

by the end of the XX century citizens from other states – Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland etc. are met in the region increasingly. The question of the legal status of foreigners reflected in such important acts of the Russian state as: the Laws of statuses, the Charter about passports, the Charter of the customs, the Charter of foreign confessions, the Charter of the industrial, mountain Charter, the Charter of the corps, the Charter of the trade, the Code of the punishments, Charter on preventing and suppressing crimes, the Chapter of the detention, the Chapter of civil and criminal proceedings and in many other laws, including local, decrees and

manifests of the czar, in the regulations (circulars and interpretation of various departments), and also in international contract. Foreigners were restricted in some rights, especially in the purchase of land and property, construction of buildings in the boundary regions. At the same time, their property and personal rights were preserved even in war. Related to the activities of orphan courts announcements in the foreign languages were published especially for foreigners, in publications, which were issued in Russia. The Ministry of internal Affairs solved of what publications to commit this work, and the decision stated the Minister.

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COURTS' MISTAKE BETWEEN CATEGORIES OF FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY

The problem of judicial error, which is inevitably present in the work of the judges, occurs at the boundary between the need to implement the principle of judicial independence, and therefore guaranteeing a certain discretion on the one hand, and the need to achieve the main goal of justice – just solution of the legal conflict and also ensure the legitimacy of the judicial system of the state, therefore – in bringing to justice those representatives who are guilty of deliberate violation of the requirements imposed on them, on the other.

The purpose of this paper is the development of appropriate doctrinal provisions, which should help achieve a

balance between values such as independence of the judiciary and the legitimacy of the state judicial system, which cannot be achieved in an environment where legal acts submitted to the assumption errors and violations of the substantive or procedural law.

It is concluded that in the case of discretion of a judge, a decision, made within the limits of discretion, cannot be taken in violation. In turn, if the judge went out of appreciation given, the spinning wheel higher judicial authorities exercised control decision can be reversed through the detection of violations of substantive or procedural law, the assumption of a judge during the

proceedings. But be grounds for judicial legal responsibility given fact can only if it is determined that the guilt of

the judge in the form of intent or negligence. The most serious violations may entail criminal liability.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF LIGHTING AND HEATING IN THE PRISONS OF TAURIDA PROVINCE IN XIX – BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

In the article questions of the legal and practical organization of lighting and heating in the prisons of Taurida province in the XIX – beginning of XX century are considered. Indicated, that this process was based on the instruction for the prison warden locks of 1832, decrees of 28 April 1858 № 33073 «About number of materials, which are issued for heating and lighting city prisons and landmark buildings»; August 4, 1859 № 34789 «About that to light the prison yards at night and not to take any storehouse; 5 September of 1877 № 57694 «About expenses of the cities on heating and lighting of the prisons». Usually prisons were heated by a wood and in the steppe regions of the province with reeds, only in Kerch, in the district of which there are deposits of coal, prison was heated by anthracite. Lighting of places of detention was made by means of candles, oil burners, and in the end of XIX – beginning of XX century kerosene lanterns

of the native production of different capacity began to be used. The costs of heating and lighting of the prisons were entrusted on the city in which they were located. Herewith, for most of them these costs were too burdensome. The state in the second half of the XX century was forced to change this practice, allowing to lay a part of the amounts for heating and lighting of the prisons on a zemsky charges. Heating of the prisons was usually done by the contract method, when trustee committee has concluded a corresponding contract with the supplier. The supplier, in turn, was allotted a stood of the forest for procurement of firewood. Initially, the work at the furnaces is also blamed on the hackney people. But with the adoption of instruction of 1832, prisoners themselves sawed and cut wood were engaged in heating. By the end of the Russian Empire to transfer Crimea's prisons on steam heating and electric lighting were failed.