

Did you know?

Before the mid-1800s, law enforcement officers with extraordinary visual memories, so-called "camera eyes," identified previously arrested offenders by sight alone. Photography lessened the burden on memory but was not the answer to the criminal identification problem. Personal appearances change.



A friction ridge is a raised portion of the epidermis on the digits (fingers and toes), the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot, consisting of one or more connected ridge units of friction ridge skin. These are sometimes known as "epidermal ridges" which are caused by the underlying interface between the dermal papillae of the dermis and the interpapillary (rete) pegs of the epidermis. These epidermal ridges serve to amplify vibrations triggered, for example, when fingertips brush across an uneven surface, better transmitting the signals to sensory nerves involved in fine texture perception. These ridges may also assist in gripping rough surfaces and may improve surface contact in wet conditions.

A fingerprint is formed on any opaque surface and is the impression of the friction ridges on the finger of a human.

In 1686, Marcello Malpighi, an anatomy professor at the University of Bologna, noted fingerprint ridges, spirals and loops in his treatise. A layer of skin was named after him; the "Malpighi" layer, which is approximately 1.8 mm thick.

1788 German anatomist and doctor J. C. A. Mayer wrote the book *Anatomical Copper-plates with Appropriate Explanations* containing drawings of friction ridge skin patterns. Mayer was the first to declare that friction ridge skin is unique.

German anthropologist Hermann Welcker of the University of Halle studied friction ridge skin permanence by printing his own right hand in 1856 and again in 1897, then published a study in 1898.

In July 1858 when Sir William James Herschel, Chief Magistrate of the Hooghly District in Jungipoor, India, first used fingerprints on native contracts. Herschel's fingerprints recorded over a period of 57 years. As his fingerprint collection grew, however, Herschel began to note that all fingerprints were unique to the individual, as well as permanent throughout that individual's life and the inked impressions could, indeed, prove or disprove identity.

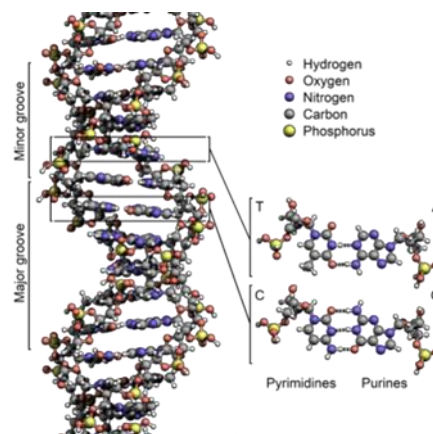


1877 - American microscopist Thomas Taylor proposed that finger and palm prints left on any object might be used to solve crimes.

At Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1892, Inspector Eduardo Alvarez made the first criminal fingerprint identification. He was able to identify Francisca Rojas, a woman who murdered her two sons and cut her own throat in an attempt to place blame on another.

Do you also know that deoxyribonucleic acid is a molecule composed of two chains that coil around each other to form a double helix carrying genetic instructions for the development, functioning, growth and reproduction of all known organisms and many viruses. DNA and ribonucleic acid (RNA) are nucleic acids; alongside proteins, lipids and complex carbohydrates (polysaccharides), nucleic acids are one of the four major types of macromolecules that are essential for all known forms of life.

DNA was first isolated by Friedrich Miescher in 1869. Its molecular structure was first identified by Francis Crick and James Watson at the Cavendish Laboratory within the University of Cambridge in 1953, whose model-building efforts were guided by X-ray diffraction data acquired by Raymond Gosling, who was a post-graduate student of Rosalind Franklin. DNA is used by researchers as a molecular tool to explore physical laws and theories, such as the ergodic theorem and the theory of elasticity. Elasticity is the ability of a body to resist a distorting influence and to return to its original size and shape when that influence or force is removed.



Cell division is essential for an organism to grow, but, when a cell divides, it must replicate the DNA in its genome so that the two daughter cells have the same genetic information as their parent. Eukaryotic organisms (animals, plants, fungi and protists) store most of their DNA inside the cell nucleus as nuclear DNA, and some in the mitochondria as mitochondrial DNA or in chloroplasts as chloroplast DNA. In contrast, prokaryotes (bacteria and archaea) store their DNA only in the cytoplasm, in circular chromosomes. Within eukaryotic cells, DNA is organized in long structures called chromosomes. Before typical cell division, these chromosomes are duplicated in the process of DNA replication, providing a complete set of chromosomes for each daughter cell. Within eukaryotic chromosomes, chromatin proteins, such as histones, compact and organize DNA. These compacting structures guide the interactions between DNA and other proteins, helping control which parts of the DNA are transcribed.

Today the matching of DNA and fingerprints are among the most widely used and most reliable techniques in solving crimes. Human DNA and fingerprints are detailed, unique, difficult to alter, and durable over the life of an individual, making them suitable as long-term markers of human identity.

In the 21st century, a century of great scientific and technological progress, when we have access to data going back thousands of years we can ask why if fingerprints don't change, DNA doesn't change, if from an acorn we will always grow an oak tree, from a chicken egg hatches a chicken and a woman gives birth to a human baby, why do little children entrusted to educators in public schools still get fed with the nonsense of Darwin's theory of evolution?

On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress ratified The United States Declaration of Independence, starting with words:

"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

These two sentences of the US founding document acknowledge the existence of God – the Creator, and the superiority of men among creatures and proclaiming God's law as supreme.

Darwin's theory of evolution equates humans with animals, disregards God and the supremacy of His law, and when planted into the minds and hearts of little, vulnerable, unaware kids, undermines the foundation of our country. This foundation which gave us over two hundred years of progress and prosperity. Simply put, it is anti-American.