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Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky and his views at causes and prevention of crime: historical and criminological research

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Abstract

Objective: to describe and evaluate Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky's views on crime, a criminal personality, the causes of crime and measures to counter it based on the analysis of his scientific works and the opinions of experts.

Methods: general (analysis, synthesis, comparison, grouping, modeling, interpretation) and specific (historical-legal, content analysis of publications in scientific works and in the media) scientific methods used in modern criminological science.

Results: the author identified, described and introduced into scientific discourse new literary sources – the works of Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky, published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the Russian and foreign languages and devoted to assessing the state of crime, a criminal personality, the causes of crime and measures to counter it. The work determined P. I. Kovalevsky's contribution to the formation and development of the psychopathological field of Russian criminological science.

Scientific novelty: for the first time in Russian criminological science, the research assesses the content of the maximum number of literary works by one of the prominent Russian representatives of the psychopathological field in criminology, P. I. Kovalevsky, which were published in the Russian, French, English and German languages. The evaluation of P. I. Kovalevsky's works by his contemporaries was monitored based on reviews, comments, and other information published in scientific periodicals.

Practical significance: the research can be used to prepare textbooks, teaching aids and other educational materials for the Criminology course, as well as to theoretically develop the foundations of a new scientific field of Russian criminology – historical criminology. It can provide new content to the “History of Russian Criminology” section.

Keywords:

criminal-legal sciences, criminology, criminal anthropology, psychopathological criminology, P. I. Kovalevsky, history of criminology, crime, criminal personality, causes of crime, crime prevention

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Научная статья

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Павел Иванович Ковалевский и его взгляды на причины преступности и ее предупреждение: историко-криминологическое исследование

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Аннотация

Цель: описание и оценка взглядов Павла Ивановича Ковалевского на преступность, личность преступника, причины преступности и меры противодействия ей на основе анализа его научных трудов и мнения специалистов.

Методы: общенаучные (анализ, синтез, сравнение, группировка, моделирование, интерпретация) и специальные (историко-правовой, контент-анализ публикаций в научных произведениях и в средствах массовой информации), которые применяются в современной криминологической науке.

Результаты: выявлены, описаны и введены в научный оборот новые литературные источники – произведения Павла Ивановича Ковалевского, опубликованные в конце XIX – начале XX в. на русском и иностранных языках по вопросам оценки состояния преступности, личности преступника, причин преступности и мерам противодействия ей. Определен вклад П. И. Ковалевского в формирование и развитие психопатологического направления отечественной криминологической науки.

Научная новизна: впервые в российской криминологической науке проведен анализ содержания работ одного из видных российских представителей психопатологического направления в криминологии П. И. Ковалевского, охватывающий максимальное количество его публикаций на русском, французском, английском и немецком языках. Осуществлен мониторинг оценки произведений П. И. Ковалевского его современниками на основе опубликованных в научных периодических изданиях рецензий, отзывов, обзоров и иной информации.

Практическая значимость: работа может быть использована при подготовке учебников, учебных пособий и иных учебных материалов по курсу «Криминология», а также для теоретической разработки основ нового научного направления отечественной криминологии – исторической криминологии. Она может обеспечить новым содержанием раздел «История отечественной криминологии».

Ключевые слова:

уголовно-правовые науки, криминология, криминальная антропология, психопатологическая криминология, П. И. Ковалевский, история криминологии, преступность, личность преступника, причины преступности, противодействие преступности

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Introduction

Crime is a complex social phenomenon. It accompanies humanity for the entire period of its existence. Attempts to neutralize this social evil by various means did not lead to the desired result. Crime transforms with each cycle of human development. It quickly adapts to new conditions, manifesting itself in updated forms but not changing its harmful essence. Attempts to explain the nature of crime, its properties and the development of measures to curb this negative phenomenon generated many concepts of crime prevention, which have combined into one area of knowledge – criminology. The desire to find the origins of criminological knowledge leads researchers to discover that this knowledge is found in various branches of science (medicine, statistics, economics, philosophy, literature, sociology, theology, and law). Therefore, in the modern world, the branch affiliation of criminology is largely explained by the prevailing views on its place in the system of sciences. In some scientific schools, criminology is part of the social (sociology) or psychological (psychology) disciplines; in others, it is part of jurisprudence (criminal law sciences). Still others are not concerned with this issue, believing that criminology is an interdisciplinary science studying crime and measures to counter it. Regardless of the prevailing views on criminology in academic circles, criminological knowledge originates from research conducted in various fields, including medicine. This can be confirmed not only by the works of outstanding medical researchers C. Lombroso (1893, 1894, 1899, 1900b. Pp. 5–16, 1895. Pp. 87–92), P. N. Tarnovskaya (Tarnowsky, 1889, 1908; Tarnovskaya, 1891, 1902), V. M. Bekhterev (1912a, 1912b, 1909. Pp. 8–11), and V. F. Chizh (1894a, 1894b, 1895, 1901. Pp. 41–59), but also other authors whose names and scientific works are mentioned in criminological scientific and educational literature less often or are undeservedly forgotten.

It should be noted that a well-known Russian specialist Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky (1849–1931) is among the Russian medical scientists who made a significant contribution to studying crime, the causes of criminal behavior, a criminal personality, measures to combat criminal behavior, and to supporting, disseminating and popularizing criminological knowledge. He is a representative of the ancient Kovalevsky family, among which were prominent statesmen, diplomats, military men, and talented scientists (full and corresponding members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg and other academies). There were also organizers of Russian education and science in the 19th century. Two of them were rectors of Imperial Kazan University (Osip Mikhailovich and Nikolay Osipovich Kovalevsky).

The significance of P. I. Kovalevsky's scientific works for the development of medical knowledge in the field of psychiatry and psychology is well known to our compatriots and foreign specialists. This is due to the fact that the Russian (Sozinov, Mendelevich, 2013. Pp. 85–92) and Ukrainian (Petryuk et al., 2016; Korosti, 2020. Pp. 40–42) medical scientists published numerous papers devoted to his professional scientific, pedagogical and medical (clinical) activities. During the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Kharkiv City Clinical Hospital No. 15 (Saburova

Dacha), P. I. Kovalevsky's bas-relief portrait was depicted on a commemorative jubilee medal. He combined scientific activity with the work of a psychiatrist at that medical institution and conducted forensic psychiatric examinations based on judicial decisions.

It should be noted that the specifics of P. I. Kovalevsky's political views and his teeming public and journalistic activity led to the fruitful research of his socio-political ideas and views by some Russian experts in the field of history, political science and law (Erokhin, 2006. Pp. 24–26; Skovorodkina, 2008. Pp. 142–154; Surkov, 2018. Pp. 75–80; Akimova, Vereshchagina, 2012. Pp. 7–9; Stukalov, 2012. Pp. 168–179; Ivanov, Repnikov, 2010. Pp. 243–247), including as a Cand. Sci. thesis (Stukalov, 2009). There are also historical studies devoted to Pavel Ivanovich's summer house located in Novorossiysk and preserved to this day under the name "Professor Kovalevsky's Dacha" (Bondar, 2021. Pp. 565–570).

At the same time, no historical and criminological studies have been conducted to date on his contribution to the formation and development of the science of crime, a criminal personality, the causes of crime, and measures to counteract it. Only occasionally in the Russian educational literature, he is mentioned as a specialist in the anthropological or anthropological-psychiatric field of criminal science in the "History of criminology" (Antonyan, 2004. Pp. 34–51; Gilinsky, 2009. Pp. 168–173; Criminology, 2004. 29–32)^{1, 2} or "Criminal personality" section³; as a rule, his scientific works are not specified. However, some dissertations devoted to the study of a criminal personality contain references to Professor P. I. Kovalevsky and his scientific works (Kurguzkina, 2003).

