

ROZWÓJ INSTYTUCJI KRYMINALISTYCZNYCH NA UKRAINIE W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XX WIEKU

Yusupov Volodymyr

doktor nauk prawnych, docent,

doktorant Narodowej Akademii Spraw Wewnętrznych, Kijów, Ukraina

yusupov1vv@gmail.com

Streszczenie. W artykule przeanalizowano główne etapy rozwoju instytucji sądowo - eksperckich Ministerstwa Sprawiedliwości oraz pododdziałów ekspercko-kryminalistycznych Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych w drugiej połowie XX wieku, jako głównych podmiotów działalności sądowo-eksperskiej na Ukrainie.

Przeanalizowano rodzaje ekspertyzy sądowej prowadzonej w instytucjach kryminalistycznych w różnym czasie. Postawiono akcent na nowatorstwie ukraińskich ekspertów w zakresie wprowadzenia do praktyki badań chemicznych produktów spożywczych, badań osmologii, laserowych metod badawczych dowodów rzeczowych, ekspertyzie molekularno-genetycznej profili DNA.

Ustalono, iż w drugiej połowie XX wieku chronologicznymi granicami etapów rozwoju ukraińskich instytucji kryminalistycznych były lata 1962 - 1963 oraz 1995 - 1993, co było związane z przyjęciem ustaw oraz aktów prawnych, w odmienny sposób regulujących działalność sądowo-eksperską na Ukrainie.

Słowa kluczowe: instytucja kryminalistyczne, zakład ekspertyzy sądowej, pododdziały ekspertyzy kryminalistycznej, Eksperska Służba Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych Ukrainy, ekspertyza sądowa, etapy rozwoju instytucji kryminalistycznych.

DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC INSTITUTIONS IN UKRAINE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XX CENTURY

Yusupov Volodymyr

*PhD, senior researcher, doctoral of the doctorate and post-graduate studies
of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, Kyiv, Ukraine*

Abstract. The article reveals the main stages of the development of the forensic institutions of the Ministry of Justice and forensic subdivisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the second half of the 20th century as the main subjects of forensic activity in Ukraine.

Types of forensic examination conducted in forensic institutions at different times are considered. The emphasis was placed on the innovation of Ukrainian experts in the introduction of food products, orological research, laser methods for investigating physical evidence, and molecular genetic examination of DNA profiles in the practice of chemical research.

It is established that in the second half of the 20th century the chronological boundaries of the stages of development of Ukrainian criminalistic institutions were 1962-1963 and 1995-1998, which is connected with the adoption of laws and other normative acts that regulated judicial and expert activities in Ukraine in a new way.

Keywords: forensic institutions, forensic experts, forensic science units, Forensic Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, forensic examination, stages of the forensic institutions development

РОЗВИТОК КРИМІНАЛІСТИЧНИХ УСТАНОВ В УКРАЇНІ У ДРУГІЙ ПОЛОВИНІ ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ

Володимир Юсупов

кандидат юридичних наук, доцент,

докторант Національної академії внутрішніх справ, Київ, Україна

Анотація. У статті розкрито головні етапи розвитку судово-експертних установ Міністерства юстиції та експертно-криміналістичних підрозділів Міністерства внутрішніх справ у другій половині ХХ століття як основних суб'єктів судово-експертної діяльності в Україні.

Розглянуто види судової експертизи, що проводилися у криміналістичних установах у різний час. Зроблено акцент на новаторстві українських експертів щодо впровадження у практику хімічних досліджень харчових продуктів, одорологічних досліджень, лазерних методів досліджень речових доказів, молекулярно-генетичної експертизи ДНК-профілів.

Встановлено, що у другій половині ХХ століття хронологічними межами етапів розвитку українських криміналістичних установ були 1962–1963 та 1995–1998 роки, що пов'язано з прийняттям законів та інших нормативних актів, які по-новому регулювали судово-експертну діяльність в Україні.

