A Selected Bibliography of Soviet Criminology

Peter H. Jr. Solomon

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc

Part of the Criminal Law Commons, Criminology Commons, and the Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons

Recommended Citation

This Criminology is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.
A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOVIET CRIMINOLOGY

PETER H. SOLOMON, JR.

The author is a Ph.D. candidate at the Russian Institute of Columbia University. His selected bibliography of Soviet criminology was prepared during his study at the Institute of Criminology of the University of Cambridge. Professor Leon Radzinowicz, the Institute’s director, recently issued it in mimeograph form for general distribution in England. The bibliography is published here because of its recognized quality and its usefulness to both the occasional as well as the serious student of Soviet criminology.

Since Stalin’s death in 1953, and especially since 1956, empirical social research in the Soviet Union has developed rapidly and dramatically. Soviet political leaders have come to recognize the role social science might play in the eradication of the social problems in Soviet society. As a social science with immediate practical relevance, criminology was among the areas of research which Soviet politicians accepted and encouraged.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

For criminology in Russia, this recent development was not a beginning but a revival. Until the early 1930s there had been a flourishing criminology in Russia. Beginning in Tsarist times, lawyers and doctors studied crime and participated in international meetings on criminology and penology. Then, after the Revolution and Civil War, criminological study in the Soviet Union expanded greatly. By the middle 1920s there were more than a dozen institutes, centers, laboratories, and clinics studying crime and the criminal. Most of these were supported by governmental organizations, such as ministries of health, the courts, or the police. The research ranged widely from biopsychological studies, heavily influenced by the Italian positivist writings, to sociological-statistical studies; evaluation of penal measures was also covered.

At the end of the 1920s there was a perceptible change in the socio-political conditions which had contributed to the success of criminology. The industrialization and collectivization drives ushered in a period of social reconstruction in which conformity and contribution replaced debate and speculation as the norms for academic and intellectual behaviour. Now, judging criminology by rigid standards of social purpose and narrow definitions of conformity, Soviet political leaders all but eliminated empirical research. According to their definition, criminology was neither Marxist (especially the biological research), nor did it square with a penal policy which had become punitive in word as well as in deed. In 1931 the State Institute for the Study of Crime and the Criminal was closed. Criminological research continued for a few more years under more controlled conditions (as in the section on criminal policy in the reorganized Communist Academy), but by the mid-1930’s it had stopped entirely.

Late in the Second World War, some former Soviet criminologists (who since the 1930’s had been studying the history of criminal law and penal practice) decided that political conditions might be ripe for a reintroduction of criminological research, but they had misjudged the trends; the Stalinist system could end only with Stalin. With Khrushchev’s famous speech to the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. in 1956 denouncing some negative aspects of the long rule of Stalin came the recognition that social research had a role to play and that its suppression could no longer be justified. Recognition of the relevance of criminological research in particular was strengthened by the reevaluation of the aims of Soviet penal policy which took place in the late 1950s and resulted in reform of the criminal law and the administration of criminal justice.

1 See Ostroumov: item C.20, infra.
2 Positivists’ ideas influenced the new Soviet legal system as well. In the 1924 Criminal Code “measures of social defence” took the place of punishments as the form of penal sanction. The change, however, was more in terminology than in substance.
3 See especially Grodzinskii: item C.7.
4 Gernet: item C.9; Gollakov: item C.11.
5 In 1960 new codes of criminal law and criminal procedure were completed, reintroducing stricter standards of criminal procedure; at the same time, new penal institutions were created to take the place of the disbanded labor camps. See Berman: item Ac.2.
As a result, criminological research revived, both inside government institutes and in the universities. In 1963 the All-Union Institute for the Study of the Causes of Crime and the Elaboration of Preventive Measures was established under the Procuracy of the U.S.S.R. to unify and co-ordinate much of the research.4 Research in the mid-1960s also extended to a number of centers: to universities and institutes in, for example, Moscow, Leningrad, Voronezh, Riga, Saratov and Kharkhov.

Contemporary Soviet Criminology

In the Soviet Union of the 1960s the criminologist is expected to participate in the prevention of crime and to do research on timely practical questions within the contours of Soviet Marxian assumptions about the nature and origins of crime.

As a professional dealing with crime, the Soviet criminologist keeps close contact with officials and practitioners in the administration of justice and attends frequent interdisciplinary and inter-organizational meetings.7 In addition, he encourages practitioners to help in research and to initiate their own research projects, and he prepares manuals for practitioners and for socially-minded citizens on the prevention of crime.8

As a researcher, the Soviet criminologist of the early 1960s concentrated his efforts on studies of the causes of crime, using social statistical techniques. Most of his research centered on offenders who had committed crimes of violence (murder, rape, "hooliganism"), or who were part of a special population—alcoholics, juveniles or recidivists. Using questionnaires and interviews, the researcher would collect data on a special sample of offenders. The data might describe particulars of the crime: social background characteristics of the offender, such as his educational attainment, family situation, work record, age, economic level, use of alcohol; and the record of crime prevention activities in the neighborhood of the crime. Often this research was carried out on the community level, on the assumption that once the specific causes of crime in a particular region were revealed, they might be eliminated through local effort.9

The Soviet criminologist doing statistical research in the 1960s faced two important obstacles. The first of these was the lack of a reliable centralized system of official criminal statistics. This required him to depend entirely upon his own samples. The second was the ban on the publication of criminal statistics, both official national ones and the local and sample data collected for research purposes.10 Soviet researchers have attempted to overcome the first of these difficulties by planning a reform of the official statistics which will introduce a single unified system of crime reporting.11 There are as yet, however, no indications that either these new official statistics or the statistics of particular research projects will be published.

By 1968 the topics of criminological research and the methods used in it have become more diversified. Research topics now range from studies of embezzlement and of criminal abortion to investigations of the effectiveness of short term and suspended sentences.12 Research methods now embrace psychological study of offenders, social psychological study of the effects of informal social groups on criminal behavior, and public opinion research.13

The expansion of the range and methods of research has proceeded within the limits defined by the official theory of crime causation in the U.S.S.R. Following the Marxian assumption that crime, as a product of the bourgeois capitalist social system, would disappear in communist society, Soviet scholars have attributed the causes of crime in socialist society to the remnants of the previous capitalist system. These "remnants of the past" they have so defined as to include not only the social conditions which might breed crime, but also the character traits of individual offenders, which these social conditions produced. Thus, to be consistent with their Marxian assumptions, Soviet criminologists have been expected to view even the psychological causes of crime as products of social conditions which are temporary and not of inherited personality traits which are permanent.

Despite this orthodoxy of definition, Soviet authorities in the 1960s have been reluctant to encourage the revival of psychological research on

---

4 Kudriavtsev: item C.24.
5 See Section L.
6 See Sections H and F.
7 See Section E.
8 Kudriavtsev: item C.24.
9 See Section L.
10 See Sections H and F.
11 See Section E.
12 Avdeeva: item E.25; Kriger: item H.16; Klukinskaia: item J.10 and Natashev: item J.15.
13 Alemanskii: item K.25; Jakovlev: items D.14, D.20; Gertsenzon et al., item B.19.
crime. They reason that a researcher who does not deny the ultimate primacy of social causes might still be led to ascribe some measure of causality to personality traits which were not socially determined. In fact, much of the psychological research in Russia of the 1920s showed this emphasis; it stressed medical or biological origins of personality traits.

In defending the utility of the psychological approach, some Soviet scholars of the 1960s have argued that the practical value of psychological research on criminals outweighs the potential ideological difficulties. The psychological research of offenders which they have encouraged, such as some experiments in classifying offenders for penal treatment, has proved useful; nor has this research produced any statements about medical origins of personality traits.

Another Perspective

Western social scientists are naturally interested in learning about crime and deviance in the U.S.S.R. and in benefiting from the insights Soviet research may bring to the general question of the nature and causes of crime.

They may also be interested in evaluating Soviet criminology from the perspective of the relationship between social scientific research and social policy. In the U.S.S.R. the fight against social problems has been waged by a leadership devoted to the idea of planned social change. As a reflection of this emphasis much Soviet social scientific research is carried out from a position inside the governmental structure and usually with practical objectives. These conditions have encouraged the Soviet criminologist more than his Western counterpart to aim at supplying data, research findings and recommendations to policy-makers and to practitioners in the field. As such, he may function more in the capacity of contributor to social policy than in the role of social critic or pure scientist, which seem to be the more prevalent of the roles for social scientists in the West.

The experience of the Soviet criminologist, therefore, might give insight into the possible consequences for the Western social scientist (both in his social role and in the nature of his work) of a closer relationship between social scientific research and governments.

A Note on Scope and Arrangement

This bibliography is meant to give the Western reader a comprehensive selection of Soviet writings on criminology (theory, research, punishment and prevention) from 1917–1967. It does not cover in a comparable way Soviet criminal law and procedure or most aspects of the administration of criminal justice in the U.S.S.R. (such as the records of courts, procuracy, investigatory organs, etc.), although there are some references to these subjects from which the reader might begin.

Assuming that the main interest of Western criminologists and students of Soviet society is in the recent developments in Soviet criminology (1956–1968), I have stressed this modern period by including a large number of specific articles from scholarly journals in addition to monographs, collections and journal titles. For the earlier period (1920s and 1930s) articles in the journals and collections cited are not listed individually, with the exception of a few articles of historical interest.

I have made a special effort to locate translations of articles by Soviet criminologists into Western languages. These translations are listed with the Russian originals, and are marked by a ‘T’ after the number in the index.

The bibliography is arranged into sections according to subject; within each section the items are listed chronologically by date of publication; and within a given year they are set down in English alphabetical order by the author’s name. Edited collections of articles are listed under the field of law but moved outside of criminal law, or be shifted to the status of an independent discipline? Should criminological research take place partly inside the governmental structure, or primarily on the outside? See Berenson: item C.31; Utevskii: item C.30; Sergeevskii: item C.25, and Kovalev: item C.34.


The reader may also find short notes (usually one page) by Soviet criminologists in the professional journals Sovetskii institut i Sovetskii zakonodateli, which I have chosen not to itemize here. Nor have I included newspaper articles, some of which may be found by consulting the Current Digest of the Soviet press index to Pravda and Izvestiia (item Ab.1).
name of the editor if known to me, otherwise under the name of the sponsoring institution.

The reader should take notice that many items are relevant to more than one topic. To get full benefit from this bibliography, he must peruse related categories, as well as those of his primary interest, and make use of the subject index.

Transliteration from the Cyrillic follows the modified Library of Congress system, with no encritics or apostrophes for soft and hard signs.

Two thirds of the items listed are available in Western libraries. The researcher interested in the modern period is advised to consult the collections at Columbia Law School Library, Harvard Law School Library, the Centre français de droit comparé, and the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, England. The reader seeking references published in the 1920s and 1930s is advised to pay special attention to the strong collection at the Harvard Law Library.
LIST OF PERIODICALS AND COLLECTIONS:

A General Materials
   Aa Bibliography
   Ab Periodicals
   Ac Criminal law
   Ad Western writing on Soviet criminology and criminal law

B General Writings on Soviet Criminology
   Items relating to more than one of the categories listed below.

C History of Soviet Criminology
   This section includes both historical surveys of Soviet criminology and some important source materials.

