UDC 351.74 “1939/1945”

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL BASES OF THE CREATION OF THE 4-TH DIVISIONS OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIATS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF WORLD WAR II

Paper considers the activities of the Ukrainian organs of internal affairs during World War II, in particular, the creation and development of the 4-th Division of the people's commissariats of internal affairs.

Keywords: World War II, centralization of state security bodies, Special group,4-th divisions, reconnaissance and subversive operations.

On June 22, 1941, started the most critical stage in World War II, when the fascist Germany perfidiously attacked the Soviet Union. For the peoples of the USSR this war brought terrible suffering and sacrifices. Most events on the Soviet-German front changed the entire course of the war, contributed the victory over the fascism [1, pp. 218–221]. Activities of the bodies of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Great Patriotic War are reflected in literature quite extensively, especially by A. Tchaikovsky, D. Vedienieyev, G. Bistrukhìn, V. Dovbnia, P. Mikhajlenko, O. Popov, V. Andrianov, A. Kolpakìdì, V. Chisnìkov and others. However, the war period still remains one of the sparsely populated and didactic steps in the history of intelligence.

The purpose of our paper is to consider the organizational and legal bases for restructuring the work of the divisions of the people's commissariats of internal affairs under the conditions of wartime, in particular the creation of 4-th Division.

The first days of the war on the territory of Ukraine have been associated with taking of urgent measures by the Government of the USSR, particularly, by the management of the divisions of the people's commissariats of internal affairs and national security to ensure a speedy response on the territory of the State. According to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on June 22, 1941 "About Martial Law" the local authorities have to provide the

assistance and full assistance to the military command to use capabilities for the defense, maintaining security and public order.

The structures of the special bodies of wartime were created, so was held the centralization of the bodies of National Security and internal affairs. On July 20, 1941, the people's commissariats of internal affairs and national security were united into the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs (before the war by the the people's commissariats of internal affairs was divided into two narkomats: of the Internal Affairs and State Security). At the beginning of August was held an analogical association of the bodies of the State Security and Interior of the URSR, connected with the necessity to perform specific tasks in the fight against fascist invaders that invaded the Soviet Union.

About the establishment of a special group (SG) of keeping a non-front fight of the narkom of Internal Affairs L. Beria it is stated in the Order of the people's commissariats of internal affairs No. 00882 from July 5, 1941 [2]. In addition, began the forming of a Separate Motorized Infantry Brigade of a Special Purpose of the people's commissariats of internal affairs of the USSR, whose task was gathering the intelligence about enemy's troops, later – preparing troops for the subversion on a hostile front, which later became the core of a large partisan connections.

The head of the Special Group was appointed a senior major of the State Security Pavlo Sudoplatov. Following tasks were put on the operative group: 1) the development and carrying out of the reconnaissance and sabotage operations against Nazi Germany and its satellites; 2) organization of underground and guerrilla warfare; 3) creating of the illegal undercover network on the occupied territory; 4) guidance of the special radiograms of the German intelligence to the misinformation of the enemy [3]. Resolution of the CC CP (b) “About the Organization of the Struggle in the Rear of the German Troops” from July 18, 1941, although it was not a normative act, but was of the utmost importance. On the basis of this regulation adopted by the normative legal acts was built non-front work of all the Soviet State authorities, including the State Security bodies.

In Order it was stated: "... to provide a broad development of the partisan movement in the rear of the enemy party organizations should immediately organize fighting squads and raiding of the participants of the Civil War and of those comrades who have already showed themselves in the fighter batallions, militia units, as well as with employees of people's commissariats of Internal Affairs and the National Security etc. …» [4]. Furthermore, in accordance with the orders of the people's commissariats of internal affairs of the USSR from June 25, 1941 "About Measures on the Struggle with the Detachments of Parachute Troops and Subversives in Front-line Area" the destruction battalions were created to struggle with the detachments of parachute troops and subversives in towns, districts of people's commissariats of Internal Affairs of 100 – 200 people. The commanders of these battalions are operational officers of people's commissariats of Internal Affairs, mainly from border and internal troops and operational police; organized groups for the help of the fighter batallions that were supposed to operate in areas of the place of its primary activities (collective farms of the Soviet economy, individual industrial enterprises). During 24 hours it was necessary to create the appropriate battalions in towns, district departments (branches) of the people's commissariats of Internal Affairs, and to report about it by cable.

