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**STUCHKA'S ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "RED TERROR"
AND THE SUBSEQUENT CREATION OF VARIOUS REPRESSIVE
INSTRUMENTS**

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***Abstract:** The publication examines and analyses the evolution of the concept of forced labor, the Red Terror organized by Latvian Peter Stuchka, the capture (even peaceful) of the hostages made by the Stuchka regime and their deliveries to Russia, Stuchka's practically organized concentration camps, The Worker (Red) Guard with terrible and inhumane actions.*

***Keywords:** forced labor, Stuchka's "Red Terror", radical Stuchka, Stuchka's terror consequences, Worker Guard marauding*

INTRODUCTION

The topicality of the research results from insufficient research in Latvia; therefore, even the existing incomplete research results are not internationally approved. The theoretical and practical significance of the problem encountered in the publication arises from the fact that not only in Russia but also abroad, the idealization of the Bolsheviki is taking place; therefore, it is necessary to carry out in-depth studies of the history of Bolsheviki and explain them to the public.

The subject of the research - Stuchka's activity.

The aim of the work is to determine the role of Stuchka in the "Red Terror".

The tasks of the task - to determine the retaliation directed against the caricature Russia, to investigate the delivery of the Red Terror, the Red Army underground weapons supplied by Stuchka in Latvia.

The work has novelty of research and analysis, novelty of research results and research analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scientific literature and scientific journals. Scientific background of our research is scientific researches on abovementioned topic. Comparative analysis is used as a main method of research, as well as formalization and concretization.

**RESULTS
DRUDGERIES**

Forced labor, such as penal servitude, was known in the middle Ages, after the elimination of slavery. Forced labor is a criminal penalty by serving a particularly strict regime in particularly difficult circumstances. On forced labor name and the actual performance, different countries had more or less differences.

Siberia was the worst form of freedom punishment in Russia from 1691 to 1917 (LCD. 8 (2001)). As "drudgery" was often called the penal servitude and detention centers. With the introduction of this type of freedom punishment in the system, the legislature made various complements to achieve greater repressiveness. This can be achieved either solely by repressive means, or together with a penalty to achieve the economic or socio-political goals.

When setting economic targets, offenders was ordered to heavy work (mines, factories, etc.) or they colonized sparsely populated areas (exile as the highest form of punishment).

If repression to seek the socio-political objectives, the deprivation of liberty has a corrective character: offenders subjected to harsh conditions, to convert their character and make them able to return to a normal social life. One or the other means use showed the popular cultural level. In the absence of national economic needs, the freedom penalty intensified only by repressions. If the country needed cheap labor or it wanted to colonize the sparsely populated areas and lands, it sent the prisoners on ships, in mines, factories or to the colonies. If the country has not such objectives, it made worse situation of offenders in prisons.

Therefore, resettlement New England, France and Russia, which has colonies, but not Germany, which has not colonies. German system knew only the increase of repression, including the rote offenders in chains, and strengthening discipline (Ketenstraffe in Bavaria in 1813, Oldenburg in 1814, Braunschweig in 1840 and Hanover in 1840). This system also existed in France, 1748-1854, when the forced colonization had not yet started.

In Germany, no one code provided punishment by hanging in chains, which was introduced after the 1840 year. England repealed exiles in 1853. Instead came Penal servitude. Despite the harsh name, they did not attempt to achieve economic goals, but tried to achieve criminals' correction. Drudgery old means remained only in France and Russia. These countries were taking a gradual and progressive relaxation of the penalty regime, but their target was not the criminal correction, but the addition to the colonies more of white population. In Russia convict colonies was for example in Nerchinsk from 1722, and Sakhalin from 1876 (LCD 8 (2001)).

