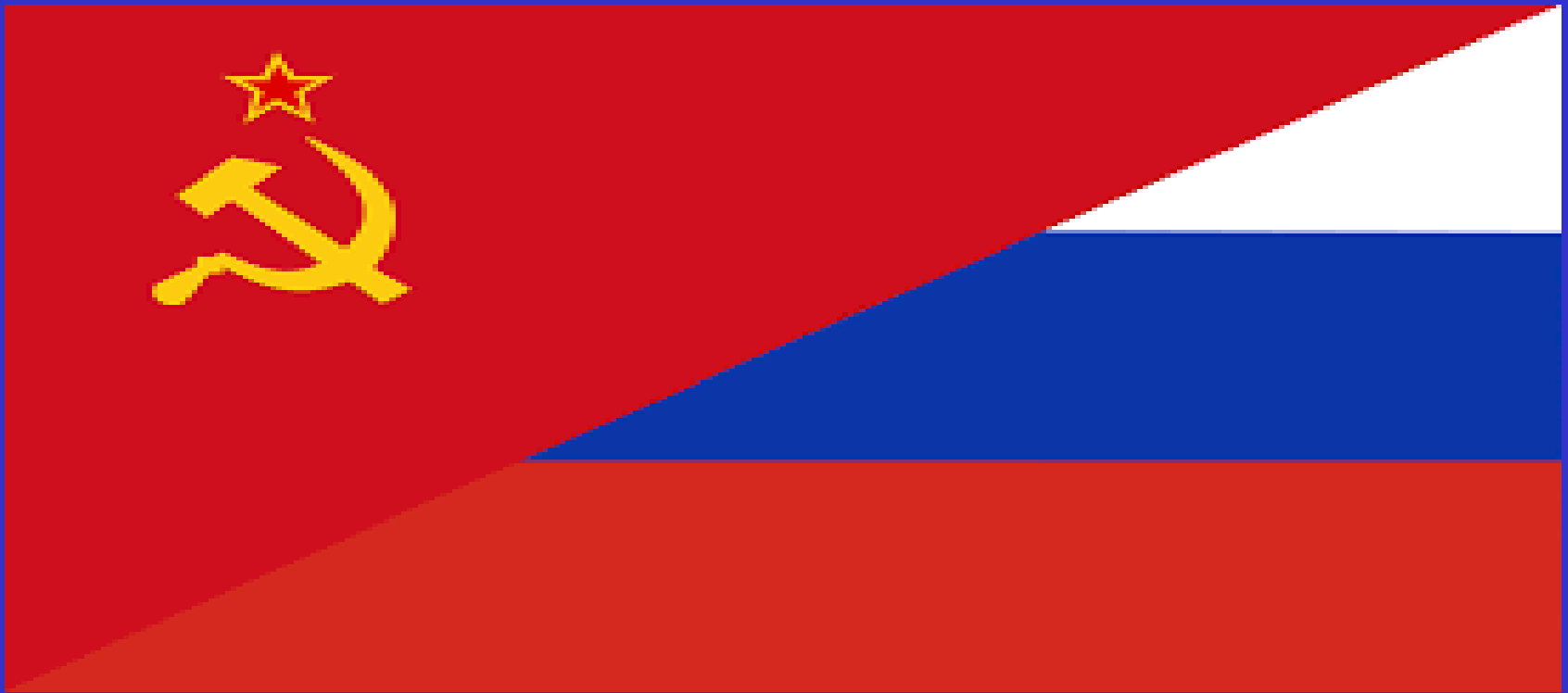


LAW AND POLITICS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



RUSSIAN LAW

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- In person classes.



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Class structure

- Short lectures.
- Class activities (research and discussion)

NO RECORDING



Content

- History of the Soviet Union and Russia.
- Political structure.
- Soviet policies.
- Soviet Law
- Cold war
- Space race
- Russian Law
- Russian policies.
- Russia-Ukraine.



Evaluation

- Class participation: 40%
- Test: 30%
 - Distribution: Oct. 20
 - Submission: Oct 27
- Final take-home: 30%
 - Distribution: Nov. 24
 - Submission: Dec. 1



Soviet Union



Soviet Union map



Russian Federation



Russian Federation










Facts about Russia

- Capital: Moscow
- Population: 144,000,000
- Currency: Rubles
- Main religion: Russian Orthodox Church.
- Literature: Alexander Pushkin, Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy, and Anton Chekhov.



Largest countries by area

|  | |  | Tot. |  | Tot. |  | Land |  | Land |  | % of |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| # | Country | | Area | | Area | | Area | | Area | | world | |
| | | | (Km ²) | | (mi ²) | | (Km ²) | | (mi ²) | | landmass | |
| 1 | Russia | | 17,098,242 | | 6,601,665 | | 16,376,870 | | 6,323,142 | | 11.0 % | |
| 2 | Canada | | 9,984,670 | | 3,855,101 | | 9,093,510 | | 3,511,022 | | 6.1 % | |
| 3 | China | | 9,706,961 | | 3,747,877 | | 9,388,211 | | 3,624,807 | | 6.3 % | |
| 4 | United States | | 9,372,610 | | 3,618,783 | | 9,147,420 | | 3,531,837 | | 6.1 % | |
| 5 | Brazil | | 8,515,767 | | 3,287,955 | | 8,358,140 | | 3,227,095 | | 5.6 % | |
| 6 | Australia | | 7,692,024 | | 2,969,906 | | 7,682,300 | | 2,966,151 | | 5.2 % | |
| 7 | India | | 3,287,590 | | 1,269,345 | | 2,973,190 | | 1,147,955 | | 2.0 % | |
| 8 | Argentina | | 2,780,400 | | 1,073,518 | | 2,736,690 | | 1,056,641 | | 1.8 % | |
| 9 | Kazakhstan | | 2,724,900 | | 1,052,089 | | 2,699,700 | | 1,042,360 | | 1.8 % | |
| 10 | Algeria | | 2,381,741 | | 919,595 | | 2,381,740 | | 919,595 | | 1.6 % | |

Largest countries by population

| Rank | Country | 2022 Population ▼ | 2021 Population | Growth Rate | Area | Density (km ²) |
|------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | China | 1,425,887,337 | 1,425,893,465 | -0.00% | 9,706,961 | 147/km ² |
| 2 | India | 1,417,173,173 | 1,407,563,842 | 0.68% | 3,287,590 | 431/km ² |
| 3 | United States | 338,289,857 | 336,997,624 | 0.38% | 9,372,610 | 36/km ² |
| 4 | Indonesia | 275,501,339 | 273,753,191 | 0.64% | 1,904,569 | 145/km ² |
| 5 | Pakistan | 235,824,862 | 231,402,117 | 1.91% | 881,912 | 267/km ² |
| 6 | Nigeria | 218,541,212 | 213,401,323 | 2.41% | 923,768 | 237/km ² |
| 7 | Brazil | 215,313,498 | 214,326,223 | 0.46% | 8,515,767 | 25/km ² |
| 8 | Bangladesh | 171,186,372 | 169,356,251 | 1.08% | 147,570 | 1,160/km ² |
| 9 | Russia | 144,713,314 | 145,102,755 | -0.27% | 17,098,242 | 8/km ² |
| 10 | Mexico | 127,504,125 | 126,705,138 | 0.63% | 1,964,375 | 65/km ² |

