

## LAW on approval of the Criminal Code Belarusian SSR

Adopted by the fourth session of the Supreme Council of the BSSR  
of the fifth convocation on December 29, 1960 (SZ BSSR, 1960, No. 1, Art. 4)

Supreme Soviet of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Sovereign Republic d e c i d e s :

**Article 1.** To approve the Criminal Code of Belarus Soviet SSR and put it into effect on April 1, 1961.

**Article 2.** To establish that Article 23 of the Criminal Code of the Byelorussian SSR does not cover, in terms of the term of imprisonment, persons convicted prior to the adoption of the Fundamentals of the Criminal Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics from **Article 25** December 1958 for particularly dangerous state crimes provided for in Chapter Six of the Special Corner Code of the Byelorussian SSR, for gangsters, deliberate murder with aggravating circumstances, embezzlement of large scale or robbery.

**Article 3.** To instruct Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to establish the procedure for the entry into force of the Criminal Code of the Byelorussian SSR and approve the list of legislative acts of the Byelorussian SSR, are repealed with the introduction of the Criminal Code of the Byelorussian SSR in action.

## CRIMINAL CODE BELARUSIAN SSR

### A COMMON PART

#### Chapter 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### **Article 1. Tasks of the Criminal Code of the Belorussian SSR**

The Criminal Code of the Byelorussian SSR has the task of protecting the Soviet social and state system, the social life ownership, identity and rights of citizens and the entire socialist legal order from criminal encroachments.

To accomplish this task the Criminal Code of Belorussian SSR determines which socially dangerous acts are criminal, and establishes punishments subject to application to persons who have committed crimes.

##### **Article 2. Criminal Code of the Byelorussian SSR and Union legislation**

The Penal Code of the Byelorussian SSR proceeds from the principles and general provisions of the Fundamentals of the Criminal Law of the USSR and the Union Republics.

All-Union Laws on Criminal Responsibility for State and Military Crimes, as well as an All-Union Union laws governing liability for other crimes, directed against the interests of the USSR, including are in this code.

Until the inclusion of Union-wide criminal laws in the Criminal Code of the Byelorussian SSR, they are applied on the territory of the Byelorussian SSR directly.

##### **Article 3. Grounds for criminal liability**

Only the person guilty of committing a crime, that is, deliberately or negligence, committed a criminal offense, is subject to criminal liability and punishment.

Criminal punishment is applied only by a court sentence.

##### **Article 4. The effect of the Criminal Code with respect to acts committed on the territory of the Byelorussian SSR**

All persons who have committed crimes in the territory of Belorussian SSR, are subject to liability under this Code.

The question of the criminal liability of diplomatic representatives of foreign states and other citizens who According to the laws in force and international agreements, they are not subject to criminal proceedings for the Soviet Debit institutions, in the event of these persons committing a crime on the territory of the Byelorussian SSR, shall be authorized by diplomatic means.

If the courts of the Byelorussian SSR consider cases of set in the territory of other allied forces Publicly, in accordance with Article 4 of the Basics of Criminal Law Under the jurisdiction of the USSR and the Union republics,

criminal law is in force at the place where the crime was committed .

#### **Article 5. The effect of the Criminal Code Belarusian Soviet SSR in respect of acts committed outside the USSR**

Citizens of the USSR who have committed crimes abroad are subject to criminal liability under this Code if they are held criminally liable or prosecuted in the territory of the Byelorussian SSR.

On the same grounds, stateless persons in the Byelorussian SSR who commit pre Stations outside the USSR.

"If the named persons for incurred crimes suffered whether the punishment is abroad, the court can accordingly mitigate the punishment imposed by it or completely release the guilty from serving the sentence.

Foreigners for crimes committed outside the USSR, are liable under the Soviet criminal for th in the cases stipulated by international agreements by the scenes.

### **Section 6. Operation of Criminal Law in Time**

Crime and punishment of an act are determined by law. Mr., acting at the time of the commission of this act.

A law eliminating the punishability of an act or a mitigating punishment is retroactive, that is, it also applies to acts committed prior to its publication.

A law establishing the punishability of an act or effort punishment is not retroactive.

#### **Chapter 2 ABOUT CRIME**

#### **Article 7. Understanding of crime**

A crime is a socially dangerous act under criminal law (act or lack of action Viy), encroaching on the Soviet public or state social structure, socialist economy Own-terrorist vennost, personality, political, labor, property and other rights of citizens, as well as otherwise, for constituting a socialist legal order, a socially dangerous act, provided for by criminal law.

It is not a crime to act or fail to act, although formally it contains signs of any act provided for by criminal law, but due to its insignificance not a public danger.

The crime is considered committed intentionally if the person who committed it was conscious of a socially dangerous the nature of his action or inaction foreseen him about dangerous consequences and desired them or knowingly allowed the onset of these consequences.

#### **Section 9. Negligence of a crime**

A crime is deemed to be committed by negligence, if the person who committed it, before saw the opportunity to socially dangerous consequences of their actions or inaction, but thoughtlessly hoped for their prevention They either did not foresee the possibility of such consequences, although they should have been able to foresee them.

### **Section 10. Responsibility minors**

Persons who are sixteen years old before the crime are subject to criminal liability.

Persons who have committed a crime from the age of four up to sixteen years old, are subject to criminal liability only for murder (Articles 100-104), intentional infliction of bodily harm, which caused a health disorder (Articles 106-109, 110, Part One), rape (Article 115), robbery (Articles 89 and 143), robbery (articles 88 and 142), theft (articles 87 and 141), malicious hooliganism (article 201, part two), deliberate destruction or damage to state, public property or personal property of citizens, entailing grave consequences (Article 96, Part Two, and 146, Part Two), as well as deliberately committing actions that could cause a train wreck (Article 83).

If the court finds that the correction of a person who committed a crime under the age of eighteen years, I cannot imagine great public danger, possibly without criminal punishment, he can apply compulsory educational measures to such a person, which are not a criminal punishment (Article 60), or he can release a minor from criminal responsibility STI with his referral to the Commission on imperfect year olds to consider applying to him when compulsory educational measures.

#### **Article I. Insanity**

Is not subject to criminal liability a person who during the commission of a socially dangerous act nahodilos s: in a state of insanity, then there might not be aware of his actions or control them owing to chrome <sup>l-ethnic</sup> mental illness, temporary mental dushev- **Noah** activity, dementia or other painful condition. To such a person, upon the appointment of a court, compulsory medical measures may be applied; Article 55 of this Code.

A person who commits a crime shall not be punished. stepping into a state of sanity, but before the court pronounces a sentence , it suffers from mental illness depriving it; opportunities to be aware of their actions or hands! to drive them. For such a person, upon the appointment of a court, compulsory medical measures may be applied, and upon recovery, he may be punished.

## Article 12. Responsibility for the crime committed intoxicated

A person who has committed a crime while intoxicated is not exempt from criminal liability.

### Article 13. Defense Required

An action is not a crime, although it is subject to the signs of an act provided for in this Code, but performed in a state of necessary defense, that is, in defending the interests of the Soviet state, public interests, person or the rights of a defender or other person from socially dangerous encroachment by reason the perpetrator of harm, if it was not allowed Extending the limits of necessary defense.

Exceeding the limits of necessary defense is recognized as a clear discrepancy between the protection of the character and the danger of the encroachment. telstva.

It is not a crime to act, although it is subject to the signs of the act provided for in this Code, but committed in a state of extreme necessity, that is, to eliminate a danger threatening the interests of the Soviet state, public interests, the person or the rights of the person or other citizens if this danger under the circumstances could not be eliminated by other means and if the harm done is less important than prevented harm.

### Article 15. Responsibility for the preparation of pre step and for attempted crime

Preparing for a crime is the acquisition or adaptation of means or tools or other intentional creation of conditions for the commission of a crime.

An attempt to commit a crime is an intentional act directly aimed at the commission of if the crime was not completed for reasons beyond the control of the will of the perpetrator.

Punishment for crime preparation and eating ix assigned to the crime by a law providing responsible for the crime. When sentencing, the court takes into account the nature and degree of public danger of the actions committed by the guilty, the degree of the purpose of the criminal intention and the reasons why the crime was not completed.

### Article 16. Voluntary refusal to commit a crime Lenia

The person who voluntarily refused to bring the crime until the end, is subject to criminal liability only if the actual act committed by him contains the elements of another crime.

### Article 17. Complicity

Complicity is the intentional joint participation of two or more persons in the commission of a crime.

Organizers, instigators and accomplices are recognized as accomplices of the crime, along with the executors.

The executor is a person who directly commits Shiv crime.

The organizer is recognized as the person who organized the the crime or guided his commission.

The instigator is recognized as the person inclined to commit to crime.

The accomplice will be recognized as accomplice. crime, advice, instructions, provision of means or elimination of obstacles, as well as a person who promised to conceal the offender, tools and means crime, traces of a crime or objects, by criminal means.

The degree and nature of participation of each of the partners in the execution of the crime must be taken into account by the court when appointed punishment.

### Article 18. harboring

Zarah is not the promised concealment of a criminal, as well as the tools and means of committing a crime, traces of persecution of any items obtained by criminal means is liable only in the cases provided for by articles 86<sup>1</sup> and 185 of this Code (in the edict of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the BSSR of March 7, 1961 — NW BSSR, 1961, No. 8, art. 54).

### Article 19. Failure

Failure to report reliably known preparing or committed crime entails criminal liability only in cases provided for in Articles 86 and 186 of the infusion Codex.

## Chapter 3 ABOUT PUNISHMENT

### Section 20. Purpose of Punishment

Punishment is not only a penalty for perfect goal, but also has the goal of correcting and rehabilitating convicts in the spirit of honest work respect for the rules of the socialist society lives, and also the prevention of the commission of new crimes condemned as well as by other persons.

Punishment is not intended to inflict physical suffering. or humiliation of human dignity.

### Article 21. Kinds of punishment

The following basic penalties can be applied to persons who have committed crimes:  
one) imprisonment;

- 2) link;
- 3) expulsion;
- four) correctional labor without deprivation of liberty;
- five) deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities;
- 6) fine;
- 7) dismissal from office;
- eight) public censure.

For military service can also be applied take punishment in the form of referral to a disciplinary battalion.

In addition to the basic punishments, they may be sentenced to convicts. Take the following additional penalties:  
 confiscation of property;  
 deprivation of a military or special rank.

The expulsion, reference, deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities, a fine and dismissal from office can be applied not only as the main, but also as an additional punishment.

#### **Article 22. Exceptional punishment - death new penalty**

In the form of an exceptional measure of punishment, until its gender abolition, it is allowed to use the death penalty - execution - for state crimes in cases provided for by the USSR Law "On Criminal Responsibility state punishment, for premeditated murder under aggravating circumstances specified in the articles of the criminal laws of the USSR and this Code, establishing responsibility for the intentional kill in separate, specially stipulated laws. The case of Soyuz for the SSR cases is also for some other especially grave crimes.

Persons who were under the age of eighteen years of age and women who were in pregnancy at the time of committing a crime or at the time of sentencing cannot be sentenced to death. The death penalty can not be applied to women in the state of pregnancy at the time of execution of the sentence (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium Council of the BSSR dated June 25, 1962 — NW BSSR, 1962, No. 20, Art. 142).

#### **Article 23. Deprivation of liberty**

Imprisonment is established for a period of three months to ten years, and for especially grave crimes and for especially dangerous recidivists, in the cases provided for by the law Soviet Union and this Code, not more than five twenty years.

When sentencing a person who has not reached 18 years of age freedom can not exceed ten years.

Those sentenced to deprivation of liberty serve their sentences in a correctional labor colony or in prison. No-year ■ in the labor colony for minors.

Imprisonment in the form of imprisonment for the entire term of punishment or part of it may be imposed by a court on particularly dangerous recidivists (Article 24), to persons convicted of especially dangerous state crimes (Articles 61-70), and also sentenced to imprisonment not less than five years for the following serious crimes: banditry (art. 74), actions disorganizing corrective labor institutions (art. 74<sup>1</sup>), riots (art. 76), damage to communications and vehicles (art. 83), making or selling counterfeit money

or securities (article 84), violation of foreign exchange rules (article 85), embezzlement of state or public large and very large amounts of property (articles 87, part three, 88, part three, 90, part three, 91, part three, and 91<sup>1</sup>), robbery under aggravating circumstances (articles 88, part two, and 142, part in Thoraya), robbery (article 89 and 143), intentional destruction or damage aggravated state or public personal property or personal property of citizens (articles 96, part two, and 146, part two), premeditated murder (articles 100 and 101), intentional grievous bodily harm (article 106), rape (article 115), aggravated speculation (article 151, part two), pre increasing power or official authority under aggravating circumstances (Article 167, Part Two), accepting a bribe, mediating in bribery or giving a bribe (Articles 169, 169\* and 170), the imposition of a knowingly unjust sentence, decision, ruling or ruling, entailing grave consequences (Article 173, Part Two), coercion to testify under aggravating circumstances (Article 175,

Part Two), encroachment about the lives of a police officer or a native, etc. uzhinnika (Article 189<sup>1</sup>) Hooliganism (article 201, Part Two), disobedience aggravated (article 227, paragraphs "b" and "c"), the resistance superior or forcing him to violate duty (art 229) via Noe action in relation SRI chief (article 231), desertion (article 236), deliberate destruction or damage of military haves ARISING under aggravating circumstances (article 240, paragraphs "b" and "c"), violation of the rules of service on radioteh -ethnic village max and rescue units ( article 246).

Persons who have served at least half of the term of imprisonment, subject to their exemplary behavior, imprisonment can be replaced by appointment of the court contains zhaniem in the colony.

Persons who maliciously violate re bench mounted IP pravitelno labor colony, serving sentences in colonies SRI may be intended for the court replaced imprisonment exception of not more than three years after serving Niemi remainder of his sentence in a correctional labor colony and.

The order and conditions of serving prison determined lyayutsya corrective labor legislation (in the editorial tion of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 25 June 1962, -SZ BSSR, 1962, number 20, p. 142).

#### **Article 24. The concept of a particularly dangerous recidivist**

Oso about a dangerous recidivist by a court sentence can be r e c o g n i z e d :

one) a person who has already been convicted of a previously particularly dangerous state crime (arts. 61-70), banditry (art. 74), manufacturing for the purpose of selling or selling counterfeit money or securities (art. 84), violation of foreign exchange rules (art. 85), theft sovereigns governmental or public property on a large or especially large scale (article 87, part three, 88, the third part 90, part three, 91, the third part, and 91<sup>1</sup>), robbery (article 89 and 143), intentional murder (Articles 100, 101 and 229, paragraph "c"), an attempt on the life of a police officer Do people Nogo retainer (article 189<sup>1</sup>), intentional serious bodily injury (art 106), rape (art 115), semi chen s bribes, intermediation in bribery or cottage taken ki committed under aggravating circumstances (article 169, part two, 169\*,

part two, and 170, part two), and once again commit any of these crimes, regardless of the st, for which of them it was condemned for the first time;

2) person who has been in any sequence three times convicted of theft of state or public of property by theft, robbery, fraud (Articles 87, 88 and 90), as well as theft, robbery, fraud on in otno shenii personal property (Article 141, 142 and 144), spekulya keying (paper 151), the purchase or sale of property known mined crime committed in the form of fishing, or in large amounts (article 203, part Two), hooliganism (article 201, part two), or at least twice for any of these crimes and for one but of the crimes listed in the first paragraph of the first part of this article, and after that, again committed any of the crimes lectures mentioned in the first or second paragraphs of the first part of this article;

3) a person who, while serving his sentence in prison, has committed a serious crime from among those referred to in Article 23, Paragraph four of this Code, if convicted Research Institute for him to imprisonment for a term not less than five years, or especially dangerous crime against the state (Article 61- 70).

