

ments; unification regulation under the influence of international standards. The most crucial manifestations of globalization in the legal sphere are – the conver-

gence of legal systems of the world, the growing role of international law, a qualitative transformation of the law-making process within states.

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CREATION OF COUNTY ZEMSTVA'S ACTS IN THE SPHERE OF ANTI-EPIDEMIC STRUGGLE IN UKRAINIAN PROVINCES (THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIXTH – THE BEGINNING OF THE XXTH CENTURY)

County zemstva was one of the most important parts of the system of local self-government in Russian Empire (including Ukrainian provinces) in the second half of the XIXth – the beginning of the XXth century. They had a lot of functions and particularly the function of creation of regulatory acts. In the XIXth – the beginning of the XXth century epidemics were took place in the territory of Russian Empire. Therefore one of the spheres where zemstva created regulatory acts was the sphere of anti-epidemic struggle.

Legal regulatory acts issued by zemstva were devoted to the anti-epidemic measures directed against such infectious diseases as plague, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and epidemic typhus etc. Zemstva's resolutions and orders regulated rules of behavior during epidemical incidents. Rules of disinfection, procedures of food preservation and sale in the case of epidemic were worked out by county zemstva in detail.

Zemstva also regulated organization of medical staff work including assignment of provinces' medical officer and financing of anti-epidemic measures. Each county had to have one medical officer. This medical officer was given substantial warranties concerning maintenance of the proper sanitary condition.

The important role in the struggle against epidemics played county congresses of physicians, assembled by county zemstva. During such congresses representatives of local self-government and medical staff solved different theoretical and practical questions involving prevention and overcoming epidemics.

Unfortunately, bodies of imperial executive authority (governors, Ministry of internal affairs of Russian Empire etc.) suspected zemstva of revolutionary activity and hampered implementation of zemstva's anti-epidemic acts or even abrogated them.

The analysis of county zemstva's acts indicates that considerable part

of them was devoted to antiepidemic and medical prosperity of county population. This experience may be actual in conditions of administrative

and medical reform in the context of increasing local self-government competence in the sphere of antiepidemic struggle.

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MODERN UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE INSTITUTE OF CRIME IN LITHUANIAN- RUSSIAN LAW

In a flow last 20 years effort of scientists was filled with a significant number of gaps in our knowledge about the domestic state system and right. Ukrainian researchers was filled actively study the collected array of scientific information requires comprehension and generalization.

Active research of institutes of right in the Lithuanian – Russian state is conducted in Kiev. Modern historians and lawyers work above the problems of the medieval domestic state system and law/ Among scientific revisions should be noted works of I. Usenko, in which was given general description of the Great Lithuanian Duchy [23]. T. Bondarchuk summarized the looks of scientists XIX century on the state and right, including criminal law [6]. N. Yakovenko rotined the role of public elite in forming of the system of right and also its role in law [33].

Modern Lvov scientific school continues the study of medieval right. I. Boyko generalized the basic theoretical

concept of institute of crime, analazed the types of crimes, conducted base research of right, the organs of power and management on Ukrainian earths [4, 5].

The contribution to research of the Lithuanian – Russian criminal and legal institutes is carried out by the Odessa school of sciences which founded and headed by P. Muzechenko. He also was the author of the textbook on history of state and texts of the statutes of the Great Lithuanian Duchy and also a tutorial «Court and judicial system in Ukrainian lands XIV-XVI centuries» [21, 22].

This work is aimed at the generalization of revisions of Ukrainian scientists in the field of the Institute of crime of the Lithuanian Duchy Despite the large number of works donated aspects of development and functioning of the Institute of crime in the Lithuanian – Russian law, it should be noted, that the majority of them considers crimes in the context of the study of other issues of a legal. Social and state development of the Great Lithuanian Duchy.