Ключові слова: криміналістичні установи, судово-експертні заклади, експертно-криміналістичні підрозділи, Експертна служба Міністерства внутрішніх справ України, судова експертиза, етапи розвитку криміналістичних установ

Abstract. The article reveals the main stages of the development of the forensic institutions of the Ministry of Justice and forensic subdivisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the second half of the 20th century as the main subjects of forensic activity in Ukraine.

Types of forensic examination conducted in forensic institutions at different times are considered. The emphasis was placed on the innovation of Ukrainian experts in the introduction of food products, orological research, laser methods for investigating physical evidence, and molecular genetic examination of DNA profiles in the practice of chemical research.

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Introduction. The emergence of special knowledge in the investigation of crimes and the general development of forensic institutions are highlighted in a number of scientific publications. At the same time, the history of the development of forensic institutions in Ukraine is not sufficiently described in forensic sources. Separate aspects of the formation of expert institutions of the law-enforcement bodies and the justice system of Russia and Ukraine were considered by R.S. Belkin, A.I. Vinberg, A.V. Ishchenko, N.I. Klymenko, I.P. Krasnyuk, I.F. Krylov, V.O. Konovalova, V.S. Kuzmichov, V.K. Lysychnenko, G.A. Matusovsky, A.I. Mironov, P.P. Mykhailenko, R.S. Mulukaev, V.S. Pechnikov, I.V. Pirog, M.V. Saltevsykyi, S.I. Tykhenko, V.M. Chisnikov, V.Y. Shepitko, I.M. Yakimov, O.N. Yarmish and others. However, the complex of issues related to the normative

regulation of the investigation of crimes and the use of special knowledge, creation, development and reform of the bodies for combating crimes and the activities of forensic institutions in Ukraine in the second half of the twentieth century are fragmentally described in the writings of scientists. An attempt to thoroughly investigate these issues is *the purpose of this article*.

Main material. Forensic institutions of Ukraine of the second half of the twentieth century include forensic expert institutions of the Ministry of Justice and her expert forensic departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). A small number of expert institutions existed in the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense, the Security Service of Ukraine and some other departments. However, the vast majority of expertise in criminal and civil cases was carried out by experts of the justice system and the police.

Development of forensic institutions before the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, mostly repeated the respective processes taking place with such institutions as the Soviet Union. Expert departments of internal affairs in the Soviet Union were called scientific, technical, then – operational, technical, forensic. After August 24, 1991 bodies to combat crime, including expert institutions, began to rebuild and develop on their own. Currently, judicial-expert institutions of the Ministry of Justice and the Expert Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which in the article are named by forensic institutions, function fruitfully.

At the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century coordination of science and technology departments in the Ukrainian SSR was carried out by the Science and Technology Department of the Interior Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR and by the Research Forensic Institute of the Militia Main Department of the USSR; Justice forensic institutions of Ukraine were coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of court examinations.

Since 1944 restored after the World War II Kyiv, Kharkiv and Odesa scientific research institutes of forensic examinations functioned effectively. Forensic units of the Interior in the early 1950s were represented by the scientific and technical departments and groups. In the future, the structure of scientific and technical institutions developed by the following way: 1) Scientific-Technical Department of the Interior Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR; 2) Scientific-Technical departments, scientific-technical teams in the Regional Militia Departments; 3) scientific- technical (forensic) laboratory municipal and regional police station.

In the 1960s to counter vehicle crimes in the Ministry of Justice of the USSR separate departments of autotechnical examinations were created. These departments were also created in the Ukrainian forensic institutions. In 1974 for the examination of vehicles after road accidents autotechnical police laboratory in Vinnytsia region was created, which was the first such system in the forensic units of the Interior of the Ukrainian SSR.

Development of chemical research in the system of scientific and technical departments of the Interior caused opening in 1964 of the chemical laboratory studies of food and food products in the city of Kharkiv. Kharkiv experts were pioneers in this area of research in the internal affairs of the USSR. Despite the extreme urgency of research of food, their widespread in the Russian Federation and other republics of the Soviet Union started at the end of 1960s [2, p. 247-248].

