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How to become a forensic pathologist in india

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Hi, I am Anil Aggrawal. I have spent a life time as a forensic pathologist. During this period I have come to regard this specialty as one of the most interesting and rewarding careers. Daily I get a number of phone calls from youngsters wanting to know how they can join forensic sciences. Although I love talking to all of them, I thought I should better
put all the information I have on a page which all can access. If you talk to me after reading this page, we can discuss your career lot more meaningfully. In case you need to discuss, do call me up. Before we begin, I have a gentle request. I have listed many Universities and colleges here, but I don't necessarily know the details of admission
procedures. Rules and regulations, admission criteria and other details keep changing from year to year, and I can't possibly keep track of all the info. You have got to contact the respective Colleges/Universities to get that information. If you want to share this information (or any other forensic career related information for that matter) with all of us,
you may want to contact me by Email/phone/snail mail, and send that information to me. I will put that information on this page, with due credit to you. Let this page be a common pool of collective wisdom, where we all benefit. Now to the real thing! I love talking to young intelligent students on matters of forensic
science, and especially on careers related to forensic science. One of my most memorable experiences was when I talked on "Forensic Engineering" to a group of highly intelligent students at IIT, Bombay in February 2002. The students were fantastic; I thoroughly enjoyed being with them and talking to them on this confluence of the two specialties.
The students appeared to enjoy my slides and animations too. I heard some of them seriously wanted to become forensics, and would love to pursue a course in it. But they are hesitant to join it. Why? Because they have heard from someone
that the scope for Forensics is limited in our country. This is simply not true. My answer to this is simple - Your scope for ANY job is limited if you are mediocre in your subject, there is no reason, why you can not make a name for you and your country. A number of bright youngsters are today
looking for unexplored areas where they can achieve success quickly and rise to big positions in a relatively short span of time. If you are a youngster with this view, this page is for you. Great Opportunities in forensics! Lady Luck is beckoning you! Don't miss this great opportunity. Bookmark this page by pressing Ctrl+D, and visit it often, as new and
latest information regarding job opportunities in forensic science and medicine will be posted here on a regular basis. For Indian Students: If you are a student from India, you could join forensic science in a number of ways. Many universities in India offer M.Sc. Courses in Forensic Sciences. Main among these are: Gujarat Forensic Sciences
University, India Website: Gujarat Forensic Sciences University is Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, India offers a number of courses related to Forensic Sciences University is Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, India Offers a number of courses related to Forensic Sciences University, India Offers a number of courses related to Forensic Sciences University is Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, India Offers a number of courses related to Forensic Sciences University is Gujarat Forensic Sciences University is Gujarat Forensic Sciences University India Offers a number of courses related to Forensic Sciences University is Gujarat Forensic Sciences University India Offers a number of courses related to Forensic Sciences University India Offers 
Website:www.universitypunjabi.org/ Punjabi University, Patiala, India offers a two year course of M.Sc. in Forensic Science. There are ten seats per batch. To be eligible you must have either of the following: (i) B.Sc. (Medical/Non-Medical) (ii) BDS (iii) MBBS. The university offers specialization in forensic biology, forensic serology, forensic chemistry
and forensic toxicology. For more information, please contact, Dr. O.P. Jasuja. Full information about him is as follows: Dr. O.P. Jasuja, Reader in Forensic Science Punjabi University, Patiala-147 002 India Tel (R) 91-175-22828505 Tel (O) 91-175-2282861-65 EXT. 6342 Fax (O) 91-175-2282882 AND 2283073 You can also E-mail him by clicking over his
name. For more information on Dr. Jasuja please visit: For more information on Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-470 003 India The department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar Vishwavidyalaya,
are M.A. (Master of Arts) in Criminology, and M.Sc. (Master of Science) in Forensic Science and Forensic Toxicology. Each course has 12 seats. The selection is on merit basis. Admissions start in June every year (or sometimes in July). These courses are also taught at Graduate level (Both B.A. and B.Sc. Level). The department has a well-equipped
laboratory for conducting experiments Another course offered by this University is a six-month Diploma course in Criminology and Forensic Science. But this diploma is meant only for the Police officials of the Madhya Pradesh State. Please contact the University to check if you can be admitted to this course as a special case. Research Programmes in
Criminology and Forensic Science are also conducted. University of Madras, Chennai 600005, India This University offers an MA in Criminology. Eligibility is a valid Bachelor's degree. You may want to visit the
University's website by clicking here. Forensic House, 35A Kamarajan Salai, Mylapore, Chennai 600004 India This institute offers a course in Physics, Chemistry or Applied Science. MBBS, BDS, and B.Pharm. students are also accepted. Department of Criminology and
Forensic Science, Karnataka University, Dharwar 580003, Karnataka University offers M.A. (Masters in Arts) in Criminology and M.Sc. in Forensic Science and 
of Forensic Science, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra, U.P. India This University offers an M.Sc. in Forensic Science. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Post Box No. 8313, Sion-Trombay Road Deonar, Mumbai 400088 India This institute offers Criminology as a specialization course with Masters in Social Work programme. Department of
Anthropology, University of Delhi, Delhi India Offers a certificate course in Forensic Science Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Sector III, Institutional Area, Outer Ring Road, Rohini, Delhi-110085 India Tel: 011-27521091, 27522564, 27514161, Fax:
011-27511571 This institute is a premier body conducting traning and research in the field of Forensic Science. It offers research programs are police officials who can attend these programs are police officials who can attend these programs are police. For details
please visit their official website at . Or contact director of the institute Mr. Sharda Prasad at prasadsharda@rediffmail.com Department of Anthropology, University started a Masters course as well as a P.G. Diploma course in Forensic Sciences in 2003.