Imprisonment at penal servitude was in many countries repressive tool against criminals. (Siberia, Trans Baikal and Far East were already mainly colonized by Russia). In France, everyone who was sentenced to no less than 8 years of forced labor, was forced to stay in colonies throughout their lives, but in Russia during the tsarist times under the drudgery usually followed lifelong forced settlement in Siberia. Latvia in interwar period drew more attention of the earlier German system and was awarded by a relatively large repressiveness. In this period Latvian higher type of freedom punishment called as forced labor.

Drudgery was repressive tool against criminals in many countries.

The Soviet Union initially penal camps were also social objectives, that is, the re-education objective. Therefore, they were called "correctional labor camps". Soon the camps remained only one goal – popular economic purpose. All the prisoners led to heavy work.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE TSAR GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE DEPORTEES

What were the tsarist government to the treatment of deportees characterized by lower levels of deportees, P. Stuchka and Y. Pliekshans conditions in the exile places and after exile terms expiration?

Peter Stuchka (Koknese, Vidzeme province, 1865, in Moscow, 1932) by education was a lawyer. His father was a property owner. P. Stuchka was one of the creators of Soviet law, and in 1897, he was sent for 5 years to Vyatka province, Slobodsk.

Yanis Pliekshans (Dunava parish of Vitebsk province, 1865 – Riga, 1929) by education was a lawyer. His father was a steward or tenant. Yanis Pliekshans' literary pseudonym – Rainis.

Both Stuchka and Pliekshans with court decisions were deported to Slobodsk for belonging to an anti-government organization named "New Power". Offense is one and the same, exile deadlines – very close, place of deportation – the same. However, the government allowed Stuchka to practice in Slobodsk.

After the deportation deadline wastage, Stuchka was allowed to return to Vidzeme province, as well as to live and practice in the present Latvian and Lithuanian territories. As can be seen, the tsarist government gave rights to Stuchka in exile, taking into account the financial situation of the family (Financial position of property owners was higher than the manor manager or lessee.). Therefore, the tsarist government repression was against the offender, but not against his relatives and property. The same is true with regard to the Ulyanov and Krupskaya. In addition, contacts with the outside world for the deportees were not denied. For Soviet repressions not all this was possible.

STUCHKA'S INTRODUCED THE "RED TERROR"

4 days after the lawful foundation of the Republic of Latvia, in Riga arrived from the Moscow special armored train with P. Stuchka. Stuchka wanted to establish a proletariat dictatorship in Latvia. Lenin accepted it. A Bolshevik repressive apparatus with a bayonet accompanied Stuchka. Immediately began the "Red Terror".

The "Red Terror", the complex Bolshevik terror was already introduced by the Red Army bayonets, and established by the Soviet government's head, Latvian P. Stuchka. His terror lasted 5 months. January 9, 1920, P. Stuchka announced that in Latvia is established dictatorship of the proletariat (LKP (1919)). Began operating the revolutionary tribunals (after Stuchka's view, it is need to care only about own political conscience, rather than hypocritically refer to the legality (Stuchka (1917))). Bolsheviks even argued: "... the most beneficial is to destroy a larger number of counter-revolutionary, with or without the judgment of the Tribunal" (Stuchka (1958)). In addition, the counterrevolutionary was a fuzzy concept. As the counterrevolutionary could be named the ones who was not "red" or "white".

Without tribunals operated also the People's Court, which examined the political parties and the revolutionary council. Last one, for example, has imposed administrative penalties (fines, arrests and enforcement to perform community service for up to 6 months ea.) (Shilde (1976)). How known, then it was not the

Bolshevik's Russia yet. Latvian Bolshevik government of Stuchka in several areas had overtaken Russia led by Ulyanov-Lenin. The prisoners shot by armed women - shooters who conveying and protecting them, were not registered.