In 1960 important for forensic activity Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Law «On the Judicial System of the Ukrainian SSR» were adopted.

Institute of specialists was firstly regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code. Art. 191 «Procedure for conducting the survey» allowed the investigator to invite experts who were not interested in the outcome of the case to participate in the review. The new Procedure Code contained a number of norms regarding the use of specialist knowledge in the criminal process.

Ukrainian legislation of 1960, the significantly expanded the range of issues for which it became possible to use special knowledge, assigning expertise. This contributed to the intensification of work on the improvement of scientific and technical means, methods of conducting forensic examinations.

In March 1962 came into force a new Regulation on research forensic institutions of the Ministry of Justice of the Ukrainian SSR which introduced a new structure of institutions [3, p. 171]. Order of the MIA of April 1963 approved a new Regulation on scientific and technical institutions [2, p. 215].

So, in 1962-1963 a new stage in the development of forensic expert institutions of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and Forensic Police Units, which consisted in updating their function and structure started.

At this time, scientific-forensic school of the Ministry Justice of Ukraine begins to develop [4, p. 524]. Research work was actively conducted in the forensic institutions, that formed the scientific basis of various kinds of examinations and methods of their implementation. In Ukraine, the main contribution in this direction belonged to L.Y. Arotsker, Z.M. Sokolovskyi, V.G. Hruzkova, N.V. Skoryk, B.N. Yermolenko, Y.M. Svetlakov, M.Y. Segau, M.S. Brainin, T.F. Sharkoviy, M.M. Ziuskin, V.Y. Berger, B.P. Kyrychynskyi, I.Y. Fridman [5, p. 39].

Main types of forensic examinations, which were carried out in forensic institutions: forensic examination (fingerprint, handwriting, author, ballistic, technical examination of documents, trasological, fototechnical and portrait), examination of materials, substances and products, commodity expertise. Thus, in 1965 in Kharkiv Research Institute of forensic examinations were investigated following objects: handwriting (47 %), techno-forensic (36 %), biological (4.4 %), chemical (3.5 %), fingerprint (3.5 %), trasologic (2.9 %), ballistic (2.7 %) [6, p. 57].

Load on the institution's forensic examination was increasing gradually. In particular, the Odessa research laboratory of forensic examination in 1956 performed examinations on 141 % more than in 1946 and on 229 % more in 1966 [7, p. 67]. During 1962 Kyiv Research Institute of Forensic Examinations received 2,166 examinations (executed – 2095); in 1970 – 3318 (executed – 3283) [8, p. 190, 196, 199]. Average percentage of examinations execution in the Kyiv Research Institute of Forensic Examinations in the period of 1962 – 1970 was 97.5 %.

If 1949 forensic experts of the Ukrainian militia executed 4,998 forensic studies, in 1953 the number of examinations performed was 5018 [2, p. 167].

In the summer of 1970 scientific-technical units of the internal affairs were united with operational equipment and communications units. At the central level, Operational and Technical Department of the MIA of Ukrainian SSR was created. At the regional, city, district levels, operational and technical departments, branches, operational and technical laboratories were formed. Scientific and technical units lost their independence and became components of operational and technical units. Operational and technical units were fundamentally new system of internal affairs. Their responsibilities included expertise, inspection of the crime scene, participating in the conduction of investigation and search operations, and additionally installation of

telephone and radio communications, networks and services, their maintaining; provision of law enforcement bodies with operative technique etc [9, p. 62]. Reorganization had generally negative consequences for the activities of forensic experts. It made a formal structure unify of services and police units at all levels. Its unreasonableness was showed by serious problems that had already accumulated in the work of forensic police units of Russian Federation for the previous six-year period [2, p. 300].