D Theory of Crime Causation

E Research on the Causes of Crime

F Criminal Statistics and Methods of Studying Crime
   Materials on the techniques of research, the collection and processing of statistical data, and reforms in the official criminal statistics.

G Dynamics and State of Crime
   Published criminal statistics (1920's) and research studies.

H Prevention of Crime—Theory and Methods
   Discussion and exhortation on the role which various institutions might play in preventing crimes.

I Punishment Theory and Corrective Labor Law

J Research Evaluating Crime Prevention
   Includes studies of the effectiveness of punishments (sentences, regimes) and of community prevention activities; and research on recidivism.

K Juvenile Delinquency
   Theory of causation, research results, and prevention activities.

L Conferences
   Papers and summaries of proceedings from criminological conferences held in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe.

M Foreign Criminology
   Surveys and reports of foreign criminology and crime, published in the Soviet Union.
   Ma Western crime and criminology
   Mb East European criminology

Indexes:
   Institutions and organizations
   Russian
   Authors: Non-Russian
   Subjects
List of Periodicals

(Citations are included in the bibliography, with abbreviations used; certain collections of articles (sborniki, voprosy) are also included.)

**Soviet Publications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Biulleten verkhovnogo suda SSSR (M., Gosuirizdat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Izvestia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRAVODELENIE (item Ab.2)</td>
<td>Izvestiia vyssikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Pravovedenie (L., Izd-vo L.G.U.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nauchnye trudy eravnskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Pravda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPN (item K.23)</td>
<td>Pravovedenie see Izvestiia VUZ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.17)</td>
<td>Preduprezhdenie prestupnosti nesovershennoletnikh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item B.21)</td>
<td>Preduprezhdenie i ee preduprezhdenie. Sbornik statei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIPE (item B.17)</td>
<td>Problemy iskoreneniya prestupnosti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item C.11)</td>
<td>Problemy izuchenia prestupnosti. Sbornik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item B.1)</td>
<td>Problemy marksizma. Sbornik Vyp. 2-Problemy prestupnosti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.18)</td>
<td>Problemy prestupnosti Sborniki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.19)</td>
<td>Problemy ugolovnoi politiki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.21)</td>
<td>Revolutsiia prava (M., Izd-vo Komm. Akad.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item B.18)</td>
<td>Sborniki nauchnykh rabot, Saratov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.3)</td>
<td>Sbornik statei adiunktov i soiskatelei (M.O.O.P.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.21)</td>
<td>Sotsialisticheskaja zakonnost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.21)</td>
<td>Sovetskaia kriminalistika na sluzhbe sledstvii. (M., Gosuirizdat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.21)</td>
<td>Sovetskaia pedagogika (M., Akad.Ped. Nauk RSFSR.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item Ab.21)</td>
<td>Sovetskoe gosudarstvo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGP (item Ab.5, Ab.21)</td>
<td>Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trudy instiituta prava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trudy tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, seriia iuridicheskaia (Tomsk).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trudy voenno-politicheskoi akademii im. V.I. Lenina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trudy vysshei iuridicheskoi akademii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trudy vysshei shkoly M.O.O.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Uchenye zapiski tadjhikskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ugolovnoe pravo burzhuyazhnykh stran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VESTNIK LGU.</td>
<td>Vestnik leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, seriia ekonomiki, filosofii i prava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VESTNIK MGU (item Ab.10)</td>
<td>Vestnik moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seria prava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBP (item Ab.11, Ab.25)</td>
<td>Vestnik vysshei shkoly (M., Ministerstvo Vyssh.i Sredn. Spets. Obrazovaniia SSSR.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item K.31)</td>
<td>Voprosy borby s prestupnosti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Voprosy borby s prestupnosti u nesovershennoletnykh. Sbornik statei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOPROSY (item Ab.25)</td>
<td>Voprosy filosofii (M., AN SSSR, Inst. Filos.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Voprosy kriminalistiki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Voprosy marksistskoi sotsiologii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(item F.9)</td>
<td>Voprosy metodiki izuchenii i preduprezhdenii prestuplenii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPP (item Ab.11, Ab.23, Ab.25)</td>
<td>Voprosy preduprezhdenii prestupnosti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Voprosy psikhologii.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

398
Non-Soviet Publications

- American sociological review (Washington, D.C.)
- International Commission of Jurists Journal
- International review of criminal policy (N.Y., U.N.)
- Mitteilungen der kriminalbiologischen Gesellschaft (Graz)
- Problems of communism (Washington, D.C.: U.S. information agency)
- Revija za kriminalistike in kriminologijo (Ljubljana)
- Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparé (Paris)
- Soviet review
- Soviet sociology
- Soviet studies

A. General Materials

(a) Bibliography
(b) Periodicals:
   current
   ceased publication
(c) Criminal law:
   Codes (in English and French)
   Codes (in Russian)
   Textbooks
(d) Western writing on Soviet criminology and criminal law

Aa. Bibliography

Aa.1 GERNET, M. N. (1924): Uказател русской и иностранной литературы по статистике преступлений, наказаний и самоубийств (Index of Russian and foreign literature on the statistics of crime, punishment and suicide), Moscow.

Aa.2 KUPAEV, V. I. (1925): Систематический указатель русской педагогической и юридической литературы о социальной правовой охране незащищенности детей, детской неотватности, детских правонарушениях и мерах борьбы с детской преступностью за время с 1913 до марта 1925 г., Moscow. (Systematic index of Russian pedagogical and juridical literature on the social legal defense of juveniles, child homelessness, offenses by children and the measures of the fight against child neglect from 1913 to March 1925), Moscow.

Aa.3 SOKOLOV, V. V. (1926): Систематический указатель юридической литературы (Systematic index of juridical literature), Moscow. 2nd ed. Covers 1923–March 1926.


A comprehensive bibliography of Soviet books and articles on most aspects of criminal law and criminology through 1959. Subsections include the history of Soviet criminal law, theory of punishment, corrective-labor law, criminal statistics, the causes of crime, the study of the personality of the criminal, juvenile delinquency, crime and juvenile delinquency in capitalist countries.


Serials

Aa.8 Knizhnaia letpis (Book chronicle), 1925–
Weekly record of Soviet publications.
Letopis gazetnykh statei (Chronicle of newspaper articles), 1957–
Monthly bibliography of newspaper articles.

Letopis retnsenii (Chronicle of reviews), 1957–
Quarterly bibliography of book reviews.

Letopis zhurnalnykh statei (Chronicle of journal articles), 1957–
Weekly list of articles from magazines and collections.

Ab. Periodicals:

Published by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, Washington. Translates occasional newspaper articles relating to crime and criminology. Includes a complete weekly index to Pravda and Izvestiia.

Published by Leningrad University. A basic scholarly legal periodical which occasionally includes articles on criminology.

Sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost (Socialist legality), 1934– Bi-m.
Organ of the ministry of justice of the U.S.S.R., the procuracy of the U.S.S.R., and the supreme court of the U.S.S.R.
Contains occasional short articles on criminology and crime prevention.

Sovetskaya iustitsiia (Soviet justice), 1958– Twice monthly.
Journal of the supreme court of the R.S.F.S.R. and the juridical commission under the council of ministers and the R.S.F.S.R.
Includes short articles on court practice, points of law, and occasionally on criminology and crime prevention.

Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo (Soviet state and law), 1932– Monthly.
Journal of the *Institute of state and law.
The most widely distributed legal journal of a scholarly nature in the Soviet Union today. Has included articles on criminology proper since 1958.


All published by International Arts and Sciences Press, White Plains, New York.
Each of these translation journals contains on occasion articles on Soviet criminology.

Translations on Soviet law and social regulation, 1966–
Published by Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), Washington.
Occasional materials on criminology (note that some police science articles are called criminology).

Vestnik moskovskogo universiteta. Seriia prava (Moscow University Herald. Law series), 1959– Quarterly.
A major scholarly legal periodical which often includes articles on criminology.

Voprosy borby s prestupnostiou (Questions of the struggle against crime), 1967– issued biannually.
Succeeds Voprosy preduprezeniia prestupnosti (Questions of the prevention of crime) and begins with issue no. 5.
The biannual series of collections published by the *All-Union Institute.

Ceased publication

Administrativenyi vestnik (The administrative herald) (1925–1931)
A journal in popular style published by the NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) commenting on questions of the activity of the NKVD and the ispolkomy. Contains articles on criminology.

An international journal published by the Institute of forensic medicine with articles and abstracts in four languages. A contribution by Ferri.

Ab.14 Ezhenedel'nik sovetskoi iustitsii (Weekly of Soviet justice) (1920–1941)
Organ of the Supreme Court of the R.S.F.S.R. Succeeded in 1957 by Sovetskaia iustitsiia (current).
Includes short articles on criminology and crime statistics.

Ab.15 Izuchenie prestupnosti i penitentsiarnoi praklika (The study of crime and penitentiary practice), three issues (1927, 1928, 1930).
Published by the *Ukrainian center.

A journal devoted mainly to criminology and criminal law.

Annual collections of the *Moscow center. Special emphasis on social-psychiatric study, but also includes sociological analyses.

Four large annual collections of articles and book reviews edited by lawyers and published by the "State Institute. Includes complete descriptions of the work of the Institute and material on criminology abroad.

Published by the section on criminal policy of the Institute of Construction and Law of the Communist Academy.

Ab.20 Rabochnii sud (Workers' court).
Organ of the Leningrad city court.
Contains materials on the work of the *Leningrad center.

Ab.21 Revoliutsiia prava (The revolution of law) (1925–1929), bimonthly, then monthly. Journal of the law section of the Communist Academy. Continued in 1930–31 as Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i revoliutsiia prava (Soviet state and the revolution of law), from 1932–1937 as Sovetskoe gosudarstvo (Soviet state), and from 1939 (current) as Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo (Soviet state and law).
A journal devoted mainly to legal theory, which contains some Marxist critiques of Soviet scholarship in criminal law and criminology.

Ab.22 Sovetskoe pravo (Soviet law). Bimonthly journal of the Institute of Soviet Law (1922–1930)
Contains materials on criminalology and criminal law.

Ab.23 Sovetskaiia kriminalistika na sluuiiskom sledstviia (Soviet police science in the service of the investigation), then Sovetskaiia kriminalistika (Soviet police science). Handbooks issued irregularly from 1956–1964, by the All-Union scientific-research institute of criminalistics under the procuracy of the U.S.S.R. Later issues include criminological material. Superseded by Voprosy preduprezhdeniia prestupnosti (Questions of crime prevention: item Ab.11.)

Organ of the center for the study of the personality of the offender, Rostov on the Don.
The main emphasis is on the bio-psychological study of crime. Includes French abstracts of all articles, and Russian translations of Ferri.

The biannual series of collections published by the *All-union institute.

Ac. Criminal law: 
*codes (in English and French)
French translations, with commentary, of the 1960 codes.

For references to the many editions of the three R.S.F.S.R. criminal codes (1922, 1926, 1960) and for commentaries, consult Mr Berman’s introduction. The analysis of the codes is most informative.