Soviet and Russian Leaders

- Vladimir Lenin: 1917-1924
- Joseph Stalin: 1924-1953
- Nikita Khrushchev: 1953-1964
- Leonid Brezhnev: 1964-1982
- Yuri Andropov: 1982-1984
- Konstantin Chernenko: 1984-1985
- Mikhail Gorbachev: 1985-1991
- Boris Yeltsin: 1991-1999
- Vladimir Putin: 1999-today (Dmitri Medvedev: 2008-2012)



Russian Revolution

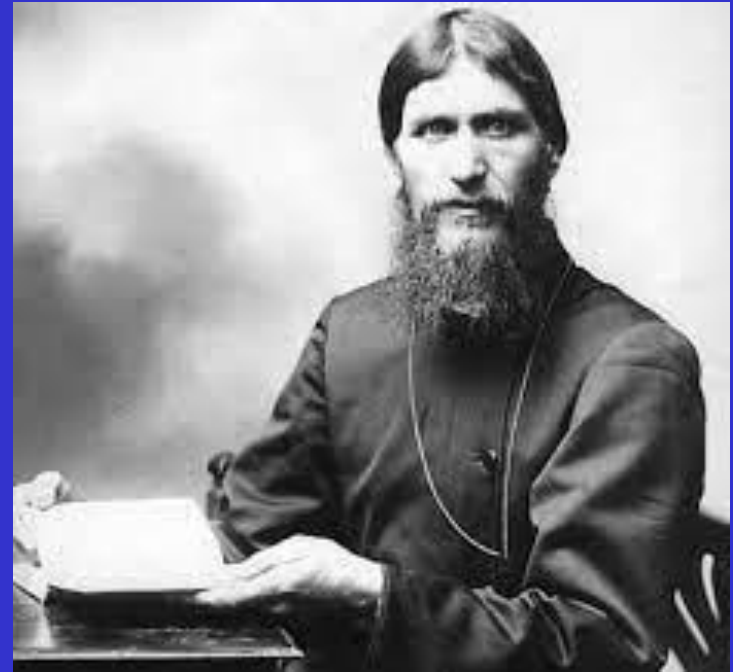


Russian Revolution

- Russia's two revolutions – in February and October 1917, collectively known as 'The Russian Revolution'.
- The February Revolution dismantled the Tsarist autocracy and forced the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, ending the imperial Romanov dynasty that had ruled the country for over three hundred years.
- A few months later in October, Russia experienced another revolution.



The February Revolution



The February Revolution

- Tsar Nicholas II held absolute power.
- Political, social, and economic structures were extremely backward in comparison to other countries in Europe.
- Food shortages and military failures at the start of the twentieth century had caused strikes and riots that were often brutally suppressed.
- The 1905 Revolution had led to some reforms, including the establishment of a state Duma, but there was still no real democracy in Russia.

The February Revolution

- Russia's entry into WWI was initially supported by most Russians.
- Its infrastructure struggled to cope with the demands of war. Not enough laborers to collect the harvests and there were serious food shortages.
- In 1915, the Tsar attempted to boost moral by taking personal command of the army.
- The German-born Tsarina Alexandra, in charge at home, was very unpopular and was under the control of Grigori Rasputin.

The February Revolution

- With little food and no ammunition, Russian soldiers began to mutiny.
- Strikes and protests in Russia saw no reforms from the government.
- Trade unions were banned and 'troublemakers' were sent into exile.
- Most Russians had completely lost faith in the Tsarist regime.
- On 22 February 1917, metal workers in Petrograd went on strike. They were joined the by female protesters marching against food rationing.
- Nearly all industry in Petrograd was shut down.
- Military troops mutinied and joined the protesters.
- The Tsar abdicated for himself and his son, marking the end of the Tsarist regime.

The February Revolution

- A new Provisional Government was formed, a self-appointed cabinet, made up of members of the Duma and led by the politician and landowner, Prince George Lvov.
- No constitutional authority and still seen as representing the interests of the privileged and wealthy.
- Shared power with the Petrograd Soviet of Worker's and Soldiers' Deputies, elected by ordinary people.
- Continued with WWI.
- Failed to address the people's demands.

The October Revolution



ЛЕНИН -
ЖИЛ,
ЛЕНИН -
ЖИВ,
ЛЕНИН -
БУДЕТ ЖИТЬ!

В. МАЯКОВСКИЙ.

Russian Revolution

- On October 24–25, the Bolshevik party led Russian workers and peasants to revolution, under the slogan of: “All power to the Soviets”. On October 25–26, the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets met and created the Soviet Government through the elections of a new Council of People’s Commissars and Central Executive Committee.
- The October Revolution overturned the interim provisional government and established the Soviet Union.
- Lenin assumed power.

Russian Revolution

- The new government began the construction of a Socialist society, but soon encountered extreme obstacles.
- While attempting to come to peace with all warring nations, only Germany agreed to peace (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk).
- The Russian Revolution removed Russia from the WW1.
- When WWI ended, the Entente powers (US, UK, France, Japan, etc.) invaded Russia from all directions, assisted by tsarist generals and provisional government politicians.
- In 1918, the Russian Civil War broke out and lasted until 1920. It ravaged the country with catastrophic famine and casualties, forcing the government to adopt War Communism in order to survive.

Russian Revolution

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), replaced Russia's traditional monarchy with the world's first Communist state.
- By the end of the war, a devastated Russia began to slowly rebuild with such programs as the NEP.

