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Forensic researches at the National Academy of Internal Affairs: heritage of scientific schools (Review Article)

The Article purpose is to disclose the process of the formation of forensic scientific schools in the National Academy of Internal Affairs on the basis of the study of its historical development; to emphasize the role of heads of departments and leading professors of the National Academy of Internal Affairs in formation of forensic scientific schools, identify the main research directions of forensic scientific schools of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, highlight their contribution in training of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical staff; to emphasize achievements of forensic scientific schools of the National Academy of Internal Affairs and their significance for advancement of legal science and education in Ukraine.

When covering the article content, historical, historiographic, terminological, systemic-structural, formal-logical, comparative-legal and statistical methods have been applied.

It is substantiated that the center for the development of forensic scientific schools in the National Academy of Internal Affairs is the Department of Criminalistics. Main directions of research of forensic scientific schools in the National Academy of Internal Affairs have been systematized and shown. It has been proved that forensic scientific schools of the National Academy of Internal Affairs are developing according to two scientific directions: innovative research on non-traditional traces of crime (the school of Professor M. V. Saltevs'kij); advancement of investigative activities and methods of investigating criminal offenses based on studying tactics applied by criminals, current achievements in science and technology (school of Professor V. P. Bahin). Scientific links between forensic schools of the

National Academy of Internal Affairs and other forensic schools and centers of research institutions, higher educational institutions, law enforcement agencies have been demonstrated.

Forensic scientific schools of the National Academy of Internal Affairs play a crucial role in the development of legal science and education, contribute to the formation of the high level of professionalism in law enforcement agencies and lawyers, ensure the unity of law enforcement practice and educational-scientific activity in higher education institutions.

Keywords: *forensic researchers, forensic scientific school, criminalistics department, National Academy of Internal Affairs, criminalistics, forensic science.*

Formulation of Research Problem. National Academy of Internal Affairs (hereinafter referred to as NAIA) is a leading institution of higher education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, which provides training for bachelor's and master's degrees in *Law, Law Enforcement and Psychology*; master's degree in *Public Administration and Management*; as well as the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science in the scientific specializations: *Law, Psychology and Philosophy*. In 2021, NAIA marks 100th anniversary of its foundation.

The history of the Academy formation dates back to June 11, 1921: from the beginning of the local courses for militiamen of the Kharkiv provincial militia. A year later, on the basis of the Courses, the *School of the Senior Command of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia of the USSR* was established. At a meeting of Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR on December 25, 1922, actions were taken to reorganize the militia school into the All-Ukrainian school and accept it for state support. Under this decision, on October 23, 1923, the school was renamed the *All-Ukrainian School of Police and Criminal Investigation*. Thus, the educational institution obtained the status of republican and started training of senior command staff for the police bodies of the whole Ukraine. In 1925, the All-Ukrainian School was relocated from Kharkiv to Kyiv (*History of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, 2021*).

In 1936, the educational institution was renamed the *School of Senior Chiefs of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia named after V. A. Balytsky*, and within a year: the *Kyiv School for the Improvement of the Chiefs of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia*. The school had this status until the summer of 1941. After, it was renamed and reorganized several times. By order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR dated on 20 August, 1956, Kyiv Special Secondary School of Militia of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR was organized. On April 11, 1960, the Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR was established. In 1962, the name of the educational institution slightly changed, owing to the change in the name of the Ministry: the school was named the *Higher School of the Ministry of Public Order of the USSR*. Since 1968, the educational institution again changed its name: *Kyiv Higher School of the*

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR (History of National Academy of Internal Affairs, 2021) ¹.

After declaration of Ukraine's independence in 1991, the educational institution became the *Kyiv Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine*, and in 1992 the *Ukrainian Academy of Internal Affairs* was established on its basis, which by the Decree of the President of Ukraine obtained the status of *National* in 1992. Ukraine's accession to the Bologna Process in May 2005 necessitated realigning of the system of higher education institutions, including departmental ones. In this regard, the Academy, by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated on September 8, 2005, was reorganized into *Kyiv National University of Internal Affairs*. By the Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine: *On reorganization of some higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs* dated on August 27, 2010, Kyiv National University of Internal Affairs was reorganized into the *National Academy of Internal Affairs (History of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, 2021)* ².