Ac.3 Feldbrugge, F. J., tr. (1959): The Federal criminal law of Soviet Union. (The basic principles of the criminal legislation; The law concerning crimes against the state; The law concerning military crimes; The basic principles of criminal procedure), (Law in Eastern Europe, 3), Leyden.

codes (in Russian)

Ac.4 Sobranie postanovlenii i rasporiazhenii Soveta Ministrov Sowetskich Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik (Collection of regulations and laws by the council of ministers of the U.S.S.R.)
The main collection of laws published periodically (earlier under different titles). Not generally available in the West. Some of the more important ones are printed in the popular press.


Ac.7 Vedomosti verkhovnogo soveta RSFSR (Reports of the R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviet), current.
For some recent laws.

Ac.8 Vedomosti verkhovnogo soveta SSSR (Reports of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet), current.
Consult for some recent laws.

Textbooks

Includes lengthy sections on the causes and etiology of crime, on criminal psychology, and on penology.

One fifth of book concerns criminology.

Ac.11 Shargorodski, M. D. and Bellaev, N. V., eds. (1960): Sovetskoe ugolovnoe pravo, chast obschchaia (Soviet criminal law, general part), Leningrad.


Ac.13 Zdravomyslov, B. V., ed. (1964): Sovetskoe ugolovnoe pravo, chast obschchaia (Soviet criminal law, general part), Moscow.

Ad. Western writing on Soviet criminology and criminal law.

Brief survey of some of the institutions and their journals (most of which had been terminated a few years before this article was written).

Includes important treatises and articles by P. I. Stuchka, E. B. Pashukanis, and others.

Includes a short discussion of the attempt in the 1920’s to apply reflexology to criminal law.

Ad.4 Hazard, John (1953): Law and social change in the U.S.S.R. London.
An overview of Soviet laws.

Studies of the development of Soviet legislation and legal institutions, 1918–1924.

A review article on Sakharov, *O lichnosti prestupnika* ... (see above, as in B.11.)

A study of Makarenko’s ideas and activities; includes careful analysis of his main writings. (Makarenko developed a successful special institution for homeless delinquents—besprizorniki—and wrote at length about the reeducation of social offenders. His writings are still quoted in discussions on punishment and corrective labor.


An essay on the sources and nature of Soviet law, suggesting that it is parental in its main emphasis. Many examples are from criminal law. Chapters include Soviet law reform after Stalin, law enforcement by social organizations, law and psychiatry.


Textual analysis of Soviet criminal law text.

A short survey of Soviet criminological research, pointing out the emphasis Soviet scholars placed on the role of social institutions in crime prevention.

Includes a section “A glimpse at the Soviet correctional patterns”.

A journalist-student’s picture of the process of criminal justice, conveyed through lively descriptions of trials he visited in Moscow.


A short discussion of plans for a course in criminology.


Ad.18 PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Jan.–Feb. 1966). Special issue on law and legality in the U.S.S.R.


Ad.20 Solomon, Peter H., Jr. (1967): “Soviet criminology”.
Unpublished Master’s essay, Columbia University.

B. General Writings on Soviet Criminology

Contains translations of Ferri, Bonger and other western criminologists.


A textbook.


1970]


B.9 Mankovskii, B. S. (1933): Klassovaia borba i prestupnost na sovremennom etape (Class struggle and crime in the contemporary epoch), Vyp. 1, Leningrad.


A sophisticated statement of the stages of crime causation and the need to study all of them. Also indicates how to apply Pavlovian psychology to the criminal offender.

See also Beerman, above item Ad.7 and Domakhin, below item D.8.

B.12 Gertsenzon, A. A. (1962): Predmet, metod i sistema sovetskoi kriminologii (The subject, method and system of Soviet criminology), Moscow.


The first survey-text on criminology in the post-Stalin period. Still the best introduction to the field. Includes some data.

Reviewed by M. Fridieff, Revue, 1966 no. 3 (July/Sept.).


A superficial sketch of the institutions and activities of Soviet criminologists.


One of the best collections of articles published by the *All-Union institute—many of which are cited individually in this bibliography.

B.18 Vyshaiia, Shkola *M.O.O.P. (1965): Sbornik statei adisunktov i soiskatelei (Collection of articles by researchers and assistants), Moscow.

Articles on the prevention of various types of crime.


The official textbook for law students, prepared by an authors' collective under the direction of the above-named editors and under the auspices of the *All-Union institute.


An overview of the work of the *All-Union institute by its director.
A pamphlet for popular distribution.
A popular pamphlet on criminology.

C. History of Soviet Criminology
(This section includes both historical surveys of Soviet criminology and some important source materials.)
C.1 Shrivndt, E. G. (1926): "O problemakh prestupnosti" (On problems of crime), Problemy prestupnosti, No. 1. On the goals and activities of the *State Institute.
C.2 Spasskurotskh, N. (1926): "Organizatsiia i pervye shagi delatelnosti Gosudarstvennogo Instituta po izucheniiu prestupnosti i prestupnika pri NKVD" (Organisation and first steps in the activity of the *State Institute under the N.K.V.D.), Problemy prestupnosti, No. 1.
C.5 Spasskurotskh, N. (1927, 1928): "Deiatelnost Gosudarstvennogo Instituta po izucheniiu prestupnosti i prestupnika" (Activity of the *State Institute), Problemy prestupnosti, Nos. 2, 3. Describes all research projects undertaken by the *State Institute during these years.
C.7 Grozinskii, M. M. (1929): "Disput k voprosy ob izuchenii prestupnosti v SSSR" (Dispute on the question of the study of crime in the U.S.S.R.), Revolutsiia prava, No. 3. Meeting of the law section of the Communist Academy criticizing most contemporary criminological research as un-Marxist. Some of the criminologists attempted to defend their work.
C.8 Gelevani, A. (1932): "Protiv burzhuaznykh izvrashchenii kriminologii" (Against bourgeois distortions of criminology), Sovetskoe gosudarstvo, No. 4. Another article critical of Soviet criminological research as un-Marxist.
C.9 Gernet, M. N. (1944): "Istoria izuchenii prestupnosti v nashe strane" (History of the study of crime in our country), Sbornik rabot konferentsii VIIUUN po izucheniiu prestupnosti, Mart 1944. (History of the study of crime in our country), Sbornik rabot konferentsii VIIUUN po izucheniiu prestupnosti, Mart 1944.
C.10 Gertsenzon, A. A. (1944): "Blizhaishie zadachi izuchenii prestupnosti" (Immediate tasks for the study of crime), Sotsialisticheskiia zakonnost, No. 2.
Discuss the needs for the resumption of criminological research.
C.14 Kommunisticheskiiia Partiiia (1956): "Ukreplenie sotsialisticheskoi zakonnosti i iuridicheskii nauka" (Strengthening socialist legality and legal science), Kommunist, No. 11. An editorial in the party theoretical journal, calling for revival of study of the social reality of crime.
C.15 KUDRIAVTSEV, V. N. (1956): “Preuprezhdenie prestupleni—vazhnoe uslovie dalneishego ukremenienia sotsialisticheskogo zakonodatelstva” (Prevention of crimes—an important condition for the further strengthening of socialist legislation), Trudy vyssheo iuridiceskoi akademii, 21.

Another early post-Stalin article urging the revival of criminological study.

C.16 NIKOLAEV, V. (1956): “Preodolenie napravlynych teorii v ugovolnom prave—vazhnoe uslovie ukremenienia sotsialisticheskoi zakonnosti” (Overcoming incorrect theories in criminal law is an important condition for strengthening socialist legality), Kommunist, No. 14.

An article in the party theoretical journal, calling for a return to real problems in legal study.

C.17 GERTSENZON, A. A. (1957): “Sorokoletie sovetskoi nauki ugolovnogo prava i voprosy izuchenia prestupnosti i ee prichiny” (Forty years of the Soviet science of criminal law and the problems of crime and its causes), Teschy doklada na mezhunivskom nauchnom soveshchani “Sorok let Sovetskogo gosudarstva i prava i rasvitiye pravovoi nauki”, Leningrad.

C.18 KASATKIN, Yu. P. (1957): “K voprosy o putiakh likvidatsii prestupnosti” (On ways towards the liquidation of crime), Uchenye zapiski Tadzhikskogo gos. univ., Vyp. 6, tom 15.

C.19 SHIRVINDT, E. G. (1958): “K istorii voprosa ob izuchenii prestupnosti i mer borby s ne” (Toward the history of the study of crime and measures for combatting it), SGiP, No. 5.

Shortly before his death the former director of the *State Institute (disbanded in 1931) wrote this thoughtful and compelling argument for the revival of criminological research.

C.20 OSTROUMOV, S. S. (1960): Prestupnost i ee prichiny v dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii (Crime and its causes in pre-revolutionary Russia), Moscow.

A history of criminal statistics and criminological research in Russia, with the implication that this rich tradition needed to be revived.

C.21 MIRONOV, N. R. (1961): “O nekotorykh voprosakh preduprezhdeniia prestupnosti i drugikh antisocialnych iavlenii i borby s nimi” (On some questions of the prevention of crime and other antisocial phenomena and the fight against them under contemporary conditions), SGiP, No. 5.

An important policy statement by the top-level party official in charge of law and the legal system about the social role which criminological research would be expected to play.


A systematization of criminology as a course of study.

C.23 OSTROUMOV, S. S. (1962): “Levaia gruppia russskikh kriminalistov” (The left group of Russian criminals), Pravovedenie, No. 4.

On the socially progressive criminologists of the last two decades of Tsarism.


Describes the enabling statute of the *All-Union Institute.


Discussion of the proper status of criminology as a social science.


C.27 MIRONOV, N. R. (1964): Ukreplenie zakonnosti i pravoporiadka—programma zadach party (Strengthening legality and the legal order—a programmed task for the party), Moscow.

The last writing of a high party official in charge of the administration of criminal justice before his death at an early age.


Outlines a new required course in criminology.

C.29 UTIEVSKII, B. S. (1964): “Novaja otrazhi pedagogicheskikh znani” (New branch of pedagogic knowledge), Sovetskaia pedagogika, No. 2.

A call for the participation of educators and psychologists in the study of crime and the criminal.
C.30 Utevskii, B. S. (1964): “Sotsiologicheskie issledovaniia i kriminalogii” (Sociological research and crimi-
nology), Voprosy filosofii, No. 2.
Urges more methodological diversity and an end to the alleged juristic bias of Soviet criminology.

(The development of Soviet criminology into an independent science), Pravovedenie, No. 1.
An argument for a criminology freed of juristic bias. Part of an on-going debate on the proper place of
criminalology among the disciplines.

C.32 Gertszenon, A. A. (1965): “Osnovnye polozheniia i zadachi sovetskoi ugolovnoi statistiki” (Basic tenets
and tasks of Soviet criminal statistics), PIP.
An extended article on the history of criminal statistics in the Soviet Union and on their relevance.

study of crime in the U.S.S.R.), PIP.
A good survey of development of Soviet criminology from 1917 to the 1960s.

C.34 Kovaliev, M. I. (1965): “Sovetskaia kriminalogii i ee mesto v sisteme iuridicheskikh nauk” (Soviet crimi-
nology and its place in the system of legal sciences), Pravovedenie, No. 1.
Part of the debate on the place of criminology among the disciplines.

The article appears in a major education journal.

