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CENTRAL DACTYLOSCOPIC BUREAU UNDER THE MAJOR PRISON MANAGEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE: ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES (1906–1916)

Paper examines and analyzes the organization and activities of the Central Fingerprint Bureau (CDB) under the General Prison Administration of the Technical University of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Empire for the first 10 years of its operation (1906–1916). In modern forensic literature, the issue of the activities of the Central Statistical Bureau was considered by many authors, as a rule, fragmentarily. The only substantive work on this topic is the paper of the employee of the specified institution D.I. Vasilyev, published in the journal “Prison Herald” in 1916 (No 12) and currently known to a narrow circle of specialists. It is the basis of this paper, the purpose of which is to examine the main aspects of the organization and activities of the first institution that introduced the fingerprint system of criminal registration into prison institutions of the Russian Empire, as well as highlighting of the activities of its leader, a famous prison specialist and criminologist N.F. Luchinskyi (1860–after 1917).

At the beginning of 1906, the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Empire, being awakened by the increasement of vagrants, most of whom were criminals who had escaped from exile and places of detention, decided to create at the Central Prison Administration the Central Finger Bureau, in which all fingerprint data needed for identity tramps was collected.

The new division was created in January 1907 and consisted of three employees: 1) N.F. Luchinskyi (Head) 2) D.I. Vasilyev and 3) Sylenko (assistants). The main task of the newly created institution was “... to assist the judicial investigators, through the use of a special system of registration of criminals, in detecting the identity of the accused in that particular act, which is called vagrancy in the law and is the refusal of the person to declare his name and title”. According to CSL reports, for more than ten years of its existence, its employees processed more than 95,000 fingerprint cards and found 1147 unknowns, among which there were 559 vagrants.

Paper also highlights the results of the Special Meeting with the Deputy Minister of Justice A.N. Veriovkin, which was convened on the initiative of the Head of the CDB N.F. Luchinskyi to consider the issue of using the fingerprint method of examining fingerprints left by criminals at the crime scene (1910).

Thus, a decade of experience in the activities of the Central Fingerprint Bureau of the General Prison Administration of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Empire under the leadership of the well-known prison specialist and criminalist N.A. Luchinskyi convincingly proved that the main task facing this institution, the fight against vagrancy, was successfully completed.

Keywords: Central Dactyloscopy Bureau, Central Prison Administration (STU), Ministry of Justice of the Russian Empire, dactyloscopic registration in prisons, vagrancy, N.F. Luchinsky.

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