

## **TENDENCIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINALISTICS IN LITHUANIA: SCIENCE AND PRACTICE**

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### **S u m m a r y**

*On the basis of positive experience of democratic countries and taking into consideration present level of development of this science, the article analyses the state of the science of criminalistics and trends of its development in Lithuania. Hindrances to the development of the science of criminalistics are being enumerated, offers in regard to priorities of reform of criminalistics are being tried to ground, concrete proposals in regard to modeling of criminalistic institutions and deepening of criminalistic studies are given as well. submitted is the future trend of the science program devoted to problems of the science and its perspectives in the new century.*

*In order to further develop the science of criminalistics, to connect science and studies, create modern methods of criminalistic research, to deepen teaching of criminalistics and to ensure appropriate upgrading of qualification of law and order officer, foundation of institute for scientific criminalistic research is proposed.*

“When the criminality in the Republic is growing and the disclosing of crimes is quickly getting down, the effective and at the same time comprehensive and complex research of criminality and the fight against it, and first of all the application of scientific achievements in the sphere of criminalistics, are necessary. It is possible to do only by following the contemporary conception of criminalistics, finding the tasks and role of criminalistics in the united program of fighting against criminality, after analyzing the reasons of inadequate effectiveness of the means of criminalistics and recommendations, after the preparation of the scientifically based recommendations, which reflect the inevitable and essential reform of the system of the fight with criminality, taking into account the experience of the developed countries and after creating the advanced scientific technical basis” [6, p.65]. With these words almost twenty years ago we began our problematical article about the perspectives of the development of criminalistics in Lithuania, at the same time stating that the scientific level of criminalistics in Lithuania does not follow the raising demands: there is no common conception, the system of criminalistics as a science is out-of-date, the technique of criminalistics is obsolete [6].

How do we estimate the situation now, what is the situation in the science of criminalistics and the tendencies of its development, is there enough of the positive influence to the practice?

The science of criminalistics is under constant development, the methods of criminal research are improving, possibilities of the criminalistics are growing, and the highest and

the most active scientific technologies are penetrating into the sphere of criminal investigation. What is decisive in the development of criminalistics? Such are the main factors, which have big influence to the development of this sphere of science:

- The demands of the law enforcement institutions have decisive role in the recommendations created by criminalists. While looking for the possibilities of application of the latest scientific achievements to examine the crimes, the scientists - criminalists fulfill the orders of the law enforcement institutions. Life does not remain in the same place: the means of making crimes are constantly improving, new kinds of crimes appear. So the new methods of research are necessary;
- there are tight relations between the existing and newly created conceptions of criminalistics; the development of some of them is going on, the others practically are not justified;
- more and more the achievements of science are applied in criminalistics, which seem to be absolutely impossible to apply directly in crime investigation. When the development of other spheres of science is growing, the development of criminalistics is also growing, more and more scientific achievements penetrate into the sphere of criminalistics, e.g. the method of the genetic identification of man (DNA) was begun to be used in the work of criminal investigation, which was created in 1995 by Professor Jeffrey at Lanchester University in Great Britain. The essence of this method is the establishment of the identity of fragments of genomes. It helps to identify a person according to the cells of blood, sperm, the root of hair and other cells left in the place of crime (found and taken by criminalists).

The relations of criminalistics (this self-dependent integral sphere of science) with other sciences of law (criminal procedure, criminal law, criminology, forensic medicine, judicial psychology etc.) are becoming closer and closer. Criminalistics not only uses the data of these sciences, but also makes influence on them by its achievements in the creation of complex methods of research [12, p.12].

Up till now scientists are looking for the most precise conception of the science of criminalistics, include various elements into its structure, try to reflect in the best way the level of development of nowadays science (1) [3, p.14].

(1) The conception of criminalistics and the tendencies of its development depend not only on the social, economical, political conditions, but also on the philosophy, which is dominating in the society at that time, and first of all on the philosophy of law, e.g. at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the dominating philosophy of pragmatism in USA created the situation that criminalistics was understood as a technical science or the additional technical part of the science of police, and this is already not science but the art of criminal investigation or even trade.

Question what the criminalistics is investigating must be raised again with the understanding of its importance, because the characterization of its structure and relations with other legal and non legal disciplines will depend on how we will answer to this question, and it has influence on the scientific research, organization of the expert job and the curriculum.

