

LEGAL REGULATION OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS' ACTIVITY IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (THE 1860s – THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY)

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Abstract. *The system of juvenile correctional and educational institutions in the Russian Empire was developed gradually and was close to its finished form by the First World War. In the legal system its codification was represented by large charters, regulations and acts that stipulated particular issues regarding arrangement and maintenance of these institutions, their sources of funding, educational process organisation, etc. The present article focuses on the legal regulation of juvenile correctional and educational institutions in terms of evolution of approaches to educational work through individual influence measures as an alternative to the imprisonment of underage boys and girls.*

Keywords: *juvenile delinquency, crime, regulation, education, the Russian Empire.*

Introduction

Solving the problem of juvenile delinquency involves finding a balanced approach to the solution of the dilemma between ensuring public safety and respecting the child's rights protection. It is quite obvious that in the process of its development society is forced to determine its position regarding education and to develop a system of measures for those minors who, due to the peculiarities of their personality, upbringing and development, exhibit negative tendencies of behaviour. In the modern world preference is given not to punitive measures, but to alternative means of correctional influence, such as mediation, educational work, life skills development and restorative justice.

Discussions

Compulsory education organisations gained popularity in Russia in the second half of the nineteenth century. The first to begin its development were jurists, prominent statesmen and public figures. The literature and periodicals of that time¹ analysed the reasons for the increase in juvenile delinquency, identified gaps in domestic legislation, substantiated the need for an alternative to the imprisonment of children and adolescents, and highlighted the activities of the Societies of Agricultural Colonies and Craft Shelters,

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¹ *Zemledel'cheskie kolonii* 1870; *Nashi* 1907; Sabinin 1898.

which initiated the creation of correctional and educational institutions for children and adolescents. A special place in the development of this issue was occupied by the works of Dmitriy A. Dril² who studied the psychological and pedagogical aspects of working with juvenile offenders. The most complete description of the internal structure of correctional institutions for juvenile prisoners established in the European part of Russia, and the organisation of labour training and religious and moral education in them, can be found in the works of Alexander F. Kistyakovsky³ and Dmitriy Talberg.⁴ The Western European experience of juvenile correctional shelters is presented in the publications of Efimiy I. Albitsky, Alexander Shirgen⁵ and Alexander M. Bogdanovsky.⁶

Behind the archaic ideas about the “original wickedness” and moral depravity of a young criminal the society discerned a social motive that pushed minors onto the path of vice. At the same time, there came an understanding that the application to a child of the same types of punishment used for adult criminals (i.e. imprisonment, exile, hard labour) resulted if not in death, then in the child’s final corruption. However, Russian legislation included correctional and educational institutions in the system of the state penitentiary system only in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Materials and Methods

The materials of the present article are based on the analysis of texts of legislative acts (regulations, statutes) of different time periods, which directly defined the tasks, functions, sources of funding and other important aspects of juvenile correctional and educational institutions and stimulated their work in imperial Russia.

All types of the above listed legislative acts are contained in the Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire (CCLRE). It combines the laws from 1649 up to 12 December 1825 (the first collection), from 12 December 1825 up to 28 February 1881 (the second collection) and from 1 March 1881 up to the end of 1913 (the third collection) in chronological order, according to the number of each act approved by the tsar. Most of the acts contained in these collections were in effect up to the October phase of the revolution of 1917. We focused on the second and third CCLRE collections.

² Dril 1888; Dril 1904.

³ Kistyakovsky 1878.

⁴ Talberg 1882.

⁵ Albitsky, Shirgen 1893.

⁶ Bogdanovsky 1871.

The article is based on the generally accepted principles of historical analysis and cognition that imply the study of processes and phenomena in a systematic, dynamic and interactional manner.

Results

Until the end of the 1830s there were no special institutions in Russia for educational influence on the personality of a juvenile offender. According to the verdicts of the courts, minors served their sentences in places of detention together with adult criminals. The penitentiary system of the Russian Empire in that period consisted of institutions of imprisonment that were both permanent (houses of correction, convict prisons, provincial and district prisons of general regime) and temporary (transit prisons and prisoner transports). Even a short stay by a juvenile in one of these places of detention left an indelible stamp on his further life and destiny. In prison adolescents were subjected to sexual abuse by adult prisoners, which led to the deformation of their sexual sphere and (in addition) severe harm and sometimes debilitating health disorders.⁷ Another side of the influence of a collective prison on a juvenile was his moral degradation. The corruption of a personality occurred due to the detailed acquaintance with the inside of the criminal underworld. Under the impact of adult inmates, these children turned from inexperienced thieves and unconscious frauds into skillful offenders with intent to commit crime.

The forward-thinking members of the society increasingly urged the government to remove children from prisons where they were subjected to criminal influence. Without any governmental order, private institutions for “vicious children” were opened in Russia, first of all in the cities of the Baltic provinces – in Riga (1839), Narva (1848), Revel (1850) – i.e., where “the influence of Germany, its culture and institutions was most evident.”⁸ In the second half of the nineteenth century the question of special institutions for juvenile convicts was repeatedly raised on the pages of such departmental editions as the *Zhurnal Ministerstva yustitsii* and the *Tyuremnyi vestnik*.

