholarships, to observe, society, to implement).

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The right ... work, ... education, ... maintenance ... old age are ... the rights guaranteed ... the Soviet Constitution. 2. Education is available ... everybody and our young people study free ... charge. 3. All Soviet citizens, irrespective ... race or nationality, are equal ... the law. 4. The pay depends ... the work the worker does. 5. Freedom ... conscience is one ... the democratic freedoms provided ... the Constitution ... all citizens. 6. A person may be placed ... arrest only ... a court decision or ... the sanction ... a procurator.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... right to vote is ... important political right. 2. There is ... seven-hour working-day for ... majority of ... office employees. 3. Every worker in ... USSR is granted... paid leave. 4. Each citizen who has reached ... age of 21 may be elected ... deputy to ... Supreme Soviet of ... USSR. 5. ... sacred duty of every Soviet citizen is to defend ... country. 6. ... Soviet government creates... necessary conditions for ... rest and ... leisure.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. All Soviet citizens, regardless of nationality or race, have equal rights. 2. The greater part of office employees work seven hours a day. 3. Every worker is granted a holiday with full pay. 4. The state develops the necessary conditions for rest and leisure. 5. Soviet students do not have to pay tuition fees. 6. The Constitution guarantees that no citizen may be placed under arrest except by a court decision or with the sanction of a procurator.

VII. Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

- a) privacy, democracy, autonomy, equality, basis, favour, universe;
- b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give antonyms to:

employment, maximum, ability, respective, violability, equal, publicity;

- b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Arrange the following words and phrases in synonymous pairs:

fundamental, in accordance with, to get, irrespective of, constantly, now, correspondence, steadily, to receive, basic, according to, letters, regardless of, at the present time;

- b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. free of charge; 2. universal secondary education; 3. disability; 4. property status; 5. domicile; 6. freedom of conscience; 7. to perform public duties; 8. to respect the rules of socialist society; 9. the inviolability of the person (his home); 10. the privacy of correspondence.

XI. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. state of being unemployed; 2. a period of ten years; 3. the smallest possible quantity; 4. a monthly grant to a student; 5. the place where a person lives permanently. 6. a separate item in a constitution.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Each citizen who has reached the age of 18 may be elected a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

2. All democratic freedoms are guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution.
3. There has never been unemployment in the USSR.
4. All students, of both secondary and higher schools, study free of charge and receive scholarships.
5. The law protects the privacy of correspondence.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Nõukogude Liidus on lai sanatooriumide, puhkekodude ja pansionaatide võrk, ja NLKP KK ja nõukogude valitsus pööra-
vad suurt tähelepanu soodsate puhkamistingimuste loomisele.
2. Õigus tööle on üks põhilisi nõukogude kodaniku õigusi.
3. Iga nõukogude kodanik peab pidama töödistsipliini ja austama sotsialistliku ühiselu reegleid.
4. Haridus on kättesaadav kõigile.
5. Valimisõigus on tähtis poliitiline õigus.
6. NSV Liidu konstitutsioon kindlustab isiku- ja korteripuutumatuse ning kirjavahetuse saladuse.
7. Meie maal on ellu viidud üldisele keskkharidusele üleminek.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The right to work in the USSR.
2. The right to vote in the USSR.
3. The right to education in the USSR.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Freedom of Conscience

The Soviet Union secures freedom of conscience, i.e., the right of an individual to decide religious questions in keeping with his or her beliefs. The fundamental principles of our policy in this sphere were formulated in the Decree on the separation of the church from the state and the school from the church, adopted in January 1918.

The church in the Soviet Union is free and sovereign in performing its direct duty of meeting the religious requirements of believers. This right is protected by Soviet law. Discrimination against believers is also banned. Any attempts to eradicate religious beliefs by administrative methods are regarded as a serious offence. But the need to wage atheistic propaganda still remains. Scientifically demonstrating that religious belief is built on shifting sand, Soviet atheists help people to broaden their horizons and open the way to genuine knowledge of the world and to all spiritual values amassed by mankind.

Extramural Education

It is possible in our country to attend evening classes at an institution of higher learning, or to become an extramural student, living thousands of kilometres from the establishment of learning. There is a broad system of higher and specialized secondary education, which allows people to study without dropping their jobs. Along with the daytime departments the evening and extramural systems of education are very important in the training of specialists. At present, approximately half of all students at Soviet higher schools combine their studies with work. It is difficult to find a plant or a collective farm without extramural students, or those who attend the evening departments of higher schools. Centres for consultations have

been established for them in the most remote parts of the country. Students of extramural and evening departments enjoy certain state privileges: additional paid leave for the period of examinations; those attending evening departments of higher educational establishments or evening higher schools of learning get 20-30 days extra leave, while those attending extramural establishments receive 30-40 days. The students are granted four months' leave of absence from work for the preparation and presentation of their graduation papers. During this period they continue to draw their average wage or salary.

National Service in the Soviet Union

Under the Universal Conscription Act, all Soviet men of 18 are obliged to serve in the Soviet Armed Forces, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, education, social origin and property status. Call-up takes place twice a year, in May-June and November-December, by order of the USSR Minister of Defence.

The district (city) military recruiting offices organize the medical inspection of the draftees, determine their fitness for military service, distribute them among the arms and services, grant deferments and exemption from military service for health, family reasons, etc.

In the Universal Conscription Act the following terms of military service are set out:

a) for rank and file and sergeants of the army, coastal units and naval air force, border and internal troops - two years;

b) for sailors and petty officers on ships and coastal units providing combat security and support to the Navy and for naval frontier guards - 3 years;

c) for privates, sailors, sergeants and petty officers of the Soviet Army, Navy, frontier and internal troops, who have higher education - 1 year.

LESSON 11

SOVIET CRIMINAL LAW

As distinct from criminal law in many other countries, Soviet criminal law proceeds not from the formal, but from the material concept of crime. At the same time, the principle of analogy, which is a specific feature in the Anglo-Saxon system of law, is categorically rejected.

Only acts clearly defined in the criminal law can be qualified criminal. Furthermore, Soviet legislation lays down that though penal punishment is a penalty for a criminal offence, its main objective is correction and reeducation of the convicted person. This is another important feature of Soviet criminal law which reflects the humanity of Soviet law and justice.

Soviet criminal legislation consists of the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics, which is common for the whole country, the laws on treason and military crimes, certain other all-Union laws and the Republican Criminal Codes adopted in 1959-1961. Each of the 15 Union Republics has its own Criminal Code. The criminal laws are adopted by the highest legislative bodies.

The Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation establish a uniform system of criminal proceedings and qualification of criminal offences. It lists and characterizes modes of punishment, the regulations for their designation and the procedure for pardoning offences.

The Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation secure uniform criminal jurisdiction and uniform application of the basic principles, concepts and statutes of criminal law. For example, criminal proceedings in all the Republics may be instituted only against persons from the age of 16. All the Republics interpret in the same way such concepts as self-defence, complicity, etc. Maximum and minimum sentences and aggravating circumstances are uniform throughout the USSR.

The stipulations for conditional release before the expiration of a prisoner's term are also uniform.

However, the Republics have the right to introduce their own provisions into the general codes.

Soviet criminal law applies strict sanctions against hard criminals and especially dangerous recidivists. Treason, sabotage, banditry, desertion in time of war, looting, premeditated murder, rape under aggravating circumstances and certain other singularly dangerous social crimes are qualified as particularly grave offenses. In such an event deprivation of liberty of up to 15 years may be applied or the death sentence which, on the whole, is regarded as an exceptional measure. Capital punishment is never applied in all other cases and in respect to persons under 18.

The law provides also for the application of a number of public measures which are not criminal punishment.

Notes to the Text

as distinct from - erinevalt
proceeds not from the formal, but the material concept of
crime - lähtub mitte kuriteo formaalsest, vaid materiaalsest kontseptsioonist

correction and reeducation of the convicted person - süüdimõistetu parandamine ja ümberkasvatamine

the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics - NSV Liidu ja liiduvabariikide kriminaalseadusandluse alused

a uniform system of criminal proceedings - kriminaalkohtumenetluse ühtne süsteem

qualification of criminal offences - kriminaalkuritegude kvalifikatsioon

modes of punishment - karistuse liigid

the procedure for pardoning offences - armuandmise protseduur

criminal proceedings may be instituted only - kriminaal-
 vastutust kohaldatakse ainult
 maximum and minimum sentences - kõrgeimad ja madalaimad ka-
 ristusmäärad
 aggravating circumstances - vastutust raskendavad asjaolud
 conditional release before the expiration of a prisoner's
 term - tingimisi enne tähtaega karistusest vabastamine
 hard criminals - isikud, kes panevad toime raske kuriteo
 especially dangerous recidivists - eriti ohtlikud retsidi-
 vistid
 rape under aggravating circumstances - vägistamine rasken-
 davatel asjaoludel
 singularly dangerous social crimes - eriti ohtlikud ühis-
 konnavastased kuriteod
 deprivation of liberty - vabadusekaotus
 the law provides also for - seadus näeb samuti ette

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

analogy, penal, penalty, convicted, treason, to interpret,
 complicity, aggravating, expiration, recidivist, deser-
 tion, sabotage.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between Soviet criminal law and the Anglo-Saxon system of law?
2. What acts can be defined criminal under Soviet criminal law?
3. What is the main objective of penal punishment under Soviet criminal law?

4. Why can we say that Soviet criminal law is humane?
5. What are the chief documents of Soviet criminal legislation?
6. What organ adopted the Criminal Code of the ESSR?
7. What do the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation establish?
8. What principles are uniform for the whole of the USSR?
9. Which crimes are qualified as particularly grave offences?
10. Who are the most distinguished specialists in criminal law in the ESSR (dr.iur.)?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. Treason, ... murder and rape under ... circumstances are ... offences. 2. ... of liberty is ... punishment. 3. ... punishment is not applied in ... to persons under 18. 4. Soviet criminal law ... strict sanctions against ... 5. The laws on ... and military ... were adopted in 1958. 6. The stipulations for ... before the ... of a prisoner's term are uniform. 7. The criminal laws are adopted by the highest ... bodies.

(treason, to apply, premeditated, conditional release, deprivation, expiration, crimes, aggravating, particularly grave, penal, capital, respect, especially dangerous recidivists, legislative).

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. Soviet criminal law proceeds ... the material concept of crime. 2. Soviet criminal legislation consists ... the Fundamentals ... Criminal Legislation ... the USSR and the Union Republics, the laws ... treason and military crimes and the Republican Criminal Codes. 3. The Fundamentals ... Criminal Legislation characterize the procedure ... pardoning

... offences. 4. The stipulations ... conditional release ... the expiration ... a prisoner's term are uniform ... the USSR. 5. Capital punishment is not applied ... respect ... persons ... 18. 6. The law provides ... the application ... a number ... public measures.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... Criminal Code of ... USSR was adopted by ... Supreme Soviet of ... USSR on ... 6th of ... January, 1961. 2. ... criminal proceedings may be instituted only against ... persons from ... age of 16. 3. Such ... concepts as ... self-defence and ... complicity are also interpreted 4. ... strict sanctions are applied against ... especially dangerous recidivists. 5. ... treason, ... sabotage, ... banditry, ... desertion at ... time of ... war, ... looting, ... rape under ... aggravating circumstances are qualified as ... particularly grave offences.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The chief aim of penal punishment is the correction and reeducation of the convicted person. 2. There are also stipulations for discharging a criminal from prison before he has served his sentence. 3. The sentence of the court was 15 years' imprisonment. 4. The death sentence is applied only in exceptional cases. 5. The Republics introduce their own provisions into the general codes (with the exception of the laws on treason, military and certain other offences).

VII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

crime, penalty, legislation, basis, condition, danger, exception;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

to correct, to reeducate, to qualify, to punish,
to regulate, to apply, to defend, to expire, to
desert, to deprive;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give antonyms to:

formal, to include, maximum, different, to accept,
patriotism, imprisonment;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. the material concept of crime; 2. correction and reeducation of a convicted person; 3. a uniform criminal jurisdiction; 4. to pardon an offence; 5. a maximum sentence; 6. conditional release; 7. a dangerous recidivist; 8. premeditated murder; 9. under aggravating circumstances; 10. an exceptional measure.

XI. Find in the text the words and phrases answering the following definitions:

1. taking part with another person in crime; 2. the betrayal of one's country; 3. a murder planned in advance; 4. punishment by death; 5. the defence of one's own body, property, etc. while defending oneself against attack.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Soviet criminal law proceeds from the formal concept of crime.
2. The main objective of penal punishment under Soviet criminal law is the correction and reeducation of the convicted person.