Analysis of Essential Researches and Publications. Forensic researches of the National Academy of Internal Affairs were covered by few researchers. Thorough researches in this direction were performed by A. V. Ishchenko, who covered certain aspects in the following research papers: *Bibliographic index of dissertations on criminalistics* (1989), *Problems of researches development in the field of forensic science* (1995), *Forensic support of crime counteraction (dissertations of criminalists defended in specialized academic councils of Ukraine)* (1997), *Scientific support of counteraction to crime* (2002)³, *Methodological issues of forensic researches* (2003), *The Chronicle of criminalistics: data, facts, names* (2016 .). S. S. Cherniavskyi and V. V. Iusupov (*The place of scientific school of the Department of Criminology and Forensic Science of the National Academy of Internal Affairs in the development of legal science in Ukraine*, 2019) delivered reports about researchers at the Department of Criminology and Forensic Science of NAIA during the conference, as well as Yu. M. Chornous (*The role of personality in the formation and development of the Department of Criminology and Forensic Medicine*, 2019); also covered V. V. Yusupov in the scientific article (*Development of criminalistics in Kyiv, Odessa, Kharkiv scientific schools: main stages and personalities*, 2011). D. A. Liashenko studied forensic scientific centers and schools in Ukraine (*Forensic scientific centers and schools in Ukraine*, 2019), having covered issues

¹ Історична довідка кафедри криміналістики та судової медицини Національної академії внутрішніх справ. URL: <https://www.naiu.kiev.ua/zagalnoakademichni-kafedri/kafedra-kriminalistiki-ta-sudovoyi-medicini/zagalni-vidomosti/istorichna-dovidka.html> (date accessed: 17.03.2021).

² Етапи розвитку Національної академії внутрішніх справ. URL: <https://www.naiu.kiev.ua/pro-akademiyu/istoriya/etapi-rozvitku-nacionalnoyi-akademiyi-vnutrishnih-sprav.html> (date accessed: 17.03.2021).

³ Іщенко А. В., Карпов Н. С., Кондратьєв Я. Ю. Наукове забезпечення протидії злочинності : посібник. Київ, 2002. 224 р.

of creation and development of the forensic scientific center on the basis of the Department of Criminalistics and Forensic Medicine of NAIA.

At the same time, a multidisciplinary analysis of modern forensic researches in various structural divisions of NAIA (departments, scientific laboratories, educational and scientific institutes) was not carried out in mentioned research papers.

The **Article Purpose** is to study the process of formation and development of forensic researches of scientific schools of the National Academy of Internal Affairs. To fulfill this goal, it is necessary: to emphasize the role of heads of departments and leading professors of the National Academy of Internal Affairs in the development of forensic researches; disclose main directions of forensic researches at scientific schools of this higher education institution; finalize developments of forensic scientific schools of higher education and its significance for the development of legal science and education in Ukraine.

Main Content Presentation. Over the time of the Academy existence, it gained the status of a leading higher departmental institution, has a respectful authority among domestic institutions of higher education of a legal profile, actively exercises educational and scientific cooperation internationally.

Today NAIA is widely known in educational circles as a basic institution of higher education in training and post-graduate training of a new generation of policemen-criminalists and forensic experts, a leader in creating practical training areas, offices and laboratories in accordance with the latest directions of cybersecurity and *digital forensics*. Creative contributions of different generations: representatives of strong forensic scientific schools are highly significant.

One of manifestations of combining scientific and practical components of the educational process is the formation of highly qualified staff. In particular, in 1983, for the first time the specialized academic council on defence of PhD dissertations in specializations 12.00.02, 12.00.08, 12.00.09 was created in the Kiev Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Symbolic is the fact that the first defense of a dissertation took place in the specialization 12.00.09 — criminal procedure; judiciary; procuratorial supervision; criminalistics (A. O. Yerokhin: *Investigation of theft in the logistics system (according to the USSR)*), where one of the opponents was a famous forensic scientist R. S. Bielkin (*Ishchenko, Karpov & Kondratiev, 2002, p. 14*).

Therefore, one of the priority areas of the school's development was the advancement of forensic researches.

The center of forensic researches formed at the Department of Criminalistics which was established at the Higher School of the Ministry of Public Order of the USSR in 1964 (*History of the Department of Criminalistic and Forensic Medicine, 2021*). For more than half a century of the department operation, among its heads and employees: the names of distinguished scientists, experienced domestic lawyers, honored teachers with a significant practical experience.

Without stretching the point, contribution to the formation and development of criminalistics of such world-recognized researchers as M. V. Saltevskyi, V. P. Bakhin, Ye. D. Lukianchykova, V. S. Kuzmichov, A. V. Ishchenko, V. K. Veselskyi, P. D. Bilenchuk is invaluable. These extraordinary figures managed to establish their own forensic schools or continued to develop directions of forensic researches of academic science founders.

In particular, in 1971, the Department of Criminalistics was headed by M. V. Saltevskyi, Doctor of Law, Professor, Honored Worker of Science and Technology.



Fig.1. Mykhailo Vasylovych Saltevskyi

At that time, the department consisted of eight people: experienced law enforcement practitioners. Mykhailo Vasylovych for the first time developed programmed tasks for teaching criminalistics in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which are covered in his works: *Forensic technique* (1967), *Forensic technique and tactics* (1973). M. V. Saltevskyi headed the interuniversity program for the development and use of technical means in the educational process in the system of higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. The scientist published a unique at that time: *Specialized course of criminalistics* (for students of universities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, studying on the basis of secondary special legal education) (1987). During his work at the Kyiv Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, M. V. Saltevskyi initiated new directions in domestic criminalistics: odorology, acoustic researches; the application of traces of memory and temporal relations while crimes detection. In these scientific directions under his guidance and consulting, five PhD and two doctoral dissertations were defended (V. M. Mieshkov, M. M. Lysov), methods of acoustic research on sound traces are developed collection and use of odorous traces that gained general recognition, in particular abroad.