International penitentiary congresses⁹ initiated in the 1840s by a new tendency in European criminal legislations played a significant role in the development of theoretical justification and the formulation of rehabilitation activity of persons who were imprisoned for the crimes they had committed. The congresses pushed forward the revision of the existing codes and creation of new ones, expanding governmental measures on both prevention and suppression of crime, and the creation of a system of measures regarding

⁷ Vasilevsky 1925, p. 30–31; Gernet 1961, p. 395.

⁸ Dril 1905, p. 352.

⁹ Belyaeva 2012, p. 69.

juvenile offenders, including not only public legal proceedings with the participation of a jury in all important cases, but also distribution of rationally arranged places of detention for correction. While analysing social and theoretical mechanisms underlying the changes that happened in the Western penitentiary system Michel Foucault presented correctional institutions as a link between “the theory of pedagogical and spiritual transformation of individuals through continuous exercise and penitentiary techniques.”¹⁰ These processes influenced the legislation inducing its changes first in the direction of consolidation (1866) and later (in 1892, 1893, 1897 and 1909) in the direction of improvement and regulation of juvenile correctional institutions’ activity.

Thus, for the first time in the history of Russian law, Article 6 of the *Charter of Punishments Imposed by Magistrate Judges* (1864)¹¹ and Article 137 of the *Code of Criminal and Corrective Penalties of Russia* (1866)¹² designated correctional shelters for young people aged 10–17 (under legal age) as a new form of judicial punishment different from prison.

The practical implementation of these resolutions was facilitated by the law dated 5 December 1866, “On the Establishment of Shelters and Colonies for Moral Correction of Juvenile Criminals.”¹³ It proved that district councils, societies and clerical institutions as well as private individuals were also called upon to set up such “institutions that are agreeable to God and universally beneficial” (Article 1). Thus, public and private charities were involved in the execution of criminal punishment. Having refused direct financing of shelters and colonies from the budget (European experience testified to the significant financial costs of maintaining such institutions), the legislator provided for their support in terms of both various forms of financing as well as tax remissions and benefits. Non-governmental shelters and colonies received the following advantages: their immovable property was exempt from any taxes in favour of the treasury; each shelter was allowed to arrange an annual lottery without fixed interest payment, as long as the sum of the proceeds of tickets sold did not exceed three thousand rubles; the shelters that specialised in agriculture were assigned necessary land from the free state lands available in that area; the shelters received monthly payments to cover the cost of clothing and food allowances for an adult prisoner in local prisons for each juvenile held in them (Article 3).¹⁴

¹⁰ Foucault 1999, p. 178.

¹¹ *Sudebnye ustavy* 1864.

¹² Tagancev 1876, p. 77–78.

¹³ *Ob ispravitel'nykh* 1868.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 352.

Since this statutory instrument did not prohibit the placement of homeless children, beggars, or those given away by their parents to correctional shelters and colonies, the charters of such institutions allowed the admission of minors from all these groups. Parents of children sent to orphanages had to pay a part of the cost necessary for their maintenance and upbringing, taking into account their financial situation: if the family was short of money, their monthly contribution to the orphanage was not supposed to exceed three rubles (Article 4).¹⁵

Only persons of impeccable morality and possessing a certificate for the right to teach were allowed to run shelters according to the law of 1866 (Article 7). In correctional shelters the minors were taught reading, writing, basic rules of arithmetic, agricultural and/or craft work and religious instruction according to the rules of the confession to which each ward belonged (Article 8).¹⁶ And since the legislator did not specify the procedure for the settlement and maintenance of the ward (the only exception was the statement that any person who escaped was returned to the shelter and kept there under strict supervision, separately from others, but for a period not longer than a month), the educational system, or a set of incentive measures and disciplinary penalties, these and many other issues were determined by the charters of the institutions themselves. As a rule, when developing the charter of a future institution, the constituent documents of already existing shelters and colonies were taken as a model, with particular changes and additions implemented in them within the framework of those stipulated by law.

The implementation of the law of 1866 was based on European experience. Thus, in 1868 at the expense of the Society for the Trustees of Prisons (Saint Petersburg) a group of officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs visited Switzerland, where they studied the activities of the institutions opened in 1775 by the famous humanist teacher I. G. Pestalozzi. Juvenile offenders were kept there separately from adults and the prison regime was replaced by the educational one. Soon a project of organising agricultural colonies and craft shelters intended for a complex educational impact (covering labour, spirituality and morality) on a convicted juvenile, combined with teaching, was developed. The arrangement and maintenance of such institutions were within the purview of the ad hoc Societies of Agricultural Colonies and Craft Shelters and the Society of Correctional Shelters. By 1890 there were still only a few of them: in Saint Petersburg (1870), Warsaw and Kharkov (1871), Kazan (1873), Kiev (1874), Nizhny Novgorod (1875), Simbirsk and Yaroslavl (1876), Vologda (1878), Odessa and Tula (1886),