3. Capital punishment is never applied in respect to persons under 16.
4. The Republics have the right to introduce their own provisions into the general codes.
5. The Criminal Code of the USSR was adopted in 1959.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Deserteerimine ja marodeerimine on sõjaväelised kuriteod. 2. Tahtliku tapmise eest karistatakse vabadusekaotusega kolmest kuni kaheistkümneme aastani. 3. Tingimisi enne tähtaega karistusest vabastamist võib kohaldada pärast seda, kui süüdimõistetud on tegelikult ära kandnud vähemalt poole mõistetud karistusajast. 4. Kohus tunnistab kurjategija eriti ohtlikuks retsidivistiks. 5. Surmanuhtlus on erakordne karistus.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The humanity of Soviet law.
2. Particularly grave offences.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Can Criminals Be Reformed?

In the USSR we understand the reforming of prisoners not as simply fostering definite civic ideas in them, but as the radical remoulding of their minds and the turning of yesterday's lawbreakers into conscious and active members of society. We consider that this has been achieved when we are convinced that the prisoner, on release, will abide by the norms of behaviour which exist in Soviet society, and that he will do so consciously and not merely because he is afraid of punishment.

Our corrective labour institutions direct their entire activities towards reforming the prisoners. Socially useful labour and political-educational means are the main methods used to this end. These methods, naturally enough, go hand in hand with strict discipline.

All the prisoners work, receiving wages in accordance with the amount and quality of their output. Training for a trade and a compulsory secondary general education, according to the curricula in operation throughout the country, is given in prisons and similar institutions. Just like all other USSR citizens, the prisoners have the right to free medical services.

The prisoners are confined in jails, several types of corrective labour colonies and labour colonies for minors (persons under 18). Confinement in jail - a building with special cells for keeping the persons who have been deprived of their freedom - is restricted to a certain number of the most hardened criminals. Since a jail is the least suitable place for arranging for the work and reformation of prisoners, you will find in specialized Soviet publications more and more persistent demands that this type of deprivation of freedom be abandoned altogether.

We must bear in mind that the law now forbids the jail

confinement of minors and persons who commit lesser crimes. Only a small percentage of people sentenced to imprisonment serve their sentences in jails. This is the consistent expression of the general trend - transition from prisons to reformatory institutions, a trend which was formulated by Lenin, the founder of our state, and which has been reflected in our legislation.

The main form of detention is the corrective labour colony, of which there are various types. The court states the degree to which the prisoner shall lose his freedom and the type of corrective labour colony he shall be sent to when it passes the sentence.

The reform work is done with account taken of the differences found in each category of criminals. Moreover, the educational work must take into account the personality of each prisoner. Soviet juridical bodies pay much attention to evolving the most effective ways and means of bringing educational influence to bear on individual prisoners.

There is a special type of corrective labour colony - the so-called settlements - which are intended for those prisoners who have definitely taken to the road of reformation and, therefore, need to be trained to live in the outside world. The prisoners at these colonies are not guarded, have the right to bring their families there, to have their own house and plot of land, and do whatever they like with the money they earn, etc. They must not, however, leave the area of the colony without the administration's permission, and must abide by certain limiting rules. All types of corrective labour colonies, in fact, are organized so as to provide all the conditions for reforming the criminals.

The corrective labour institutions come under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministries of Internal Affairs of the Union Republics. Secondary and higher law schools train teachers and administrators for work with the criminals. People who graduate from other higher schools, usually teachers' training institutes, are also drawn into the work of reforming criminals.

The corrective labour institutions' personnel work on a contract basis. The educational staff and administrators are selected not only for their qualifications, but also for their knowledge of the basics of the criminal and corrective labour codes, psychology and pedagogics.

At the corrective labour colonies the prisoners live in hostels, have the right to move freely in the grounds, use libraries (for example, they can subscribe to periodicals), and sports facilities. As a rule, the prisoners work at enterprises built along the lines of ordinary enterprises. Each colony has a club, a school, and other cultural and communal institutions.

Wide research work is done in the USSR on the various aspects of the activities of corrective labour institutions. We maintain the optimistic view that it is possible to reform criminals; this helps us to constantly improve the functioning of Soviet corrective labour institutions, a fact which is recognized by literally all the foreign specialists who have visited our country.

Juvenile Delinquency Commissions

Under Soviet law, criminal proceedings can be instituted against offenders who were 16 years old at the time they committed the crime.

In most cases, compulsory reform measures, instead of criminal punishment, are carried out by juvenile delinquency commissions. These commissions function under every Executive Committee of the Soviets of People's Deputies. They are comprised of the deputies of the Soviets, representatives from trade union, YCL and other public organizations, workers in public education and health protection systems, and others.

Depending on the concrete circumstances of a case and the personality of the young offender, the decisions adopted by the juvenile delinquency commissions vary. For instance, they may oblige the offender to offer his apologies

to the victim in public or to compensate for the damage done. They may also administer a warning to the offender and place him under his parents' strict supervision.

Public Warranty

There are different forms of public participation in correcting offenders.

For example, when handling the case of an offence of no great social danger, the organs of preliminary investigation and the court of law may, if the offender is repentant, accept a warranty for the corrective reeducation of the offender from his collective or public organization.

Sometimes this applies even to rather serious crimes which cannot be considered misdemeanors and are punishable by two to four years in jail.

The warranty period is one year. The collective which stands guarantor for such an offender does all it can to correct and reeducate him. He is placed in the charge of those of his workmates who command great respect in the collective, and they carry on reeducation work.

Collectives of working people can similarly take charge of offenders on suspended sentences.

Public participation in combating crime and offence is effective. Practice shows that recidivism among those offenders released from criminal responsibility and to whom measures of public influence were applied is less than among persons who served prison terms.

LESSON 12

PROPERTY RELATIONS AND PERSONAL NON-PROPERTY RELATIONS

Soviet civil legislation regulates property and pertinent personal non-property relations. In cases stipulated by law civil legislation also regulates other personal non-property relations. For example, Art. 1 of the Fundamentals of Civil Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics and Art. 1 of the Civil Codes of the Union Republics state that civil legislation regulates two kinds of social relations: property relations and personal non-property relations. The latter are in turn divided into two categories: personal relations linked to and not linked to property relations.

Property relations are social relations which bear upon some property. They concern the ownership, use and distribution of property. Some of these relations arise from commodity-money relations and therefore have a commodity equivalent and involve compensation. Sale and purchase, leasing of property, carriage, rendering of mending services and so forth are relations in which one party provides, in exchange, money or other property. Other property relations are not characterized by exchange, for example, relations involving a contract of bestowal or inheritance of property.

Property relations arise between socialist organizations as juridical persons, between juridical persons and individual citizens, and between individual citizens.

Personal non-property relations, subject to regulation by law, arise in connection with citizens' interests in a spiritual, as opposed to material, sense. Every citizen has the right, as affirmed and protected by the law, to enjoy life, health, name, honour, integrity, reputation, personal inviolability and privacy. Thus, there arise social and, accordingly, legal relations pertaining to these rights. These are juridical relations covering the

rights and obligations of a non-property character as well as the responsibility for having damaged a citizen's right and for having encroached upon his non-property interests.

(N.Malein, Civil Law and the Protection of Personal Rights in the USSR. Moscow 1985, pp. 18-19.)

Notes to the Text

pertinent personal non-property relations - nendega seotud isiklikud mittevõraldised suhted
bear upon some property - on seotud mingi varaga
commodity-money relations - kaubalis-rahaldised suhted
rendering of mending services - tööettevõtt
contract of bestowal - kingeleping
subject to regulation by law - kuuluvad seadusega reguleerimisele
as opposed to - vastandina
for having damaged a citizen's rights - kodaniku õiguste rikkumise eest

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

to regulate, legislation, category, commodity, purchase, equivalent, exchange, to characterize, bestowal, juridical, individual, spiritual, integrity, inviolability, privacy, responsibility, to encroach, thus.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What does civil legislation regulate?
2. What does Article 1 of the Fundamentals of Civil Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics state?
3. Which categories are personal non-property relations divided into?
4. What do property relations concern?
5. Which property relations are characterized by exchange?
6. Which property relations are not characterized by exchange?
7. In what case do personal property relations not arise?
8. What rights do Soviet citizens enjoy?
9. How are the rights of Soviet citizens guaranteed?
10. What is the difference between property relations and personal non-property relations?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. Personal non-property relations are divided into two. 2. Property relations concern the ..., use and ... of property. 3. Relations arising from ... relations involve compensation. 4. The rights of Soviet citizens are ... and ... by the law. 5. The rights and ... of Soviet citizens are guaranteed by the law.

(affirmed, distribution, commodity-money, obligations, ownership, protected, categories)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. Personal non-property relations are divided ... two categories. 2. Property relations bear ... some property 3. These relations arise ... commodity-money relations and involve ... compensation. 4. In sale and purchase one party provides ... property and the other party provides ... money or other property. 5. Some property relations are characterized ... exchange. 6. Property relations are subject ... regulation ... law. 7. These relations arise ... connection ... citizens' interests. 8. These juridical relations cover the responsibility ... having encroached ... a citizen's non-property interests.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... property relations are protected by ... law. 2. ... every citizen has ... right to enjoy ... life, ... health, ... name, ... honour. 3. ... personal inviolability is ... important right of ... Soviet citizen. 4. ... Soviet civil legislation regulates ... property and ... pertinent non-property relations. 5. ... Article 1 of ... Fundamentals of ... Civil Legislation of ... USSR and ... Union Republics states that ... civil legislation regulates ... property relations and ... personal non-property relations.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. Sale and purchase, leasing of property, carriage, etc. are characterized by exchange. 2. Personal non-property relations arise in connection with citizens' interests in a spiritual, contrary to material, sense. 3. Some property relations result from commodity-money relations and for that reason have a commodity equivalent. 4. Selling and buying are property relations. 5. Personal non-property relations come into existence in connection with citizens' interests. 6. It is of a property nature.

- VII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:
person, material, society, spirit, individual, socialism;
b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.
- VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:
to own, to distribute, to carry, to bestow, to inherit, to compensate, to relate, to organize, to use, to regulate;
b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.
- IX. a) Arrange the following words in antonymous pairs:
sale, property, inviolability, illness, meaning, purchase, spiritual, health, non-property, sense, material, violability;
b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.
- X. Explain the meaning of the following:
1. civil legislation; 2. ownership; 3. commodity-money relations; 4. carriage; 5. contract; 6. inheritance; 7. juridical person; 8. personal inviolability; 9. pertinent; 10. equivalent.
- XI. Find in the text the words and phrases answering the following definitions:
1. to let somebody have the use of one's property; 2. person who has full rights in a state; 3. things owned; 4. of law or legal proceedings; 5. duty.
- XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):
1. Everybody can encroach upon a citizen's personal non-property interests in the USSR.
2. In most cases property relations are not regulated by law.
3. The Civil Code of the Estonian SSR was adopted in 1965.

4. Property relations are social relations which bear upon some property.
5. Personal non-property relations arise from commodity-money relations.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Tsiviilseadusandlus reguleerib varalisi ja nendega seotud isiklike mittevaralisi suhteid. 2. Tsiviilseadusandlusega reguleeritakse suhteid riiklike, kooperatiivsete ja ühiskondlike organisatsioonide vahel, kodanike suhteid riiklike, kooperatiivsete ja ühiskondlike organisatsioonidega ning suhteid kodanike vahel. 3. Ühiskondlikud organisatsioonid võivad olla juriidilisteks isikuteks. 4. Seega võivad kohustised tekkida lepingutest. 5. Ostu-müügi lepinguga annab üks pool omandiõiguse varale üle teisele poolele.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. Property relations.
2. Personal non-property relations.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

THE PROPERTY RELATIONS

The subject-matter of civil law includes every property relation of autonomous nature.

By property relations we understand such social relations affecting assets or things as permit for society, or its groups, or individuals to acquire things wholly or partially, to consider these as their own, i.e., possess and use them, and take dispositions regarding them. The subjects of such property relations are, e.g., the owner, the person holding land in usufruct; an organization vested with extended rights on the grounds of economic autonomy; the lessee, the leaseholder, or the loaner, etc. The property system concerning the means of production defines the whole system of property relations.

