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**Great Terror of 1937 – 1938 as an Eugenistic Aspect of Communist
Cultural Revolution**

1. Eugenics is defined by its founder Francis Galton (1887) as "the study of influences subject to public control and can improve or worsen both the physical and mental qualities of future generations." In the theory and practice of the totalitarian regimes of the first half of the twentieth century (Nazi and Soviet) this term meant the attempts of the state and public regulation mechanisms to "improve" the gene pool of their state.

The source says that "In the Soviet Union the emphasis was made on the formation of a new human generation,"homo sovietique". In Germany, the Third Reich showed a genetics which was of a mystical color aimed at the destruction of " children of darkness" represented by lower, non-Aryan races. Different countries pursued various goals. These were quite different hypostases of one scientific phenomenon" [<http://3varta.com.ua/zaboronena-nauka-vgenka>].

The scientific research of the intersection of the history of law, political science and paramedical discipline – eugenics is presented. The theory and practice of creating a "new person" in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1920 -1930s is considered. The scientific concept of the Great Terror (1937-1938) as the general attempt to create a person of the communist future is proposed.

Key words: *eugenics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, cultural revolution in the theory and practice of the communist states, Great Terror of 1937-1938s, crimes against humanity in the practice of communist regimes.*

Formulation of the problem. One of the biggest mysteries of the history of the Soviet Union (as well as Maoist China, the Kampuchea during the era of the Red Khmer, etc.) is the terrorist campaign, when millions of human beings were subjected to thoughtless, at first glance, physical extermination. In their mass, these people were neither active participants in the anti-communist resistance, nor even its passive opponents. It often was a question of the orthodox communists who exclaimed in a moment of shooting "Long live Stalin!", or even more often about individuals who were determined as "enemies of the people" by a bizarre order from above, or indicated as victims of phantasmagoric (like a "Japanese spy") slanders.

Here's what Russian dissident historian M. Gefer thought about: "I am a historian, but can I understand what happened in 1937? I do not find any case in the world history, so that at the period of the greatest success of a mighty country millions of absolutely loyal people had been destroyed! No, not the rivals and loyal, but only loyal! What was it? "[1].

This man was not the only person in misunderstanding of the essence of the Great Terror. Such mass extermination of its own population in 1937 -1938s in the Soviet Union looks particularly unjustified and thoughtless in the eyes of an ordinary citizen of the democratic world; it can not be explained in its common system of values.

Instead, until the roots of evil are revealed, humanity will be forced to attack the same rake once and for all. It is absolutely possible that tomorrow or the day after tomorrow any hypothetical country-404 will repeat what had already happened in the Soviet Union in 1937-1938s or Maoist China during the so-called Cultural Revolution in 1966 -1976s.

Review of scientific publications on the topic of research. The bibliography of the Great Terror of 1937-1938s is so extensive that it can serve as the subject of a separate monographic study. If, however, to keep away from the personalities, then in

general, conceptually, these scientific investigations can be divided into three main directions.

The first direction is actively developed by western historiography and science of the history of law asserting that Stalin is a paranoid. The introduction of this version is attributed to the Soviet academician V. Bekhterev (1867-1927), who mysteriously died a few days after the diagnosis. The conclusion of the Soviet academician-physician (neuropsychiatrist) was picked up by Western political scientists, psychologists, historians, the most famous of which are R. Tucker and C. Prince. This point of view is available to the Soviet readers in the research of Daniel Rancour-Laferriere [2], whose work contains not only a bare statement of the concept, but also a discussion with the western counterparts.

The mental illness of the Soviet leader allegedly forced him to permanently seek enemies in his own immediate and distant surroundings and ruthlessly destroy them.

This point of view seems rather unconvincing. Any criminologist, who is familiar with forensic medicine, will confirm that the development of a mental illness, on the one hand, involves long periods of remission, on the other, excludes the possibility of sanitation, and, conversely, gives a disappointing prediction of a complete degradation of an individual. After 1937-1938s, Stalin's disease could only progress, that is, the scale of the repression of subsequent (until March 1953) years could only intensify. Actually, there was the so-called Leningrad case (1949), the case of doctors (1953), the Mingrel case, but never again, anything like the Great Terror in magnitude, had occurred. In addition, at least two countries - the People's Republic of China and Kampuchea of the era of "Red Khmer" eventually experienced political perturbations, similar to the Soviet Great Terror. To assume that Mao Zedong, Pol Pot, Yeung Sari and other communist leaders had been paranoid, like J. Stalin, could be overtaking.

