SOVIET REPRESSIONS

Aleksandrs Rubanovskis, PhD in Economics, Economic Expert,

Latvian Council of Science, Latvia

Abstract: The thesis analyses the development of the concept of repression, repressions from simple forms in primitive civilizations to the harshest and bloody repressions of Stalinists. Today's repression in Russia is mainly based on intimidation and physical destruction of opponents.

Keywords: concept of repression, ways of repression, massive deportations, political repression, political prisoners

INTRODUCTION

The work is being studied by the economic and political processes related issues, then further the attention will be focused on group’s issues. Further we will explore ways of repression, by the widely used in the 20th century and the present. After the social importance of the criteria repression can be divided into some broad categories. Socially justifiable repression serves the state in the public interest, for example, it helps to keep the country, to assist the country to provide internal and external security and to supply other specific important public services. Socially unjustifiable repression, as shown by the 20th-century practice, then have been most unfounded. Over time, the repression forms changed straight or cyclically.

If the 20th century, from 30th to 40th in the Soviet Union the most extensive means of repression were the Stalin's "big cleaning" and mass deportation without trial, now the Soviet Union's legal successor Russia draws more repression and intimidation to its people, than draws intimidation and suppression to the outside world. Repressions forms mainly depends on the form of government. The more democratic is country, the less repressive society. The more despotic, dictatorial, authoritarian state, the more the society suffer from greater repression circle. Political prisoners were not concentrated in a Gulag special camp, but a minority deployed by criminals' camps. KGB was another powerful weapon for to isolate the Soviet society undesirable persons. Those who were dissatisfied with the Soviet power, that is, opposed its guidelines and lies, the KGB often called mentally ill. They reached the court, with or without a doctor-psychiatrist or after the conclusion of the KGB at the disposal of psychiatrists' conclusion with or without a court decision imprisoned in a high-security mental hospital. Such "patients" were disguised political prisoners.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scientific literature and scientific journals. Comparative analysis is used as a main method of research.
RESULTS

CONCEPTS OF REPRESSION

The concept of repression has several meanings. According to the importance of criteria, they can be divided into the following groups:


Group B 1. Psychoanalysis is a psychic process that ejects from consciousness and excluded perceptions the impulses or memories that otherwise would undermine the emotional stability. 2. The other specific meanings were deeply researched by Austrian physician and psychoanalyst S. Freud (1856-1939).

Since the economic and political processes related issues are studying the work, then further the attention will be focused on group A issues.

Repression for the public interest was already primitive public facilities. For example, in a case if a public member had breached established rules of behavior. In this case, the result was a penalty, which was to blame for his offense. Perpetrators could be punished even with a cruel punishment to the death or expulsion (exclusion) of the relevant public. This eviction was generally equivalent to the death penalty, because, for example, one hunter could not hunt enough for a hunter tribe. There was also heat and hearth problems and so on. Other tribes usually did not take in their community such lonely hunters.

FORMS OF REPRESSION

Further, we will explore ways of repression, by the widely used in the 20th century and the present. Let us leave out the focus of forms of repression that affect larger or smaller groups, such as collective work, school, neighborhood and other behavior.

The author believes that after the social importance of the criteria repression can be divided into the following broad categories:

- Socially justified repression, such as customs procedures and customs duties; the chargeable event and tax payment procedures as well as the same tax, tax system, etc. Socially justifiable repression serves the state in the public interest, for example, it helps to keep the country, to assist the country to provide internal and external security and to supply other specific important public services.

- Socially unjustifiable repression. Political repression belongs to this group. As shown by the XX century practice, then this group of repression have been most unfounded. It requested from the public very great sacrifices. The most extensive repression forms of this group were massive deportations without trial and Stalin's "great cleansing".

Repression effected by the repressive apparatus provided for the corresponding task. For example, a national body, and the State Revenue Service, tax inspectors, interagency examination at the same time for many taxpayers. There was not a single and comprehensive repressive apparatus, and the implement was not possible. Separate repressive apparatus could be connected with each other.
Some items, such as taxes and levies have a number of roles:
- Means of repression (tools) through which the repression directed against the charge payers;
- Repression object, which shows up as opposition to the repression, tools defaulters.