It is not an easy task, and it is not easy because of the objective reasons, because the criminalistics does not remain in the same place, new means and methods of gathering evidence are applied in practice, new phenomena of criminality appear, accordingly spheres of using means of criminalistics are growing and changing.

If we try to analyze the old definitions of criminalistics, so in the majority of them crime is the most important, and criminalistics is necessary only where the crime has taken place, and in the conception of criminalistics no possibility to use the means of criminalistics for getting information about the fact that there was no crime or the person is not guilty is foreseen, the same as the stereotypical conception about the process of investigation as

criminal is widely spread, but not about the process of the establishment of justice [14, p.135; 18, p.6].

According to our opinion, when we speak about the rule of law as the ideal to be reached, first of all we should put the stress on the inherent human rights and freedoms, which are untouchable, where the presumption of innocence and the principle of competitiveness are prevailing. It demands for the new standpoint towards criminalistics as a science, which tries to find the objective truth using the specific criminalistic methods.

Many scientists of the Western European countries do not consider criminalistics as the law science. Some of them, e.g. Geerds consider criminalistics as a wide science and classify it to the criminal sciences, the others understand it narrower and list it to the conglomeration of technical and independent sciences such as: judicial chemistry, forensic medicine, toxicology or ascribe intermediate role in the system of sciences, e.g. consider it to be a science on the border of many sciences [1; 2; 7; 19].

Some German criminalists, among whom we can pick out Prof. Kube, consider criminalistics as the constituent part of criminology and attribute to it only the investigation and prevention of concrete crimes. At the same time on the basis of regularity fixed by criminalistics and going further in the development of criminalistic tactics the new branch of the science of criminalistics is created – that is the criminalistic strategy, which describes the conception of the criminal investigation and prevention of crimes, it practically organizes the institutions of the investigation and their development, create prevention programs, apply special means in the investigation of economical and organized crimes [5; 10]. In some works the technique and tactics of criminalistics have their own common and special parts, which are bound to investigate some special kinds of crimes from the criminalistic point of view [2; 7].

Also such conception of criminalistics can exist: it is the science about the use of natural, technical, humanitarian and other sciences for criminal investigation. Near to this is the definition of criminalistics adopted at the congress of criminalists' union, which took place in California in 1963, as a science about the application of natural and technical sciences solving legal questions [3, p.15]. According to this definition all the system of criminalistics is divided into four parts:

- technique of committing crimes or the criminal phenomenology;
- technique of criminalistics;
- tactics of criminalistics;
- organization of criminal investigation.

Technique of criminalistics often is divided according to the objects of investigation: clothes, fibre, hair, blood, paint, soil, explosives, documents etc.

Interesting is the structure of tactics of criminalistics. Sometimes there is a chapter in its common part about prevention and some tactical means accepting complaints and applications from citizens. The biggest attention in the procedural actions of interrogation is paid to the interrogation and crime scene investigation, sometimes to search and very often to such actions as search, raids, observation or even the recruitment of secret collaborators, e.g. according to our recent understanding for the “sacred” matters of the operational activities.

Special part of the tactics of criminalistics very often reminds us the methods of our imagination.

When we speak about the organization of criminal investigation, one part of this science of criminalistics is bound for the organization of the investigation of crimes, which are committed in the country, for the cooperation of various institutions including the private structures of security, for the relations with media, for the professional preparation of the investigators of crimes; the other part is bound for the international cooperation in criminal investigation, procedures of legal support and the transference of criminals, activities of various international organizations.

Interesting is the thought, which is recently under discussion, that in criminalistics it is not possible to single out neither only legal, nor only natural and technical parts of sciences or the complexes of knowledge as the fixed structures. Criminalistics makes the homogeneous alloy of knowledge, but not the whole of sciences, and it is not a complex (uniting but not cemented) science, but the science, which has the synthetic background when the knowledge of many spheres integrated into the new science [8, p.71].