When deciding on the recognition of a person especially dangerous re tsidivistom court takes into account the nature and degree of social danger of the crime committed, the identity of the perpetrator and the circumstances of the case.

It can not serve as grounds for declaring a person a dangerous recidivist conviction for a crime committed by Noah before reaching eighteen years of age, or judge of the bridge, which is removed or extinguished in the manner prescribed by law (as amended by the Decree and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 25 June 1962 g.- NW BSSR, 1962 , No. 20, Art. 142).

## **Article 25. Link**

The reference is to remove the convicted person from his place of Ms ments with mandatory settlement in certain areas.

Referred to as as the core, and as a complement tional penalties may be imposed for a period of two to five years.

Reference as an additional penalty can be applied only in cases specifically mentioned in the law.

Employment of the exiles is entrusted to the executive committees of the local Soviets of Workers' Deputies.

Link does not apply to persons who have not attained to commit Nia crime eighteen years of age, to pregnant nym women and women with dependent children up to the age of eight.

Order, place and conditions of serving links installing are legislation of the Union SSR and Byelorussian SSR.

## **Article 26. Expulsion**

Expulsion is the removal of a convicted person from his place of Ms ments with the prohibition of living in certain places Nost.

Expulsion both as primary and as a complement tional penalties may be imposed for a period of one year to five years.

Expulsion as an additional penalty can be applied only in cases specifically mentioned in the law.

Expulsion shall not apply to persons who have not attained until Sauveur sheniya crime eighteen years of age.

The procedure and conditions for serving expulsion shall be established by the legislation of the USSR and the Byelorussian SSR.

## **Section 27. Correctional work without deprivation of liberty**

Corrective labor without deprivation of bondage shall be appointed for a period of one month to one year and are served either at the place of work of the convict or in other places in the area of residence of the convict.

From earning sentenced to correctional labor without imprisonment are subject to a DOX od your country of Islands in the amount established by the court sentence ranging from five to twenty percent of earnings.

Persons recognized as disabled, the court instead of correctional pheno- work appoints a fine or public Pori tsanie.

The time of serving correctional work, including at the place of work of the convicted person, is not counted as length of service.

Under the condition of good work and exemplary behavior Nia convict while serving correctional labor, a court convicted after serving that punishment by the mediator stvu of a public organization or group of workers, may include the time of serving correctional labor in seniority.

## **Article 28. Consequences of evasion from serving the IC pravitelnyh works**

In case of evasion from serving corrective labor at the place of work, the court may replace the unserved term of their IP pravitelnyh work, is serving in other places in paradise convict ONET

In the case of evasion of serving correctional labor in other places in the area of residence of the convicted person, the court may replace the neo tbyty their term of imprisonment, and kazh Dyje three days unserved term of correctional labor the replace are to one day of imprisonment.

## **Article 29. Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities**

Deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or neem certain activities may be appointed by the court for a period of one year to five years as the main or additional punishment.

This penalty can only be imposed in cases where the nature of the guilty of crimes during the occupation of posts or certain activities the court finds it impossible to maintain his right to occupy determined nye positions or engage in certain activities.

In the appointment of punishment as a surcharge s Foot to imprisonment, it applies to all the serving of imprisonment and, in addition, for the term SET lenny sentence.

If the deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities scheduled in ka honors to additionally to another species basic sentence, the period is calculated from the beginning of the serving of the main

sentence.

### **Article 30. Penalty**

A fine is a monetary penalty imposed by the court SLE in teas and limits established by law.

Sets the amount of fine camping depending on the severity of the offense, taking into account the property put Nia guilty.

If you can not imposition of the penalty, the court may on becoming the replacement of its correctional labor without lishe Nia liberty at the rate of ten rubles fine - a month of hard labor, but not more than one year of correctional pheno- works.

Replacement of the fine by deprivation of liberty and imprisonment by a fine is not allowed.

Items that are not subject to confiscation cannot be seized upon collection of a fine.

### **Article 31. Dismissal of e from office**

Dismissal from office may be applied by the court in SLE tea recognition the impossibility of leaving the convict in for post Nima

Stigma is public you expressions of censure by the court guilty with Dr. The behavior of this, where appropriate, to the public through the press or otherwise.

### **Article 33. Referral of servicemen who have committed crimes to a disciplinary battalion and the replacement of correctional labor with content in the guardhouse**

By voennosl uzhaschim conscripts who have committed pre NTRY can be applied direction in the disciplinary ny battalion for a term of three months to two years in cases stipulated by law, as well as in cases when the court, taking into account the circumstances of the case and the identity of Osu REPRESENTATIONS, nay children instead of imprisonment for a term of up to two years, it is advisable to apply the referral to the disciplinary battalion for the same term.

Correctional labor without deprivation of liberty is replaced by military servicemen in the guardhouse for up to two months .

### **Article 34. Confiscation of property**

Confiscation of property is compulsory bezvoz without payment exemption to state ownership of all or part of the property that is the personal property of the convicted person.

The confiscation of property can be assigned only for state and serious acquisitive crimes in cases specified in the law.

When the forfeiture of the property the court shall specify which part of the property confiscated, or list the stake fiskuemye items.

Are not subject to confiscation of property and pre DMeTI optionally go for convicts and persons within its izhdive Research Institute, according to the list given in the appendix to this Code.

When confiscating property, the state is not liable for the debts and obligations of the convict, if any, arisen after the inquiry, investigation or court

authorities of measures for the preservation of property and, moreover, without the consent of these bodies.

In respect of claims to be satisfied at the expense of the confiscated property, the state is responsible only to the extent the asset, with regard to priority satisfies the claims of creation

### **Article 35. Deprivation of military and other titles, as well as orders, medals and honorary titles**

When convicted for a serious crime, a person with a military or special rank may be deprived of this title by a court sentence.

In case of conviction for a serious transgress s face, he awarded Foot orders or medals or having the honorary title conferred by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Prez Bureaux of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, or another union, as well as the autonomous republic, either military or other ranks, with appropriation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet the USSR Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the White Russian SSR and other Soviet republics, the court with ye not sentence senii, yl osuzhdennog a horde nom or a medal or a title conferred on him, to deprive convicted of the order or medal, or honorary, military or other rank.

## **Chapter 4 ON THE APPOINTMENT OF PUNISHMENT AND ON EXEMPTION FROM PUNISHMENT**

### **Article 36. General principles of sentencing**

The court appoints the punishment within the limits established by article of the law, providing for liability for with invari- ably accompany crimes crime, in strict accordance with the provisions niyami Fundamentals of Criminal

Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics and the present Code. In appointing Mr. Penalty Court, guided by socialist pravosozna Niemi takes into account the nature and degree of social danger of the crime committed, the identity of the perpetrator and the circumstances case, the mitigating and aggravating responsibility.

### **Article 37. Mitigating circumstances**

In the appointment of punishment circumstances, smyagchayuschi mi liability are recognized:

- one) prevent harmful effects guilty Sauveur shennogo crime or voluntary compensation for suffered damage can result, or the elimination of the infliction of harm;
- 2) the commission of a crime due to a confluence of difficult personal or family circumstances;
- 3) commission of a crime under the influence of threat or coercion or because of financial or other dependence;
- four) commission of a crime under the influence of a strong shower Foot excitement caused by the unlawful actions of born with;
- five) committing a crime while protecting against socially dangerous encroachment, although in excess of the limit is not necessity defense;
- 6) the commission of a crime by a minor;
- 7) committing Presto captive women able to bere mennosti;
- eight) sincere repentance or confession;
- 9) active contribution to the detection of crime.

In sentencing, the court may also consider mitigating circumstances not specified in the law.

### **Article 38. Aggravating Circumstances**

In the appointment of punishment circumstances, otyagchayuschi mi liability are recognized:

- one) the commission of a crime by a person who has previously committed a crime.

The court may, depending on the nature of the first straight estup Lenia does not recognize his value aggravating circumstance -OPERATION;

- 2) the commission of a crime by an organized group;
- 3) committing a crime or other selfish bottom variables motives;
- four) causing a crime of serious consequences;
- five) committing a crime against a minor, an elderly or a person in a helpless comprising research institutes, as well as in relation to a person in the material fire otherwise dependent on the perpetrator;
- 6) inciting minors to commit a crime or engaging minors to participate in a crime;
- 7) commission of a crime with special cruelty or devatelstvom of the victim;
- eight) committing a crime using the conditions of a public disaster;
- 9) the commission of a crime in a generally dangerous manner;
- ten) offense associated with increased danger source, a person in with standing intoxication;
- eleven) committing a new crime by a person who was taken on bail during the term of the guarantee or the Techa of one year after the end of the term.

### **Article 39. Sentencing in the commission of not how many crimes**

If a person is found guilty of committing two or more crimes, provided by Dr. zlichnymi articles infusion present Code, for neither of which it has not been convicted, the court sentenced separately for each crime, finally determines the punishment for their set by absorption of less severe punishment by more ny stringent or the total or partial addition of penalties assigned in the range set by the present Article Code providing heavier penalties.

Skip to main punishment it can be connected from any additional penalties provided hundred tyami on the standing of the Code establishing responsibility for the crimes with which the person has been convicted.

The same rules will be punished if, after you have objection to the sentence in the case it is determined that the convicted person is guilty esch e and in another crime committed by him before the verdict in the first case. In this case, the term of the punishment includes the sentence served in whole or in part on the first sentence.

### **Article 40. Assignment of punishment at several dialects**

If the convicted person after the conviction, but the floor Foot sentence, committed a new crime, the court to the sentence imposed by the new sentence, completely or partially adds the unserved part of the previous sentence.

When adding nak azan in the manner provided by this Article, the total sentence should Preview not shat maximum period established for this type of punishment. In adding the penalty of imprisonment overall sentence should not exceed ten years , and for the crimes for which the law allows the appointment of imprisonment for more than a decade, should Preview not shat fifteen years.

In adding the penalty of deprivation of liberty and contains Jania disciplinary battalion one day of imprisonment corresponds to one day of detention in the disciplinary Mr battalion.

In adding the penalty of deprivation of liberty and the heat readings of a reference, expulsion or correctional work one th day of imprisonment corresponds to three days the links you Shortcuts or corrective works.

Sentences in which persons sentenced to deprivation of svob dy and a fine, and to correctional labor and fines are enforceable on their own.

### **Article 41. On the procedure for determining the terms of punishment.**

The term of imprisonment, detention in a disciplinary battalion, exile, banishment, correctional labor, as well as deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or knitting matsya certain activity shall be calculated in months and years, and the time of detention in the guardhouse - for days and kneading Tsami.

When replacing or complex ii penalties allowed calculus of these penalties in days.

### **Article 42. Appointment of a milder punishment than provided by law.**

The court, taking into account the exceptional circumstances of the case and the Lich Nosta guilty and recognizing the need to assign a punishment below the lower limit prescribed by law for the offense, or move to another, more lenient form of punishment, may allow a softening of a mandatory nym indication of his motives.

#### **Article 43. Conditional Condemnation**

If the sentencing to imprisonment or correctional labor court, taking into account the circumstances of the case and the identity of the culprit, come to the conclusion about the inappropriate STI serving guilty of the sentence imposed, he may decide on probation for penguins Nome with mandatory indication in the judgment of motives conditional Foot conviction. In this case, the court decides not reducible dit the sentence if the court within a certain probation period the convicted person does not commit a new uniform, or at least a serious claim restupleniya.

The probationary period shall be appointed by the court continuously Stu from one year to five years.

In the case of a suspended sentence for ispy tatehnogo term new uniform or a less serious crime, the court assigns a punishment on the avenue of Avila, provided for in Article 40 of this Code.

In case of conditional conviction, additional punishments, with the exception of a fine, cannot be imposed.

Given the circumstances of the case, the identity of the perpetrator, as well as the application of public organizations or calls ktiva Started sneeze, employees, farmers in the workplace guilty of his probation, the court may give them to perevospita Nia and fixes conditionally convicted.

At the request of a public organization or group of workers at the place of work of a conditionally convicted court, the court may reduce the probation period established by sentence.

The question of reducing the trial period may be raised after at least half of this period.

The account of the conditionally convicted persons and the observation of their behavior shall be carried out by the court, which applied the conditional conviction.

#### **Article 44. Postponement of execution of sentence voennoslu zhaschemu or military service in time of war**

In wartime, sentence to imprisonment imposed against the soldier or military service Nogo, subject to appeal or mobilization may be postponed by the court until the end of hostilities with the direction Niemi who was convicted in the army. The court may in these cases postpone the execution of additional penalties.

If condemned, directed to acting guide army manifest itself resistant protector Socialist country, then, at the request of the respective military command, the court might release it from the penalty to replace or punishment of other, softer.

If a person in respect of which th Execu sentence nenie was delayed, a new crime, the court attaches to the new punishment previously designated by great forks provided for in Article 40 of this Code.

#### **Article 45. Offset of Pre-trial Detention**

Pre-trial detention is taken into account by the court when the sentence is to be deprived of liberty and sent to the disciplinary battalion day after day, when convicted to correctional work, to exile or deportation - three days a day.

In the appointment of other penalties the court, taking into account pre Var itelnoe conclusion can soften respectively on the values of their sentences or completely release them from punishment.

#### **Article 46. The age of criminal otvetst vennosti**

A person may not be held criminally responsible STI, if the date of commission of the crime had expired following conductive dates:

one) one year from the date of commission of the crime for which the law can be punished, not more strict than corrective work or referral to the disciplinary ny battalion;

2) three years from the date of the crime, for which the law may impose imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, deportation or expulsion;

3) five years from the date of the crime, for which the law may impose imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years;

four) ten years from the date of the crime, for which, according to the law, a more severe punishment can be imposed than imprisonment for five years.

The period of limitation is interrupted if before the expiration of GOVERNMENTAL in the law terms a person commits a new pre NTRY, for which the law can be sentenced to deprivation of liberty for more than two years. Calculation of limitation in this case begins with the commission of a new crime.

The period of limitation shall be suspended if the person Sauveur shivshee crime abscond during the investigation or trial. In these cases, the period of limitation is resumed after DELAY Nia face or appearance of his guilt. At the same time, a person cannot be held criminally liable if fifteen years have passed since the crime was committed and the prescription was not interrupted by the commission of a new crime.

The question of the application of the limitation to the person who has committed a pre NTRY, for which the law can be assigned mortality naya penalty permitted by the court. If the court does not find it possible to apply limitation, the death penalty cannot be imposed and is replaced by imprisonment.

#### **Article 47. Limitation of execution indictment with dialect**

A guilty verdict is not executed if it has not been executed in the following terms, counting from the day on which the judgment came into force:

one) one year - with a sentence, not a Straw Goma than corrective work or referral to Discitis plinary battalion;

2) three years - when sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to exile or expulsion;

3) five years - when sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years;

four) ten years - in case of conviction for stricter punishment NIJ than deprivation of liberty for a term of five years.



The period of limitation is interrupted if the convicted person evades serving the sentence or Sauveur shield before the deadlines but howling offense for which the court sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year, the reference or expulsion for a period not less than three years. Calculation of prescription in SLE tea committing a new crime begins with m omenta its commission, and in case of evasion from punishment - since the appearance to serve the sentence or since DELAY Jania fugitive convict. In this case, the conviction can not be carried out, if at Vreme nor the ruled Nia Fifteen years have passed and the prescription was not interrupted by the commission of a new crime.