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 353.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Kostroma and Simferopol (1889).¹⁷ The number of institutions of correctional education for juvenile delinquents was also small. By the twentieth century Russia had reached a low (34)¹⁸ quantitative level of juvenile correctional institutions. But even 61 organisations of the kind (in 1916) satisfied only 6–10%¹⁹ of the demand, which is why “young people often suffered in common prisons against the wish of the judges.”²⁰ It should be mentioned that up to 90% of educational and correctional institutions in the Russian Empire functioned at the expense of private and public charity.²¹

Returning to the characteristics of lawmaking in the sphere of juvenile delinquency, we should note that juvenile colonies and shelters of correctional education were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and opened with the permission of the head of this department, after they had passed the procedure of statutory document reconciliation by the Minister of Justice. The structure of the developed text of the charter necessarily included a provision according to which the Minister of Internal Affairs and the local governor were given the right to send officials to audit the institution.

A significant influence on the organisation of the educational process in juvenile correctional shelters was exerted by the Congresses of representatives of Russian correctional institutions that started functioning in 1881. The fruitful activity of the congresses was facilitated by the fact that the leading domestic specialists in the field of law, medicine, psychiatry and pedagogy participated in them along with the heads of correctional institutions. The permanent bureau of the congress operated between the meetings and ensured cooperation with state authorities, introduction of amendments into the laws that regulated the functioning of correctional shelters system, and distribution of the most successful methods of educational influence among all the juvenile correctional institutions of the system.

The fruitful work of the Bureau of Congresses resulted in the adoption at the end of the nineteenth century of a number of important laws aimed at regulating the stay of adolescents in correctional institutions. Thus, the law of 20 May 1892, “On the Amendments to the Regulations Relating the Application to Correctional Shelters and Keeping of Juvenile Criminals in Them,” granted district courts the right to assign juvenile offenders to the shelters, and the administration of the shelters could solve the question of the

¹⁷ Albitsky, Shirgen 1893, p. 195.

¹⁸ Kattsina 2017, p. 535.

¹⁹ Lyublinsky 1923, p. 46–47.

²⁰ Mill 2010, p. 214.

²¹ Sinova 2012, p. 56.

minors' detention time based not on the severity of the offence, but on the achievement of the goals of correction. Those who had reformed could be put on probation, i.e., in cases of violation of law and order they could be returned to the shelter and left there until the reformation or the onset of the age limit (of 18 years). The legislator stipulated that the period of stay of a juvenile in a shelter could not be less than one year and not later than the ward's eighteenth birthday.²² This rule made it possible to avoid short-term stays in a shelter when a court imposed a sentence of one to three months. On the other hand, it questioned the achievement of the goals of correctional education, since it was obvious that it required a longer period. Additionally, it may have contributed to the making of wrong decisions, since the criteria for correction were not developed and they entirely depended on the judgement of particular individuals who had various approaches to the assessment of the wards' behaviour.

The fact that the terms of stay in shelters do not correspond to the terms of the punishment they replace and that the court does not determine these terms in its sentence at all, cannot change the punitive nature of this measure, since the stay in shelters is compulsory and release from the shelter may not follow otherwise than in the manner prescribed by law²³ – the Russian lawyer, criminologist and statesman Nikolay S. Tagantsev wrote.

The work of correctional institutions was specifically influenced by statutory instruments of 1893 related to minors. These included, for instance, the law of 2 February, "On Granting Correctional Shelters the Right to Conclude the Terms for the Release of Graduated Wards for Hiring or Training"²⁴ and the law of 8 February, "On Changing the Procedure for the Imprisonment and Transfer of Minors under Investigation and on Trial."²⁵ The latter increased the number of juvenile categories from which offenders could be placed into correctional shelters and colonies. Law enforcement agencies now had the opportunity to send minors under investigation to shelters and colonies, by agreement with their administrative bodies. It should also be noted that in 1895 juvenile correctional institutions, as well as shelters for prisoners' children, were taken under the patronage of the emperor.²⁶

The law of 2 June 1897, "On Changing the Forms and Rituals of Legal Proceedings in Cases of Criminal Acts of Infants and Minors," as well as the legal provisions on minors' punishment,²⁷ marked the beginning of the fundamental reformation of the institution of minors' responsibility. Thus,

²² *Ob izmenenii* 1895, p. 354.

²³ Tagantsev 1902, p. 1088–1089.

²⁴ *O predostavlenii* 1897, p. 54.

²⁵ *Ob izmenenii* 1897, p. 64.

²⁶ *O prinyatii* 1899, p. 104.