C.36 Shlapochnikov, A. S. (1965): “V. I. Len’in, kommunisticheskaia partiiia i zadachi borby s prestupnostiiu”
(V. I. Lenin, the Communist Party and the task of the fight against crime), PIP.
A survey of some of the main political policy lines which have affected criminology.

ispravitelno-trudovogo prava” (On the complex elaboration of problems of criminal, criminal-proce-
dure and corrective-labor law), Pravovedenie, No. 1.
Demonstrates the way these three areas of law, along with criminology, police science and court psy-
chiatry, can interact in dealing with the same problems.

C.38 Gertszenon, A. A. (1966–7): “Protiv biologicheskikh teorii prichin prestupnosti” (Against biological theories
of the causes of crime), VPP, 4 and 5, in two parts.
An essay on the history of biological study of crime, with detailed discussion of the work of Lombroso,
List, and of Western and Soviet scholars who have worked under their influence.

C.39 Frozhkov, V. F. and Trmanov, G. A. (1966): “Kriminalno-pedagogicheskaia psikhologia” (Criminal-
pedagogic psychology), Voprosy psikhologii, No. 2.
Argues (somewhat incoherently in the opinion of the editors) for the creation of a new branch of Soviet
psychology devoted to the study of criminals and the process of their reformation.

C.40 Utevskii, B. S. (1967): “Razvitie sovetskoi ispravitelno-trudovoi nauki” (The development of Soviet cor-
rective-labor science), Trudy vyssheh shkoly MOOP, vyp. 16.
Describes in detail Soviet penology in the 1920’s.

D. Theory of Crime Causation
(For this topic be sure to consult also the references listed in sections B and K)

D.1 Rakhovskii, Kh. G. (1927): Etiologiia prestupnosti i vyrozhdaemosti (The etiology of crime and degeneracy),
Moscow and Leningrad.
Translation and reprinting of a thesis defended in 1897 in Paris by the future Communist leader and
friend of Trotsky.

An attempt to apply reflexology in place of “subjective” psychology. Reflexology was denounced a
year later.
See also Bauer (1952), item Ad.3.

D.3 Kuliev, M. (1935): Chto takoe prestupnosti i olkuda ona iskhodil (What crime is and where it comes from),
Baku.

D.4 Piazza, I. (1956): “Prichiny prestupnosti v SSSR” (Causes of crime in the U.S.S.R.), Nauchnye trudy,
Erevanskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta, vyp.1.
D.5 Kurlianski, V. I. (1957): “K voprosu ob izuchenii prichin i usloviy, sposobstvuiushchikh soversheniui prestupleniia” (On the question of the study of causes and conditions contributing to the commission of crime), Trudy voenno-politicheskoi akademii imeni V.I. Lenina, 17.


D.7 Gertsenzon, A. A. (1960): “Ob izuchenii preduprezhdenii prestupnosti” (On the study of the prevention of crime), SGiP, No. 7. Calls for an end to “episodal” study of crime and for the introduction of systematic study of crime from three angles—general statistical studies, local special studies, and studies of specific conditions which seem to breed crime.


D.9 Iakovlev, A. M. (1962): “Ob izuchenii lichnosti prestupnika” (On the study of the personality of the criminal), SGiP, No. 11. Advocates the application of the basic principles of materialist psychology and Soviet sociology to criminological study.


D.11 Karpets, I. I. (1964): “O nekotorykh voprosakh metodologii v ugolovnom prave i kriminalicheskikh issledovaniiakh” (On some questions of methodology in criminal law and criminological research), SGiP, No. 4. Translated by the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, England. Argument against the bio-psychological study of crime carried out by some Soviet criminologists, pointing out that “even many bourgeois criminologists have rejected Lombrosianism”.

D.12 Kudriavtsev, V. N. (1964): “K voprosu ob izuchenii prichin prestupnosti” (Toward the question of the study of the causes of crime), SGiP, No. 5. Distinguishes the concrete causes of crime, the general conditions which lead to anti-social attitudes, and the circumstances which facilitate the particular crime.

D.13 Shliapochnikov, A. S. (1964): “O klassifikatsii obstoiatelstv sposobstvuiushchikh soversheniui prestupleniui” (On the classification of the circumstances contributing to the commission of crime), SGiP, No. 9. Separates the most general causes of crime in the U.S.S.R. (remnants of the past in men’s consciousness, influence of the capitalist world) from the immediate causes (anti-social attitudes and behavior produced by social conditions).

D.14 Iakovlev, A. M. (1965): “Nekotorye teoreticheskie voprosy obshei metodiki izuchenii lichnosti prestupnika” (Some theoretical questions of methodology of studying the personality of the criminal), PIP. Discusses the influence of real social groups on the personality traits of offenders. One of the first theoretical applications of social psychology to the study of crime in the post-Stalin period.


D.16 Kuznetsova, N. F. and Ostrovov, S. S. (1965): “O prichinakh i usloviyakh prestupnosti” (On the causes of and conditions conducive to crime), Vestnik MGU, No. 4. Suggests that subjective personality factors also play a part in crime causation.

D.17 Semenov, A. K. (1965): “Nekotorye voprosy psikhologo-pedagogicheskii otsenki prichin prestuplenii nesovershennolnitikh” (Some questions of psychological-pedagogical evaluations of the causes of juvenile delinquency), Sbornik statei adjunktov i soiskatelei, Moscov. (See above, item B.18.)

D.18 Zuikov, G. G. (1965): “K voprosu o poniati prichin prestupleniia i usloviy, sposobstvuiushchikh ego soversheniui” (Toward the question of the concepts of causes of crime and conditions contributing to its commission), VPP, 2. An attempt to clarify the nomenclature used in Soviet theory of crime causation.

A prominent psychiatrist enters the debate on psychological causes of crime.


Outlines further ideas of the relationship between social & psychological causes of crime.


Rejects the notion of the psychopathic criminal, but admits to the usefulness of psychological data if considered in the context of social causation.

D.22 Shargorodski, M. D. (1966): “Prestupnost, ee prichiny i usloviya v sotsialisticheskom obshchestve” (Crime, its causes and conditions in socialist society), Prestupnost i ee preduprezdenie, ed. by Shargorodski and Kan, Leningrad. See also above, item B.21.


A prominent specialist on corrective-labor law comes to the defence of proponents of biopsychological study of criminals.


A sophisticated theoretical treatise relating the various stages of crime causation (social, psychological and biological). Applies the principles of vector diagrams and cybernetic models to the problem of the sources of human behavior, and draws on the natural sciences to elucidate the concept of causality.

E. Research on the Causes of Crime
(See also sections B and K.)

E.1 Gernet, M. N., ed. (1924): Prestupnyi mir Moskvy (The criminal world of Moscow), Moscow.

Articles on different types of criminals.


E.3 Gosudarstvennyi Institut po izucheniiu prestupnosti (1926): Rastrati i rastrakhiki (Embezzlement and embezzlers), Moscow.

A collection of articles from the *State Institute.


Studies from the *Moscow center.


Psychological and sociological studies by the *Moscow center of sexual crimes in pre- and post-revolutionary Russia, committed by juveniles and by adults.


Articles from the criminological center of the Leningrad city court.

E.9 Sheinman, M. (1927): Religiosnost i prestupnost (Religiosity and crime), Moscow.

An attempt to show the harmful effects of religion on human behavior.


Juridical, psychological, psychiatric, and statistical studies, published by the *Leningrad center.


A privately published collection of articles on hooliganism, rape, etc. by a psychiatrist.


An interdisciplinary collection of articles by the Moscow center.


Social, medical and psychological analysis, by the Leningrad center. Illustrated.


E.17 TOLMACHEV, V. N., ed. (1929): *Khuliansko i khuligany* (Hooliganism and hooligans), Moscow.

An interdisciplinary collection from the State Institute.


A careful statistical study, concluding that “the intensity of alcoholism among criminals was hardly much greater than among the basic social groups of the population”.


A short survey of the problem.


A report of research on factors associated with crime: education, family and work situations, age, material position of the criminal, etc. Special data on recidivists and juveniles.


Study in Irkutsk, 1959, of the social characteristics of criminal offenders.

E.23 IVANOV, L. (1962): “Nekotorye voprosy izucheniiia i preduprezhdeniia prestupnosti v prokuraturai raione” (Some questions of the study and prevention of crime in the procurator region) *VK*, 6, 7.


Data from a study in Perm province.

E.25 AVDEEVA, I. M. (1965): “Izuchenie prichin i uslovii sostoyaniia prestupnosti v raione” (From the experience of studying crime in the region), *SGP*, No. 9.

Statistical study of dynamics and causes of crime in a region and in a province.

E.26 MIKHAILOV, A. I. and KONDRAshev, N. N. (1965): “Iz opyta izucheniiia sostoyaniia prestupnosti v raione” (From the experience of studying crime in the region), *SGP*, No. 9.


Study of the causes of crime in a district of Moscow and in the Chernozemnyi economic district, based on research by the law faculties of Moscow and Voronezh universities.

E.29 ZUBIN, L. M. (1965): "Izuchenie lichnosti poterepshego po delam o samoubilstve podrostkov" (Study of the personality of the victim in cases of adolescent suicide), VPP, 2.

E.30 BYSTROV, I. G. and VASILEV, A. I. (1966): "Issledovanie prichin i usloviy, sposobstvuiuschikh soversheniu prestuplenii uslovno-dosrochno osvobozdennymi" (Research on the causes and conditions contributing to the commission of crimes by those released conditionally), SGiP, No. 6.

E.31 GERTSENZON, A. A., ed. (1966): Alkogolizm—put k prestupleniu (Alcoholism—a path to crime), Moscow. Study of alcoholism and crime in the contemporary Soviet Union, with chapters on Tsarist Russia and certain Western countries. Includes many empirical data.

E.32 EFENDEYEV, M. Z. (1967): "Nash opyt izuchenia i preduprezhdenia avtodorozbmykh proisshestvi" (Our experience in studying and preventing traffic accidents), VBS, No. 5.


E.34 SEREBRIAKOVA, V. A. (1967): "Izuchenie prichin neostorozhnykh prestuplenii protiv lichnosti" (Study of the causes of negligent crimes against the person), SGiP, No. 7.


F. Criminal Statistics and Methods of Studying Crime
(Materials on the techniques of research, the collection and processing of statistical data and reforms in the official criminal statistics. See also Section C, items C-20 and C-32.)


F.2 GERTSENZON, A. A. (1937): Sovetskaia ugolomaia statistika (Soviet criminal statistics), Moscow. Devotes ninety pages to the "theoretical fundamentals" of criminal statistics (criminology) and includes a bibliography on criminology, Soviet and Western.

F.3 GERTSENZON, A. A. (1939): Kurs sudebnoi statistiki (Course in judicial statistics), Moscow. Includes a bibliography and a section on the history of criminal statistics in the U.S.S.R.

F.4 GERTSENZON, A. A. (1947): Sudebnaia statistika; chast spetsialnaya (Judicial statistics; special part). Has no bibliography and includes only a short section on the history of judicial statistics in the U.S.S.R.

F.5 BOLYREV, E. V. (1957): "Nekotorye voprosy ugolovnogo ucheta i statisticheskoi ochetnosti" (Some questions of criminal records and statistical bookkeeping), Sovetskaia kriminalistika na sluzhbe sledstvia, 9.