In 1979 independent Forensic Department of the Interior of the USSR was created, in 1981 Forensic Police Department of the Interior of Ukrainian SSR was created. Establishment of a self-management Forensic Department was an evidence of a new stage in the development of Forensic units in Ukraine. Organization of independent Forensic Service created preconditions for improving the use of scientific methods and technical resources in the fight against crime, contributed to the spread of knowledge in forensic expert activities of the Interior.

Despite the constant changes in the organizational structure of the Interior Ministry, in 1982 employees of Forensic units of the Interior took part in 49,111 search operations, performed 6,822 studies, assisted in establishment of 13,178 persons involved in crimes. With usage of dactyloscopic registers 2117 criminals were identified, 2158 crimes were disclosed. In 1982 experts of Internal Affairs completed 25,724 examinations [2, p. 417].

Forensic institutions performed all kinds of forensic, chemical, forensic biology, autotechnical expertise, their employees often acted as experts in conducting investigations.

In the mid-1980s in the practice of Forensic units started introduction of odorology study. The idea of using smelter traces of a person to solve identification tasks belongs to Professor A.I. Vinberg, under the supervision of who in 1964 methodology for conducting odorological examination was developed. In the Soviet Union, the first laboratory of forensic odorology was opened at the end of 1976 in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Latvian SSR. Organizer of the first odorological laboratory in the system of internal affairs was G.M. Komaretskyi, who at that time worked as a senior expert in the police custody of Zhytomyr region. In 1986 odorological laboratory of the Militia Department in the Vynnytsia region was established and started functioning. Using the remote scene olfactory traces only three months in 1986 were uncovered 6 thefts from shops and apartments of citizens committed in the region [2, p. 463].

In 1980 in the Kyiv Research Institute of forensic examination was developed and put into practice expert laser methods and technique of a new type of forensic examination – videophonogram. In 1989 in the institute a laboratory of laser methods for studying material evidence was created, which subsequently became a laboratory for judicial phonoscopy and laser research. Methods of lasers in forensic examination was described in the book «Lasers in criminalistics and forensic expertises» (1986). [10]

In 1988 experts of the Interior made 52,683 examinations. With the use expertise 22,109 crimes, including 17,174 committed in non-obviousness, and 2301 in the economical sphere were successfully investigated. Total number of examinations included: 29,030 fingerprint, 7854 trasological, 4370 handwriting and documents, 1502 ballistic, 2504 knives, 6045 physicochemical, 74 biological, 1172 autotechnical [2, p. 450].

In the late 1980s, the fight against crime was dominated by negative trends. In particular, in 1989 in comparison with the previous year the number of crimes

committed in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR increased by 32.7 % to 322.3 thousand. More than 70% were crimes against property (theft, robbery, fraud, etc.). In 26.9 % increased number of attacks on life, health and dignity of citizens, in 21.6 % the number of group crimes [2, p. 493]. Accordingly, increased workload on staff of forensic institutions.

At this time in the Kharkiv Research Institute of forensic examination was 8-9 thousand of expertises were performed annually [11, p. 115].

In 1990 experts of the Interior took part in 242 975 investigative actions, including inspection of the crime scene – 123 662. During the year, 70 422 examinations and 42 466 studies were carried out, with the help of which 32 549 crimes were detected and disclosed, and 27 790 persons were identified. Using forensic accounting 6487 crimes were successfully investigated [2, p. 494].

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and proclamation of Ukrainian independence system of expert institutions experienced some difficulties in its activity – low level of funding from the state budget, organizational, legal and other problems. Ministry of Justice of Ukraine strived to not only save the Ukrainian forensic institutions and provide them with funding, but also to expand the network of institutions and to increase their funding. Since 1991, Ministry of Justice directs and coordinates the activities of forensic institutions belonging to its jurisdiction and subordinate other central executive authorities, including Ministry of Interior.

At the beginning of 1991 Forensic Service consisted of Forensic Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 26 Regional Militia Forensic, 3 militia forensic divisions, 38 city militia divisions and 477 district militia forensic laboratories [2, p. 495].