²⁷ *Ob izmenenii* 1900, p. 357–360.

for individuals between the ages of 14 and 17, a maximal term of imprisonment for serious crime was set at up to 12 years. For the individuals of the same age group who “acted without afterthought” or those aged between 10 and 14 who acted “with intent” the most severe restrictive measure was imprisonment in special facilities arranged in prisons and detention centres for time periods determined by the court. The following measures were applied in relation to individuals aged 10 to 17 who acted “without afterthought,” regardless of the amount of punishment for the crime or misdemeanour they committed: subjection to the responsible supervision of parents, or defensors, or other trustworthy people who expressed their consent to it; placement for correction in colonies and shelters or, in case of their absence or lack of premises, in monasteries. Individuals between the ages of 14 and 17 whose criminal activity became a business or “stemmed from habit” were predominantly placed in correctional shelters or penal colonies for juvenile offenders.²⁸

A report from 4 October 1897, in the hall of Irkutsk Judicial Chamber during the combined meeting of the founders of the Irkutsk Society for Agricultural Colonies and Craft Shelters for Juvenile Criminals, stated that the question of arranging similar colonies had acquired a specific significance now that a new law had been issued.²⁹

It is obviously based on the assumption that juvenile crime is mostly determined by the environment in which they live and grow up. Of course, the return of children to their parents under such conditions, leaving children under the supervision of their parents or their substitutes is far from always possible, and the very arrival at such a decision requires a change in the environment in which they exist. Although the law of 2 June provides for the transfer of children to the supervision of trustworthy outside parties, it is undoubtedly difficult to count on a large number of such individuals. And in this state of affairs, the main contingent of juvenile delinquents will inevitably have to concentrate in undiscerning colonies and shelters. A private initiative will be completely insufficient to arrange these institutions. First of all, it will require very significant financial costs that individuals and societies will not be able to bear.³⁰

The *Regulations on Juvenile Educational and Correctional Institutions*, imperially established on 19 April 1909, reflected the trend of narrowing repressive measures of influence on children and adolescents. They accumulated the main positive principles which were developed by domestic practice and enshrined in the previous laws on correctional institutions and criminal punishments, applied to minors. They determined the goal of correctional

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ *Irkutsk* 1897, p. 1.

³⁰ Ibid.

institutions as organisations for the moral correction of minors and preparing them for an honest working life (Article 1).³¹ They also consolidated the basic principles of pedagogical work with juvenile criminals: love and personal influence of adults on the life and relationships of children, order and discipline, labour.

The registration procedure of juvenile correctional and educational institutions as well as private societies that were developed to establish and maintain them was carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the General Prison Administration (Article 4).³²

It was allowed to admit defendants and those under investigation to colonies and shelters, as well as adolescents who led a homeless or neglected lifestyle with such typical manifestations of destructive behaviour as roguery and beggary (Article 7).³³ A number of articles (7, 9, 10, 22–28)³⁴ of the *Regulations* of 1909 tasked correctional and educational institutions with a wide range of preventive and rehabilitative measures. The measures included neutralisation of unfavourable social education, the elimination of direct and indirect immoral and criminal influence on a juvenile convict, person under investigation or the defendant, and the formation of life skills.

Financial and tax benefits were expanded to colonies and shelters; in particular the amount allocated from the treasury for the purchase of food, uniforms and bedding for wards was doubled. State funding covered the shelters' costs for treatment (three kopecks a day for each sick ward) and burial (in the amount allocated for the burial of prisoners who died in civilian hospitals) of wards. The costs for the transfer of minors to educational and correctional institutions or trips at the request of the judicial or investigative authorities were reimbursed (Article 14). Ten to twenty percent of the sum of penalties received by law for the arrangement of district council detention facilities (or institutions managing the indicated amounts in areas where district councils were not introduced) were to be transferred annually to correctional institutions for their development and maintenance (Article 15). The payment of one-time benefits in the amount of up to 20,000 rubles from a fund derived from fines collected in the subject provinces and regions provided for the establishment and repair of buildings of correctional and educational institutions (Article 16). In addition to these, colonies and shelters had the right: to accept donations and refusals by testaments; to receive benefits (both one-time and annual) from district councils, cities, the estate, the rural municipality, parish and rural societies and other institutions and

³¹ *Polozhenie* 1912, p. 262.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 262, 264–266.

individuals; to make collections in churches on certain days of the year (with the permission of the diocesan authorities); to arrange local grassroots fundraising and receipt-books collections, paid public readings, concerts, exhibitions, etc. (Article 17).³⁵

In general, the *Regulations* of 1909 represented a fundamentally new normative act for Russian legislation, which reflected a lot of positive tendencies, in particular the priority of the educational function of punishment over correctional and punitive functions.

Conclusions

In the second half of the nineteenth century during the reformation of criminal and juridical legislation in the Russian Empire a new approach to organisation of state prosecution of juvenile delinquents emerged. It resulted in the appearance of specialised correctional institutions where adolescents were detained separately from adult prisoners, and education was officially recognised as a priority in the work of such institutions.

Unlike Western countries, Russian legislation stipulated the existence of correctional institutions of one type where both minors convicted of committing a crime and those who did not have a criminal past behind them (homeless and neglected children and those whose parents could not cope with raising their offspring) were placed. But even with respect to those adolescents who were placed in colonies and shelters for committing real crimes, the authorities of the institutions set rehabilitation and correction as their priority goals, but not punishment of children.

