

# Evidence Collection ~~Voluntary Analysis~~ Unit

## Four major federal crime lab

FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation has largest crime lab in the world

DEA - Drug Enforcement Administration analyzes drugs seized

ATF - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms analyzes alcohol, examines weapons in conjunction with Gun Control Act of 1968 and Organized Crime Control Act 1970, and examines documents relating to tax laws

US Postal Inspection Service criminal investigations relating to postal service.

## History

1813: Mathieu Orfila, a Spaniard who became professor of medicinal/forensic chemistry publishes a book on the effects of toxins. Orfila is considered the father of modern toxicology. He also made significant contributions to the development of tests for the presence of blood in a forensic context and is credited as the first to attempt the use of a microscope in the assessment of blood & semen stains.

1879: Alphonse Bertillon devised the first system of personal identification. This science was called anthropometry in which a systematic procedure of taking a series of body measurements can be the means of distinguishing one individual from another. He is known as the father of criminal identification.

1887: Arthur Conan Doyle published the first Sherlock Holmes story in Beeton's Christmas Annual of London. (A Study in Scarlet).

1892: Francis Galton published Fingerprints, the first comprehensive book on the nature of fingerprints and their use in solving crime. This book contained the first statistical proof supporting the uniqueness of this method of personal identification. His work went on to describe the basic principles that form the present system of identification by fingerprints.

1896: Edward Richard Henry - developed the print classification system that would come to be used in Europe and North America. He published Classification and Uses of Finger Prints.

1900: ~~Scientist~~ first discovered human blood groups and was Karl Landsteiner