Another scientific direction was the inventive activity of Professor M. V. Saltevskyi in the field of forensic technique. He developed a number of methods for the study of physical evidence, a new method of measuring photography and identification of sound recording devices; designed a ship-

metric camera FSM-1. He patented new forensic tools and methods and obtained three copyright certificates for inventions: a forensic metric camera (1972), a method of identifying tape recorders (1977), a method of forensic identification of a person by physical parameters of speech signals (1989) (*Cherniavskiy & Yusupov*, 2017).

The main publications of the forensic scientific school of Professor M. V. Saltevskiy are textbooks, manuals and other publications: *Forensic technique and tactics: programmed tasks*, 1973; *Forensic photography and cinematography in the activities of law enforcement agencies*, 1974; *Forensic odorology. (Work with odor traces)*, 1976; *Collection of forensic information by technical tools while preliminary investigation*, 1980; *Methodology of speaker identification by parameters of spectral transitions of speech signals with the help of a special computing system (SCS)*, 1980 (co-authored); *Modern possibilities of performing research on a person's voice in forensic practice*, 1982 (co-authored); *Odor traces in investigative practice*, 1992 (co-authored); *Forensic photography, cinematography and video analysis in law enforcement*, 1993 (co-authored); *Sound traces are a new source of evidence*, 1995; *Criminalistics. In modern interpretation of lawyers*, 1996, 1997; *Criminalistics*, 1996; *Criminalistics: textbook*: in 2 parts, 1999, 2001; *Criminalistics (in modern interpretation)*: textbook, 2005, 2006, 2008, etc.¹

Therefore, at the militia higher education institution (Department of Criminalistics), Professor M. V. Saltevskiy established not only a scientific center but also formed a forensic school named after him. The main directions of forensic researches were: forensic odorology and forensic acoustics; use of traces and time relations in crimes detection; development of methodologies of acoustic identification of audio traces, collecting and using odor traces; fundamentals of methods of video-phonoscopic studies.



Fig. 2 Volodymyr Petrovych Bakhin

¹ Чернявський С. С., Юсупов В. В. Професор М. В. Салтевський — відомий криміналіст і талановитий педагог (до 100-річчя від дня народження). *Науковий вісник Національної академії внутрішніх справ*. 2017. Вип. 4. Р. 360—366.

Volodymyr Petrovych Bakhin created his own scientific school at the Department of Criminalistics of the Kyiv Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, who headed the department between 1979—1985, and since 1996 until 2000 worked as a Professor of this Department.

Volodymyr Petrovych was a Doctor of Law, Professor, Academician of the International Slavic Academy of Sciences, laureate of R. S. Bielkin Medal of Honor. Principal directions of his scientific interests were the issue of studying investigative practice and improving crime tactics. This is precisely the topic of the doctoral dissertation by V. P. Bakhin: *Investigative practice: problems of research and advancement* (1991).

The Scientific School of Professor V.P. Bakhin unites 11 Doctors (V. S. Kuzmichov, A. V. Ishchenko, Ye. D. Lukianchykov, V. V. Lysenko, N. S. Karpov, P. V. Tsymbal, S. S. Cherniavskyi, L. I. Arkush, I. V. Hora, V. A. Kolesnyk, H. P. Vlasov) and more than 30 PhDs in Law. Most of these scholars worked or still work at NAIA and continue to develop forensic researches of V. P. Bakhin Scientific School, they worked as academic advisers of doctoral dissertations and academic supervisors of PhD dissertations which had been successfully defended in specialized academic councils. Thus, under the guidance of Professor V. S. Kuzmichov, Yu. M. Chornous and I. V. Pyrih, Professors of Ye. D. Lukianchykova: K. O. Chaplynskyi and O. B. Taran and others defended doctoral dissertations.

The scientific school contribution is a significant number of publications: textbooks, monographs, manuals, encyclopedias, patents for inventions, etc. In particular: *Criminalistics. Problems and Opinions* (1962-2002), 2002; *Inspection of the scene during investigation of particular types of crimes*, 2005 (co-authored); *Tactics: professionalism and communication skills*, 2006; *Criminal tactics. Tactical methods of criminals' counteracting to an investigation*, 2009; *Encyclopedia of Forensic Science*, 2013 (co-authored); *The art of solving crimes*, 2014 (co-authored), etc.

Thus, the main directions of forensic researches in Professor V. P. Bakhin scientific school include issues of general theory of criminalistics, scientific support for investigation optimization, forensic methods, study of criminal activity tactics.

The first student of Volodymyr Petrovych Bakhin, who defended his doctoral dissertation, was Volodymyr Serhiiiovych Kuzmichev. He headed the Department of Criminology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine between 1996—2004, and from 2009 to 2012 he was a Professor of the department.