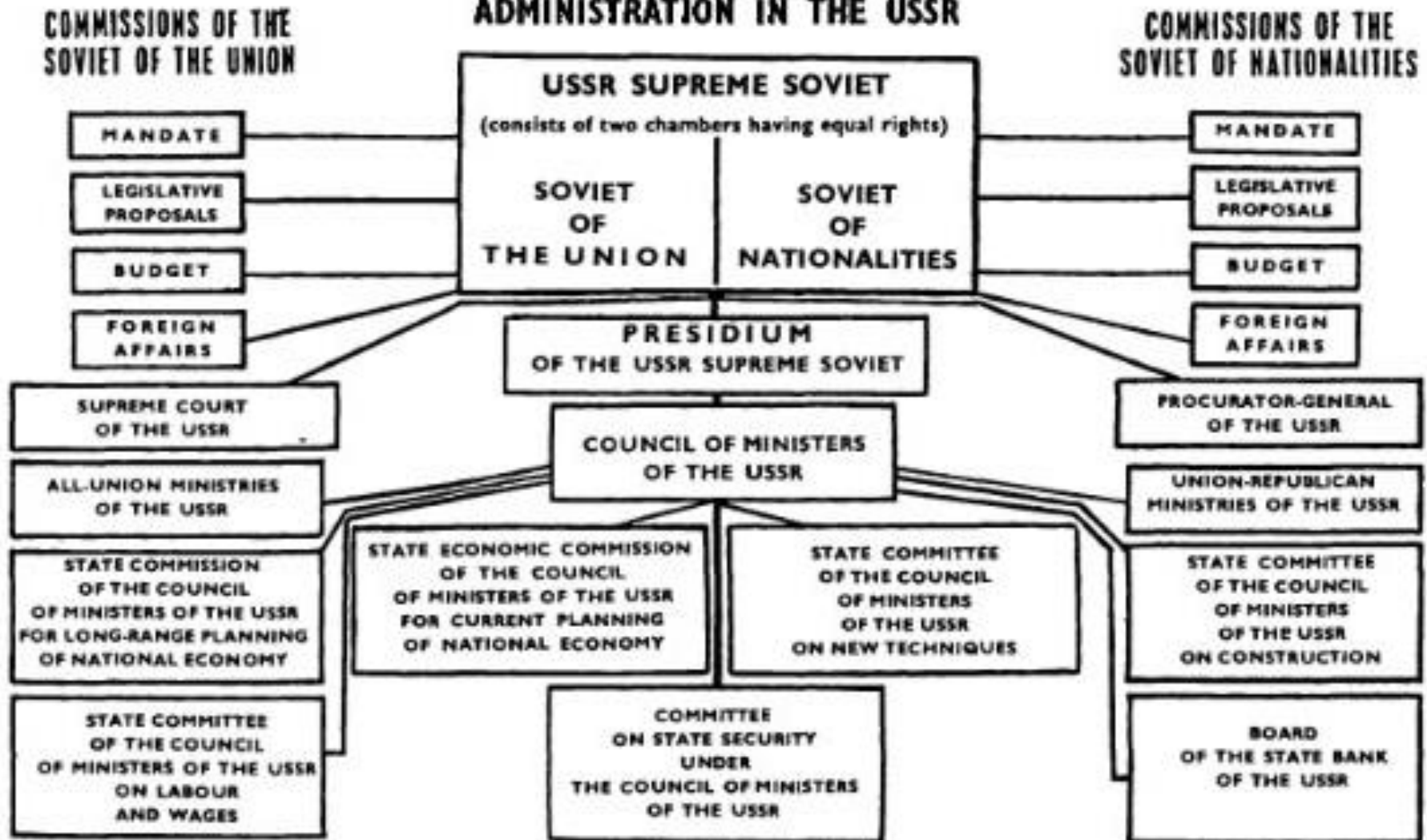


Soviet Union political organization



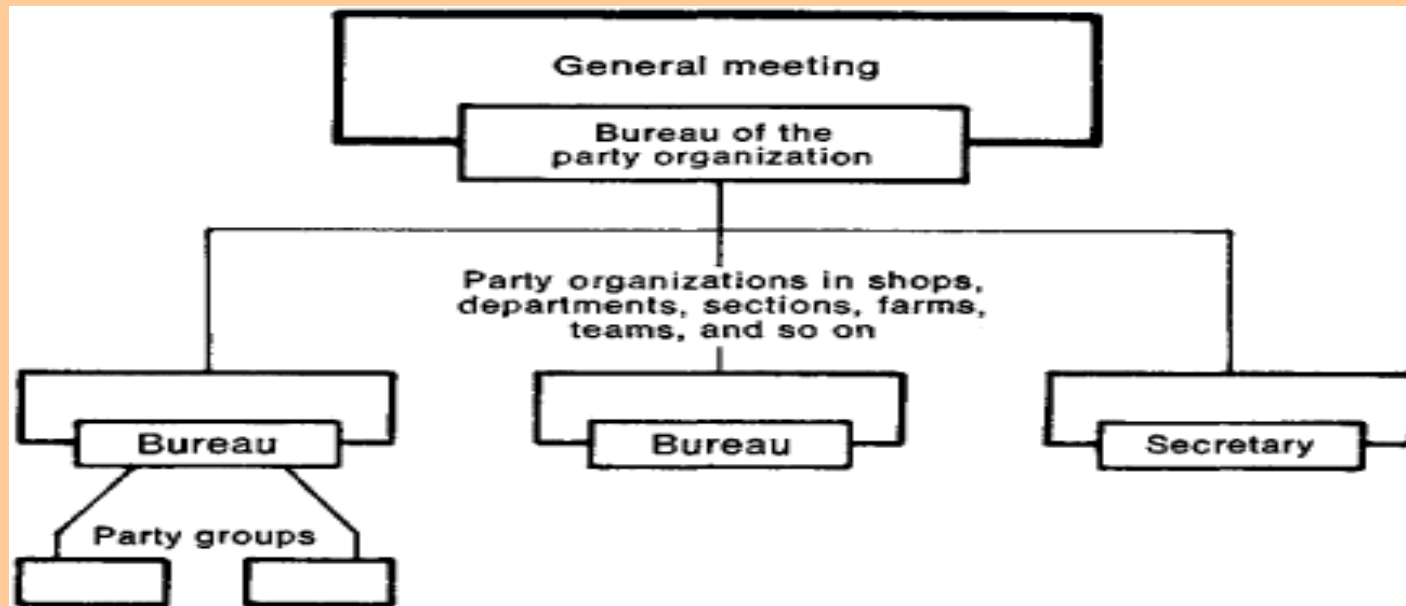
Soviet Union political organization

SUPREME ORGANS OF STATE POWER AND STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE USSR



Communist Party of the Soviet Union

- Congress
- Central Committee
- Politburo
- General Secretary.



Communist Party of the Soviet Union

- The party Congress is the supreme body of the party.
 - It elects the Central Committee.
 - It is convened, at least, once every 5 years.
 - Between congress sessions, the Central Committee directs all the work of the party.
 - It elects the Politburo.
- Politburo
 - The highest organ.
 - The Politburo directs the work of the party between sessions of the Central Committee.
 - It elects the Secretariat to direct the day-to-day work of the party.



Communist Party of the Soviet Union

- The Central Committee
 - It convenes every 6 months to elect the members of the Politburo.
 - It elects the General Secretary.
- The General Secretary of the Party was the de facto leader of the Soviet Union.



USSR

- After the 1936 Constitution, the Council of People's Commissars (formerly, Council of the Ministers) was defined as the Soviet government and the "highest executive and administrative organ of state power".
- At the same time, the Constitution also stripped the Council of People's Commissars of its ability to enact laws, and instead confined it to issuing "decrees and regulations on the basis and in execution of the laws currently in force".
- Legislative power was shifted to the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, who alone could alter laws, having replaced the Congress of Soviets and the Central Executive Committee respectively.
- There existed an informal system of government by which appointment of People's Commissars came to be made by the Politburo of the Communist Party's Central Committee, and ratified later by the Council of People's Commissars.

USSR

- The government was led by a Chairman, nominated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and elected by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.
- The Government of the Soviet Union exercised its executive powers in conformity with the Constitution of the Soviet Union and legislation enacted by the Supreme Soviet. It was thus responsible to the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, and regularly reported to the Supreme Soviet on its work.