Professor P. I. Kovalevsky is mentioned in modern scientific criminological literature rarely, only in the context of a psychological study of crime as a result of mental illness (Borisov et al., 2024. P. 7) or when considering individual factors of criminal behavior (Abdulayeva et al., 2018. Pp. 122–126). At the same time, some foreign researchers note that P. I. Kovalevsky's contribution to the development of the anthropological field in pre-revolutionary Russian criminological science was quite large. According to American researcher Sharon Kowalski, this contribution included not only his own research on crime, but also publishing and scientifically editing the *Archive of Psychiatry, Neurology and Forensic Psychopathology* journal, which published Russian research on criminal behavior (Kowalski, 2021. P. 51). However, P. I. Kovalevsky's participation in the development of the psychological and psychiatric field of criminological science was not limited to the review of works and the journal editing. He took an active part in the creation and development of other academic periodicals not only in Russia but also abroad, being a member of the editorial boards of several foreign publications. In Russia, P. I. Kovalevsky contributed to the development of such editions as *Journal of Medicine and Hygiene*, *Russian Medical Bulletin*, *Bulletin of World History*, *World Bulletin*, *Bulletin of Mental Illness*, *Bulletin of Idiocy and Epilepsy*, *Neurological Bulletin*, *South Russian Medical Gazette*, *Medical Gazette*, etc. Among the foreign publications of which he was a member, the *Central Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry* (*Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie*) brought him the greatest popularity. This German-language journal was published since 1887 in Leipzig under the editorship of renowned European psychiatrist and criminal anthropologist, Dr. Hans Kurella, MD. Kovalevsky worked as its editor from 1887 to 1902. The journal published the world leading criminological scientists, including the founder of criminal anthropology, the legendary professor of the University of Turin Cesare Lombroso (Lombroso, 1890. Pp. 5–14). Notably, Kovalevsky also actively participated in other European journals, for example, *German journal of General Psychiatry and Forensic Medicine* (*Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und psychisch-gerichtliche Medizin*). Apparently, editing and reviewing of scientific works in these periodicals allowed him to get a rather complete understanding of the prospects of the anthropological field of European and world criminology.

We should clarify the contemporaries' poor understanding of the importance of Professor P. I. Kovalevsky's contribution to the formation and development of the Russian science of crime, its causes, a criminal personality,

¹ Kuzneczova, N. F., & Luneeva, V. V. (2004). Criminology: A Textbook (2nd ed., revised and expanded). Moscow: Volters-Kluver. Pp. 29–32. (In Russ.).

² Alekseeva, E. A., & Abdulin, R. S. (2019). Criminology: general part: tutorial. Kurgan: Kurgan State University Publishers. P. 48–52. (In Russ.).

³ Afanasyeva, O. R., Goncharova, M. V., & Shiyan, V. I. (2023). Criminology: tutorial and workbook for universities (2nd ed., revised and complem.). Moscow: Yurayt. P. 91. (In Russ.).

and measures to counteract this social evil. In our opinion, we should first describe his main scientific works related to criminological issues and give them an appropriate assessment. To date, the Russian specialists have not carried out such work. There is only a small article by a popular American researcher, professor of Russian history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Louise McReynolds, who examined P. I. Kovalevsky's contribution to the psychiatric field of criminal anthropology in Russian (McReynolds, 2017. Pp. 342-359). Such a study is justified, since it is novel and can influence the assessment of the evolution of criminological ideas and views in Russia during the formation of criminological science.

The research area is a contribution to the science of crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention measures, made by one of the leading Russian medical criminologists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, psychiatrist, Doctor of Medicine, Professor P. I. Kovalevsky.

The research object is the structure and content of ideas about crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention measures in published scientific and popular science works by P. I. Kovalevsky.

The study objective is to identify, disclose and describe Professor P. I. Kovalevsky's views on crime, its causes, a criminal personality and a crime prevention system.

The research tasks are:

- to find the most significant literary works of P. I. Kovalevsky, reflecting his views on crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention, and, if necessary, to re-introduce them into scholarly discourse;
- to describe, evaluate and interpret the content of P. I. Kovalevsky's works, reflecting his views on crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention;
- to determine the significance of P. I. Kovalevsky's work on the study of crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention;
- to determine P. I. Kovalevsky's contribution to the formation and development of Russian science on crime and measures to counter it.

The research empirical base includes scientific and educational works by P. I. Kovalevsky on crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention, published in the Russian language in Russian periodicals, as well as works in foreign languages characterizing his contribution to the formation of criminological science. The total amount of empirical material is 1,031 units. It includes 903 scientific, educational, educational-methodological and other works by P. I. Kovalevsky and 128 reviews on them and on the most significant works by experts in Russian and foreign scientific and popular-scientific periodicals in the Russian and foreign languages (German, French, English, Italian, and Spanish).

The chronological framework of the study covers the period from the end of the 19th century (when the first P. I. Kovalevsky's work on crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention, which we discovered, was published in the Russian language) until the end of 1924 (when he emigrated). However, in some cases, when evaluating modern experts who reviewed his scientific works, we will go beyond the designated boundaries to ensure the comprehensiveness, completeness and objectivity of our research.

Procedure and results of the research

Some updated biographical information about P. I. Kovalevsky and his links to Kazan

To date, Russian and foreign authors have not established the exact date and even the year of birth of P. I. Kovalevsky. In various literary sources, the year of his birth is indicated as 1850, sometimes 1851, but the date is not indicated at all. However, the scientist indicated the year of his birth as 1849 in his autobiographical information. He never mentioned the date of birth, as it was obvious for the son of a priest and most Orthodox Russians of that time. Since P. I. Kovalevsky was named in honor of St. Paul the Apostle in the church traditions, his birthday is closely connected with the holy martyrdom of the Apostle Paul – June 29 according to the Julian calendar. Thus, the provisional date of Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky's birth (baptism) according to the Russian Orthodox Church calendar is June 29 (July 12), 1849.

According to Ivan Yakovlevich Platonov, founder and director of a private hospital for the nervous, mentally ill and alcoholics in Kharkov, P. I. Kovalevsky came from a family of a priest and was a successful graduate (a medal-winner) of Yekaterinoslav Theological Seminary in 1869 (Platonov, 1894. Pp. 1–2). After graduating from the

Seminary, Pavel Ivanovich entered the Medical Faculty of Kharkov University. In the archive of this educational institution, we found a list of students and externs who attended lectures in the academic year 1869-1870 at the Medical Faculty. On page 29 in the first year at number 20, there is the following information in tabular form: in the column “First and last name” – Pavel Kovalevsky; in the column “Religion” – Orthodox; “Date of admission to the University” – August 27, 1869; “From what rank” – spiritual. In the column “On whose expense” it is indicated – on his own. In the column “Where studied before” it is noted – “Catherine Semin.”⁴. According to Pavel Ivanovich’s autobiographical data, he successfully graduated from that university in 1874⁵, *cum eximia laude* (Kovalevsky, 1906b. P. 215). Currently, this means that he completed studies and passed the final examination with honors. The graduate received a physician’s degree, a diploma and a rank of a zemsky (county) doctor (Platonov, 1893. P. 1–2).

Judging by the lists of students of the Imperial Kharkov University in 1869–1874, P. I. Kovalevsky was a successful student, annually transferring from one course to another. He actively participated in the scientific life of the Medical Faculty. This is confirmed by the testimonies of his contemporaries about the published scientific works in his student years, including in leading Russian medical journals⁶. As a gifted graduate of the Medical Faculty of the Imperial Kharkov University, inclined to scientific research, P. I. Kovalevsky received a position of an Assistant Lecturer at the Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases, while working as a zemsky doctor at Kharkov Province Hospital. In 1877, he successfully defended his dissertation, deservedly receiving the Medical Doctor degree and the highest professional qualification of a psychiatrist (Kovalevsky, 1877). After P. I. Kovalevsky defended his thesis, Professor Yakov Semenovich Kremyansky, at a meeting of the Council of the Medical Faculty of Kharkov University on December 15, 1877, offered him to teach psychiatry as a privatdocent. Kovalevsky agreed. After lengthy discussions of his candidacy in the Academic Council of Kharkov University, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty No. 30 dated March 30, 1878 and a positive review of the dissertation and scientific publications of the applicant by Professor A. U. Frese of Imperial Kazan University, he was appointed Associate Professor⁷. On the recommendation of the University and the decision of the Russian Ministry of Public Education, P. I. Kovalevsky consistently received academic titles in accordance with his position. On May 3, 1879, he was awarded the academic title of Associate Professor⁸; five years later, on December 22, 1884, the academic title of extraordinary Professor⁹, and a year and a half later, on May 30, 1886, the title of ordinary Professor¹⁰. He received all these academic titles from the Department of Psychiatry and Psychology of the Imperial Kharkov University, which he had founded (Petruk, 1996. Pp. 57–61). His success in scientific work was obvious to both compatriots and foreign specialists, so his promotion received coverage in foreign publications. For example, *The Lancet* American medical newspaper, published in New York, informed that P. I. Kovalevsky received the title of ordinary Professor and the corresponding position¹¹. However, Pavel Nikolaevich gained the greatest popularity among his colleagues when the First Congress of Russian Psychiatrists (January 5 to 11, 1887, Moscow) was initiated and organized. His merit was noted at the opening, and he had a special honor to welcome the first speakers on behalf of the organizing committee and open its work¹².

