

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910955966303321
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Titolo	Forensic science evidence : can the law keep up with science? // Donald E. Shelton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	El Paso, Tex., : LFB Scholarly Pub. LLC, 2012
ISBN	9781593325961 1593325967
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (281 p.)
Collana	Criminal justice : recent scholarship
Disciplina	345.73/067
Soggetti	Evidence, Expert - United States Forensic sciences - United States Evidence, Criminal - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	CONTENTS; Acknowledgements; Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Historical Development of Forensic Scientific Evidence; Chapter 3: Admissibility Foundation Questions - The Daubert Trilogy; Chapter 4: Admissibility of Social Science Evidence in Criminal Cases; Chapter 5: Pretrial Forensic Issues; Chapter 6: DNA Evidence; Chapter 7: Fingerprint Evidence; Chapter 8: Handwriting Comparison; Chapter 9: Hair Analysis; Chapter 10: Bite Mark Analysis; Chapter 11: Toolmarks, Firearms, and Bullet Lead Comparison; Chapter 12: Fire, Explosion and Arson Evidence; Chapter 13: Bloodstain Pattern Evidence Chapter 14: Human Scent Evidence Chapter 15: Juror Expectations about Scientific Evidence; Chapter 16: Summary and Conclusions; Chapter 17: Thoughts about the Future of Criminal Forensic Science; Appendix: Recommendations of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (2009); Bibliography and Table of Cases; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Shelton describes the startling questions that have arisen about the reliability of many forms of scientific evidence which were traditionally regarded as reliable and have been routinely admitted to prove guilt. The exonerations resulting from the development of DNA have exposed the lack of truswertiness of much of the ""scientific"" evidence that was used to convict people who turned out to be innocent. The

Congressionally commissioned report of the National Academy of Sciences documented the lack of scientific basis in many of these areas. Nevertheless, Shelton discloses that many courts co
