

Visit the "Scouting with Mr. R." web site at www.relia.net/~thedane/scouting.html



http://www.reachoutmichigan.org/funexperiments/agesubject/lessons/handouts/print_patterns.html



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HISTORY (1)

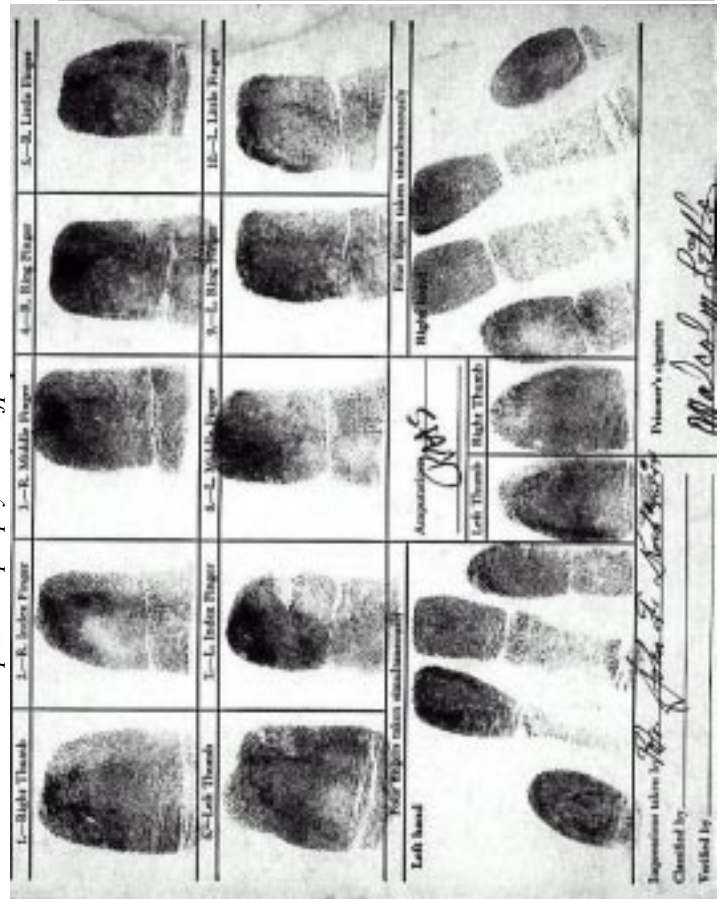
Give a short history of fingerprinting:



Horizontal lines for writing a short history of fingerprinting.

<http://onin.com/fp/fphistory.html> or <http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/ident.pdf>

<http://www.pdcpsyche.net/fprints1.htm>



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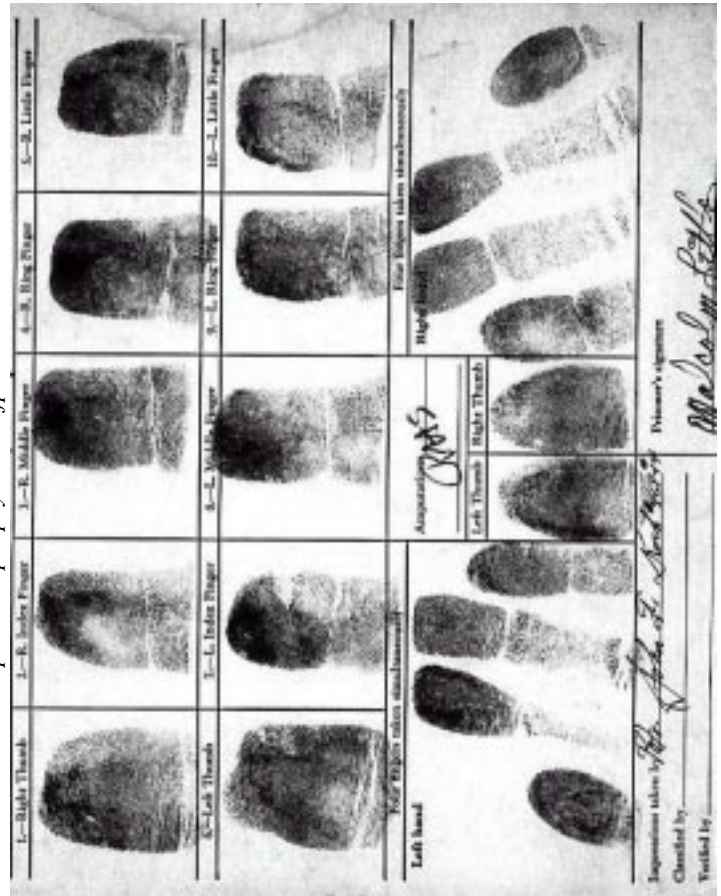
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REQUIREMENT (5)