⁴ List of students and externs of the Imperial Kharkov University for the 1879–1880 academic year (1880). Kharkov. P. 29. (In Russ.). <https://archive.org/details/ListsStudentsKharkovU/1869.%20Spiski%20studentov%201869-1870/page/n27/mode/2up>

⁵ Russian Medical List: lists of doctors, veterinarians, dentists, pharmacists, and pharmacies in 1880. (1880). St. Petersburg: Department of the Chief Medical Inspector of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. P. 144. (In Russ.).

⁶ Skvortsov, I. P., & Bagaley, D. I. (eds.) (1905–1906). Medical Faculty of Kharkov University in the first 100 years of its existence (1805–1905). Kharkov. P. 271. (In Russ.).

⁷ Minutes of the Council meeting of April 6, 1878. Notes of the Imperial Kharkov University. 1878. Vol. III. Kharkov, 1879. Pp. 42–60. (In Russ.).

⁸ List of persons employed by the Ministry of Public Education in the 1881/2 academic year: 1881/2 academic year. (1881). Saint Petersburg. P. 304. (In Russ.).

⁹ Journal of the Ministry of Public Education. 1885. March. Part CCXXXVIII. Saint Petersburg, 763. P. 42. (In Russ.).

¹⁰ List of persons employed by the Ministry of Public Education in the 1886/7 academic year. (1886). Saint Petersburg. P. 343. (In Russ.).

¹¹ Foreign University and Medical Intelligence. (1886, 28 August). *The Lancet*, 416. (In Russ.).

¹² Proceedings of the 1st Congress of Russian Psychiatrists. (1887). Saint Petersburg: Printing House of M. M. Stasyulevich. Pp. 13–14. (In Russ.).

While serving in the Ministry of Public Education, P. I. Kovalevsky consistently received class ranks: court counselor (May 3, 1879), collegiate counselor (May 3, 1883), state counselor (May 30, 1886). On June 13, 1889, the Ministry of Public Education appointed P. I. Kovalevsky Dean of the Medical Faculty of the Imperial Kharkov University, and a year and a half later (December 28, 1890) he received a civilian class rank – a full state counselor to the Ministry of Public Education¹³.

The highly effective professional activity of P. I. Kovalevsky was noticed and appreciated by the public authorities of the Russian Empire. Our study of the records in the List of persons employed by the Russian Ministry of Public Education from 1874 to 1907 showed that Professor P. I. Kovalevsky, while serving at the Universities of Kharkov and Warsaw, repeatedly received state awards of the Russian Empire and foreign countries.

The Emperor first awarded Pavel Ivanovich with the 2nd degree Order of St. Stanislaus on December 27, 1887. On July 20, 1891, he was awarded the 3rd degree Order of St. Vladimir Equal to the Apostles, and a gold- and diamond-studded snuffbox with the monogram of His Imperial Majesty's Most High Name. Later, he was awarded a medal in memory of the reign of Emperor Alexander III. In addition, he was twice awarded foreign orders: in 1895 – the 1st degree Order of Prince Daniel I, the award of Montenegro and the award of the Bukhara Emirate “Order of Noble Bukhara” (the 1st degree gold star).

Due to successes in science and education, Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky was appointed rector of the Imperial Warsaw University by order of the Minister of Public Education on October 24, 1894. He worked in this position until May 1897, retiring for health reasons, as reflected in the biographical information, due to a serious illness. From May 2 to 18, 1897, he was retired. After recovering, he was reinstated in the civil service, being in the personnel reserve of the Ministry of Public Education. In 1899, Pavel Ivanovich received a new appointment as a privatdocent of the Department of Criminal Law and Judicial Proceedings at the Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg University, where he taught forensic psychopathology to law students¹⁴. From 1899 to 1901, he taught a course “General and Special Judicial Psychology”, and in 1902 and 1903 – a course “Psychology of Crime and General Judicial Psychology. Forensic psychiatry”¹⁵.

By the order of the Minister of Public Education dated March 25, 1903, No. 24 “On the appointment of a privatdocent of the Imperial St. Petersburg University, Doctor of Medicine, full state counselor Kovalevsky”, he was appointed Professor at the Department of Systematic and Clinical Doctrine of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the Imperial Kazan University on January 1¹⁶. This appointment was reported in medical editions¹⁷, and later in publications dedicated to the anniversary of Kazan University. According to some researchers, from 1903 to 1906, P. I. Kovalevsky headed the Department of Psychiatry at Kazan University (Petruk, 2009. Pp. 77–87). While working at that educational institution, by order of the Ministry of Public Education dated December 22, 1904, for 25 years of immaculate service, he received the “Honored Professor” title¹⁸. Pavel Ivanovich was active in the University's scientific community – he participated in the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists of the Imperial Kazan University. For example, the minutes of the Society meeting dated February 29, 1904, indicate that it was chaired by P. I. Kovalevsky and attended by about 30–40 people from the community¹⁹. Some literary sources claim that Pavel Ivanovich headed the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists for some time, and in 1905, he was its chairman while living in St. Petersburg²⁰.

¹³ List of civilian ranks of the IV class: Amended on June 1, 1900 (1900). Saint Petersburg: Senate Printing House. P. 598. (In Russ.).

¹⁴ Zagoskin, N. P. (ed.). Kazan University. Biographical dictionary of professors and lecturers of the Imperial Kazan University: In one hundred years (1804–1904): In 2 parts (1904). Part 1. Faculties of Law and Medicine, lecturers of Arts and reference additions. Kazan: typo-lit. Imp. Un-ta. P. 224. (In Russ.).

¹⁵ Sidorchuk, I. V., & Rostovtsev, E. A. (2026). Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky. Biographies of Saint Petersburg State University. Saint Petersburg State University. (In Russ.). <https://bioslovhist.spbu.ru/person/758-kovalevskiy-pavel-ivanovich.html>

¹⁶ Journal of the Ministry of Public Education. 1903. May. Part. CCCXXXVII. Pp. 17–18. (In Russ.).

¹⁷ Chronicle and trivial news. (1903). Russian Doctor: a weekly medical newspaper dedicated to all branches of clinical medicine, public and personal hygiene, and all issues of medical life: an edition founded in memory of V. A. Manassein, 2(14), 553. (In Russ.).

¹⁸ List of persons employed by the Ministry of Public Education in 1905. (1905). Saint Petersburg: [n/publ.]. P. 146. (In Russ.).

¹⁹ Neurological Bulletin. 1904. Vol. XXII. Iss. 2. Pp. 276–277. (In Russ.).

²⁰ Official directory of Kazan province for 1905. Edition of the Kazan Provincial Statistical Committee edited by the Committee Executive Secretary, D. P. Malov. (1905). Kazan: tipo-litogr. imp. un-ta. P. 151. (In Russ.).

According to our study of the documents of the Ministry of National Education and other literary sources, P. I. Kovalevsky cooperated with Kazan University for a long time. Firstly, in 1878, he completed an internship there to gain knowledge of psychiatry from Alexander Ustinovich Frese, MD, Professor of the Department of Psychiatry, founder and first director of Kazan District Hospital for the Mentally Ill²¹. On the following year after completing this internship, he was appointed Associate Professor at the Department of Nervous Diseases and Psychiatry at the Imperial Kharkov University²². Secondly, in 1892, the Ministry of Public Education appointed P. I. Kovalevsky Chairman of the Medical Examination Commission in Kazan, so in 1893–1894 he took part in the certification of graduates and awarding them a physician degree²³. In accordance with the general statutes of the Imperial Universities, graduates who successfully passed the final certification were awarded a diploma of a physician of the first and second degree, signed by the educational district trustee and the Chairman of the Medical Commission²⁴. Consequently, all graduates of the Medical Faculty of the Imperial Kazan University in 1893 and 1894 received diplomas of a physician with Professor P. I. Kovalevsky's signature.

