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### **Criminalistical description of the murders committed from mercenary motives**

**Abstract:** It is studied the ways of committing and concealment of murders from mercenary motives; it is considered the problems of feigning of the events, made up their classification.

It is analyzed the issues of crime scene, its investigation, trace detection, establishing causal relationships. It is given practical recommendations.

**Keywords:** criminalistical description; murder; mercenary; way of committing; feigning; methods.

In methodics of investigation of separate kinds of crime important role is played an abstraction, which is named a criminalistical description. In criminalistics this conception presented itself a system of more significant features, analysis of the latter, and also their interties are allowed effectively detecting committed crime. Studying and generalization of the experience of the investigative and operation-searching practice is a source of criminalistical description. They give opportunity in versatile investigated activity to determine the main elements, from combination of which are built a correct model of committed crime, to plan the ways of investigation. An essence of the methodics of investigation of crimes as the branch of criminalistics is consisted in scientific provisions determining a planning and organization of detection of various kinds of crimes and their prevention. Wherein, a leading role belongs to criminalistical description, conducive to formation of the investigative versions and to choice of the investigation direction. Its structural

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elements are the way of committing and concealment of crime, time, place and an event environment; combination of more typical traces (tracing picture); a personality of criminal and a personality of victim; existing between them dependence (interlinks) give sufficiently full picture of an event in specific application of this abstraction (23, p. 463-465).

Currently, a variety of the murders are become a dangerous tendency of the mercenary killings. Ways of performance and concealment, objects of criminal encroachment do not go in traditional scheme of murders' investigation, finding new criminalistical complexion, requiring of analysis and generalization for formation of development of the original methodics.

One of the determining provisions of criminalistical description is a way of committing of crime. its informative structure includes a stage of preparation, which consist on few interlinked elements: a) studying of the data about personality of a victim; b) choice of a way deprivation of life (instrument or other means); c) choice of his own tactics of crime' committing. Way of concealment is also related to the way of crime' committing, though its detailed consideration requires a separate analysis (15, p. 28-29).

An issue of the way crime' committing as one of the key in criminal law and criminalistics is still remained discussible. This is caused different approach of the scientists to interpretation of conceptual apparatus, in particular of a content of notion "way committing" and "way of concealment". In determination of correlation of these ways in general notion "way of crime' committing" is coming up two tendencies - to their demarcation and their integration. Applicably to the general concept and its usage in studying of an issue murders investigation were speak out different arguments. Thus, in his research dedicated to methodics of investigation of the crimes against life V.P. Kolmakov distinguished the way of crime committing and the way of its concealment. To the first he related actions and inactions directed on achievement of criminal result, and also material items, with help of which had been committed crime, conditions that suitable for criminal. The way of concealment was

considered by a researcher as the actions, which directed to camouflage or liquidate the traces of this crime (21, p. 193-196).

Later, this point of view divided A.N. Kolesnichenko, detailing a concept of the way of crime committing. So, he included in its content "a way of criminal action, combination of the techniques creating real opportunity of beginning of criminal consequences, which is caused this consequences or directed on their concealment" (19, p.336). Further, this very cumbersome definition was formulated by him clearer as "way of actions of criminal expressing in certain interlinked system of the actions and techniques, preparation, committing and concealment of the crimes" (20, p. 9). In this definition is successfully interpreted a concept of a system of actions that indicated not only on its integration, but and laconic

It is quite constructive idea about the way of crime committing was spoken out by G.N. Mudyugin who had considered it in wide and narrow sense. So, a notion of a way crime committing in wide sense was included as committing so and concealment of crime. In narrow sense it had limited with directed committing of crime. Wherein, he noted that if concealment had not been condition of committing of crime and came from after its committing then it could be considered as independence complex of the actions not entering in concept of the way of crime committing (28, p. 11-12).