The ordinances in the two-day period were issued by regional and district committees of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks (CP (b)), the certifying documents of the archival institutions of Ukraine. According to the Decree of Sovnarkom and the CC CP (b), on September 25, 1941, by the order of the people's commissariats of Internal Affairs of the USSR No 001151, the operational group of local bodies of the State, designed to resist the detachments of parachute troops and subversives of the enemy, were transformed into 4 departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security of the frontline republics, regions and areas, subjected to the Special Group of the Internal Affairs and State Security of the USSR [5, p. 518].

On the territory of the Soviet republics, including Ukraine, were created 4 sections of the Internal Affairs and State Security that were engaged in the

Organization of partisan warfare. The Chief of the 4th Department of the Internal Affairs of the USSR was appointed the Major General of the State Timofiy Strokach. 4 Republican units of the Internal Affairs were included in the prompt submission of the 2nd Division of the Internal Affairs of the USSR.

Special Group underwent the series of reorganizations. In connection with the extension of the scope of work of the Organization of the partisan movement in the occupied enemy territory of her October 3, 1941, according to the order of the NKVD of the USSR № 001435 on organizing of the 2nd Department of the of the Internal Affairs of the USSR "was reorganized into an independent Department of the Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union, headed by Pavlo Sudoplatov. While the 4th divisions of the Internal Affairs operationally subordinated to the created Division. For the purpose of organizing the forceful disruptive activities of special services of Nazi Germany on October 10, 1941 as a part of the 2nd Division of the Internal Affairs and State Security of the USSR weere formed front-line divisions. This allowed better coordinate work with the 4-th divisions of republican and area departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security to guide the operational and combat activities of partisan squads and reconnaissance-sabotage groups behind enemy lines [6, p. 163].

On the 4-th departments the following tasks were put: – everyday organization of the fighter battalions and sabotage groups; – organization of the tupamaros detachments and subversive groups, which are in the rear of the enemy; – the organization of human and military intelligence areas of possible guerrilla squads and subversive groups, the intelligence behind the opponent and places of crossing partisan detachments; – study of the mood of the local population and the environment in areas of potential guerrilla detachments and groups [7].

The statement of the 4-th departments noted that its actions on the organization of guerrilla groups and sabotage groups they coordinated with the special departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security, the military command, the Party and Soviet organizations. For more close contact between command and the 4th divisions they had their representatives at the headquarters of

fronts. The task representatives included a thorough study of the situation at the front, areas of the concentration of the enemy, the location of its headquarters, as well as the parts of the front, where the most advisable to rollover squads and groups. Analysis of the tasks conferred on those departments, proves that they were in the Organization in the rear of the enemy's intelligence and military intelligence, conducting sabotage forces and means of the partisan units and reconnaissance-sabotage groups [8]. In January 1942, the 2nd Division of the Internal Affairs and the State Security of the USSR increased, turning into the 4th (partisan) divisions of the Internal Affairs and the State Security of the USSR, which Chief was Pavel Sudoplatov. In its operative subordination were also the headquarters of the partisan detachments and battalions of the fighter struggle. The organs of the State Security are faced with difficult and responsible task to combat blasting activities of the German-Nazi intelligence at the front, the rear and the Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the enemy.

People's commissariats of the internal affairs of the BSSR and USSR on the basis of 4 departments created their own 4-th detachments. The Chief of the 4th Department of the departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security of the USSR became the Mayor of the State Timofiy Strokach. Initially, at the most difficult stage of the war, according to the instructions of the departments of the Internal Affairs and the State Security of the USSR from July 24, 1941, the departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security of the USSR on the creation of partisan detachments in the rear of the enemy guerrilla squads were from people who were a part of fighter struggle battalions formed the territorial principle, employees of the departments of the Internal Affairs and the State Security, activists. Formed in July, guerrilla regiments totaling over 1,000 people each, because of its awkwardness did not justify themselves while performing combat tasks and were disbanded. Given this experience, the staff of the 4 divisions of the departments of the Internal Affairs and the State Security of the USSR and the respective regional offices began to form a less numerous partisan detachments (25–30 persons). Only for the first three months of the war, the operational

structure of domestic intelligence was formed and has been reviewed on the occupied territory or abandoned by front line of 314 partisan detachments and groups with 11249 fighters and 69 subversive groups (800 persons). Guerrilla formation immediately started fighting with the Nazi invaders. They have destroyed the living power and technique, carried out the sabotage campaign, disorganìzed army rear opponent, collecting valuable intelligence information [9].