While examining the question about the origin of criminalistics it is interesting to notice that there are as if several criminalistics or several its edges: investigation, expert and operative, which at the same time are different and tightly connected and intermingled [15]. Practically we examined only the criminalistics of interrogation with its components – theory, technique, tactics and methods, but the time and the development of sciences showed that some parts of criminalistics were left behind these limits, and the white spaces appeared in the structure: science about versions, planning and organizing of the investigation, e.g. the most important intellectual premises of the investigation of the event. As we have already mentioned, criminalistics did not pay attention at the studies and research as a complex of methods (open and not open) of the investigation and operative means; informatics of the criminalistics does not fall into four teams, the unexploited space remains the victimology of criminalistics – science about the collecting and using of knowledge, about personality and behaviour of the victim in order the circumstances of the crime were determined by the means of criminalistics.

We must not forget one more innovation that together with the criminalistics one more science is developing – paracriminalistics from the Greek word “para” – “at, around” (in the astronomy such science would be astrology, in psychology – parapsychology, in chemistry – alchemy etc.).

The common feature of all parasciences – freedom of all the hypotheses raised, absence of the necessity to base the conclusions scientifically, refusal of the critical analysis.

Paracriminalistics searches for criminals according to their anatomical and genetic features, base their investigation of crimes on philosophical laws and categories, try to read the thoughts of the suspect by the means of hypnosis and using special equipment, invite telepaths, sorceresses and extrasenses for the criminal investigation.

At the first site it seems that it is not only non-scientific problematic but general misunderstanding, wrong outlook or nonsense, but the arguments are necessary in the asserting or denying one or another event. Future development of the scientific and human understanding about various phenomena will show who is right and who is wrong. But speaking about the new methods of investigation first of all (2), according to our opinion, we should follow the general criteria of the assessment methods of criminalistics: legitimacy, scientific approach, efficiency, reliability, effectiveness, safety and permissibility [12, p.15].

What are the main forecasted tendencies of the development of criminalistics in nowadays literature of criminalistics?

General tendencies of the development of theory of criminalistics, which are determined by modern understanding of criminalistics, as about the synthetic science (3), include [22, p. 451]:

(2) Here we don't have the special purpose to examine method of the detector of lie, which is attempted to introduce hastily in the practice of criminalistics in Lithuania, though first of all in the discussion of scientists and the practitioners all aspects of using of this method were to be analyzed: scientific, technical, professional, organizational ethical etc.

(3) Synthetic – (Gr. *syntheticos*) one of the meanings – who makes unity of various elements.

- studying of further regularity, which makes the subject of criminalistics, e.g. regularities of the mechanism of crime, investigation of the movement of streams of valuable information for criminalistics;

- development of the methodological basis of criminalistics – research of the possibilities of integration of new scientific methods into criminalistics and on this basis – creation of new methods;
- development of the criminalistic system and unification of the scientific speech on the basis of integration of the computer technologies;
- supplement of the system of separate theories of criminalistics by new theories using the achievements of the basic and applied sciences.

New understanding of the origin of criminalistics made the crucial influence on the tendencies of technical development of criminalistics because it is practically very important. If we consider criminalistics as the science of law, which only applies the achievements of natural and technical sciences, it would create superficial and consumer standpoint towards the criminalistics, which only waits passively when somebody else creates new technologies, and criminalists would only wait passively. It is clear that the appearance of new technical branches of criminalistics always raised and is raising now discussions. We are apt to think that if we consider criminalistics as the science of law, then in those places where the natural and technical scientific methods are prevailing, would be not logical to admit that it is a part of criminalistic science. On the other side, the historically made traditions, which are also not easy to overcome, are still alive.

It is clear that the limits of criminalistics are not endless, and it is not enough to add to some sphere of science the word “criminalistic” in order it would become the technical branch of criminalistics. Several criteria are suggested in the literature of criminalistics, according to which the directions of research may become the new technical branches of criminalistics [6]:

- solution of the specific tasks of criminalistics, which are not raised during the research of similar objects in other spheres of human activities;
- specific character of the objects under research, often participation of them in the place of event;
- sufficient methodological and methodical completeness of this branch.

Trends of the practical establishment of the technique of criminalistics reflect very well the discussed problems in the international workshop “Technique of criminalistics: tendencies and perspectives” [20].

It was stressed in the seminar that the technique of criminalistics guarantees the inner safety, and the level of it depends very much on the right settling of its development, effective and modern employment not only of criminal investigation, but also of methods and means of prevention.

The main trends were these:

1. Creation of data base of the establishment of the identity of fragments of genomes in separate countries and the development of the possibilities of operative use of them in the exchanging of information.