Scientific analysis of named problem found its fuller embodiment in the works of G.G. Zuykov. The determination of a way of crime committing as a system of actions united with one criminal intention was a result of his research (16, p. 229). Indication on a criminal intention, which is psychological category, interpreting the intention as a system of actions named the intention had made richer the definitions being earlier rather impersonals. It is quite full are reflected gamma senses, moods, temperament and personality of a criminal in the ways of crime committing and concealment. This gives the grounds to include these features in determination of the way. Other matter, with what term it might be marked. Not involving in polemic with the researchers of this problem, we note only that the more completed is to be a definition of the way of crime committing G.G. Zuykov in editorship of Professor R.S. Belkin. It sounds such way: "The way of crime committing is a system of

actions on preparation, committing and concealment of crime, determining by the conditions of environment and psycho-physiological features of a personality, being linked with selective usage of appropriate instruments or means, conditions of place and time united with general criminal intention" (5, p. 359).

The ways of crime committing have similar structure inherent to all types of the crimes being differ from each other accordingly with a subject of encroachment (30, p. 28-29). In addition, in spite of variety of the ways of deprivation of human life, they might be classified on a ground of specific nature of each. So, this can be murdering with dismemberment of a corpse, "without corpse" that is caused with disappearing with a man, hidden by a pretence. Killing committed with an organized group and murdering on an order have also its specific nature. Classification unifying causing to creation of a separate methodics of investigation is carried out in scientific purposes since it allows giving a full analysis of committing deed and to develop optimal schemes of decision of the investigative tasks. In addition, as O.O. Martinson rightly noted, each committed murder has its particularities, and therefore general schemes independence on their perfectness cannot replace an individual approach to solution of thinking tasks in the standard situations fulfilling only supplementary role (27, p. 121).

In general scheme of the way of crime committing from mercenary motives the interesting is a stage of preparation to it. On the general rule, preparation supposes a choice of the instruments, means and methods of performance of planned crime. if the instruments and means might be considered as traditional than the methods of committing can be often differentiated with big inventiveness. In plan of preparation to committing of killing the researchers are not much interested with psychological side of this stage of crime, which seems rather artistic than scientific one. Wherein, psychological aspects of preparation determine much a behavior of a killer in period of crime committing and after that is allowed in process of investigation finding the traces leading to establishing a criminal personality (33, p. 65-73).

During investigation of criminal case about murdering in Baku city of Chechen businessman R. an investigator drew attention at the writings made on a car of the dead with paint, which is used by the professional artists.

On content the writing was a quote from a poem of Omar Khayam and had completed with good complex painting.

Behavior of the killer testified about complex motives prompting his into committing certain actions, taking long time and distinguished with originality. Investigation in this direction was allowed establishing a personality of criminal (4).

Psychology of murdering is, first of all, a complex of the tasks linked with intention, the ways its performance or concealment of the traces in wide understanding. Psychical state of a criminal plays here a leading role determining all his actions - from intention to kill up to rejection to commit crime. Money-grabbing, envy, desire to get rid from a person disturbing implementing of some life plans, are stimulated of lowest intentions and determine the ways of crime committing, its mechanism, concealment of traces and other evidence, which can be caused suspicion (31, p. 96-97).

The way of concealment, in particular the way of concealment of a mercenary killing, is related to a number of the most important elements of the criminalistical description, which are close linked with the way of crime committing. As R.S. Belkin notes, “concealment of crime is an activity (element of criminal activity) directed to impending of investigation through concealment, masking or falsification of the traces of crime and criminal and their carrier” (5, p. 364).

This formulation is the fuller one, though as and every definition it is not exhausted. It is still remained a discussable an issue whether the way of concealment is separately existed element, which is not always connected with the way of crime committing or it is in close dependence on the latter.