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³⁵ Ibid., p. 263–264.

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- Abgadiyat** – Abgadiyat. Brill. Writing and Scripts Center (Bibliotheca Alexandrina).
- ACD** – Acta Classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debreceniensis. University of Debrecen.
- Acmeology** – Acmeology. Mezhdunarodnoy akademii akmeologicheskikh nauk, Rossiyskoy akademii obrazovaniya, kafedry akmeologii i psikhologii professional'noy deyatel'nosti Akademii pri Prezidente RF (RANKhiGS), Tsentra akmeologicheskikh issledovaniy. Moscova.
- ActaAC** – Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences. Cracovia.
- ActaMN** – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
- ActaMP** – Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău.
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- AIIGB** – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Barițiu”. Series Historica. Institutul de Istorie „George Barițiu” Cluj-Napoca.
- AKÖG** – Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichts-Quellen. Wien.
- Alt Schaessburg** – Alt Schaessburg. Muzeul de Istorie Sighișoara.
- AnAcad** – Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice. Academia Română. București.
- AnB** – Analele Banatului (serie nouă). Muzeul Național al Banatului. Timișoara.
- Angustia** – Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni. Sfântu Gheorghe.
- Antinomies** – Institute of Philosophy and Law Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Ekaterinburg.
- Antiquity** – Antiquity. Durham University.
- Apulum** – Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii. Alba Iulia.

Lista abrevierilor

- ArchKözl** – Archaeologiai Közlemények. Pesten.
- ArchMéd** – Archéologie médiévale. Centre de Recherches Archéologiques Médiévales. Caen.
- ArhMold** – Arheologia Moldovei. Institutul de Arheologie Iași.
- Arkheologiya** – Arkheologiya. Kiev.
- Arrabona** – Arrabona. Xántus János Múzeum. Győr.
- AS** – Annals of Science. Taylor & Francis. Abingdon-on-Thames (UK).
- Astra Sabesiensis** – Astra Sabesiensis. Despărțământul Astra „Vasile Moga” Sebeș.
- ASUI** – Analele Științifice ale Universității „Al. I. Cuza” din Iași. Istorie. Iași.
- ATF** – Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Muzeul Țării Făgărașului „Valer Literat”. Făgăraș.
- AUASH** – Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- AUASP** – Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Philologica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- AUB** – Analele Universității București. Istorie. Universitatea București.
- AUVT** – Annales d’Université Valahia Târgoviște, Section d’Archeologie et d’Histoire. Târgoviște.
- AVSL** – Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Sibiu.
- BAM** – Bibliotheca Archaeologica Moldaviae. Iași.
- Banatica** – Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan. Reșița.
- BAR** – British Archaeological Reports (International Series). Oxford.
- BarbSz** – Barbarikumi Szemle. University of Szeged.
- BB** – Bibliotheca Brukenthal. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
- BCȘS** – Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studentești. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- BerRGK** – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Frankfurt am Main.
- BiblThrac** – Biblioteca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
- BICS** – Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies. Institute of Classical Studies. The University of London’s School of Advanced Study. London.
- BI-PSA** – Biblioteca Istro-Pontică, Seria Arheologie. Tulcea.
- BMA** – Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.

BMN	– Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
BMRBC	– Buletinul Muzeului Regional al Basarabiei din Chișinău.
BMS	– Bibliotheca Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
Boabe de grâu	– Boabe de grâu. Revistă de cultură. București.
BS	– Bibliotheca Septemcastrensis. Institutul pentru Cercetarea Patrimoniului Cultural Transilvănean în Context European. Sibiu.
BSNR	– Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române. Societatea Numismatică Română. București.
BULR	– Boston University Law Review. Boston University School of Law. Boston (Massachusetts).
Brukenthal	– Brukenthal. Acta Musei. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
Byzantion	– Byzantion. Revue Internationale des Études Byzantines. Peeters Publishers. Louvain.
ByzF	– Byzantinische Forschungen. Internationale Zeitschrift für Byzantinistik. Amsterdam.
Bylye Gody	– Bylye Gody. Cherkas Global University Press. Washington.
BYULR	– Brigham Young University Law Review. J. Reuben Clark Law School. Provo (Utah).
CACS	– Central Asia and the Caucasus Studies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Islamic Republic of Iran. Tehran.
CAF/FHA	– Cahiers d'Archéologie Fribourgeoise. Freiburger Hefte für Archäologie. Zürich.
CAH	– Communicationes archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Caietele ARA	– Caietele Ara. Asociația „Arhitectură. Restaurare. Arheologie”. București.
Caietele CIVA	– Asociația Cercul de Istorie Veche și Arheologie, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
Calitatea vieții	– Calitatea vieții. Institutul de Cercetare a Calității Vieții. București.
CASS	– Canadian-American Slavic Studies. Brill. Leiden.
CCA	– Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. cIMEC. București.
CCDJ	– Cultură și civilizație la Dunărea de Jos. Călărași.
CEJC	– Central European Journal of Geosciences.
CH	– Construction History. The Construction History Society. Ascot (UK).
CI	– Cercetări istorice. Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei. Iași.
Concept	– Concept. Universitatea Națională de Artă Teatrală și Cinematografică „I. L. Caragiale” din București (UNATC). București.

