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SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE ISSUE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY UNDER THE LAW OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE LATE XVIII – EARLY XX CENTURY

Soviet scientists who studied the problem of the purchase and sale of land were focused primarily on socio-economic aspects of the issue. They were concentrated mainly on the study of class struggle and social situation of the peasantry and other classes. Scientists widely used, processed and analyzed statistical materials on the formation and functioning of the land market in the Russian Empire and in particular on its Ukrainian lands. In the most fundamental scientific works along with traditional methods of Soviet historical science applied kliometrycal method (in soviet historical science it was applied for the first time by Ivan Kovalchenko); this method gave more authenticity to claims and led to more objective and reasonable

conclusions. Scientific achievements of Soviet scientists are helping to reconstruct an overall picture of functioning of the purchase and sale of land. But beyond the scientific interest of Soviet researchers 20's – late 80's of the twentieth century remained issues of sale of other real estate.

Special monographs devoted to the legal regulation of the purchase and sale of land, as well as other real estate, in the Soviet period wasn't conducted. Few works which related pre-revolution civil law, including ownership of real property, treated it as the «bourgeois» one.

The issue of sale of immovable property under Russian law the late XVIII – early XX century requires further study.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN GERMANY IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Reforming Social Security wage workers is conducted in three main areas: 1) temporary disability (illness); 2) accidents; 3) old age and disability. The

first piece of legislation, which June 15, 1883 received legislative sanction of the German Reichstag, and on December 1, 1884 came into force, was the law on

health insurance. Compulsory insurance was subject to workers and employees, comprehensive income which does not exceed two thousand marks a year. The introduction of this type in life insurance relied on health insurance. To the minimum guarantee payments, allowed by law belonged: free medical care (outpatient and inpatient care, delivery of drugs) from the first day of illness; temporary disability benefits in the size of half the average earnings during 26 weeks, beginning from the fourth day of illness; assistance at birth in the size of half the salary during six weeks; assistance for funeral in the amount of twenty-average earnings. Overall, at the end of the nineteenth century compulsory state insurance against diseases in Germany had reached nearly 10 million people, representing 18% of the total population.

Another social risk, provided by the system of state insurance in Germany in the late nineteenth century was occupational accidents in manufacturing. The final sanction of the legislative regulation received 5 June 1884 and entered into force on 1 October 1885. Except industry, the law extended its effects on agriculture, forestry and shipping. Accident insurance in Germany was based on the principle of centralization – by or-

ganizing large business associations on an industry basis. Insurance was carried out solely on the costs of entrepreneurs. The maximum pension of the victim was not exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ of his salary. In case of death of the worker through an accident, family members had the right to a pension, which was no more than 60% of its annual income. As for 1901 accident insurance covered 17 million employees, to ensure which industries have spent almost 90 million marks.

The final piece of legislation passed by the German Reichstag on June 22, 1889 as part of the social labor legislation was a law which introduced compulsory insurance against disability and old age. The provisions of the law in Germany were introduced with effect from 1 January 1891. The subject of insurance was disability stood at least $\frac{2}{3}$ or the age of 70. For receiving minimum annual disability pension, the amount of which, depended on the class, ranged from 116 to 150 marks, the insured had to pay at least 200 weekly contributions. A necessary condition for receiving a full old-age pension was a pay premium for 24 years. In 1900 the average old-age pension was 145 marks a year. Overall, at the beginning of the twentieth century, insurance disability and old age more than 10 million people were covered.