Fig. 3. Volodymyr Serhiiovych Kuzmichov

V. S. Kuzmichov is Doctor of Law, Professor, Honored Lawyer of Ukraine, laureate of the State Prize of Ukraine in the field of science and technology. He defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic: *Investigative activity: essence, principles, forensic techniques and means of implementation* in 1996, and continued developing the direction of Professor V. P. Bakhin scientific school.

Managing the Department of Criminology and understanding the importance of combining theoretical knowledge with practical skills in training cadets and students of the Academy, V. S. Kuzmichov made considerable efforts to create the first in Ukraine departmental museum of criminalistics officially registered in 2001. For a long time, Volodymyr Serhiiovych collected interesting exhibits related to the detection of crimes, covered scientific advances in criminalistics. The museum served as a research and educational-practical complex. Later, it became the basis for the formation of a multifunctional museum of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. During this period, the Department of Criminology became a scientific center of forensic science. Experienced scientists and practitioners joined the educational process. By his personal example, Volodymyr Serhiiovych demonstrated high pedagogical skills, delivered brilliant lectures, conducted seminars and practical classes, and communicated sincerely with audience.

Professor V. S. Kuzmichov is the founder of a new approach in teaching a course of criminalistics based on better foreign practices, predominately of European states, and helps to implement professional training of experts both for Ukraine and for other countries. He was one of the authors of creation of a separate area of forensic ballistics.

Professor V. S. Kuzmichov presented students' personal and scientific developments to the Coordination Office for criminalistics, forensic science and legal psychology of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine, Council of State Security and Internal Affairs of the State Attestation

Commission of Ukraine, Secretariat of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine where he worked. Volodymyr Serhiiiovych headed the Kyiv Regional Department of the International Congress of Criminalists, which contributed to the dissemination of achievements of the scientific school internationally. The name and credibility of V. S. Kuzmichov is recognized outside of Ukraine, he was a member of specialized academic councils on defense of doctoral and PhD dissertations in leading higher education institutions of Ukraine and other states: of Baku State University (Azerbaijan), Chişinău State University (Moldova) .

Volodymyr Serhiiiovych's Scientific School consists of two Doctors of Sciences (Yu. M. Chornous, I. V. Pyrih) and more than 20 PhDs in Law. Published heritage includes textbooks, numerous manuals and monographs and other publications, in particular: *Forensic analysis of crime investigation*, 2000; *Criminalistics*, 2001 (co-authored); *Investigative activity: characteristic and directions of improvement*, 2005 (co-authored); *Alibi in crimes detection*, 2007 (co-authored); *Compromise while pre-trial investigation* (forensic aspect), 2007 (co-authored); *Crime investigation: international and national legislation. Theory and practice*, 2008 (co-authored), etc.

Thus, main directions of forensic researches of Professor V. S. Kuzmichov scientific school are the methodological principles of criminalistics, problems of investigative activities, development and advancement of forensic tools and methods; improvement of investigation methodologies on certain types of crimes; issues of international cooperation.



Fig. 4. Andrii Volodymyrovych Ishchenko

A follower of Professor V.P. Bakhin scientific school was Andriy Volodymyrovych Ishchenko who undergone post-graduate military course, and later worked as a teacher (1982—1985), Professor of the Department of Criminology (1996—1998, 2004—2009, 2010—2019). During 1992—1994, A. V. Ishchenko became the first head of the Department of Forensic Examinations at Investigative-Forensic Faculty of the Academy (by the way,

it was the first department of forensic examinations not only in Ukraine but also in Europe).

Andriy Volodymyrovych was a Doctor of Law, Professor, Honored Lawyer of Ukraine, Academician of the International Slavic Academy of Sciences, a member of the Kyiv regional branch of the International Public Organization: *Congress of Criminalists*.

In 1997, A. V. Ishchenko successfully defended his dissertation on the topic: *Methodological and organizational issues of forensic researches*. Apart from this direction, his scientific school studied problems of forensic and crime detection and investigation support in crime counteraction practice, formation of forensic recommendations for investigation of certain types of crimes.

Professor A. V. Ishchenko scientific school consists of five Doctors and 21 PhDs in Law. A. V. Ishchenko was an academic adviser of doctoral dissertations of L. D. Udaloва: *Theoretical principles of obtaining verbal information in the criminal process of Ukraine* (2007), D. I. Nykyforchuk: *Theoretical and organizational foundations of combating drug trafficking by operational police units* (2009), V. H. Khakhanovskyi: *Theory and practice of crime informatics* (2011), O. I. Motliakh: *Instrumental diagnostics of the accuracy of verbal information and the use of its results in criminal proceedings* (2014), V. V. Iusupov: *Criminalistics in Ukraine in the XX — beginning of the XXI centuries. (historical and theoretical research)* (2019).