Lista abrevierilor

- CR** – Caietele restaurării. Asociația Art Conservation Support. București.
- Crisia** – Crisia. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor. Oradea.
- CSMÉ** – A Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyvei. Muzeul Secuiesc al Ciucului. Miercurea Ciuc.
- CSP** – Canadian Slavonic Papers. Taylor & Francis. Abingdon-on-Thames (UK).
- Dacia** – Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie. București, I (1924)-XII (1948). Nouvelle série: Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. București.
- DLJ** – Duke Law Journal. Duke University School of Law. Durham (North Carolina).
- DLR** – Denver Law Review. University of Denver Sturm College of Law. Denver (Colorado).
- Dolgozatok** – Dolgozatok az Erdély Nemzeti Múzeum Érem – és Régiségtárából. Kolosvár (Cluj).
- DOP** – Dumbarton Oaks Papers. Dumbarton Oaks. Trustees for Harvard University.
- Drobeta** – Drobeta. Seria Etnografie. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier. Drobeta-Turnu Severin.
- DSȘ** – Dări de Seamă ale Ședințelor. Comitetul Geologic. Institutul Geologic. București.
- EMúz** – Erdélyi Múzeum. Erdélyi Múzeum az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egyesület. Kolozsvár (Cluj).
- EphNap** – Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca.
- Eurasia Antiqua** – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Eurasien-Abteilung. Berlin.
- FK** – Földtani Közlöny. Budapest.
- FK** – Földrajzi Közlemények. Magyar Földrajzi Társaság.
- FolArch** – Folia Archaeologica. Magyar Történeti Múzeum. Budapest.
- FVL** – Forschungen zur Volks -und Landeskunde, Sibiu.
- GAS** – Geophysical Research Abstract. European Geosciences Union (EGU).
- Gemina** – Gemina. Revista Muzeului Bănățean din Timișoara.
- Geoarchaeology** – Geoarchaeology. An International Journal.
- GRBS** – Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies. Duke University. Durham.
- Harvard LR** – Harvard Law Review. Harvard Law School. Cambridge (Massachusetts).
- HC** – Historia Constitucional. Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales de Madrid, adscrito al Ministerio español de la Presidencia, y el Seminario de Historia

- Constitucional “Martínez Marina” de la Universidad de Oviedo.
- Hierasus** – Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani.
- Historica** – Historica. Centrul de Istorie, Filologie și Etnografie din Craiova.
- HK** – Hadtörténelmi Közlemények (Évnegyedes folyóirat a magyar hadi történetírás fejlesztésére). Quarterly of Military History. Budapest.
- HLR** – Houston Law Review. University of Houston Law Center. Houston (Texas).
- HR** – Historical Research. Institute of Historical Research. University of London.
- HT** – The History Teacher. Society for History Education. Long Beach (California).
- IAA** – Istoriko-arkheologicheskij al'manakh. Armavir, Krasnodar. Moscova.
- Ialomița** – Ialomița. Studii și cercetări de arheologie, istorie, etnografie și muzeologie. Muzeul Județean Slobozia.
- IGC** – International Geological Congress. Prague.
- Istros** – Istros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
- JAHA** – Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei. Universitatea Tehnică Cluj-Napoca.
- JAMÉ** – A Jóna András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
- JAS** – Journal of Archaeological Science. Elsevier.
- J. Biogeogr.** – Journal of Biogeography. Edited by Michael N. Dawson.
- JIA** – The Journal of Indian Art. W. Griggs & Sons. London.
- JKKCC** – Jahrbuch der Kaiserl. Königl. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale. Wien.
- JLSt** – Journal of Lithic Studies. Edinburgh.
- JSFU** – Journal of Siberian Federal University. Humanities & Social Sciences. Siberian Federal University. Krasnoyarsk.
- JWP** – Journal of World Prehistory. Kluwer Academic.
- Kavkazskii sbornik** – Kavkazskii sbornik. MGIMO MID Rossii. Moscova.
- Közlemények** – Közlemények az Erdely Nemzeti Múzeum Érem és Régiségtárából. Kolosvár (Cluj).
- Kratkie** – Kratkie soobshcheniya Instituta arkheologii. Institute of Archaeology Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscova.
- LCP** – Law and Contemporary Problems. Duke University School of Law. Durham (North Carolina).
- LȘ** – Lucrări științifice. Institutul de Învățământ Superior Oradea.

