

important. Conflicts during the exhumation of a corpse can jeopardize all criminal proceedings. Contradictions that arise between law enforcement agencies and relatives of the deceased must in any case be resolved, as this is a direct violation of Ukrainian and international law.

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PRACTICE USE OF POLYGRAPH IN THE USA

For as long as human beings have deceived each other, people have tried to develop techniques for detecting deception and determining truth. These techniques have almost always included interviews and interrogations try to see through deception and reveal what is lie and what is truth. A polygraph, popularly referred to as a lie detector test, is a device or procedure that measures and records several physiological indicators such as blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and skin conductivity while a person is asked and answers a series of questions.

The belief underpinning the use of the polygraph is that deceptive answers will produce physiological responses that can be differentiated from those associated with non-deceptive answers. There are, however, no specific physiological reactions associated with lying, making it difficult to identify factors that separate liars from truth tellers [4].

Polygraph examiners also prefer to use their own individual scoring method, as opposed to computerized techniques, as they may more easily defend their own evaluations.

In the 20th century, lie detection took on scientific aspects with the development of techniques that use measures of physiological responses as indicators of deception. The best known of these is the polygraph.

This technique, which relies on physiological measurements developed early in the century, has become for many in the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence communities the most valued method for identifying criminals, spies, and saboteurs when direct evidence is lacking.

Polygraph examinations are used in the United States and in some other countries for three main purposes:

1. It is an interrogation tool with criminal suspects or candidates for sensitive public or private sector employment;
2. Law enforcement officials use polygraph examinations to screen their new workers;
3. They are used for screening current employees, especially in security-sensitive occupations [2].

Although the polygraph instrument is the main of the technique, the ability of the polygraph test to detect deception also depends critically on other elements of the process.

The first is the interpretation of the polygraph chart. Interpretation usually involves comparison of physiological answers to “relevant” questions and answers to other questions that are asked for comparison.

The second class of techniques, called control question or comparison question testing, compares responses to relevant questions with responses to other questions that are intended to generate physiological reactions even in non-deceptive examinees. In one version of this technique, the comparison questions are selected to create a temptation to deceive, for

example: “Have you ever stolen a small object from your place of work?” or “Have you ever violated a minor traffic law?” [3]. Such so-called probable lie questions are presumed to be like the relevant questions in creating a level of concern related to truthfulness.

The third class of techniques, commonly called guilty knowledge polygraph testing, involves questions about details of an event under investigation that are known only to investigators and those with direct knowledge of the event.

The polygraph currently refers to unconventional and most likely additional means of obtaining evidence, which, perhaps after a test of time, will become traditional, no one doubts the legality and effectiveness of its use. For example, it took many years for the legislator to recognize as an independent investigative action an investigative experiment and verification of evidence on the spot [1].

Currently, unconventional methods such as interrogation using hypnotic effects and investigative testing using a polygraph are awaiting legislative approval. The scientific validity of these methods is no longer in doubt, they are successfully used in most foreign countries and considerable experience in their application has been accumulated by law enforcement agencies.

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