The second version of the events of 1937-1938s was proposed by M.S. Khrushchev at the XXth Congress of the CPSU (February 1956). After the XXII Congress (October 1961) it became dominant in the USSR. Stalin, according to this version, destroyed the "Leninist Guard", which allegedly interfered with his attempts to establish his own authoritarian regime.

In course of time this theoretical construction produced epigones, whose political sympathies did not quite coincide with the views of the First Secretary of the CPSU. In particular, A.I. Solzhenitsyn in the work "The Gulag Archipelago" built his own conception: Red Terror since 1917 never ceased since the "popular power" propagated by the Bolsheviks was essentially anti-people and, as a result, was held only due to the experts of the "shoulder case" of the VChK (All-Russian Emergency Commission–ODPU(United State Policy Department–NKDB(People's Commissariat of State Security) – KDB(Committee of State Security).

The obvious disadvantage of the version is the outright inconsistency of the contingent of victims with the tasks of Stalin's uncompromising struggle to strengthen his personal power. In 1937-1938s neither the personalities of the level of Nikolai Bukharin or Aleksey Rykov, nor the sentenced to death under the notorious Decree of seven-eight (since August 7, 1932 "On the protection of property of state enterprises, collective farms and cooperatives and strengthening of social (socialist) property") were no less a threat to Stalin's regime.

The third, the latest version, is initiated by scandalous V. Suvorov (Rizun) in debatable papers such as "Purification" [3]. In his opinion, the tasks of the Great Terror were supposedly reduced to the preparation of the USSR for the "last and decisive battle" with the world capitalism. The need for the modernization of the state administration apparatus and, above all, the top of the Red Army led to the Great Cleanup as the result of which the heroes of the previous historic era suffered, and mostly great figures who had long sat on the laurels and stopped in their development. Instead, Stalin's promoted workers, unlike the "extinct stars" of the era of the Civil War, succeeded in ensuring the strategic superiority of the "reds" over the Wehrmacht in 1941-1945s, which was still headed by representatives of the old German military school.

There exist quite exotic explanations that go against the three outlined concepts. For example, the authoritative Ukrainian historian V. Kulchytskyi excludes the Great Terror from a new Soviet electoral system introduced with the adoption of the Constitution in 1936: "The election ballot was trusted to the people only when they were brought by terror to a certain condition" [4].

As for the Russian and Soviet eugenics scholars, the reader may refer to the textbook "Russian Eugenic" [5], which includes the works of V.M. Florenskiy, N.K. Koltsov, Yu.A. Filipchenko, M.V. Volotskiy, K.V. Karafa-Korbut, N.N. Kriukov, A.S. Serebrovskiy, V.P. Osipov, P.I. Liublinskiy, V.V. Berzhak. The current evaluation of the scientific work of these scientists is offered by separate electronic resources [6, 7, 8, etc.].

Formulation of the tasks of the scientific article. To propose a conceptual explanation of the Great Terror (and its clones), free of political speculation and conjectures around certain political figures (Stalin, Mao Zedong, etc.).

Presenting main material. On December 5, 1936, in the Soviet Union, with great pomp, the so-called Stalin's Constitution was adopted: "The adoption of the new Constitution serves as an expression of such world-historical fact that the USSR has entered a new stage of development, the strip of completing the construction of a socialist society and a gradual transition to communism" [9, 474].

Soon, in March 1937 the Great Terror begins. In a country where socialism defeated "completely and definitively" less than three months ago and the danger of "restoration of capitalism" was officially withdrawn from the agenda, it looked more than strange.

The source reads: "After 40 years of debates, the issue of the number of victims of Stalin Terror remains unclear. The number of prisoners in the USSR in the late 30's, according to various sources, ranges from 3.5 to 10 million people. According to Khrushchev, in 1935-1940s, 19 million people were repressed and 7 million were shot. [10]. Perhaps here, the categories of "repressed" and "shot" also included criminals, as well as citizens of the territories annexed to the USSR in 1939-1940s.

A.I. Solzhenitsyn (who in turn refers to "large and medium-sized fallen Ezhov people") presents substantially "more modest" figures: in 1937-1938s "half a million of political and 480,000 blasters were shot down around the Union (according to the Article 59-3 of the Criminal Code, they were fired as "supporters of Yagoda"); it was also the way to trim the "old thief noble world" [11, p. 393]. That is: a) in 1937-1938s not only political but also criminals ("blasters") were massively destroyed; b) the

number of extinct offenders roughly corresponded to the number of victims of political repressions.