Arguments brought by many authors in protection to those or that position in respect of a subject of discussion are thesis on indissolubility of the way of committing and concealment in triad – way of preparation, way of committing, way of concealment, and, opposite, assertion about independence of existing of a way of

crime concealment. To the authors who defended the last position were related R.S. Belkin and I.M. Luzgin (5, p. 363-364; 25, p. 36), opposing views were kept G.G. Zuykov and his followers analyzing a notion “concealment of crime” (17, p. 176-179).

We should note an argumentation in defence of independent existing of the way of concealment of crime, which was presented by R.S. Belkin. According to his assertion, an absence of criminal intention, joining all three elements in it might be explained the following way: a) under preparation to committing crime a subject did not plan actions on concealment of it, but after committing in result of appearing those or that circumstances he undertook the measures to conceal it; b) under preparation to committing crime a subject did not plan to conceal it hoping that traces would disappeared, and if they save then he would improvised their concealing; c) under preparation to committing crime a subject did not undertake the measures to concealing, but these actions were undertook by other interested persons; d) under preparation to committing crime a subject planned performance concealing by other individuals (accomplices, concealers), but in connection non-fulfillment by them he had to undertake measures to concealment himself; e) under preparation to committing crime a subject initially planned actions on it concealing, but due to circumstances had to undertake other measures not corresponding to general criminal intention (5, p. 360-361).

Consequently, as noted R.S. Belkin, one can come to conclusion that actions on concealment of crime not joining with general criminal intention have an independence nature.

Study of problem of the way of crime concealment added in criminalistics great number of it definitions, the most interest among which has interpretation of G.N. Mudyugin who indicated a concealment as a group of the actions of criminal in purpose of evasion from responsibility for committed. These actions might be directed to concealing of the event, its criminal nature, participation of criminal in it (28, p. 68).

On 15 April 2008 neighbours informed about fire in apartment of the Abbasov family on the 9 Yu. Chemenzemenli Str., Baku city.

The firefighters who arrived on the scene had found the charred corpses of an owner of a flat Abbasova, two her daughters and a minor grandson.

Investigation established that some Nuriyev 1985 year of birth, had repaired of apartment of the Abbasov family, gained the confidence to Abbasova S., began to cohabit with her, and knowing about presence a big quantity of jewelry items and money decided to kill them and take possession with the values.

On 14 April 2008 Nuriyev stayed the night in the flat of the Abbasov, and when they were asleep, he using metallic rod and knife committed murdering of four men. In order to conceal the traces of committed crime he arranged a fire in apartment, stealing in advance money and values (4).

One of the most acute methods of concealment is dramatization – artificial creation of a picture of criminal event. Dramatizing of the criminal event in activity of investigation bodies has its prehistory. The notion of dramatization is mainly connected with former terminology “feigning of crime” that had met in the first works of criminalistics of I.N. Yakimov (37, p. 44). Later, this term as gravitating towards medical-psychiatric states was replaced with word “dramatization” that it seems more successfully reflected its informative side.

R.S. Belkin, I.M. Luzgin, E.V. Baranov, V.A. Ovechkin drew attention to the research of an issue of the dramatization of an event in the various kinds of criminal activity. Definitions, given by the indicated authors, are given sufficiently many-sided description of the dramatization, in which are emphasized separate provisions. So, I.M. Luzgin determined the dramatization as “creation of visibility of other crime with purpose to camouflage a real deed and thus to mislead the bodies of investigation, to make investigation difficult” (24, p. 48).

It is repeatedly undertook the attempts to classify of the dramatization in criminalistics. The fuller classification was presented by R.S. Belkin. This classification had consisted on considerable number of the grounds predetermining separate parameters of the dramatizations (5, p. 372-373).