The issue of applying the statute of limitations to a person sentenced to the death penalty is resolved by the court. If the court does not find a cart can apply prescription, death penalty is replaced if w HAND freedom.

#### **Article 48. Exemption from criminal liability and punishment.**

A person who commits a crime may be released but from criminal liability if it is accepted that at the time of the investigation or of the trial, after Corollary ie changes in the situation, committed the offense lost the character of public danger or that person re was to be socially dangerous.

A person who committed a crime may be exempted from punishment if it is recognized that due to the subsequent immaculate behavior and honest attitude to the work of the ego, the person cannot be considered socially dangerous by the time the case is tried in court.

#### **Article 49. Exemption from criminal liability with transfer of the case to a comrades' court**

The person may be released from criminal liability STI with the transfer of the case to the comrades' court, if he has committed for the first time any of the following acts, provided by this Code:

one) intentional minor bodily harm or beatings (article of the **software**, part two), to the left (article **128**, part one), insult (article **129**);

2) an act for which, according to the article of the present Code, is allowed to use the public will repay measures Corollary;

3) other petty crime, unless on characterized ters of the offense and the person guilty, he can be corrected without penalty, with the help of the measures a substantial influence.

#### **Article 50. Exemption from criminal liability with the transfer of the perpetrator to bail**

If the circumstances of the case by a person pre NTRY itself the person does not represent a large obschest - governmental danger and if the offense did not result in serious consequences, and he sincerely repented, then, in the course taystvu public organization or collective of the working people schihsy, the person may be released ENO criminal response stvennosti and given bail for re-education and Corrected Lenia of the public organization or the team of workers who filed the petition.

Bail can not be transferred to a person who has previously been convicted of committing an intentional crime if Bo had already passed on bail.

It can not be transferred to bail as a person who does not feel guilty or for any reason at melts before the trial.

If the person to bail, for Mr. Oda did not justify confidence in the team, breaking a promise exemplary behavior Niemi and honest work to prove his correction, not subordinated nyaetsya rules of socialist community or leave the labor collective with the aim to avoid public exposure, the public organization or team workers who take him on bail, shall decide on otka se from the guarantee and direct the decision to the prosecutor or the court to address the issue of bringing those responsible to justice STI for transgressed Lenie, in connection with the Sauveur sheniem which he was transferred to bail.

### **Section 5E Parole by naka zaniya and replacement of more lenient punishment**

If condemned to imprisonment corrective pa bots link expulsion or direction in the discipline molecular battalion exemplary behavior and honest attitude to rub dy proved its correction, thereto may be applied by the court, after serving at least half desig chennogo of sentence conditionally -Call exemption from punishment or replacement of the unserved part of the punishment with a soft Kim punishment. In this case, the convicted person may be cleared den also from additional punishment in the form of links, sending ki or deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities.

Persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than five years for the following serious crimes: mass bespo rows (Article 76), damage to the means of communication and transport GOVERNMENTAL funds (Article 83), theft of state or general governmental property on a large sweep of rah (Article 87, part three, 88, part three, 90, part three,

and 91, part three),] robbery under aggravating circumstances (Article 88, part second, and 142, part two), intentionally destroying or damaging under aggravating circumstances the Vienna i Nogo or public haves Twa or personal property (article 96, part two, and 146, part two) Umysh fief killing (art 101), the intentional serious bodily injury (art 106), rape (article 115, part one and two), speculation aggravated through circumstances vah (article 151, Part Two), excess power or SLE zhebnyh powers aggravated ( article 167, part two), accepting a bribe, mediation in vzya tochnichestve or bribery (article 169, part one, 169 \*, the first part, and 170, part one), the attraction is certainly not guilty to criminal liability under aggravating of circumstance (article 172, part two), the imposition clearly illegal sentence, solutions, or determining the fasting n copulating, resulting in grave consequences (Article 173, part two), coercion to testify under aggravating of circumstance (article 175, part two), attempt on the life of a militiaman or people's guard, Sauveur -progress without aggravating case may yatelstv (Article 189 ), malicious hooliganism (article 201, part two), disobedience under aggravating circumstances (article 227, clauses "b" and "c"), resisting the boss or forcing him to violate his official duties (article 229, clauses "a" and "b") on -violent action in relation ii Head (art 231), desertion (art 236), the intentional destruction or stated failures munitions in aggravating circumstance SHALL (Article 240, paragraphs "b" and "c"), violation of the rules Nese Nia service on the river adiotehnicheskikh positions and duty impersonate divisions (Article 246), parole and replacement of the unserved part of the punishment with a milder punishment may be applied after the actual departure of at least two thirds of the appointed term.

In the case of a person to whom it was applied

parole, during the unserved part of the punishment of the new uniform, or at least serious transgressed Lenia, the court assigns a punishment according to the rules predusmot rennym Article 40 of this By The Code.

The release on parole and the replacement of the unserved part of the punishment with a milder punishment shall not apply:

- one) to especially dangerous recidivists (Article 24);
- 2) to persons who have been subjected parole from prison or replacement of the unserved part of the punishment with a milder punishment, if the person before the expiry of unserved term of punishment committed a new intentional crime for which they were sentenced to life imprisonment;
- 3) to persons convicted of especially dangerous state crime (Articles 61-70), banditry (article 74), the action Vija, disorganize the work of corrective labor establishments (Article 74), the production and sale of counterfeit money or securities (Article 84), violation of the rules of the exchange operator ratsiyah (article 85), theft of gov't property or obscenous property in a large scale (article 91'), premeditated murder with aggravating circumstances (article 100 and 229, "c" point), rape committed by a group persons or entailing serious consequences, as well as sexual intercourse with a minor (article 115, part three), robbery (article 89 and 143), receiving bribes, intermediation in bribery or bribery committed in the hardened circumstances (article 169, part two, 169', the second part, and 170 of the second), attempt on the life of workers of Ministry of Internal Affairs or people's guard because of their illegal activities or social activities obscenous protection order with aggravating circumstances (article 189') (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the BSSR on June 25, 1962. — SZ BSSR, 1962, No. 20, p. 142).

#### **Article 52. Exemption from punishment and replacement Kazan softer in respect of persons who have committed crimes under the age of eighteen years**

If sentenced to imprisonment or Corrected reformation work for a crime committed under the age of seventeen, exemplary behavior and honest attitude to work and learning proved their correction to it can be applied by the court after serving not less than one third of the term penalties:

- one) parole from punishment when remission is applied on reaching a wasp REPRESENTATIONS eighteen years of age, or
- 2) early release from punishment when cleared denial punishment is applied to achieve a preordained age of eighteen years, or
- 3) replacement of the unserved part of the punishment with a softer one.

#### **Article 53. Release from punishment**

His release from serving a sentence, as well as mitigation of the sentence imposed, in addition to freeing Niya from punishment or mitigation of punishment in order Amnesty and pardon can only be applied by the court SLE in cases and in the manner specified in the law.

#### **Article 54. Repayment of criminal record**

Have no criminal record are recognized:

- one) persons released from punishment under Articles 47 and 48 of this Code;
- 2) persons who have served sentences in disciplinary battalions ONET or early release from it, as well as voennoslu -containing, who have served a sentence of confinement on gauptvah those instead of correctional labor;
- 3) persons on probation, if during the test Nogo term they do not commit a new crime;
- four) persons sentenced to public contempt, dismissing nenyu from office, fine, deprivation of the right to occupy determined positions or engage in certain activities Nosta or correctional reformation work, if within one year from the date of sentence they do not commit a new pre NTRY;
- five) persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term not more than three years, exile or deportation if they are within three years from the date of sentence (main and additional olnitelnogo) does not commit a new crime;
- 6) Persons sentenced to imprisonment For a period of more than three years, but not more than six years, if they do not commit a new crime within five years from the day of serving the sentence (main and additional);
- 7) persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than six years but not more than ten years, if they are within eight years from the date of sentence (primary and secondary) do not commit a new crime;
- eight) persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than ten years, and years, if they are within eight years from the date of departure to Kazan (primary and secondary) does not commit a new crime and if the court establishes that the convicted person was corrected and there is no need to consider it having criminal record

If a convicted first to prison after serving his sentence by good behavior and honest attitude to work has proved its correction, then, at the request of general -governmental organizations, the court may relieve him of criminal record prior to the expiration of these terms in this article.

Especially appointed a court sentence the punishment reduced or replaced with softer due to amnesty or conditional release or use of parole or early release, the maturity of conviction shall be calculated on the basis of the actually served term of the mandate Ania.

Maturity of a criminal conviction is calculated from the day of serving the sentence or release from it.

### **Chapter 5 ON THE FORCED MEASURES OF MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER**

#### **Article 55. Compulsory medical measures characterized tera applied to the mentally ill**

For persons who committed socially dangerous acts in state of insanity or committed such acts in a state of sanity, but ill pending when to speak or while serving a sentence sincere Bo disease characterized that undermine their ability to give yourself about R eport in his actions or control them, the court may be The following compulsory medical measures were applied:

- one) placement in a general psychiatric hospital;
- 2) a psychiatric hospital specifically of type.

#### **Article 56. The premises in the ps ihiatricheskaya hospital**

Compulsory treatment in a psychiatric hospital of general type can be applied by the court in respect do shevnobolnogo that his mental state and the nature of the committed socially dangerous acts require hospital om the content and treatment of forced into tion order.

Placement in a special psychiatric hospital may be imposed by the court against dushevnobol Nogo representing his mental state and the nature of public danger that he committed the Nogo acts a particular danger to society.

Person placed in a psychiatric hospital special -type, kept in conditions of enhanced surveillance, excluded aspirants the possibility of making their new socially dangerous acts.

#### **Article 57. Assignment, amendment and termination at Menenius to mentally Enforcer GOVERNMENTAL medical measures**

The Court recognized the need to appoint a compulsory measure of a medical nature, elects its appearance depending on the emotional face of the disease, the nature and extent of general stvennoj danger of the act committed by him.

Termination coercive measures medical Skog character produced by the court on conclusion of medi Nogo institution in case of recovery of such person or change the nature of the disease, in which TNA Determines the need for the application of these measures.

Change of compulsory medical measures ha raktera also made by the court at the conclusion of the medical institution.

If the court considers it necessary to apply to the mentally ill compulsory measures of medical character, as well as in case of the termination of such measures, the court may transfer it to the care of relatives or care of us with the necessary medical supervision.

#### **Article 58. Set off time for the application of compulsory medical measures**

To a person who th after the commission of the crime or during the serving of punishment ill mental illness prevents him realize his dei Corollary or control them, after his recovery by the court can be applied to punishment, if not expired deadlines giving Nosta or any other grounds for exemption from the angle of Noah and punishment.

If such person after his recovery the penalty, a time during which the applied Prinou clusive medical measures zaschity vayutsya sentence in accordance with the rules of Article 45 of this Code.

#### **Article 59. Compulsory medical measures ha raktera applied to alcoholics and drug addicts**

In the case of a crime or an alcoholic bunks COMPANIES court, on the application of social organization, collective workers 'comrades' court or health authority, along with punishment for pre NTRY may apply to such person compulsory treatment.

These persons sentenced to punishment not involving bound with deprivation of m freedom, subject to compulsory treatment in medical institutions with a special leche Niemi and labor regime.

If convicted of such persons to imprisonment, they are subject to compulsory treatment while serving their sentence, and after the liberation of months that imprisonment in the case of the need to extend such treatment - copper Qing institutions with special treatment and labor regime.

Termination of compulsory treatment is made by the court on the proposal of the medical institution in which the person is under treatment.

In the case of a crime by a person abusing conductive alcohol and putting in this connection his family in a difficult financial situation, the court, in addition to at Menen punishment not related to deprivation of liberty shall have the right, according to an Advocate ystvu public organization, the staff wa workers or friendly Court to make acting of the establishment of guardianship over him.

#### **Article 60. Forced measures of educational ha raktera applicable to incompatibilities vershennoletnih**

If the court in accordance with the third part of Article 10 is highly conductive Code finds it appropriate not to apply criminal penalties for minors who have committed transgress set, it may impose the following compulsory re-education measures:

- one) imposing an obligation to apologize in public or otherwise to the victim;
- 2) laying on a minor who has reached the toe the teen years, the obligation to compensate the damage caused, if the minor has independent earnings and the amount of damage does not exceed twenty rubles, or near the voltage responsibilities with their work to eliminate the material damage, not exceeding twenty rubles;
- 3) the transfer of a minor under the strict supervision of parents or persons replacing them;
- four) minor transfer bail yl and under the supervision staff workers or the public orga nization;
- five) placement in special treatment and educational institutions for children and adolescents.

The term, procedure and conditions of stay of minors in special GOVERNMENTAL therapeutic and educational and training institutions are determined by the Regulations on the commissions de Lamas minors.

## Chapter 6 STATE CRIMES

### I. Particularly dangerous state crimes

#### **Article 61. Treason to the Motherland**

Treason, ie an act deliberately committed by a citizen of the USSR to the detriment of the state independence, territorial integrity or the military might of the USSR: the transition to the enemy, espionage, sovereigns stvennoj or military secrets to a foreign state, the flight of a border or failure to return from abroad in the USSR, the provision of assistance to a foreign state in about conducting hostile activities against the Soviet Union, as well as conspiracy to seize power -

is punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years with confiscation of property and with reference to a term of two to five years or without reference or death penalty with confiscation of property.

Do not be criminally responsible citizen of the USSR, was recruited by a foreign intelligence for the enemy - judicial activities against the Soviet Union, if it is in response to the resulting criminal task no action Sauveur sewed and voluntarily told authorities about his contacts with foreign visits VEDK (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet from August 9, 1961 — SZ BSSR, 1961, No. 25, Art. 248).

Transmission, as well as abduction or gathering for the purpose of re testify to a foreign state, a foreign organization or their agents consisting vlyayuschih state or military secrets, as well as transfer or collecting on the instructions of a foreign intelligence service of other information for use by their 'I at the expense of the Soviet Union's interests, if espionage is committed inostran- S CEM or a stateless person -

shall be punished with imprisonment from seven to fifteen; the teen years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference to or the death penalty and confiscation of property (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on August 9, 1961 BSSR g.- NW 1 961, number 25, of . 248).

#### **Article 63 Terrorist Act**

The murder of a state or public figure or representative of authority committed in your country of his communication- -governmental or social activities, with the aim of undermining or weakening Soviet authority , and -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to toe the teen years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference to or the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Serious bodily injury inflicted in the same tse Lyakh g osudarstvennomu or public figure or pre sentatives of power in connection with his public or general nomic activity -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to toe the teen years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference (as amended by the Decree of the prez of the USSR's Supreme Soviet of the BSSR of August 9, 1961 BSSR g.- NW, 1961 No. 25, p. 248).

#### **Article 64. Terrorist Act Against a Representative of a Foreign State**

Killing a representative and a foreign country in order to provoke war or international complications

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to toe the teen years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference to the death penalty or a con Fisk atsiey property.

Grievous bodily harm caused to the same persons for the same purpose -

is punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years with confiscation of property and with reference to a term of two to five years or without reference (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the BSSR of August 9, 1961 - NW BSSR, 1961, No. 25, Art. 248).

#### **Article 65. Diversion**

Destruction or damage by explosion, arson or other means of enterprises, structures, ways and means to inform Niya, communications or other public or obschest venous property, committing mass poisoning or spread of epidemics and epizootic diseases with the aim of weakening the Soviet state -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to toe the teen years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference to or the death penalty and confiscation of property (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 9 August 1961g.- NW BSSR 1961, No. 25, p. 248).