Show that you can identify the three basic types of fingerprint patterns and their subcategories. Using your own hand, identify the types of patterns you see.

- Loops** have lines entering at one side of the finger pad and leaving on the same side.
- Arches** have lines entering on one side of the finger pad and leaving on the opposite side.
- Whorls** have lines entering at the side of the finger pad and spiraling inward, ending in the center.

The Henry system of identification includes eight types of patterns which are shown here. (For additional details, writing by Sir Frances Galton and Juan Vucetich are helpful.) Contrary to popular belief, the ridges of the fingerprints are lined with moisture or sweat, not oil, that causes a print to be made. Twins, triplets, and quadruplets all have completely different prints. Latent prints can be dusted and lifted for up to several months after the impression is made and up to ten years later if laser technology is used. A fingerprint cannot be forged or counterfeited. The F.B.I has nearly 200 million fingerprints on file. It identifies over 2700 fugitives a month through fingerprints.

<http://www.aimsedu.org/Activities/oldSamples/GimmeFive/gimme2.html>

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THE BASICS (3)

a. Name the surfaces of the body where friction or papillary ridges are found. _____

b. Name the two basic principles supporting the science of fingerprints and give a brief explanation of each principle:

1) _____

Explanation: _____

2) _____

Explanation: _____

c. What does it take to positively identify a person using fingerprints? _____



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TAKE A SET OF PRINTS (4)

Take a clear set of prints using **ONE** of the following methods:

- Make both rolled and plain impressions. Make these on an 8-by-8-inch fingerprint identification card available from your local police department or counselor.
- Using clear adhesive tape, a pencil, and plain paper, record your own fingerprints or those of another person.

Fingerprinting, the science of using the friction ridge pattern on the fingertips for identification, is one of the earliest forms of scientific evidence to be recognized by courts of law. Its formal name is **dactyloscopy**. It is now recognized universally as a system of personal identification. These ridges and creases are found on monkeys, apes, gorillas, orangutans, and some kinds of birds as well as humans.



<http://www.aimsedu.org/Activities/oldsamples/GimmeFive/gimme2.html>

LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME		TEL. NO. (H)			
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	SEX	HAIR	SOB.	SOB.	SOB.		
DATE	SIGNATURE OFFICER OF FINGERPRINTED			MS CORRELATION/ADULT SIGNATURE AND DATE					
DATE	SIGNATURE OFFICER OF TALENT FINGERPRINTED			MS CORRELATION/ADULT PRINTED NAME					
1 RIGHT THUMB		2 RIGHT INDEX		3 RIGHT MIDDLE		4 RIGHT RING		5 RIGHT LITTLE	
6 LEFT THUMB		7 LEFT INDEX		8 LEFT MIDDLE		9 LEFT RING		10 LEFT LITTLE	
LEFT FOUR FINGER TALENT (SEMI-TALENT)		1. THUMB		2. THUMB		RIGHT FOUR FINGER TALENT (SEMI-TALENT)			

NOTE: This excellent fingerprinting form (MS Excell file) may be obtained free online at: http://usscouts.org/usscouts/advance/docs/Fingerprint_Card.xls

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