In the spring of 1937, at the very beginning of the Great Terror the limits for the "first category" (shooting) and the "second category" (imprisonment in camps for a term of 8 to 10 years) were set for each region of the Soviet Union. The total repression limit throughout the country was initially 268,950, of which 75,950 were shot dead. It is clear that no personalization of future victims at the planning stage had yet been made.

The operation was scheduled for a period of four months. Limits had been revised repeatedly - only in the direction of an increase. The semi-official date for the end of the Great Terror is August 1938, when the initial bloody figures had been already exceeded at times.

According to the commission, "in determining the reasons for mass repressions against members and candidates for members of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) elected at the XVII Party Congress" 1 548 366 people were arrested on charges of anti-Soviet activity, of which 681 692 were shot (that is, approximately 1,000 people were shot on average per day) " under the chairmanship of Peter Pospelov (1956) in 1937-1938s [12]. It is obvious that it had nothing to do with a criminal public, whose losses were expressed in comparable numbers.

There is a natural question - how to explain such stiffness? The answer to it, in our opinion, gives an assessment of the historical moment. Stalinist Executive Party Committee of Bolsheviks (EPC(b)) finished building socialism and immediately moved on to building communism.

It is logical to assume that the so-called Lenin's spiritual heritage for "search" and "justification" of the ways of building communism had been widely used.

As for the communist party historiography it was assumed that "in January-February, 1923 V.I. Lenin dictated his latest articles: "Diary pages", "On co-operation", "How do we reorganize Rabkrin", "About our revolution," "Better less and better." *These articles turned out to be the final stage in the development of V.I. Lenin's plan for building socialism in the USSR.* They were a kind of political will of V.I. Lenin Party "[9, p. 348]. In fact, it was a combination of three indissoluble tasks

in time and space: industrialization (aimed at creating the so-called material and technical base of socialism), cooperation (the task of preventing the revival of bourgeois production relations with the so-called petty-bourgeois element, which "every day, every hour generates capitalism") and the cultural revolution.

It seems likely (and the so-called cultural revolution in Maoist China) that the cultural revolution in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics provided for the Leninist plan for the construction of socialism, is not so much the achievement of the entire literacy of the "constructors of socialism" and their acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge, but "overcoming the remnants of the past" in the minds of masses. To achieve the state of readiness by these masses was to "work in a socialist way" (later - in a communist one) not for fear, but for conscience (more precisely, for a diploma, a pennant or a medal), to adhere the "norms of socialist morality" in everyday life, to show the intolerance to the "exploiters" and the bourgeois world as a whole, and, in the end, the readiness to "defend the gains of socialism", and, if necessary, "die for the socialist Fatherland".

And here we come close to the question of the choice of instruments of mass violence against the psyche of an inhabitant, who is generally far from the communist idea.

The twentieth and thirtieth in Europe and in the world (in particular, the United States) is a time of enthusiasm for eugenics - a science of "improving" the human race. The so-called positive eugenic was engaged in bringing a more perfect breed of people by encouraging births from parents with "good" genes (for example, in Nazi Germany - from racially advanced members of the SS). Instead, the so-called negative genetics, by contrast, set the task of eliminating from the reproductive process of the carriers of "bad" genes (sterilization of mentally ill, alcoholics, mentally inferior ones, etc.).

In Russia, eugenics gained popularity since the First World War and the October Revolution of 1917. Although the work "Ancestral Genius" of F.Galton was translated into Russian forty years earlier, only the revolution and the civil war became a kind of startup of Russian adherents of young scientific discipline.

In 1920, in Moscow, at the Institute of Experimental Biology in Sevtsev Vrazhko the eugenics department was organized, on the basis of which in November 1920 the Russian Eugenics Society was created. Its founder was the head of the Institute, the son of the accountant of the fir great producers Sorokumovskiy (hence from non-proletarian class) Mykola Koltsov. It was a scientist with a solid pre-revolutionary academic experience. In 1922, under his editorship, the Russian Eugenic Magazine began to appear, periodically three times a year.

In Petrograd, the Bureau of Eugenics at the Regular Committee on the Study of Natural Production Forces of the USSR under the Russian Academy of Sciences took up the same task. There is scientific information about the creation of eugenic science centers in other cities of the USSR, in particular in Kyiv [6].