Soviet Union political principles

- No Marxist roadmap to implement communism.
- Centralized planning of the Soviet economy.
- Egalitarian society.
- Work-led economy.
- Control of the communist party over the state.



Lenin



Lenin



- 1917-1924.
- World War I
 - Russia entered WWI in August 1914 in support of the Serbs and their French and British allies (Nicholas II).
 - Russian participation in the war was disastrous: Russian casualties were greater than those sustained by any other nation, and food and fuel shortages soon plagued the country.
- Lenin advocated for Russian defeat in WWI, arguing that it would hasten the political revolution.
- In 1918, Lenin ended Russia's participation in WWI. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Lenin



- Civil war: Red Army vs. White Army.
- War communism: measures to consolidate power and defeat the White Army.
- Nationalization of all manufacturing and industry.
- Requisition of surplus grain from peasant farmers to feed the Red Army.
- 1921 famine: 5 million Russians died.
- New Economic Policy: a more market-oriented economic system, a free market and capitalism, both subject to state control.

Lenin

- Cheka: secret police. Red Terror (mass executions).
- Lenin was shot in 1918 by an opponent to his policies
- End of Civil war in 1922.
- Creation of the Soviet Union in 1922.
 - Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and the Transcaucasus (now Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan).



Stalin



Stalin



- 1924-1953.
- The 5-year plans.
- USSR was transformed from a peasant society into an industrial and military superpower (space program began in the 1930's).
- Government's control of the economy.
- Forced collectivization of Soviet agriculture (control of farms).
- Famine.

Stalin



- Cult of personality.
- The Gulag system.
- Secret police
- Citizens were encouraged to spy and report on one another.
- Millions of people were killed.

Stalin

- The Great Purge (1930's).
 - A series of campaigns designed to rid the Communist Party, the military, and other parts of Soviet society from those Stalin considered a threat.
- Trotsky was sentenced to death in absentia during the Moscow Trials. He was assassinated in Mexico in 1940.
- Even after this assassination, mass murders, arrests and exiles continued until Stalin's death in 1953.
- During World War II, Stalin was responsible for the executions of war prisoners and traitors, especially Polish nationals.

Stalin

- Ukrainian famine (1932-33). Holodomor
- 3.9 million people (13% of the population) starved to death.
- Stalin wanted to replace Ukraine's small farms with state-run collectives and to punish Ukrainians who opposed to his policy.
- Stalin labelled these opponents as kulaks (rich peasants), who were considered enemies of the state.
- Soviet officials drove these peasants off their farms by force and Stalin's secret police deported 50,000 Ukrainian farm families to Siberia.
- Stalin also targeted Ukrainian saboteurs (intellectuals who opposed his policies).

Stalin Yalta Conference



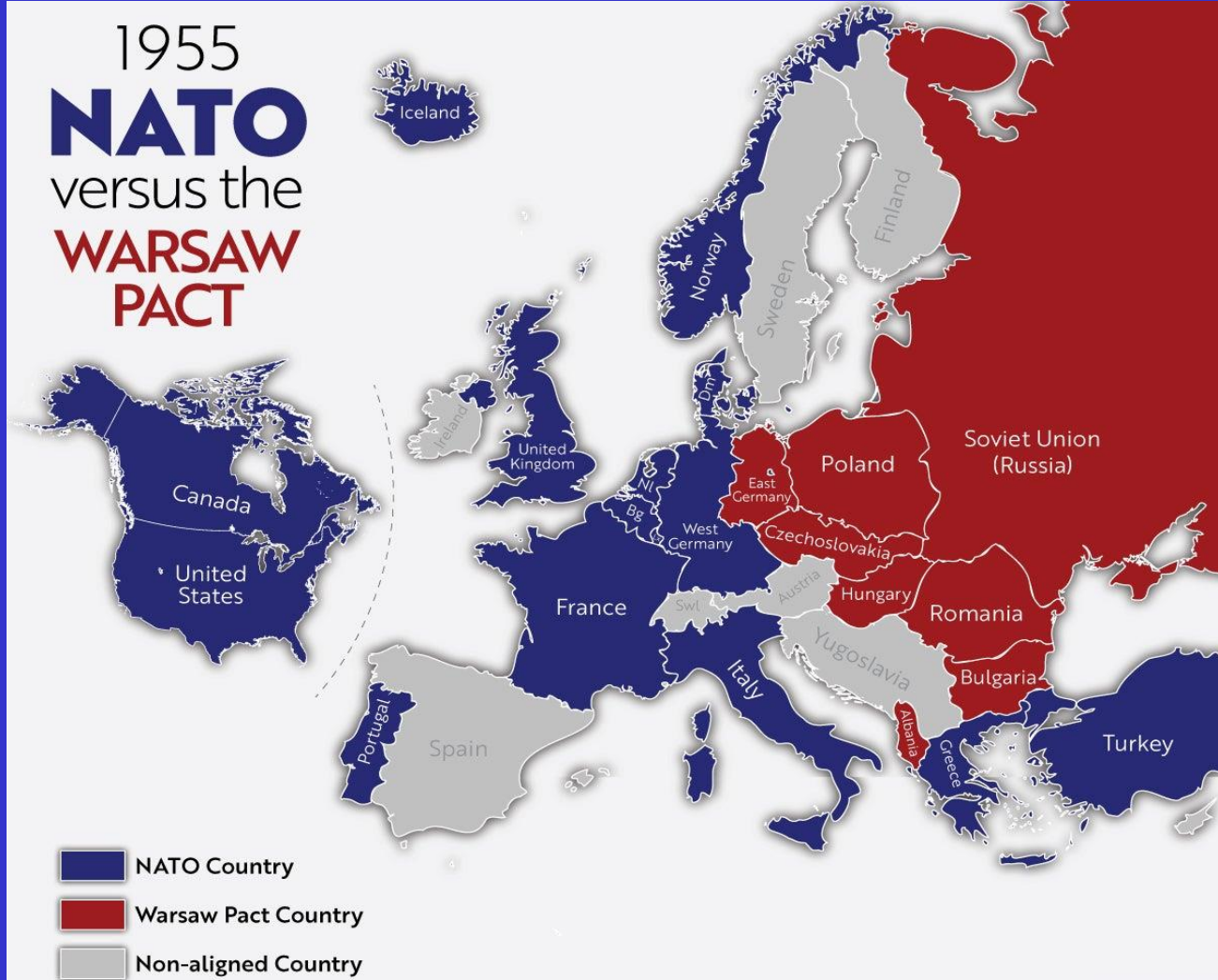
Stalin Yalta Conference

- Division of Germany
 - Denazification and demilitarization of Germany.
 - Reparations
 - Division of Berlin
- Poland and Eastern Europe
- USSR did not return Polish territory annexed in 1939 and did not recognize the London government in exile.
- USSR promised to allow free elections.
- United Nations
- Veto power.
- Not 16 republics, only Russia, Ukraine, and Bielorussia

