

the next 9 pairs for the top and bottom squares, the next 9 pairs for the left and right squares, and the remaining 6 pairs for the triads. In such a selection, all the numbers in each square would be in sequence.

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### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

On the 24th day of January, 1908, a new institution of learning, the Criminological Institute, was opened in St. Petersburg. It can be regarded as the first sprout of the young science of criminology with its related philosophical and sociological branches of knowledge.

This newly established institution, a branch of the Psycho-Neurological Institute, should be named the "Bechterew" Institute,<sup>1</sup> since it was called into life through the indefatigable energy and creative power of the President of the Psycho-Neurological Institute, the academician W. M. Bechterew.

Through the wicked irony of fate, the idea of founding a criminological institute was carried into effect, not in Western Europe, where it had been presented by many competent adepts and was often the topic in International Congresses, but, horrible to relate, with us in Russia, and even at a time when there were hanging over the Russian universities political clouds of a threatening nature.

In this sense, the founding of the Criminological Institute in St. Petersburg is very instructive. This fortunate and symptomatic event shows that dark powers which usually chill social self-activity were not able to smother the impulses of creative mind and personal initiative.

The Criminological Institute of St. Petersburg is the first private institution in the world of this kind, and its founding is due to Professor Bechterew alone.

But an alliance of criminologists, Professors List of Berlin, Prince of Brussels, and Van Hammel of Amsterdam, formed in 1880 (the Russian group in this alliance was formed in 1899), was similar in its leading ideas to the Russian Criminological Institute. Although this alliance had for its task the study of crime as a social evil, yet

<sup>1</sup>The well-known zoologist, Prof. W. A. Wagner, was the one to suggest this name.

Professor Bechterew finds this tendency, so to speak, only a quiet acquiescence, but in no sense a declaration of the principle, which in the field of criminal science makes the dogmatic and subjective method the principal one and in this sense seeks to reconcile the anthropological, sociological and juristical schools, and, therefore, is called the eclectic school.<sup>2</sup>

Under such conditions, the work of the International Criminological Alliance must consist, not so much in the many-sided scientific treatment of the fundamental principles of criminology, as in ascertaining rational measures to combat growing criminality in the population. This last feature of the International Criminological Alliance indicates, in spite of outward similarity to the work of the Criminological Institute, a great difference between the two.

As the president of the Psycho-Neurological Institute has kindly placed at my disposal the material to be used, I will endeavor to point out in cursory lines the salient factors in this new growth of criminology.

The Criminological Institute in St. Petersburg, however strange it may sound, was not established by the criminologists, but by the well-known Russian psycho-neurologist, the academician, W. M. Bechterew. He is a keen observer in the field of experimental psychology and an earnest opponent of the dominant subjective school, and has laid a solid scientific foundation for the new so-called Objective School of psychology. This is shown in a series of his published works.

The new Objective School substitutes for the juristical dogmatic method of criminal law a new method, namely, the objective psychological method which treats the soul of the criminal, not after the analogy of the soul of a normal social being, but as an objective psychological phenomenon, entirely independent of the subjective consciousness of the criminal.

Starting from this point of view, the academician, W. M. Bechterew, proposed to the Council of the Psycho-Neurological Institute (on January 12, 1908) to found upon their institute an independent Criminological Institute. Recently Professor Bechterew, in a report upon this question, said, "There is manifest in the learned world a very earnest desire to investigate fundamentally the criminal world." From a report of Arthur MacDonald, of Washington, D. C., to the Amsterdam Congress of Criminal Anthropology, it was

<sup>2</sup>W. M. Bechterew: "The Objective-psychological Method" (citation by me from manuscript of author).

learned that a criminological institute had already been established in the Argentine Republic.