Subsequently, until emigration, all of P. I. Kovalevsky's professional (medical, scientific, and pedagogical) activities were closely connected with the capital of the Russian Empire, St. Petersburg, and the Imperial St. Petersburg University. At its Faculty of Law, he taught a course in forensic psychopathology. In addition, having a high status and rich professional experience as a psychiatrist, he continued to work in medical institutions of St. Petersburg. Despite his professional (medical and pedagogical) activities, Pavel Ivanovich took part in many charitable and public organizations (the Institute of Brothers of Mercy, the Committee of the Red Cross, etc.)²⁵.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, Pavel Ivanovich also continued to actively research and publish. His most famous works, which were not related to his professional activities, were published abroad (Kovalevsky, 1922a, 1922b). Apparently, the unfavorable living conditions did not allow Pavel Ivanovich to engage in creative activities, so he applied to government authorities to go abroad. Only in December 1924, after receiving the appropriate permission, P. I. Kovalevsky managed to leave Soviet Russia.

P. I. Kovalevsky moved to Belgium for permanent residence, where he continued to engage in scientific and professional medical activities. In particular, in 1925 he published one of his works entitled "Hooligans" in a Russian-language periodical *Russkoye Vremya* (Materials for Bibliography..., 1931. P. 155). His most popular foreign work was the book "Science, Christ and his Teaching" (Kovalevsky, 1928).

Turning to the study of Professor P. I. Kovalevsky's personal life, we found that in the sixth week after his birth, his father died, and his mother, left, according to some sources, with three (Afanasyev, 1909. P. 133), and according to others, with six young children and a pension of 10 rubles per year, opened a private school and brought her children up. At the same time, Pavel Ivanovich provided for himself since the age of 10²⁶. We have not found any information about P. I. Kovalevsky's parents and his close relatives (brothers and sisters).

According to the archives of the house church at the Imperial College of Law in St. Petersburg, Pavel Nikolaevich Kovalevsky married Ekaterina Nikolaevna von Gerstfeld on May 6, 1887. A year later, on June 19, 1888, they had a son, who, in accordance with church traditions, was named Pavel. The second child was a daughter, Ekaterina. There is no exact information about the date and place of her birth. It is only established that in 1915 she was on the list of sisters of mercy of the Russian Red Cross Society of St. Petersburg²⁷ and helped wounded soldiers.

²¹ Medical Faculty of Kharkov University in the first 100 years of its existence. (1805–1905). Edited by Prof. I. P. Skvortsov and D. I. Bagaley. Kharkov. 1905–1906. P. 96. (In Russ.).

²² List of persons employed by the Ministry of Public Education in the 1881/2 academic year: 1881/2 academic year. Saint Petersburg, 1881. P. 304. (In Russ.).

²³ Medical Faculty of Kharkov University in the first 100 years of its existence. (1805–1905). Edited by Prof. I. P. Skvortsov and D. I. Bagaley. Kharkov. P. 156. (In Russ.).

²⁴ General charters of the Imperial Russian Universities of 1863 and 1884. Odessa: typography of the South-Russian joint printing association, 1901. P. 59. (In Russ.).

²⁵ The whole of Petersburg. Address and reference book of St. Petersburg of 1906, 13th ed. (1906). Saint-Petersburg. P. 312. (In Russ.).

²⁶ To mark the 40th anniversary of the scientific, literary and social activities of a psychiatrist, Professor Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky. (1915). Spring torrents. Scientific, literary and artistic students' journal, January – February, 154–155. (In Russ.).

²⁷ List of sisters of mercy of the Russian Red Cross Society assigned to care for wounded and sick soldiers in medical institutions of the Red Cross, military departments, public organizations and individuals: compiled according to information available in the Office of the Main Directorate of the Russian Red Cross Society by August 1, 1915. (1915). Petrograd: Gos. tip. P. 657. (In Russ.).

Pavel Pavlovich Kovalevsky was a graduate midshipman of the Marine Corps in 1910, head of the fighter aviation division of the Baltic Fleet, senior lieutenant, participant in the World War I, awarded the military orders of the 3rd degree St. Stanislav (1914) and the 3rd degree St. Anna (30.07.1915). On April 25, 1910, he married a hereditary noblewoman, Olga Fyodorovna Blok, and the marriage was registered in the same church as the wedding of his father and mother at the Imperial College of Law in St. Petersburg. They had two daughters: Agnia (10.08.1911) and Daria (14.08.1913). In 1918, he moved his family (mother, sister, wife and daughters) from St. Petersburg via Arkhangelsk to Belgium. After the end of the Civil War, Pavel Pavlovich went to work in the Belgian Congo to provide a permanent income for his family. In early 1929, he died in the Katango province of Congo (Volkov, 2004. Pp. 225–226). The circumstances and causes of his death are unknown to us.

P. I. Kovalevsky's daughter, Ekaterina Pavlovna Kovalevskaya, moved to Belgium with Pavel Pavlovich's family in 1918 after the Revolution and settled in Spa. She married Boris Sergeyevich Beskrovny, her brother's comrade-in-arms, a participant in the Russo-Japanese war and World War I, who was awarded six military orders, a lieutenant colonel in the Russian army, and a submarine commander. This family also had children – two girls, the eldest daughter's name was Elena. We do not know any other information about this family.

Until the end of his life on October 17, 1931, Pavel Ivanovich lived in Belgium in the popular European resort town of Spa in the Walloon province of Liege with his family: his wife, daughter Ekaterina, son-in-law, daughter-in-law Olga Fedorovna, and granddaughters.

These are just brief data about Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky's professional (medical, pedagogical, official) and personal life within our historical and criminological research. They reflect the atmosphere (environment) that influenced the fruitfulness of his research, including in the field of crime prevention.

Criminological views and criminological legacy of Professor P. I. Kovalevsky

According to established doctrinal views, criminological science, as a relatively independent field that studies crime, a criminal personality, the reasons for its existence (spread) and measures to counter it, dates back to the 19th century. However, some experts at the beginning of the 19th century pointed to an earlier period of its formation – the 18th century²⁸, when the term “criminology” was not used in science. At that time, representatives of various disciplines began to actively search for new knowledge about criminals, crime, its causes and prevention measures. Specialists conducted such research using various tools. Researchers in the field of statistical observation studied trends in crime and its individual types; lawyers proposed measures to improve criminal and penitentiary legislation and the practice of applying punishment and detention in places of deprivation of liberty; medics, as a rule, looked for biological or socio-biological prerequisites (heredity, physiological features, anthropological flaws, etc.) of criminal behavior. At the same time, experts closely followed various fields of the study of criminal behavior and widely used the results of these studies in their scientific work, and sometimes in law enforcement activities. In this regard, discussions about the causality of criminal behavior intensified in the scientific community: some experts argued that crime is a hereditary disease and there is a type of a natural criminal; others were convinced that crime is the result of unfavorable living conditions. Depending on the researchers' commitment to the main causes of crime, the science that studied crime and counteraction measures divided into criminal anthropology and the etiology of crime (social criminology). Such a division was, like any scientific grouping, conditional, aimed at explaining the main causes of criminal behavior in society. Representatives of criminal anthropology did not deny the influence of social factors on crime, while representatives of the social field of criminology recognized the influence of biological factors on criminal behavior. Therefore, belonging to one of the directions did not imply one-sidedness and isolation of research and conclusions within one branch of science. Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky, a well-known Russian psychiatrist, Medical Doctor and Honored Professor Emeritus, was a prominent representative of the anthropological field in criminology. He prepared more than one hundred scientific, educational, and enlightenment works in the Russian and several foreign languages on crime, its causes, a criminal personality, and measures to counteract this social evil.