The program work of M. Koltsov "Improvement of the human breed" was created in 1921 (in the form of a report for the Russian eugenic society), later (in 1922) was published in the journal REO [13], a separate edition published in 1923. The main idea of the work is the urgent social need to create a new type of person - a person-creator, *Homo Creator*.

"This new man is a superhuman, "Homo creator", must become a true king of nature and be subordinate to it by the power of his mind and his will." What features should be inherent in this new breed of man? "First, it is an ideal of adaptation to a social system, when all equally must have a social instinct that forces them to apply their abilities to the common good of the entire social organism. Secondly, this is the ideal of the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people "[13, 15]. These ideas are very close to all the members of the Politburo of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), under the leadership of V. Lenin, who was still alive.

Currently, the ideas of negative selection by M. Koltsov are not clearly expressed.

However, the source reads: "Soon the scientists split up. Some, such as M. Koltsov, were not ashamed to publish articles about "higher intelligence" of the party members and the need to transfer this "term" to a large number of offsprings. Others, like Philipchenko, who was first excluded from the eugenic movement in 1926, insisted on studying the genealogy of the bourgeois elite of the old regime [14].

The above-mentioned Yuri Filipchenko, believed that in order to prevent the degeneration of "Russian race" (sic!) it is necessary for the state to use artificial selection instead of natural one:

"It is not so difficult to apply a negative selection to a person with the use for this goal not only a rather state powerful forcible apparatus and to prevent the propagation of undesirable elements of society, but also by means of well-known laws or another more valid way". [7]. Since this was the only state in the form of the Soviet Union with the Bolshevik regime, the leading Soviet eugenic appealed to "wisdom, honor and conscience of our era" (Lenin's definition of the EPC (b) as the slogan for action).

It should be stressed that these weren't chimerical scientific suggestions for a botanist theoretician far from life. The program work of Y. Filipchenko [15] with a volume of 190 pages appeared to be very substantial for the beginnings in the twentieth, with the circulation of as many as 5,000 copies, which in our opinion, spoke about a significant interest in the ideas expressed by the scientist in view of the Soviet power structures.

Another Soviet eugenicist Mikhail Volotskoy advocated forced sterilization, and he made a clear risk between the criminal punishment of innate offenders (murderers, racists, etc.) and the actual sterilization of genetically controversial persons: In 1923, Mikhail Volotskoy published a book "Raise of the vitality of the race", in which urged the Soviet Russia to urgently adopt the sterilization program.

In 1926, the geneticist Alexander Serebrovskyi founded together with Solomon Levit, the "Bureau of Human Health and Heredity". For this aim Serebrovskyi proposed to create a sperm bank and develop a broad program of artificial insemination: "One talented and efficient producer can thus have 1,000 children. In such conditions, human selection will make the leap forward "[14]. It is believed that "in the mid-1920's a new generation of Marxist scientists (M.V.Volotskoy, O. Serebrovskyi) intended to turn eugenics into a purely Bolshevik science. On the agenda there were three points: sterilization, improving hygienic conditions and increasing the fertility of "outstanding" individuals. However, it did not happen, at least in those (condescending) forms and methods offered by the Soviet eugenics.

Unexpectedly, the Russian Evangelical Society (REO) was dissolved in 1930. Great Soviet Encyclopedia (GSE, 1931) defines eugenics as "bourgeois doctrine", whose schools (the so-called Munich (Lenz, Gruber) and the so-called American "constitute an uncovered party biology of fascism" [16, 814]. In fact, the GSE recognized another liberal-reformist interpretation of the eugenics (Grotiyan), but it was not accepted by the Soviet scholars: "In the period of the USSR, M.K. Koltsov tried to introduce the conclusions of the fascist eugenics into the Soviet practice. Having founded right after the October Revolution the Russian eugenic society, managing it and issuing a special organ "Russian eugenic magazine", Koltsov, and partly Filipchenko, solidized with the Lenz fascist program, trying to adapt their political conclusions to the conditions of the Soviet reality. Koltsov completely solidarized with Lenz on the question of the relation to social hygiene, stating that the well-known Western European scientists envied the high child mortality rate in pre-revolutionary Russia emphasizing that for the physician death of tens of millions during World War II, is less important than the quality of those remained. Trying to re-paint the Nazi political program in relation to the conditions of the Soviet reality, he suggested the need for incentive measures to propagate the members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League as the most biologically valuable elements of the country "[16, 815-816]. Colleagues of the "fascist" Koltsov were also blamed: "For a special attempt for the Soviet Union to create the so-called "socialist" Europe by representatives of Menshevik idealism (Serebrovsky, Levit). In complete isolation of the theory from practice, substituting dialectical materialism in biology by uncritically perceived bourgeois teachings, they tried to declare "socialist" Europe one of the most urgent tasks of the socialist construction, considering social and hygienic measures far from sufficient to provide the necessary conditions for the improvement of the working population "[16, 817-818].