A special place among researches of Professor A. V. Ishchenko is taken by the development of historical problems in the development of criminalistics. A striking continuation of this direction is the second edition of the Chronicle of Criminalistics in Ukrainian, that students and successors arduously worked on after the death of the Teacher.



Fig. 5 The Chronicle of Criminalistics (Kyiv, 2021)

Professor A. V. Ishchenko was a member of specialized academic councils for defense of doctoral dissertations at NAIA and headed one of these academic councils. As a representative of a famous forensic scientific school, he was a member of specialized academic councils for dissertations defense in Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, Classic Private University, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the National Academy of Security Service of Ukraine, the National Defense University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi, Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs. A. V. Ishchenko forensic scientific school also gained recognition abroad, where he was a member of councils for dissertations defense at Baku and Tbilisi universities.

Contribution of A. V. Ishchenko scientific school are numerous forensic editions: *A bibliographic index of dissertations on criminalistics*, 1989 (co-authored); *Issues of researches development in forensics*, 1995 (co-authored); *Methodological issues of criminalistics*, 1997; *Scientific support of crime counteraction*, 2002 (co-authored); *Means and methods for detecting explosives and devices in combating terrorism*, 2005 (co-authored); *Forensic support of search for missing persons*, 2005 (co-authored); *Theory and practice of forensic support of the proof process while crimes investigation*, 2007 (co-authored); *Criminalist Calendar*, 2010 (co-authored); *Criminalistics: textbook*, 2015, 2020 (co-authored); *Criminalistics: multimedia textbook, software product*, 2016 (co-authored), *The Chronicle of Criminalistics: data, facts, names*, 2016; *The basics of criminalistics: Educational manual*, 2018 (co-authored); *The Chronicle of Criminalistics*, 2021 (co-authored), etc.

To conclude, main directions of forensic researches of Professor A. V. Ishchenko scientific school are methodological issues of criminalistics and forensic expertology; history of criminalistics; forensic support of crime counteraction practice; scientific provision of forensic researches; a methodology of investigating certain types of crimes.

Doctor of Law, Professor Yevhen Dmytrovych Lukianchykov headed the Department of Criminalistics of the Ukrainian Academy of Internal Affairs between 1985—1993.



Fig. 6. Yevhen Dmytrovych Lukianchykov

Scientific interests of Professor Y. D. Lukianchykov are diverse topical issues of criminalistics, criminal procedure, crime detection and investigation. The study of such complex problems that form information background for the disclosure of criminal offenses helped Yevhen Dmytrovych to successfully defend his doctoral dissertation on the topic: *Information support of crimes investigation (legal and tactical-forensic aspects)* in 2005. Two Doctors of Law (K. O. Chaplynskyi, O. V. Taran) and more than 25 PhDs work at his school. Some of them (V. I. Halahan, V. H. Drozd, D. B. Serhieieva) defended doctoral dissertations over time. Ye. D. Lukianchykov participated in work of specialized academic councils for defense of PhD and doctoral dissertations of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine, the Classic Private University, the University of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine. In 2010, he headed the specialized academic council at the Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. For a long time, he worked as an academic secretary of the specialized academic council at NAIA.

Contribution of Professor Y. D. Lukianchykov scientific school is more than half a thousand publications, in particular: *Tactical foundations of crimes investigation*, 1989 (co-authored); *Peculiarities of the investigation of juvenile delinquency*, 1990; *Presentation for identification*, 1998 (co-authored); *Forensic identification of objects by memory traces*, 1998; *Methodological principles of information support in crime investigation*, 2005; *Covert investigation (search) operations and their classification*, 2013 (co-authored); *Criminalistics: textbook*, 2020 (co-authored), etc.

Thus, main directions of forensic researches of Professor Y. D. Lukianchykov scientific school are issues of forensic and information support of crime investigation; tactics of conducting individual covert investigation (search) operations and problems of methodology of crimes investigation.

Viktor Kazymyrovych Veselskyi held the position of Head of the Department of Criminology and Forensic Medicine at the National Academy of Internal Affairs (2004—2015), and after retirement was a Professor of this department (2015—2016).



Fig. 7. Viktor Kazymyrovych Veselskyi

Professor V. K. Veselskyi created his own forensic school and made a significant contribution to the training of scientific and pedagogical staff. Over the time of his work at the Department of Criminology and Forensic Medicine, about 150 military postgraduate Students and recipients defended their dissertations. V. K. Veselskyi constantly contributed to it in his daily work. The main directions of his research interests were issues of forensic tactics and methodology of investigating certain types of crimes. Among issues of investigative tactics, Viktor Kazymyrovych emphasized the fundamentals of investigative tactics and current problems of interrogation, investigative examination, appointment and conduct of forensic examinations. Professor V. K. Veselskyi developed ways to improve counteraction to the most socially dangerous, complex and high-profile crimes: human trafficking, cybercrimes, drug trafficking. His scientific school consists of more than thirty students: PhDs in Law.