From the point of view of the regulation of property relations by civil law, the subject's belonging to a definite sector of national economy may have a certain significance. This significance manifests itself in the property organization of the particular sectors, in their internal relations, and, in another way, in the contractual and liability relations between a given sector and another.

The following main distinctions between contracts may be made:

(aa) within the socialist sector:

the contracts of production, delivery and other service relations among state enterprises, cooperatives and institutions financed from the budget;

(bb) contracts for the supply of the population signed between the agencies of socialist trade and supply, in the one hand, and the citizens, on the other;

(cc) contracts of citizens signed mostly with governmental agencies, in order to realize their rights of property arising from their intellectual products;

(dd) contracts signed by a citizen with another, within the scope of personal property, for the satisfaction of personal needs.

(G.Eörsi, Fundamental Problems
of Socialist Civil Law. Budapest 1970, pp. 45-46)

LESSON 13

TYPES OF INSURANCE IN THE USSR

The chief types of insurance in the USSR are personal insurance and property insurance.

Personal insurance is effected by the USSR State Insurance agencies. There are several forms of life insurance, with mixed insurance and accident insurance being the most widespread. The citizens who take out a mixed insurance policy are guaranteed payment in the following cases: if they survive till the time laid down in the policy, or if they are disabled as a result of an accident. If a person dies before the policy expires, the insurance is paid to the person or persons indicated in the policy.

Citizens of 16 to 70 years of age are insurable for 5, 10, 15 or 20 years, for a sum of 100 roubles or more. Insurance fees depend on the length of insurance, the age of the person and the sum assured.

Property insurance is also handled by the USSR State Insurance agencies. This type of insurance covers domestic property, cars and other items of personal property, and houses, outhouses and animals belonging to citizens. When domestic property is insured, the policy may be made out for any sum, not exceeding the actual value of the property. The policy can be made out for a time of up to one year. The same principles form the basis for insuring other types of personal property.

The agencies of the USSR State Insurance also insure public property and the property of cooperative and public organizations against natural calamities. This is done at the expense of the insurance fund which is built up out of the fees paid by these organizations.

In the 1980s several new types of insurance have been introduced.

Notes to the Text

personal insurance - isikukindlustus

property insurance - varakindlustus

with mixed insurance and accident insurance being the most
widespread - kusjuures sega-elukindlustus ja kindlustus
õnnetusjuhtumite vastu on
kõige enam levinud

this type of insurance covers - see kindlustuse liik hõlmab
not exceeding the actual value of the property - milline ei
ületa vara tegeliku väärtust

natural calamities - loodusõnnetused

which is built up out of the fees - milline moodustub osa-
maksudest

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

to insure, insurance, insurable, accident, policy, agency,
calamity, principle.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the chief types of insurance in the Soviet Union?
2. What organs are responsible for insurance systems?
3. Which types of insurance are the most widespread ones?
4. In what cases are people guaranteed payment?
5. Whom do the insurance agencies pay the insurance if a person dies before the policy expires?
6. Which are the age-limits for insurance?

7. What do the insurance fees depend on?
8. What kind of domestic property does property insurance cover?
9. What else can be insured?
10. At whose expense is the insurance fund of public property built up?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. ... insurance and ... insurance are the most ... forms of ... insurance. 2. The insurance is paid if the person ... till the time laid down in the 3. Citizens of 16 to 70 years of ... are insurable for a ... of 100 roubles or more. 4. The property of ... and public organizations is insured against 5. Property insurance covers ... property, cars and other ... of personal property. 6. The policy must not ... the ... value of the property.

(age, natural calamities, actual, personal, to survive, mixed, domestic, to exceed, accident, widespread, policy, sum, cooperative, items, property)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The insurance ... the property ... cooperative and public organizations is carried ... the expense ... the insurance fund which is built ... the fees paid ... these organizations. 2. The property insurance policy can be made ... a time ... one year. 3. Property insurance covers ... domestic property. 4. If a person survives ... the time indicated ... the policy, he will be paid the insurance. 5. Insurance fees also depend ... the age ... the person.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. If ... person is disabled as ... result of ... accident,

he will be paid ... part of ... insurance. 2. ... mixed insurance and ... accident insurance are ... most widespread forms of ... personal insurance. 3. ... citizens of 16 to 70 years of ... age are insurable for ... sum of 100 roubles or more. 4. ... insurance fees depend on ... length of ... insurance. 5. ... USSR State Insurance agencies also insure ... public property.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. Life insurance is handled by the USSR State Insurance agencies.
2. The policy was written out for a sum of 100 roubles.
3. Public property is also insured against catastrophes.
4. The insurance to cooperative and public organizations is paid out of the insurance fund.
5. If a person dies before the expiration of the policy, the person or persons indicated in the document receive the insurance.

VII. a) Give verbs corresponding to the following nouns:
insurance, survival, payment, disability, expiration, organization;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. mixed insurance; 2. accident insurance; 3. an insurance policy; 4. to be disabled as a result of an accident; 5. the expiration of a policy; 6. a State Insurance agency; 7. domestic property; 8. a natural calamity; 9. an insurance fee; 10. public property.

IX. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Citizens of 18 to 80 years of age are insurable for 15 or 20 years.

2. Mixed insurance and accident insurance are the most widespread forms of insurance.
3. A property insurance policy can be made out for a time of up to 5 years.
4. The insurance of the property of cooperative and public organizations is carried out at the expense of the state.
5. Insurance fees are the same for all types of insurance.

X. Translate into English:

1. Sega-elukindlustus ja kindlustus õnnetusjuhtumite vastu on kõige levinumad elukindlustuse liigid. 2. Kindlustussumma makstakse välja, kui isik kaotab töövõime õnnetusjuhtumi tagajärjel. 3. Kindlustusmaks sõltub kindlustuse kestusest ja inimese eest. 4. NSVL riikliku kindlustuse agentuurid kindlustavad isikuid ja vara. 5. Varakindlustuse poliisi summa ei või ületada vara tegelikku väärtust.

XI. Speak on the following topics:

1. Personal insurance in the USSR.
2. The insurance of the property of cooperative and public organizations.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Responsibility of Owners of Sources of Increased Hazard

Article 90 of the Fundamentals of Civil Legislation provides a special rule: organizations and citizens whose activity is attended with increased hazard to other persons (transport organizations, industrial enterprises, building sites, owners of motor-cars, etc.) must repair the harm caused by the source of increased hazard, unless they prove that the harm was the result of 'force majeure' or intent on the part of the injured person. Thus, the owner, or manager, of a source of increased hazard must make reparations for injuries regardless of whether or not he is at fault for such harm.

Enterprises, construction sites, transport organizations and automobiles, motorcycles, dangerous substances (incl. radioactive substances, explosives, and flammables), wild animals (not domesticated animals) and so forth are all considered sources of increased hazard. They are deemed so because they are harmful and not fully controllable. contemporary science and technology have progressed to the point where some objects of the material world and aspects of human activity are not fully controllable by man and, therefore, the risk of accidents occurring due to possession of transport or such materials is not excluded. Such objects and activities are thus considered to be increased hazards to human life and health.

For example, a driver, despite his automobile's maneuverability, cannot always prevent an accident if someone from the street suddenly runs in front of his moving vehicle or if an automobile in front of him suddenly decelerates. Contemporary technology still offers no solutions to the problem of stopping a moving vehicle in an instant, a vehicle moving at great velocity with significant weight and inertia in order to prevent an accident.

In our opinion, what Art. 90 of the Fundamentals of Civil Legislation stipulates is not increased responsibility

(without fault) for owners of sources of increased hazard, but their obligation to compensate for the harm.

The concepts 'responsibility' and 'obligation' are not identical. Any legal responsibility (criminal, administrative, or civil) can ensue on the condition that there exists some guilt on the part of the lawbreaker. Responsibility ensues as the state's negative response to the illegal behaviour of private citizens, officials, and juridical persons. The application of measures of responsibility is the state's condemnation of reproachful, guilty behaviour which violates the interests of society, collectives, and individual citizens.

As opposed to responsibility, the concept of obligation is not connected with the guilty illegal behaviour of some obligated party, and the state's condemnation of this party. The distinction between these two concepts is of serious social significance. After all, the inflictor of harm is not indifferent to the social, moral and juridical evaluation of his behaviour. He may have to bear the responsibility for guilty, harmful behaviour, condemned by society, or he may have the obligation to make restitution for some random harm, even though his behaviour was declared reproachless.

The law imposes the obligation to make restitution for harm on owners of sources of increased hazard.

(N. Malein, Civil Law and the
Protection of Personal
Rights in the USSR, Moscow
1985, pp. 103-105.)

LESSON 14

RIGHT OF INHERITANCE IN THE USSR

Soviet citizens, irrespective of age, sex and nationality, have the right to inherit personal property. This right is protected by Soviet laws. The right of inheritance applies also to persons in prison, and persons recognized by court as incapable in law due to mental illness or imbecility. At the same time, the law recognizes unborn children of a decedent as successors if they were conceived in his lifetime.

Only on the strength of a will may a juridical person, like a cooperative or a social organization, be recognized as a successor. The following juridical facts are taken as legal grounds for recognizing the right of the state to take over an inheritance: when such has been legally bequeathed to the state, when the decedent has no heirs-at-law or testamentary beneficiaries, when all heirs are disinherited by the testator, or when all successors refuse to accept the estate.

Notary's offices undertake to protect inherited property and issue certificates attesting to the right to succession. The certificate is necessary when the estate includes a dwelling, a car subject to obligatory registration, or a bank deposit.

The order of priority of successors is provided by the law: the first group consists of the children, and adopted children, the surviving spouse, parents, and stepparents. The second group consists of brothers and sisters, grandmothers and grandfathers. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren inherit the shares of their parents if they have passed away.

There are cases when an heir-at-law or a testamentary beneficiary dies, without having accepted an open estate within the stipulated term. In this case the successors

should receive a certificate about their right to succeed at a notary's office, at the place of opening of succession after the primary testator.

Notes to the Text

the right of inheritance applies also - pärimisõigus laie-
neb samuti

persons recognized by court as incapable in law due to
mental illness or imbecility - isikud, kes on kohtu poolt
tunnistatud teovõimetuks vai-
muhaiguse või nõrgamõistuslik-
kuse tõttu

only on the strength of a will - ainult testamendi järgi
legal grounds - juriidiline alus, seaduslik alus
to take over an inheritance - pärandit vastu võtma
notary's offices undertake - notariaalkontorite ülesan-
deks on

certificates attesting to the right to succession - päri-
misõiguse tunnistus, tunnistus
pärimisõiguse kohta

heir-at-law - seadusjärgne pärija

testamentary beneficiary - testamendijärgne pärija

without having accepted an open estate within the stipu-
lated term - jõudmata avanenud pärandit ettenähtud täht-
aja jooksul vastu võtta

at the place of opening of succession after the primary
testator - esialgse pärandaja järgi pärandi avanemise
kohas

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

to inherit, inheritance, incapable, imbecility, decedent, juridical, to bequeathe, heir-at-law, beneficiary, certificate, priority, primary, testator

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What property do Soviet citizens inherit?
2. How is the right of inheritance guaranteed?
3. In what case are unborn children recognized as successors?
4. In what cases is a juridical person (a cooperative or a social organization) recognized as a successor?
5. In what cases does the state take over an inheritance?
6. What are the functions of notary's offices?
7. In what cases is it necessary to issue a certificate?
8. Who belong to the first group of successors?
9. Who belong to the second group of successors?
10. What happens if an heir-at-law or a testamentary beneficiary dies without having accepted an open estate?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. Unborn children of a ... are recognized as successors if they ... in his lifetime. 2. A ... person may also ... as a successor. 3. The state has the right to take over an ... when all heirs ... by the ... or when all successors refuse to accept the 4. Notary's offices ... to protect inherited 5. The order of ... of successors is provided by the law. 6. Notary's offices ... certificates of inheritance. 7. The children, the ... spouse, parents and ... belong to the first group of

(to undertake, surviving, decedent, inheritance, priority,

successors, stepparents, to issue, to conceive, juridical, to disinherit, to recognize, testator, estate, property)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The right ... inheritance is protected ... Soviet laws.
2. Persons recognized ... court ... incapable ... law due ... mental illness or imbecility have also the right ... inheritance.
3. A juridical person may be recognized ... a successor only ... the strength ... a will.
4. Notary's offices issue certificates when the estate includes ... a car subject ... obligatory registration.
5. The second group ... successors consists ... brothers, sisters and grandparents.
6. He bequeathed his property ... the state.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... state has ... right to take over ... inheritance when all ... heirs are disinherited by ... testator.
2. ... notary's offices issue certificates attesting to ... right of ... succession.
3. ... order of ... priority of ... successors is provided by ... law.
4. When ... heir-at-law dies without having accepted ... open estate, ... successors get ... right to inherit ... property.
5. ... right of ... inheritance applies also to ... persons in ... prison.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. All the heirs-at-law were taken away the right to inherit.
2. He arranged by making a will to give his property after his death to the state.
3. The state takes over an inheritance when all successors reject the estate.
4. There should be a certificate when the state includes a dwelling, a car or a bank deposit.
5. Grandchildren receive the shares of their parents if they have passed away.