#### **Article 66. Wrecking**

Action or inaction directed toward undermining about the industry, transport, agriculture, monetary si Stem, trade or other sectors of the economy, and Mr. UPE activities of state bodies and public organizations with the aim of

weakening Sovetskoy of the State if the act is committed through the use of the state GOVERNMENTAL or public institutions, enterprises, organizational tions either by countering their normal work -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference (as amended by the Decree of the prez of the USSR's Supreme Soviet of BSSR on August 9, 1961 BSSR g.- NW, 1961 , № 25, p. 248).

Agitation or propaganda carried out for the purpose of undermining or weakening Soviet power or performance of certain particularly dangerous crimes against the state, the propagation of the same purposes of slanderous fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and social system, as well as distribution or manufacturing or storage for the same purpose of literature such as content -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from six months to seven years and with reference to a term from two to five years or without reference or reference to a term from two to five years.

The same actions committed by a person previously convicted of especially dangerous state crimes, as well as Sauveur shennye in wartime -

shall be punished by imprisonment for the SRO to three to five years and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Sauvé is the Byelorussian SSR from August 9, 1961 BSSR g.- NW 1961 , at No. 25, Art. 248).

## **Article 68. Propaganda of War**

Propaganda of war, in whatever form it may be waged, -

is punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years and with reference to a term of two to five years or without reference (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the BSSR of August 9, 1961 - NW BSSR, 1961, No. 25, art. 248).

## **Article 69. Organize Zion activities aimed naya to commit particularly dangerous your country of governmental crimes, as well as participation in an tisovetskoy organization**

Organizational activity directed to the preparation or commission of especially dangerous state transgressed tions, to create an organization with the purpose to commit such crimes, as well as participation in the anti-Soviet institu tion -

punished respectively on articles 61-68 infusion present Code.

## **Article 70. Particularly dangerous state transgress Niya, committed against other sovereigns ARISING workers**

Due to the international solidarity of working people, especially dangerous state crimes committed against another state of working people are:

punished respectively on articles 61-69 infusion present Code.

### **Ii. Other state crimes**

## **Article 71. Violation of national and racial equal nopraviya**

Propaganda or agitation for the purpose of incitement to racial or national hatred or enmity, as well as direct or braid vennoe restriction of rights or direct or indirect GOVERNMENTAL advantages for citizens depending on their racial or ethnic origin -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six kneading ant up to three years or a reference to a term of two to five years.

## **Section 72. Disclosure of State Secrets**

Disclosure of information constituting a state secret by a person to whom this information was entrusted or became known on service or work, with no signs of barter homeland or espionage -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from two up to five years.

The same act that caused any grave consequences, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to an eight consecutive years.

## **Article 73. Loss of documents containing your country of vennuyu secret**

The loss of documents containing state secrets, as well as objects, information on which constitutes your country of vennuyu secret by a person to whom they were entrusted, if the loss was the result of violations of established rules for handling these documents or pre metami -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to three years.

The same act, if it caused grave consequences, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to an eight consecutive years.

## **Article 74. Banditry.**

Organization of armed gangs to attack of statehood, public institution or enterprise ment, or on individuals, as well as participation in such gangs and with attacks completes the

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference to or the death penalty and confiscation of property (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on August 9, 1961 BSSR g.- NW 1961, No. 25, Art. 248).

#### **Article 74'. Actions, disorganizing the work of correctional phenolabor institutions**

Especially dangerous recidivists, persons convicted of serious crimes, terrorized in prisons its Boda prisoners embarked on the path of correction, or Sauveur depleting the attack on the administration and organize Suitable for these purposes criminal groups or active participation The operator occurring in such groupings, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years or the death penalty (Article 74 introduced Uka Zoom Presidium Top ovno BSSR Council of 9 August 1961, -SZ BSSR, 1961, number 25, Art. 248).

#### **Article 75. Smuggling**

Smuggling, that is the illegal movement of goods or other valuables across the state border of the USSR, Sauveur Weighted with concealment of articles in special church nilischah, or with fraudulent use of customs and other documents or on a large scale, or a group of persons, organizes vavshihsya to engage in smuggling, or official whether Tzom using his official position, as well as contra band of explosives on rkoticheskikh, potent and Yado twisted substances, weapons and military equipment -

is punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years with confiscation of property and with reference to a term of two to five years or without reference (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Council of the BSSR of August 9, 1961, - NW BSSR, 1961, No. 25, Art. 248).

#### **Article 76. Mass riots.**

Organization of mass disorders accompanied riots, destruction, arson, and other similar activities, as well as the direct scoring of participational kami above crimes or their BOOP conjugated resistance power -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

#### **Article 77. Evasion of a regular call to the action phenomilitary service**

Uklo nenie from a regular call to active military hydrochloric service -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to three years.

The same act committed by means of self-injury or disease by simulating the midst stvom forgery of documents or by some other fraud, as well as committed in other aggravating circumstances -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to five years.

#### **Article 78. Evasion of Mobilization Appeal**

Evasion of mobilization into the ranks voor wives GOVERNMENTAL Forces of the USSR -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

The same act, as well as evasion from further appeals for staffing the Armed Forces of the USSR, committed in wartime, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years or the death penalty.

#### **Article 79. Avoiding in wartime from performing duties or paying taxes**

Wartime evasion from labor mobilization or fulfillment of other duties, as well as tax payment -

shall be punished by imprisonment for the term from one year to five years, or correctional labor for a term of six IU months prior to one year.

#### **Article 80. Illegal departure abroad and illegal entry into the USSR**

Going abroad, entering the USSR or crossing the border without a passport or permitting appropriate authorities - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to three years.

This article does not apply to the arrival in the USSR of foreign citizens without an established passport or permission to use the right of asylum granted by the USSR Constitution.

#### **Article 81. Violation of international flight rules**

Entry of the Soviet Union and the departure from the USSR without a set solvable sheniya, failure to comply with specified in the permit routes, landing places, air gates, flight height or otherwise at Rushen rules of international flights -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year to ten years or a fine in the amount of up to one thousand rubles with or without confiscation of the aircraft.

#### **Article 82. Violation of the rules of traffic safety and vehicle operation**

Violation of worker of railway, water or air transport safety rules and ex pluatatsii transport, resulting in accidents with lyud E, crash, accident or other serious consequences, as well as Nedoboy rokachestvenny repair of vehicles,

tracks, signaling and communications, entailing the same afterbirth effects

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

The same acts, if they did not entail, but deliberately created a threat of the same consequences, - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to three years or correctional labor for the term up to one year.

### **Article 83. Damage of Communications and Transportation GOVERNMENTAL funds**

Deliberate destruction or damage of ways to inform Niya, structures on them, rolling stock and vessels, means of communication or signaling, which caused or could cause a train wreck, the ship accident or malfunction of Transport and Communications -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on August 9, 1961 BSSR g.- NW, 1961, number 25, 248).

### **Article 84. Manufacture or sale of counterfeit money or securities**

Manufacturer with a view to marketing, and sale of counterfeit of -State treasury notes, tickets of the state by the Bank of the USSR, metal coins, government securities or foreign currency -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference.

The same actions committed in the form of fishing, - shall be punished with imprisonment from ten to ten years with confiscation of property, and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference to or the death penalty with a confiscation of property (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the BSSR of August 9, 1961 — SZ BSSR, 1961, No. 25, p. 248).



Violation of rules on currency transactions as well as speculation of currency assets or securities - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years with confiscation of property or without confiscation, with necessarily confiscation of currency valuables and securities, and with reference to a period of two up to five years or without reference.

Speculation of currency assets or securities in the form of fishing, or on a large scale, as well as violation of rules on currency operations of a person previously convicted for the first part of this article -

shall be punished with imprisonment from five to ten years with confiscation of property and with reference to the period of two to five years, or without reference to or the death penalty and confiscation of property (as amended by the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on March 7 and August 9, 1961 - SZ BSSR, 1961, No. 8, article 54, No. 25, article 248).

### **Article 86. Failure of the state transgressions**

Failure to report known upcoming or committed state crimes under Articles 61-66, 69, 74, 84 of this Code -

shall be sentenced to a term of Freedom for a period of one to three years or corrective labor for a term of six months prior to one year.

### **Article 86'. Harboring government transgressions**

Not promised beforehand the concealment of state crimes, provided for by articles 61-66, 69, 74, 75, 84, 85 of this Code, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for the term from one year to five years and with reference to a period of two to five years with or without a link or reference to a period of up to five years (Article 86' the Introduction to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on March 7, 1961 - NW BSSR, 1961, number 8, Article 54, as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on August 9, 1961 th. yes - Coll BSSR, 1961, number 25, item 248)..

## **Chapter 7**

## **CRIMES OF THE BREAK OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY**

### **Article 87. Theft of state or public property by theft**

Secret abduction of state or public property (theft) -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

Theft committed repeatedly or by prior agreement by a group of persons -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to six years.

Theft committed in large scale or by a wanted person or recidivist -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

Note. Repeated in articles 87, 88, 90 and 91 means a crime committed by a person who had previously committed any of the crimes provided for by these articles or Articles 74, 89, 91 \ 141 -144 of this Code (in D edited

by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Over veto BSSR 9 aB dense Hans-1961 NW BSSR g. 1961, № 25, p. 248).

### **Article 88. Theft of state or public property by robbery**

Open theft of state or public of the property (robbery) -

shall be punished with imprisonment for from up to four years rock or correctional labor for up to one year.

Robbery with violence not dangerous to life or health of the victim, or the threat of such violence, or committed on preliminary CDF thief a group of persons, or re -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years.

Robbery committed in large scale or Wanted nym recidivist -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to toe the teen years with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

### **Article 89. Robbery for the purpose of embezzlement of state or public property**

The attack in order to capture the state or about nificant property, coupled with violence dangerous to life or health of the person attacked, or threatened, etc. hostname such violence (robbery), -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

The same actions committed by prior Sgovio pv group of persons, or inflicting grievous bodily harmed den rd, or especially dangerous recidivist or a person previously to administer a robbery in order to capture the state or public property or personal property, or robbery, as well as if these actions were aimed at the acquisition of the public and whether public imuschest tion on a large scale -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to toe the teen years with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

### **Article 90. Stealing of state or public of the property by fraud**

Acquisition of state or public imuschest tion through deception or abuse of trust (the fraudulent honors) - is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

Fraud committed repeatedly or by pre Deuteronomy telnomu arrangement by group of persons - is punished by imprisonment for the term up to six years.

Fraud, which caused major damage to the state or public organization or perfect Wanted nym recidivist -

shall be punished with imprisonment from five to pyatnad TSATI years with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

### **Article 91. Stealing of state or public of property by appropriation, embezzlement or abuse of power put by**

Misappropriation or embezzlement of public or general governmental Nogo property entrusted to the offender or in its custody, as well as seizure of the state or of nificant property through abuse of office Nogo face of her office -

shall be punished by imprisonment for up to Chetyre ex years, or correctional labor for up to one year if sheniem or without deprivation of the right to occupy should definitely Nosta or engage in certain activities.

The same actions committed repeatedly or on preliminary telnomu arrangement by group of persons -

nak be ordered by imprisonment for up to seven years if sheniem or without deprivation of the right to occupy should definitely Nosta or engage in certain activities.

Actions envisaged in the first or second in the present article, committed in large size x -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six to toe the teen years with confiscation of property or without confiscation and deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities.

### **Article 91<sup>1</sup>. Theft of state or public Nogo property in especially large sizes**

Theft of state or public property on a particularly large scale, regardless of the method of theft (Articles 87-91), - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to toe the teen years with confiscation of the first property or

by death with confiscation of property (Article 91<sup>1</sup> introduced by Decree Pre Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on August 9, 1961 BSSR g.- NW, 1961, number 25, Article 248).

### **Article 91<sup>2</sup>. The use of a fine for stealing your country of venous or public property**

Theft of state or public property by theft (Article 87), fraud (Article 90), APPROPRIATE Niya, embezzlement or abuse of power (Article 91), perfect for the first time and on a small scale, if at the circumstances s case and taking into account the person guilty application of measures the punishments provided for by the said articles are not caused by necessity, -

punished fine stoimos to three times ti stolen (Article 91<sup>2</sup> introduced Presidium of Ver , ecclesiastical Sauve that the BSSR of 17 April 1965 g.- SOC BSSR g. 1965, № 14, p. 130).

### **Article 92. Causing property damage by fraud or breach of trust**



Causing damage to property of the state or public organization or by deception of misuse of confidence in the absence of signs of theft -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same period, or by deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities, or dismissal from office, or entails the application of measures of public influence.

### **Article 93. Extortion of state or general governmental property**

The requirement for the transfer of state or public property or rights to property under the threat we Elijah on the person in possession or under the protection of which that imu societies, violence against its close, the announcement defaming sve tions about him or his relatives or the destruction of their property (extortion) - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to four years.

### **Article 94. Small-scale theft of state or general governmental property**

Petty theft of state or public imu exist by theft, fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement or abuse of power committed by a person to which a view of the person and the circumstances of measures of social influence affairs can not be applied, - •

shall be punished with correctional labor for up shes months or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles.

The same act committed repeatedly or by a person who has previously committed an their theft of state or public property, or theft, fraud, robbery with the aim **of possession** of personal property, or robbery in order to capture the state or public or private imuschest tion of citizens -

shall be punished by imprisonment n and up to one year or corrective labor for the same term, or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Over veto BSSR on April 17, 1965 g, - NW BSSR, 1965, number 14, Art. 130).

### **Article 95. Assignment of found state or public property**

Assigning obviously found a state or an nificant valuable assets -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up shes months or a public censure, or shall entail at Menen measures of social influence.

### **Article 96. The deliberate destruction of or damage to state or public haves -OPERATION**

The deliberate destruction of or damage to the state Nogo or public property -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to one second a year and or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles.

The deliberate destruction of or damage to the state Nogo or public property, committed by a Zhoga or other publicly dangers way or entailed chelove cal victim, or caused large damage or other grave n he effects, as well as deliberate destruction or substantial damage to forests by fire - is punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years.

### **Article 97. Negligent destruction or damaged of the state or public property**

Negligent destruction or damage to your country of venous or public property, resulting cheloveche skie victim or other grave consequences, as well as destroyed voltage or significant damage to forests in D result of careless handling of exhaust gas therein, or sources of increased danger -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

### **Article 97<sup>1</sup>. Criminal negligent use or storage of agricultural machinery**

Criminally negligent use or possession belongs lying state farms, collective farms and other public or cooperative organizations tractors, automobiles, com Bainov and other agricultural machinery, resulting in spoilage or breakage, as well as dismantling of these machines -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

The same acts committed repeatedly or caused Chiyah major damage -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term up to three years (one hundred tya 97<sup>1</sup> introduced by Decree Prez idiuma of the Supreme Soviet of 10 January 1962 his NW BSSR, 1962, № 2, p. 3).

### **Article 98. Unfair to the protection gosu endowment or public property**

Unfair attitude of a person who is entrusted with the protection of state or public property to his duties, entailing the plunder, damage or destruction of this property on a large scale, in the absence of indications of official misconduct -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or corrective labor E for up to one year, or vle odd use of public interventions.

### **Article 99. Crimes against state or public property of other socialization listicheskikh States**

Crimes against the state or public property of other socialist states, committed nye in respect of property situated in the territory of the Be lorusskoy SSR -

shall be punished accordingly according to the articles of this chapter.