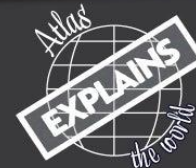


Cold War

1955 NATO versus the WARSAW PACT



Learn more about NATO's
history with Russia at:
www.atlasexplains.com



Nikita Khrushchev



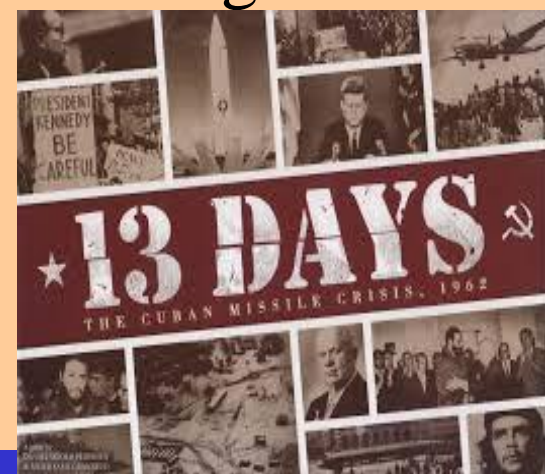
Nikita Khrushchev

- USSR leader from 1958 to 1964 (Cold War).
- The Cuban Missile Crisis.
- De-Stalinization.
- Repression of Hungary revolt.
- The construction of the Berlin Wall.
- Space race.
- Soviet-Chinese tensions.
- Forced to resign in 1964 (food shortages and China relations).



The Cuban Missile Crisis

- In 1962 Soviet nuclear missiles stationed in Cuba.
- The world appeared to be on the brink of nuclear conflict.
- Khrushchev agreed to remove the weapons.
- In return, U.S. President JFK consented not to attack Cuba.
- Kennedy also privately agreed to take American nuclear weapons out of Turkey.
- In 1963, the US, the UK, and the USSR negotiated a partial nuclear test ban.



Space race

- The launch of the satellite Sputnik (1957).
- Soviet rocket landed on the moon (1959).
- Soviet astronaut Yuri A. Gagarin became the first man in space (1961).



KGB



- State security.
- World's largest intelligence service.
- Protection of the country's political leadership.
- Supervision of border troops.
- Controlled by Communist Party.
- Infiltrated in foreign services.
- Obtained technological and industrial secrets.



Leonid Brezhnev



Leonid Brezhnev

- 1964-1982.
- Brezhnev doctrine (the right of Soviet intervention in cases where “the essential common interests of other socialist countries are threatened).
- Détente policy (easing Cold War tensions) 1967-1979.
- Modernized Soviet military-industrial complex.
- Space programme.
- Wars of national liberation in developing countries.
- Afghanistan invasion (1979).



Space Law



Space Law: The Outer Space Treaty of 1967

- COPUOS (development of international cooperation in space exploration for peaceful purposes).
- Consensus: minimum common denominator between the US and the Soviet Union.
- 1963 Declaration of Legal Principles.
- Cold War.
- Other international treaties during the Cold War.

Outer Space Treaty

- **Purpose (preamble)**

- To contribute to broad international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.
- International cooperation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to strengthen friendly relations between states and peoples.



Outer Space Treaty

- **Common Interest of Mankind**

- Exploration and use of outer space: for the benefit and in the interests of all countries (irrespective of their degree of economic and scientific development) and shall be the Province of Mankind (common interest of mankind).
- International cooperation and freedom of investigation.
- Not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, use, occupation or any other means.



Outer Space Treaty

- **Freedom of exploration and use**
 - Free exploration and use by all states without discrimination.
 - Free access to all areas of celestial bodies.
 - Freedom of scientific investigation in outer space.
- **Application of International Law**
 - International Law.



Outer Space Treaty

- **Peaceful purposes (limitation of military activities in outer space)**
 - No objects carrying nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction may be placed in orbit around the Earth, installed on celestial bodies, or stationed in outer space.
 - The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. No testing weapons and no establishing military bases on celestial bodies. The use of military personnel for scientific purposes is not prohibited.
- **Astronauts**
 - Astronauts are envoys of mankind in OS
 - Assistance. Rescued and returned.



Outer Space Treaty

- **Authorization and continuing supervision**
 - Authorization and continuous supervision of activities of non-governmental entities by the appropriate state.
- **Responsibility**
 - International responsibility for national activities in outer space, whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the Space Treaty.
 - Activities carried out by an international organization, responsibility for compliance is on the international organization and the states participating in the organization.