F.6 OSTROMOV, S. S. (1957): "O sudebnoi statistike" (On judicial statistics), SGiP, No. 3.


F.12 TANASEVICH, V. G. et al. (1962): Izuchenie prestupnosti v raione (The study of crime in the district), Moscow.
F.13 Kasatiev, Iu. et al. (1963): Izuchenie pravonaruschenii na predpriiatii (The study of offences in industrial concerns), Moscow.


F.16 Klochko, V. V. et al. (1964): “Opyt razrabotki izuchenii otdelnykh vidov prestuplenii” (Experiment in working out a method for studying separate types of crimes), VK, 10.

F.17 Zuekov, G. G. (1964): Vyiaslenie v proITIVE rasissedovaniia prichin i uslovi, sposobostuisschikh soversheniiu prestuplenii, i priniatie mer k tikh ustraneniui (Discovery, in the process of investigation, of the causes and conditions contributing to the commission of crimes, and the undertaking of measures for their elimination), Moscow.


F.20 Lashko, V. T. (1965): “K voprosy izuchenii lichnosti osuzhdennykh k lisheniiu svobody” (Toward the question of the study of the personality of offenders sentenced to prison), SGiP, No. 5.


F.24 Pankratov, A. S., ed. (1965): Rabota raionnogo prokurora po borbe s prestupnostiu (The work of the regional procurator in the fight against crime), Moscow.


F.28 Shliapochenkov, A. S. et al. (1966): “O vozmozhnosti izucheniiia obstoialdetstv sposobstvovavshikh soversheniiu prestuplenii s pomoshchii pervichnogo statisticheskogo ucheta” (On the possibility of studying the circumstances contributing to the commission of crimes with the help of primary statistical records) VPP, 4.

F.29 *Vsesoiuzny Institut... (1966): Organizatsiia izucheniiia prichin prestupnosti i razrabotki mer ee pre-
duprezhdeniia v raione (The organization of the study of the causes of crime and the elaboration of measures of prevention in the region), Moscow.

A handbook for the organization of research, directed at both scholars and officials.

F.30 LAKOVELV, M. V. (1967): "Izuchenie otdelnykh kategorii prestuplenii-vazhnoe uslovie aktivnoi profilakticheskoi raboty" (The study of separate categories of crimes—an important condition for active preventive work), VBeP, 5.

F.31 KONDRAHKOV, N. N. (1967): "Priroda i kharakter statisticheskikh zakonomernostei, izuchаемых v kriminologii" (The nature and character of statistical regularities studied in criminology), SGiP, No. 11.


F.33 RAKHUNOV, R. D. and LAKIMENKO, I. D. (1967): Vyianenie sudom prichin i uslovii, sposobstvuyushchikh soversheniu prestuplenii (Discovery by the court of the causes and conditions which contributed to the commission of crimes), Moscow.

F.34 ZVIBUI, V. et al. (1967): Vyianenie prichin prestuplenii i predupreditelnykh mer po ugolovnomu delu (The discovery of the causes of crime and the undertaking of preventive measures in the criminal case), Moscow.

A handbook for officials.

G. Dynamics and State of Crime

(Published criminal statistics—1920s—and research studies. For some other relevant data see sections B, E, and J.)

G.1 GERNET, M. N. (1922): Moralnaia statistika, ugolovnaia statistika, i statistika samoubistva (Moral statistics, criminal statistics, and statistics on suicide), Moscow.

Statistics for the last years of the Tsarist regime.

G.2 BELORODDOVA, A. G., ed. (1927): Sovremennaia prestupnost (Prestupezenie, pol, repressii, retsidiv po dannym perepisi mest zakliucheniia) (Contemporary crime (Type of crime, sex, punishment, and recidivism from the data of the census of places of confinement)), Moscow. A second issue was published in 1930.

G.3 GERNET, M. N. (1927): Prestupnost i samoubistva vo vremia voyny i posle nee (vtorol vypusk "Moralnoi statistiki") (Crime and suicide during and after the war (the second issue of "Moral statistics")), Moscow.

Includes a bibliography on comparative criminal statistics (Soviet and Western).

G.4 GERTZENZON, A. A. (1928): Borba s prestupnostiu v RSFSR (The fight against crime in the R.S.F.S.R.)

A statistical study of the dynamics of crime in the Russian republic.


Analysis of institute data on dynamics of crime in Lidskii region, Bielorussian republic.

H. Prevention of Crime—Theory and Methods

(Discussion and exhortation on the role which various institutions might play in preventing crimes.)

H.1 KABONOV, S. F. (1928): Borba s ugolovnoi prestupnostiu v derevne (The struggle with crime in the countryside), Moscow.

H.2 MINOVSKII, G. M. (1959): "Obshchestvennost—reshaushchaya sila v borbe za iskorenenie prestupnosti i drugikh pravonarushenii" (Civic work—the deciding force in the fight for the eradication of crime and other violations of law), SGiP, No. 12.

H.3 PRONINA, V. V. (1959): "Rol sovetskoi obshchestvennosti v borbe s pravonarusheniami nesovershennoletnikh" (The role of Soviet civic work in the fight against violations by juveniles), SGiP, No. 10.


H.6 IVANOVI, L. N. (1962): "Nekotorye voprosy izuchenia i preduprezhdeniia prestupnosti prokuraturnogo raiona" (Some questions of the study and prevention of crime in a procurator's district), VK, 6.


H.11 KUDRIAVTSEV, V. N. (1963): "Tunskii plenum TsK KPSS i nekotorye voprosy organizatsii borby s prestupnosti" (The June plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and some questions of organizing the struggle against crime), SGiP, No. 9.

H.12 LUKANOV, P. P. (1964): "Rol chastnykh opredelennii v predupreuzhdenii prestuplenii" (The role of supplementary judgments in the prevention of crimes), SGiP, No. 3. (See note on supplementary judgments, below, item J.17.)


H.21 NIKIN, K. N. (1966): "Dalneishie sovershennyia form i metodov borby s prestupnosti i inymi narusheniiami obshchestvennogo poriadka" (The further improvement of forms and methods of the fight against crime and other violations of the social order), SGiP, No. 11.


H.24 SHIND, V. I. (1967): "Ustanovlenie ekspertom faktov, imeiushchiia znachenie dlia priiniatiia profilakticheskikh mer po konkretnomu delu" (The establishment by an expert of the facts pertinent to taking preventive measures in the individual case), VBrP, 5.

H.25 VYSSHAIA SGOLOA *M.O.O.P. (1967): O merakh po usileniiia borby s narusheniiami obshchestvennuye poriadka (On the measures for intensifying the fight against violations of the social order), Moscow. Discussion of the ukaz of 26 July 1966 increasing the responsibility for hooliganism.

H.26 ZHOGIN, N. V. (1967): Borba s khul’ganstvom—delo zhek i kaslidogo (The struggle against hooliganism—a task for each and all), Moscow.
I. Punishment Theory and Corrective-Labor Law


5. Ganyshkin, P. B., ed. (1929): *Dushenobol'nye pravonarushiteli i preruditel'noe lechenie* (Mentally ill offenders and compulsory treatment), Moscow.


10. Feinberg, Ts. M. (1940): "Preruditel'noe lechenie psikhicheskoi bolshchek, sovershivshikh prestuplenie" (Compulsory treatment of mentally ill persons who have committed crimes), SGP, No. 2.


17. Shargorodski, M. D. (1961): "Voprosy obshchego ucheniia o nakazanii v teorii sovetskogo prava na sovremennom etape" (Questions of the general doctrine of punishment in contemporary Soviet legal theory), SGP, No. 10. Advocates social psychological analysis of the effects of punishment measures. Suggests the usefulness of Pavlovian psychology in this task.


1.23 Belyaev, N. A. (1963): Tseli nakazaniia i sredstva ikh dostizheniia (The goals of punishment and the means of achieving them), Leningrad.


1.27 Nol, I. S. (1965): Teoreticheskie voprosy lisheniia svobody (Theoretical questions of the deprivation of liberty), Saratov.

1.28 Shmarov, I. V. (1965): “O kriteriakh otsenki deiatelnosti ispravitelno-trudovykh uchrezhdenii po ispravleniium i perevospitaniiu osuzhdennykh” (On the criteria for evaluating the activity of corrective-labor institutions in the correction and re-education of offenders), SGiP, No. 3.

1.29 Shmarov, I. V. (1965): “Vzaimodeiistvie ispravitelno-trudovykh uchrezhdenii s drugimi organami, vedushchimi borby s prestupnostiu” (The interaction between corrective-labor institutions and other crime-prevention agencies), SGiP, No. 11.


1.31 Tkachav, P. E. (1966): “Individualizatsiia ispolneiia nakazania—vazhnoe uslovie borby s retsidivnoi prestupnostiu” (Individualization of punishment—an important condition in the fight against recidivism), VPP, 3.


1.33 Karpets, I. L. (1967): IZuchenie lichnosti zakliuchennogo (istorii, zadachi, metodika i tekhnika) (The study of the personality of the prisoner (history, tasks, methods and techniques). Includes discussion of classification of criminals, establishment of prison regime, etc.

1.34 Vysshaya shkola *MOOP (1967): Ispavitelno-trudovoie pravo (Corrective-labor law), Moscow. The official textbook of corrective-labor law. Includes discussion of the legal position of the prisoner, classification of prisoners, regimes and work, political educational work, institutions for juveniles, release and follow-up. Reviewed by M. Fridieff, Revue, 1968, no. 1 (Jan./Mar.).


J. Research Evaluating Crime Prevention
(Includes studies of the effectiveness of punishments—sentences regimes—and of community prevention activities; and research on recidivism.)

J.1 Berkhiteev, Iu. Iu. (1928): Isuchenie lichnosti zakliuchennogo (istoria, zadachi, metodika i tekhnika) (The study of the personality of the prisoner (history, tasks, methods and techniques)). Includes discussion of classification of criminals, establishment of prison regime, etc.


J.4 Iasinsky, G. M. (1960): “Iz opyta roboty prokuratury Sumskoi oblasti po vyiaveniiumu i ustraneniiumu usloviiv i prichin, sposobstvuyushchikh soversheniiumu prestuplenii” (From the experience of the work of the
procurator of Sumskii province in exposing and eliminating the conditions and causes contributing to the commission of crimes), SGiP, No. 11.


J.6 IAKOVLEV, A. M. (1964): Borba s reeziivnoi prestupnostii (The fight with recidivism), Moscow. The basic monograph on the subject. Includes some research data. Reviewed by M. Fridieff in Revue, 1965, No. 3 (July/Sept.).


J.8 PINCHUK, V. I. (1965): "Nekotorye dannye k kharakteristikie osoboy opasnykh reeziivistov" (Some data on the characteristics of especially dangerous recidivists), VPP, 2. A study in Leningrad corrective labor camps, using statistical methods.

J.9 PINCHUK, V. I. and KLEIMENOV, T. A. (1965): "Iz opyta izucheniia lichnosti prestupnikov-reeziivistov" (From the experience of studying the personality of criminal-recidivists), SGiP, No. 5. Data from Leningrad corrective labor camp study.