As justly R.K. Wagner notes, a certain interest in an issue of crime concealment, including by the way of dramatization, presents psychological side of this activity (31, p. 99). Not stopping on the factors causing of the concealment, in particular, under pain of punishment, shame linked with divulgence of disgracing facts, desire to defend from punishment close person (under concealment, fulfilling by other individuals), desire to provide himself a comfortable existence and others, it seems important consideration of the psychological side of crime concealing. Two aspects of the problem might be considered as leading in this plan: creation of thinking model of concealment and the way of realization of it. Independence on that planned in advance crime or carrying out in the process of criminal action, concealing of crime is always presupposed complex thinking activity of a subject connecting with decision of numerous tasks. We especially stressed that this does not fulfill in common, ordinary situation. It is aggravated with consciousness of forthcoming criminal event, other words, sufficiently serious injures mentality. I.M. Shmelev points out that such state is inherent to all individuals committing crime including the recidivists, because unusual nature of activity (actions) excludes an addictive, contributing, which is blunted of emotional tension (14, p. 161). In addition, unusualness of an emotional state, intensity to a large extent affects on the level of solutions of intellectual tasks linked with an event of crime, and in particular, with its concealment that it often is caused errors and blunder made by the criminals during performance of the concealment actions (35, p. 210-212).

Applicably to considered problem – investigation of the murdering from mercenary motives – dramatization is differentiated of especial complexity of designing on the thinking model, which is a base for the next actions directed to it fulfillment. The complexity is concluded in the logical chain of the reasoning relating to the ways of dramatization and reflexive thinking, “replaying” of thinking platform of an investigator, and also surrounding persons. Killer chooses such variants of the dramatization and attendant behavior, which the most of all would convinced the persons in the version, which formulated by a criminal and implemented as the most optimal and impressive.



In decisions of such tasks advantage is given to the reflexive thinking and management, where the first foresees “replaying” of thinking model of dramatization, analyzing by an investigator as true event, the second one presupposes that created structure of dramatization manages with the thinking of an investigator, emphasizing attention of the latter into the facts and circumstances, which in the most extent convince his in compliance of the real circumstances to supposed and prompting by a criminal version, i.e. creation those thinking platform, on which built a wrong ideas (29, p. 96-97).

On December 1998 during payment settling Mammadov G.T. deceived members of the gang Ukushev, Ayubov and Novruzov, and when they knew and began to make claims, he decided to kill them in order to prevent undesirable talks and support his prestige of a leader.

Through other members of his gang Mammadov lured Ukushev, Ayubov and Novruzov in an apartment of his cohabitant, where they were deprived life.

After that, in the boot of a car “VAZ-21099” the corpses of murdered were delivered in uninhabited place in the outskirts of Yasamal District of Baku city. At the same time, one of the members of a gang came there in Ayubov’s “Lincoln” car.

Then the corpses of Ukushev, Ayubov and Novruzov were placed in the cabin of the car and threw off a cliff, which created visibility of road incident. In advance into the mouth of Ayubov (who was placed in a driver’s seat) poured vodka (3).

Behavior of an individual is inevitably reflected on environment in form of integrated personal-regulative “trace”. As the trace of his finger, this trace is also important in identification of the criminal personality. But in opposite of the finger trace, the behavioral trace is always had in the incident scene and has infinitely bigger volume of criminalistically significant information about criminal personality (2, p. 150).

One of the elements of criminalistical description of the murders from mercenary motives is so named “tracing picture”, i.e. a complex of the traces reflecting the picture of an event of crime.

Not emphasizing attention to significance of the traces in disclosure of the crimes, which is the generally acknowledged truth, it should be drawn attention to other side of the problem, and namely to the position, under which on preliminary stage of investigation the way of crime committing is absent. There are only the traces, the nature of which are not determined and unknown, and in separate cases is required of consultations of a specialist in those or that branch of knowledge.

Just these circumstances of investigation of the crimes committed in the terms of unobvious is convinced in that not the way of committing, but the traces or even one trace give a key to investigation. Therefore, orientation on criminalistically important traces, by other words, important for investigation of the crimes is especially necessary in the system of criminalistical description of the crimes (38, p. 171).