**Chapter 8**  
**CRIMES AGAINST LIFE , HEALTH,**  
**FREEDOMS AND ADVANTAGES**

**Article 100. Premeditated murder with aggravating of circumstance**

Murder:

- a) of greed;
  - b) from hooliganism motives;
  - at) in connection with the performance of the victim of official or public duty;
  - d) two or more persons;
  - e) women zazedomo the culprit in with the standing of pregnancy;
  - e) committed with special cruelty or in a manner danger nym lives of many people;
  - g) in order to conceal another crime or facilitate its commission, as well as accompanied by rape;
  - h) by a completely dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously committed an intentional murder, with the exception of the murder provided for in Articles 102 and 103 of this Code, -
- is punished by imprisonment for the term from eight up to fifteen years with reference or without reference, or death penalty.

**Article 101. Murder**

Deliberate murder committed without aggravating about the circumstance referred to in Article 100 of this Code - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on June 25, 1962 NW BSSR, 1962, No. 20, p. 142).

**Article 102. Deliberate murder, committed to standing strong emotion**

Deliberate murder committed in a state of sudden heat of passion caused by nasi Liem or grave insult by the victim, as well as other illegal actions caused by born with, if these actions have caused or may cause serious consequences for the person or his relatives -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

**Article 103. Murder by exceeding the limits req Dima Defense**

Murder committed in excess of the limits req Dima Defense -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

**Article 104. Murder through negligence.**

Murder committed by negligence - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year. The reckless killing of two or more persons - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to five years.

**Article 105. Bringing to suicide.**

Bringing to suicide or attempted assassination by cruel treatment of the victim or systematic humiliation of his personal dignity -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

The same actions committed against a person who is shegosya financially or otherwise dependent on the perpetrator, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

**Article 106. Intentional serious bodily damaged of**

Intentional grievous bodily harm, life-threatening or resulting in loss of vision, hearing, or any organ, or loss of its functions by an organ, mental illness or other health disorder, associated with permanent loss of

that disability is not less than one-third, or led neck abortion or expressed in neizgla dimom disfigured face - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to eight years.

The same actions that caused death of the victim, or had the character of torment or torture, or were Sauveur sheny especially dangerous recidivist, -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years.

**Article 107. Intentional serious bodily less of stated failures**

Intentional less grave bodily injury without fear of Noah for life and not entailed the consequences set out in Article 106 of this Code, but cause long-term Destroy health GUSTs or significant permanent loss of able-bodied Nosta less than one-third -

is punished by deprivation of liberty for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

The same actions, if they had the character of torment or IP tyazaniya or were committed by a special dangerous recidivist - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

**Article 108. intentionally ennoe serious or less serious bodily injury inflicted in with standing strong emotion**

Intentional serious or less serious bodily damaged of, caused in a condition of suddenly arisen strong emotional excitement caused by violence or serious insult by the victim, or caused by other unlawful actions of the victim, if these actions have caused or may cause serious consequences for the person or his relatives, -  
is punished by imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year.

**Article 109. severe or less severe bodily on stated failures by exceeding the limits of necessary defense**  
Serious or less serious bodily injury caused Noe in excess of self-defense -



**Article 110. Intentional minor personal damaging of beating or**

Deliberate causing injury or Nana senie beatings affect kshie for a short Destroy health GUSTs or negligible permanent loss Able lities -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

The same actions, not entailed consequences AUC associated in the first part of this article -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six kneading ant or corrective labor for the same term, or shtra vom fifty rubles, or involve the application of measures of substantial influence.

**Article 111. The torture is,**

Systematic beatings or other acts, but syaschie character of torture if they did not result in the consequences referred to in Articles 106 and 107 of this Code - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

**Article 112. Reckless grievous or less grievous bodily harm.**

Reckless grievous bodily harm - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year.

Careless less serious bodily injury - shall be punished with correctional and works for up to one year or public reprimand.

**Article 113. Infection with venereal disease**

Infection of another person with a venereal disease by a person who knew that he had the disease -

**Article 114. Illegal abortion**

Illegal abortion by a doctor - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same period, or deprivation of the right to engage in medical practice.

Face of abortion without higher copper Qing education -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

Actions envisaged in the first and second in the present article, committed repeatedly or caused the death of the victim or other grave consequences -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to eight years.

**Article 115. Rape**

Rape, ie sexual intercourse with the use of physical force, threats or use of helpless Foot status of the victim - punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of three to se mi years.

Rape of a person who has previously committed such transgressed Lenie -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

Rape committed by a group of persons or particular danger nym recidivist or entailing especially grave s effects, as well as rape of a minor -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of eight to toe the teen years with reference to a period of two to five years, or without exile, or death (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on June 25 1962 his NW BSSR, 1962 "№ 20 , article 142).

**Article 116. Forcing a woman to have at lovuyu Us**

Forcing a woman to engage in sexual intercourse or to satisfy sexual passion in a perverted form

A woman in respect of whom the woman was financially or dependent in the service, -  
shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

**Article 117. Sexual intercourse with a person who has not reached puberty**

Sexual intercourse with a person who has not reached sexual maturity, -

It appears to be a prison sentence of up to three years.

The same actions associated with the satisfaction of sexual passion in perverted forms -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to six years.

#### **Article 118. Depraved actions**

Depraved actions in relation to minors - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

#### **Article 119. Husbandry**

Sexual intercourse between a man and a man (sodomy) - "shall be punished with imprisonment for up to five years. Husbandry committed with the use of physical violence, threats against a minor, or using the victim's dependent position - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to eight years.

#### **Article 120. Malicious evasion of payment of alimony or maintenance of children.**

Malicious evasion from the payment of a court decision means for the maintenance of minor children or with holding dependent on them adults, but disabled children -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or with reference to the term up to three years, or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Article 121. Malicious evasion of helping parents**

Malicious evasion of payment by the court of funds for the maintenance of disabled parents - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to one year or shall entail application of measures of social WHO action.

#### **Article 122. Abuse of guardianship is obliged styami**

The use of guardianship for personal gain or leaving the wards without supervision and the necessary assistance - I am punished with imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Section 123. Abduction or Substitution of a Child**

Abduction or substitution of another's child committed to a rystnoy purpose or from other base motives, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

#### **Article 124. Illegal deprivation of liberty**

Unlawful deprivation of liberty -

is punished by imprisonment for up to six months or correctional labor for the same term.

The same act, committed in a manner dangerous to the life or health of the victim, or is accompanied by reason Niemi him physical suffering -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

#### **Article 125. Leaving in danger**

Failure to provide a person in a life-threatening to the standing necessary and clearly brooks no delay on the power, if it obviously could be rendered guilty without serious danger to themselves or others, or nesoobsche of appropriate institutions or persons of the need to provide assistance -

is punished by corrective work E for up od demic year or by social censure, or shall entail Prima nenie public interventions.

Knowingly leaving without the aid of a person in a life-threatening condition and deprived of opportunities to take measures for self-preservation of Maloletov stvu, old age, more existing illness or even because of their helplessness in cases where the perpetrator had the opportunity to provide a victim of power and was obliged to take care, or put him in a life-threatening condition, -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

#### **Section 126. Failure to Help the Patient**

Failure to render aid to a sick person without good reason, medical personnel are obliged by SET lennym rules provide such Pomo sch -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles, or by public ritsaniem, or shall entail application of measures of social WHO action.

The same act, if it resulted or could have known of involve the death of the patient and whether any other grave consequences, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years if sheniem right to engage in professional activities for a term up to three years.

#### **Article 127. Failure to render assistance to the captain of the ship ter pyaschim disaster**

If the captain does not provide assistance to a court for people in distress on a river or other waterway, if this assistance could be rendered without serious danger to his ship, his crew and passengers, is punished by imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Article 128. Slander**

Slander, that is, the spread of false, Pozo -speaking another person fabrications - is punished by imprisonment for up to one year, corrective labor for the same period, or a fine of up to fifty rubles, or by public reprimand, or results in the application of measures of public influence.

Slander in a printed or otherwise reproduced work, as well as committed by a person previously convicted of slander,

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

Slander combined with an accusation of committing especially dangerous state or other serious transgressed Lenia

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years.

#### **Section 129. Insult**

Insult, ie minds Shlenov humiliation of honor and to stoinstva person, expressed in indecent form - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to six months or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles, or public nym censure, or shall entail application of measures of social vozdeys tviya.

An insult in the press, as well as an insult inflicted by a person previously convicted of an insult -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles.

### **Chapter 9**

#### **CRIMES AGAINST POLITICAL.**

#### **LABOR, HOUSING AND OTHER RIGHTS OF CITIZENS**

#### **Article 130. Obstruction of izbi selectivity of rights**

Obstruction by violence, fraud, threats or under Kupa exercise by a citizen of the USSR suffrage - is punished by imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Article 131. Forgery of election documents, continuous luxury villa vote count or violation of secrecy of the vote**

Forgery of election documents or knowingly continuous luxury villa vote count, as well as violating the secrecy of the vote and Nia committed by a member of the Election Commission or other officer - is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

#### **Article 132. Violation of the inviolability of the home of citizens**

Unlawful search, unlawful eviction or other Nez horse acts that violate the integrity of the home - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same period, or a fine of up to fifty rubles, or dismissal from duty , or entail the use of measures of public influence.

#### **Article 133. Violation of the legal rights of trade unions**

Impeding the legitimate activities of profes tional unions and their bodies - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or pieces Raf one hundred rubles, or • dismissal from office.

#### **Article 134. Violation of labor legislation**

Unfair dismissal worker from work because of personal motives, failure to fulfill the court decisions on the reinstatement, as well as other intentional substantial n Arusha of labor legislation, whether committed by officials Tzom state or public enterprises or uch rezhdeniya -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or dismissal from office.

#### **Article 135. Violation of the Confidentiality of Correspondence**

Violation of the secrecy of correspondence of citizens - is punished by corrective labor for a term up to six months or a fine of up to thirty rubles, or public censure, or shall entail application of measures of social WHO action.

#### **Article 136. Refusal to p cially or dismissal of a pregnant woman or nursing ma ter**

The refusal to hire or dismissal of wives of tires because of her pregnancy, as well as the denial of employment or dismissal of a mother breast-feeding, for these reasons -

punishes tsya correctional labor for up to od demic year or dismissal from office.

#### **Article 137. Violation of labor protection rules**

Violation of official rules of material safety hazard, industrial sanitation or other labor protection rules if this violation is, could cause accidents with people or other grave consequences, -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same period, or a fine of up to one hundred rubles, or dismissal from office.

The same violations that caused bodily harmed tions or disability -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by correctional labor for up to one year.

The violations referred to in the first part of this article that resulted in the death of a person or the infliction of grievous bodily harm to several persons -

shall be punished with imprisonment up to five years.

#### **Article 138. Infringement of copyright and inventive rights**

Release under your own name someone else's scientific, literary, musical or artistic work, or otherwise attribution of authorship to such a work, or unlawful reproduction or distribution of such a work, as well as coercion to co-authors —

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine of up pyatis of rubles, or involves at Menen measures of social influence.

Announcement of the invention to application without permission inven of Tell, the assignment of inventorship, forced Soave torstvu for the invention, as well as the assignment of authorship to pa tsionalizatorskoe n redlozhenie -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine up to five hundred rubles, or shall entail Prima nenie public interventions.

#### **Article 139. Violation of laws on separation of church from state and school from church**

Violation of laws on separation of church from state and school from church -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles.

#### **Article 140. Obstruction of the commission reli GOVERNMENTAL rites**

Obstruction commit Ralegh gionyh rites of how much they do not violate public order and are not accompanied nied by an encroachment on the rights of citizens -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to Chez STI months or a public censure.

### **Chapter 10**

#### **CRIMES AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY OF CITIZENS**

#### **Article 141. Theft**

Secret abduction of personal property of citizens (theft) - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year.

Theft committed repeatedly or by prior agreement by a group of persons, or causing significant damage to the victim -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years.

Theft committed by a particularly dangerous recidivist -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of four to de syati years.

**Note.** Again become the s 141, 142, and 144 recognized pre NTRY committed by a person who had previously committed any of the pre NTRY provided for by these articles or articles 74, 87- 91 ', 143 of this Code (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 9 August 1961, - NW BSSR, 1961, No. 25, Art. 248).

#### **Article 142. Robbery**

Open theft of personal property (gras beige) -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

Robbery committed repeatedly or by prior agreement by a group of persons, or connected with violence not dangerous to life or health of the victim, or the threat of Prima neniya such violence or cause considerable damage to the victim -

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to six years, with or without expulsion.

Robbery committed by a particularly dangerous recidivist -

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years, with or without expulsion.

#### **Article 143. Robbery**

Assault with intent to seize personal property grazh given, with Connections with violence dangerous to life or zdoro Vias, or the threat of such violence (robbery), - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

Robbery committed on preliminary arrangement by group sing persons or a person who has previously committed PWM robbery for the purpose of literary manager Denia state or public property or personal property, or robbery -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to two the teen years with or without reference, with confiscation imu-. or without confidentiality.

Robbery connected with causing grievous bodily on stated failures or perpetration of a particularly dangerous recidivist, - ■ punishable by imprisonment for a term of six to ten years with or without reference, with confiscation of property exist with or without confiscation .

#### **Article 144. Fraud**

Seizure of personal property or purchase of rights to property by fraud or breach of trust (fraud) - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years or J correctional labor for up to one year .  
 Fraud committed repeatedly or by preliminary agreement by group of persons - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to four years. Fraud causing significant damage - shall be committed by a specially dangerous recidivist shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

#### **Article 145. Extortion**

The requirement for the transfer of personal property or a great value property or engaging in any activities of significant nature under threat of violence against the person (victim or his relatives), the announcement of these data to the victims with a view to keeping secret, or extorting their property (extortion) - is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year .

#### **Article 146. Deliberate destruction or damaged of the personal property of citizens**

The deliberate destruction of or damage to personal property of citizens, causing considerable damage suffered - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to three months or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles.  
 The deliberate destruction of or damage to personal property of citizens, committed by arson or other common dangerous way or entailed human casualties or other serious consequences, - shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for up to eight years.

#### **Article 147. Negligent destruction or damaged of the personal property of citizens**

Destruction of or damage to personal property caused as a result of careless handling of fire, led to casualties or other serious consequences - is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Article 148. Crimes against property of public, not a socialist organizations**

Crimes against public associations, is not socialist organizations, committed by wearing property located on the territory of the Belarussian SSR - shall be punished accordingly to the articles of this chapter.

### **Chapter II ECONOMIC CRIMES**

#### **Article 149. The issue of poor quality, shortage of goods, or non-standard products**

Repeated or large-scale release of about industrial enterprises of poor quality, shortage of goods or inappropriate mandatory standards and those technical conditions of production of director, mainly engineer or head of department of technical control, as well as persons holding other positions, but to perform the duties specified persons - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or correctional labor for up to about - half of the year, or dismissal from office.

#### **Article 149<sup>1</sup>. Allocations and other misstatements of the plans**

Additions to public accountability and representation of other deliberately misreporting data to perform SRI plans as anti-state actions that damage the national economy of the USSR -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years (Article 149<sup>1</sup> introduced by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the BSSR of August 9, 1961 — NW BSSR, 1961, No. 25, Art. 248).

#### **Article 150. Private business and commercial mediation**

Private enterprise with Utilized public state, cooperative or other public GOVERNMENTAL forms - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the crime or a reference to a period of five years from the date of the crime.  
 Commercial intermediation, carried out by individuals in the form of fishing or for profit in big time action - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years from the date of the crime or a reference to the period of three years from the date of the crime.

#### **Article 151. Speculation**

Speculation, that is, buying and resale of goods or other items for the purpose of profit, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years from the late fiskatsiye or without property to nifskatsii or correctional GOVERNMENTAL labor for up to one year or a fine up to three hundred rubles.