²⁸ Über die Ursachen der Verbrechen und die Mittel dagegen. (1803). N.p.: n.p. P. 3. (In German). https://www.google.ru/books/edition/%C3%9Cber_die_Ursachen_der_Verbrechen_und_di/PxhDAAAACAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0

In our opinion, the most significant comprehensive work by P. I. Kovalevsky on crime, its causes, a criminal personality and measures to combat crime is his monograph “Degeneration and rebirth: A criminal and the fight against crime. (Socio-psychological sketches)”. The preliminary results of the research that formed the basis of the monograph, in the form of a scientific report “Degeneration and rebirth in neuropathology”, were discussed among specialists at a meeting of the St. Petersburg Medical and Surgical Society on November 27, 1897. The report caused a heated discussion among the meeting participants, but was approved and supported by the majority of the audience²⁹.

The mentioned work by P. I. Kovalevsky was republished three times. The first edition was published in 1899 under the title “Degeneration and rebirth: Genius and madness: Socio-biological essay” (Kovalevsky, 1899), and two subsequent (second and third) editions were made in 1903 (Kovalevsky, 1903c, 1903d). This work most fully reflects the criminological views of P. I. Kovalevsky. In it, he offers his vision of crime as a combination of external and internal factors in which a person finds oneself, and expresses it with the following succinct thesis: “Heredity is the mother of crime, environment is the father” (Kovalevsky, 1903. Pp. 290–291). The author argued that the criminal and vicious lifestyle of parents undoubtedly affects children, being transmitted either in the direct form of innate criminality, or in a modified form – in the form of epilepsy, moral insanity, idiocy and extinction (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 40). In a modified form, these causes of crime may not appear immediately, remaining latent (hidden), and only unfavorable living conditions will awaken them either in the children of these people or in the next generation (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 72). As the main social causes of criminal behavior in society, P. I. Kovalevsky singled out drunkenness, poverty and misery, ignorance and moral darkness, natural disasters, fires, etc. (Kovalevsky, 1903d. Pp. 291, 327–328). One should note that other representatives of the anthropological field in criminology known to us also pointed out the above-listed social causes of crime during the period under review (Vorobyov, 1904. Pp. 1227–1229; Vorotynsky, 1901. Pp. 1–34; Sheinis, 1903a. Pp. 168–187, 1903b. Pp. 243–254; DelGreco, 1903). However, in some of his scientific works Pavel Ivanovich identified individual causes of criminal behavior. For example, in the article “Puerperal psychoses” P. I. Kovalevsky attributed the criminal violent behavior of women (frenzy) after childbirth to a short-term disorder of consciousness (Kovalevsky, 1894. P. 107).

In his works on deviance, the scientist pointed to other factors as the main social causes of criminal behavior, which were later described and published in a series of scientific articles entitled “The Poor in Spirit” (Kovalevsky, 1901a. Pp. 197–216, 1901b. Pp. 358–380), and subsequently in the book of the same name (Kovalevsky, 1902b). In these works, P. I. Kovalevsky identified such phenomena as vagrancy – a tendency to change one’s place of residence (Kovalevsky, 1902b, P. 6); impoverishment – a defective state of moral and physical strength that stands on the border between poverty and destitution (Kovalevsky, 1902b. P. 51); beggary in various forms of its manifestation (forced due to objective reasons and professional due to personal factors) (Kovalevsky, 1902b. Pp. 92–105).

In the special Section IV of the monograph entitled “A criminal”, the author identified four types of criminals: mentally ill criminals; accidental criminals; natural-born criminals; and habitual criminals (Kovalevsky, 1903d. Pp. 240–241). This classification was traditional for this branch of criminology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, in this section, his judgments about the personality of a natural-born criminal are of particular value, since P. I. Kovalevsky revealed certain features of this personality in a slightly different way than other authors. In his opinion, natural-born criminals were always the children of criminals, beggars, drunkards, the nervous and mentally ill, syphilitic, consumptive, and others, i.e. degenerates or miscreants from birth (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 241). He noted that this category of criminals showed mental defects, aversion to work, deceit and vanity (Kovalevsky, 1903d. Pp. 247–250).

At the beginning of Section V, “Combating crime”, P. I. Kovalevsky, based on official statistics from the Ministry of Justice, pointed out that from 1874 to 1894, crime grew quicker than population in the Russian Empire. He concluded: “Guardians of public safety do not protect society from misfortunes in the form of crime and do not de facto fulfill their task of preventing and suppressing crimes” (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 262). He came to the conclusion that the goals of public safety protection and crimes prevention and suppression were not reached, so other measures should be sought (Kovalevsky, 1903d. Pp. 263–264). At the same time, the scientist did not specifically formulate

²⁹ From the St. Petersburg Medical and Surgical Society. (1897). Doctor: a weekly newspaper dedicated to all branches of clinical medicine, public and private hygiene, and issues of medical life, 51, 1480. (In Russ.).

the goals of countering crime, apparently believing that it is obvious – reducing the crime rate in society in such a way that the population growth rate is higher than the crime rate.

Analyzing the system of convicts' punishment, P. I. Kovalevsky pointed out that in places of deprivation of liberty criminals are not corrected, but degrade even greater. As a natural consequence of such a system of punishment, an accidental criminal becomes a professional criminal, and a professional criminal becomes an incorrigible villain (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 270). Criticizing the crime combating system, P. I. Kovalevsky suggests identifying two areas: measures to prevent and suppress crimes and measures to correct criminals (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 327). In his opinion, measures to prevent and suppress crimes should be aimed at combating the causes that produce crime. He referred the following to such measures:

- assistance to victims of natural disasters (crop failures, famine, etc.) or fires by providing material assistance and moral support;
- combating poverty by creating workhouses and craft shelters and criminalizing beggars who do not want to work;
- fight against ignorance by educating people;
- education for different categories of children depending on their intellectual abilities (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 329);
- creation of educational and correctional institutions for undisciplined children who are recognized as criminals by the court (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 339);
- fight against drunkenness (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 343).

To improve the quality of justice, P. I. Kovalevsky proposed that psychiatrists with professional competence should be included in the courts to study the mental state of a criminal and assign them a fair punishment, sufficient for correction (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 324). In his opinion, in order to improve professionalism at Law and Medical Faculties, it is necessary to teach a number of academic disciplines offered by specialists: criminal biology (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 358) and criminal psychology (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 316–317), while the psychology of a criminal should form the basis for the study of criminal law (Kovalevsky, 1903d. P. 313).

This brief description of P. I. Kovalevsky's views on crime, a criminal personality, the causes of crime and measures to counteract it relies on just one, albeit the main work of the scientist. It does not fully reveal the transformation of his criminological views. It should be noted that while acquiring new knowledge, included in the monograph "Degeneration and rebirth: The criminal and the fight against crime. (Socio-Psychological sketches)", he reworked, supplemented and clarified certain provisions. For example, in his later work "Fighting Crime through Education" (Kovalevsky, 1908), the author argued that prisons had outlived their day and should be abolished and forgotten, like chains for the mentally ill. Prison should become an anachronism and a dark nightmare of the past of ignorance, hardness of heart and misunderstanding (Kovalevsky, 1908, p. 22). At the same time, before the court makes a decision, *all* the defendants must undergo psychiatric examination by specialist psychiatrists (Kovalevsky, 1908. P. 20). To improve the quality of legal education, in addition to studying criminal psychology, P. I. Kovalevsky offered courses in "naturalistic criminology" or "criminology" in the broadest sense of the word, including such sections as the etiology of crimes or the study of the causes of crime; a criminal clinic studying criminals in prisons; and criminal therapy. The section on the etiology of crimes should address the issues of criminal anthropology, divided into criminal psychology and criminal morphology, and criminal mesology, consisting of criminal sociology and criminal meteorology (Kovalevsky, 1908. P. 38). He borrowed these ideas from a short article entitled "The importance of psychopathology in criminal anthropology" (Ingegnieros, 1902. Pp. 1–11) by an Argentine psychiatrist, Director of the world's first Institute of Criminology, Medical Doctor Jose Ingegnieros. Kovalevsky published a brief review of this article in 1904 in the *Bulletin of Mental Diseases*, which he edited. The review conducted by P. I. Kovalevsky subsequently helped to draw the attention of specialists to the works of the Argentine author. Later, other Russian researchers who considered crime prevention issues also reviewed criminological works by Jose Ingegnieros (Gurevich, 1909. Pp. 136–138). Moreover, Jose Ingegnieros, being the Editor-in-Chief of an authoritative Argentine journal *Archivos de Psiquiatría, Criminología y Ciencias Afines (Archives of Psychiatry, Criminology and Related Sciences)*, had earlier, in 1903, positively assessed P. I. Kovalevsky's work "Psychology of the Criminal", published in Paris in the French language (Ingegnieros, 1903. Pp. 120–121).