This information was provided to me on 23 June 2003 by a student Bindu Chacko. Programming for Forensic Professionals Are you an accomplished programmer? Or do you want to take up programming as a career? Well, why not make programs for forensic professionals. There is much in it for you. Forensic Professionals need expert programmers
like you. Why, you may ask? Well, at the end of a year, most of them want to know, how many of them drowned in, say, fresh water and how many in sea water, and so on. To get all this data in a jiffy, you need to write a good
program. Or do you want to take up forensic programming as a career? If you do, please take time out to visit this forensic programming page. This department offers MSc in Criminology and Criminal Justice Science, which is a two year master's degree programme. Eligibility: Any bachelor's degree Contact email: cjf_india@yahoo.com This
information was provided to me on 14 April 2004 by Dr.Jaishankar Karuppannan, who is affiliated with this University. The good doctor continues: We also offer PhD programme we also have distance education programme in criminology. This is a unique programme offered for the
first time in the whole of the country. The details are as follows: M.A. in Criminology and Police Science This course is offered by the Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abhishekapatti, Tirunelveli, 627 012 Tamil Nadu E.Mail: distance@sancharnet.in A college affiliated under this university offers
BSc in Police Science and Criminology. For full details all the programmes Please contact Dr.K. Jaishankar Faculty Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Abhishekappatti, Tirunelveli 627 012 Tamil Nadu INDIA Email: cjf_india@yahoo.com The department also brings out a monthly newsletter One can
download these issues from the following links Crime and Justice Perspective February issue Crime and Justice P
today around the world, especially in India. Business Today of February 27, 2005 ran a special article and am producing it here for the benefit of all. The images you see are in low resolution. Click each image to get a high resolution image so you can
read the article. Or right click on each image and then click "Save Link As..." to save the high resolution picture, which you can then read in your favorite picture program. Cover page page 128 page 129 Can I do B.Sc. in Forensic Science? Two institutes in India offer B.Sc. in Forensic Science. These are: Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal Amity
Institute, NOIDA (Private) To know about Amity, please visit www.amity.edu, or phone 1600-11-00-00 (Toll Free) or 011-24331000. Amity has campuses in Delhi, NOIDA, Gurgaon, Jaipur, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar and Raipur. Amity Institute offers the following four courses in Forensic Science. B.Sc. (Hons.) Forensic Sciences (3 years) M.Sc. Forensic
Sciences (2 years) PG Diploma in Forensic Science (1 year) PG Diploma in Cyber Crime & Cyber Law (1 year) Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site Can I do an M.Sc. in Forensic Science? Yes, of course. Amity Institute as mentioned above is one institute which offers a course in M.Sc. Forensic Science. In general, to be
eligible for an M.Sc. Course in Forensic Sciences in any of the above universities, you should have a bachelor's degree, preferably with a first division to this course from your local state university. Once you have done the M.Sc. successfully you can even go for a
Ph.D. in Forensic Sciences. In your M.Sc. Course you can choose a field of specialization such as forensic batlistics, forensic battling and so on.
manner of death and so on), you must first do an MBBS degree and then go for an MD degree in Forensic Medicine. I want to become a Fingerprint expert. What should I do? Do an M.Sc. in Forensic Science as advised above. I want to be a private
Sherlock Holmes. What should I do? Investigation of crime is not allowed on a private basis in our country. It is done only by the police, and they take the help of Govt. agencies such as marriage and divorce etc. For more
information, ring me up. I don't want to join a formal course. Will reading of Sherlock Holmes stories help me? To a certain extent, YES. They will certainly help you to think logically. But they CAN NOT make you a detective all on their own. For that you MUST join a formal forensic science course. You may be surprised, Sherlock Holmes stories were
at one time included as a course for the London Metropolitan Police force. If you want to read these stories, don't just pick up any book. Read ONLY "The Annotated Sherlock Holmes - The Four Novels and Fifty-six short stories complete". This book is lavishly illustrated with maps, diagrams, photographs and drawings, and gives all 60 works of Sir
Arthur Conan Doyle. This book is edited by William S. Baring-Gould, with an introduction, notes and bibliography, and is easily the best book available on Sherlock Holmes today. This book is out of print now, but a used copy can be bought from amazon.com. I own a 1992 edition published by William S. Baring-Gould, with an introduction, notes and bibliography, and is easily the best book available on Sherlock Holmes today. This book is out of print now, but a used copy can be bought from amazon.com. I own a 1992 edition published by William S. Baring-Gould, with an introduction, notes and bibliography, and is easily the best book available on Sherlock Holmes today.
cover of the book here. Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site There is a lot of other literature on Sherlock Holmes too (including videos and CDs). Please click on the cover of the book to explore that. The link will take you to a page from my Internet Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Go to "Sherlockiana" section,
and click on the book you want to read about. There is another little known book which can help you. This is written by Satyabrata Dam. It is called "Eyewitness". To read more about this book, please click here. So what are the rewards of joining Forensic Sciences? The first and foremost is that it is a challenging field, which fills you with lot of job
satisfaction. The field is relatively unknown at present. Not many youngsters are aware of this discipline, so job positions are relatively easy to get, and you get a raise in hierarchical position very quickly. Above all, you can have the satisfaction of playing the real Sherlock Holmes! I am a Commerce graduate. Certainly there should be no scope for
me in Forensic science. Or is there some hope? The answer is a surprising "Yes". Many youngsters have written to ask me that they are commerce graduates and is it possible for them to join forensic science in some way. The beauty of forensic science is that almost anybody with knowledge in almost any field can become a forensic science in some way.
locksmith can examine locks for forensic purposes! Commerce graduates can easily take up forensic accounting as a career. It is not possible for me to give in any detail about this specialty, but you would do well reading the following book: Financial Investigation and Forensic Accounting by George A. Manning, C.F.E., E.A. (CRC Press, 2000). This
book costs $69.95 and can be bought through Amazon or directly through CRC Press. Its site is at Great! But what exactly is Forensic Accounting? Forensic accounting to civil and criminal matters. It you want to become a forensic accountant, you would use your auditing and investigative skills to
investigate cases of suspected financial malfeasance. You may be asked to opine in such cases as embezzlement, fraud, money laundering, white-collar crime, and various aspects of organized and syndicated crime. As a forensic accountant, you would perform both internal and external audits. I am getting a feel of it. What exactly are internal and
external audits? Internal audits are conducted "internally", i.e. on behalf of the accountant's employer to determine whether various laws and prescribed operational guidelines have been observed by other employees. External audits - as the name implies - are "externally" commissioned. They are performed at the behest of law enforcement or
regulatory agencies, court-appointed referees, and others, to determine whether individuals or organizations under scrutiny have conducted business in a lawful and ethical manner. When you would complete your investigation, you would also be requested to assist prosecutors or civil attorneys with preparation of exhibits for presentation at trial.