VII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following adjectives:

ill, imbecile, strong, legal, prior, testamentary;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give verbs corresponding to the following nouns: inheritance, protection, succession, registration, survival, successor;

b) use the verbs in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give antonyms to:

respective, capable, born, to inherit, heir-at-law, to agree;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. A person recognized by court as incapable in law; 2. a decedent; 3. a juridical person; 4. to take over an inheritance; 5. an heir-at-law; 6. a testamentary beneficiary; 7. an open estate; 8. the priority of successors; 9. within a stipulated term; 10. a primary testator.

XI. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. a statement in writing stating how somebody wishes his property to be distributed after his death; 2. a person with the legal right to receive a property when the owner dies; 3. a person who has made a testament; 4. a person who receives money, property under a will at somebody's death; 5. husband or wife.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Brothers and sisters belong to the first group of successors.

2. The state has the right to take over an inheritance only in exceptional cases.
3. Unborn children of a decedent are not recognized as successors.
4. Notary's offices issue certificates attesting to the right to succession.
5. The right of inheritance does not apply to persons in prison.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Testaator jättis kõik pärijad pärandist ilma.
2. Kui ei ole seadusega testamendi-järgseid pärijaid, läheb surnu vara üle riigile.
3. Pärijaiks võivad olla ka pärandajalapsed, kes on sündinud pärast tema surma.
4. Lapsed, abikaasa ja vanemad on esimese ringi pärijad.
5. Kui pärija loobub pärandist, peab ta esitama avalduse notariaalkontorile.
6. Riigil on õigus üle võtta pärandit, kui see on riigile testeeritud.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The right of inheritance in the USSR.
2. The order of priority of successors.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Disinheritance

Inheritance law defines the group of people liable to disinheritance. They include the so-called unworthy heirs, i.e., citizens guilty of deliberate offences against the decedent, children neglecting assistance to parents with malicious intent, and parents denying support to children with malicious intent. The last two cases involve disinheritance by operation of law. However, if a testator wills, nevertheless, to make such a person his successor, he does so in a disposition of his property, to take effect after his death, by making a will in keeping with the legal stipulations.

The Tasks of "Iniourcollegia"

Soviet lawyers of the "Iniourcollegia" work in close contact with lawyers' firms in many countries, being commissioned by them to handle cases for their clients in the Soviet Union, while they act for Soviet lawyers in their countries.

Defending foreigners' rights forms a large share of the Association's work. Thousands of letters pour into the "Iniourcollegia" from all over the world. As a rule, they concern inheritance problems. Is it possible to inherit in the USSR from a brother, sister, aunt or father? The "Iniourcollegia" does the so-called search work free of charge and even forwards money in advance for legal expenses. The relations with the clients are based on the 'conditional fee' - i.e., if a lawyer wins the case up to 10 per cent of the inheritance is paid to the Association. If lawyers don't, they get nothing.

LESSON 15

THE LABOUR CODE

The Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Labour, adopted in 1970 by the Supreme Soviet, came into force on January 1, 1971.

The Labour Code not only absorbs all the main legislative propositions, which control the labour of factory workers and office employees, but at the same time has considerably expanded and enriched them. It also contains propositions which create additional guarantees for factory and office workers.

The chapters and articles of the Labour Code contain clauses on collective agreements, on labour contracts concluded between an individual and an enterprise, on working hours and leisure, on wages and labour protection, on female and youth labour, on labour disputes, on state social maintenance, etc.

The right to rest, and the right to healthy and safe labour conditions belong to the more important labour rights of Soviet man. The five-day working week, the eight-hour working day, with overtime strictly limited by law, the reduced working day for a number of categories of workers, the right to paid leave, to free and discounted accommodation at rest homes and sanatoriums, additional rights and advantages for women and young people - these most important social gains of Soviet citizens have been reaffirmed in the labour code. It guarantees workers old-age pensions and material compensation in case of sickness or disability.

The code opens up broad opportunities for workers and employees to improve their skills and to be promoted. They are guaranteed the right to free professional training and improvement in their qualification. The USSR has a

wide network of evening and extramural schools, special secondary technical schools and higher educational establishments. The management of an industrial enterprise or an office must create the necessary conditions for extramural students. Young specialists are provided with a job according to the speciality acquired when they graduate.

Notes to the Text

the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Labour - NSV Liidu ja liiduvabariikide tööseadusandluse alused

came into force - jõustus

all the main legislative propositions - kõik põhilised seadusesätted

working hours and leisure - töö- ja puhkeaeg

labour disputes - töövaidlused

the right to healthy and safe labour conditions - õigus terviklikele ja ohututele töötingimustele

with overtime strictly limited by law - kusjuures ületun- nitöö on rangelt seadusega piiratud

additional rights and advantages - soodustused

to improve their skills and to be promoted - tõsta kvali- fikatsiooni ja olla edutatud

a job according to the speciality acquired - töö vastavalt omandatud erialale

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

legislation, legislative, employee, leisure, category, accommodation, advantage, qualification, extramural, speciality.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Labour adopted?
2. When did it come into force?
3. How many chapters and articles are there in the Labour Code of the Estonian SSR?
4. What is the difference between a collective agreement and a labour contract?
5. What rights for the workers are fixed in the new code?
6. Who enjoy the right to a reduced working day?
7. What additional rights and advantages are there for women and young people?
8. What clauses are there on the state social maintenance?
9. What rights have people who study without leaving their jobs?
10. What rights have extra-mural students?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The labour code has ... enriched all the main legislative ... on labour. 2. ... guarantees are also created. 3. The code ... clauses on ... and ..., the latter ... between an individual and an 4. Soviet workers have the right to ... and ... labour conditions. 5. There are additional ... for women and young people. 6. Workers get ... in old age and ... in case of sickness or 7. Good workers, as a rule, 8. There is a wide ... of evening and extra-mural schools in the USSR.

(pensions, healthy, network, considerably, additional, safe, to contain, labour contracts, to promote, advantages, collective agreements, disability, to conclude, material compensation, propositions, enterprise).

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. A labour contract is concluded ... an individual and an enterprise. 2. The Fundamental Legislation ... the USSR and Union Republics ... Labour was adopted ... the Supreme Soviet ... 1970 and came ... force ... January 1., ... 1971. 3. The Labour Code of the ESSR contains...267 articles.4. There are clauses...labour protection,...female labour . 5. All Soviet workers have the right ... pension ... old age. 6. When young specialists graduate ... higher educational establishments, they are provided ... a job according ... their speciality.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. There is ... reduced working day for ... number of ... categories of ... workers. 2. ... labour code has absorbed all ... main legislative propositions on ... labour. 3. ... chapters of ... Code contain clauses on ...working hours and ... leisure, on ... labour disputes, etc. 4. Our workers get ... material compensation in ... case of ... sickness or ... disability. 5. There is ... wide network of ... special secondary technical schools and ... higher educational establishments in ... USSR. 6. ... young specialist is provided with ... job.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1.There are 267 articles in our Labour Code. 2. The management of an enterprise is obliged to create the necessary conditions for the people who study without leaving their jobs. 3. There are very many evening and extramural

schools in the USSR. 4. There is a shorter working day for a number of categories of workers. 5. The new code contains clauses on the labour of women and young people.

VII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:
legislation, addition, health, importance, sick, able, profession, industry, woman;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Arrange the following words and phrases in synonymous pairs:

to graduate, wide, shorter, working day, labour, leisure, broad, work, working hours, rest, to finish, reduced;

b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

IX. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. the labour code; 2. a collective agreement; 3. labour protection; 4. a labour dispute; 5. overtime; 6. discounted accommodation; 7. material compensation in case of sickness or disability. 8. to be promoted; 9. an extramural student; 10. the management; 11. a reduced working day.

X. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. a collection of laws arranged in a system; 2. time free from work; 3. affirm again; 4. to give somebody higher position or rank; 5. a person employed in an office.

XI. React to the wrong statements below using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19).

1. A collective agreement is concluded between an individual and an enterprise.

2. The overtime is not limited in the labour code.
3. All workers have the right to free accommodation at sanatoriums and rest homes.
4. The workers have no opportunities to improve their skills and to be promoted.
5. The new labour code will be adopted next year.

XII. Translate into English:

1. NSVL ja liiduvabariikide tööseadlusandluse alused jõustuvad 1. jaan. 1971.a. 2. Töötaja ja ettevõtte või asutuse administratsioon sõlmivad töölepingu. 3. Ületunnitöö on seadusega rangelt piiratud. 4. Töökoodeksis on sätted töövaidluste, noorukite ja naiste töö ning töö- ja puhkeaja kohta. 5. Administratsioon peab looma tervislikud ja ohutud töötingimused. 6. Nõukogude Liidus on 5-päevane tööädal. 7. Töölisi võidakse edutada.

XIII. Speak on the following topics:

1. Basic clauses in the labour code.
2. Extramural studies.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Labour Code and the Trade Unions

The granting of broader rights to the trade unions, which today unite over 93,000,000 factory and office workers, is one of the specific features of progress of Soviet socialist democracy. The new Labour Code seals the right of the trade union organs to take part in the elaboration and implementation of the state economic development plans and in making decisions on distribution and utilization of material and financial resources. The trade unions directly and actively participate in the legislative activities of the organs of the Soviet state. The new code reasserts the right of the trade unions, in the person of the AUCCTU, to undertake legislative initiatives. The factory and office workers take part in production management through the trade unions, organs of people's control, general meetings, standing production conferences and in various other ways. The trade unions control state social maintenance. They are also directly entrusted with a number of other important state functions pertaining to the social and everyday needs of the working people, including the management of sanatoriums and holiday homes.

The Labour code stresses that labour rights are protected by state organs, as well as by trade unions and other public organizations. The state safeguards the labour rights of the Soviet citizen because it is a state where everything is owned by the working people. To make sure that the Labour Code, the rules and norms on labour protection and safety techniques are observed, the trade unions maintain a body of technical inspectors and voluntary labour safety inspectors.

Trade-Union Committees and the Administration

The trade unions have become an important factor in production management in the USSR. Trade-union committees of enterprises, institutions and organizations, sign on behalf of industrial and office workers, collective agreements with the administration, enjoy the right to ask for reports by administration and managements of enterprises on the results of production work, on improvements in labour conditions, the everyday life of the workers, etc.

The administration cannot dismiss an industrial or office worker without the consent of the TUC, and the TUC has a say in nominating people for leading posts in an enterprise.

The role and rights of the primary trade-union organizations were considerably expanded after the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Labour and the new Statute on the Rights of the Trade-Union Committees of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations. The Legislation proclaimed the right of workers to take part in production management. The administration establishes the working conditions and wages, employs the Labour Code and decides how to use public consumption funds at industrial enterprises and in offices, either jointly with the trade unions or with their consent.

The Collective Agreement

The collective agreement is a document establishing the reciprocal obligations of the administration and the staff. The agreement is signed on behalf of the working people, at the beginning of each year, by the trade-union committee.

The document contains several headings, dealing with the responsibilities of the administration and the trade unions regarding the observance of the state programme and the

promotion of socialist emulation, with questions of wages and salaries, and work rates, hourly tariffs, depending on the type of work and the skill of the worker, the concrete obligations of the management regarding the training of personnel and the raising of the workers' skill, provision and repair of dwellings and improvement of public catering. The trade-union committee is obliged to supervise the fulfilment of these decisions. The agreement pays great attention to educational and cultural activities, and to development of physical culture and sport. This is natural, because these factors relate to the health of workers, and to the widening of their horizons.

As a rule, the collective agreement is supplemented by an agreement on labour protection and safety measures, and indicates methods for the scientific organization of labour.