Speculation in the form of fishing or in large sizes, or perfect especially dangerous recidivist - is punished by imprisonment for the term from two up to seven years with confiscation of property.

#### **Article 151 Purchase to feed or by feeding of livestock and poultry and other bread products**

Buying in state or cooperative shops of baked bread, flour, cereals and other bread products for feeding livestock and poultry e, as well as feeding cattle and poultry bought in shops of baked bread, flour, cereals and other bread products, after imposing a fine on administrative actions for these actions procedure or system cally, or on a large scale

Rev. punished avitelnyimi work for a period until one demic year, or imprisonment for a term of one year to three years with confiscation of livestock or without confiscation (article 151<sup>1</sup> introduced by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on August 10, 1963 NW BSSR, 1963, No. 22, Article 2 31).

#### **Article 152. Illegal use of trademarks zna kami**

Illegal use of another's trademark - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to six months or a fine of up to three hundred rubles.

#### **Article 153. Deception of buyers**

Obmerivanie, obveshivanie, exceeding the established retail prices, shortchanging a cheating buyers in Maghazi nach and other commercial enterprises or enterprises of general governmental power -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or correctional labor for up to one year, or whether sheniem right to hold positions in commercial enterprises or public catering enterprises.

The same actions committed in large scale or whether Tsami, previously convicted for the same crime -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two d of seven years with confiscation of property or without confiscation lishe Niemi right to hold positions in commercial enterprises or public catering enterprises.

#### **Article 154. Release for sale of substandard, non-standard and incomplete goods**

Repeatedly first or large-scale release for sale in commercial establishments obviously substandard, not standard or incomplete goods head Maga zine, database, warehouse section, as well as a commodity or Braker -

shall be punished by imprisonment for Wed ok up to two years or corrective labor for a term not exceeding one year, or shtra vom up to one hundred rubles or the deprivation of the right to hold these positions.

#### **Article 155. Manufacture, storage and sale of moonshine or moonshine makers**

Production or storage without the purpose of sale of moonshine, and also production without the purpose of sale or storage of devices for moonsharing -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of one hundred fifty to three hundred rubles.

Manufacturing or storage for the purpose of selling moonshine or manufacturing for the purpose of selling devices for moonshine making, as well as selling moonshine or devices

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one to three years with confiscation of property or without confiscation (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the BSSR of May 15, 1961 — NW BSSR, 1961, No. 16, Art. 148).

#### **Article 156. Trade Rules Violation of liquor on Pitka**

Violation of rules of trade in alcoholic beverages if these actions were committed after the application to guilty actions public, distsiplinarnog on a cart or administrative action -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to six months, or deprivation of the right to hold positions in the bargaining O enterprises and catering, or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles.

#### **Article 157. Forgery and postage stamps, and about ezdnyh tickets**

Forgery of postage stamps or other postage stamps or international reply coupons, as well as the use or putting into circulation counterfeit stamps or other postage stamps or international GOVERNMENTAL reply coupons -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

Manufacture or sale of counterfeit fishing bile comrade or other documents to the passage of passengers or transport of goods -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

#### **Article 158. Violation of veterinary rules**

Violation of veterinary rules, resulting Prevalence nenie contagious animal diseases or serious tsnye the last consequence, -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.



**Article 159. Violation of the rules established for combating diseases and pests races teny**

Violation of the rules established for disease E and plant pests, resulting in grave consequences, - is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term, or a fine of up to one hundred rubles.

**Article 160. Occupation by prohibited fishing**

Lesson fisheries, on which there is a spe cially prohibition - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles. The same actions performed on a significant scale or using hired labor - is punished by imprisonment for up to four years with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

**Article 161. Illegal fishing or other aquatic mining.**

Illegal occupation of fish or other aquatic extractive conductive fishing in rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, without proper authorization or in forbidden time, or in unauthorized places or unauthorized instruments, spo sobami and techniques -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or corrective labor for the same term, or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles with confiscation of extracted, guns fishing and swimming sneeze funds with their accessories or without confiscation.

The same actions, if repeated, or conjugate wife with a catch or slaughter of valuable species of fish or aquatic Ms votnyh or with causing large damage -

is punished by imprisonment for up to four years with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

**Article 162. Production of timber rafting or blasting with violation of rules on protection of fish GOVERNMENTAL stocks**

Production of timber rafting or blasting Impaired Niemi rules established for the protection of s for fish passes - shall be punished with correctional labor for up shes months or a fine up to two hundred rubles.

**Article 163. Illegal hunting**

Hunting without proper authorization or lock myself in the breeding areas, or in terms of illegal or unauthorized tools and methods, if these actions were committed after the application of administrative measures for the same offense -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to one year or a fine up to two hundred rubles with confiscation to bytogo and hunting guns or without confiscation.

Hunting of animals and birds, which are completely prohibited to hunt, or illegal hunting, which caused major damage -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or corrective labor for the same term, or a fine up to five hundred rubles with confiscation of extracted and yell diy hunting (in the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme edition Sauv  is the Byelorussian SSR from July 22, 1964 - NW BSSR, 1964 , No. 21, Art. 241).

**Article 164. Crop damage**

Deliberate damage by cattle crops, as well as deliberate on the stated failures is reached aschitnyh plantations, fruit and other crops, causing major damage to collective and state farms or other public or social economy -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles.

**Stat r d 165. Illegal felling of forests in**

Illegal logging in state and kolkhoz forests committed after the application of measures of public or administrative influence -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine of up t rehsot rubles with confiscation of illegally extracted.

Illegal logging, committed as a fishery, or at least for the first time, but causing major damage -

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to three years or a fine of up to five hundred rubles with confiscation of illegally mined.

Chapter 12  
OFFICIAL CRIMES

**Article 166. Abuse of power or official position**

Abuse of power or position, that is, the deliberate use by an official of his official position contrary to the interests of the service, if committed by mercenary or other personal interest STI and caused significant damage to the state or public interests or to the legally protected rights and interests of citizens -

shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by correctional labor for up to one year, or dismissal from office.

Abuse of power or official position, if it has caused serious consequences -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to eight years.

Note. Under Officials Mi articles of this chapter are persons who are permanently or temporarily performing the functions of the authorities, as well as occupying a permanent or temporary basis in the state or public institutions,

organizations or office facilities, connectivity to the implementation of organizational-spray ryaditelnyh or administrative duties or you suppl such duties in these institutions, organizations and enterprises of special authority.

### **Article 167. Excess of authority or to serve bnyh floor of office of**

Abuse of power or official authority, that is, the intentional commission of an official action is clearly beyond the rights and powers conferred upon it by law if it caused substantial harm gosu donative or Guest parking Twain's interests or legally protected rights and interests of citizens -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year, or dismissal from office.

Abuse of power or official authority, if it is accompanied by violence, use of weapons or mucu -inflammatory and offensive to personal dignity suffered Sheha actions -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to ten years.

Failure or improper performance positions nym of his or her duties due to a careless or dishonest attitude to these rules, reasons, there ny harm to state nJito the public interest, or protected the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or correctional labor for up to one year, or dismissal from office.

### **Section 169. Taking a Bribe**

Obtaining official personally or through the middle of the Niko in in any whatsoever form of bribes for performance or nonperformance of the benefit of giving a bribe of any dei consequence, that the official should or could make, using his official position, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a Wed approx three to ten years with confiscation of property.

The same actions committed by an official, knitting cerned responsible position or previously sudivshimsya for bribery or receive bribes repeatedly or associated with the extortion of bribes -

n akazyvayutsya imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years with confiscation of property and with reference after deprivation of liberty for a term of two to five years, or without reference to, and in particularly aggravating circumstances - the death penalty and confiscation of imuschest Islands (as amended by the Decree of the Supreme Presidium Council of the BSSR from June 25, 1962 - NW BSSR, 1962, No. 20, Art. 142).

### **Article 169 Mediation in Bribery**

Intermediation in bribery - is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to an eight consecutive years.

Intermediation in bribery committed inhomogeneous a multiple or a person previously sudivshimsya for bribery, or by using his official position, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to toe the teen years with confiscation tion of property and after citing

serving of deprivation of liberty for a term of two to five years, or without reference (Article 169 \* introduced by the Decree of the Presidium of the riding Nogo BSSR Council of 25 June 1962 - NW BSSR 1962 g.Z number 20, Article 142.).

### **Article 170. Bribe giving**

Giving a bribe -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from three up to eight years.

Bribe repeatedly or by a person previously tried for bribery, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to toe the teen years with confiscation of property or without it and with reference of follows the completion of deprivation of liberty for a term of two to five years, or without reference.

A person who has given a bribe shall be released from criminal response stvennosti if against him there had been a blackmailer GUSTs bribe or if the person after the bribery voluntarily but declared the incident (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on June 25, 1962 - NW BSSR 1962, No. 20, p. 142).

### **Article 171. Official Forgery**

Forgery, that is, the introduction of an official for personal gain or other personal motives in the official documents of false information by Delco, or erasure, or mark a different number, as well as the composition of ement and providing them with false documents or make of in the book of false records -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or correctional labor for up to one year, or dismissal from office.

## **Chapter 13**

### **CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE**

### **Article 172. Attraction of obviously innocent to Hugo Karlovna responsibility**

Attraction of obviously innocent to Hugo Karlovna response stvennosti person conducting the inquiry, investigator or prosecutor -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

The same actions combined with charges of Wanted rated State or other grave crime or with artificial creation of prosecution evidence - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Article 173. Submission of knowingly unjust when dialect, decision, determination or post tained**

Judicial removal of a deliberately unjust verdict, decision, ruling or order -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

The same actions entailed grave consequences, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to de syati years.

#### **Article 174. Knowingly unlawful arrest or zade p zhanie**

Knowingly illegal arrest -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to one year. Knowingly illegal detention -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or dismissal from office.

#### **Article 175. Forced to testify.**

Forcing to testify by means of threats or other illegal actions by the person producing the present trial investigation

- shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

The same actions, combined with the use of violence or mockery of the person being questioned -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Section 176. Knowingly False Report**

Knowingly false reporting of a crime - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year.

The same actions, connected with the accusation of a particularly dangerous state or other grave crime or with the artificial creation of evidence of the accusation, as well as committed with a mercenary purpose, -

mandate yvayutsya imprisonment for a term of two to] seven years.

#### **Article 177. Knowingly false testimony**

Knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim or knowingly false expert opinion, and certainly not! the correct translation by an interpreter in court if Bo during a preliminary investigation or to the knowledge -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

The same actions combined with charges of Wanted rated State or other grave crime or with artificial creation of prosecution evidence, as well as committed with an ax to grind -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from two up to seven years.

#### **Article 178. Refusal or evasion of a witness or born with to testify or Experi- p that by giving an opinion**

Refusal or evasion of a witness or victim to give evidence or an expert from giving an opinion in the hearing either in a preliminary trail Corollary or inquiries, as well as hindering turnout Svyda of Tell, the victim or to testify by them

- shall be punished with correctional labor for up to six months or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles, or about nificant censure.

#### **Article 179. Forcing a witness or a victim to give false testimony, or an expert to give a false opinion or bribe these persons**

Forcing a witness, victim or expert to give judicial and investigative authorities false statements or lies Foot conclusion committed by threat of murder, nasi Liem, destruction of property of these persons or their relatives, as well as bribery of a witness, victim or expert for the purposes of giving them false statements or false conclude cheniya-

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

#### **Article 180. Disclosure of preliminary investigation or inquiry data.**

Disclosure of data of preliminary investigation or inquiry without the permission of the prosecutor, the investigator or the person conducting the inquiry -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to Chez STI months or a fine of up pyatide syati rubles.

#### **Article 181. Embezzlement, alienation or concealment imu societies it subjected to inventory or arrest**

Embezzlement, alienation or concealment of property subjected mentioned inventory or arrest, committed by a person to whom this property is entrusted -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

#### **Article 182. Escape from the place of exile**

Escape from the place of exile or from the route of exile is punished with imprisonment for up to one year.

#### **Article 183. Unauthorized return of expatriate to places prohibited for residence.**

Unauthorized return of exiled to places forbidden nye to stay -  
shall be punished by replacing the expulsion with reference to the unserved term.

#### **Article 184. Escape from the place of imprisonment or from custody.**

Escaped from detention or from prison, committed ny person who is serving or who are in the pre preliminarily conclusion -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years.

The escape, coupled with the violence of the guards,  
is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years.

#### **Article 185. Harboring Crimes**

Secrecion of crime under the articles 100 and 101 (murder), 115, second and third parts (aggravated rape), 91<sup>1</sup> (theft state or obschest venous haves CTBA in a large scale), 87, the third part, and 141, the third part (theft), 88, the third part, and 142, the third part (robbery), 89 and 143 (robbery), 169, the second part (bribery) and 189<sup>1</sup> (attempt on the life work of militia nickname and or people's guard committed under aggravated circumstances), if harboring was not both and in advance -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or correctional labor for up to one year (in the editorial tion Decrees of the Presidium of Ver , ecclesiastical BSSR Council of 9 avgu hundred 1961 and June 25, 1962 -, number 25 NW BSSR, 1961. 248; 1962, No. 20, Art. 142).

#### **Article 186. Failure to report a crime.**

Failure to report reliably known preparing or to consummate the crimes stipulated in Articles 100 and 101 (murder), 115, second and third parts (aggravated rape), 91<sup>1</sup> (hi schenie state or public property in the CCA bo large sizes), 87 , part three, and 141, part three (theft) , 88, part three, and 142, part three (robbery), 89 and 143 (robbery), 169, part two (receiving a bribe), and 189<sup>1</sup> (encroachment on life mi worker tion or people's guard, to be an aggravating Boiling conditions), -

imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same period is punished (as amended by the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the BSSR of August 9 1961 and June 25, 1962 - NW BSSR, 1961, No. 25, Art. 248; 1962 , No. 20, Art. 142).

### **Chapter 14 CRIMES AGAINST MANAGEMENT ORDER**

#### **Article 187. Resistance to a representative of authority or member of the public, perform yuschemu responsibilities for public protection Foot order**

Resistance to authority in the performance of assigned to it by law or duties soproti vle of representatives of public fulfilling obliged Nosta protection of public order, or forcing them to perform obviously illegal actions committed with violence or threat of violence -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year, or a fine of up to fifty rubles.

#### **Article 1 87 C Resistance to a police officer or a people's warrior**

Resistance to a police worker or people Nome vigilantes in the performance of these persons entrusted GOVERNMENTAL their duties to protect public order -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or corrective labor for the same term, or shtra vom up to a hundred rubles.

The same actions involving violence or the threat of violence, as well as coercion of these persons by force or the threat of violence to carry out clearly unlawful actions

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to five years (Article 187<sup>1</sup> introduced by the Decree of the Presidium of Ver , ecclesiastical BSSR Council of 25 June 1962, -SZ BSSR. 1962 number 20, p. 142).

#### **Article 188. Insulting a representative of authority or member of the public, follow the guide duties for public protection Foot order**

Publicly insulting a government official or pre sentatives Society ety, will assume the duties of maintaining public order in connection with the performance of these persons of their duties -  
shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles, or entails-  
Application of measures of social influence.

#### **Article 188 P Insulting a police officer or a people's warrior**

Insult a policeman or national squads nickname in connection with the performance of these persons of their duties by the public protection order -  
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six kneading ant, or correctional labor for up to one year or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles (Article 188<sup>1</sup> introduced by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of June 25, 1962 his NW BSSR, 1962, number 20, Article 1 42).