In order to meet an urgent need that had long since been felt not only in scientific but in social life, Arthur MacDonald proposed the establishment of an International Criminological Institute. It was very desirable to found such a special criminological institute upon the Psycho-Neurological Institute. This proposition was favorably considered by the Council of the Psycho-Neurological Institute. A special commission was appointed to work out the question concerning the establishment, program and regulations of the new institution.<sup>8</sup>

This commission consisted of the following professors and docents of the Psycho-Neurological Institute: W. M. Bechterew, the President; M. M. Kowalewsky, D. A. Dril, S. K. Gogel, W. N. Speransky, A. L. Tschegloff, S. O. Grusenbergl, A. T. Gribojedoff and L. G. Orschansky. These specialists in a series of meetings worked out the fundamental rules and plan of scientific work for the new institute.

The following fundamental propositions were decided upon:

The first work of the Criminological Institute as a special institution of learning, must consist above all things in a broad, scientific study of crime, and of those social and economical factors which this abnormal phenomenon of the social life calls forth. Further, says Bechterew, "the Criminological Institute must provide for a fundamental systematizing of the scientific material, which explains the problem of criminality. And for this reason the causes which generate and nourish crime must be investigated and the most useful means for rational combat against growing criminality must be found. Systematic research in the field of criminal anthropology and physiological psychology must not be neglected. In order to come in closer touch with criminals and thereby to become better acquainted with their peculiarities, it would be very desirable for the professors of the Institute to obtain permission to enter the prisons. Also it would be very useful to make observations upon the criminal youth who are pupils in the agricultural colonies."

<sup>8</sup> An article by Arthur MacDonald, entitled "Plan for the Study of Man," was published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg in its Bulletin for February, 1908, pp. 136-143. This article is developed in its details in two Senate Documents, one entitled "Man and Abnormal Man," and the other "Juvenile Crime and Reformation, Including Stigmata of Degeneration." These documents might be obtained gratis through any U. S. senator or representative, or by sending the nominal prices (40 and 25 cents) to the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office.—Tr.

Prof. D. A. Dril, an earnest defender of the doctrine that crime is a product of the social organism and the social conditions in which the criminal lives, finds that the study of the problem of criminality without previous investigation of the social phenomena, which generate it, is impossible. The coming science in western Europe, the study of pauperism, is concerned with various investigations of the surroundings of the poorest classes in the population which are productive of much crime. "Up to the present time," says Prof. D. A. Dril, "the criminal has been considered by the learned from two different points of view: the natural history, which regards the criminal as a being in and for himself without any relation to society; and the sociological, which directs its attention solely to the relation of the criminal to society and entirely ignores him as an independent personality with special psychical structure. The main work of the Criminological Institute should consist in supplying these deficiencies by the study of the mind of the criminal."

The director of the agricultural colony for young criminals, M. P. Bekleschofp, emphasizes the importance of observation of these criminals by their teachers as valuable material for study, and he desires to organize special courses for the teachers in the houses of correction.

Professor Tschigloff also spoke favorably of the early foundation of a criminological institute in St. Petersburg and proposed that a special commission have charge of working out the details and regulations of such a school.

After long conferences as to the program for the Criminological Institute the members of the commission, on the 17th of April, 1908, came to the following conclusion: The new scientific institution, the Criminological Institute, must have as its principal work a many-sided and thorough study of the criminal himself as well as of his outward surroundings, which lead to crime, and must strive to find rational methods for lessening crime.

This resolution was approved by the Council of professors of the Psycho-Neurological Institute, and thus the question of establishing a criminological institute in St. Petersburg was solved.

In order that the professors of the Institute might have easy access to the prisons, the commission (in its meeting of May 13) decided to make this request of the Minister of Justice, which was subsequently granted.

In order to raise the educational standard of those teaching juvenile criminals, the commission of professors decided to request

the Council of the Psycho-Neurological Institute to found courses of instruction for teachers in houses of correction.

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PSYCHO-NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

The following subjects will be treated in the Criminological Institute: (1) History of crime; (2) Criminal sociology; (3) The combat against crime; (4) Criminal law; (5) The doctrine of judicial tribunals on criminal law; (6) History of juridical political doctrines; (7) Comparative history of law; (8) History of economical doctrines; (9) Legal medicine; (10) Criminal anthropology, and psychology of crime; (11) General psychopathology; (12) Forensic psychiatry; (13) Pathological psychology; (14) Hypnotism and doctrine of suggestion.