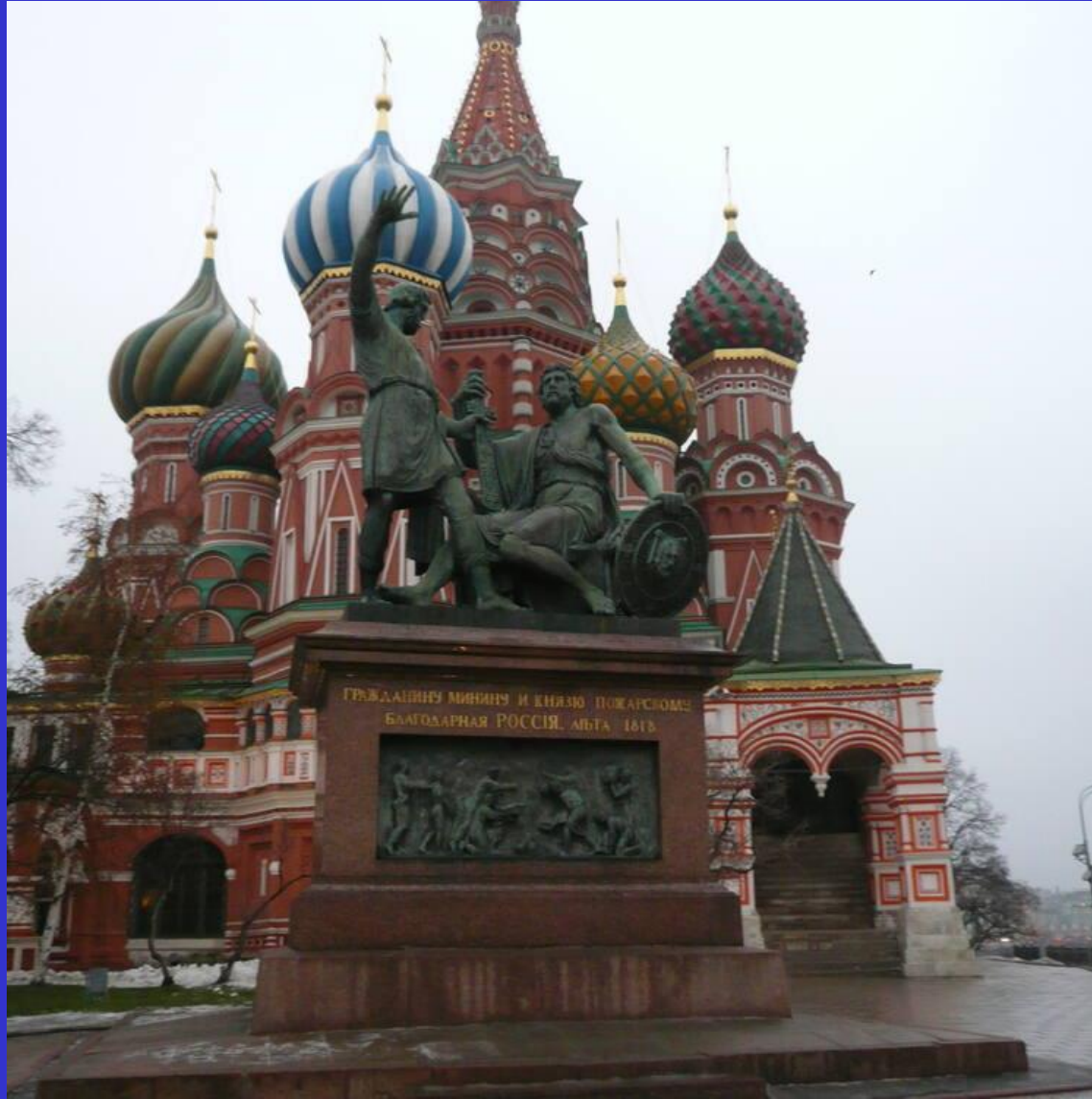
Outer Space Treaty

- **Liability for damages**

- The launching and procuring states, and states from whose territory of facility an object is sent to outer space are internationally liable for damage to another state, or its natural or juridical persons on Earth, airspace, or outer space.



Soviet Union Law



USSR Constitution, 1936



Soviet Law principles

- According to communist doctrine, the public is to be educated to the extent that the collective sense of right or wrong, i.e., the communist morality, becomes so ingrained that social pressure replaces law as the social control mechanism.
- The law protects the social order rather than the individual.
- Soviet law includes crimes and non-criminal offences.



Comrade's court system

- Comrade's court system. For non-criminal offences (Brezhnev transferred most of the functions of these courts to established judicial courts).
- A nonprofessional three-member tribunal popularly elected to rule on minor disputes between persons in factories, schools, farms, apartment buildings, and rural villages, etc.
- Measures of social pressure.
- Dual function: (i) to educate the public; and (ii) to punish and re-educate violators of established laws and prescribed behavior patterns.



USSR Constitution, 1936

- **ARTICLE 1.** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants.
- **ARTICLE 2.** The Soviets of Working People's Deputies, which grew and attained strength as a result of the overthrow of the landlords and capitalists and the achievement of the dictatorship of the proletariat, constitute the political foundation of the U.S.S.R.
- **ARTICLE 3.** In the U.S.S.R. all power belongs to the working people of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.
- **ARTICLE 4.** The socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the means and instruments of production, firmly established as a result of the abolition of the capitalist system of economy, the abrogation of private ownership of the means and instruments of production and the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, constitute the economic foundation of the U.S.S.R.

USSR Constitution, 1936

- **ARTICLE 5.** Socialist property in the U.S.S.R. exists either in the form of state property (the possession of the whole people), or in the form of cooperative and collective-farm property (property of a collective farm or property of a cooperative association).
- **ARTICLE 6.** The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, post, telegraph, and telephones, large state organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations and the like) as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people.



USSR Constitution, 1936

- **ARTICLE 7.** Public enterprises in collective farms and cooperative organizations, with their livestock and implements, the products of the collective farms and cooperative organizations, as well as their common buildings, constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and cooperative organizations.
- In addition to its basic income from the public, collective-farm enterprise, every household in a collective farm has for its personal use a small plot of land attached to the dwelling and, as its personal property, a subsidiary establishment on the plot, a dwelling house, livestock, poultry and minor agricultural implements - in accordance with the the statutes of the agricultural artel.
- **ARTICLE 8.** The land occupied by collective farms is secured to them for their use free of charge and for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity.

USSR Constitution, 1936

- **ARTICLE 9.** Alongside the socialist system of economy, which is the predominant form of economy in the U.S.S.R., the law permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their personal labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.
- **ARTICLE 10.** The right of citizens to personal ownership of their incomes from work and of their savings, of their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, their household furniture and utensils and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, is protected by law.



USSR Constitution, 1936

- **ARTICLE 11.** The economic life of the U.S.S.R. is determined and directed by the state national economic plan with the aim of increasing the public wealth, of steadily improving the material conditions of the working people and raising their cultural level, of consolidating the independence of the U.S.S.R. and strengthening its defensive capacity.
- **ARTICLE 12.** In the U.S.S.R. work is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."
- The principle applied in the U.S.S.R. is that of socialism : "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."



Soviet Criminal Law



Soviet Union Criminal Law principles

- Aim: to protect the Socialist state of workers and peasants and the established order therein against socially dangerous acts (which are crimes) by applying to persons committing such acts provided measures of social defense.
- Every act or omission is considered socially dangerous which is directed against the Soviet regime or which violates the order established by the government of workers and peasants for the period of transition to a Communist system.
- Three kinds of measures: judicial-corrective, medical, or medical-educational.

Soviet Criminal Law principles

- **Crime: socially dangerous act.**
- **Guilty:** a person who intentionally or through negligence, has committed a socially dangerous act specified by a criminal statute.
- Any unlawful act is socially dangerous, according to Soviet criminal Law.
- Social danger is far not certainly defined in the legal literature, which necessitates the detection of its social essence and legal nature. In the Soviet period of history of criminal law, the majority of criminalists were addressing the definitions “social danger of an act” and “socially dangerous consequences” as identical
- Criminal consequence is most comprehensively and amply characterising the social danger of any crime. The definition of the act of crime depends on the fact, whether it causes serious harm to one or other interests of socialist society, and to interests of construction of communistic mode

Soviet Criminal Law principles

- **Blank criminal laws:** It is a crime to violate rules that are not contained in the code but have been promulgated or are to be promulgated by administrative bodies.
- **Non-criminal sanctions:**
 - administrative offences (correctional tasks, such as fines, confiscation of property, and rarely, preventive detention and arrest.
 - disciplinary offences (violation of work rules).
 - Antisocial acts considered by Comrades' Courts. Measures of social pressure.
 - Administrative confinement. For petty offences. Summary procedure.

Gorbachev



Gorbachev

- 1985-1991.
- Glasnost (transparency): freedoms of expression and of information, free press, destalinization.
- Perestroika (reconstruction): democratization, decentralization, economy reforms.
- Improved foreign relations with the US and the West.
- Opposition to reforms.
- Coup of state (Aug. 1991).
- Resignation (Dec. 25, 1991).
- Collapse of the Soviet Union (Dec. 31, 1991).



Gorbachev

- Foreign attacks on the Soviet economy.
 - In the 1980s, President Reagan isolated the Soviet economy and helped drive oil prices to their lowest levels in decades.
 - The USSR began to lose its hold on Eastern Europe.
- Pope John Paul II led campaign against communism.
- Opposition to reforms.
- Coup of state (Aug. 1991).
- Resignation (Dec. 25, 1991).
- Collapse of the Soviet Union (Dec. 31, 1991).