Beginning of an investigation is always connected with presence of those or other information, volume of which might be differing. But, even minimal volume is begun by the group of data for designing a version on a crime event. The version is thinking model of committed crime built by an investigator on a base of the primary data, own theoretical ideas and practical experience. Found traces keep a certain place in such thinking model, and as rule they have material and ideal nature. If the material traces are presented themselves the reflections and items, which are kept in the incident scene, then the ideal traces in procedural sense are presented information obtaining from witnesses, victims, sometimes from specialists (22, p. 61-64).

As the traces, so and verbal information are presented themselves the fragments of built model of crime event. Thus, certain part of model have not ideal, thinking nature, but it is the material part of those tracing picture, which is formed in imagination of an investigator and composed the real part of information laying in the base of model designing.

The place of crime committing being one of the elements of criminalistical description contains considerable volume of information relating to the way of crime committing, to description of the traces in wide and narrow sense of the word, description of a personality of criminal. I. Kabart and G. Welch justly note that in all cases the data of a place examination, and on the crime, under committing of which

in criminalistical understanding the place of incident is absent, and it exists only a place of event, a place of crime keeps whole system of interconnected features reflecting happened event (18, p. 100-101). In this plan, reading of the data from the place of event, their correct interpretation are allowed making clear the nature of crime and to plan the ways of investigation of it. This circumstance is also rightly emphasized by I.F. Gerasimov, who notes that “it is necessary to study and understand all mechanism of a system where crime is committed” (10, p. 9).

Applicably to such crime, as murder from mercenary motives, a place of it committing has especial significance since it is a source of numerous traces reflecting a mechanism of criminal action, relations between criminal and victim, information about instrument of murdering, personality of criminal and his psychic-physiological features, in separate cases about clothes and the ways of concealment (34, p. 122-130).

In addition, during investigation of a murder from mercenary motives, the place of committing of crime and place of event is not always having a general complex. The place of crime is one - this is a place of murder's committing, and the places of incident connected with this event might be few: a place of corpse transportation, place of his detection, in cases of poisoning – place of possible stopping of a victim before deed etc. (13, p. 21).

Besides, the place of event of crime is connected with the place of preparation of it, and also with the place of concealment of the traces, instruments of crime, at last, a corpse. Therefore, a deep studying of all complex of information found in the place of crime, observance of a logic of the links between separate traces, and also establishing of the contradicts in their real or thinking scheme are allowed finding traces leading to investigation of the criminal event. The researchers justly note that the place of incident is a base for designing of whole building of investigation (1, p. 10-11).

Detected in the place of incident (place of event) traces play an important role in constructing of thinking model of crime if they are correct read.

It is preceded of such constructing an analysis of the traces, which are stipulated the following:

a) Studying of the details of the traces in purposes of obtaining full imagination on the nature and particularities of the object, left the traces;

b) Studying of the traces in their reasoning ties with surrounding objects (location, direction, distance) in purpose of establishing such circumstances as orientation of criminal in the place of incident, his movement, motives of crime committing (search of values, compromising information);

c) Studying of the traces in their combination for the conclusions and presuppositions about the number of criminals, the ways of penetration into the place of crime, the ways of leaving, concealing the truth goals of an event (8, p. 12-14).

Analysis and establishment of casual ties of all that could be found even in a preliminary stage is become necessary for its assessment, which is logical pre-condition for designing of various kind of the versions, as privates relating to the reasons of appearance of separate traces or material evidence, so and general, testifying about the nature of an event of crime and the persons committing of it.

It should note that in process of analysis, and in assessment of the collected information in the place of incident can be made the mistakes causing to wrong presuppositions and conclusions. Therefore, in all stages of designing of thinking model of an event of crime it should be correlated with really existing traces and material circumstances, which in forming model play a role of the fragments of an event. As M.I. Enikeyev rightly notes, "... general model of crime in an orienting basis for promoting of an investigative cognitive search to the goal of investigation gives the direction for development of the plans of action and search of necessary means of their realizations" (11, p. 116).