 You may be surprised to know that there is a journal of forensic accounting too, which is published regularly. Its Editor-in-Chief is D. Larry Crumbley. You may want to visit the journal's website by clicking here. Lots of related information is available on this website. Do visit it! Recently I have been contacted by Vijay Narayan Govind, a chartered
Accountant with active interest in forensic accounting and auditing. You may want to contact him by clicking here. For Forensic accounting scene in India, please click here. Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site.
me asking how they could join forensic sciences. They could pursue a course in Forensic Entomologists. These are the specialists who can help the law by their specialists who can help the law by th
person. The cause of death could also be inferred in some cases, especially if the person was poisoned. If that were the case, maggots would ingest some of it along with the flesh. If the maggots had metamorphosed into
adult flies and had flown away, even then the poison ingested could be found out! How? Well, before turning into adults, the maggots first pupate and when they become adults, the pupa shells are left behind. A careful search around the body would enable the
forensic entomologist to successfully identify them. These pupa shells can be examined and analysed for poisons. If the poison was present in the body in the first place, it would be ingested by maggots, and in turn passed on to the pupa shells. Forensic entomologists have even taken out the DNA of a dead individual from the guts of maggots and have
successfully found out about the identity of the deceased person! Book published by Harley (top) and Thomas Dunne (bottom) Click covers to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site. Get the idea? Needless to say, Forensic Entomology can be great fun. But how to go about it? Well, I am no entomologist, but what I can suggest you is that you
contact John Kunich, by clicking on his name. He is a great forensic entomologist. I read his book ENTOMOLOGY AND THE LAW: FLIES AS FORENSIC INDICATORS, which is excellent. You may want to buy and read this book by clicking here, or on the cover of the book on the right. This is the only book (that I am aware of) that thoroughly covers
both the law and the science of forensic entomology. Dr. Kunich has included a detailed examination of the law of scientific evidence, not only within the United States but in several other nations as well. I think this book will be very valuable to you, in case you want to pursue a course in Forensic Entomology. Another very good book on Forensic
entomology that I can suggest you is Maggots, Murder and Men - Memories and reflections of a forensic entomologist by Zakaria Erzinçlioglu. It was first publishers, Martins, Great Horkesley, Colchester, Essex CO6 4AH, UK. Phone: 01206 271216; Fax: 01206 271182; E-Mail: harley@keme.co.uk).
Its details are as follows: 256 Pages: ISBN 0-946589-65-8: Price £13.95. Later - in 2002 - it was also published by Thomas Dunne Books, which is an imprint of St. Martin's Press group, Minotaur Books, 175 5th Avenue, NY, NY 10010, Fax: 212-674-6132). You can buy the book directly by visiting their site at:, or
from Amazon by clicking here. Its details are: 256 Pages: ISBN 0-312-28774-7: Price $23.95, Can $33.95 Fortunately both Harley Books and Thomas Dunne Books were kind enough to send me an examination copy. I have gone through this book and have found it an extremely useful book. This book gives a number of actual cases solved by the great
Forensic Entomologist Zakaria Erzinçlioglu. The cases are narrated in a chatty style. Once you pick up the book, you can not put it down; that is for sure. I enjoyed reading this book thoroughly, and I am sure, you would share my experience. Clicking on the covers would take you to the amazon site, from where you can purchase the books online.
Covers of both these books say a lot. In the cover by Harley, you see a forensic entomologist examining the posterior spiracles of a maggot with his pocket lens. There is a blood stained knife in the background and a few drops of blood, indicating murder. In the cover by Thomas Dunne, you see an old style pocket watch with three flies over and around
it. The pocket watch represents the time of death, of which flies are a very good indicator! You may also want to visit the following two sites: Another good forensic entomologist that you could pursue a lucrative career in Forensic
odontology. These are the specialists who help the law by virtue of their specialized knowledge of teeth and surrounding oral structures. For instance if a forensic pathologist finds teeth bite marks in, say, a case of death associated with sexual assault, he might want to call a forensic odontologist to assist him. The odontologist would make a dental
cast from the teeth bite marks. This dental cast could be matched with that made from several suspects. Traces of saliva found on various objects, such as around cups and glasses can often help in the identification of a suspect. Some experts think lip prints can be as
unique as finger prints. Much work however needs to be done in this nascent field known as cheiloscopy (the study of lip prints). You could be one of its pioneers. There is a very good journal devoted completely to the science of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology.", and can be accessed by clicking here. If you could be one of its pioneers. There is a very good journal devoted completely to the science of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology.
want to know more about forensic odontology, you can contact my friend Bryan Chrz, who incidentally is one of the best in the field. I am a mathematician! Good. You might think there is no scope for you in Forensic Science - and you would be WRONG. Mathematicians can
become successful forensic statisticians. These are the specialists who guide the courts regarding the possibility (or statistical probability) of an accused being an actual criminal. If the killed person had a blood group, say, "B", and you find blood stains of the same group on the clothes of an accused, what is the probability that he actually killed the
person? If a lost (and recovered) newborn baby has a blood group, say, "AB+", and the alleged mother is "O-" and the alleged father "A+", what is the probability that he actually saw a green car,
and not a blue car, which he mistook for green (because of fading light). Questions like this often take into account Bayes theorem. For more information, you may want to read the following books: Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site Statistical Science in the Courtroom, 1st Edition, 2000, edited by Joseph K. Gastwirth,
Springer-Verlag, GmbH & Co.KG, Tiergartenstrasse 17, D-69121 Heidelberg, Germany. xxii + 443 pages, ISBN 0-387-98997-8. Hardcover $59.95. This book can be purchased either through amazon, or by visiting the Springer site at Statistics and the Evaluation of Evidence for Forensic Scientists, 1st Edition, 1995 (reprinted 1997), by C.G.G. Aitken,
John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158-0012, USA. xvi + 260 pages, ISBN 0-471-95532-9. Hardcover $110.00. This book too can either be purchased through amazon, or by visiting the publisher's (John Wiley) site at Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site Both these books cover the whole gamut of
forensic statistics very comprehensively. If you know your statistics basics, you would hardly have any difficulty understanding these books on your own. Do try these books, if you are serious about becoming a forensic statistician. Both of them are excellent. I have gone through them, and although I am no mathematician, I could follow them easily.