LESSON 16

LABOUR CONTRACT

Broad guarantees of the right to work are found in the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Labour. It is exercised, in particular, through labour contract between an individual and an enterprise or an office. In this way an enterprise undertakes to provide the labour conditions as fixed in the Labour Code, a collective agreement, and in the contract between the two parties concerned. Transfer to another job inside the enterprise, to another enterprise or another area, even in the same enterprise, is possible only with the consent of the worker.

A similarly important guarantee is the inadmissibility of dismissing a worker on the unilateral decision of the management. A worker is free to terminate a labour contract concluded for an indefinite period of time, by giving the management a two months' written notice.

The termination of a labour contract on the initiative of the management is possible only in strictly defined cases: closing down of the enterprise, unfitness of the person for the job owing to an inadequate level of skill or state of health, or because of absenteeism without valid grounds. But in these cases, as well, the consent of the trade-union committee has to be obtained beforehand. Even if this consent has been given, the fired worker may apply to court, which will consider the essentials of the case and may reinstate the worker if he or she was dismissed on incorrect grounds. Officials found guilty of unlawful dismissal, or of delaying the carrying out of a court decision on reinstatement are held materially responsible. They are bound to reimburse the enterprise the damages incurred in paying a worker for the period of involuntary absence.

Notes to the Text

it is exercised, in particular, through labour contract -
see tagatakse eelkõige töölepinguga

an enterprise undertakes to provide the labour conditions

- ettevõtte kohustub kindlustama töötingi-
mused

the two parties concerned - mõlemad lepingu pooled

transfer to another job - üleviimine teisele tööle

on the unilateral decision of the management - adminis-
tratsiooni algatusel

a labour contract concluded for an indefinite period of
time - määramata ajaks sõlmitud tööleping

absenteeism without valid grounds - mõjuva põhjuseta töölt
puudumine, tööluus

was dismissed on incorrect grounds - vallandati ilma sea-
dusliku aluseta

are held materially responsible - kannavad materiaalselt
vastutust

are bound to reimburse the enterprise the damages incur-
red - on kohustatud hüvitama ettevõttele tekitatud kah-
ju

the period of involuntary absence - sunnitud töölt puudu-
mise aeg

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

contract, transfer, consent, inadmissibility, unilateral,
inadequate, absenteeism, essential, to reinstate, to re-
imburse, to incur, materially, damages.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Labour guarantee?
2. What is a labour contract?
3. In what cases is it allowed to transfer a worker to another job inside the enterprise?
4. What must a worker do to terminate the labour contract concluded for an indefinite period?
5. Why is it necessary to give a two weeks' written notice?
6. In what cases may the management terminate a labour contract?
7. What is absenteeism?
8. What is the role of the trade union in the termination of a labour contract?
9. What will the court do if the worker was discharged on incorrect grounds?
10. What must the officials guilty of unlawful dismissal do?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below.

1. The ... of the trade-union committee should be obtained 2. The ... worker may apply to 3. The court will consider the ... of the case and may ... the worker. 4. Officials found guilty of ... the carrying out of a court decision on ... are held 5. A worker cannot be dismissed on the ... decision of the 6. A worker must give the management a two months' written... 7. If the dismissal of the worker was ..., the court will reinstate the worker.

(unilateral, unlawful, essentials, notice, court, to reinstate, consent, to delay, fired, beforehand, reinstatement, management, materially responsible)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. A labour contract is concluded ... an individual and an enterprise. 2. It is possible to terminate a labour contract ... the initiative ... the management only ... strictly defined cases. 3. A worker may be dismissed owing ... an inadequate level ... skill or because ... absenteeism ... valid grounds. 4. A worker dismissed ... incorrect grounds will be paid ... the period ... involuntary absence. 5. It is allowed to transfer a worker ... another job ... the enterprise only ... the consent ... the employee.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... enterprise undertakes to provide ... conditions as fixed in ... labour code, ... collective agreement and ... labour contract concluded between ... two parties concerned. 2. ... worker cannot be dismissed on ... unilateral decision of ... management. 3. ... officials found guilty of ... unlawful dismissal are bound to reimburse ... enterprise ... damages. 4. ... worker has ... right to terminate ... labour contract concluded for ... indefinite period of ... time. 5. ... court will consider ... essentials of ... case.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The management is free to terminate the labour contract if the worker is unfit for that job. 2. The trade-union committee should agree with the dismissal. 3. The court may put the worker back to his former job. 4. The officials found guilty of unlawful dismissal should pay back the money to the enterprise. 3. A worker may be dismissed if he is often away from work without any reason to do so.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to find, to undertake, to transfer, to give, to apply, to delay, to hold, to incur, to bind.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

to reinstate, to absent, to terminate, to dismiss, to agree, to consent, to decide, to manage;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give antonyms to:

to conclude a labour contract, fitness, adequate, correct, possible, lawful, voluntary, definite, admissibility, bilateral;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. a labour contract; 2. a collective agreement; 3. transfer to another job; 3. a unilateral decision; 4. a two months' written notice; 5. unfitness of the person for the job; 6. absenteeism without valid grounds; 7. to reinstate somebody; 8. to be held materially responsible; 9. to be bound to reimburse the enterprise the damages; 10. involuntary absence.

XI. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. to agree to do something; 2. something that cannot be allowed; 3. to put an end to something; 4. to send away from one's employment; 5. done by one side or party only.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. The management is free to terminate the labour contract.
2. A collective agreement is concluded between an individual and an enterprise.

3. A worker has the right to terminate a labour contract concluded for a definite period of time.
4. A fired worker may apply to court.
5. The court may reinstate the worker.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Töölistel ja teenistujatel on õigus lõpetada määramata ajaks sõlmitud tööleping, teatades sellest administratsiooni kirjalikult kaks kuud ; ette. 2. Administratsioon võib lõpetada määramata ajaks sõlmitud töölepingu mõjuva põhjusega töölt puudumise korral. 3. Vallandamine on lubatud, kui töötajat ei ole võimalik tema nõusolekul üle viia teisele tööle. 4. Üleviimine teisele tööle samas ettevõttes, üleviimine tööle teise ettevõttesse või teise paigonda on lubatud ainult töötaja nõusolekul. 5. Tööleping on töötaja ning ettevõtte, asutuse või organisatsiooni vaheline kokkulepe, mille kohaselt ettevõtte kohustub kindlustama töötajale töötingimused, mis on ette nähtud tööseadusega, kollektiivlepingu ja poolte kokkuleppega.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The termination of a labour contract.
2. Transfer to another job.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Labour Disputes at Soviet Enterprises

Labour disputes that arise at our enterprises are considered by commissions on labour disputes. It is composed of equal numbers of permanent representatives from the TU and the management. If the commission fails to agree or if its decision does not satisfy the interested party, the question is forwarded for consideration to the TUC. The ruling by the TUC is obligatory for the management and can be appealed against only through the court.

The worker who does not agree with the decision of the TUC or the management can appeal¹ to the People's Court or to the Procurator's Office. The organs of justice must resolve the labour conflict within ten days. If the court decides the dismissal from work illegal, the management has to pay the wages of the person concerned for the whole of the time he or she was laid off.

How Labour Disputes Are Settled by the TUCs

Any enterprise or office that has a trade union committee, i.e., where over 15 people are employed, has a commission on labour disputes. The commission's decision is final and requires no further endorsement. If the worker does not agree with it, he can appeal to the TUC within 10 days of being handed a copy of the proceedings at the commission's meeting. Only the worker concerned can dispute the commission's decision. The management may not, because it is represented on the commission. If the dispute is taken to the TUC, the second stage, it must be considered at a meeting attended by no less than two-thirds of its members within 7 days. It is illegal for the TUC to consider a labour

dispute without a quorum or for the chairman of the TUC to decide the matter alone. The interested party should be informed well beforehand when his case is to be considered. If he fails, for some good reason, to attend the hearing, it is postponed. Having considered all aspects of the case, the TUC makes a substantiated decision, which must be read out at the same meeting. This decision, like that of the commission, is final and requires no endorsement. If the interested party does not agree with it he may, within 10 days of receiving a copy of the proceedings of the TUC meeting, apply to a People's Court in the area where his enterprise is situated.

LESSON 17

SOVIET STATE SOCIAL MAINTENANCE

Soviet social maintenance is of state character, for it is carried out at the expense of the state and is guaranteed by the the latter's financial power. The social maintenance funds are part of the country's state budget.

There are three main forms of social maintenance in the Soviet Union - the payment of temporary disability grants and maternity benefits; pensions; health activities - resort treatment, holiday facilities, special diets, the care of children after school hours.

The right to maintenance in old age is a basic constitutional right of the citizens of the USSR. Approximately two-thirds of the total sum of the social maintenance funds are paid out as pensions. In the Soviet Union men have the right to retire on pension at the age of 60 and women at 55. The required length of service to an old-age pension is 25 years for men and 20 for women. A partial old-age pension may be received in case of incomplete length of service upon reaching the pensionable age. In many cases, if people have worked in arduous trades, or in arctic regions or in localities equated with these regions, they can retire on pension earlier.

A pension can range from 50 to 100 per cent of the wages a person was receiving during his last year at work or - at his will - over any five-year period in the course of the ten years preceding retirement. If a non-working pensioner has dependents, his pension is increased.

Factory and office workers receive grants in case of temporary disability. Those with an uninterrupted length of service over 8 years receive a temporary disability grant of 100 per cent of their wages.

Every year millions of factory and office workers get free or discount accommodation vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes; millions of schoolchildren spend their summer holidays at Young Pioneer camps. These sums also come out of the state's social maintenance budget.

Notes to the Text

temporary disability grants - ajutise töövõimetuse toetused
maternity benefits - rasedus- ja sünnitustoetused
the required length of service - nõutav tööstaaz
a partial old-age pension - osalise tööstaaziga pension
upon reaching the pensionable age - pensioniikka jõudmisel
in localities equated with these regions - nendega võrdsus-
tatud paikkondades
an uninterrupted length of service - pidev tööstaaz

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

maintenance, character, financial, budget, maternity, facilities, to retire, partial, to equate, to precede, temporary, voucher, locality.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Why can we say that social maintenance in the Soviet Union is of state character?
2. What are the three main forms of social maintenance in our country?
3. At what age do men (women) retire on pension in the USSR?
4. How many years is the required length of service to an old-age pension for men (women)?
5. In what cases do people retire on pension earlier?
6. How is the old-age pension calculated?
7. In what cases is the pension increased?
8. What do workers receive in case of temporary disability? How much is it?
9. Who pay for the vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes?
10. What have you received out of the social maintenance fund?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. Workers get free or ... accommodation ... to sanatoriums and rest homes.
2. Social ... in our country is carried out at the ... of the state.
3. The social maintenance ... are part of the state
4. Health activities include resort ..., holiday ..., special diets and the care of children after school
5. In case of ... length of service a ... old-age pension is received.
6. People who have worked in

... trades can ... on pension earlier. 7. If a pensioner has ..., his pension is increased.

(facilities, incomplete, dependents, expense, discount, treatment, partial, arduous, vouchers, maintenance, hours, to retire, budget, funds).

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. ... the Soviet Union men retire ... pension ... the age ... 60. 2. The required length ... service ... men is 25 years. 3. A pension can range ... 50 ... 100 per cent ... the wages a person was receiving ... his last year ... work. 4. Workers ... an uninterrupted length ... service ... 8 years receive a temporary disability grant ... 100 per cent ... their wages. 5. People who have worked ... arctic regions or ... localities equated ... them can retire ... pension earlier. 6. Millions ... Soviet children spend their summer holidays ... young Pioneer Camps.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. In ... Soviet Union ... women retire on ... pension at ... age of ... 55. 2. ... required length of ... service for ... women is 25 years. 3. In case of ... incomplete length of ... service ... partial old-age pension is received. 4. If ... pensioner has ... dependents, his pension is increased. 5. ... people who have worked in ... arduous trades retire on ... pension earlier.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. In the Soviet Union women have the right to retire on pension at the age of 55. 2. They must have worked before retirement for 25 years. 3. People who have worked in particularly hard jobs can retire on pension earlier. 4. Quite often a pension is calculated over any five-year period during the ten years before retirement.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to get, to spend, to carry out, to pay, to equate, to receive.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:
to maintain, to treat, to retire, to disable, to accommodate, to vouch;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:
finance, basis, constitution, length, part, pension;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

X. a) Give antonyms to:
interrupted, whole, young, complete, after, to decrease;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

XI. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. at the expense of the state; 2. holiday facilities; 3. the required length of service; 4. an old-age pension; 5. a disability pension; 6. a partial old-age pension; 7. a pensionable age; 8. at one's will; 9. a temporary disability grant; 10. a discount accommodation voucher.