Stuchka regime widely practiced hostage taking and escorting to Russia. (The rapporteur (1919)) The last arrest and hostage taking was on 19 February 1919, shortly before the German army entering the Northern. Then were arrested Latvian Provisional National Council (SMRs) members in Valka and were exported to Russia, taking with them a further 170 hostages. SMRs member of the Board Juris Palcmanis was shot to death on October 1918 without any judgment (Shilde (1976)). Of hostages was shot to death A. Jendis, V. Teikmanis, A. Kampis, etc. On the Latvian territory until Russia 10 hostages were shot. Shooting continued in the territory of Russia, in particular: at Pskov station – seven oncoming Germans prevented the subsequent arrest and deportation to Russia. To Russia, excess deportees came to Butirka in Moscow, and to Yekaterinburg and Krasnoyarsk prisons.

STUCHKA'S RADICALISM

Stuchka regime did not think to give land for the landless, although it also relied on them. Collective farms were named by Stuchka as "bourgeois instrument", admitted during a transitional period until establishment of the complete socialism (Stuchka (1917)). Stuchka's Bolshevik government in several areas rose and addressed matters much more radical than those of Ulyanov-Lenin's in Russia.

During the Stuchka Bolshevik terror for less than 5 months, registered people who was shoot to death: in Riga 1549, outside Riga (total) 3632. However, not all killings were recorded, such as shot during conveying. Therefore, reasonably to believe that Stuchka terror killed more than 5 000 people.

When the Bolsheviks were expelled, established by them concentration camps and prisons had 18 000 prisoners (Popoff (1935)). They were all released.

Stuchka's organized Bolshevik terror damaged Bolshevik reputation in the eyes of people. This the nation remembered not only by World War II, but also even after that. "Red terror" played a key role in Ulyanov-Lenin's struggle for power, but the concentration camps were the main instruments of terror. Concentration camps were introduced by very fast pace. For example, at the end of 1919, it was introduced 21 concentration camps, but after a year – 107, i.e. their number grew in five times.

PARAMILITARY ARMED FORMATION "WORKERS' GUARD"

To confront true interests of the workers, Latvian communists founded the "Workers' Guard". All other organizations and formations that could represent and protect the real interests of the employees, after invasion's power categorical, were disarmed and liquidated.

Exterminators roots in military formation "Workers' Guard". The "Workers' Guard" was set up by the underground Latvian Communist Party Central Committee in 1940 by decision of 2 July, which is, without the government's decision. "Workers' Guard" weapons were supplied by the Red Army and designed as a police and Government reinforcement in the fight against the counter-revolutionary groups.

Workers' Guard also included women, and they often were more conscientious than men were. In fact, the Red Army 67th Riflemen Division commander formed the Workers' Guard as an armed worker unit in Liepaja on June 18, 1941. The 67th division unit supplied the workers with weapons. Division Commander directly influenced Liepaja Commandant for to disarm the guards. (Thus, it was an infringement of the Soviet Union – the Latvian War base treaty. It was not the only base breach of contract committed by this division.)

The Workers Guard's main forces were in Riga. Workers' Guard actively participated in the repression in Latvia, including deportations in June 14, 1941. In Riga, Workers' Guard repression were very well demonstrated. Therefore, it was entrusted to them the participation in deportation of the districts near Riga, which was not under the Workers' Guard, for example, Tukums district.

At the start of the Second World War, the Latvian Workers' Guards retreated to Estonia and on a part – to Leningrad Oblast. There, this part of July was combined one and two (later – 76 separately) Latvian workers Familia. Parts of the Workers' Guard was created in Estonia Exterminators regiment, but later it included the remains of 62 Red Army Riflemen Division and other parts. After the war, not to renew the Workers' Guard, probably because it, as subsequently destroyed, after social criteria had broad representation from other sectors of society. Consequently, both the Workers' Guard, both fighters had no public recognition.

Estonia Latvian Workers' Guard, not so much at war with the German troops, intimidated and terrorized the local population, robbed and Marauders. There is a group of persons who are still considered "self-sufficiency". This type of behavior can never be described as a crackdown on "Estonian nationalists and fascists" (Zeterberg (2018)).

CONCLUSIONS

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