Lista abrevierilor

- Marisia** – Marisia. Studii și Materiale. Muzeul Județean Mureș. Târgu Mureș.
- Marmatia** – Marmatia. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Baia Mare.
- Materialy** – Materialy po arkheologii, istorii i etnografii Tavrii. Tavria.
- MCA** – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice (serie nouă). Academia Română. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”. București.
- MemEthno** – Memoria Ethnologica. Centrul Județean Pentru Conservarea și Promovarea Culturii Tradiționale Liviu Borlan Maramureș. Baia Mare.
- Mittheilungen** – Mittheilungen der K.K. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale. Wien.
- MJSS** – Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. Rome.
- MLJ** – Mississippi Law Journal. The University of Mississippi School of Law. Oxford (Mississippi).
- MLR** – Michigan Law Review. University of Michigan Law School. Ann Arbor (Michigan).
- MN** – Munții Noștri. București.
- MT** – Mediaevalia Transilvanica. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare.
- MTA** – Multimedia Tools and Applications. Springer.
- MuzNaț** – Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
- NAV** – Nizhnevolzhskij arkheologicheskij vestnik [The Lower Volga Archaeological Bulletin]. Volgograd State University.
- Nemvs** – Nemvs. Alba Iulia.
- NLO** – Novoe literaturnoe obozrenie. Moscova.
- NPNP** – Novoe proshloe / The New Past. Southern Federal University. Rostov-on-Don.
- NULR** – Northwestern University Law Review. Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law. Chicago (Illinois).
- NumKözl** – Numizmatikai Közlöny. Budapesta.
- OC** – Orientalia Christiana. Roma.
- ONV** – Omskiy nauchnyy vestnik. Omsk.
- OSR** – Obshchestvo. Sreda. Razvitie (Terra Humana). Tsentr nauchno-informatsionnykh tekhnologii Asterion. Sankt-Petersburg.
- ÖZBH** – Österreichische Zeitschrift für Berg- und Hüttenwesen. Wien.
- PA** – Patrimonium Apulense. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură, Culte și Patrimoniul Cultural Național Alba. Alba Iulia.
- Palynology** – Palynology. The Palynological Society.
- PL** – Ural State Pedagogical University. Ekaterinburg.

Pontica	– Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie. Constanța.
PR	– The Polish Review. Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America. New York.
Probleme economice	– Probleme economice. Organ al Comitetului Superior Economic. București.
PZ	– Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie. Berlin.
QR	– Quaestio Rossica. Ural Federal University. Ekaterinburg.
Quat.Int	– Quaternary International. The Journal of International Union for Quaternary Research. Elsevier.
RA	– Revista Arhivelor. Arhivele Naționale ale României. București.
RB	– Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Județean Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
Realitatea ilustrată	– Realitatea ilustrată (sau Lucrurile așa cum le vedem cu ochii). Cluj (1927-1928), ulterior București.
RECEO	– Revue d'études comparatives Est-Ouest. Institut des Sciences Humaines et Sociales. Paris.
REF	– Revista de etnografie și folclor. București.
RESEE	– Revue des Etudes Sud-Est Européennes. Academia Română. București.
RevArh	– Revista Arheologică. Centrul de Arheologie al Institutului Patrimoniului Cultural al Academiei de Științe a Moldovei. Chișinău.
Revue du Nord	– Revue du Nord. Archéologie. Revue d'Histoire et d'Archéologie des Universités du Nord de la France. Lille.
RHSEE/RESEE	– Revue historique du sud-est européen. Academia Română. București, Paris (din 1963 Revue des études sud-est européennes).
RI	– Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
RJMD	– Romanian Journal of Mineral Deposits. București.
RM	– Revista Muzeelor. București.
RMI	– Revista Monumentelor Istorice. Institutul Național al Patrimoniului. București.
RN	– Revue Numismatique. Société française de numismatique.
RossArk	– Rossijskaya Arkheologiya. Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscova.
Rossiya i ATR	– Rossiya i ATR. Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnologii narodov Dal'nego Vostoka vo Vladivostoke.

- RR** – Dal'nevostochnoye otdeleniye Rossiyskoy akademii nauk. Vladivostok.
RREI – The Russian Review. University of Kansas. Lawrence.
RRH – Revue Roumaine d'Études Internationales. Academia Română. București.
RRHA – Revue Roumaine d'Histoire. Academia Română. București.
Rusin – Revue Roumaine d'Histoire de l'Art. Série Beaux-Arts. Academia Română. București.
SA – Obshchestvennoy assotsiatsiyey „Rus” (Kishinev). Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Tomsk.
SAI – Sovetskaya Arkheologiya. Moscova.
SAO – Studii și articole de istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice și Filologice din România. București.
Sargetia – Studia et Acta Orientalia. Societatea de Științe Istorice și Filologice din RPR. București.
SCIATMC – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane. Deva.
SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istoria Artei. Teatru, Muzică, Cinematografie. Institutul de Istoria Artei „G. Oprescu”. București.
SCN – Studii și cercetări de istoria veche (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie). București.
SCȘMI – Studii și cercetări de numismatică. Institutul de Arheologie București.
SGEM – Sesiunea de Comunicări Științifice ale Muzeelor de Istorie. București.
SlovArch – SGEM. International Multidisciplinary Scientific GeoConference. Conference Proceedings. Sofia, Albena.
SMANS – Slovenská Archeológia. Archeologický ústav SAV. Nitra.
SMIM – Southampton Monographs in Archaeology, new series. Southampton.
SN – Studii și materiale de istorie medie. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” al Academiei Române. București.
SoveEtno – Schäßburger Nachrichten. HOG Informationsblatt für Schäßburger in aller Welt. Heilbronn.
SP – Sovetslaya Etnografiya (1931-1991) (vezi și Etnograficheskoe Obozrenie). N. N. Miklukho-Maklai Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscova.
SP – Studii de Preistorie. Asociația Română de Arheologie. București.