In 1992, the Forensic Center was established. Its employees served throughout the state, in the investigative teams took part in uncovering serious and high-profile crimes, performed the most complex expert studies. The center created republican criminal forensic records, in particular, bullets and sleeves collections, collections of counterfeit money, footprints, traces of braking, shoes, etc. [12, p. 35].

Criminalistic justice agencies were performing such examinations: 1) All forms of forensic examinations (handwriting, author, trasological, ballistic, knives, identification of persons, phototechnical, technical and forensic examination of documents); 2) economical; 3) commodity research; 4) technical (fire-technical, automotive, construction); 5) technological; 6) examination of materials, substances and products, including drugs, metals and alloys, paints and varnishes, fuels and lubricants (fibers, glass, ceramics, plastics and polymers); 7) pharmaceutical and pharmacological; 8) food products; 9) soil science and forensic science – only plant (leaves, stems, bark, fruits, seeds) and synthetic origin; animal origin (feathers, wool, scales); products of processing of plant and animal materials (furs, leather, fabrics); products of life (honey, resins); 10) psychological [5, p. 41].

Forensic units of the MIA of Ukraine conducted all kinds of forensic examinations, as well as some other types of forensic examinations which were specific to the expert institutions of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. The structure of basic forensic laboratory of the internal affairs included: group of study of materials, substances and products; laboratory of biological research; laboratory of fire and technical research; group of automotive research; laboratory of explosive research; laboratory of food research.

In 1992 experts of forensic departments of internal affairs of Ukraine conducted 86 177 examinations and 50 980 studies that contributed to the disclosure of 60 142 crimes; using forensic accounting more than 6 thousand offenses were successfully investigated [12, p. 35].

Since 1994 in all regional militia departments phonoscope laboratories were created. Implementation of phonoscope research was due to the spread of receipt of anonymous reports of laying explosive devices in the premises and vehicles, which in some cases were confirmed.

According to the needs of the practice of investigation of crimes committed with the use of explosive devices in 1995 at the Forensic institutions created explosive service was created. Tasks of explosive service consisted of: search, inspection, transportation, disposal and destruction of explosives and explosive devices; technical and forensic provision of operational-search activities and investigative actions related to the removal from the illicit trafficking of explosives and explosive devices; participation of explosion experts as experts in the review of places of events associated with explosions and threats of explosions, fixing and seizure of material evidence; conduction of forensic explosive examinations of charges of explosives, explosive devices and remnants of explosive devices. In 1995 explosive service carried out 430 inspection of the crime scenes related to the explosion or reports of a bomb threat, neutralized 124 self-made explosive devices, 7 054 rounds of ammunition, conducted 635 examinations and 429 explosive-technical studies [2, p. 546].

In 1998 the central body in the system of Forensic units of the Interior – State Research Forensic Center of the MIA of Ukraine was created. Creation of this center commemorated consistent qualitative changes which resulted in the construction of a clear system of technical and forensic support of the internal affairs of the prevention, detection, disclosure and investigation of crimes and other offenses [13, p. 5]. In 2000 Forensic Service of the MIA of Ukraine as a system of forensic divisions was created, which included: State Research Forensic Center of the MIA (as the main unit of the Forensic Service of the MIA) and regional research forensic centers.

On 25 February 1994 main regulative act in the field of forensic activity – Law of Ukraine «On legal expertise» was adopted.

In 1995 to meet the needs of forensic examination in the western and eastern regions of Ukraine Lviv and Donetsk research institutes of forensic examinations were created. It meant, that after adoption of the new law on the judicial examination in 1995 work of Ukrainian forensic expert institutions of the Ministry of Justice changed significantly, indicating a new phase in the development of forensic facilities.

In 2002 in the system Ministry of Justice of Ukraine there were 7 functioning research forensic institutes: Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kyiv, Crimea, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv and their twelve divisions: Vinnytsia, Volyn, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sevastopol, Sumy, Ternopil, Kherson, Cherkasy, Chernihiv.