After that, it was unambiguously concluded that: "The improvement of the human race" in the USSR ran in other ways "[16, 818], that is, in fact, the Soviet eugenics gave up as a bad job.

However, something like this happened in the second half of the thirtieth with nuclear physics. The theoretical articles devoted to the splitting of the nucleus

simultaneously disappeared in the leading scientific journals of the world. Leading analysts of the world, including the Soviet intelligence, came to the conclusion about the transition of the works into the practical stage - the creation of an atomic bomb.

What was the further fate of the adherents of "bourgeois science ideologically close to fascism"? In the 1930s, the accusation of "fascism" opened its carriers a direct way to Lubyanka. Surprisingly, almost all eugenics - "fascists" have safely remained in the cluster of Soviet scholars and retained their positions.

The Russian Eugenic Society only gave way to the "Laboratory of Racial Research", founded in Moscow in 1931. This laboratory laid down a number of research programs in conjunction with German scientists, which for seven years sent their expeditions to Transcaucasia. A remarkable fact: in March 1933 the Nazi regime allowed the continuation of the German-Soviet cooperation, approved in April of the same year by the Soviet People's Commissariat of Health. It was only in 1938 that the German side (Nazis, and not Stalin's commissariats!) withdrew its scholars [14].

The founder of the Soviet eugenics, "the fascist" M. Koltsov, despite the fact that he was already under arrest and even the death sentence by the revolutionary tribunal in the fabricated case by Chekists of the so-called Tactical Center (1920) successfully survived the repression of later times and died with his death, from extensive infarction, arriving with his wife at a scientific conference in Leningrad (December 2, 1940, the hotel "European") [17]. There can be no doubt that it was possible only with the highest protection to avoid the manual repression of the 1930s with its track record. He died at the age of 68.

O. Serebrovsky was also among those "eugenic-Marxists" who avoid Chekist convictions (in 1931 was declared in the GSE as a menshevik). Until natural death in 1948, he invariably headed the department of genetics of the biological faculty of the Moscow State University founded in 1930.

In 1944 associate professor of the biological faculty of the Moscow State University M. Volotsky also evidently died with his death and "in affairs".

Somewhat earlier, in 1930, Yury Filipchenko died with his death (from infectious meningitis), as the chairman of the Genetics Bureau (formerly the Bureau of Eugenics) of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

By the way, Solomon Levit was the only member of the ECP (b) since 1920, who was arrested by the "organs" (for "Menshevism" and "drawing into the science of hostile views") and shot in May 1938 - so to say, at the very end of the Great Terror (may be for the failure of the project of eugenic recovery of the Soviet society). However, other "blatant" factors may be attributed to the fact that he still was a Rockefeller grant-aided student, took a course of internships in Germany and the USA, and possessed other attributes of the "spy" and "agent of all types of intelligence" [18].

We can make a cautious assumption, especially in view of the Solstice scandal in March 2018 that the deaths of O. Serebrovskiy (at the age of 56) and M. Volotskoy (at the age of 51) could also be not entirely natural.

In connection with the enormous human losses of the Second World War, urgent eugenic sanitation of the Soviet people was withdrawn from the agenda, but its creators had become frankly undesirable.

Another additional argument in favor of the proposed concept of the "eugenic" direction of the Great Terror is the change in the treatment of criminals and the organization of the penitentiary system activity of the Soviet state in the second half of the 1930s. In the first months after the so-called Great October Socialist Revolution the Soviet Criminology proceeded from the fact that a crime, even professional, is only a product of an unfair economic system. Criminals are treated as "socially close persons"; the bosses of the criminal world (Grigoryi Kotovskiy, Mishka Yaponchik) were recruited to the Red Army; the courts passed sentences like depriving the thief of freedom "until the victory of the world revolution", that is for a short while.