In order to improve the quality of teaching at Law and Medical Faculties of universities, P. I. Kovalevsky proposed to create Departments of Criminal Anthropology to teach the above-mentioned subjects (Kovalevsky, 1908. P. 39).

In his professional activity, P. I. Kovalevsky often researched certain social vices that provoke crime. Among such vices, he named drunkenness and alcoholism, which he actively researched as types of social diseases. He

published several works on this subject. The most significant of them is “Drunkenness, its causes and treatment”, published in 1888 (Kovalevsky, 1888e) and republished in 1889 (Kovalevsky, 1889) not only in the Russian, but also in the French language in Kharkov (Kovalevsky, 1889a); he also made additional publications of this work in Paris and Vienna (Kovalevsky, 1889b). Among the works that reveal the causal links between crime and drunkenness is his work “On the doctrine of alcoholism” (Kovalevsky, 1888d), which was in high demand among specialists and was published under the title “Alcoholism from a medical and legal point of view” in French in the *Bulletin of the Belgian Society of Psychiatry* (Kovalevsky, 1901a. Pp. 157–164, 1901b. Pp. 246–256; 1901c. Pp. 317–321). This journal often published the results of scientific research on combating alcoholism (Lenz, 1889. Pp. 42–54; 1899. Pp. 209–221; Seaux, 1899. Pp. 188–199). His early scientific works on alcoholic epilepsy, published in medical journals, were also in demand (Kovalevsky, 1880a. Pp. 196–197, 1888b. Pp. 213–215, 1888c. Pp. 227–229). One should note that the quality and significance of P. I. Kovalevsky’s research on drunkenness and alcoholism as forms of social pathology were highly appreciated by foreign specialists. In foreign scientific and popular science periodicals, we found 10 published reviews of his works on this subject, prepared by foreign authors (H.M.B., 1888. P. 101; Dr. R., 1890. Pp. 563–564; Ivrognerie, ses causes... 1889. Pp. 499–500; Charpentier, 1889. Pp. 492–494; Ivrognerie, ses Causes... 1889. Pp. 343–345; B., 1888. P. 188; P. C., 1889. P. 29; J. M., 1889. Pp. 117–118; Joltrain, 1889. Pp. 265–270; Ventra, 1889. Pp. 147–150; Sommer, 1890. Pp. 28–29). We have found just a few reviews of his works on combating drunkenness and alcoholism as causes of social degradation and crime in the Russian language, prepared by his compatriots (K. K., 1888. Pp. 112–115; Editorial Material, 1889. Pp. 139–141). In addition, foreign works on criminology used the results of P. I. Kovalevsky’s research on the links between alcohol consumption (acute or chronic intoxication) and crime. To confirm this, it is enough to refer to some of the popular monographic works on criminology of the late 19th century by a famous Italian criminologist, Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Rome Enrico Ferri. The first of them is called “Criminal Sociology”, published in French (Ferri, 1893. P. 224), and the second is “Crime as a social phenomenon: fundamentals of criminal sociology”, translated into German, was published in Leipzig (Ferri & Kurella, 1896. P. 187).

E. Ferry’s second work had a preface by Hans Georg Kurella, MD, the translator of the renowned German psychiatrist, the author of a unique work on criminal anthropology “Natural History of a Criminal: Fundamentals of Criminal Anthropology and Criminal Psychology” (Kurella, 1893). It should be noted that the second work is less known to modern specialists, although it was published in a prestigious interdisciplinary series “Library of Social Sciences, focusing on social anthropology and pathology in society” (“Bibliothek für socialcossenschaft mit besonderer rücksicht auf Soziale anthropologie und Patalogiein Cemeinschaft”). The editorial board of this series included well-known European experts in this field, including Cesare Lombroso, the founder of criminology.

The works of Professor P. I. Kovalevsky on combating drunkenness and alcoholism as a means of reducing criminal behavior were repeatedly referred to by the author of the first American textbook on criminology, a famous American criminologist and researcher Arthur MacDonald (MacDonald, 1903. P. 158, 1905. P. 604). All this testifies to the popularity of P. I. Kovalevsky’s medical and criminological research among representatives of the psychological and psychiatric field of criminology not only within the Russian Empire, but also far beyond its borders.

A separate area of psychological and criminological medical research by P. I. Kovalevsky were the psychological aspects of sexual perversion, its etiology (causes), diagnosis and medical reduction measures (Kovalevsky, 1903f. Pp. 1–33, 1903g. Pp. 1–30, 1903h. Pp. 1–32; 1903i. Pp. 1–29, 1903j. Pp. 1–13, 1903k. Pp. 1–14, Kovalevsky, 1909). In addition, he was engaged in research on certain types of crime and criminals, the causes of criminal behavior and measures to counteract this social evil. For example, among the scientific interests of P. I. Kovalevsky were the medical and psychiatric aspects of murders (Kovalevsky, 1903l. Pp. 32–33], including complex psychological issues of parricide (Kovalevsky, 1903a, 1903e. Pp. 58–68, Kovalevsky, 1905. Pp. 309–319), which aroused the interest not only of the Russian (Portugalov, 1903. P. 934), but also of foreign readers. These works were disseminated abroad as reviews on the topic³⁰.

In the early 20th century, Professor P. I. Kovalevsky’s research interests included other types of criminal and deviant behavior in society: juvenile delinquency (Kovalevsky, 1906a), female crime and prostitution (Kovalevsky, 1901g. Pp. 17–39), theft (Kovalevsky, 1901j. Pp. 35–40), hooligans and hooliganism (Kovalevsky, 1905. Pp. 65–84).

³⁰ Das recht volkstümliche Zeitschrift für österreichisches Rechtsleben. (1902). Vol. 1–3. P. 78. (In German).

However, the greatest attention of representatives of medical and legal science was attracted by his work in the field of criminal psychology, published in Russia as books (Kovalevsky, 1900a, 1900b) or articles in scientific or popular scientific periodicals (Kovalevsky, 1900f. P. 2, 1900g. P. 2–3, 1900h. P. 2, 1900i. P. 2, 1900j. P. 2). Two of the most popular works on the criminology of criminal behavior – “Criminal Psychology” and “General Legal Psychopathology” – were translated into French and published in 1903 in Paris (Kovalevsky, 1903a, 1903b).

Due to the highest scientific significance of P. I. Kovalevsky’s research on crime, its causes, a criminal personality and crime prevention, and their recognition by his contemporaries (both Russian (D. D., 1900. Pp. 310–113; Menshin, 1900. Pp. 1–19) and foreign (Laurent, 1903. Pp. 744–745; Honnef, 1907. Pp. 127–128)), some of his scientific works are republished abroad to the present day (Kovalevsky, 2020).

It should be noted that when conducting research on crime, a criminal personality, the causes of crime and measures to counteract it, P. I. Kovalevsky published his works as scientific articles in Russian periodicals. The most significant works on crime as a social disease, published in such form, include “Pathology of crime” (Kovalevsky, 1901f. Pp. 1–7), “General symptomatology of crime” (Kovalevsky, 1901f. Pp. 7–33), “Special symptomatology of crime” (Kovalevsky, 1901c. Pp. 33–48). Some articles were devoted to the social and psychological causes of crime (Kovalevsky, 1900s. Pp. 26–37, 1900d. Pp. 1–35), including the criminality of acts caused by jealousy (Kovalevsky, 1901d. Pp. 55–91), the criminal personality (Kovalevsky, 1901h. Pp. 16–35), as well as crime prevention (Kovalevsky, 1900e. Pp. 2, 1901k. Pp. 8–28) and combatting (Kovalevsky, 1901a. Pp. 2–3, 1901b. Pp. 2–3, 1903b. Pp. 57–106). These articles by P. I. Kovalevsky were of great scientific importance, so their reviews were often published in other scientific periodicals (Portugalov, 1903, P. 934; Rodin, 1905, P. 298), including *Kazan Medical Journal* (Vasnetsov, 1901. P. 200; Zaitsev, 1901. Pp. 341–342; Sergeev, 1901. P. 199; Skolozubov, 1901a. Pp. 342–343, 1901b. Pp. 68–69). Of considerable scientific and educational value were brief reviews of P. I. Kovalevsky’s books on crime prevention, which were published in Russian (Vorotynsky, 1900. Pp. 170–171; Menshin, 1900. Pp. 1–19) and foreign (Honnef von Voß, 1907. Pp. 127–128) scientific periodicals.