J.10 KLIUCHNIKAI, L. (1966): "Sotsialnaia effektivnost lisheniia svobody kak mery ugolovnogo nakazaniia v otnoshenii neovershennoletnikh pravonarushitelei (Po materialiam Latviiskoi SSR)" (The social effectiveness of deprivation of liberty as a punishment for juvenile offenders (Based on material from the Latvian republic)), SGiP, No. 1. Finds that the excessive application of immediate and early release is harmful to the efficacy of punishment in reforming the offender.

J.11 SHMAROV, I. V. (1966): "Sotsiologicheskii eksperiment v praktike ispravitelo-trudovykh uchrezhdenii" (Sociological experiment in the work of corrective-labor institutions), SGiP, No. 10. Considers the possibility of experimental penal institutions and discusses what they require if they are to be scientifically relevant.

J.12 VITENBERG, G. B. (1966): Chelovek sovershlen prestuplenie (O primenenii mer obshchestvennogo vozdeistva za maloznachitelnye prestupleniia), (A man has committed a crime (On the application of measures of social influence for minor offences)), Irkutsk.

J.13 IVANOV, V. I. (1967): "Izuchenie polozhitelnogo opyta preduprezhdeniia pravonarusheniin neovershennoletnikh na materialakh borby s prestupnosti podrostkov v Leningrade)" (Study of a positive experience in the prevention of juvenile delinquency (based on materials from the campaign against adolescent crime in Leningrad)), SGiP, No. 2. Description of a series of measures which successfully reduced the amount of juvenile delinquency in Leningrad, 1961-1965.


J.15 NATASEV, A. E. (1967): "Effektivnost ispolneniia lisheniia svobody i preduprezhdeni reeziivnoi prestupnosti" (Effectiveness of sentences of deprivation of liberty and the prevention of recidivist crime), SGiP, No. 3. Finds that the longer and stricter prison regimes are the most effective. Suggests a gradual merging of penal institutions.


J.17 SASHIS, V. V. et al. (1967): "Issledovanie chastnykh opredelienii sudov o prichinakh prestupleniui" (Research on supplementary judgments of courts on the causes of crimes), SGiP, No. 7. The Laboratory for the study of the causes of crime in the criminal law department of Kharkov juridical institute found that supplementary judgments were used in 30% of cases, but failed to be explicit or based on sufficient research. The rate of fulfillment of these judgments turned out to be low. (Note: supplementary judgments are made by a court, directing the attention of appropriate persons in
positions of responsibility to circumstances which facilitated the crime in question, and requiring remedial action to be taken. See, for example, article 321 of the R.S.F.S.R. Code of Criminal Procedure: above, Ac2, p. 380.


Results of a study of disciplinary measures in a Kharkov bicycle factory.

J.19 MAL'KOV, M. G. (1968): “Iz praktiki organizatsii borby s prestupnostiui” (From the experience of organizing the fight against crime), SGIP, No. 2.

The procurator of Moscow discusses prevention activities in different regions of the city, which include special seminars for officials of procuracy and investigation organs, discussions at ispolkom sessions, discussion in schools, classes on Soviet legislation, etc.


Systematic research on the effectiveness of short-term imprisonment, of corrective work outside of prison, and of parole, and on the criminal responsibility of recidivists.

K. Juvenile Delinquency

K.1 LIUBLINSKII, P. I. (1923): Borba s prestupnostiui v deiskom i iunosheshom vozraste (The fight with crime by children and youths), Leningrad.


K.3 BERSKH, G. (1924): Issledovanie emoitalnoi sfery nesovershennoletnikh okloniaiuschchkia ot normy v svoem povedenii (Research on the emotional sphere of juveniles deviating from the norm in their behavior), Moscow.


Sociological studies.

K.5 LIUBLINSKII, P. I. (1925): Ksinematograf i deti (The cinema and children), Moscow.

K.6 VOZDYZhENSIK, D. S. and FUTER, D. S. (1925): Delshka besprizornost i borba s neiu (Children’s homelessness and the fight against it), Moscow.

K.7 RUBASHEVA, A. M. (1926): Delsh-ubitsty (Children who commit murder), Kharkov.

K.8 UTEVSKI, B. S. (1927): V borbe s dekshii prestupnostiui (In the fight against children’s crime), Moscow.

Sketches of the life of the Moscow work home for juvenile delinquents.


K.10 UTEVSKI, B. S. (1932): Borba s prestupnostiui nesovershennoletnikh (The fight against juvenile delinquency), Moscow.


Using samples from the Latvian Republic, Yaroslavi province, and the city Dzerzhinsk. Boldyrev reports on the impact of poor home conditions and of alcohol on juvenile delinquency. He also discusses crime prevention activities in Perm province.


A collection of articles based on a conference held in 1962 by the law section of the Institute of Economics of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, in which lawyers, sociologists, and officials of the procuracy, police and courts participated.

A team from the Institute of Criminalistics studied causes of juvenile delinquency and the work of institutions affecting juvenile behavior in a single district of the city of Moscow.

K.16 Plekhanov, A. B. (1963): "Pravovye vospitanie uchashchikhsa—vazhnoe sredstvo preduprezhdeniia prestuplenii nesovershennoletnikh" (Legal education of students is a major way to prevent juvenile delinquency), SGIP, No. 9.

Suggests courses on the law, visits to courts, discussions with procurators and inspectors as ways of educating young people about the law.


A full-length monograph discussing the role of law and of different institutions in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, primarily from a theoretical standpoint, though some empirical data are included.

K.18 Mnikovskii, G. M., et al. (1964): "Nekotorye voprosy izucheniia i preduprezhdenii prestupnosti nesovershennoletnikh" (Some questions of the study and prevention of juvenile delinquency), SGIP, No. 9.

K.19 Ivanov, V. I. (1965): "Statistitcheskii analiz sostoianii prestupnosti sreda nesovershennoletnikh v raione i oblasti" (Statistical analysis of the state of crime among juveniles in a district and a province), PPN.

K.20 Korotkova, T. I. (1965): "O nekotorykh iskhodnykh polozheniakh izuchenii lichnosti nesovershennoletnikh pravonarushitelei" (On some basic principles for the study of personality of juvenile offenders), PPN.

Discusses the methods of Marxist analysis of personality.

K.21 Mnikovskii, G. M. (1965): "Nekotorye voprosy izucheniia prestupnosti nesovershennoletnikh" (Some questions of studying juvenile delinquency), PPN.

A good synopsis of findings from Soviet juvenile delinquency studies, with a list of recommendations for delinquency prevention. Notes the importance of control-group studies.


Articles on the role of various institutions in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.


An important collection of articles, including some research reports issued by the *All-Union Institute. Reviewed by M. Fridieff in *Rume*, 1966, No. 4, 23 Dec.

K.24 Ziubin, L. M. (1965): "Izuchenie lichnosti poterpevshego po delam o samoubistve podrostkov" (Study of the personality of the victim in cases of adolescent suicide), VPP, 2.


A psychologist from the Institute of Psychology of the U.S.S.R. academy of pedagogic sciences reports a depth study by questionnaire of a twelve year old petty thief.


Demonstrates that youths who work are much more likely to commit crimes than those at school that poor family situation is a major cause of juvenile delinquency; that almost half the offenders; commit new crimes before being brought to trial.


Papers from the Institute of philosophy and law of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazak Republic.


A theoretical treatise, intended for students of law and pedagogy.

L. Conferences

(Papers and summaries of proceedings from criminological conferences held in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe.)


Describes a conference of scholars and officials held at the law faculty of Leningrad University.


Describes a conference held in the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., in which practical workers of the court, procuracy, and police participated.


Materials from a scholarly conference with the participation of practical workers, convened by a number of VUZ (higher educational establishments).

L.5 Zaleskii, V. S. (1960): "Obshchestvennost v borbe s prestupnostiu" (Civic work in the fight with crime), SGiP, No. 7.

Report of a conference of scholars and practical workers (600) held in Voronezh.

L.6 Boldyrev, E. V. and Kuznetsova, E. V. (1961): "V sektore po izucheniiu i preduprezhdeniiu prestupnosti" (In the section for the study and prevention of crime), SGiP, No. 11.

Discussion of a report by Takovlev on "Legal questions of compulsory treatment of socially dangerous alcoholics" and general debate on criminological study.

L.7 *Institut Kriminalistik* (1961): "Omsuzhdenie voprosov izucheniiia i preduprezhdeniiia prestupnosti v NII kriminalistik prokuratury SSSR" (Discussion of questions of the study and prevention of crime in the *Research Institute of Criminalistics*), SGiP, No. 12.


Papers prepared for a conference.

L.9 Boldyrev, E. V. (1962): "Voprosy izucheniiia i preduprezhdeniiia prestupnosti nesovershennoletnikh" (Questions of the study and prevention of juvenile delinquency), SGiP, No. 5.

Report of a conference held in the procuracy of the U.S.S.R. which included, in addition to law enforcement officials, educators and representatives of the Komsomol.


L.11 Minkovskii, G. M. (1965): "Aktualnye problemy borby s prestupnostyu nesovershennoletnikh v sotsialisticheskoi obshchestvi" (Current problems of the fight with juvenile crime in socialist society), VPPl., II.

Describes papers and discussion at an international symposium held in East Berlin late in 1964 on the theme "Juvenile crime and the fight against it in socialist society". Criminologists from most East European countries participated.

L.12 Kishinev Conference (1965): *Testy dokladov i sosaobshchenii na mzhvuzovskoi konferentsii po teoreticheskim i metodologicheskim problemam pravovoi nauke* (Summaries of reports and communications at the inter-VUZ conference on theoretical and methodological problems of legal science).

L.13 Voronezh University (1965): *Izuchenie i preduprezhenie prestupnosti. Materialy prakticheskoi konferentsii*
V Voronezhskom universitete (The study and prevention of crime. Materials for a practical conference at Voronezh University.)


Report of conference in Sukhumi at which papers were given on social prognosis and on a model of anti-social behavior.

M. Foreign Criminology

Surveys and reports on foreign criminology and crime, published in the Soviet Union:
(a) Western crime and criminology
(b) Russian publications on criminology in the Peoples' Republics of Eastern Europe.

Ma. Western crime and criminology

Ma.1 Utevskii, B. S. (1929): Prestupleniia i prestupniki zapadnoi Evropy, kriminalno-psiikhologicheskie ocherki (Crimes and criminals in Western Europe, criminal-psychological studies), Moscow.

Ma.2 Gernet, M. N. (1931): Prestupnost za granitsei i v SSSR (Crime abroad and in the U.S.S.R.), Moscow.


Ma.5 Gertsenzon, A. A. (1951): Prestupnost v stranakh imperializma (Crime in the imperialist countries), Moscow.

Ma.6 Nikiforov, E. S. (1951): "Reaktsionnaya amerikanskaya biokriminologiya" (Reactionary American biocriminology), Trudy instituta prava, vyp. 1.

Ma.7 Nikiforov, B. S. (1954): Organizovannaya prestupnost v SShA na sluzhbe tmonopolii (Organized crime in the U.S.A. in the service of monopoly), Moscow.

Ma.8 Remenson, A. L. (1957): "K voprosy o proiskhozhdenii reaktsionnoi burzhuaznoi biokriminologii" (On the question of the origins of reactionary bourgeois biocriminology), Trudy Tomskogo gos. universiteta, t. 137, ser. jurid.