XII. Find in the text the words answering the following definitions:

1. regular payment made by the state to somebody old or disabled; 2. an estimate of probable future income and expenditure; 3. somebody who depends upon another for a home, food etc. ; 4. lasting for a short time only.

XIII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Most of the USSR citizens have the right to maintenance in old age.
2. A pension can range from 10 to 100 per cent of the worker's wages.
3. People who have worked in arduous trades can retire on pension earlier.
4. All workers get free vouchers to sanatoriums.
5. Men have the right to retire on pension at the age of 60.

XIV. Translate into English:

Kõikidel NSV Liidu kodanikel on õigus saada ajutise tõõvõimetuse toetust ning naised saavad rasedus- ja sünnitustoetust. 2. Ajutise tõõvõimetuse toetust antakse ka sanatoorse ja kuurordiravi puhul. 3. Mittetäieliku tõõstaafi puhul saab tõõstaja osalist pensioni. 4. Kuna tema pidev tõõstaaf selles ettevõttes on 12 aastat, saab ta ajutise tõõvõimetuse toetust 100 % palgast. 5. Igikaudu 2/3 sotsiaalkindlustuse summadest makstakse välja pensionidena. 6. Sotsiaalkindlustuse summad kuuluvad riigieelarvesse.

XV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The right to maintenance in old age.
2. The state character of Soviet social maintenance.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Lower Age Limits for Pensions

Pensionable age in the USSR is 55 for women and 60 for men. Workers in a number of trades have even lower age limits, because of the specific features of their profession.

Men in the mining trade - coal-hewers, drift miners, etc., a big number of people in the metallurgical industry and engineering, as well as a number of workers in other industries, enjoy the right to go on pension at 50. Electric welders, geologists, fishermen, lumberjacks, men and women workers engaged in the production of antibiotics, diesel- and electric-locomotive drivers, railway dispatchers, inter-urban telephone-exchange operators, stokers and engine-room men on vessels of the river fleet and merchant marine, as well as workers in many other trades, can go on pension 5 years earlier than the conventional age. Women X-ray doctors go on pension at 45. It is not obligatory for the entire length of service to be spent exclusively in the trade providing these special rights. Half of the time served is quite sufficient.

Maternity Leave

Our state pays special attention to the needs of pregnant women and of mothers who have children of up to one year of age. Special lawyers are attached to women's advisory clinics, maternity homes and children's polyclinics. Their task is to protect the rights of expectant mothers, maternity and babyhood. They see to it that women receive all the benefits granted them by the state, throughout pregnancy and childbirth.

If need be the future mother is transferred to an easier job or granted an easier or shorter schedule. In such a case the woman is guaranteed her normal previous wage. Besides this, it is forbidden to employ pregnant women, nars-

ing mothers and mothers with babies less than a year old for overtime or night work, neither may they be sent on business trips.

Women are given 56 days leave prior to, and the same number of days after childbirth. If the delivery is premature or with complications, or if two or more babies are born, the postnatal leave is extended to 70 days. Maternity leave is granted to all women, irrespective of their length of service. During this period the woman receives her normal wage. Her annual paid holiday can be added to her maternity leave if she so desires.

The woman may take a paid leave until her baby is 12 months old. The women who adopt a baby from a maternity home enjoy this right as well. This leave is added both to the woman's general and the uninterrupted service record and throughout the period of her leave her job remains reserved for her.

A special intermission for feeding their babies is granted to nursing mothers who return to their job. It is given at intervals of not more than three hours each, and it must be of not less than 30 minutes' duration. In cases where the woman has twins, the intermission time is doubled. The mothers preserve this right throughout the entire period they feed the baby. The intermissions are included in the woman's working hours and are paid accordingly.

LESSON 18

THE SOVIET LEGISLATION ON MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

The main aims of the Soviet legislation on marriage and the family are the consolidation of the family, the basing of family relations on the voluntary marital union of a man and a woman, bringing up children in accordance with public interests, the protection of the rights of mothers and children and the removal of harmful survivals in family relations.

The Fundamentals of the Legislation on Marriage and the Family fix a uniform marriage age - 18 years. This is the age when a person assumes full rights as a citizen, and can independently exercise his or her rights and duties in personal and property relations. Besides this, from the age of eighteen, Soviet citizens enjoy political rights, the right to elect to all bodies of state power and the right to be elected to local Soviets.

Another obligatory condition is monogamy, which means that the given marriage must be the sole one for each of the two persons.

The third obligatory condition is that the persons must not be close relations. Hence relatives in the direct line of ascent or descent (the line of ascent - father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, etc.; the line of descent - son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, etc.), and also brothers and sisters, whether of full blood or half blood, and also adoptive parents and adopted children are not allowed to enter into marriage.

The persons who enter into marriage should be informed of each other's state of health.

Finally, one other condition. Marriage is not registered if one of the persons has been recognized by the court as

incapable in law due to mental illness or imbecility. This does not mean that people suffering from mental diseases are denied marriage in general. The law prohibits entry into marriage in those cases when a person is not conscious of his actions. An appropriate ruling is made by a court based on an expert testimony.

The entry into marriage is effected at state registry offices.

Notes to the Text

the voluntary marital union of a man and a woman - mehe ja naise vaheline vabatahtlik abieluline liit

the removal of harmful survivals in family relations - kahjulike igandite väljajuurimine perekondlikest suhetest

can independently exercise his or her rights and duties - võib iseseisvalt teostada oma õigusi ja kohustusi

relatives in the direct line of ascent or descent - otsejoones ülenevas või alanevas liinis sugulased

has been recognized by the court as incapable in law due to mental illness or imbecility - on tunnistatud kohtu poolt teovõimetuks vaimuhaiguse või nõrgamõistuslikkuse tõttu

is not conscious of his actions - ei ole võimeline oma tegevdest aru saama ja neid juhtima

state registry office - perekonnaseisuorgan

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

marriage, marital, removal, survival, uniform, obligatory, monogamy, ascent, descent, finally, imbecility, conscious, testimony, registry.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main aims of the Soviet legislation on marriage and the family?
2. At what minimum age is it allowed to enter into marriage?
3. Why has this age been chosen?
4. What political rights do people assume at the age of 18?
5. What is monogamy?
6. Who are relatives in the direct line of ascent (descent)?
7. Who are not allowed to enter into marriage?
8. In what cases are people suffering from mental diseases denied marriage?
9. On whose testimony is a court ruling in these cases based?
10. Where is the entry into marriage effected?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The ... of the rights of mothers and children and the ... of harmful ... in family relations are among the main aims of the Soviet ... on marriage and the family.
2. There is a ... marriage age in our country.
3. At the age of 18 a person ... full rights as a
4. ... means that the given marriage must be the sole one for husband and wife.
5. Father, mother, grandfather and grandmother are ... in the direct line of
6. Brothers and sisters, whether of ... blood or ... blood, are not allowed to marry.
7. Persons who have been recognized by the ... as ... in law due to ... illness or ... are not allowed to marry.

(uniform, relatives, imbecility, half, protection, to assume, monogamy, ascent, full, removal, court, mental, survivals, legislation, citizen, incapable).

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. ... the age ... 18 a person assumes ... full rights ... a citizen. 2. ... the age ... 18 Soviet citizens can independently exercise their duties ... personal and property relations. 3. One ... the political rights is the right to elect ... all bodies ... state power. 4. The given marriage must be the sole one ... each ... the two persons. 5. Persons who have been recognized ... the court ... incapable ... law due ... mental illness are not allowed to enter ... marriage. 6. People suffering ... mental diseases are not denied ... marriage ... general.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... Fundamentals of ... Legislation on ... Marriage and ... Family fix ... uniform marriage age. 2. ... Family relations are based on ... voluntary marital union of ... man and ... woman. 3. ... children must be brought up in ... accordance with ... public interests. 4. ... persons who enter into ... marriage must not be ... close relations. 5. ... son, ... daughter, ... grandson, ... granddaughter are ... relatives in ... direct line of ... descent.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The given marriage must be the only one for husband and wife. 2. The persons who enter into marriage must know each other's state of health. 3. Mentally defective people are not denied marriage. 4. One of the chief aims of the Soviet laws on marriage and the family is to strengthen the family. 5. Parents must bring up their children in accordance with the interests of Soviet society.

VII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:
to marry, to consolidate, to protect, to remove, to
survive, to ascend, to descend, to enter, to regis-
ter;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following
nouns:
independence, person, politics, harm, incapability,
consciousness;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Arrange the following words in synonymous pairs:
body, sole, adoptive parents, relative, only, obli-
gatory, illness, chief, to deny, relation, neces-
sary, disease, main, organ, stepparents, to refuse;

b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. a voluntary marital union; 2. harmful survivals; 3. a uni-
form marriage age; 4. to assume full rights as a citizen; 5.
monogamy; 6. relatives in the direct line of ascent; 7. re-
latives in the direct line of descent; 8. to be conscious of
one's actions; 9. an expert testimony; 10. a state registry
office.

XI. Find in the text the words and phrases answering the
following definitions:

1. a union of a man and a woman as husband and wife; 2. not
controlled by other persons; 3. to take somebody into one's
family as a son or a daughter; 4. a person with special
knowledge, skill, or training; 5. mental defectiveness.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. There is no uniform marriage age in the Soviet Union.
2. Son, daughter, grandson and granddaughter are relatives in the direct line of ascent.
3. People suffering from mental diseases are not allowed to marry.
4. From the age of 18 Soviet citizens can independently exercise their rights in personal and property relations.
5. State registry offices are departments of the executive committees of local Soviets.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Perekondlikud suhted tuginevad mehe ja naise vabatahtlikule abielulisele liidule. 2. Nõukogude seadus kaitseb ems ja lapse õigusi. 3. Üldine abiellumisiga saabub 18-aastaselt. 4. Nõukogude perekond põhineb monogaamial. 5. Abieluljad ei tohi olla omavahel lähedases suguluses. 6. Abieluljad peavad olema teadlikud teineteise tervislikust seisundist. 7. Abielu ei registreerita, kui üks abiellujatest on tunnistanud kohtu poolt teovõimetuks vaimuhaiguse või nõrgamõistuslikkuse tõttu. 8. Seadus tunnistab ainult riiklikus perekonnaseisuorganis registreeritud abielu.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The aims of the Soviet legislation on marriage and the family.
2. Obligatory conditions of marriage.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Entry into Marriage

Persons desiring to enter into marriage submit an application to a state registry office, present documents which identify them, certify that they are informed of each other's state of health, and that they are not bound by any obstacles (under the law) for contracting marriage. Moreover, they must indicate whether they have been married previously, and whether they have children.

The registration takes place one month after submitting the application. In individual cases, provided there are valid reasons, this period may be reduced or extended. What is the reason for this provision? Practice has shown that not all applicants appear later for registration. The period of a month gives the applicants another chance to consider the projected action.

When marriage is contracted a note is made in the passports and a marriage certificate is issued.

Rights of Partners

All relations between the spouses are founded on the principle of equality. The partners in a marriage are free to choose an occupation and place of residence. Questions relating to the upbringing of children and other questions of family life are jointly resolved by husband and wife. Property acquired by husband and wife during their marriage is their joint property. They enjoy equal rights to property, even if one of them has been engaged in running the household and has had no independent earnings.

Property belonging to either of the partners prior to their marriage, or received during the marriage as a gift, is the property of the partner concerned.

The legislation devotes much attention to the duties of husband and wife with regard to mutual maintenance during the marriage and after its termination.

Termination of Marriage

The Soviet laws on marriage and the family proclaim the freedom of divorce upon the wish of both or either of the partners in the marriage.

The dissolution of marriage takes place at the state registry office when the spouses express mutual consent to divorce and have no children under age. In these cases an application is submitted to the state registry office and the documents certifying the dissolution of the marriage are handed out three months later. Besides this, the state registry office dissolves marriages where one of the partners is legally established as lost without trace, or as being incapacitated as a result of mental illness or imbecility, or sentenced for a crime to a term of imprisonment of not less than three years.

When arguments arise in these cases, a marriage is dissolved by court. An appeal may be made against the court decision. The law provides that the husband is not entitled to apply for divorce without the consent of his wife during her pregnancy and for one year after the birth of the child.

A marriage is terminated on the death of either of the marriage partners.

When dissolving a marriage the court determines with whom of the divorcees the children under age should remain, by which of the parents, and in what amount, alimony is to be paid, the order and the share of the division of property (if there is an appeal for this).