One should note that reviews of his works were published in some specialized foreign scientific editions and were sometimes accompanied by curiosities. For example, the *German Monthly Journal of Criminal Psychology and Criminal Law Reform*, edited by a renowned German psychologist, Dr. Gustav Aschaffenburg, published an article in German by P. I. Kovalevsky entitled “Psychology of Patricide” (Kovalevsky, 1905. Pp. 309–319). However, a brief review of this work by a French author led not only to a change in the title of the work, but also to a distortion of the author’s surname. While in the title of the German edition the author indicated as Paul Kovalevsky, in the French review he is referred to as P. Kutalevsky, and the specified title of the article is *Sur la Psychologie du parricide (Zur Psychologie der Vettermordes) (On the psychology of patricide)* (Brev, 1906. P. 514).

Our brief review of P. I. Kovalevsky’s literary works leads to the conclusion that he actually published separate substantial scientific works on each relatively independent section of contemporary Russian criminological science, which today has not only scientific historical, but also criminological value.

The formation of P. I. Kovalevsky’s academic views on crime, the causes of crime, a criminal personality and measures to combat crime was influenced by the scientific, primarily medical, environment. At the same time, he rather often turned to criminological works by Russian and foreign authors, which he later used in his research. Of particular value are his brief reviews of works on criminological issues by such Russian authors as D. A. Drill (Kovalevsky, 1884. Pp. 111–112, 1888c. Pp. 86, 1890. Pp. 125; 1896a. 104–105), V. F. Chizh (Kovalevsky, 1888a. Pp. 115–116, 1891. Pp. 112–113, 1896b. Pp. 103–104), D. N. Zernov (Kovalevsky, 1896c. Pp. 124–125), E. N. Tarnovsky (Kovalevsky, 1902a. Pp. 41–42), P. N. Tarnovskaya (Kovalevsky, 1892. Pp. 115–116), and I. P. Zakrevsky (Kovalevsky, 1893. P. 113), which he published in Russian periodicals, popularizing their scientific research.

Of no less value to criminological science are the reviews of criminological works by foreign authors, prepared and published by P. I. Kovalevsky in Russian editions. Among them, one should note: a review of an article by a legendary Italian prison doctor, Professor Cesare Lombroso “Crime and epilepsy” (Lombroso, 1887. Pp. 3–15), published in the *Legal Bulletin* of the Moscow Law Society (Kovalevsky, 1887. P. 288); a review by Henry Havelock Ellis on the book “New Theories of Crime” (Havelock, 1908) by a famous Spanish criminologist Constancio Bernaldo de Quirós (Kovalevsky, 1909. P. 627); a book “Criminal psychology and criminal psychopathology” (Sommer, 1890) by a German psychiatrist and criminologist Robert Sommer, Ph.D. (Kovalevsky, 1905. Pp. 86–90); an article “Idiots with criminal inclinations” (Walter E. Fernald, 1909. Pp. 731–749) by an American psychiatrist

Walter E. Fernald (Kovalevsky, 1910), and selected works by some other, now less well-known foreign specialists (Kovalevsky, 1888b. Pp. 159–160).

P. I. Kovalevsky's reviews of scientific works by Russian and foreign experts on crime and measures for its prevention allowed Russian readers to know about the content of criminologists' scientific works and to track promising areas of criminological research in Russian, European and world criminology. That is why, P. I. Kovalevsky enjoyed a well-deserved reputation among Russian and foreign criminologists, and his works were recognized by experts. This can be confirmed by C. Lombroso's report at the 12th International Medical Congress, held in Moscow in August 1897. In it, he noted the achievements in criminal anthropology of four Russian psychiatrists: V. F. Chizh, P. I. Kovalevsky, I. P. Merzheevsky, and P. N. Tarnovskaya, as well as a lawyer of the anthropological field in criminology, Master of Law D. A. Dril (Lombroso, 1900a. P. 287).

The importance of P. I. Kovalevsky's research for world criminological science is also evidenced by the fact that Director of the Argentine Institute of Criminology, Dr. Jose Ingegnieros, in the specialized journal *Archives of Psychiatry and Criminology as Applied to Related Sciences: Forensic Medicine – Sociology – Law – Psychology – Pedagogy*, published by this scientific institution under his scientific editorship, personally prepared and published a review of his book "Psychology of a Criminal", published in Paris in French in 1903 (Ingegnieros, 1909. Pp. 120–121). Undoubtedly, the scientific interest in the works of P. I. Kovalevsky was reflected in the citation of his works by leading Russian and foreign criminologists. In addition, his reputation as one of the leading European criminologists of the psychological and psychiatric field was promoted by his participation in the editorial boards of various scientific and popular scientific journals of Russia and abroad, as well as membership in Russian, foreign and international scientific societies. Unfortunately, a complete (exhaustive) list of P.I. Kovalevsky's involvement in the activities of scientific communities is not within the subject boundaries of our research, but we have discovered his participation in some of them. We can mark P.I. Kovalevsky's membership in some of the most important Russian scientific societies: the Society of Neurologists and Psychiatrists at the Imperial Moscow University as a corresponding member³¹, the Society of Psychiatrists of St. Petersburg as a corresponding member³², the Society of Scientific Medicine and Hygiene at the Imperial Kharkov University as a full member and chairman of this society, and subsequently as its honorary member³³.

According to the studied literature sources, we can confirm P. I. Kovalevsky's membership in the following foreign scientific societies:

- The Belgian Society of Psychiatry (*Société royale de médecine mentale de Belgique*) as an honorary member³⁴;
- the American National Society for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics as an honorary member³⁵;
- the French Parisian Medical and Psychological Society since May 11, 1886 as a foreign member³⁶;
- the British Royal College of Psychiatrists since 1889 as an honorary foreign corresponding member³⁷;
- the Medical and Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland as a member since 1889³⁸.

³¹ List of members of the Society of Neurologists and Psychiatrists affiliated with the Imperial Moscow University for the annual meeting on October 22, 1901. (1901). *Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry named after S. S. Korsakov*, book 6, 126. (In Russ.).

³² List of members of the Society of Psychiatrists of St. Petersburg by May 7, 1888. Appendix to the Bulletin of Clinical and Forensic Psychiatry and Neuropathology. 1888. Issue 1. Minutes of meetings of the Society of Psychiatrists of St. Petersburg in 1887. Saint Petersburg: Typography of M.M. Stasyulevich, 1888. Pp. 76–78. (In Russ.).

³³ The 25th anniversary of the Society of Scientific Medicine and Hygiene at the Imperial Kharkov University: anniversary meeting on February 8, 1898, Kharkov: Typography of Adolph Darre, 1898. P. 56. (In Russ.).

³⁴ *Revue de psychiatrie et de psychologie expérimentale*. (1902). Vol. 6. P. 47. (In French).

³⁵ Chronicle and miscellaneous (1901). *Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry named after S. S. Korsakov*, 1(6), 1375. Transactions of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics, at the First Annual Meeting Held in Washington, D.C., May 14th & 15th 1901. P. 194.

³⁶ *Annales Medico-psychologiques*. Journal destiné à recueillir tous les documents relatifs à la médecine légale des aliénés. (1894). Septième série – Tome dix-neuvième. Cinquante – Duxième année. Janvier. P. 168.

³⁷ Thomas Bewley Madness to Mental Illness. A History of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. Online archive 35, Honorary Corresponding Members. https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/docs/default-source/about-us/library-archives/archives/madness-to-mental-illness-online-archive/honorary-corresponding-members.pdf?sfvrsn=f230b4d1_6

³⁸ *The Journal of Mental Science*. (1889), XXXV (149, April), VI.