After proclamation of Ukrainian independence updating of the regulatory framework for the implementation of forensic activities began. The law of Ukraine «On legal expertise» is adopted, Regulations on the State Register of certified court experts of public and business structures and individuals, Regulations on the expert qualification commissions and certification of forensic experts and Regulations on the qualification ranks of court experts were approved. Orders of the MIA of Ukraine adopted new Regulations on the activities of forensic units, Regulations on expert

qualification commissions of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Regulations on the Register of certified experts in the Expert Service of the Interior Ministry of Ukraine and others. Expert Service organized the expert qualification commission of Ministry of Internal Affairs to provide individuals with forensic expert qualifications and authorization to conduct examinations, research, explosive-technical work.

For effective implementation of forensic activities important achievement was the adoption in 1998 Regulations on the appointment and conduction of forensic examinations and expert research.

Scientific methods of forensics were also being improved: in 1994 Ministry of Justice of Ukraine created Coordinating council on issues of judicial expertise; in 2000 – Scientific-consultative and methodological council on issues of judicial expertise. Since 1998 function of scientific and methodological center of Forensic units of the Interior was carried out by the State Forensic Research Center, which was directly subordinated to the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Later Coordination and Methodological Council to improve the organization, efficiency and quality of scientific expertise, regulatory and technical activities, introduction of new types of court expertises, the increase volumes and types of expert research was created.

In Ukrainian forensic institutions from the beginning of their foundation worked well-known scientists and specialists who not only conducted the examination, but also developed new methods and techniques of research evidence, based on the needs of investigative practices. Young professionals combined expertise activity with scientific research, resulting in a prepared and successfully defended candidate and doctoral dissertations. For example, such employees of the Kyiv Institute of forensic expertise included: PhD in Law and Engineering M.M. Zyuskin, Ph.D in Law B.R. Kyrychynskiy, PhD in Biology T.H. Bordonos, PhD in Chemistry T.H. Barabash, PhD in Law O.Y. Braychevska and others. In the Kharkiv institute of forensic examination professors M.M. Bokarius, V.P. Kolmakov, M.V. Saltevskiy prepared many experts – PhD among the young professionals of the institute. Director of the Odesa Research Laboratory T.F. Sharkova successfully defended her PhD thesis in law in 1958.

Employees of forensic institutions were defending their thesis, in which they described basic provisions of their own research studies in the field of criminalistics and forensics. In the second half of the twentieth century their research papers devoted to such important in the fight against crime issues: theory and methodology of identification (M.Y. Segay, 1971), basics of trasological identification (G.L. Hranovskiy, 1968), grouping of objects in judiciary examination (M.V. Saltevskiy, 1969); forensic techniques in the trial (L.Y. Arotsker, 1965); use of specialized knowledge in establishing causation (Z.M. Sokolovskiy, 1968); nature, structure and optimization of the use of forensic expertise (N.I. Klymenko, 1994); methodology of documents research (V.K. Lysychenko, 1974); forensic prevention (I.Y. Friedman, 1974).

Experts by their scientific works formed basics of methodology of judicial identification and contributed to the development of forensic expert study as the science on pattern and methodology of forensic examinations.

Forensic experts were first in Ukraine to implement into expert practice molecular-genetic identification. The success of this work was ensured thanks to the initiative and persistence of N.M. Diachenko. The first studies of biological objects by DNA analysis investigated by the law enforcement bodies of Ukraine were held at the

Forensic Center of the Russian Federation. In that laboratory institution in April 1993, N.M. Diachenko conducted the first genetic study of molecular materials for the criminal case. The results of the examination proved highly informative method. Therefore, in 1993 Ukrainian MIA management decided to establish the laboratory of molecular-genetic examination [14]. During the first two years of DNA analysis laboratory (1994-1995) carried out over 60 examinations and investigated more than 300 objects. With carried out examinations in a number of criminal cases has been proven to suspected involvement in serious crimes (murder, rape , etc.) [2 , p. 524].