 Would you like to talk to a forensic statistician for more knowledge? Well, try your luck contacting the following forensic statisticians (click on their names). All of them are great statisticians for more knowledge? Well, try your luck contacting the following forensic statisticians (click on their names).
to reply to my letters. Here is the list: If you are interested in knowing how mathematics can be used for forensic mathematics by clicking here. You may also want to read the following excellent book:
and population genetics, it also rests on the principles of forensic science and legal professionals. If you are aiming to become a forensic statistician, go for this book. It is very highly recommended. Forensic DNA typing sounds interesting to me. I have done a course in
genetics, and would like to enter this field. What should I do? You have chosen a very promising field. Please contact following persons, who are masters in this field. 1. K. Thangaraj Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology Uppal Road, Hyderabad India Email: thangs@ccmb.res.in 2. Rajiv Giroti Central Forensic Science Laboratory Chandigarh-36
022, Kerala India Phone: (0484)2576267 [O] (0485)2812428, 2812510 [R] Email: biomncb@cusat.ac.in 5. Dr. Lalji Singh, Director CCMB, Hyderabad India Email: lalji@ccmb.res.in 6. Saurav Guha DNA Typing Unit Advanced Center for Biomedical Sciences Central Forensic Science Laboratory 30, Gorachand Road Kokata-700 014 India Want to
know more about Forensic DNA typing? Well, long time back I wrote an article on Forensic DNA typing, which dealt with basic procedure and genetics involved. It was published in a leading science Today, March 1988, Pages 10-15 I have
replaced with STR technique (Short Tandem Repeats). Nevertheless, the article should provide lot of information for beginners, especially those who are investigating the evolution of this amazing technique [Click each page 12 page 13 page 14 page 15].
Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site. Did this article generate some interest in you in the subject of Forensic DNA Typing, Dr. John Butler (For an interview of Dr. Butler conducted by
me, please click here). It is called "Forensic DNA Typing - Biology, Technology and Genetics of STR Markers". Its first edition which came out in 2001 was a bestseller (please click here to know more about that edition). In 2005, the publishers (Elsevier Academic Press) have come out with the second edition. How much material has been added in this
edition can be gauged from the fact that while the first edition had 322 pages, this one has an astounding 660 pages! Very rarely have I seen an edition growing so rapidly. This also reflects the rapidity with which this field is evolving. This edition costs about $79.95. The publishers were kind enough to send me a copy for perusal. I have gone through
this book from cover to cover, and I can say this is the MOST IMPORTANT book on Forensic DNA Typing in the market today. You can pick up one through amazon by clicking on the cover of the book here. The link will also take you to a number of other interesting books on Forensic DNA Typing which you may want to read. Happy reading! I have
heard a lot about forensic toxicology. What do these people do, and how can I become one? Please visit my Forensic toxicology page by clicking here. You will get answers to several of your questions. To get details on how to become a forensic toxicology page by clicking here. You will get answers to several of your questions. To get details on how to become a forensic toxicology page by clicking here.
Toxicology, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Elamakkara, Cochin 682026. India Phones - 0484-339080, Ext.8052 (O); 0484-807055 (R); 98952 82388 (Cell). Email: toxicology@aimshospital.org To acquire more information on Forensic Toxicology, you can join a very popular newsgroup called "Criminal Poisoning" by clicking here. Many nurses
have contacted me asking if there is any scope for them to get involved in Forensics. Yes, certainly there is. They can take up a lucrative career in Forensic Nursing. To know more about forensic Nursing.
cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site Some people have written that they are experienced photography, which is fast becoming a lucrative career. They can profitably go through the following book for more
information: The Practical Methodology of Forensic Photography, Second Edition by David R. Redsicker (CRC Press). This book can also be bought online. If you are a trained artist, you can take up forensic Art and Illustration, by Karen
police and other law enforcement agencies, to preserve dead bodies for long periods, to conduct post-mortem examinations and so on. An architect must take into account all these considerations, before he can design an impressive and effective institute. Well, in this short space, it may not be possible for me to explain you everything. Those of you
who want to know more can contact Manidipa Basu of the J.J. School of Arts and Architecture who has completed a very good project on a similar subject. To contact Manidipa Basu, please click here I am a psychologist/psychiatrist by training. You don't want to tell me I too have chances in the forensic field? Well, why not? You can become a
forensic psychologist and/or a forensic psychiatrist. What is their exact role? Consider this situation. A person has committed a murder. Most countries have a law whereby an insane person is exempted from punishment if he has committed a murder. Most countries have a law whereby an insane person is exempted from punishment if he has committed a murder. Most countries have a law whereby an insane person is exempted from punishment if he has committed a murder. Most countries have a law whereby an insane person is exempted from punishment if he has committed a murder.
provision. So naturally one of the strategies of the defence is to prove that the accused was insane at the time of committing the murder. How does one decide whether he was really insane or not? Well, call the forensic psychiatrist! Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through
this site If you are really interested in forensic psychology, I would suggest you two excellent books, which I have gone through, and which I have found most appealing. Both have been published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605
Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158-0012, USA. xii + 756 pages, ISBN 0-471-17771-7. Hardcover $130.00. This book can be purchased either through amazon, or by visiting the John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158
0012, USA. x + 294 pages, ISBN 0-471-33186-4. softcover $34.95. This book too can either be purchased through amazon, or by visiting the publisher's (John Wiley) site at Another good link to follow (for forensic psychology) is this. This gives information about another good book called "Introduction to Forensic Psychology". This book has been
published by Academic Press. For more information on this book, please click here. Want to know more about forensic psychiatry? Well, why not contact my friend George Palermo, who is a highly successful forensic psychiatry? Well, why not contact my friend George Palermo, who is a highly successful forensic psychiatry? Well, why not contact my friend George Palermo, who is a highly successful forensic psychiatry? Well, why not contact my friend George Palermo, who is a highly successful forensic psychiatry? Well, why not contact my friend George Palermo, who is a highly successful forensic psychiatry? Well, why not contact my friend George Palermo, who is a highly successful forensic psychiatry?
you can contact is Marianne Kristiansson of Sweden. To know more about Forensic Psychology, you may want to visit the excellent page by Dr. Margaret A. Lloyd. It's called "Marky Lloyd's Careers in Psychology Page", and can be accessed by clicking here. I have specialized in botany
What are my chances? Good! You could become a forensic botanist. These are the people who utilized the knowledge of trees and plants in the investigation of crime was the kidnapping of the 19 month old infant son of Charles A. Lindbergh (1902-1974),
the famous aviator, who will always be remembered for the first nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic, from New York to Paris, on May 20-21, 1927. Charles Augustus, Jr., Lindbergh's son was kidnapped from the second floor of his newly completed home in Hopewell, New Jersey, sometime between 8 and 10 pm on March 1, 1932. The kidnapper had
used a home made ladder (having cleats rather than rungs) to get into the second floor. The ladder was found at the scene. Although a ransom of 50,000 dollars was paid (in marked bills), the highly decomposed body of the infant was found on May 12, 1932, in a wood about two miles from the Lindbergh estate. A suspect Bruno Hauptmann was
apprehended more than two years later (on September 19, 1934). A massive forensic investigation followed. One of the experts who participated in this investigation was the wood used in the ladder to a Lumber Company in Bronx, New York.