2. Integrated technical prevention, criminalistic intervention into new technologies, e.g. introduction of the identification of special signs against criminalistic falsification could diminish the use of coloured xeroxes for the production of banknotes or make it impossible.

3. Criminalistic technical investigation of new events – telebank, teleshops, telemedicine, digital signature, use of internet to account with credit cards, use of internet for pornography, extreme propaganda etc.

4. Fixation of the criminalistic technical policy and coordination of resources under the economical regime.

5. Genetic engineering and electronics beginning with the problems of clonation and its recognition, and ending with electronic guard for automobiles and constant observation of them.

6. Criminalistics and terrorism: recognition of the explosive materials.

7. Preservation of nature and criminalistics.

#### 8. Problems of the assessment of footmarks:

- grouping of the smallest particles on the micro and macro level;
- trial to define and identify the source of origin;
- investigation of the place of event;
- establishment of the age (ink, prints of paste etc.).

9. Assurance of the use of the achievements of criminalistics for all members of the process; legalization according to the law of the private experimental investigators.

10. Work coordination, specialization and professionalization, the use of modern technologies and the rational work charge, development of international cooperation.

Development problems of the tactics of criminalistics also demand much attention, first of all the theoretical specification of the content of the tactics of criminalistics (again taking into account the new conception of criminalistics), fixation of its limits and relations with other spheres of the scientific knowledge). Here are the research of the situations of investigation, mostly applying new informational technologies, the development of possibilities of the experimental research, "return" to the criminalistics of the operative activities of some tactical means or the whole of it etc. [8, .76]. As one of the main tendencies we can also mark technicalization and psychologization of the tactics of criminalistics, development of the existing tactical means and tactical combinations and the creation of the new ones, especially when the procedural laws are changing the development of the tactics of trial interrogation (investigation) and first of all development of the means and possibilities to use the criminalistic tactical recommendations in the civil, administrative and arbitration process.

Tendencies of the development of methods of criminalistics are connected with the changes of criminal law and with the criminalization of other acts. Separate chapters of the methods of criminalistics in new works are devoted to the traditional and other sorts of crimes known from the old times (e.g. crimes against life and health, public safety, private property, investigation after hot footmarks, juvenile delinquency etc.), much attention was paid to the financial crimes, first of all in the sphere of taxes and made by organized groups, crimes against foreigners or made by foreigners, crimes in the sphere of circulation of the computer information, let alone about the sphere of movement of narcotic substances etc. [8; 9; 10].

In nowadays criminalistics the creation of methods of criminalistics goes in two directions:

1. Development of the already existing methods and creation of the new ones, mostly because this process is predetermined by the appearance of new context of crimes. New means of committing crimes and changes of the contingent of subjects of making crimes has influence on the changes of the existing methods etc.
2. Creation of complexes of more common criminalistic methodical recommendations, which include several sorts of crimes, but which are carried out under certain conditions in the place, time and by such persons, who can be defined by some certain features and special signs.

What is the place of Lithuanian criminalistics in the context of our examined common tendencies of the scientific development of criminalistics?

We must notice that the centre of the scientific research of criminalistics today has passed into the Law University of Lithuania, in which and the only one of the previous several scientific institutions of criminalistics Pg. D. dissertations are defended in recent years every year, international scientific conferences and the scientific exchanges are taking place. Much attention to the problems of criminalistics was devoted during the implementation of interdepartmental scientific program "Criminality and criminal justice", large share of criminalistics remained also in the new scientific program "Prevention of criminality and the perspective of its control", in the fulfillment of which take part several

scientific institutions [11]. We will present in short the planned research of the program of the third trend, which will include the research of the criminal procedure and criminalistics taking into consideration the prognosis of criminality and the strategic control conceptions (research advisers Prof. Dr. Palskys, Doc. Dr. Kurapka, Prof. Habil. Dr. Kulianskis, Doc. Dr. Rinkevicius).

We can call it conditionally “Prognosis of criminality and criminal investigation”.

Here we must take into account the future criminality and strategy of its control and the achievements of the technique of the research of crimes and of other scientific trends, which we could possibly use. It is very important to ensure the effective criminal investigation by the means of criminalistics, to prepare the perspective tactics and methods of criminalistics. Also while preparing the recommendations of criminalistics we must take into account also the changes in criminal laws and the laws of criminal procedure, which is also very important for the development of tactics and methods of criminalistics.