Situation of crime committing includes into a system of the elements of criminalistical description. It is presented itself a field of activity (actions) of criminal, which he chooses in advance or turns out to be by accident in it. The situation plays various role in each from the cases: in ones – being prepared it is caused to committing and concealing of crime, in others – might be have as positive,

so and negative significance, independence on as far as it helps to fulfill criminal intentions or disturb their realization. In addition, a notion of the situation is supplemented with concept of crime committing in the conditions of non-obviousness, where the first indicate on the presence of persons, in presence of which the crime have been committed, and the second indicates on their absence.

As rightly notes I.R. Lukin, a notion “situation” is correlated with concept of crime event and place of incident, which are always left the traces on the objects and items of a situation (26, p. 62). In this plan, in real situations they are interlinked as they do not exist from each other. That why, when is assessed the situation, one needs to correlate the actions of a criminal and left traces with typical and non-typical situations. One cannot agree with assertions of M.I. Enikeyev that “trace creation comes from the way of behavior of a criminal to fixation of his signs in material environment. Reflection of crime in criminalistical cognition is reflection from the traces in material environment to the behavioral system of a criminal. An investigator decides of the difficult cognitive tasks on modeling of the certain actions of a criminal and the crime in whole on the separate signs of the way of his behavior in external environment. In addition, it is sufficiently to know the typical scheme of genesis of criminal behavior, interconnections of pre-criminal, criminal and post-criminal behavior” (11, p. 385).

To the interested and first time presented in criminalistical and forensic works facts about particularities of the criminal behavior might be attributed the signs:

- value orientations, dynamics of aim creation (preliminary carefully planning or spontaneity, impulsiveness), the signs of situational caused behavior, selective directness of his conscience on certain groups of the objects;

- individual style of activity, consecutiveness actions and interim operations, their system and non-system of external circumstances, what a criminal dislike, the signs of the correction actions and their particularities;

- level of general vital and criminal experience, possession of professional techniques and skills, preferred instruments of actions, dynamical particularities of the actions;

- abilities to volitional tensions, sustainability target achievement, emotional sustainability – non-sustainability, plasticity and rigidity (inclination to appointed plans, inability to change them in new circumstances), adequateness of reflection of the objective situation;

- attitude of a criminal to the main achieved result, secondary results, peculiarities of using of the result in further target formation (11, p. 384).

Given examples of the positions are sufficiently lighted criminal-psychological aspects of interaction of a criminal with situation, in which is carried out committed crime, and possible variants of reflection in the facts about suspected person.

Mentioned signs of behavior of a criminal reflecting in external environment, being accurately analyzed, interpreted and assessed, are the grounds to suggest the versions, and consequently, for effective exposure of a crime.

In this connection, we should mention expressed by R.S. Belkin a long time ago the remark about that "... situation of the place of crime is a part of the criminal situation, which includes in addition to the material situation, also behavior of the participants of an event, psychological relations between them and others" (6, p. 111). This remark one more confirms that situation is an important element of criminalist description of the crimes in addition to that it reflects dependence between its separate elements.

Being one of the elements of criminalist description of the crimes, a person can occupy various places in the system of it, in one case determining during investigation of separate kinds of the crimes strong dependence (natural ties) between the elements, in other one, fulfilling the more modest role.

Special place is assigned to the personality of a victim in criminalist description of the crimes from mercenary motives. Here, it is especially clear seen dependence between the elements of description of the murders, as and its absence in cases of impulsive killings. Different positions of the relations between a victim and a criminal determine a level of the links between the elements of criminalist description and their significance for investigation, as in plan of suggestion of the

investigative versions so and receiving of information about personality of a criminal (9, p. 129-130).

During investigation of a murder of the Abbasov, about which were mentioned above, was obtained a record of an expert about that before death with the deceased S. Abbasova was committed a sexual act.