Ma.10 Gertsenzon, A. A. (1963): "Sovremennaya burzhuazna kriminologiya" (Contemporary bourgeois criminology), SGiP, No. 3.

Ma.11 Institut Gosudarstva i Prava (1963): Prestupnost v kapitalisticheskem mirre posle vtoroi mirovoi voiny (Crime in the capitalist world after the second world war), Moscow.

A selection of Western criminal statistics, published by the Institute of State and Law, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.


A critical, sometimes polemical, survey.


Includes commentary on visit to Institute of Criminology in Cambridge. Extracts translated by the Cambridge Institute.


Ma.18 Melnikova, E. B. (1967): "Burzhuaznaiia kriminologiia o vliianii ekonomicheskogo progressa na prestupnost" (Bourgeois criminology on the influence of economic progress on crime), *SGiP*, No. 5.


Mb. Russian publications on criminology in the Peoples' Republics of Eastern Europe

Mb.1 Gelfer, M. A. (1963): "Voprosy izucheniia i preduprezhdeniia prestupnosti v literature stran narodnoi demokratii" (Questions of study and prevention of crime in the literature of the peoples' democracies), *SGiP*, No. 11.


Mb.3 Gelfer, M. A. (1965): "Sostoianie prestupnosti i nekotorye voprosy izucheniiia ee v pravovoi literature zarubezhnykh sotsialisticheskikh gosudarstv Evropy" (The state of crime and some questions of its study in the legal literature of foreign socialist states in Europe), *PIP*.

Mb.4 Khartmann (Hartmann), R. and Liuter, KH. (Luther, H.) (1965): "Problemy isledovaniia i preduprezhdeniia prestupnosti nesovershennoletnikh v Germanskoi demokraticheskoi respublike" (Problems of research and prevention of juvenile delinquency in the German Democratic Republic), *SGiP*, No. 10.

Mb.5 Minkovskii, G. M. (1965): "Borba s prestupnostiu nesovershennoletnikh v VNR" (The fight with juvenile delinquency in Hungary), *VPP*, 1.


The Hungarian experience.

Mb.7 Shubert, L. (1966): "Izuchenie prichiny prestupnosti v Chekhoslovakskoi sotsialisticheskoi respublike" (Study of the causes of crime in the Czechoslovak socialist republic), *SGiP*, No. 8.

INDEX TO INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

All-Union Institute

All-union institute for the study of the causes of crime and the elaboration of preventive measures.

(Vsesoyuznyi institut po izucheniiu prichin i razrabotke mer preduprezeniya prestupnosti.)

Establishment iii
Enabling statute C.24(T)
Review of its work B.23(T)
Publications Ab.11 Ab.25 B.17 B.19(T) F.24 F.29 K.23

Communist Academy

Communist academy, Institute of Soviet construction and law, Moscow.

(Kommunisticheskaya akademiia Instituta sovetskogo stroitelstva i prava.)

Research ii
Publications Ab.19 I.9

Institute of Criminalistics

Scientific-research institute of criminalists of the Procuracy of the USSR.

(Nauchno-issledovatelskii institut kriminalistiki Prokuratury SSSR.)

Research K.15 L.7
Publication Ab.22

Institute of State and Law

Institute of state and law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

(Institut gosudarstva i prava Akademii Nauk SSSR.)

Publications Ab.5 Ma.11 Conference L.3

Institute Alma-Ata

Institute of philosophy and law, Academy of sciences of the Kazakh republic, Alma-Ata.

(Sektor filosofi i prava Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoi SSSR.)

Publications K.31

Laboratory for Crime Study

Laboratory for the study of the causes of crime, criminal law faculty, Kharkov Judicial Institute.

(Laboratoriya po izucheniiu prichin prestupnosti, pri kafedre ugolovnogo prava Kharkovskogo iu ridicheskogo instituta.)

Research J.17

Leningrad Center

Leningrad criminological center, under the Leningrad district court.

(Leningradskii kriminologicheskii kabinet, pri Leningradskom gubsude.)

Leningradskii kabinet
Review of its work Ab.20
Publications E.10, E.14

M.O.O.P.

Ministry for the defense of the social order [also its Academy.]

(Ministerstvo dlia okhrany obshchestvennogo poriadka [vysshaia shkola].)

Note: all ordinary police personnel are under this ministry.

Publications B.18 C.40 (addenda) H.15 H.25 I.34
Review of its work H.17

Moscow Center

Moscow center for the study of the criminal and crime, under the Moscow public health department.

(Moskovskii kabinet po izucheniiu prestupnika i prestupnosti pri Moszdravotdele.)

Moskovskii kabinet
Publications Ab.17 E.5 E.6 E.13
Review of its work B.7

NKVD

People's commissariat for internal affairs.

(Narodnyi komissariat vnuntryshnikh del.)

Publications Ab.12

Work of State Institute C.2

Rostov Center

Center for the study of the personality of the offender under the regional public health organization, Rostov on the Don.

(Kabinet po izucheniiu lichnosti pravonarushitelia kraevogo upravleniia zdravookhraneniia, Rostov na Don.)

Publication Ab.24
State Institute
*Gosudarstvennyi institut*

- Review of its work: C.1, C.2, C.5, C.19
- Closure: ii
- Publications: E.3, E.17

Ukrainian Center
*Vseukrainskii kabinet*

Publication Ab.15

State institute for the study of crime and the criminal, under the NKVD, Moscow.

(Gosudarstvennyi institut po izucheniiu prestupnosti i prestupnika pri NKVD.)

All-Ukrainian center for the study of the criminal personality and criminality, at the Odessa central workhome.

(Vseukrainskii kabinet po izucheniiu lichnosti prestupnika i prestupnosti, pri Odesskom tsentral'nom dopre.)
Author Index

Russian Writers

Akkerman, V. O. C.3
Alemanskii, M. A. K.25
Askanzhi, F. M. Aa.5
Avdeeva, I. M. E.25

Babakov, B. F. E.22
Barabash, A. T. J.18
Bekhterev, Iu. Iu. J.1
Belayev, N. V. Ac.11 F.18 I.15 I.23
Belkin, F.26
Beloborodova, A. G. G.2
Berenshon, A. D. C.31
Berenzon, A. D. C.31
Berger, L. A. K.28 Mb.2
Bokarius, N. Ab.13
Boldyrev, E. V. F.5 K.12(T) K.17 L.6 L.9
Borodanov, A. P. H.18
Brazlivski, B. B. B.6
Brukhanski, N. P. E.12
Bulatov, S. Ia. C.6
Bystrov, I. G. E.30

Chungunov, V. N. E.27 (T)

Dagel, P. S. B.22
Domakhin, S. (Review of Sakharov, B.11) D.8
Dzekebaev, U. K.31

Efendiev, M. Z. E.32
Efimov, M. A. I.20
Eminov, V. E. C.31
Evpalov, N. A. L.1

Feinberg, Ts. M. Ab.17 E.6 E.13 E.16 I.10
Freierov, O. E. D.19
Futer, D. S. K.6

Galperin, I. M. H.10
Ganyshekin, P. B. I.5
Gelfand, I. A. H.13
Gelfer, M. A. Mb.1 Mb.3
Gelovani, A. C.8
Gernet, M. N. bibliography Aa.1, crime, USSR and abroad Ma.2 criminals E.1, history of criminology C.9 history of prisons C.12 Pravo i zhizn Ab.16 Problemy prestupnosti Ab.18 statistics G.1, G.3

Gertsenzon, A. A. alcoholism E.18 E.31 biological theories C.38 crime, western Ma.5

criminology, Marxist C.4
criminology, research C.26(T)
criminology, tasks C.10
criminology, textbook B.15, B.19(T)
criminology, USSR B.12, C.17, C.22
criminology, western Ma.4, Ma.10, Ma.12 prevention B.13, D.7, F.9(T)
statistics C.32, F.1, F.2, F.3, F.4, F.14, G.4

Goliakov, I. T. C.11
Golunsky, S. A. B.6
Gorski, G. F. F.15
Grabovskaya, N. P. K.13
Grodzinska, M. M. C.7
Gokovskaya, N. I. K.27

Herzenzon see Gertsenzon

Iakimenko, I. D. F.33
Iakovlev, A. M. alcoholics, compulsory treatment L.6 personality, criminal D.9, D.14 personality and environment D.20 punishment, effectiveness J.7 recidivism J.6 transl. of Wolfgang et al. Ma.17

Iakovlev, M. V. F.30 J.3(T)
Iasinskii, G. M. J.4
Igosheev, K. E. L.15
Isaev, M. M. L2
Ivanov, Iu. A. H.19
Ivanov, L. N. E.23 H.6
Ivanov, V. I. J.13 K.19

Kabonov, S. F. H.1
Kan, B.21 H.18
Karpets, I. I.

crime, causes D.21(T)
crime prevention, training H.20(T)
criminology, problems F.19
criminology, textbook B.19(T)
criminology, USSR B.16, B.23(T) D.11(T)
legal science B.24 obshchestvennost H.4
punishment, individualization L.16
punishment, USSR L.33

Karpo, P. I. J.2
Kasatkina, Iu. P. C.13 C.18 C.33 F.13
Kaz, Ts. M. L.1
Khartmann see Index to non-Russian authors under Hartmann

Kleimenov, T. A. J.9
Kliava, G. A. K.14
Kluchinskaia, L. A. J.10 K.28
Soviet Criminology

Santalov, A. I. K. 22
Segal, G. M. Ab. 17 E.6 E.13 E.16
Selinkov, F. T. L. 16
Semenov, A. K. D. 17
Serebriakova, V. A. E.34 F.22 L.3
Sergeevskii, V. A. C.25
Sharhorodskii, M. D. causes of crime D.10(T) D.22
criminal law Ac.11
Prestupnost’ i ee preduprezhdienie B.21
punishment L.13 L.17
article by Borodankov H.18
Shats, P. Aa.4
Sheinman, M. E.9
Shikunov, V. S. E.24
Shind, V. I. H.24
Shrivindt, E. G.
corrective labour L.1
crime, problems C.1
criminal policy L.6
criminology, history C.19
penitentiary law L.4
Problemy prestupnosti Ab.18
Shishov, O. F. I.30
Shlapochnikov, A. S.
cause D.23(addenda)
causes, classification D.13
crime records F.28
crime records, unified F.23
Lenin and crime C.36
Problemy ugodnovoi politiki Ab.19
Shmarov, I. V. I.28 I.29 I.35 J.11
Shubert, L. Mb.7 Mb.8
Sokolov, V. E. Aa.3
Spasokuteckii, N. C.2 C.5
Speranskii, I. A. I.30
Stashiv, V. Y. J.17
Stepichev, S. S. F.7 F.11
Struchkov, N. A. C.37 D.24 I.21
Stuchka, P. Y. Ad.2(T)

Tanasevich, V. G. F.12 H.8 H.14
Tkahunov, B. S. L.31
Tkachevskii, Ju. M. E.19 I.19 I.22 I.25
Tolmachev, V. N. E.17
Trainin, A. N. Ab.16 Ac.10
Traskovich, F. Ab.18