#### **Article 189. Threats or violence against Dolj nostnogo person or public works nickname**

Threats of murder, grievous bodily harmed tions or destruction of property in relation to the needs communities are high individual or public employee for the purpose of the mo and scheniya their official or public activities or Menenius her character in the interest of threatening -  
shall be punished by imprisonment for up to eight kneading ant, or correctional labor for up to one year or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles.  
Bodily harm, beatings or to consummate other violent acts against Dolj nostnogo entity or public employee in connection with his official duties or the discharge of public of debt -  
shall be punished with deprivation of holy rims for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Article 189 \*. Encouragement on the life of a police officer or a people's warrior**

Attempt on the life of a policeman or people Foot retainer in connection with their official or public activities on the protection of public order -  
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to toe the teen years with reference to a period of two to five years, or without reference to, and under aggravating circumstances - the death penalty (Article 189<sup>1</sup> introduced Uka Zoom of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on June 25, 1962 - NW BSSR, 1962, No. 20, Art. 142).

#### **Article 190. Willful appropriation of title or vla STI official**

Unauthorized assignment of the title or authority of an official, involving the commission on this basis of any socially dangerous actions -  
is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

#### **Article 191. Theft or damage of documents, stamps, seals, forms**

Theft, destruction, damage or concealment to Document, stamps, seals, forms that are in State institutions, enterprises or public 'organizations, committed for mercenary or other closers GOVERNMENTAL motives -  
punishable by imprisonment for s for up to one year or corrective labor for the same term, or shtra vom up to a hundred rubles.  
The same actions committed in relation to documents, stamps, seals, forms of special importance or entailing grave consequences -  
shall be punished with deprivation from freedom for up to five years.  
The abduction of citizens of a passport or other important Lich GOVERNMENTAL documents -  
is punished by imprisonment for up to eight months | or correctional labor for up to one year,] or a fine of up to one hundred rubles.

#### **Article 192. teased ka, manufacture or sale of a separate document, stamps, seals, forms**

Fake certificate or other issued by sovereigns governmental agency, enterprise or public op -organization document which gives the rights to master the bozhdayuschego of duties, in order to use such a document by the forger or other person or sale of such a document, as well as the creation of false stamps, seals, government forms , enterprises or public organizations for the same purpose or selling them -  
is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.  
The same actions performed systematically -  
is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years or the reference to the same term.  
Use of a false document -  
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or corrective labor for the same term, or shtra vom thirty rubles.

#### **Article 193. Violation of rules of entry or living Niya in the frontier zone**

Violation of the rules of entry, stay or residence in the frontier zone, committed after imposing administra tive penalty for the same offense -  
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six kneading ant or corrective labor for the same term, or a fine to toe idesyati rubles.

**Section 194. Violation of Passport Regulations**

An abusive violation of passport rules in areas where special rules of residence and propiska were introduced, if this violation resulted in living without a passport or without a propiska, and if a person had previously been subjected to administrative punishment twice, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or corrective labor for the same term, or shtra vom fifty rubles.

**Article 195. Unauthorized seizure of land and Samovol Noah construction**

Unauthorized seizure or unauthorized exchange or purchase and sale of land or other actions that violate Suitable laws on the nationalization of land -

shall be punished with correctional labor for a term of Chez STI months to one year or a fine up to one hundred p ubley.

Unauthorized construction of a residential building or Samovol naya extension -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine up to three hundred rubles with confiscation of illegal buildings or without confiscation.

**Article 196. Self-defense**

Arbitrariness, that is unauthorized, in violation of the mouth ment of the order of law, the implementation of the action -inflammatory or alleged right, causing susche governmental harm citizens or public or general -governmental organizations -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to Chez STI months or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles, or general governmental censure, or shall entail application of measures of general governmental action.

**Article 197. Violation of the laws on recording acts grazh Danskoi state**

Abbr ytie circumstances impeding marriage, or a false declaration of the civil status acts -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to od demic year or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles, or general governmental censure.

**Article 198. Illegal use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent signs**

Illegal use of the Red Cross and signs Kra meat Crescent, as well as the name of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

- shall be punished with correctional labor for a rock until one demic year or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles, or public censure.

**Article 199. Evasion from military service prohozhde Nia military training**

Evasion Reserve Forces to military GOVERNMENTAL fees -

shall be punished with correctional labor for up to Chez STI months or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles.

**Article 200. Violation of the rules of military service GOVERNMENTAL**

Violation of rules established to account for voennoobyia associated committed after the application of administrative measures EXPOSURE -

shall be punished with corrective labor for up to three months or a fine of up to thirty rubles.

**Chapter 15****CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY.****PUBLIC ORDER AND POPULATION HEALTH****Article 201. Hooliganism**

Hooliganism ie actions grossly violating general governmental order and expressing clear disrespect for common stvu -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term, or a fine of up to fifty rubles.

Hooliganism, that is, the same actions committed nye person previously convicted of hooliganism or connected with resistance to a representative of authority or member of the public, to perform the duties of general protection of governmental order, or characterized by their containing NIJ exceptional cynicism or arrogance, or with administer nye especially dangerous recidivist, -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years. Hooliganism committed by a person to whom twice during the year, used measures of social or administrative sanctions for disorderly conduct - Naka is called corrective labor for up to one year or a fine not exceeding fifty rubles.

**With t and Article 202. Threat to murder, grievous ones forest damage or destruction of property**

Threat of death, serious bodily damaged Nij or destruction of property by arson if IME familiarize real danger threat performance -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to six months or correctional labor for up to one year, or with a fine of up to thirty rubles, or shall entail the use of public action measures.

**Article 203. Purchase or sale of property obtained by criminal means**

Acquisition or sale of property obtained through criminal activity - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to six months or a fine of up to one hundred rubles, or public Pori tsaniem or involves the use of public measures will repay Corollary.

The same actions committed by a fishing or cereals dimensions over - is punished by imprisonment for up to five years with confiscation of property or without confiscation or reference for up to five years with confiscation of property or without con fiskatsii (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the 25th of June 1962 his NW BSSR, 1962, number 20, p. 142).

**Article 204. Systematic occupation of vagrancy or begging .**

Systematic vagrancy or begging, continued after repeated warnings made by administrative authorities, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two years or | correctional labor for a period of six months to one | th year.

**Article 205. Involvement of minors transgressed hydrochloric activities**

The involvement of minors in criminal figure Nosta in begging activity, prostitution, gambling, as well as the use of imperfect summer for tse lei parasitic existence - is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years.

**Article 206. Violation of Safety Rules motion Nia and operation of motor vehicles and urban electric transport**

Violation of worker avtomototranspo mouth or city of electric safety rules and ex pluatatsii transport, which caused the victim less grave or light bodily injury or when chinivshee substantial material damage -

punishable by deprivation svob dy for up to two years or corrective labor for up to one year from Lachey Niemi right to drive vehicles for a period of up to two years with or without deprivation, or a fine of up to one hundred rubles.

The same actions that caused death of the victim or Chinen eat in serious bodily injury - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years from deprivation of the right to drive vehicles for up to three years or without deprivation.

**Article 207. Violation of Safety Rules motion Nia motor vehicles by a person not is yuschimsya employee of motor vehicles**

Violation of safety rules avtomototrans port by a non-employee of motor vehicles, which caused less serious or the victim went to someone bodily harm -

punishable by deprivation of iem sentence of up to two years or corrective labor for up to one year from Lachey Niemi right to drive motor vehicles up to two years with or without deprivation.

The same actions that caused death of the victim or Chinen grievous bodily harm to him - is punished by imprisonment for the term up to ten years with deprivation of the right to operate motor transport up to three years or without deprivation.

**Article 207 '. Violation of safety rules pro duction activities and self-propelled movement GOVERNMENTAL machines**

Violation of the tractor driver, bulldozers, excavators and other self-propelled vehicles of the rules Secure Nosta production work or movement that resulted when Chinen victim less grave or light bodily injury or has caused substantial material damage -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or correctional labor for up to one year from Lachey Niemi right to operate self-propelled machines for up to two years with or without deprivation, or a fine of up to one hundred rubles.

The same actions that caused the death tolerate vshego or Chinen him grievous bodily harm - shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years with deprivation of the right to drive self-propelled machines for up to three years or without deprivation (Article 207' introduced by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the BSSR of June 25, 1962 — NW BSSR, 1962, No. 20, Art. 142).

**Article 208. Violation of transport rules**

Violation of the rules on the protection of traffic and safety of traffic, acting on transport, if this resulted in the death of people or other grave consequences - is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years.

**Article 208 '. Unauthorized, without the need to stop the train**

Unauthorized without the need to stop the train stop Kramers] nom, disconnecting air brake line or in any other way, if it resulted in violation of the normal motion of is punished by imprisonment for the term up to two years or corrective labor for the term up to one year.

The same actions if they caused accidents with 1 people, a crash, damage to the rolling stock or other | grave consequences -

is punished by imprisonment for up to eight years (article 208 'was introduced by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the BSSR of November 11. , 1963, - NW BSSR, 1963 , No. 34, St. 346).

#### **Article 209. Violation of safety rules for mining**

Violation of mining safety rules, if it has caused harm to human health, -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

The same violation, if it caused death of people or other grave consequences, -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years or correctional labor for the term up to one year.

#### **Article 210. Violation of the rules in the production of construction-negative work**

Violation of the production of building Yelnya work is built -negative, sanitary and fire regulations, as well as Rushen rules of operation of construction machinery, if it has caused harm to human health -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

The same violation, if it caused the death of people or other serious consequences -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to five years or correctional labor for the term up to one year.

#### **Article 211. Violation of the production and technical discipline or safety rules on explosive plants and in explosion hazardous workshops**

Violation of the production and technical discipline or rules ensuring production safety at EXPLOsiON voopasnyh enterprises or in explosive shops -

is punished and spravitelnymi labor for up to one year or a fine not exceeding one hundred rubles, or dismissal from Dolj nosti.

The same actions, if they caused death of people or other grave consequences, -

shall be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years.

#### **Article 212. Violation of rules of storage, Utilized Niya, recording or transport of explosive and ra radio active substances**

Violation of the rules of storage, use, accounting or transportation of explosives and radioactive substances, as well as illegal shipment of these substances by mail or baggage, if these actions could lead to serious consequences -

is punished by imprisonment for the term up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

The same actions, if they entailed grave consequences, are punished with imprisonment for up to seven years.

#### **Stat rd 213. Illegal carrying, storage, manufacturing of or sale of weapons or explosives've societies**

Carrying, possession, manufacture or sale of firearms (except for smooth-bore hunting), martial soldered owls or explosives without proper RA of view) sheniya -

is punished by imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year, or a fine of up to one hundred rubles.

Carrying, making or selling daggers, Finnish knives or other cold weapons without a corresponding permit! sheniya -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term, or a fine of up to thirty rubles.

#### **Article 214. Careless storage of firearms**

Careless storage of firearms, which created the conditions for the use of these weapons by another person, if it entailed serious consequences -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term.

#### **Article 215. Illegal transfer of flammable or corrosive substances**

Illegal postage or luggage Flammable changing or caustic substances, if it caused serious consequences - is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Article 216. Illegal Healing**

Doing medicine as a profession by a person without proper medical education -

is punished by imprisonment for a term of up to one year or correctional labor for the same period, or a fine of up to three hundred rubles, or involves the application of measures of public influence.

#### **Article 217. Violation of the rules established to combat epidemics**

Violation of the mandatory rules laid down in order to prevent the epidemic and other infectious Zabolev Nij and to fight them if it caused Prevalence nenie infectious diseases -



is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term, or a fine of up to fifty rubles.

#### **Article 218. Pollution of water and air**

Pollution of rivers, lakes and other water bodies and water SOURCE nicknames uncleaned and uncleaned sewage, garbage or waste industrial and municipal enterprises, which is able to cause harm to human health or agricultural production or fish stocks, as well as air pollution harmful to human health industrial waste - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to one year or a fine up to three hundred rubles.

#### **§ 219. The manufacture or sale of any toxic or bunks koticheskikh substances**

Manuf occurrence, distribution, as well as possession or purchase with intent to sell strong, poisonous or narkotiche Sgiach substances without special permission, as well as violation of the production, storage, dispensing, inventory, transportation, forwarding strong nodeystvuyuschih, poisonous or narcotic drugs -

is punished by imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term, or a fine of up to one hundred rubles.

The same actions that are performed systematically are punished with imprisonment for from up to five years.

#### **Article 220. opium poppy or Indian to nopli without permission**

Opium poppy or cannabis without should present resolution -

is punished by imprisonment for up to two years or correctional labor for up to one year with obligatory confiscation of crops.

#### **Section 221. Maintenance of dens and pandering**

The content of brothels, pimping for mercenary motives, as well as maintenance of dens for the consumption of narcotic ticks -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years you precondition or without expulsion and confiscation of property or without confiscation of ILC reference to the same period with confiscation of property or without confiscation.

#### **Article 222. Encroachment on the identity and rights grazh given under the pretext of performing religious rites**

Organize tion or management of the group, activities koto Roy, carried out under the guise of preaching religious likely to exercise and performance of religious rites, is associated with at Chinen harm the health of citizens or other invader stvami on the person or rights of citizens , as well as to encouraging Niemi citizens to refuse to social activities or the performance of civil duties -

is punished by imprisonment for up to five years or by reference to the same term with or without confiscation of property.

Active participation in the village ce group specified in ca STI of the present article, as well as systematic propa ganda aimed to commit these acts in it -

is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or by reference to the same term, or correctional work for up to one year.

If the acts of persons referred to in the second part of this article, and face themselves, their perpetrators are not of pain Scheu public danger, measures of social influence can be applied to them.

#### **Article 223. Production or sale of pornographic items**

Manufacturing, distribution, or advertising of long -diffraction compositions, prints, images or other items of a pornographic nature, as well as torus howlite them or possession with intent to sell them or add prevalence neniya -

is punished by imprisonment for a term of up to three years or a fine of up to one hundred rubles with confiscation of pornographic objects and means of their production.

#### **Article 224. Grave abuse**

Violation of a tomb, as well as the kidnapping of Nachod I schihsya in a grave or tomb objects - is punished by imprisonment for up to three years or correctional labor for up to one year.

#### **Article 225. Intentional destruction, destruction or damage of cultural monuments.**

Deliberate destruction, destruction or damage memorable Cove cultural or natural objects, taken under protection of the state -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or correctional labor for up to one year, or shtra vom up to a hundred rubles.

### **Chapter 16 MILITARY WARRIORS**

#### **Article 226. Concept of a military offense.**

Military crimes shall be provided for in this Code of Crimes against the established order of military service, committed voennoslu zhaschimi and liable for military service during proho REPRESENTATIONS their training fees.

Under the relevant articles of this Code shall be responsible for crimes against the established order for them to face the officer on duty, sergeants and privates of the state security, and that the person in respect of whom there is a special decree of the law of the USSR.

Complicity in the crimes of the military who are not mentioned in this article punishable by corresponding conductive articles of this Code.