Hauptmann worked in this company. Furthermore Koehler studied the wood serving as the floor of the attic of Hauptman's apartment. A piece of wood on the floor of the attic of Hauptman's apartment, and wood used in the ladder. By studying the grain of the two pieces (wood on the floor of the attic of Hauptman's apartment, and wood used in the ladder), Koehler
could say that the they once formed the same piece. On April 3, 1936, Hauptmann went to the electric chair. The following article is written by Arthur Koehler (who can be regarded as the father of modern forensic botany) about this case. Readers wanting to know more can refer to this article. Koehler Arthur (1937) Techniques used in tracing the
Lindbergh Kidnapping ladder. Am J Police Science; 27:5 This case in all its detail can also be read from: Graham SA (1997) Anatomy of the Lindbergh kidnapping. J For Sci; 42(3): 368-377 Another good article on the same case appeared in The Microscope, Vol. 31, no. 1 (1983), pages 1-14. This interesting case is also reproduced in a number of books
look around and ten miles away find a place where there are fir trees. Some blood is found, which can be matched with that of the murder victim. Some tire marks are found at this "new" scene of crime, from which the murder victim. Some tire marks are found at this "new" scene of crime, from which the murder victim.
least two weeks (Calculation of the time since death) (iii) A thief enters the house of a person through a window on the first floor. The entry is through his garden. The thief is clever enough to use gloves to prevent leaving fingerprints. He also takes care to wipe all footprints, and thinks he has done a perfect crime. Next day about ten suspects are
rounded up, who were seen loitering around that region at the time the burglary was committed. The police asks them to submit their clothes of the actual criminal actually match the "pollen print" of the victim's garden. He is apprehended. (iv) What is a
"pollen print"? Well, every geographical area - small or large - has a unique "pollen print". It refers to the specific combination of the pollen print. Let us imagine that the victim above grew 5 different types of flowers in his garden
roses, marigolds, Carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus), petunia and tulips, and they were in such numbers that the ambient air in and around the garden contained pollens in the following ratio: Roses: marigolds: Carnation: petunia: tulips = 25%:10%:20%:30%:15% This is the "pollen print" of the victim's garden. On entering the garden, the suspect
would have gone through this ambient air, and the pollens would have stuck to his clothes in roughly the same ratio. Any other suspect who has not been used in the famous O.J. Simpson case. It is known that the
person who killed Simpson's ex-wife Nicole Brown and her boy friend Ron Goldman on the hight of June 12, 1994 hid in ambush under a flowering willow tree before escaping. In this situation the killer's hair and clothes would have got heavily soiled with the pollen from this tree. All the police had to do was to collect pollen samples from the hair and
clothes of O.J.Simpson. Had willow pollen been found in these places, it would have got stronger, and there would be much less suspicion surrounding the case today. It is however a fact that the only country to
use forensic botany in courts on a regular basis is NewZealand. Police personnel in other countries are simply not aware of its many potentials. Pollen prints are now used in investigation of terrorism. Suspect letters, letter bombs etc would have the pollen prints are now used in investigation of terrorism.
science of analyzing pollen and spores to help solve criminal cases is known as Forensic botany. David O. Norris: david.norris@buffmail.Colorado.EDU Jane H. Bock: jane.bock@colorado.edu Some useful literature (paper citations
etc.) on forensic botany can be seen at: dp/webliteracy/projects/forensic/usefullit.html norrisd/forensic ballistic expert. What should I do? Well, I told you something about forensic ballistics earlier. However two best forensic
ballistic experts that I know of are (i) Gerald L. Hurst and (ii) James L. Roberts. Click on their names to send mails to them are quite helpful and would be too glad to help you. Good luck! Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site. I know a lot about computers. Can I also be a forensic specialist? Great! You certainly
can. You can have a bright future in computer forensics. These are the specialists who can analyse a computer and tell to the police all the illegal activities going on through that. If someone has been sending offending, threatening or sexually explicit mails to other persons, he can no more get away by simply denying his involvement. A computer
forensic specialist can sit at his computer and can retrieve all the messages he has been sending through it. You might think that deleting these messages from the computer would erase all evidence, but this is not the case, as any computer specialist will tell you. People who have been throwing computer viruses through the internet have been
caught in a similar way. There are a host of other illegal activities in the field of computers, such as hacking, altering banking records, personnel information etc, which can be caught by a forensic computer specialist. These days, high tech crimes are being carried out by passing on messages through internet, Emails, websites etc. A forensic
computer specialist can catch all of them. In a recent case of attack on the Indian Parliament by some terrorists (13 December 2001), a laptop was found in the possession of some of their supporters, and lot of incriminating information, more terrorists were later apprehended. Amity Instituted and the information could be retrieved from it.