Utezov, G. F. 8
Utevskii, B. S.
children’s crime K.8
corrective labor C.40(addenda) I.12
criminality, western Ma.1
juvenile delinquency K.10 K.11
pedagogic knowledge, and criminology C.29
penitentiary law L.4
sociological research, and criminology C.30
Vasilyev, A. I. E.30
Vasilyevskii, L. M. E.11 K.2
Vinauer, A. M. Ab.16
Vittenberg, G. B. E.22 J.12
Volkov, G. I. Ab.19 B.10 D.2 Ma.3
Vozdvizhenskii, D. S. K.6
Vsesoiuznoe Soveshchanie
Penitentiarnykh Delatelei I.7
Vyshinskii, A. Ia. Ab.19
Ya, Yu see Ia, Yu
Zaleskii, V. S. L.5
Zdrovomyslov, B. V. Ac.13
Zourshkaia, E. I. J.5
Zhogin, N. V. H.9 H.28
Zhizhilenko, A. A. E.10
Ziubin, L. M. E.29
Ziubin, L. M. K.24
Zlobin, G. A. F.25
Zutikov, G. G. D.18 F.17
Zvirbul, V. K. F.34 H.23

Non-Russian Writers
Ancel, M. Ac.1(T)
Babe, H. Ad.2(T)
Bauer, R. Ad.3
Beerman, R. Ad.7
Bellon, J. Ad.6
Berman, H. J. Ac.2 Ad.9
Berman, N. Ad.1
Bonger, W. A. B.1
Bowen, J. Ad.7a
Brumberg, A. Ad.8
Burgess, E. W. Ad.1
Butler, W. E. Aa.6 Aa.7

Chao, Hsinw0o I.8(T)
Conrad, J. P. Ad.13

Feifer, G. Ad.14
Feldbrugge, F. J. Ac.3(T) Ad.11
Ferri, E. Ab.13 Ab.24 B.1
Fridtjof, M. (Review of Gertsenson) B.15
(Review of Tikhunov) I.31
(Review of Iakovlev) J.6
(Review of Kudriavtsev) K.23

Hartmann, R. Mb.4
Harvard Law Library Aa.6
Hazard, J. Ad.2(T) Ad.4 Ad.5

Johnston, N. Ma.17
Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, Washington Ab.1
Joint Publications Research Service, Washington Ab.9
JUVILER, P. H. Ad.19
LIPSON, L. Ad.8 Ad.15
LISZT, F. von C.38
LOMBROSO, C. C.6 C.38
LUTHER, H. Mb.4

MILUTINOVIC, M. Ad.12(T)
MOSTECKY, V. Aa.6

NADINE, M. Ad.16
NAPOLIANTO, T. Ad.10 Ad.17

Princeton Univ. Conf. on Conflict and Change in Soviet Society Ad.19
Problems of Communism Ad.18

SAVITZ, L. Ma.17
SOLOMON, P. H. jr. Ad.20
STILLER, G. B.14(T) K.15(T)
SZABO, A. Mb.6


WOLFGANG, M. E. Ma.17
Subject Index

Abortion E.11
abortion, legal and illegal E.25
accidents E.32
etiology of crime Ac.9 B.11(T) D, E
alcohol, home-brewing J.5
alcohol, effect on juvenile delinquency K.12
alcoholics, treatment, compulsory L.6
see also mentally ill offenders, treatment, compulsory
alcoholism, and crime E.18 E.19 E.31
anti-social behaviour, research L.16
anti-social personality, and negligent crimes against
the person E.34
art by prisoners J.2
Bibliography Aa
bibliography, statistics
see statistics, bibliography
biological theories, in criminology B.4 C.38 D.19 Ma.6
bio-psychological theories, in criminology D.11 D.24
Cambridge, England, Institute of Criminology Ma.14
Ma.15(T)
causes of crime v Ac.9 B.11(T) D D.23 D.25(addenda)
E.9
causes of delinquency K.26(T)
Chernozemnyi district, crime E.27(T)
child neglect, bibliography Aa.2
children, homelessness
see homelessness
cinema, and juveniles K.5
civic work (obshchestvennost), and prevention of crime
H.2 H.4 H.22 L.4 L.5
civic work and prevention of delinquency H.3 L.1
class struggle, and crime B.9 B.10
classification, of crimes F.16 F.30
classification, of criminals F.18
classification, of prisoners I.31 J.1
clinic, criminological in prison C.3
communist upbringing, and juvenile delinquency K.14
community see civic work
conditional release, effectiveness J.20
conditional release and recidivism E.30
conferences L
corrective-labor institutions see prisons
corrective-labor law Aa.5 T.L.8
corrective-labor law, interaction with other disciplines
C.37
corrective work, non-institutional (cf. day-fines) J.20
courts, Moscow Ad.14
courts, role in prevention of crime F.17 F.33 F.34 H.12
H.24 J.5 J.17 see also procurator, role in prevention
of crime.
courts, role in prevention of delinquency K.27
courts, juvenile K.2
crime, in capitalist countries Ma
crime, circumstances conducive to D.5 D.12 D.13 D.16
D.18 D.22 E.25 J.4 J.14 K.15(T)
crime, circumstances conducive to, discovery during
investigation, discovery during investigation F.17
F.33 F.34
see also judgments, supplementary
crime, circumstances conducive to, use of statistics in
studying F.28
crime, organized, USA Ma.7
crime, USSR and abroad Ma.2
criminal codes, USSR and RSFSR Ac
criminal codes, USSR and RSFSR, Western writing Ad
criminal law L.10
see also criminal codes
criminal law, interaction with other disciplines C.37
criminal law, Western compared with Soviet Ad.6
criminal policy L.6 I.9
criminal procedure, USSR and RSFSR A Ad
criminal responsibility, of recidivists J.20
criminalistics F.26
criminals, descriptions E.1
criminals, mentally ill
see mentally ill offenders
criminology, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic B.14(T)
Mb.7–8
criminology, Eastern Europe Mb
criminology, relation to government ii–vi
criminology, juristic bias C.30 C.31
criminology, Russia, pre-revolutionary C.20 C.23
criminology, status as social science C.25
criminology, study and teaching Ad.16 C.22 C.28
criminology, USSR, pre-1939 Ad.1 B.1–10 C
criminology, USSR, post-1956 B.11–25 C.10–11, 13–22,
24–38
criminology, USA Ma.9 Ma.13 Ma.17
criminology, Western B.1 Ma
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, criminology B.14(T)
Mb.7–8
Degeneracy D.1
Dzerzhinsk, juvenile delinquency K.12
Eastern Europe, criminology Mb
economic influences, on criminality E.21(T) Ma.18
education of juvenile offenders Ad.7a
education, in prisons I.34
educational level, effect on crime E.21(T) E.35 K.26
effectiveness see
conditional release, effectiveness
juvenile delinquents, treatment, effectiveness
penal measures, effectiveness
personality, of juvenile offenders K.20 K.25
personality, of offenders v Ab.24 Ad.7 B.2 B.11(T)
D.8 D.9 D.14 D.16 E.27(T) E.33 F.7
see also psychology, criminal prisoners, personality of
personality, of offenders, bibliography Aa.5
personality, of suicides K.24
Poland, delinquency prevention Mb.2
police and abortion E.25
police, statistical records F.21
police science F.26
positivists, influence in USSR i
poverty E.16
press, and prevention of crime H.10
prevention of accidents E.32
prevention of crime Ad.12 B.16-18 B.21 D.7 D.10(T)
H. K.12 L.2 L.3 L.5 Mb.1
prevention of crime, social measures Ad.12 B.13 see
also civic work
prevention of delinquency H.3 K. L.1 L.11 Mb.2 Mb.4
Mb.5
prevention of maintenance payment offences E.4
prevention of recidivism H.15 J.6 J.15
prevention of theft E.24 E.8 H.16
prison-clinic, experimental C.3
prisoners, see also recidivists,
prisoners, art by J.2
prisoners, classification of, see classification, of pris-
oners
prisoners, personality of F.20 J.1
see also personality, of offenders psychology, criminal
prisons, brigade system in L.22
prisons, education see education, in prisons
prisons, effectiveness I.35 J.7
prisons, effectiveness of long sentences and strict
regimes J.15
prisons, effectiveness of short sentences J.20
prisons, labor see corrective labor
prisons, Russia, prerevolutionary C.12
prisons, sociological experiments in J.11
procurator, role in prevention of crime H.7 H.9 H.23
J.4
see also, role in prevention of crime
psychiatry Ad.9
psychiatry, forensic, interaction with law C.37
psychology see also biopsychological theories social
influence
psychology, and crime prevention H.18
psychology, criminal Ac.9 B.3 D.9 D.19 D.21(T) Ma.1
see also personality, of offenders, prisoners, per-
sonality of
psychology, of delinquents K.25 L.15
psychology, Pavlovian, and offenders B.11(T)
psychology, and re-education of offenders C.39 (ad-
denda)
psychology, and reflexology Ad.3
psychopathology E.12
psychopaths, crimes by, prevention of H.5
psychopathy, criminal D.21(T) E.7 E.15
punishment see penal . . . penology
Rape, psychiatric aspects E.12
recidivism, and conditional release E.30
recidivism, prevention H.15 J.6 J.15
recidivists E.21(T)
recidivists, criminal responsibility of J.20
recidivists, follow-up study J.16
recidivists, juvenile K.9
recidivists, personality J.9
recidivists, social influences on E.21(T)
recidivists, statistical study J.8
recidivists, study by questionnaire F.11
re-education, of offenders C.39 (addenda)
reflexology Ad.3 D.2
release, early L.19
release, early, effectiveness J.10
release, from prison I.31
religion, effect on crime E.9
remission of sentence see release, early
research, on crime causation E.
research, on crime prevention J.
research, criminological Ad.1 Ad.12(T) Ad.16 C.21
D.11(T) F.9(T) F.29 K.29
research, criminological, Russia, prerevolutionary C.20
research, criminological, USSR, elimination ii
research, criminological, USSR, practical orientation vi
research, criminological, USSR, reintroduction ii, iii
research, delinquency Mb.4
responsibility, criminal, see criminal responsibility
rural crime, prevention H.1
Russia, pre-revolutionary, prisons C.12
Russia, pre-revolutionary, criminology C.20 C.23
Russia, pre-revolutionary, sex offenses E.6
Russia, pre-revolutionary, alcoholism E.31
Russia, pre-revolutionary, statistics G.1
Sexual offences E.2 E.6 E.10 E.12
social change, and law Ad.4 Ad.19
social influence on criminal behaviour D.14 D.20
E.21(T) E.22
social influence, effectiveness, in prevention J.18
social influence, as treatment for minor offences J.12
social measures, for prevention of crime B.13
social research, anti-social behaviour L.16
social research, juvenile delinquency K.29
sociology, in criminology D.9
sociopaths, criminal E.7
statistical studies, need for D.7
statistics, alcoholism E.18
statistics, bibliography Aa.1 Aa.5 F.2 F.3 G.3
statistics, use in corrective labor camp study J.8 J.9
statistics, criminal, Russia, pre-revolutionary C.20 G.1
statistics, criminal, USSR, C.32 F. G.
statistics, criminal, USSR, publication iv F.32(T)