Boris Yeltsin



Boris Yeltsin

- President of the Russian Federation (1991-1999).
- Yeltsin dismantled the Communist Party after the 1991 coup.
- All 15 of the Soviet Union's republics moved to secure their independence.
- Free market principles.
- Privatization of major state assets,
- Ownership of private property
- Stock exchange, commodities exchanges and private banks.
- Rise of oligarchs.
- Poverty and rising cost of living.



Boris Yeltsin

- Corruption and lawlessness
- Decreased industrial output.
- Falling life expectancies.
- Western popular culture.
- Western habits: prostitution, drugs.
- Western lifestyles and major corporations.
- First Chechnya war.
- Appointed Putin as prime minister and then as vice-president.
- Resignation (Dec. 31, 1999).

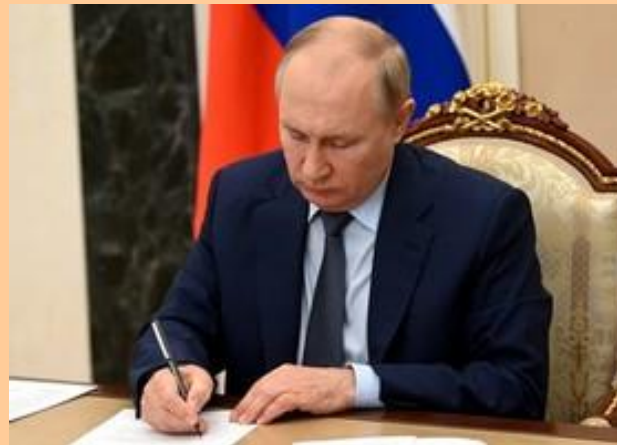


Putin



Putin

- Studied Law at Leningrad State University. (Sobchak)
- Obtained master's and doctoral degrees in Law.
- KGB (1975-1991). Dresden, East Germany.
- Worked at Leningrad State University after leaving the KGB.
- Worked at Leningrad's mayoral office during Anatoly Sobchak's term (1991-1994).



Putin

- Worked for Yeltsin in Moscow after Sobchak's defeat.
- Director of the Federal Security Service (FSB)
- Following oligarch Boris Berezovski's advice, Yeltsin appointed Putin as his prime minister and later as his vice-president.



Putin

- Consolidated power.
- Persecuted oligarchs.
- Second Chechnya war.
- Economic growth.
- Russian prestige.
- Soviet defeat of Nazi Germany.
- Putin as Primer Minister (2008-2012).
- 2014 Ukraine conflict. Crimea.
- Syrian civil war (2015).
- Constitutional changes to lift term limits (2020).



Putin's modernization



Putin's modernization



Putin's modernization



Putin's modernization



Putin: 2nd Chechnya war

- Putin's idea to gain prestige and to avoid secession.
- Strengthen military morale.
- Clear military and political victory.
- Terrorist attacks in Russia.
- Adopted terrorist policy later followed by US, UK, and other Western states.
- Chechnya's reconstruction.



Russian Law



Russian Constitution



Russian Constitution (1993)

- Democratic, federal law-bound, and republic state.
- Bearer of sovereignty: multinational people.
- Russian Federation: republics, territories, regions, cities of federal importance, an autonomous region and autonomous areas.
- Federation is a social State whose policy is aimed at creating conditions for a worthy life and a free development of man.
- Protection of labour and health.

Russian Constitution (1993)

- President (elected by popular vote) and Prime Minister (appointed by president).
- Federal Assembly (Duma and Council of the Federation).
- Constitutional Court (19 members elected to 12-year terms)
 - Determines the constitutionality of laws
- Referendum: the President may call for a referendum
- Individual rights as recognized under International Law and the Russian Constitution.
- Freedom of speech, press, association, religious belief, free movement within Federation, housing, free medical care and education.

Russian Criminal Law



Russian Criminal Law

- The Principle of Legality
 - The criminality of a deed is determined only by the Criminal Code.
 - No analogy.
- The Principle of Equality of Individuals Before the Law
- The Principle of Guilt.
- The Principle of Justice
 - Punishment shall be just
 - No double criminal responsibility the same crime.
- The Principle of Humanism
 - Criminal law shall ensure the safety of man.
 - Punishment may not pursue the aim of causing physical suffering or debasement of human dignity.
- Grounds for Criminal Liability.

Russian Criminal Law

- **Article 5. The Principle of Guilt**
- A person shall be brought to criminal responsibility only for those socially dangerous actions (inaction) and socially dangerous consequences in respect of which his guilt has been established.
- Objective imputation, that is criminal responsibility for innocent injury, shall not be allowed.
- **Article 8. Grounds for Criminal Responsibility**
- The commission of a deed containing all the elements of a crime, provided for by this Code, shall be the grounds for criminal responsibility

Russian Oligarchs



Putin and the oligarchs

- 110 individuals own 35% of Russian private wealth.
- Second country with most mega-millionaires (US is first).
- Russian oligarchy was formed during the 1990's privatization of Russian state assets (Yeltsin presidency).
- Strong ties to Yeltsin's government.
- Influenced Yeltsin's policies.
- First Putin tolerated the oligarchs' influence, as he had no political or legal tools to combat them.
- During his second term, Putin adopts legal tools to subject oligarchs to the law. Clear rules: no political interference and no opposition to the Kremlin.
- Criminal prosecution: tax evasion, corruption, money laundering.

Russia-Ukraine crisis

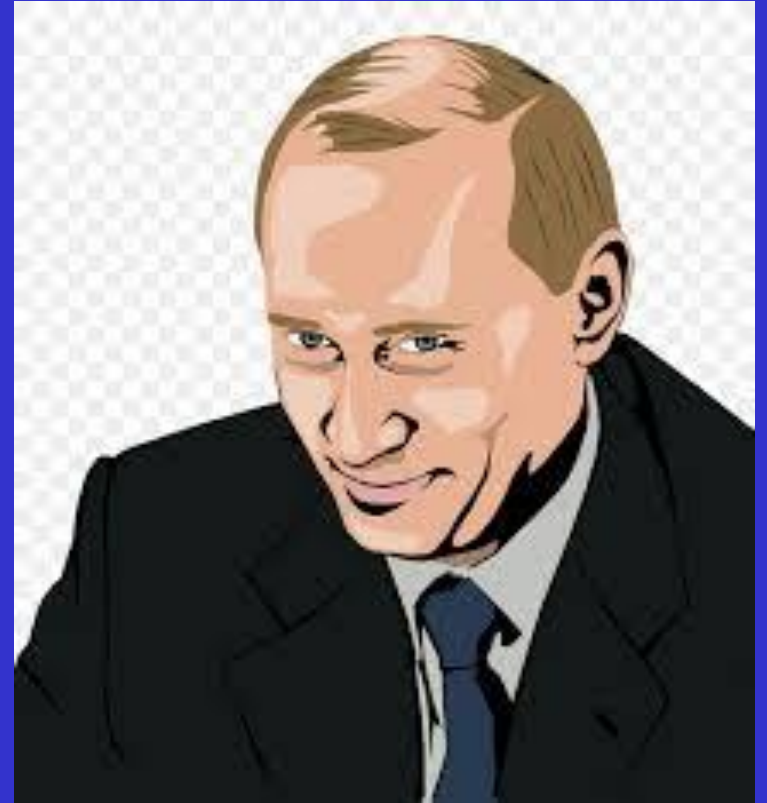


Russia-Ukraine

- Demilitarization and de-nazification of Ukraine.
- Recent Ukraine history.
- Foreign debt
- The 1996 Constitution
- Yanukovich's coup in 2014.
- Crimea.
- Hunter Biden and Trump's impeachment.
- Russia's recognition of Donetsk and Luhansk's independence.
- Special military operation (Feb. 24, 2022)
- Western's sanctions against Russia and Russians.