StComCaransebeș	– Studii și Comunicări de Istorie și Etnografie (continuă cu Tibiscum. Studii și Comunicări de Etnografie - Istorie), Caransebeș.
StComSibiu	– Studii și Comunicări. Arheologie-Istorie. Muzeul Brukenthal. Sibiu.
StComSM	– Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare.
STP	– Slavery: Theory and Practice. Cherkas Global University Press. Washington.
Stratum plus	– Stratum plus. Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. Chișinău.
Studii	– Studii. Revistă de istorie (din 1974 Revista de istorie și din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
Studime Historike	– Studime Historike. Universiteti Shtetëror i Tiranës. Instituti i Historisë dhe i Gjuhësisë. Tiranë.
SUBBB	– Studia Universitatis „Babeș-Bolyai”, Series Biologia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
SUBBG	– Studia Universitatis „Babeș-Bolyai”, Series Geologia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
SUCSH	– Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu.
SV	– Sotsiologiya vlasti. Rossiyskaya akademiya narodnogo khozyaystva i gosudarstvennoy sluzhby pri Prezidente Rossiyskoy Federatsii. Moscova.
Terra Sebus	– Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
TESG	– Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie. Royal Dutch Geographical Society. Utrecht.
The Celator	– The Celator: Journal of Ancient and Medieval Coinage. Lancaster (Pennsylvania).
Thraco-Dacica	– Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
Tibiscum	– Tibiscum. Studii și Comunicări de Etnografie și Istorie. Muzeul Regimentului Grăniceresc din Caransebeș.
TLR	– Tulsa Law Review. The University of Tulsa College of Law. Tulsa (Oklahoma).
TxLR	– Texas Law Review. University of Texas at Austin School of Law. Austin (Texas).
Transilvania	– Transilvania. Centrul Cultural Interetnic Transilvania. Sibiu.
TV	– Tyuremnyy vestnik. Izdanie Glavnogo tyuremnogo upravleniya. Sankt-Petersburg.
Tyragetia International	– Tyragetia International, serie nouă. Muzeul Național de Arheologie și Istorie a Moldovei. Chișinău.
Țara Bârsei	– Țara Bârsei. Muzeul „Casa Mureșenilor” Brașov.

Lista abrevierilor

- UCLR** – The University of Chicago Law Review. The Law School of the University of Chicago. (Illinois).
- UCLALR** – UCLA Law Review. UCLA School of Law and the Regents of the University of California. Los Angeles (California).
- UPA** – Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie. Berlin.
- VDB-MB** – Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Bergbau-Museum Bochum. Bochum.
- Vestnik instituta** – Vestnik instituta: prestuplenie, nakazanie, ispravlenie. Vologodskii institut prava i ekonomiki Federal'noi sluzhby ispolneniya nakazanii. Vologda.
- Vestnik SPb** – Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta kul'tury. Sankt-Peterburgskiy gosudarstvennyy institut kul'tury. Sankt-Petersburg.
- Vestnik Tomskogo** – Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Istoriya. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Tomsk.
- VHA** – Vegetation History and Archaeobotany. The Journal of Quaternary Plant Ecology, Palaeoclimate and Ancient Agriculture. Official Organ of the International Work Group for Palaeoethnobotany.
- VKZ** – Vserossiiskii kriminologicheskii zhurnal/Russian Journal of Criminology. Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education Baikal State University. Irkutsk.
- VLR** – Vermont Law Review. Vermont Law School. South Royalton (Vermont).
- WASJ** – World Applied Sciences Journal, (Education, Law, Economics, Language and Communication). International Digital Organization for Scientific Information. Pakistan.
- WLJ** – Washburn Law Journal. Washburn University School of Law. Topeka (Kansas).
- WLR** – Washington Law Review. University of Washington School of Law. Seattle (Washington).
- WMLR** – William & Mary Law Review. William & Mary Law School. Williamsburg (Virginia).
- WNELRW** – Western New England Law Review. Western New England University. School of Law Springfield (Massachusetts).
- WSNC** – World of the Slavs of the North Caucasus. Krasnodarskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. Krasnodar.
- YLJ** – The Yale Law Journal. Yale Law School. Danvers (Massachusetts).
- Ziridava** – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Muzeul Județean Arad.

ZMY

– Zhurnal ministerstva yustitsii. Tipografiya pravitel'stvuyushchego senata. Sankt-Petersburg.

Zographe

– Zographe. Revue d'art Médiévale. Institute d'histoire de l'art. Faculté de Philosophie. Belgrad.