P. I. Kovalevsky's colleagues counted about 20 national and foreign scientific communities of physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, neuropathologists and anthropologists, of which he was a member at the time of his appointment as Rector of Warsaw Imperial University in 1894 alone (Platonov, 1894. Pp. 1–2). Subsequently, he was invited to other Russian and foreign scientific professional organizations. For example, in 1904, P. I. Kovalevsky was accepted as a member of the International Association of Penal Law³⁹.

Our research showed that after emigrating from Russia to Belgium in 1925, in 1929–1930, P. I. Kovalevsky was a corresponding member of the Italian Freniatry Society, formed in 1873 (*Società freniatria Italiana (Fondata in Roma 25 Ottobre 1873)*), as confirmed by its list published in 1931 in *Experimental Journal of Freniatry and Forensic Medicine of Mental Diseases, organ of this society (Rivista sperimentale di freniatria e medicina legale delle alienazioni mentali organo della Società freniatria italiana)*⁴⁰.

According to the literature sources we have studied, Professor P. I. Kovalevsky, together with Academician V. M. Bekhterev and his student, Professor of the Department of Psychiatry at the Imperial Kazan University V. P. Osipov, future Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, was a member of the Russian Committee of the 1st International Congress on Psychiatry, Neurology, Psychology and the Care of the Mentally Ill, held on September 2–7, 1907 in Amsterdam (*1er International Congrès de Psychiatrie, de Neurologie, de Psychologie et de l'assistance des Aliénés tenu*)⁴¹. Additionally, we found that information about P. I. Kovalevsky's participation in the Congress organization is contained in the collection of works published after that international scientific event⁴². Before that congress, P. I. Kovalevsky also was the organizer of other international events. For example, by decision of the President of the American Medico-Legal Journal Association, P. I. Kovalevsky was appointed Vice-President of the International Medico-Legal Congress, held on June 4–7, 1889 in New York⁴³. P. I. Kovalevsky's involvement in scientific societies allowed him to know different points of view on the most complex issues of society and to form his own worldview, including on combating crime.

The radical change in the system of government as a result of the coup d'etat in Russia, carried out by the Bolsheviks in October 1917, significantly changed life. The emerging ideological intolerance and political vigilance in Soviet society led to recognizing a significant proportion of the biological and medical fields in criminology, including neuropsychiatric, as “pseudoscientific”, and all the works of pre-revolutionary authors and their names were to be forgotten. We will not repeat the reasons for this situation in Soviet science, as they have already been discussed in detail in another work dedicated to the “mother of criminology” Praskovya Nikolaevna Tarnovskaya (Bikeev, Kabanov, 2025. Pp. 99–111).

The collapse of the USSR and the formation of the Russian Federation at the end of the 20th century revitalized Russian humanities, with many new works appearing, including on criminology. Looking at criminological science from the historical and criminological perspective, the author came to a conclusion that during this period criminological research was more focused on popularizing the scientific works of Soviet criminologists who were still alive. Interest in works on criminology of the 19th and early 20th centuries turned out to be low-demand, including the works of P. I. Kovalevsky. Interest in the history of Russian criminology was limited only to the republication of some of the most famous works by pre-revolutionary criminologists: Sergei Konstantinovich Gogel, Dmitry Andreyevich Drill, Sergei Viktorovich Poznyshev, Nikolay Andrianovich Neklyudov, and Mikhail Pavlovich Chubinsky. This was done as part of the “Criminologist's Library” project, initiated and implemented by an authoritative Russian criminologist, adviser to the Chairman of the Russian Constitutional Court, and now adviser to the Russian Minister of Internal Affairs, Doctor of Law, Honored Lawyer of Russia Vladimir Semyonovich Ovchinsky (Ovchinsky, 2005. P. 5). However, it was necessary not only to republish, but also to rethink the content of these and a number of other works by Russian criminologists of the 19th – early 20th century. Among the works that require rethinking, and pos-

³⁹ Bulletin de l'Union internationale de droit pénal. (1904), 11, 36. (In French).

⁴⁰ Rivista sperimentale di freniatria e medicina legale delle alienazioni mentali organo della Società freniatria italiana. (1931). Vol. LIV. 15 Ottobre. Anno. IX. Fasc. IV. P. 654. (In Italian).

⁴¹ Chronicle and trivial news. (1907). Russian Doctor, 29, July 21, Saturday. P. 1023. (In Russ.).

⁴² Compte rendu des travaux du 1er Congrès international de psychiatrie, de neurologie, de psychologie et de l'assistance des aliénés, tenu à Amsterdam, du 2 à [“sic”] 7 septembre 1907 / rédigé par le Dr G. A. M. Van Wayenburg. J. H. de Bussy (Amsterdam). (1908). P. XXII. (In French).

⁴³ The Medico-legal Journal. (1889), 7, 295.

sibly republishing, should be the above-mentioned works on criminology by Professor Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky, published both as books and articles in scientific and popular scientific periodicals in Russia and abroad.

One should note that many aspects of Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky's life remained outside the scope of our research, limited by its theme. These aspects have no less historical value. Having limited ourselves to the criminological component of P. I. Kovalevsky's multifaceted and fruitful life, we did not turn to his purely medical and socio-political research, his bustling socio-political and teaching activities, as well as family life. In this regard, we must note that this work cannot claim to be a complete assessment of P. I. Kovalevsky's contribution to criminological science – it is just a fruitful ground for further historical and criminological research of his criminological legacy, including foreign studies after his emigration from the Soviet state in 1924.

Conclusions

Our historical and criminological research, devoted to the contribution to criminological science made by an authoritative Russian psychiatrist, Medical Doctor, full state counselor, ordinary professor of Kharkov, Warsaw, Kazan and St. Petersburg Universities, Honored Professor Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky, allows drawing some conclusions.

Firstly, Professor Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky was a comprehensively gifted personality – his scientific interests were mainly concentrated in the field of medicine, or rather psychiatry and psychology, but in his professional activity he turned to new areas of knowledge related to his scientific interests; thereby he formed new interdisciplinary theoretical concepts. Among such interdisciplinary knowledge related to psychology and psychiatry, he developed his own original concepts of “Forensic Psychopathology” and “Criminal Psychology”, which easily fit into the unique psychological and psychiatric criminological research as a combined field of the criminal law cycle.

P. I. Kovalevsky published a significant number of scientific and educational works on the existence and changes in crime indicators, a criminal personality, the causes of criminal behavior and crime prevention measures in the Russian and several foreign languages, which generally constituted his humanistic criminological concept of crime prevention. It is currently difficult to compile an exhaustive list of such works due to objective reasons: the wide geography of publications; the irretrievable loss of some works caused by revolutions (coups d'état, riots, mass disturbances) and wars; the emergence of more competitive criminological theories.

Secondly, P. I. Kovalevsky's criminological views, taking into account his scientific, pedagogical and medical activities, can be called medical, psychological and psychiatric, which allowed him to see and develop the theoretical foundations of Russian criminology. His scientific interests included the entire range of major issues of criminology: crime, a criminal personality, the causes of crime, measures to combat it (crime prevention and control), and the features of countering certain types of crime caused by an ill mental state. It is difficult to describe the criminological views of P. I. Kovalevsky objectively, comprehensively and completely, not only because he published his works in various languages and in various countries, but also in editions of various genres and themes. He published not only fundamental research on the psychopathology of criminals in leading European scientific journals for a narrow range of specialists and educational works for students, but also journalistic articles (notes) in regional newspapers for a wide range of readers, popularizing criminological issues.

Thirdly, the theoretical foundations of criminological science developed by P. I. Kovalevsky from the perspective of social psychiatry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were well known in the Russian Empire and abroad. However, the socio-political transformations in Russia – the creation of the RSFSR and the USSR – due to political preferences, the medical and biological field of criminology was recognized as “pseudoscientific”, and all the works of the authors and their names were forgotten. The collapse of the USSR and the formation of the Russian Federation at the end of the 20th century revived Russian criminological science. However, in the author's historical and criminological views, it was aimed more at popularizing the scientific works of still living Soviet criminologists, while the works on criminology of the 19th – early 20th century were little demanded, including the works by P. I. Kovalevsky. We believe that today it is necessary to take a fresh look at the criminological legacy of Professor Pavel Ivanovich Kovalevsky and give him a proper professional assessment. To do this, one should find the total amount of his works on the criminal law sciences published both in Russia and abroad and compile a list of his main works on criminology for future generations of criminologists.

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