Russia-Ukraine



Russia-Ukraine



**ПОВЫШЕННОЕ ДЕНЕЖНОЕ ДОВОЛЬСТВИЕ,
ОТ 300 000 ТЫСЯЧ РУБЛЕЙ СЖЕМЕСЯЧНО**



**ПОЛНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ
(СТРАХОВОЕ, МЕДИЦИНСКОЕ,
ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЕ, ВЕЩЕВОС).**



**ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ СЛУЖЕБНЫМ ЖИЛЫМ
ПОМЕЩЕНИЕМ, КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ
СРЕДСТВ ЗА ПОДНАЕМ ЖИЛОГО
ПОМЕЩЕНИЯ, ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ
ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЯ СОБСТВЕННОГО ЖИЛЬЯ
ЗА СЧЕТ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО БЮДЖЕТА.**



**БЕСПЛАТНЫЙ ПРОЕЗД К МЕСТУ
ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ОСНОВНОГО ОТПУСКА
И ОБРАТНО, ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩЕМУ
И ОДНОМУ ЧЛЕНУ ЕГО СЕМЬИ.**



**ГАРАНТИРОВАННЫЕ ЛЬГОТЫ ДЕТЯМ
ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИХ**



**Льготное право на получение
высшего образования
детям военнослужащих -
участников спецоперации**

Обращайтесь в военные комиссариаты по месту жительства



**КИРОВСКИЙ
БАТАЛЬОН**

ВЯТКА

**ПУШЕЧНЫЙ АРТИЛЛЕРИЙСКИЙ
ДИВИЗИОН ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО
СОЮЗА лейтенанта Широкина П.Н.**

В годы Великой Отечественной войны на территории Кировской области были сформированы:
82-я потострелковая дивизия
125-я Красносельская орденов
Красного Знамени и Кутузова 2-й
степени стрелковая дивизия.
311-я Ленинская орденов
Красного Знамени и Суворова 2-й степени
дивизия.

Уже в начале Великой
Отечественной войны в Кировской
области образовался могучий поток
запасных добровольцев о
направлении на фронт - только за
первую неделю войны в
военкоматы области поступило
3244 заявления, из них 1115 - от
женщины.

Выполнению мобилиационных
планов способствовало такое
патриотическое движение
населения, как создание
добровольных дружин
народного ополчения.



**АРМИЯ
РОССИИ**

Putin's speech Valdai Discussion Club, 2021

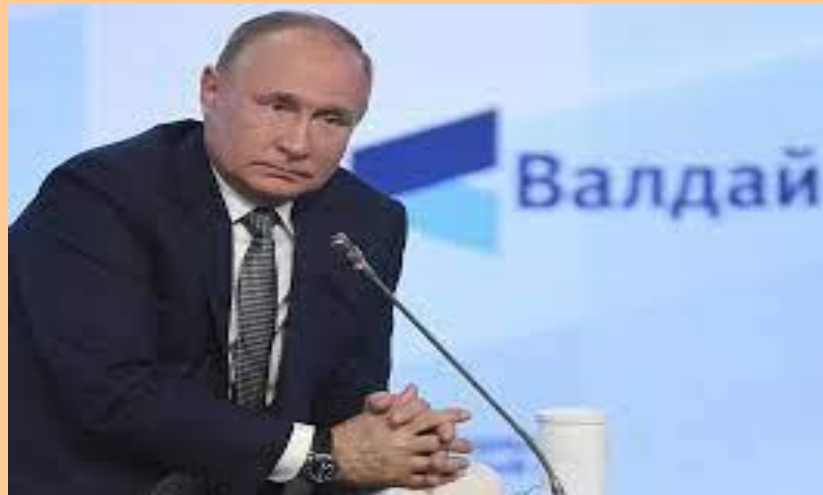


Putin's speech

“Looking at what is happening in a number of Western countries, we are amazed to see the domestic practices, which we, fortunately, have left, I hope, in the distant past. The fight for equality and against discrimination has turned into aggressive dogmatism bordering on absurdity, when the works of the great authors of the past – such as Shakespeare – are no longer taught at schools or universities, because their ideas are believed to be backward. The classics are declared backward and ignorant of the importance of gender or race. In Hollywood memos are distributed about proper storytelling and how many characters of what colour or gender should be in a movie. This is even worse than the agitprop department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.”

Putin's speech

“Countering acts of racism is a necessary and noble cause, but the new ‘cancel culture’ has turned it into ‘reverse discrimination’ that is, reverse racism. The obsessive emphasis on race is further dividing people, when the real fighters for civil rights dreamed precisely about erasing differences and refusing to divide people by skin colour.”



Putin's speech

“Zealots of these new approaches even go so far as to want to abolish these concepts altogether. Anyone who dares mention that men and women actually exist, which is a biological fact, risk being ostracised. “Parent number one” and “parent number two,” “birthing parent” instead of “mother,” and “human milk” replacing “breastmilk” because it might upset the people who are unsure about their own gender. I repeat, this is nothing new; in the 1920s, the so-called Soviet Kulturtraegers also invented some newspeak believing they were creating a new consciousness and changing values that way. And, as I have already said, they made such a mess it still makes one shudder at times. Not to mention some truly monstrous things when children are taught from an early age that a boy can easily become a girl and vice versa. That is, the teachers actually impose on them a choice we all supposedly have. They do so while shutting the parents out of the process and forcing the child to make decisions that can upend their entire life.”

Gay propaganda law



Propaganda law

- The federal law prohibits propaganda of non-traditional sexual relationships. Approved in 2013.
- It is against the law to spread positive information about gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender people among minors.
- Children should not be misguided into believing that non-traditional relationships are equivalent to traditional (heterosexual) relationships.
- Propaganda includes materials that raise interest in non-traditional relationships, cause minors to form non-traditional sexual predispositions, or present distorted ideas about the equal social value of traditional and non-traditional sexual relationships.
- Businesses and organizations can be forced to temporarily cease operations if convicted under the law.
- Foreigners may be arrested and detained for up to 15 days, then deported, or fined and deported.