A spouse taking the name of another spouse when entering into marriage has the right, after the dissolution of the marriage, to retain this name, or on request to keep the premarital name.

A state tax of varying size is levied for the registration of the dissolution of marriage at the state registry office, and for the issuance of a certificate showing the dissolution of the marriage by a court.

While considering divorce, it is necessary to note the existence of the principle of the nonvalidity of a marriage. This principle is involved if the partners in a marriage have violated any of the conditions fixed by the law, and also in cases of registration without the intention of creating a family (fictitious marriage). The nonvalidity of a marriage is established by a court.

Marriages between Soviet Citizens and Aliens

The legislation which is operative within the territory of the USSR does not lay down any limitations or prohibitions for marriages between Soviet citizens and aliens. Such marriages are contracted under the general rules which cover Soviet citizens.

Marriage between a Soviet citizen and an alien may be contracted outside the Soviet Union. Such a marriage would be regarded valid, even if it is not registered at a Soviet consular office or embassy, provided all the conditions established by the law of the country concerned are observed.

A Soviet person retains Soviet citizenship after entering into marriage with an alien.

LESSON 19

THE MODEL RULES OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM

A collective farm is a cooperative organization of peasants who voluntarily unite for the joint management of large-scale socialist agricultural production, on the basis of common means of production and collective labour. Collective and state farms constitute the two organizational forms of Soviet agriculture.

The Model Rules of the Agricultural Artel operative in our country up to 1969 were adopted at the 2nd All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers in 1935. Since tremendous changes had taken place in our agriculture it was necessary to amend the old rules. The new Model Rules were adopted at the 3rd All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers held in Moscow in November, 1969.

The new Rules lay down the main regulations governing the collective farmland, its utilization, and the public property of the collective farms. Public property is the basis of the strength and durability of the collective-farm system. The indivisible funds of the collective farms constitute the tremendous public wealth of the collective farms.

A collective farm has the right to set up its own auxiliary enterprises, and to take part in the setting up of enterprises owned jointly by several collective farms, or by collective farms and the state.

The Model Rules of the Collective Farm also specify the size of the supplementary husbandries of collective farmers.

The Model Rules point out the most rational paths for production, managerial and financial activities of the collective farms, organisation of labour, remuneration and discipline, and the distribution of the farms' overall output and incomes.

Such vitally important questions as the social maintenance of the collective farmers and the rights and duties of the collective farmers, the specialists working on the farm, and team-leaders are also reflected in the Model Rules.

Notes to the Text

large-scale socialist agricultural production - sotsialistlik põllumajanduslik suurtootmine

operative in our country up to 1969 - milline kehtis meie maal kuni 1969.a.

the indivisible funds - jagamatud fondid

auxiliary enterprises - abiettevõtted

specify the size of the supplementary husbandries of collective farmers - määrab kindlaks kolhoosnikute abimajandi suuruse

the distribution of the farms' overall output and incomes - kolhoosi kogutoodangu ja sissetulekute jaotamine

Exercises

I. Read the following words:

cooperative, peasant, voluntarily, managerial, agriculture, agricultural, tremendous, utilization, durability, wealth, auxiliary, husbandry, activities.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a collective farm?
2. What organizational forms of production are there in Soviet agriculture?
3. When was the 2nd All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers held?
4. Why was it necessary to adopt the new Rules of the Collective Farm?
5. When and where were the new Rules of the Collective Farm adopted?
6. What do the Model Rules of the Collective Farm lay down?
7. What is the basis of the strength of the collective-farm system?
8. What right has a collective farm?
9. What do the Model Rules of the Collective Farm specify?
10. What are the chief rights that the collective farmers have?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The ... Rules of the Collective Farm became ... in 1969.
2. The ... funds constitute the tremendous public ... of the collective farms.
3. A collective farm may set up ... enterprises.
4. Collective farmers have ... husbandries.
5. A collective farm is organized on the basis of ... means of ...
6. The Rules point out how ... the farms' ...

output and incomes. 7. A collective farm is a ... organization of peasants.

(auxiliary, common, to distribute, operative, cooperative, wealth, Model, indivisible, supplementary, production, overall).

IV. Fill in the prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The Model Rules ... the Collective Farm were adopted ... the 3rd All-Union Congress ... Collective Farmers ... 1969.
2. The new Rules lay ... the main regulations governing the utilization ... collective farmland. 3. A collective farm has the right ... take part ... the setting up ... enterprises owned ... several collective farms. 4. The Model Rules point ... the most rational paths ... organization of labour ... collective farms. 5. Thousands ... specialists ... higher and secondary special education work ... our collective farms.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... collective farm has ... right to set up ... auxiliary enterprises. 2. Such ... important questions as ... rights and duties of ... collective farmers are also reflected in ... Model Rules of ... Collective Farm. 3. ... collective farmer has ... right to have ... supplementary husbandry. 4. ... collective farm is ... cooperative organization of ... peasants. 5. ... Model Rules of ... Agricultural Artel became operative in ... USSR in ... year 1935.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. It was necessary to change and improve the old Rules. 2. The distribution of the collective farms' incomes is of supreme importance for the collective farmers. 3. A collective farm has the right to take part in the setting up of

auxiliary enterprises belonging to several collective farms.
4. The rights and duties of collective-farm members are also fixed in the Model Rules. 5. The Model Rules determine in detail the size of the supplementary husbandries of collective farmers.

VII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs and adjectives:

to manage, to produce, to regulate, to remunerate,
to distribute, strong, durable;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following verbs:

to supplement, to collect, to organize, to operate,
to cooperate, to finance;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give adverbs corresponding to the following adjectives:

joint, voluntary, legal, vital, tremendous;

b) use the adverbs in sentences of your own.

X. a) Give antonyms to:

individual, private, the least, output, divisible;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

XI. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. common means of production; 2. a collective farm; 3. a state farm; 4. the collective farmland; 5. the indivisible funds of a collective farm; 6. an auxiliary enterprise; 7. remuneration; 8. a supplementary husbandry; 9. the social maintenance of the collective farmers; 10. to own jointly.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Collective and state farms are cooperative organizations of peasants.
2. The 2nd All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers adopted the Model Rules of the Agricultural Artel.
3. The Model Rules of the Agricultural Artel became operative in 1932.
4. A collective farm is free to distribute its incomes.
5. Collective farms set up auxiliary enterprises.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Põllumajandusliku artelli näidispõhikiri kehtis Nõukogude Liidus 1935.-1969.a. 2. Kolhoosi näidispõhikiri määrab kindlaks abimajandi suuruse. 3. Igal kolhoosi liikmel on õigus tööle, töötasule ja sotsiaalkindlustusele. 4. Peamiseks töö organiseerimise vormiks kolhoosis on brigaadid. 5. Brigaadiride õigused on kohustused on ära näidatud kolhoosi näidispõhikirjas.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The organizational forms of production in Soviet agriculture.
2. The Model Rules of the Collective Farm.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Supplementary Husbandry

The supplementary husbandries of collective farmers are an important source of agricultural production. The size of such supplementary holdings is specified by the Model Rules of the Collective Farm. The collective farmers are allowed to have a plot of land for their own use up to 0.6 hectare per household. A collective farm family may keep one cow with a calf of up to one year old; one sow with a piglet up to three months old, or two pigs being fattened; up to ten sheep or goats; and may keep bees, poultry and rabbits.

All the products of crop-farming and cattle-breeding obtained from the small holdings are the property of the people who work the land. The greater part of this produce is consumed by the families of the workers who till the land. Besides that, the produce from the subsidiary economy is sold to the state, to consumer cooperatives and at collective farm markets.

The Rights of Collective Farmers

Citizens of 16 years of age, evincing a desire to take part in the common economy of the collective farm through their labour, can become members of a collective farm. As such they enjoy the right to work in the common economy of the collective farm, with guaranteed remuneration in conformity with the quality and quantity of the work done. They have the right to take part in managing the collective-farm affairs and to elect and to be elected to the managing bodies of the farm. A collective farmer enjoys the right to assistance from the farm in raising his production qualifications, and learning a trade. He may have a small plot of land for

his own use, with a dwelling house and outbuildings.

A collective-farm member enjoys the right to annual paid holidays, to social security and social maintenance, cultural and communal services, to assistance from the farm in building and repairing his dwelling house, and to be supplied with fuel.

The collective farm shows comprehensive concern for women collective farmers, young people and the farmers' children. According to Article 33 of the Model Rules of the Collective Farm, women collective farmers enjoy the right to maternity leave; pregnant women are assigned to easier jobs, and women with babies can be given additional leave. The collective farm establishes shorter working hours and other privileges for teen-agers. The collective farmers who study by correspondence at higher educational establishments and special secondary schools enjoy the right of privileges laid down in the current legislation.

The State's Help to the Collective Farms

The collective farm system is the embodiment of Lenin's idea about the socialist reorganization of the countryside.

Having a sound material and technical foundation and a large number of qualified specialists, the collective farms developed into large collectively-owned enterprises, capable of making effective use of all the advantages of large-scale mechanized enterprises for further increasing agricultural production.

The state finances land improvement operations as well as afforestation and soil erosion control measures on collective farmland. Under the government's guidance small electric generators are being liquidated and the collective farms are being switched to state electric grids. The state bears the bigger part of the current collective farm expenses associated with raising harvest yields. Mineral fertilizers are sold to the collective farms at a lower price than wholesale prices in industry, and the difference is

made up out of the state budget. The sowing of varietal seed considerably increases the yield and income of the collective farm. All expenditures involved in the growing of varietal seed are covered by the state. Tractors, motor vehicles and other types of machinery as well as combined feeds, are sold on privileged terms. A considerable part of the expenses related to veterinary services for collective farms, and to pest control are borne by the state, which results in a considerable saving of collective farm funds. In keeping with a government decision, grain, cotton and some other types of collective farm produce are purchased by the state at a price 8-10 per cent higher than the prices of such commodities fixed for state farms and other state-owned agricultural enterprises. The government extends great financial assistance to collective farms in the form of short- and long-term credits for current production expenditures and capital investment.

LESSON 20

THE WATER CODE

In December, 1970 the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Fundamentals of Water Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics. The legislation embraces all the essential propositions for utilization and conservation of rivers, seas, man-made lakes and other bodies of water, both surface and subterranean, on the territory of the USSR. The water legislation sums up the more than 50-year-long progress of Soviet rulings on water utilization and is the beginning of their codification.

The USSR has about 775,000 rivers with a total length of over 5,000,000 km. The sum total of the river discharge in the Soviet Union is the highest in the world and averages 4,700 cu. km. a year. The USSR has a large number of lakes, including Lake Baikal, the deepest (1,620 metres) lake in the world. The USSR is a major sea power.

Like the land, all rivers, lakes, seas, man-made lakes and other surface and subterranean waters are the property of the entire people in the USSR.

The Soviet state takes care of the health and well-being of the population and allocates large sums of money for constructing water-supply systems, for making the environment healthier, building water purification installations and for the preservation of waters from pollution and clogging.

The Water Code defines the concept of the integrated state water reserve. This reserve embraces waters whose utilization can be subjected to legal regulation.

The biggest section of the legislation lists the rules for the control of water utilization. This control is exercised by state organs specially authorized to do so, and also by the Soviets of People's Deputies. Persons guilty of violation of the Water Code bear administrative responsibility or are brought to court in keeping with the legislation.

Notes to the Text

the Fundamentals of Water Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics - NSV Liidu ja liiduvabariikide veeseadusandluse alused

utilization and conservation of rivers, seas, man-made lakes and other bodies of water - jõgede, mere, kunstlike järvede ja teiste veekogude kasutamine ja kaitse

surface and subterranean waters - pinna- ja põhjaveed
water-supply systems - vesivarustussüsteemid

water purification installations - veepuhastusseadmed

the integrated state water reserve - ühtne riiklik veefond
whose utilization can be subjected to legal regulation - mille kasutamist võib allutada õiguslikule režiimile

state organs specially authorized to do so - vastavad riikliku organid

bear administrative responsibility - kannavad administratiivvastutust

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

legislation, essential, utilization, subterranean, discharge, average, purification, pollution, installation, to subject, to authorize, responsibility, administrative.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the legislation on water adopted?
2. In what does the importance of the legislation lie?
3. How many rivers are there in the USSR?