In the middle of the 1930s, Soviet criminology was frankly "disappointed" with the possibilities of "readucation by labor" of professional criminals, as well as political "enemies of the people." The Soviet researcher O.Ptashynskiy drew attention to the fact that in 1935 the division of prisoners by the degree of social danger was abolished: from then on they differed only on the basis of gender and were divided on those who adhere to or do not observe the established regime in the places of imprisonment [19, 16].

Hence, it was clear why hundreds of thousands of representatives of organized crime had been executed - they could not find themselves in a happy communist future. But not only shootings. By the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of October 2, 1937 (at the height of the Great Terror), the maximum limit of punishment in the form of imprisonment was increased to twenty-five years, the parole was also cancelled, the monitoring commissions supervising the places of deprivation of liberty were suspended, the prosecutorial surveillance over these institutions weakened. In fact, the task of recruiting criminals (except for the beginning ones) was replaced by the task of their destruction as a social phenomenon - however, with maximum benefit for the needs of the national economy. These people are at least removed from the reproductive process, their offsprings will no longer emerge due to the isolation of the "irregular genes" carriers. This, in fact, what a negative eugenics in action is.

Conceptual assessments of the causes and consequences of the Great Terror of 1937-1938s will, in our opinion, be incomplete without consideration of four important issues:

- Did ordinary perpetrators of repression know what the plans and intentions of the Kremlin leadership were?

- Who was subject to repression; that is, who was intended to remove from the further reproductive process of the first world socialist (in the long term - communist) international community?

- What exactly "the Party and the Government" did for extraction from the further reproductive process of young offsprings of "wrong" genes carriers?

- How "successful" was this unprecedented attempt in terms of achieving the results expected by the authorities?

It is evident that the Kremlin leadership was not going to conceal the plans of the Communist Cultural Revolution (physical extermination of hundreds of thousands of people allegedly unsuitable for the communist future). The best proof of this are historical figures: of 1966 delegates of the XVIIth Congress of the CPSU (b) (the "Congress of the Winners"), held in 1934 (the last congress before the Great Terror), 1108 was arrested and most of them are shot. That is, not all the members of the

Central Committee and even the Constituent Politburo were concealed in Stalin's plan and his surrounding.

There is a logical question - why the victims of repression seemed to be the most solid supporters of the communist idea, many of which - with the pre-revolutionary experience of the Russian Socio-Democratic Working Party (RSDWP (b)). The answer is: Because a revolutionary by nature is a person with an escalating sense of justice, a protestant, a rebel, a destroyer. Others do not go to revolution. Such energetic individuals in the victorious socialist society were no longer required and became a dangerous obstacle for it. Using the figurative comparison, the communist "team" no longer needed "fencers" and "boxers" with their lightning-fast reaction, and "weightlifters", capable of raising a racking weight over their own head.

However, we believe that not only the "Trotskyites" and "Bukharin members" (whose numbers have been markedly rooted since 1927) were subject to the extraction from the gene pool of the future communist community, but all those who caused negative perceptions in the surrounding of their ordinary "builders of communism" - boasters, nationalists, individualists, self-seekers, lovers of easy money, everyday hooligans, and ultimately ordinary Lovelaces.

As Sergiy Dovlatov rightly remarked: We endlessly scold comrade Stalin, and, of course, for the cause. And yet, I want to ask - who wrote four million denunciations? "[20]. Our own question is: "And to whom?"

In parallel with this massive "bottom-up initiative", punitive bodies had been continuously pushed "from the top" to ever-increasing repression.

In the context of social psychosis and lack of time they seized successively all those against whom the *signal* from the lower "national" informants came from, including complains from the usual envious people, nervous neighbors of a hooligan or an offended husband-rider? At the same time, the chekists were well aware that the allegations in cooperation with the German (English or other) intelligence had been absurd? But the task of the investigator was to achieve the planned indicator by obtaining a personal recognition of the suspect (a "queen of evidence"). Thus, an officer of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVS) was allowed to widely use "means of physical influence".

In the end, a person who causes an active rejection from his surrounding and her unborn descendants, were deprived of the opportunity to live in the nearest Communist future, spoiling the general picture of social consensus.