Over time, the repression forms changed straight or cyclically. If the 20th century, from 30th to 40th in the Soviet Union the most extensive means of repression were the Stalin's "big cleaning" and mass deportation without trial, now the Soviet Union's legal successor Russia draws more repression and intimidation to its people, than draws intimidation and suppression to the outside world. Today, for example, in Russia, are developed systems to exclude political opponents from political activity, even the arraignment criminal offense to the opponents, theirs and journalists physical destruction. These forms mainly depend on the form of government. The more democratic is country, the less repressive society. The more despotic, dictatorial, authoritarian state, the more the society suffer from greater repression circle. In a democratic society, political repression does not arise because with the various sectors of society (parties) all different preferences come from the society itself, that is, from the voters. At the next democratic elections, the party, which unjustified public confidence, is not elected. In a democratic society is not developed systems, such as physically destroying the power of disagreeable and inconvenient journalists.

**POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE SOVIET UNION**

Virtually during the all existence of the Soviet Union, its authorities denied that in the Soviet Union was political prisoners. Political prisoners fined by the Penal Code, and political prisoners had become punished. Only in the final period of Gorbachev's thaw the international community with concrete surnames proved that they are political prisoners. They were released from the Gulag camps, for example, from Mordovia, large and numerous camps. Political prisoners were not concentrated in a Gulag special camp, but a minority deployed by criminals' camps. In all Gulag camps "at power" was criminal authorities "legal thieves" [Russian "вор в законе"]. They constantly mocked political prisoners, took sending from relatives, and often even beat them in gang. Practical political prisoners like criminals, was required to fulfill the heavy forest work norms in any weather conditions.

KGB was another powerful weapon for to isolate the Soviet society undesirable persons. Those who were dissatisfied with the Soviet power, that is, opposed its guidelines and lies, the KGB often called mentally ill. They reached the court, with or without a doctor-psychiatrist or after the conclusion of the KGB at the disposal of psychiatrists' conclusion with or without a court decision imprisoned in a high-security mental hospital, that is, its regimen mental hospitals. It guaranteed the medicines forced use. Sentenced in forced psychiatric treatment periods were even up to 10 years. These periods could be extended indefinitely. Therefore, such "patients" were disguised political prisoners. Using both indicated techniques, the Soviets tried to prove to the outside world that the Soviet people are united, satisfied
with the Soviet system and there are no dissidents. Consequently, there are no political prisoners. Political prisoners were intelligent. For example, Solzhenitsyn won the Nobel Prize. The criminal authorities did not like that. Attitude towards the new and the middle generation of political prisoners was particularly disdainful and offensive. Some older political prisoners, however, earned criminal authorities' dignity, such as the Latvian writers Alexander Pelecis and Knut Skuyenieks. In all the camps (colonies, prisons) "ruled" criminal elements, especially "lawful thieves". However, they did respect the elderly political prisoners and did not physically abuse them.

Several socio-eligible types of repression, such as taxes, are necessary in the interests of the society itself, because it helps to fulfill the state functions.

**MAIN CONCLUSIONS**

Repression for the public interest was already primitive public facilities. From 30th to 40th in the Soviet Union, the most extensive means of repression were the Stalin's "big cleaning" and mass deportation without trial.

Now the Soviet Union's legal successor Russia draws more repression and intimidation to its people, than draws intimidation and suppression to the outside world. During the Soviet era, political prisoners were punished under criminal law. Politicians were deployed through gulag camps between criminals, so that political prisoners would not be concentrated in larger groups.

Many of the dissatisfied people with the Soviets came to the KGB psycho-neurological hospitals with the decision of the KGB "doctors". The decision on "treatment" in psycho-neurological hospitals could be extended indefinitely for the next 10 years.

**REFERENCES**