In connection with this, an investigator was put forward a version that the crime was committed by her cohabitant or close friend.

After that as the Abbasov neighbours' gave testimonies that skilled worker Nuriyev had often stayed the night in the apartment where he had repaired, to detect of a criminal was a matter of time (4).

A.B. Zemsky justly notes that in the actions of a criminal is seen certain selectivity showing interlink between the particularities of a personality of a victim and criminal (12, p. 166). Moreover, presence and nature ties and relations between a victim and criminal affect on a goal, motive, place, time, and the ways of committing and concealing of the crimes, causing their specifics. In cases of the murders from mercenary motives dependence between criminal and victim is determined with information about the latter, more precisely his personal qualities, behavior, sometimes with a status in society, duties, personal relations with a criminal. And what's more, changes in these positions sufficiently correct the intentions of a criminal, choice of a place and way of crime committing. Other words, a victim is a leader in this kind of crimes, a criminal is a second person, which follows in his intentions and actions for the intended victim, changing the tactics of crime in compliance with his actions. Such dependence exists almost in all cases of criminal event connected with mercenary murdering (29, p. 162-163).

It is enough to make an example the criminal case on prosecution of G/ Mammadov, Z. Nasirov and others, the results of investigation of which and further trial proceedings obviously showed that it is existed stable interlinks between the victims and criminals actually in all mercenary murders, which is determined by the personal qualities, social and official descriptions of the both sides (3).

A system of the signs relating to a personality of a victim has complicated structure. It includes general demographic data (sex, age, place of residence, study, work etc.), the data about lifestyle, traits of character, habits and inclinations, ties (personal, relative, official, etc.) and relations (enmity, hostile, friendly, etc.). All these circumstances and each of separately are allowed creating a picture of an event and come to certain conclusions (32, p. 90-91).

These signs have especial significance in cases when information about crime very limited. Such circumstances are indicated during investigation of the mercenary murders connected with different cases of crime concealing. Facts about personality of a victim, his ties and relations are important during investigation all kinds of the crimes against life and health of an individual, and therefore they are included in criminalistical descriptions of all so named “micro methodics” of investigation of the murders (we are speaking about traditional division: killing “without corpse”, dismembered corpse and linked with feigning of a crime). Besides enumerated micro methodics new ones are adjoined to them, which appeared in connection with murders on order, murders committed by the organized criminal groups. Each of the named methodics possess its specifics of victim description, caused by a kind of crime and those relations with a criminal, studying of which are allowed planning an investigation in each separate case (36, p. 93-102).

It should draw attention on a nature of the ties between a criminal and victim in different kinds of murders and situations of crime. In one case they have direct nature and quite obvious. This is related, mainly, to conflictive clashes of the persons being earlier in friendly, relative, official relations. In other one, the ties between a criminal and victim have indirect nature. More commonly this is related to such kinds of murders as killing on order, killings committed by the organized criminal groups. In mentioned crimes an individual committing a murder, as rule, does not know a victim, does not conflict to him, and execute an order of a leader of criminal group or acts no agreement with client. Therefore, in mentioned kinds of crimes, the dependences between a criminal and victim, which we watch in common cases, are broken off, do not have traditional nature and therefore cannot fulfill its functions



allowing formation of the investigative versions about personality of criminal (35, p. 12-13). These cases make difficult an investigation, do unpromising initial investigative and operational-searching actions, which are directed to establish a personality of criminal; and later during detailed studying of a personality of victim, his social status, political or financial prestige might be brought up the versions about the nature of murder and a personality of criminal (7, p. 41-42).

In problem of interlink of such elements of criminalistical description as a personality of criminal (killer) especial place belongs to victim behavior, system of his behavioral purposefulness. The last may have few levels determined from one side by the quantities of personality of a victim, his character and temperament, from other one with situation, in which a criminal event may happen or happen, from third one by suddenness of situation, which stimulate as behavior of a victim so and behavior of a criminal.

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