

9 Jan.

Forensic Science

- development of principles & techniques.
- combining these evidences

* Chinese :- 3rd century - "A collection of criminal cases"

↳ recognised fingerprints first.

1686 : Marcello Malpighi

* Anthropometry : Alphonse Bertillon highly regarded.
↓
first system of personal identification

* Hans Gross : 1893 : Austrian public prosecutor

* 1775 : 'As' in corpses : Swedish chemist
↓
Carl Wilhelm

* 1798 : French physician Francois - Emanuel Fodere - "A Treatise on Forensic Medicine & Public Health"

* 1806 : German chemist Valentin Ross - precise method to detect small amounts of 'As' in victim's stomach

* 1814 : father of forensic toxicology
- Spaniard Mathieu.

Sherlock Holmes & Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

- 1) astute logical reasoning
- 2) ability to take on any disguise
- 3) use of forensic skills to solve cases.

✱ Blood grouping — A, B, AB, O

1901: Dr Karl Landsteiner

- Dr Leon Lattes — simple method for determining blood types from dried bloodstains.
- Albert S Osborn — developed the fundamental principles of documentation examination — Questioned Documentation

✱ Locard's Exchange Principle — when a criminal comes in contact with an object or person, a cross transfer of evidence occurs.

✱ MICROSCOPY © Dr Walter C McCune

— US Army Colonel & Calvin Goddard — refined firearms examinations

Physical Evidence

"validation" is not really great for hypothesis.

Think — "failure to reject" the hypothesis.

— Individualisation is great, but we need to have an expertise to evaluate that. And so partial fingerprint is not really a great evidence.

— Chain of custody: we know where the evidence has been in a point of time, in whose possession.

② Expert witness can express opinion but not lay with