The results of scientific research were published by experts of the Ukrainian forensic institutions in printed works. The most important books of criminalistics and forensics in the second half of the twentieth century include works dedicated to physical and chemical methods of investigation of physical evidence (1962); general and forensic photography (1962, 1964); inspection of the crime scene, involvement of experts (1967, 1968, 1980, 1993, 1994); judicial radiology (1969); methodology of forensic identification (1970) ; investigation of road accidents (1971, 1994); general questions of appointment of forensic examinations and preparation of materials for their conduction (1981, 1987, 1993); forensic ballistics (1988); forensic accounting (1991); forensic odorology (1994); forensic handwriting examination (1995); drugs examination (1997).

After proclamation of Ukrainian independence number of research activities initiated and conducted by forensic institutions increased significantly. It provided further expansion of forensic knowledge among employees of a number of law enforcement agencies and judges who participated in conferences, seminars, meetings, «round tables», etc.

A significant role in the spread of forensic knowledge in the second half of the twentieth century and further played periodicals founded by Ukrainian forensic institutions, namely: «Criminalistics and forensic expertise», «Criminalist», «Forensic Practice», «Practice of forensic examination of the Kharkiv scientific research institute of the forensic examination», «Theory and practice of judiciary and forensic examination», «Forensic messenger», as well as collections of conferences, meetings and «round tables» and so on.

Since gaining independence network of expert organizations in Ukraine began equipping with the new microscopic and photographic equipment, special devices for forensic investigations were being created. When the examination is increasingly used to study Physical evidence was started being studied in invisible zones of spectrum, was chemically analyzed. Computer technology began to be actively used. New types of expert research appeared: DNA analysis, examination of holographic security elements and their printing plates, art examination, photo-portrait examination, odorological examination, computer-technical examination, explosive-technical examination, entomological expertise, linguistic expertise of speech, examination of telecommunications systems and facilities, forensic acoustic expertise and others.

For the first time in the system forensic expert institutions on the results of research established a settlement of insects to determine time of death (entomological examination). In 1992 Kharkiv Research Institute of forensic examinations carried out more than 30 of such examinations [15, p. 43-44]. In 2000 for the first time in Ukraine, the employees of this institution developed methodical bases of examination road conditions, road conditions at the site of accidents that were put into practice. During such examinations technical and operational characteristics of roads,

regulatory parameters, geometric figures of roads and their elements were being established.

Conclusions. Thus, summing up the material, we note that in the second half of the twentieth century the chronological stages of Ukrainian forensic institutions were 1962 – 1963 and 1995 – 1998. In 1962 in accordance with the adopted Criminal Procedure Code of Ukrainian SSR, updated Regulations on forensic institutions and other laws and regulations forensic activities were regulated in the new manner. In 1995 after the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On legal expertise» structure of forensic institutions of Ukraine was approved, conduction of forensic examinations took on new forms and organizational bases which exist at the present stage.

Feature of development of Forensic departments of internal affairs of Ukraine in the second half of the twentieth century was their indissoluble connection and dependence on organizational and structural changes of the MIA. In 1981 Forensic Service became independent in the system of MIA. Due to the numerous reforms and organizational-staff changes forensic units often changed structure, abundance, jurisdiction, combined with other units of the Interior, performed not appropriate for them functions. We believe that these changes adversely affected the development of Forensic activities of the Interior of Ukraine, hampered it.

The system of forensic institutions of Ukraine that developed in the late XX century, was fully consistent with the development of forensics and criminalistic and effective implementation of the scientific and technical methods and means in peer activities. Now forensic institutions provide forensic support of investigations, primarily inspection of the scene, conduction of expertises and researches, using scientific and technical facilities in activity related to the detection and prevention of crime, conduct forensic accounting.

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