It is necessary to make further research in the realities of criminal procedure, to model the most suitable forms of it in order the criminal procedure would become more democratic, more rational, would stimulate the effective and quick criminal investigation, would better guarantee the rights and legal interests of persons involved into the sphere of criminal procedure.

The investigation of the third trend will be carried out solving these main problems (themes of scientific research):

1. The realities of criminal procedure and the most suitable democratic model of its future prognosis. Scientific adviser Prof. Dr. Palskys; executors: Dr. Ancelis, Dr. Juskeviciute, graduate Panomariovas (Law University of Lithuania), Doc. Dr. Rinkevicius, Doc. Dr. Kuconis (Law faculty of Vilnius University).
2. Problems of the development of the scientific theoretical basis of criminalistics in Lithuania. Scientific advisers: Doc. Dr. Kurapka, Prof. Kuklianskis; executors: Dr. Ancelis, Dr. Juskeviciute, graduates Ivanauskas, Burda (Law University of Lithuania).
3. Organization and development of the methods of scientific criminal investigation. Scientific advisers: Doc. Dr. Rinkevicius, Talaliene (Institute of Judicial Expertise of Lithuania); executors: Dr. Juskeviciute, graduates: Burda, Ivanauskas, Barkauskas (Law University of Lithuania), Dr. Jankauskas, Dr. Vaitkevicius, graduate Juodkaite (Institute of Judicial Expertise of Lithuania), Doc. Dr. Kuconis (Law faculty of Vilnius University).

The content of this trend will consist of:

- research, evaluation and suggesting of the concrete proposals about coordination of the legal norms of civil procedure with the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and corresponding international documents, mostly with the European Convention of the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
- processional constraint and the protection of human rights and freedoms and their guarantees in the criminal procedure;
- development and application of the legal norms of criminal procedure, research of possible simplification of some processional procedures and processional forms;
- the use of new sorts of evidence (conclusions of specialist, listening of the telephone conversations, revision and control acts etc.) in the investigation of the concrete criminal causes, research of holding practice of processional terms and their effectiveness, also evaluation of legal importance of the criminalistic and processional law;
- further research of the processional and organizational problems of the before-trial criminal investigation;
- processional legal and practical analysis of the means and effectiveness of the use of special knowledge in criminal procedure;

- problematic questions of the development of legal status of the victim;
- trends of the further development of the theory of common criminalistics;
- strategy and importance of criminalistics in the prognosis of criminality;
- structural problems of the prevention in criminalistics and the use of their possibilities in stopping crimes;
- problems of the reform and perspectives of development in the institutions of criminalistics solving the tasks of the fulfillment of criminal control;
- generalization of practice of criminal investigation according to the kinds of crimes and the preparation of the conception of their research;
- creation of the experimental and suggesting computer programs (in the first stage of criminal investigation) according to the kinds of crimes;
- criminalistic and legal aspects of the problems of the research of weapons;
- theoretical and practical problems of the judicial expertise in the context of the reform of legal system;
- research of the development of informatic of criminalistics using the last scientific achievements, the world experience and possibilities to apply it in Lithuania;
- investigation of the research peculiarities of the computer and other crimes in the field of information in Lithuania and abroad.

We would like to examine separately one of the most important parts of criminalistics – the formulation and fulfillment of the statute of institutional reform of criminalistics. We must ascertain that up till now the development of the science of criminology and reformation of the offices of criminalistics practically is not connected with the development of law and the reform of law enforcement institutions. In the sketches and the new wording of law reform (1998) only the experiment is foreseen to reform separate institutions of criminalistics with the aim of changes without enough scientific basis, because there is no clear development conception of the experimental offices of criminalistics and no strategic reorganization program of the services of criminalistics, which, according to our opinion, is to foresee intermediate and final aims, the tasks, material and work resources and possible variants of development. We already not once paid attention at the fact that the structure and functions of the experimental services must be specified, which should not have double functions, and in the reform they should avoid the departmental view when the departments reform themselves [13]. Now Ministry of Justice, Institute of Judicial Expertise and the Service of the criminalistic expertise of the Police department not only “reform” themselves, but practically prepare projects of the new laws, which regulate the activities of the experimental offices.