#### **Article 227. Disobedience**

a) Disobedience, that is, open refusal to execute the order of the chief, as well as other deliberate non-execution of the order -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to five years.

b) The same act committed by a group of persons or has caused serious grave consequences, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

at) Disobedience committed in wartime or in a combat situation - shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

#### **Section 228. Failure to Fulfill an Order**

a) Failure order boss perfect in the absence of the features indicated in step "a" of the article 227 on standing Code

shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years.

b) The same act in the presence of mitigating circumstances—

It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of BOOP conjugated Forces of the USSR.

at) The act provided for in paragraph "a" of this article, committed in wartime or in combat, is shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Article 229. Resistance to a Superior or duress of him to violate official is obliged to Nost**

a) Resistance to a chief, as well as the other person up, use to sculpt its responsibilities for the military servi baa, or forcing him to violate these duties -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to five years.

b) The same acts committed by a group of persons, or from Centauri neniem weapons, or where they caused any grave consequences, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

at) Acts specified in paragraph "b" of this Article, if they involve a premeditated murder initial nickname or any other person acting on military service or have been committed in wartime or in a combat situation -

shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a period of from five to fifteen years.

#### **Article 230. Threat to the boss**

a) The threat of killing, causing bodily harm or beating the chief in connection with the performance of his military duties -

shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years.

b) The same act under mitigating circumstances -

It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of BOOP conjugated Forces of the USSR.

at) The act provided for in paragraph "a" of this article, committed in wartime or in a combat Obst Novki - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Article 231. Violent acts against the head**

a) Bodily injury or beating the initial nick in connection with performance of duties on military seq uzhbe -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

b) The same acts committed in wartime or in combat howl environment if they have entailed grave consequences,

shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a period of from five to fifteen years.

#### **Article 232. Insulting a Subordinate to a Chief and a Chief of a Subordinate**

a) insulting verbally or non-violent the action viem subordinate officer or a junior elder, and equal but subordinate to the head of a junior or senior in the performance of at least one of their duties by military service -

shall be punished with imprisonment from three to six months.

b) The same actions under mitigating circumstances -

It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of BOOP conjugated Forces of the USSR.

at) Insult with violent action, inflicted under the conditions specified in paragraph "a" of this article - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six kneading ant to five years.

#### **Article 233. Insulting a violent military action by one another when the absence Corollary and among the subordinate STI or seniority**

a) Insulting the violent action of a military servant of another, if they are not interconnected otno in sheniyah subordination or seniority, and if at least one of them was the performance obja of affection on military service,

shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to one year.

b) The same act under mitigating circumstances -

It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of BOOP conjugated Forces of the USSR.

#### **Section 234. Unauthorized Absence**

a) Unauthorized absence from a part or a soldier-of-area emergency services, as well as failure to attend it on time without good reason in the service of the dismissal of the part in the appointment, transfer, from a business trip, holiday or medical institution continued zhitelnostyu more than one sous current but not more than three days, or even though less than a day, but Sauveur Weighted again for three months -

is punished by sending to a disciplinary battalion for a period of from three months to two years.

b) The same acts committed in wartime , -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

at) Actions envisaged by paragraph "a" of this hundred ti committed by a serviceman who is serving time in a penal battalion -

shall be punished with imprisonment from one year to three years.

d) The acts provided for by paragraph "a" of this article, under extenuating circumstances -

involve the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of BOOP conjugated Forces of the USSR (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of Ver , ecclesiastical BSSR Council of 13 February 1965 NW g.- BSSR, 1965, number 7, p. 65).

#### **Article 235. Unauthorized abandonment of part or duty station**

a) Unauthorized leaving of a part or a place of military service nosluzhaschim military service, as well as absence in his life without good reason in the service of the dismissal of the part in the appointment, transfer, from a business trip, vacation or out of le chebnogo institution for over three days -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to five years.

b) The same acts committed in wartime -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

at) Absence without leave or place of service by a person of officers or soldiers long service life, as well as absence of his life in the service without good- GOVERNMENTAL reasons for a period of over ten days -

shall be punished with imprisonment from one to five years.

g) Acts specified in paragraph "b" of this article, committed in wartime, if unauthorized absence Corollary lasted more than one day -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

a) Desertion, namely leaving the military unit or place of service for the purpose of evading military service, as well as absence with the same purpose, the service at the appointment, transfer, from a business trip, holiday or from a medical institution, with invari- ably accompany crimes conscripts -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to se mi years.

b) The same acts committed in wartime -

shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment

a term of five to ten years.

at) Desertion committed by an officer or a member of the extended service

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to se mi years.

d) The same act committed in wartime -

shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment

term from seven to ten years.

#### **Article 237. Unauthorized abandonment of a unit in a combat situation**

Unauthorized leaving part or place of service in a combat situation, regardless of the duration, -

shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Article 238. Evasion of military service by MEMBER novreditelstva or otherwise**

a) Evasion soldier objection to military service by causing himself any harmed Denia (self-mutilation) or by simulating illness, forges documents or other fraud, as well as the rejection of Nese Nia military duties -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to se mi years.

b) Those same acts committed in wartime or in combat howl situation -

shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

#### **Article 239. Promotanie or loss of military imu exist**

a) the sale, pledge or transfer in the use of voennoslu zhaschim military service granted to him for personal User The Niya uniform items or equipment (promota of), as well as the loss or damage of these items due to violation of rules for their savings -

shall be punished with a referral to a disciplinary battalion for a period of from three months to one year.

b) The same actions under mitigating circumstances -

It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of BOOP conjugated Forces of the USSR.

- at) Actions envisaged by paragraph "a" of this article, committed in wartime or in a combat situation - shall be punished with imprisonment from one to five years.
- d) Loss or damage entrusted to the service User The Niya weapons, ammunition, vehicles, technical supplies or other military property after Corollary violation of the rules of their savings - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to three years.
- e) Acts specified in paragraph "d" of this hundred ti, committed in wartime or in a combat situation - punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of two to ten years.

#### **Article 240. Deliberate destruction or damaged of military property**

- a) the deliberate destruction or damage of weapons, ammunition, vehicles, military equipment or loss of military property in the absence of AI signs Wanted Nogo state crime - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to five years.
- b) The same act, if it entailed heavy consequences - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.
- at) The act provided for in paragraph "b" of this article, committed in wartime or in a combat situation - shall be punished with imprisonment from five to ten years or death.

#### **Article 241. Breach of rules for driving or operation of being published trucks**

Violation etc. of driving or operating combat, special or transport machine, which caused unhappiness or cases of people or other grave consequences - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

#### **Article 242. Violation of flight rules or preparation for them**

Violation of flight rules or preparations for them, for a serious accident or other serious consequences, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Section 243. Violation of ship navigation rules**

Violation of the rules of navigation, resulting in the death or serious damage to the ship, human casualties or other serious consequences - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Article 244. Violation of statutory rules of guard duty**

- a) Violation of the right to punish (watchkeeping) Service and published in the development of these rules and orders and ordinances committed to the sentries and positions on the protection of warehouses with ammunition, weapons, military equipment or other items that are important - is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of from six months to three years.
- b) The same act under mitigating circumstances - It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of In -equipment Forces of the USSR.
- at) Violation of rules of guard or patrol Service's, resulting in harmful consequences for WARNING Denia which is assigned a guard guard (post) or at the wheel - is punished by imprisonment for a period of one to five years or sending to a disciplinary battalion for a term of three months to two years.
- g) Deyatsiya, provided in paragraphs "a" and "c" is highly present article, committed in wartime or in a combat situation - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.
- e) Violation of regulations for guard (watchkeeping) or escort service, accompanied by a great harm harmful effects, for the prevention of which SET flax or the guard of the convoy - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to ten years.
- e) An act provided for in paragraph "d" of this Article, committed in wartime or fighting situation - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years or the death penalty (as amended by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet from 13 February 1965 NW g.- BSSR, 1965, number 7, p. 65).

#### **Article 245. Violation of the rules for carrying the border guard**

- a) Infringement of rules on implementing boundary service if Tzom, which is part of the dress of the USSR state border protection - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to three years.
- b) The same act under mitigating circumstances - It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of In -equipment Forces of the USSR.
- at) The act provided for in paragraph "a" of this article, entailing grave consequences, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

#### **Article 246. Infringement of rules on implementing fighting duty**

- a) Violation of the rules of combat duty on the integrity of the protection of land, sea or WHO stuffy space of the Soviet Union, or to prevent outside zapnogo attack on the Soviet Union, by a person, which is part of the duty shift fighting crew, Eka a page, post or other duty units -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to five years.

b) The same act under mitigating circumstances -

It involves the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Code of in weapons GOVERNMENTAL Forces of the USSR.

at) The act provided for in paragraph "a" of this article, entailing grave consequences, - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

g) Acts provided for in paragraphs "a" and "c" is highly present article, committed in war time -

punished by death or imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years (as amended by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet from 13 February 1965 NW g.- BSSR, 1965, number 7, p. 65).

#### **Section 247. Infringement of the internal rules of the internal service**

a) Violation by a person belonging to the daily outfit of a unit (except for the guard and watch), the statutory rules of the internal service -

shall be punished with imprisonment from three to six months.

b) The same act in mitigating circumstances - entails the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Statute Armed Forces of the USSR.

at) The act provided for in paragraph "a" of this Article, if it has caused harmful effects WARNING denie which is the responsibility of the person concerned -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six IU smiling ant up to two years.

g) An act provided for in paragraph "c" of this article, committed in wartime or in a combat Obst Novki - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to five years.

#### **Section 248. Divulging Military Secrets or Loss of Documents Containing Military Secrets**

a) Disclosure of military information constituting boiling state secret, in the absence of measurable us home

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to Fr Sa t and s.

b) The loss of documents containing military information that constitutes a state secret, or pre Metov, information which constitutes a state secret by a person to whom the documents or objects have been entrusted, if the loss was the result of violations of the mouth of establishment of rules for dealing with these documents or objects, - is punished by imprisonment for the term from one year up to three years.

at) Acts provided for in paragraphs "a" and "b" is highly present article, if they caused any grave Last COROLLARY -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to de syati years.

d) Disclosure of military information that can not be Ogle sheniyu, but not a state secret - shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to one year.

e) The act described in clause "d" of this article, under extenuating circumstances - shall entail the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Statute of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

#### **Section 249. Abuse of Power, Excess of Power, and Neglect of Service**

a) Abuse of chief or official of authority or official position, omission or pre Vyshen authorities, as well as neglect of the service, if these acts were committed systematically or from mercenary prompting or other personal interest, and equal but if they caused considerable damage -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six kneading ant to ten years.

b) The same actions under mitigating circumstances -

entail the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Regulations!

Armed Forces of the USSR.

at) Acts provided for in paragraph "a" of this article, committed in wartime or in a combat Obst Novki - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to de syati years or the death penalty.

#### **Article 250. The surrender or abandonment of the means of war to the enemy**

Letting n rotivniku chief entrusted his military forces, as well as does not cause the combat situation leaving of enemy fortifications, military equipment and other means of warfare, if these actions were committed not in order to facilitate the enemy -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to de syati years or the death penalty.

#### **Article 251. Leaving of the perishing warship**

a) Abandonment of a sinking warship Team rum, not fulfilled until the end of the official is obliged to stey, as well as a person from the ship's crew without breakdown zhaschego order of the commander - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to de syati years.

b) The same act committed in wartime or in combat howl situation - shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

#### **Article 252. Unauthorized abandonment of the field of battle or refusal to act with a weapon**

Unauthorized abandonment of the battlefield during a battle or failure during a battle to act with a weapon -

shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a term of fifteen years.

#### **Section 253. Voluntary surrender**

Voluntary surrender of cowardice or cowardice -  
shall be punished with death penalty or imprisonment for a term of fifteen years.

#### **Article 254. Criminal actions of a prisoner**

a) Voluntary participation servicemen held captive in the works, with military value, or Drew in GIH events obviously might cause damages from Soviet Union and allied states with him, while on the presence of signs of treason

- shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to de syati years.

b) Violence against other prisoners of war or cruel treatment of them by a prisoner of war who is in the position of a senior -

is punished by imprisonment for the term from three up to ten years.

at) Committing soldiers in captivity, action to the detriment of the other prisoners of war, out of selfish motives and in order to ensure indulgent Nogo to be treated by the enemy -  
imprisonment for one to three years is punishable .

#### **Article 255. Looting**

Kidnapping on the battlefield of things that were killed and wounded (looting) -  
shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to de syati years or the death penalty.

#### **Article 256. Violence against the population in a war zone**

Robbery, illegal destruction of property, nasi Leah, as well as illegal confiscation of property under

pretext of military necessity, committed in relation to the population in the area of hostilities -  
is punished by imprisonment for the term from three up to ten | those years or the death penalty.

#### **Article 257. Ill-treatment to prisoners of war**

a) The mistreatment of prisoners of war that took place repeatedly, or combined with extreme cruelty, sludge and directed against the sick and wounded, as well as the careless discharge of duties towards the sick and wounded; by persons entrusted with treating them and taking care of them,] in the absence of signs of a more serious crime,

- shall be punished with imprisonment of from one to three years.

b) Ill-treatment of prisoners of war without specified aggravating circumstances -  
shall entail the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Statute of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

#### **Article 258. Illegal wearing of signs Red Crest and Red Crescent Societies and the misuse Lenie them**

Wearing in the area of hostilities of the Red Cross or Red Crescent Persons by unauthorized persons, as well as the misuse in time of war with the flags or signs of the Red Cross or Red Crescent or Okruk, assigned to vehicles of sanitary evacuation, -

shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to one year.

### **S C R O L L**

property not subject to confiscation  
by a court sentence

Confiscation is not subject to the following types of property and objects belonging to the convicted person on the personal property rights or is its share in the overall proper power needed to convict and those dependent on him:

one. Residential house with outbuildings or department nye part - for persons whose main occupation is agriculture, if the convicted person and his family permanently resident in the.

2 For persons whose main occupation is agriculture, is the only cow, in the absence of a cow it is the only heifer; on farms that have neither cows nor heifers, the only goat, sheep or pig; from farmers, in addition, - sheep, goats and pigs within a half the norm established for the collective farm household Charter sel -agricultural cooperatives, and so on akzhe poultry.

3 Cattle feed (if the cattle is not subject to confiscation), required before collecting new feed or before pasture on pasture.

four. Persons whose main occupation is agriculture are the seeds necessary for the next sowing.

five. Household second situation, utensils, clothes, no necessity to convict and composed on his izhdive SRI persons:

a) clothing - for each person: one summer or autumn coat, one winter coat or sheepskin coat, one winter suit (for women, two winter dresses), one summer suit- (for women, two summer dresses), hats, one for each the season (for women, in addition, two summer scarves and one warm scarf or shawl), other clothes and hats that have been in use for a long time and are not valuable;

b) shoes, underwear, bedding, kitchen and dining utensils that were in use (except cheniem items made of precious metals, as well | as objects of artistic value);

at) furniture - one bed and a chair for each person, 1 single table, one closet and one chest per family;

g) all children's supplies.

6 Food in the quantity necessary for the convict I and his family until the new harvest, if the main V occupation of the convict is agriculture, and in 1 other cases - food and money for a total I amount equal to the monthly wage of the convict, but 1 no less a hundred rubles.

7 Fuel for cooking and heat only Lenia family residential premises during the heating] season.

eight. Inventory (including manuals and books), necessary | to continue the professional activities of the convicted person, except when convicted by sentence! court denied the right to engage in relevant activities | or when the equipment is used by them for the illegal occupation of the fishery.

9. Share contributions to cooperative organizations, if the convict is not excluded from the membership of the cooperative. ,

ten. In the case of forfeiture of the share of the convict in general] property of the peasant household (collective farm or edinol ich Foot) the size of the share is determined after exclusion of this property: residential building, which is home to members of the Court, with outbuildings, seeds required for oche Independent user seeding, a cow, and in the absence of a cow - a heifer (as in the collective farm yard as sheep, goats, pigs and poultry within a half-norms set Noi Charter collective farm) and feed optionally go for the remaining animals.