Important normative act was an indication of the departments of the Internal Affairs and the State Security of the USSR No 07435 on organizing the activities in the rear of the enemy's guerrilla troops, fighter struggle and subversive groups from December 6, 1941. She clearly formulated the objectives of the diversionary activity: "raiding have purpose to carry out systematic bombings, arson, damage and destruction of industrial enterprises, power plants and railways in the rear of the enemy". Thus, as the main objects were defined diversions, ways of committing, and several issues of the tactics of using the capabilities of the State. The essence of them amounted the damage, dandified to the enemy, not engaging him in combat clashes. Further widespread deployment in the guerrilla and reconnaissance diversionary work on the occupied territory led to the need to define the in-front activities as a priority area for action [9]. In July–September 1941, the battalion was formed more than 651 terms eventually 118 thousand. persons. Militant activities of these battalions were fully vindicated. Due to the rapid advance of the enemy deep into the territory of the Republic, most of the battalions were transferred to the ranks of the Red Army. At the same time 125 battalions, a total number of fighters of 6236 persons were sent on manning the partisan groups [9]. In the spring, 1942, Stalin finally convinced the signifant political sense of struggle on the German rear. On May 30 on the basis of Stavka were created the central headquarters of partisan movement. A month later formed the Ukrainian partisan movement headquarters, headed by Timofiy Strokach [10].

The interests of an effective armed struggle against the aggressor demanding an implementation of intelligence activities by airdrop for front line reconnaissance groups and separate Scouts who independently, or using the possibilities of the

human network and guerrilla insurgent-underground formations, extracted an information about location, armaments, troops of the enemy, the terrorist policy of the occupying power, the status of industry and vehicles, the counter-intelligence regime on the occupied territory, cadres training sabotage of the enemy's reconnaissance, etc. In January–April 1942 the 4-th Divisions of the departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security of the USSR were prepared and abandoned on the rear of the German forces 1045 secret service men, 800 of whom are in the intelligence service. At the end of 1942 the German rear had loosened large, well-armed and managed by a central inspection raids in the connection under the command of O. Fedorova, S. Kovpuk, O. Saburov, M. Naumova [10].

Starting in 1943, were improved the forms and methods of in-front intelligence activities. One of the promising subtypes became the operational groups consisting of 5–10 persons, who acted on the basis of the partisan detachments. Throughout the war the partisan divisions of Ukraine conducted 19 raids of a total length of 52 000. km, behind the front line were sent about 20 such groups ("Winners", "For Motherland", "Raid", "Friendship" and others). In-front group created an extensive intelligence-information network, have promoted their own whistleblowers in the military and administrative institutions of the occupiers. To find and defeat the enemy by created operational group of the personnel staff of internal affairs bodies and agents who found a previously occupied territory of spyware, subversive and traitors of the motherland [9]. The gradual liberation of the Ukrainian lands and the expansion of the range of service tasks of internal affairs bodies led to significant structural changes. By the decision of the State Committee of Defense of the USSR in April 1943 from the departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security of the USSR People's Commissariat on the selected State Security of the USSR. The recovered bodies are transferred to the Counterintelligence units as well as the 4-th divisions of the departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security. The latter continued to perform the duties assigned to it concerning the leadership of the in-front work.

Summing up, we'll note that the value of the "secret front" for victory is hard to overestimate. Throughout the war, from the perfidious attack of the aggressor and to its latest volley, counteraction to reconnaissance subversive enemy actions, extracting of a valuable military information, facilitating the deployment of a powerful guerrilla insurgent-underground movement remained the area of the front, which the 4th departments of the Internal Affairs and State Security Management will held in the fight for the victory.

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Received 07.10.2013