Viktor Kazymyrovych systematically participated in the development of proposals on improving the domestic legal system in the field of forensic science, detection, investigation and combating of crimes, reform of criminal procedure legislation.

Professor V. K. Veselskyi was a member of the Academic Council of NAIA, scientific-methodical section and scientific-methodical council of the Academy. Thanks to his academic standing, he became a member of the specialized academic council for dissertations defense at the University of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine.

A weighty contribution of V. K. Veselskyi scientific school includes, in particular, publications and registered objects of intellectual property: *Modern problems of interrogation (procedural, organizational and tactical aspects)*, 1999; *Human trafficking in Ukraine (problems of investigation)*, 2007 (co-authored); *The methodology of disclosure and investigation of a knowingly false report about the threat to public safety, destruction or damage to property: scientific report*, 2011 (co-authored); *Multimedia textbook "Criminalistics": A software product*, 2016 (co-authored); *Investigation of certain types of crimes*, 2017 (co-authored), etc.

Therefore, the main directions of forensic researches of Professor V. K. Veselskyi scientific school are issues of tactics of investigation (search) operations, methodology of investigating certain types of crimes.

Petro Dmytrovych Bilenchuk, PnD in Law, Docent, headed the Department of Criminology of NAIA of Ukraine between 1993—1996.



Fig. 8. Petro Dmytrovych Bilenchuk

As an experienced practitioner, Petro Dmytrovych conducted classes in an engaging way, skillfully united a team of scientists. His scientific school consists of eleven PhDs in Law whom he prepared. Directions of scientific activity: criminalistics, means of knowledge in court procedure, constitutional, banking, insurance, stock, competition, tax, environmental, municipal, information-communication and criminal law, neurobionics, forensic cybernetics, computer science and systems science, electronic and information technology.

P. D. Bilenchuk is the author of new directions in legal science: means of knowledge in court procedure; forensic anthropology and computer psychophysiological diagnostics and prediction of human behavior while court procedure.

The contribution of Petr Dmytrovych scientific school are textbooks, monographs, patents, innovative proposals, bills and drafts of bylaw legal regulations, in particular: innovative proposals: *Investigative and operational odorological suitcase*, 1985, *Forensic topographic ruler*, 1987; industrial design patent: *Stencil line of the investigator: "Line-C"*, 1998; *Computer Crimes: socio-legal and criminological-forensic aspects*, 1994 (co-authored); *Forensic examinations conduct*, 1996 (co-authored); *Criminalistics*, 1997; *Procedural and forensic issues of the accused's investigation*, 1999; *Legal deontology: textbook*, 1999 (co-authored); *Ballistics: forensic firearms: textbook*, 2003 (co-authored); *Weapon studies: legal bases of firearms circulation*, 2004 (in co-authorship); *Forensic tactics and methods of investigation of certain types of crimes*, 2007 (co-authored); *Multimedia textbook "Forensics": software*, 2008 (co-authored); *Systematization of cognition means in criminal procedure: traditional and modern*, 2012; *Legal and forensic support for countering nuclear terrorism*, 2017 (co-authored); *Forensic documentation of the scene inspection: methods, tools, technologies*, 2019 (co-authored).

Thus, the main directions of forensic researches of P. D. Bilenchuk scientific school are study of current issues of forensic investigation of crimes involving data from other sciences (cybernetics, computer science, neurobionics, etc.), nuclear and digital forensics.

Development of forensic support of counteraction to cybercrime at NAIA is implemented by Professor Valerii Heorhiiiovych Khakhanovskiy scientific school, a student of Professor A. V. Ishchenko.

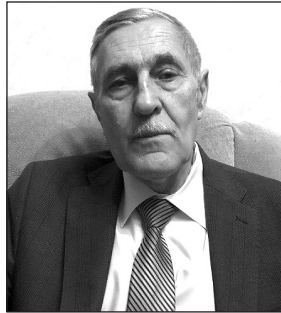


Fig. 9. Valerii Heorhiiiovych Khakhanovskiy

V. H. Khakhanovskiy is a Professor of the Department of Information Technology and Cyber Security at NAIA, Doctor of Law, Professor, laureate of Award of Prince Yaroslav the Wise. In 2012, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Law based on the results of dissertation defense on the topic: *Theory and practice of forensic computer science*. He has prepared five PhDs in Law, currently supervises four candidates for the degree of PhD, and is an academic adviser for candidates receiving the degree of Doctor of Law.

The main priority in the research of Professor V. H. Khakhanovskiy scientific school is provision of forensic knowledge that will help law enforcement to handle key provisions of electronic (digital) evidence, adequately formulate questions to forensic experts, cameramen and providers to obtain information needed while cybercrime, to maintain rules of collection and storage of digital media.

V. H. Khakhanovskiy has been working in the field of information security and counteraction to cybercrime for over 35 years, is a member of specialized academic councils for doctoral dissertations defense of NAIA and the University of State Fiscal Service of Ukraine.