(please see above), offers a one year PG Diploma in Cyber Crime and Cyber Law. If you want to read more on this fascinating subject, three of the best books that I can heartily recommend to all of you are: Handbook of Computer Crime Investigation - Forensic Tools and Technology, by Eoghan Casey. Academic Press, Harcourt Place, 32 Jamestown
Road, London NW1 7BY, UK. 320 pages, ISBN 0121631036. Price £26.95 Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers and the Internet, 1st Edition (third printing 2001) by Eoghan Casey. Academic Press, Harcourt Place, 32 Jamestown Road, London NW1 7BY, UK. xvi + 279 pages, ISBN 0-12-162885-X. Price $69.95 Forensic
Computing - A Practitioner's guide, 2000 (Second Printing 2001) by Tony Sammes and Brian Jenkinson Springer-Verlag, GmbH & Co.KG, Tiergartenstrasse 17, D-69121 Heidelberg, Germany. xii+ 295 pages, ISBN 1-85233-299-9. softcover $49.95 Click CD cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site Click cover to buy from Amazon at a
discount through this site I have gone through all three of them, and I can say from my personal experience that they are the best in the field. The second of these (Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers and the Internet) comes with a CD, with a number of cases on it. You can actually try your hand at solving cases. I tried
solving a few of them, and thoroughly enjoyed the experience. The first two books have been publishers' site (you can go to the publishers' site by clicking on the book covers) or through regular book vendor sites such as
amazon.com. A more detailed review of Digital Evidence and Computer Crime also appears in Anil Aggrawal's Internet Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology and can be accessed by clicking here. I am an Engineer by Profession. I want to learn about Forensic Science. And is there some way I can become a forensic specialist? Yes, you can have
a very lucrative career in an exciting discipline called Forensic Engineering. If a structure (a building, a bridge etc.) was demolished by, say, planting a bomb inside (or by sabotage in any other manner), a clever forensic engineer can examine the nature and extent of damage to tell the investigating authorities, where the bomb was planted. These are
the specialists who can examine the extent of damage on crashed vehicles and tell the investigating authorities the speed with which driver applied brakes and which didn't. Knowing the speed of vehicles is obviously very important,
because if one of the vehicles had overstepped the normal driving speed in a city (normally 40 km/hr), that driver is obviously the culprit. There are a number of other ways in which engineers can help the law and crime investigating agencies. I am a meteorologist. What kind of a forensic specialist can I become? Great! Meteorology, as we all know
comprises of a systematic study of short-term (i.e. day-to-day) variations in temperature, humidity, air pressure, wind, cloud cover, and precipitation, along with their causes. It provides the basis for weather conditions in a given area over an
extended period of time (from a month to many millions of years). You can have a great career in forensic meteorology and can become a very successful forensic meteorologists simply hand the information over and state that conditions
are favorable for the formation of ice, snow, water, lightning or some other form of weather phenomena that led to the accident, hypothermia.....). The work of some forensic meteorologists goes further in that they inspect sites where the accident occurred and look at factors not depicted on weather maps/charts and that
includes terrain layout. This takes it down to a micro climate which can drastically affect how the weather affects you. So, instead of someone being charged in a vehicle manslaughter case, they would find that strong winds funneled through an open field and created wind speed sheer which made the driver over
correct on a slippery road, thereby causing the accident where someone died. (Act of GOD) as the Court defines it. Like it? Well, if you want to know more about forensic meteorology, consult my friend Greg MacMaster, who is a very successful forensic meteorology, consult my friend Greg MacMaster, who is a very successful forensic meteorology, consult my friend Greg MacMaster, who is a very successful forensic meteorologist. You can send him an Email by clicking here. I am doing homeopathy course.
can I be a Forensic Science expert? If you are a homeopathy student or have already done homeopathy students, as they know a lot about poisons. You must surely be aware of the father of homeopathy Samuel Hahnemann [1755-1843].
Samuel Hahnemann on a German stamp He was originally an allopath, but soon lost his romance with that system. He discovered a new principle makes you a great toxicology expert automatically. How? Good question! The principle of "Similia similibus curantur", i.e. "Like cures like". This simple principle makes you a great toxicology expert automatically. How? Good question! The principle of "Similia similibus curantur" first
proposed by Samuel Hahnemann on a logo As a homeopathy practitioner, you daily prescribe a lot of drugs, which are made from traditional poisons. Take for example Arsenicum Album, which is prescribed for all-prevailing debility, exhaustion, restlessness and great exhaustion after the slightest exertion. These are the very symptoms produced if
somebody takes arsenic. When arsenic is prepared as a homeopathic remedy, we start from white arsenic only [Arsenicum Album in English means white arsenic or As2O3] Through potentisation its healing qualities are accentuated while unwanted side-effects are eliminated. So if you see a poisoned man, you are better equipped to recognize his
poisoning. To know more about this, please read the ONLY BOOK ON FORENSIC MEDICINE SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR HOMEOPATHY. Please click on the picture below. In case you want a kindle edition, you may click here. If you want to read a sampling of this book, you may download 32 pages of this book by Clicking here Click cover to buy from
Amazon at a discount through this site I am doing Ayurveda course. How can I be a Forensic Science expert? If you are welcome in this field. It holds special promise for Ayurveda students, as they know a lot about local Indian herbs and minerals
which can cause poisoning. To know more about this, please read the ONLY BOOK ON FORENSIC MEDICINE SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR AYURVEDA PROFESSIONALS. Please click on the picture below. In case you want a kindle edition, you may click here If you want to read a sampling of this book, you may download 32 pages of this book by
Clicking here Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site I am a physiologist. I have specialty called forensic physiologists do? Yes, indeed there is a specialty called forensic physiology. Is there a specialty called forensic physiologist. These specialists utilize
their knowledge of physiology to help law enforcing authorities in a number of ways. Several examples can be given but I will give just one. Let us imagine that a person was found dead in his bedroom in the morning at about 6 am, when his maid came to clean his room. Everybody saw him take his evening meals at around 10 pm, after which he went
to bed. Thus clearly he died sometime between 10 pm and 6 am, but nobody knows the exact time of death. This information may be very vital to the police. A forensic physiologist would look at the deceased's stomach contents and can opine the time he survived after taking the meals. Usually the stomach empties completely in about 3 hours, but a
lot depends on the type of food taken (vegetarian or non-vegetarian; solid or liquid; less in quantity or more; high in calories or low; hot or cold; spicy or bland and so on). A lot also depends on the psychological state of the person is emotionally tense, the food tends to stay in the stomach for a longer time. The emptying of
stomach stops when the person dies, and the food remains where it was. A forensic physiologist would take all these factors in consideration. Seeing how much food has remained in the given hypothetical case,
the physiologist is of the opinion that the person survived about 2 hours after ingesting the food, it would mean that he died around 12 midnight (he took meals at 10 pm). This fact can be co-related with other police investigations to catch the criminal. Similarly by determining the rectal temperature of the human body, one can determine the time
 The following subjects namely (i) Individualisation from footwear (ii) Barefoot print analysis (iii) CCTV individualisation and finally (iv) Identification using podiatry records. He goes on to say the following: The
added value of podiatric involvement in individualisation from plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the differences between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations) is in utilising podiatry knowledge to consider the difference between plantar morphology (both in barefoot and footwear situations).
a few individuals since the 1970's, the formal evidence-base is relatively limited, but is gradually being added to. In the UK, this is handled quite nicely with the Bayesian approach to evidence-base is relatively limited, but is gradually being added to. In the UK, this is handled quite nicely with the Bayesian approach to evidence-base is relatively limited, but is gradually being added to. In the UK, this is handled quite nicely with the Bayesian approach to evidence-base is relatively limited, but is gradually being added to. In the UK, this is handled quite nicely with the Bayesian approach to evidence-base is relatively limited, but is gradually being added to. In the UK, this is handled quite nicely with the Bayesian approach to evidence-base is relatively limited.
