

Author proves that quality of feasance of justice in the state is represented in the level of citizens` trust to the department judicial, which is measured through sociological researches. The analysis of modern Ukrainian realities of the last years testifies to diminishing of citizens` trust the domestic judicial system. By the data of sociological researches in 2010 fully trusted courts 9,4% citizens, in 2012 – less than 3%.

On the basis of study of public events of the last years an author probes the actions of protest, which accompanied the row of difficult criminal cases. Expansion of electronic MASS-MEDIA and social

networks assist growth of scales of similar protests during which citizens offer dissatisfaction advancement of pre-trial investigation or judicial consideration of certain criminal case.

Moral and legal duty of judge is independent, unpreconceived and timely consideration of cases that are in his realization, corresponds public requirements on just justice. In modern terms necessity for satisfaction of social justice was extraordinarily intensified. The mass attempts of civil pressure on court trench upon judicial independence of judges, negatively affect on interests of participants of trial.

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## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ROMAN IMPERIAL LAW FORMATION OF THE CHURCH

The article is devoted to the characteristics of the social and political transformations that took place in the Roman Empire in IV century as the historical background for the formation of Roman imperial law of the church.

Since the middle of the IV century, the relationship of church and state in Eastern and Western Empire acquired a different nature. This existed primarily social and political conditions. Strong imperial power in the East led to the subordinate status of bishops and churches in general, even to usurp power to the emperors in the same church. In the West, at the same time resulted in a significant weakening of state power. Under these

conditions, increasing independence bishopatu, especially increasing the power and authority of the Roman bishop.

The Church in the West, with its rigid system management, control and regulate the lives of believers, with its new rights in social and economic spheres acquired general public importance. In terms of political instability Church taken on over government functions, competing with the government and its temporary representatives.

There were also ideological and psychological conditions differing circumstances of the church in the East and West. In particular, the Hellenistic East, where the prevailing centralization, des-

potism, foreign unfreedom, the main focus in determining the principles of the church was given to identifying the internal, spiritual, theological-dogmatic content. The question of the sovereignty of the church in such circumstances retreat-

ed into the background. West, following the Roman tradition of pragmatic, the most concerned in practical relations and corporate design. The church, as opposed to weakening of state structures was becoming stronger.

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## THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET STATE IN THE VIEWS OF THE TOP PARTY LEADERSHIP (ON THE EVE OF THE USSR FORMATION)

This article argues that at the initial stage of creation of the USSR at the top party leadership, there was no unified approach to solving the problem of the development of the Soviet state. This question is the key to the formation of Soviet statehood.

A method of historicism was used in the article. It allowed considering the specific situations, phenomenon and processes in the context of Soviet period. The method of dialectical analysis, which also was used, based on the principles of unity and struggle of opposites within a historical epoch as a system of social relations. The use of such methods has helped the author to avoid bias and one-dimensionality in a scientific analysis of the studied subject matter.

The analysis of sources and literature determined that questions of development of the USSR in the beginning of existence of the Union state were princi-

pal in the discussions of the party leadership. Different approaches to solving them often contributed to the emergence of conflicts between state leaders, which greatly influenced the formation of the state system of the USSR.

On the example of the relationships of V. Lenin and I. Stalin revealed principles and approaches of the representatives of the party leadership to the issue of development of the USSR in the period of formation of the Soviet state. Conflicts and compromises in party leadership on this issue became one of the determining in the evolution of forms of development of the Soviet statehood.

Theoretical theses, which were formulated in the article, can be used in research, legal and law enforcement, educational process at higher education institutions with legal profile, and at improving the skills of practitioners and scientific-pedagogical staff in the field of jurisprudence.