The contribution of his scientific school includes numerous publications, in particular: *Issues of theory and practice of computer forensics*, 2010; *Information support of internal affairs bodies*, 2015; *Information technology in law enforcement practice*, 2015; *The system of information and analytical support of law enforcement agencies in terms of e-governance*, 2018 (co-authored); *A scientific and practical commentary of the Law of Ukraine: On basic principles of cybersecurity provision in Ukraine*, 2019 (co-authored); *The use of electronic (digital) evidence in criminal proceedings*, 2020 (co-authored); as well as registered objects of intellectual property right: software product “*Information Law Manual*”,

2008; computer program: *Expert system of search for a serial killer*, 2009; software product: *Multimedia educational complex "Forensic computer science"*, 2010, etc.

Thus, Professor V. H. Khakhanovskiy scientific school carries out the following researches: forensic computer science; information technology law; forensic examination of devices and materials of video recording; information and analytical support of law enforcement activities; information security, cybersecurity and data protection; peculiarities of cybercrime investigation.

Oleh Volodymyrovych Rybalskyi, Principal Researcher of Research Laboratory on Forensic Support and Expertise of the National Academy of Internal Affairs of Ukraine continues to develop problematic issues of forensic acoustics, which Professor M. V. Saltevskyi began to study at the Academy.

Oleh Volodymyrovych is Doctor of Technology, Professor, laureate of the State Prize, Honored Professor of NAIA.



Fig. 10. Oleh Volodymyrovych Rybalskyi

He went from a fitter to the Head of the design bureau, a chief designer of a number of special purpose equipment, including analog, modulation and digital recording devices. For the development and introduction into serial production of one of these products designated for accurate recording of analog signals in digital format was awarded the title of laureate of the State Prize of the USSR in the field of science and technology (1989).

Oleh Volodymyrovych is a famous expert in the field of forensic technology, phonoscopic examinations. In 2006, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Technology in the specialization: *Information Security Systems*.

In his publications, O. V. Rybalskyi studied issues of developing a new methodology, methods and means of forensic examination of complex technical objects, including materials and tools of analog and digital video recording. The scientist considered these problems as an aspect of protection of law enforcement agencies from misinformation.

He is the founder of a new scientific direction of recreation of methods and means of expert researches of the equipment and materials of video and audio recording which is based on the use of properties of stray parameters of the recording equipment. On this basis, he created a theory for detecting traces of sound record digital processing, which for the first time shows sources and mechanisms of appearance and separation of identification features of digital sound recording equipment from digital sound records and features of their processing. For the first time in 2006 he proved the fractality of the structure of signals recorded in sound records, variability of this structure during digital processing, and proposed to use these properties while forensic examination of materials and equipment of digital sound recording.

Based on and in view of the development of these theoretical provisions, a number of expert methodologies and tools have been introduced, co-authored by Professor O. V. Rybalskyi: these methods are included in the Register of methods of forensic examinations of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

Professor O. V. Rybalskyi has his own scientific school, which includes five PhDs, whom he prepared, and other scholars performing research in the field of forensic acoustics. O. V. Rybalskyi has been working in his specialization for over 50 years. He actively participates in training of audio experts: he is a member of expert qualification commissions for attestation of forensic experts in forensic research institutes of the Ministry of Justice and the State Research Forensic Center (Expert Service) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Currently, he is a member of specialized academic councils for doctoral dissertations defense at NAIA in the specialization 12.00.09: *Criminal Procedure and Criminalistics; Forensic Science; Crime Detection and Investigation* and Odessa Polytechnic State University in the specialization 05.13.21: *Information Security Systems*.

The contribution of O. V. Rybalskyi scientific school is scientific and methodical research papers, textbooks, monographs, lecture courses, more than 30 USSR copyright certificates and patents of Ukraine for inventions, in particular: *Modern methods of authenticity verification of magnetic sound records in forensic acoustics*, 2003 (co-authored); *Application of wavelet analysis to detect traces of digital processing of analog and digital sound records in forensic acoustics*, 2006; *Storage, preparation and procedure for providing materials and tools of video and audio recording for forensic examination*, 2010 (co-authored); *Peculiarities of the development of traces of digital processing of analog and digital sound records and methods of their detection*, 2010, etc.

Thus, the main directions of forensic researches of Professor O. V. Rybalskyi scientific school are issues of forensic science related to creation and use of expert tools designated for conducting forensic examinations of complex

technical objects, including materials and tools of digital video and audio recording.

Currently, NAIA develops other directions of forensic researches in new scientific schools. Praxeology issues of law enforcement practice make up the basis for researches of Professor S. S. Cherniavskiy scientific school (consisting of six Doctors and 15 PhDs in Law); development of forensic support of counteraction to crime is implemented by scientists of Professor Yu. M. Chornous forensic school (as part of this scientific school: ten PhDs in Law); issues of the history of criminalistics and modern methodologies of investigating criminal offenses are studied in the scientific school of V. V. Yusupov, Doctor of Law (the school consists of five PhDs in Law).