We have already spoken about the statutes of the reformation of the offices of criminalistics, so here we will only put an accent on our principle conception, which shows itself by the fact that [13, p.88-96]:

1. It is necessary to create the net of central and regional institutions, which would insure use of the scientific achievements including the whole complex of footmarks and foreseeing division of the experimental research according to the demands of the region and possibility to make repeated research.

2. To concentrate the scientific research, creation and approbation of new contemporary methods of the experimental research in the Scientific Research Institute of Criminalistics presenting to it the status of state scientific institute, or according to the necessity to insure unity of science and studies and to prepare well and purposefully experts and raise their qualification, such an institution could be the institute of criminalistics of high school. Such tendencies have relations also with the ideas of “White book of the high education in Lithuania”.

3. Equal possibility to use the services of state expert offices using special knowledge must have both: the prosecuting and the accused sides. Such democratic tendency (4) helps practically to fulfill the principle of preparation in the investigation process of causes,



makes absolutely possible the appearance of private expert offices and their normal functioning, or the engagement of separate scientists and their associations into expert activities [3, .13]. In this place it is important to solve the questions of presentations of the certificates and licenses to the experts.

4. One more group of problems - development of teaching of criminalistics on various levels.

Already in 1897 in Linz with active presence of Gross international congress of the union of criminalists was held, which decided to recommend to include the teaching of criminalistics into the program of law faculties of universities.

And in nowadays Lithuania, according to our opinion, first of all the course of the contemporary criminalistics should be obligatory in the law faculties of universities. Without knowledge of the scientific research methods of crimes the education of lawyer would not be finished (5) [2, p.22]. Teaching of criminalistics in MA studies should be widened and developed in special separate courses and complexically – joining the “near” branches of science: criminal procedure, criminal law and criminology. More specializations of criminalistics should be included into the programs of scientific studies at universities. Not only the specializations of investigators and interrogators are necessary, but also technical criminalists and experts criminalists, who are not prepared directly, and the lack of education and qualification appears during criminal investigation [16].

(4) Discussion whether offices of criminalistics must collect the “accusing” evidence, or also “vindication” was raised in the American literature of criminalistics.

(5) E.g. this branch of science almost is not taught in German universities, because the influence on that had the view about the criminalistics itself as a branch of science of the “police”. But recently the discussions are going on about the introduction of this subject into studies, because the “deficit” not only of knowledge, but also of the professors of criminalistics is felt in Germany and other Western European countries.

During the preparation of criminalists technicians and criminalists experts also the specialization according to the narrower technical spheres of criminalistics should be carried out.

The teaching of criminalistics in the qualification-raising centre should be improved dramatically. Practical education of the officers of the police, and first of all raising of the qualification in courses, should be carried out in groups and according to individual programs, paying attention to the demand of knowledge and skills in order every officer could get not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills, and the criminalistic thinking was developed. For that purpose the modern practical teaching basis of criminalistics will have to be established. So again the necessity arises to create the institute of criminalistics at the Law University of Lithuania, e.g. in the place where there is material and methodical basis of these pedagogical specialists. Also, as we have already mentioned, creation of the scientific institutes at high schools, coordination of science and studies absolutely conform to the conception of project “White book of high education in Lithuania”. Of course it could make tendencies of the development of criminalistics more objective and to avoid narrow departmental view on the reform of institutions of criminalistics.

## **Conclusions**

1. Modern criminalistics must be understood not only as the tool of criminal law directed into the proof of guiltiness, but also as a means of defense of legal interests of the victim and other members of the process, and its methods used according to the principle of competition.

2. The development of the science of criminology in Lithuania so far is not connected with the development of law and reform of the law and order institutions. The reform of the

institutions of criminalistics is carried out without clear strategy with functions duplicated and without coordination of the activities of the institutions of criminalistics, when the “reformation” is left for the institutions themselves.

3. Too little attention is paid to the recommendations of scientists about the priorities of the reform of criminalistics in Lithuania – the model and system of criminalistics, reform of the institutions of criminalistics and the development of studies of criminalistics.

4. In order to develop further on the science of criminology, to combine science and studies, to develop methods of criminal investigation on contemporary level, to improve studies of criminalistics, to insure suitable raising of qualification of officers it is necessary to set the scientific research institute of criminalistics, the activities of which should be tightly related with universities.



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