(British Association for Human Identification) at www.bahid.org, where they have a separate section on forensic veterinary surgeon. What options do I have? Lovely! You can be a great forensic veterinary surgeon. A forensic veterinary surgeon conducts
autopsies on dead animal bodies and tries to find out their cause of death, just as an ordinary forensic pathologist (like myself) conducts autopsies on human beings. You may ask why one would want to know the cause of death of an animal at all? Well, there could be a number of reasons, but I will give you just few. In this country (and presumably in
several other countries too), one of the preferred ways to get even with an enemy is to kill his cattle (or pets). Many people do it in very clever ways to avert suspicion (you may want to visit my story on "poisoning by Ratti seeds" by clicking here, to get some idea of this). In such cases it is very important for the police to know how the cattle died. A
forensic veterinary surgeon can do this very well, by conducting a thorough autopsy. In alleged spurious animal deals too a forensic veterinary specialist can help a great deal (to verify the age of the animal). You can also enter the field of wildlife forensics? Wildlife forensics? Never
heard of this. What is this? Wildlife forensic specialists are the ones who detect illegal trading in wildlife articles such as gall bladders! There are a host of animal products in which illegal trading goes on. This is against the Wild life Acts in most countries. I am
personally aware of one case in which an international traveller was trying to smuggle bear bile! Bile is a greenish fluid found in gall bladders of animals, and according to some local beliefs, is thought to be a great cure for several diseases. When this person was intercepted at the customs, he asserted that it was some medicine (which indeed it was,
but it was prohibited!). A forensic wild life specialist was given the task of analysing that sample, and he opined the fluid must have come from the gall bladder of a protected species. He could say this by analysing that sample, and he opined the fluid must have come from the gall bladder of a protected species. He could say this by analysing that sample, and he opined the fluid must have come from the gall bladder of a protected species. He could say this by analysing the chemical composition of the bile fluid. The smuggler was immediately arrested. If you want to pursue a course in Wildlife
forensics, please contact: Dr. S.P.Goyal or Dr. Reeta Sharma Wildlife Forensics Cell Wildlife Institute of India P.O.Box 18, G.P.O. Chandrabani DehraDun 248001 India I am an ornithologist. I know everything about birds. Does that mean, I can also become a wildlife forensic expert? Certainly you can. But you can try your hand at a new, unique and
upcoming specialty too - Forensic ornithology. This is a relatively new branch that uses the specialized knowledge of birds for the detection of crime. The originator of this fascinating science was a lady - an American who went on to become the leading forensic ornithologist of the world. Roxie C. Laybourne (1910-2003) solved so many cases with her
specialized knowledge that she came to be known as "feather detective". One of her best cases occurred in 1960, when a Lockheed aircraft took off from Boston Logan airport and after sometime crashed into Boston Harbor. This naturally raised eyebrows everywhere. Laybourne was called as one of the experts to solve the mystery. She gathered bits
of charred material from the engine intake areas and examined them under a microscope. To the utter disbelief of everyone, she suggested that the cause of remarkable detective work not only solved a great mystery but also forewarned the
authorities to make modifications so that such incidents would not occur in future. As a result, modifications were made into the fan blades of engines (so birds may not get easily sucked into the engines). Airport authorities also undertook measures to discourage potentially hazardous bird species from nesting near airports. This case does not deal
with traditional murder, rape etc. Thus perhaps it may not appear particularly striking to those who tend to equate forensics with nothing but murder smothered his victim - a female - with a pillow. The pillow was stuffed with
feathers. During the struggle the pillow was torn and some feathers spilled onto the crime scene as much as possible and then decamped with the pillow recovered from the possession of the
suspect. He could positively match the feathers as having come from the same source, and thus the murderer was caught. If you more cases. Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site. I am an environmentalist. I deal with such issues as environmental
pollution. Does forensic science hold anything for me? Sure. If you are an environmental forensics seek to answer questions like when did the contamination occur, who caused the contamination, how did the contamination occur, how extensive was the
contamination, what levels of contamination were the people exposed to and so on. Consider for example the Bhopal gas tragedy occurring on December 2, 1984, in which 2000 people died due to accidental release of Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) from a small pesticide division of Union Carbide Company manufacturing carbaryl. The compensation claims
of the victims have not been released after more than 20 years. Its my personal belief that it is because the tragedy was not properly investigated by forensic environmentalists. If it had been, they would have been better able to fix responsibility and get the claims. Environmental forensics is a complicated subject, but not difficult to pursue. It is a
nascent field and you would do well to enter it. Recently Elsevier Academic Press sent me a copy of their latest book "Introduction to Environmental Forensics" edited by Brian L. Murphy and Robert D. Morrison. Its 12 chapters and 3 appendices have been written by a team of 17 such greats as Shelley Bookspan, Judith C. Chow, Julie Corley, James I.
Ebert, Robert Ehrlich, Stephen Emsbo-Mattingly, William Full, Thomas D. Gauthier, A.J. Gravel, Glenn W. Johnson, Kevin J. McCarthy, Robert D. Morrion, Brian L. Murphy, R. Paul Philp, Scott A. Scout and John G. Watson. I have read this book from cover to cover, and I can heartily recommend this book to all individuals who want to take up
Environmental forensics as a career. Click on scientists' names above to send Emails to them to know more about environmental forensics. Click cover to buy book from amazon. This book should prove very useful for practicing forensics. Click cover to buy book from amazon. This book should prove very useful for practicing forensics.