4. Which is the deepest lake in the world?
5. Whom do all waters belong to in the Soviet Union?
6. In what ways does the Soviet state take care of the health of the population?
7. Which concept does the legislation define?
8. Which waters make up the integrated state water reserve?
9. Which organs are to control the observance of the Water Code?
10. Are there any man-made lakes or seas in Estonia?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The control of water ... is exercised by state organs that ... to do so. 2. People who ... the Water Code ... administrative 3. All seas, rivers, lakes, ... lakes in the USSR are the ... of the ... people. 4. The sum total of the river ... in the USSR is the highest in the world and ... 4,700 cu. km. a year. 5. It is necessary to make the ... healthier. 6. Many water purification ... have been built. 7. The ... Water Code defines the ... of the ... state water ... (man-made, environment, installations, utilization, to violate, property, concept, discharge, to authorize, reserve, to bear, entire, responsibility, to average, integrated)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. The ... Water Code was adopted ... the Supreme Soviet ... the USSR in ... December, 1969. 2. Persons guilty ... violation ... the Water Code are brought ... court ... keeping ... the legislation. 3. There are ... 775,000 rivers ... a total length ... 5,000,000 km. 4. The Soviet state allocates large sums ... money ... the preservation ... waters ... pollution and clogging. 5. There is a large number ... rivers ... the USSR.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... concept of ... integrated state water reserve is defined in ... Water Code. 2. ... USSR is ... major sea power. 3. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 4. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Europe. 5. All ... surface and ... subterranean waters are ... property of ... entire people.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The integrated water reserve includes waters whose utilization can be regulated legally. 2. The Water Code regulates the use of all surface and underground waters. 3. It is necessary to preserve waters from becoming dirty. 4. The control of water utilization is exercised by the local Soviets. 5. There are special state organs that have been given the right to control water utilization.

VII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs: to utilize, to conserve, to codify, to purify, to install, to preserve, to pollute, to regulate, to violate;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

VIII. a) Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

essence, length, health, responsibility, administration, guilt;

b) use the adjectives in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Arrange the following words and in synonymous pairs:

subterranean, whole, important, underground, essential, entire, section, fundamental, major, part;

b) use the synonyms in sentences of your own.

X. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. administrative responsibility; 2. the integrated state water reserve; 3. the environment; 4. the sum total of river discharge; 5. a water purification installation; 6. water utilization; 7. surface waters; 8. subterranean waters; 9. nature conservation; 10. codification.

XI. Find in the text the words and phrases answering the following definitions:

1. a collection of laws arranged in a system; 2. to explain the meaning of sth.; 3. a large state; 4. a decision made by sb. in authority; 5. things owned.

XII. Agree or disagree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII. p. 19):

1. The new Water Code was adopted last year.
2. Lake Baikal is 2,620 metres deep.
3. The control of water utilization is exercised by the local Soviets.
4. Large sums of money are allocated for making the environment healthier.
5. There are over a million rivers in the Soviet Union.

XIII. Translate into English:

1. Vee kasutamist kontrollivad selleks volitatud riiklikud erioorganid. 2. Nõukogude valitsus assigneerib suuri summasid veearustussüsteemide ja veepuhastusseadmete ehitamiseks. 3. Veekoodeksis on reguleeritud kõikide pinna- ja põhjavete kasutamine. 4. Veeseaduse sätete rikkujad kannavad administratiivvastutust. 5. Ühtsesse riiklikku veefondi kuuluvad need veed, mille kasutamist on võimalik seadusega reguleerida.

XIV. Speak on the following topics:

1. The chief aims of the Water Code.
2. The role of nature conservation in the present-day world.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Nature and Social Progress

The environment or geographical media (the climate, soil, mineral deposits and other natural wealth) is a permanent and essential factor in social development. Man, however, does not exist passively in natural surroundings. He acts upon nature, alters it, and creates new conditions for existence. It is a fact that the environment influences the location and progress of various industries.

In our time, mankind has entered a new stage in extending its power over nature's forces - the epoch of the scientific and technical revolution associated with the mastering of nuclear power, automation, cybernetics, radio-electronics and man's emergence into outer space.

Under the new socialist system the utilization of the natural wealth has been put on a reasonable basis. Man's influence upon nature in socialist countries is of an increasingly planned character. The transformation of environment for the benefit of society and the elaboration of scientific principles for the conservation of nature figure prominently in the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and are considered to be the cause of the entire socialist state and all the people.

How Nature is Protected in the USSR

In the Soviet Union nature protection is a matter of state and nationwide importance. This is indicated in Party and government documents, and in the new Constitution of the USSR. All work in this field is carried out in keeping with the laws adopted by the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics. They provide for the protection of all the basic components of nature: the soil, the subsoil, the air, forests, landscapes, rivers and lakes, flora and fauna, etc.

These laws demand that the managers of industrial enterprises and organizations, and the heads of local government bodies, take effective measures to prevent the pollution of the environment, unnecessary noise, radio statics, etc. The criminal codes of the Union Republics provide for strict penalties, including various terms of imprisonment, for the pollution of water, the air and land, and for the wanton destruction of plants and animals. The introduction of production processes which make no provision for the purification of effluents and exhaust gases is banned in the Soviet Union.

State organizations - national-Republican - have been set up to exercise control over the use of natural resources and to take measures for their protection. Nature Protection Commissions operate in the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and each Republic, and in the regional and district Soviets of People's Deputies.

LESSON 21

THE LENINIST FOREIGN POLICY OF THE USSR

With the birth of the world's first socialist state there arose a fundamentally new foreign policy. Its foundations were laid by Lenin, who directly guided the first steps of our country in the international arena.

Our foreign policy, which stems from the profoundly humane nature of the socialist system, is invariably directed towards establishing relations of peace and friendship among nations. The very first act of the Soviet state in the sphere of foreign policy, Lenin's Decree on Peace, adopted on October 26th (November 8th), 1917, proclaimed principles of equal relations between all states, irrespective of their social system.

Many events have taken place in the more than half a century that has elapsed since, and many changes have taken place in the overall balance of world forces. But the line of the Soviet Union in strengthening universal peace remains invariably clear and consistent.

The USSR foreign policy aims at ensuring, together with the other socialist countries, favourable international conditions for socialist and communist construction.

The Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, our alliance with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, solidarity and cooperation with other progressive and revolutionary forces of our day are tremendously influencing the world development, serving the cause of preserving and strengthening peace, and rebuffing the policy of aggravating international tension and aggression.

At the meetings of the representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in 1969 the leaders of the socialist countries stress that our countries will continue actively to work for strengthening peace and security of nations, including the peoples of Europe.

Notes to the Text

irrespective of their social system - hoolimata nende sotsiaalsest süsteemist
socialist and communist construction - sotsialismi ja kommunismi ehitamine
the socialist community - sotsialistlik sõprusühendus
the meeting of the representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties. - kommunistlike ja töölisparteide esindajate nõupidamine

E x e r c i s e s

I. Read the following words:

birth, to guide, arena, humane, invariably, sphere, balance, favourable, alliance, tremendously, tension, security.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Who laid the foundations of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union?
2. What is our foreign policy aimed at?
3. What was the very first act of the Soviet state in the sphere of foreign policy?
4. When was the Decree on Peace adopted?
5. What did it proclaim?
6. What is our foreign policy at the present time aimed at?
7. What kind of relations are there between the USSR and other countries of the socialist community?
8. What is the policy of imperialist powers?
9. Why can we say that the USSR stands at the head of peace-fighters?

10. Why are meetings of the representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held?

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets below:

1. The USSR is fighting for European 2. Our foreign policy is serving the ... of ... and ... peace. 3. We are against the policy of ... international tension. 4. The overall ... of forces has changed 5. The very first ... of the Soviet state in the sphere of ... was the adoption of the Decree on Peace. 6. Our foreign policy is directed towards ... equal relations between states, ... of their social system. 7. V.I. Lenin ... the first steps of our country in the international

(irrespective, act, security, to aggravate, balance, to establish, arena, cause, tremendously, to strengthen, foreign policy, to guide, to preserve)

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions wherever necessary:

1. Lenin's Decree ... Peace was adopted ... the 26th ... October, ... 1917. 2. The foundations ... our foreign policy were laid ... Lenin. 3. Our foreign policy is directed ... establishing equal relations ... all states, regardless ... their social system. 4. The USSR foreign policy aims ... strengthening peace all ... the world. 5. Many events have taken place ... the period that has elapsed since the birth ... the first socialist state ... the world.

V. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... foreign policy of ... USSR is serving ... cause of strengthening ... peace. 2. ... Leninist foreign policy is rebuffing ... policy of ... aggression. 3. Our foreign policy aims at ... solidarity and cooperation with all ... progressive and revolutionary forces of our day. 4. Our al-

liance with ... fraternal countries of ... socialist community is ... guarantee for ... peace in ... whole world.
5. Our foreign policy stems from ... humane nature of ... socialist system.

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences, using the vocabulary of the text:

1. The Decree on Peace was the very first act of the Soviet state in the field of foreign policy. 2. More than 60 years have passed since the adoption of the Decree on Peace. 3. The chief aim of the Soviet Union is to strengthen peace all over the world. 4. The peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries is greatly influencing the world development. 5. The USSR foreign policy aims at ensuring favourable conditions for building communism.

VII. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

to stress, to arise, to lay, to stem, to lie, to come, to build, to strengthen.

VIII. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following adjectives and verbs:

aggressive, revolutionary, socialist, communist, to secure, to develop, to construct, to meet, to lead, to found, to represent;

b) use the nouns in sentences of your own.

IX. a) Give adverbs corresponding to the following adjectives:

fundamental, direct, profound, invariable, active, tremendous;

b) use the adverbs in sentences of your own.

I. a) Give antonyms to:

national, unfavourable, reactionary, to stop, to weaken, partially;

b) use the antonyms in sentences of your own.

II. Explain the meaning of the following:

1. the profoundly humane nature of the socialist system; 2. principles of equal relations between all states; 3. the overall balance of world forces; 4. communist construction; 5. the countries of the socialist community; 6. security.

XII. Find in the text the words and phrases answering the following definitions:

1. a union of states (by treaty); 2. a period of 100 years; 3. a condition that exists when two opposing forces are equal; 4. all socialist countries; 5. freedom from danger.

XIII. Agree with the following statements using some of the following phrases (see Ex. XII, p. 19):

1. Lenin laid the foundations of our foreign policy.
2. The chief aim of our foreign policy is to strengthen peace.
3. The USSR is fighting for the European security.
4. Lenin's Decree on Peace was adopted on October 26, 1917.
5. Imperialist powers support the policy of aggression.

XIV. Translate into English:

1. NSV Iiddu välispoliitika on suunatud solidaarsusele ja kaastööle kaasaja kõigi progressiivsete jõududega. 2. NSV Iiddu ja teiste sotsialistliku sõprusühenduse maade välispoliitikal on ühised eesmärgid. 3. Viimane sotsialistlike ja töölisparteiide esindajate nõupidamine toimus Moskvas 1969.a. 4. Imperialistlike riikide välispoliitika on agressioonipoliitika. 5. Rahudekreet kuulutas välja võrdsete suhete printsiibi kõikide riikide vahel.

IV. Speak on the following topics:

- 1. Fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the USSR.**
- 2. The Socialist Community's fighting for peace.**

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Relations between the Soviet Union and Other Countries of the Socialist Community

The Soviet Union is advancing together with the fraternal socialist countries, whose foreign policy is of the same nature as ours and pursues common aims. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries form the powerful socialist community. Socialist states are united not by some mechanical sum total of coinciding specific interests, but by the community of the basic requirements of the development of their peoples and of the entire present-day revolutionary movement. The socialist community is an enormous force in the struggle for peace and socialism; this is a class alliance which provides the opportunity to utilize the advantages of the socialist system not only on national, but on an international scale as well.

The relations between the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are based on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, equality, independence, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance. These principles compose a single organic whole. They are concretely embodied in the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in the entire diversity of ties and contacts between socialist countries.

The United Nations Organization

The third Tuesday in September is a day of special significance in the life of the United Nations Organization. It is the day when the annual sessions of the General As-

sembly - the world's biggest forum of nations - begin their work. Every session of the United Nations General Assembly is a substantial international event. The world seems to review the past year and define the prospects for the foreseeable future.

The United Nations Organization was founded in 1945 and has taken many positive peacemaking actions in its lifetime. The United Nations Organization has made a useful contribution to the realization of the goals and principles proclaimed in its Charter. The fundamental provision of the UNO's Charter is the safeguarding of peace and security of nations.

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