and conviction of Charles Manson and members of his "family". The Los Angeles Police Department Scientific Division which incorporates the Polygraph Unit has 5 qualified polygraph examiners. The work load of this unit consists mainly of major felony cases including homicide and child sexual abuse investigations.

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HISTORY OF FINGERPRINTING

There are records of fingerprints being taken many centuries ago, although they weren't nearly as sophisticated as they are today. The ancient Babylonians pressed the tips of their fingertips into clay to record business transactions. The Chinese used ink-on-paper finger impressions for business and to help identify their children.

However, fingerprints weren't used as a method for identifying criminals until the 19th century. In 1858, an Englishman named Sir William

Herschel was working as the Chief Magistrate of the Hooghly district in Jungipoor, India. In order to reduce fraud, he had the residents record their fingerprints when signing business documents.

A few years later, Scottish doctor Henry Faulds was working in Japan when he discovered fingerprints left by artists on ancient pieces of clay. This finding inspired him to begin investigating fingerprints. In 1880, Faulds wrote to his cousin, the famed naturalist Charles Darwin, and asked for help with developing a fingerprint classification system. Darwin declined, but forwarded the letter to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton.

Around the same time, Juan Vucetich, a police officer in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was developing his own variation of a fingerprinting system. In 1892, Vucetich was called in to assist with the investigation of two boys murdered in Necochea, a village near Buenos Aires. Suspicion had fallen initially on a man named Velasquez, a love interest of the boys' mother, Francisca Rojas. But when Vucetich compared fingerprints found at the murder scene to those of both Velasquez and Rojas, they matched Rojas' exactly. She confessed to the crime. This was the first time fingerprints had been used in a criminal investigation. Vucetich called his system **comparative dactyloscopy**. It's still used in many Spanish-speaking countries.

Sir Edward Henry, commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London, soon became interested in using fingerprints to nab criminals. In 1896, he added to Galton's technique, creating his own classification system based on the direction, flow, pattern and other characteristics of the friction ridges in fingerprints. Examiners would turn these characteristics into equations and classifications that could distinguish one person's print from another's. The **Henry Classification System** replaced the Bertillonage system as the primary method of fingerprint classification throughout most of the world.

In 1901, Scotland Yard established its first Fingerprint Bureau. The following year, fingerprints were presented as evidence for the first time in English courts. In 1903, the New York state prisons adopted the

The Henry system finally enabled law enforcement officials to classify and identify individual fingerprints. Unfortunately, the system was very cumbersome. When fingerprints came in, detectives would have to compare them manually with the fingerprints on file for a specific criminal (that's if the person even had a record). The process would take hours or even days and didn't always produce a match. By the 1970s, computers were in existence, and the FBI knew it had to automate the process of classifying, searching for and matching fingerprints. The Japanese National Police Agency paved the way for this automation, establishing the first electronic fingerprint matching system in the 1980s. Their **Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS)**, eventually enabled law enforcement officials around the world to cross-check a print with millions of fingerprint records almost instantaneously.

AFIS collects digital fingerprints with sensors. Computer software then looks for patterns and minutiae points (based on Sir Edward Henry's system) to find the best match in its database.

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COOPERATION

At the present stage of development, the crimes of society pose an extremely serious risk to its further development. Going beyond the borders of a country, crime has become dangerously transnational. Today it is very difficult for the government of any state to take effective measures of combating transnational organized crime without resorting to one or another from of international cooperation. Therefore, all countries around the world should be aware of the fact that none of them is protected from the transnational crime collision Hence, the priority of modern international law is to combat crime in global cooperation which is possible only if countries are ready to interact for solving this important matter. Given that Ukraine has become an object of rising interest in international criminal groups, it is practically impossible for Ukraine to solve important socio-economic, political and other problems without its participation in international cooperation in the fight against crime and in the activities of international law enforcement organizations. Accounting that, our country's participation in international cooperation in combating crime, based on the rules and principles of international law, is quite important. It is clear that such cooperation of Ukraine with the countries of the world, and international organizations is a precondition for successful solution of many problems not only of foreign, foreign economic, but also internal ones.

It should be noted that an important foreign policy task for our country is the formation of a secure international environment, the development of cooperation in countering transnational crime in the global and regional dimensions, which are the most important guarantees of