

Name: _____

HISTORY OF FORENSICS

What is forensic science?

Forensic science is the _____ of _____ to the criminal and _____ laws that are _____ by police agencies in a criminal justice system.

Forensic professions

Engineering Science

Odontology

Questioned Documents

Toxicology

Behavioral Science

Photography

Tool Mark Examination

Entomology

Computer/Digital Analysis

Crime laboratory services

- _____
 - Drugs, glass, paint, explosives and soil
 - Biology Unit
 - _____ profiling of dried bloodstains and other body fluids
 - Comparison of hairs and fibers
 - ID and comparison of plant materials (wool, seeds, etc.a)
- Firearms Unit
 - Examines _____, discharged bullets, cartridge cases, shotgun shells, and _____ . Gunshot Residue (_____) is also studied and analyzed.
- Document Examination Unit
 - _____ and typewriting document analysis as well as paper and ink analysis

- _____ Unit
 - Digital, infrared, ultraviolet and X-ray photography yields new information

- Full Service Labs also provide
 - _____ Units
 - Latent Fingerprint Unit
 - _____ Unit
 - Voiceprint Analysis Unit
 - _____ Unit

Four major federal crime lab

_____ – Federal Bureau of Investigation has largest crime lab in the world

_____ – Drug Enforcement Administration analyzes drugs seized

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

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

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

1892: _____ 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 _____. His work went on to describe the basic principles that form the present system of identification by fingerprints.

1896: _____ - 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: _____ first discovered human _____ and was awarded the Nobel prize for his work in 1930.

1904: _____ published L'enquete criminelle et les methodes scientifique, in which appears a passage that may have given rise to the **forensic** precept that "Every contact leaves a trace."
Locard's Exchange Principle: If a criminal came in contact with an object or person, a cross-transfer of evidence occurred. _____

Through a series of successful and well-published investigations,

_____ gained support. He showed how every criminal can be connected to a crime by dust particles carried away from the crime scene.

_____, his success served to create the formation of police laboratories in Vienna, Berlin, Sweden, Holland and Finland.

1910: _____ an American and arguably the most influential document examiner, published "**Questioned Documents**". He is responsible for _____ the fundamental principles of _____ that was responsible for the acceptance of documents as scientific evidence by the courts.

1910: _____ established the first police crime laboratory. He became the founder and director of the Institute of Criminalistics at the University of Lyons.

1915: _____ developed the first antibody test for _____. He

first used the test in casework to resolve a marital dispute.

1918: _____ first suggested 12 matching points as a positive fingerprint identification.

1974: The detection of _____ (GSR) using scanning electron microscopy with electron dispersive X-rays (SEM-EDX) technology was developed by J. E. Wessel, P. F. Jones, Q. Y. Kwan, R. S. Nesbitt and E. J. Rattin at Aerospace Corporation.

1984: _____ developed the first DNA profiling test. It involved detection of a multilocus RFLP pattern. He published his findings in Nature in 1985.

1987: DNA profiling was introduced for the first time in a _____.