With regard to the direct descendants of the representatives of the undesirable gene pool, the "advanced" ideology could not proclaim their physical extermination, first of all, for reputational considerations. It is in the Middle Ages when the English kings were punished for "high treason" by means of physical destruction not only of a regicide, rebels or counterfeiter, but all his relatives as carriers of "impure blood" [21, 130-139]. However, relatives of "enemies of the people" were usually repressed even without such "justification". For example, after the sentencing G. Yagoda, fifteen of his close relatives were physically exterminated - parents, the wife, five sisters with their husbands, etc. [22].

The children of the repressed, left without parents, were placed in special "orphanages for children of enemies of the people". According to the order of the NKVS № 00447 (numbering of all "secret" Soviet orders and decrees began with two zero) since June, 3,1937 the members of the repressed families "capable of active anti-Soviet actions" with a special decision of the three were subject to sentencing in camps or labor settlements.

Eventually, the question of joining the ECP(b), gaining higher education, including the military, replacing bureaucratic posts, etc., family members of traitors were deprived of opportunities. Thus, they were not physically destroyed (except those who died in exile places and orphanages), but formally transformed into the category of people of the lower class, which had only a ghostly chance to adapt to future communist state. For example, the son of Henry Yagoda, born in 1929, took the mother's family name (Averbukh), the niece of Ya. Sverdlov, and was placed firstly in the orphanage and then was sent to the correctional camp. He was released after the death of Stalin, emigrated to Israel [22]. It is obvious that even on the rise of his life he felt uncertain in the Union.

Finally, the last question of the research is the success of this "eugenic" campaign. The answer to it is not so simple as it seems at first glance. It is clear that,

in practice, neither the communist society, nor a person of a communist future had not been built. That is, the plan successfully failed.

Despite the conclusions, some elements of the Stalinist plan were quite successful. Of course, homo sovietique people, even after the time of the Great Terror did not stop stealing from the work-place, continued using alcohol at home and at work, failed to observe marriage fidelity, etc. But in modern Russia they demonstrate unwavering firmness in the faith of the Kremlin leadership, even in spite of the failures in foreign and domestic policy of the state (the rating of Putin in Russia as shown by election March 18, 2018 is within 77 %), do not show any signs of remorse from brutal acts of foreign aggression (Finland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine) and are uncritically ready for the first call of the Kremlin authorities go rescue the "Rus world" in the neighboring sovereign states.

Unfortunately, many features of homo sovietique individual got on with a kind of a psychotype (and, possibly, genotype) of representatives of Ukrainians, Belarusians, Kazakh and other ethnic groups of the former USSR. People with conformist psychology survived, internally ready to go in columns of demonstrations in support of a totalitarian regime and those who wished not to stand out from the general public. They passed these traits on to children sharing their own "life experience", or already at the genetic level.

Conclusions. The mystery of the Great Terror can not be explained in the paradigm of the existing concepts: the Stalinist paranoid, the modernization of the administrative apparatus, the destruction of the so-called Leninist Guard and so on.

After "the complete and final victory of socialism," proclaimed by the so-called Stalin Constitution On December 5, 1936, the Soviet Union took down to performing the tasks of the immediate construction of a communist society.

This goal was seen as unattainable without the preliminary creation of the collective personality of the builder of communism, the community of people with a set of certain qualities, not only on the moral, but also on the reflex level.

The Great Terror set out to exclude from the gene pool of the "great Soviet people" not real (actual) enemies of the existing political system, but all those who by

their personal qualities (individualism, low social activity, deviant behavior, etc.) did not meet the requirements of the planned communist society. The bloodshed of physical extermination swept through the world of organized crime (the so-called blasters).

The massive Soviet attempt to create a person of the future was unsuccessfully repeated in communist China (the cultural revolution of 1958-1968s) and the state of the Red Khmer with the same disappointing results.

We consider it fundamentally impossible to create a "person of the future", either a communist, feudal or bourgeois society exclusively (or - above all) by means of eugenics. It is a dead end.

Summary

Makarchuk V.S., Rudy N.Ya. Great Terror of 1937-1938 as an eugenic aspect of the communist cultural revolution.

Scientific article is based at the intersection of the history of law, political science and paramedicine discipline - eugenics. The theory and practice of creating a "new person" in the USSR of 1920-1930s is considered. The scientific concept of the Great Terror (1937-1938) is proposed as a general attempt to create a person of a communist future.

Key words: eugenics in the USSR, cultural revolution in the theory and practice of communist states, the Great Terror of 1937-1938s, crimes against humanity in the practice of communist regimes.

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