Scientists-criminalists of NAIA have creative and friendly relations with practically all staff of the Departments of Criminology, Criminal Law, Criminal Process, Operational and Investigative Activities of leading legal universities of the state. Since the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, 28 Doctors of Sciences and more than 220 PhDs in Law have been trained in the forensic schools of NAIA.

Conclusions. To summarize the above, forensic researches of scientific schools of NAIA initiated by the heads of the Department of Criminology M. V. Salteviskyi and V. P. Bakhin are developing according to two scientific directions: innovative researches of non-traditional traces of a crime (research directions of Professor M. V. Salteviskyi) and advancement of investigative activities and methodologies of investigating criminal offenses based on studying the tactics of criminals, modern achievements of science and technology (research directions of Professor V. P. Bakhin). Relying on generalization of the results of the Academy forensic researches, a series of analytical and methodical works, commentaries and textbooks (in particular, in foreign languages) were prepared and published. The development of unique devices and technologies in the field of special and forensic techniques and tactics, forensic medicine with their corresponding recognition at the state level, certification by protection title for intellectual property objects, including dozens of patents and copyright certificates.

In research activity, forensic science schools of NAIA develop close scientific ties with leading forensic centers: Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, National Academy of Security Service of Ukraine, Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine, University of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine, Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, National Scientific Center "Hon. Prof. M. S. Bokarius Forensic Science Institute", Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, National University "Odessa Law Academy", Odessa State University of Internal Affairs, Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine named after B. Khmelnytsky and other educational institutions both of Ukraine and foreign countries.

The practical component of researches is supported by joint work of scientists-criminalists of the Academy with forensic experts, investigators and other law enforcement agencies, namely by forensic research institutes of the Ministry of Justice, units of the Expert Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Main Investigation Department, Department of Explosive Service and other structural units of the National, National Anti-Corruption Bureau, State Bureau of Investigation, etc.

The forensic science center of NAIA substantially contributes to the development of legal science and education, promotes formation of a high level of professionalism in law enforcement agencies and lawyers, ensures the unity of law enforcement practice and educational-scientific activities in the higher education institution.

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**Криміналістичні наукові дослідження
Національної академії внутрішніх справ:
доробок наукових шкіл
(оглядова стаття)**

Проаналізовано розвиток криміналістичних досліджень наукових шкіл Національної академії внутрішніх справ (далі — НАВС). Показано роль керівників кафедр і провідних професорів НАВС у розвитку наукових досліджень; розкрито напрями криміналістичних досліджень наукових шкіл НАВС.

Криміналістичні дослідження НАВС розвиваються за двома векторами — інноваційні дослідження нетрадиційних слідів злочину (школа

професора М. В. Салтевського) і вдосконалення слідчої діяльності й методик розслідування злочинів (школа професора В. П. Бахіна).

Ключові слова: криміналістичні наукові дослідження, криміналістична наукова школа, кафедра криміналістики, Національна академія внутрішніх справ, криміналістика, судова експертиза.

С. С. Чернявский, В. В. Юсупов

**Криминалистические научные исследования Национальной
академии внутренних дел: наследие научных школ
(обзорная статья)**

Цель — на основании исследования исторического развития Национальной академии внутренних дел раскрыть процесс формирования в ней криминалистических научных школ; показать роль руководителей кафедр и ведущих профессоров Национальной академии внутренних дел в образовании криминалистических научных школ; раскрыть основные направления исследований криминалистических научных школ Национальной академии внутренних дел, осветить их вклад в подготовку научно-педагогических работников высшей квалификации; определить достижения криминалистических научных школ Национальной академии внутренних дел и их значение для развития юридической науки и образования в Украине.

При освещении материала статьи применяли исторический, историографический, терминологический, системно-структурный, формально-логический, сравнительно-правовой и статистический методы.

Обосновано, что центром развития криминалистических научных школ в Национальной академии внутренних дел является кафедра криминалистики. Систематизированы и показаны основные направления исследований криминалистических научных школ Национальной академии внутренних дел. Доказано, что криминалистические школы Национальной академии внутренних дел развиваются на основе двух научных векторов — инновационные исследования нетрадиционных следов преступления (школа профессора М. В. Салтевского); усовершенствование следственной деятельности и методик расследования уголовных преступлений на основании изучения тактики преступников, современных достижений науки и техники (школа профессора В. П. Бахина). Показаны научные связи криминалистических школ Национальной академии внутренних дел с другими криминалистическими школами и центрами научно-исследовательских учреждений, высших учебных заведений, правоохранительных органов.

Криминалистические научные школы Национальной академии внутренних дел играют важную роль в развитии юридической науки и образования, способствуют формированию высокого профессионализма правоохранителей и юристов, обеспечивают единство правоприменительной практики и образовательно-научной деятельности в учреждениях высшего образования.

Ключевые слова: криминалистические научные исследования, криминалистическая научная школа, кафедра криминалистики, Национальная академия внутренних дел, криминалистика, судебная экспертиза.

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Contributors

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