I be a forensic expert? Wonderful. So you have studied anthropology, as we all know is the study of human being's physical character, evolutionary history, racial classification, historical and present-day geographic distribution, group relationships, and cultural history. Anthropology, as we all know is the study of human being's physical character, evolutionary history, racial classification, historical and present-day geographic distribution, group relationships, and cultural history.
can be characterized as the naturalistic description and interpretation of the diverse peoples of the world. Modern-day anthropology, which is the study of human physical character, in
both the past and present. Although both specialists can contribute to forensic science in a number of ways, it is the physical anthropology occurred with the studies of Dr. Thomas Dwight (1843-1911), who was based at the University of Harvard, Massachusetts. It was Dr. Dwight's
research on bones which enabled us to know, how much information we can provide the police with them. Dr. Thomas Dwight - quite rightly - is now known as the father of American Forensic Anthropology. Consider a case where some bones were recovered from an area inhabited thickly by Chinese and Asians and very few Caucasians. How can you
say from the bones, if the murdered man was a Chinese Asian or a Caucasian? What can you know his height? His occupation? Well, these are the questions which are dealt with by the forensic anthropology. One can now even reconstruct the face of a person, if
his skull is provided to an expert forensic anthropologist. Another great book on Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Very popular among advanced readers. Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site I am an archaeologist and work
in close harmony with forensic anthropologists about whom I have just described. You are obviously an expert in precise archaeological techniques used in the recovery of human remains who may be victims of mass murder [as a result of genocides
such as those that occurred in Hitler's regime (late 1930s and early 1940s) and later in Khmer Rouge (during Pol Pot's regime between 1975-1979), Rwanda (in 1994), Guatemala (1962 till 1983), Chile (during Augusto Pinochet's regime in 1973), Yugoslavia and
several other places world wide]. The use of archaeology was used was the exhumation of Ernesto "Che" Guevara (1928-1967), a doctor of medicine and a revolutionary, who was born in Argentina but who ran
resistance movements in other countries - most notably Cuba and Bolivia. Che Guevara was born in Rosario, Argentina on June 14, 1928 and studied medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to become a doctor. But he did not pursue a career in medicine to
1973) was the dictator who twice ruled Cuba (in 1933-44 and again in 1952-59). As a dictator he jailed his opponents, using terrorist methods, and made fortunes for himself and his associates. He obviously became very unpopular]. In 1966 Guevara's attention was directed towards Bolivia, where he hoped to repeat his feats, but was brutally killed by
the Bolivian army on Oct 9, 1967. His hands were sawn off by the soldiers in order to establish his identity (perhaps to convince their masters that he had indeed been killed). On October 12, 1967, when Che's brother came to Bolivia to claim his brother's body, he was denied it. The army claimed that the body had been cremated, while in fact it had
been buried. Things stood like this till July 1995, when Bolivian General Mario Vargas Salinas claimed that he had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip), and that Che Guevara had indeed participated in a mass burial near Vallegrande in Central Bolivia (close to a dirt airstrip).
techniques were required to unearth Guevara's body. A team of Forensic anthropologists and forensic archaeologists applying techniques as diverse as ground penetrating radar and digital imaging unearthed the remains of Che Guevara. His remains were identified using a variety of forensic techniques. Guevara - more than thirty years after his
death - received a hero's welcome in Cuba, where his remains were reburied in July 1997 (in a mausoleum at Plaza Ernesto Che Guevara in Santa Clara, Cuba). Similar archaeological techniques have been applied in the investigation of war crimes and genocides. There is a good book if you want to know more about such things. Please click either on
the book or here to get it from amazon. If you want to read a sampling of this book, you may download 32 pages of this book by Clicking here I am an underwater scuba diver. I want to join forensics. Now you really don't want to tell me I can be a great forensic investigator too, or do you? Oh, yes, you can. In fact, one or two sarcastic scuba divers
asked me this question. They thought there certainly was no scope for them in forensic science. You might think the same and again you would be WRONG. If you are a trained SCUBA diver, you can assist in the investigation of underwater crime scenes. Imagine this scenario. A person has killed a person in a car, and then pushed the car down a lake
This car has gone down and settled at the bottom of the lake. How to get the car (and the dead body) to the surface? How to do it so the incriminating evidence is well-preserved? Well, this is done by trained scuba divers who have a knowledge of forensic science. That's not the only thing you can do. There are a whole lot of possibilities. We all know
about the unfortunate fate of the Air India flight 182, a Boeing 747, which took off from Toronto, Canada, with 329 people on board (including crew) on June 22, 1985 (local time). Due to a bomb placed in the cargo (because of suspected terrorist connections), it exploded in mid-air while crossing the Atlantic (at approximately 8:13 am on 23 June
1985, local time). All the 329 people on board died. The shattered plane sank down 6,000 feet and came to rest on the ocean floor. There was much evidence there including the Black Box (the popular name for the flight data recorder and the cockpit recorder, which are kept on all flights just for these eventualities), which could pin down the
terrorists. Remains of bombs could also give important leads. How to bring all that material up? Well, here is where your skills (if you are a scuba diver) would come in handy. Incidentally, the black boxes of this flight were brought up in July 1985. For more information, you may want to read "THE UNDERWATER CRIME SCENE: Underwater Crime
Investigative Techniques" by Ronald F. Becker. This book has been published by Charles C. Thomas and can be accessed by clicking here. An excellent book on Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Very popular among average readers. Click cover to buy from Amazon at a discount through this site. I am a knot specialist, and know nothing except knots.
I want to join forensic science. I would be damned if you told me, even I could be of some use! Yes, you too have a great role to play in forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist in knots, you can become a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist in knots, you can become a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist in knots, you can become a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist in knots, you can become a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic knot specialist in knots, you can become a forensic knot specialist!! What does a forensic k
was tied by the person himself (making it a case of suicide), or by some other person (making it a case of homicide). Right handed, and left handed persons are known to tie knots in different ways. Some people also have a penchant for special knots. Some types of knots are too complicated for an untrained person to accomplish. All these facts - and
lots of others - will help you decide who tied the knot in a given case. I know of cases, where a servant working in a house robbed it himself (when the owners were away at some safe place, and then gagged himself and tied himself up to show the work was done by some dacoits. Smart knot specialists have been
able to determine in such cases that the knots were tied by the person himself. With this knowledge, the police swooped on the servant, and he confessed to the whole crime! There is a good book if you want to read a sampling of this book, you
may download 32 pages of this book by Clicking here I am a musician. I can't join forensic musicology and become a forensic musicolo
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in music is Levine v. McDonald's 735 F. Supp. 92 (S.D.N.Y. 1990). The facts of this highly interesting case are as follows: In the early 1970s, Paul DiFranco and Norman Dolph wrote a song Life Is a Rock (But the Radio Rolled Me) (I will call if just "life" now for convenience sake). An arrangement of this song by DiFranco, Mark Bellack and Joseph

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