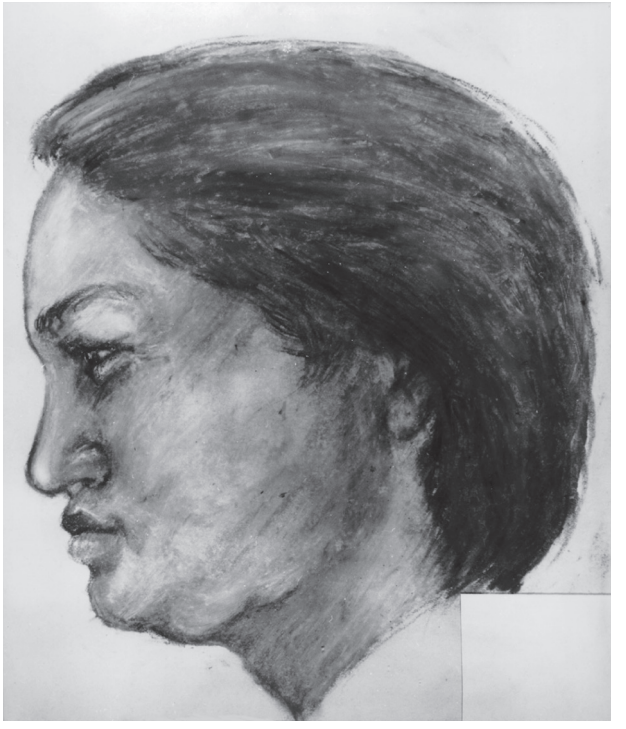
(a)

(b)

Figure 2.1 Wet cement had flowed over the victim's body creating an outline of her skull (a), which allowed the artist of the Los Angeles Police Department to cast a death mask (b) of the victim. The mask and artist's rendering (c) presented a likeness of the victim.



(c)

Figure 2.1 (*Continued*)

Figure 2.2 The silicone casts contained sufficient detail on the fingers and palm to enable a positive identification of the victim. The casts also clearly showed additional cuts and stab wounds on her hands and finger, a result of defending herself at the time she was attacked by her killer.

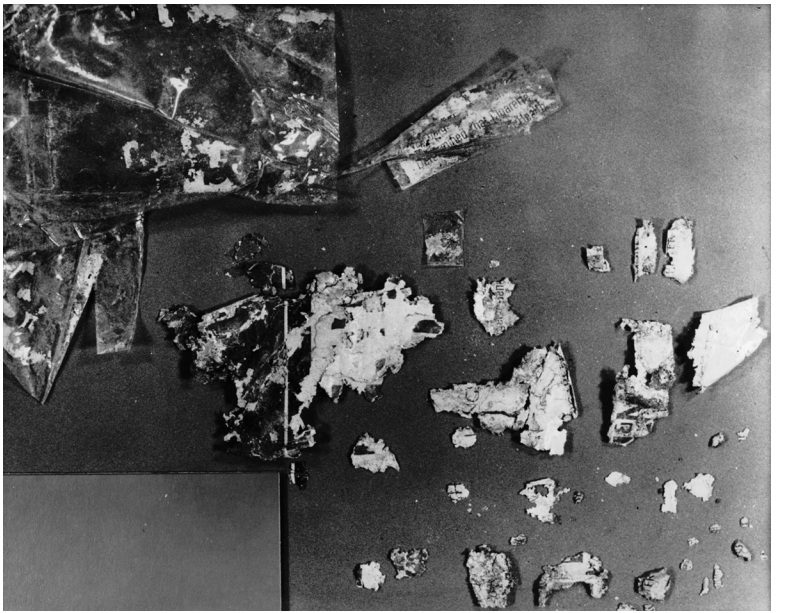


Figure 2.3 The concrete-walled grave also contained items of clothing and other artifacts. One artifact was a partly deteriorated cigarette package showing the name of the manufacturer, Liggett & Myers (L&M). L&M had test marketed a menthol long cigarette soft pack in March, 1974, in their western region, which included California. The product was withdrawn in March, 1975. (Courtesy of the Los Angeles Police Department.)

Figure 2.4 The infamous St. Valentine's Day Massacre occurred on February 14, 1929, in Chicago. Two rival gangs were fighting over the illicit liquor market created after prohibition made selling alcohol illegal. One of the gangs dressed as police officers entered a warehouse and gunned down their competition. This is an actual copy of a crime scene photograph, courtesy of the Chicago Police Department. The case played a major role in the future of forensic science in the United States and marked the beginnings of forensic firearms identification.

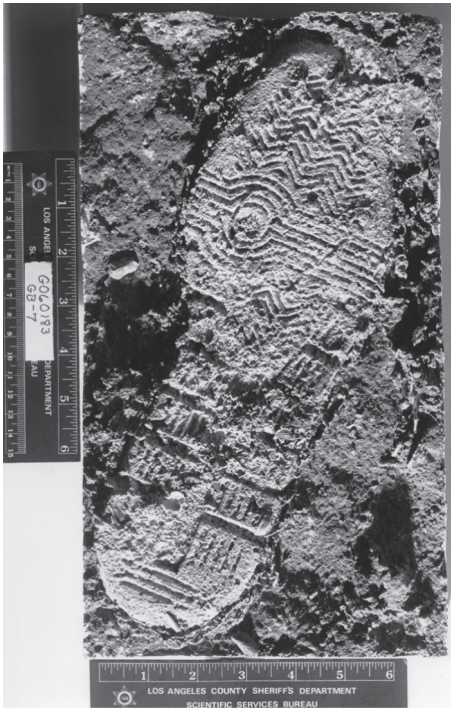
Figure 2.5 A suspect discharged a weapon in a Fairbanks, Alaska, nightclub and subsequently fled, discarding the gun in the snow. A previously convicted felon was interviewed about the crime but denied any knowledge or ownership of a weapon. A latent print was developed using cyanoacrylate ester and photographed using direct reflective lighting. The felon's prints were compared with a latent print on the trigger and identified. He was charged with "Felon in Possession of a Firearm." (Courtesy of the State of Alaska, Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, Latent Print Section.)

Figure 2.6 This latent print was developed with cyanoacrylate fuming. The .30 caliber bullet was recovered from inside a loaded rifle magazine; the crime involved the shooting death of an elderly white male. The photographic technique employed "shadow" photography and inner negative reversal of the ridge color. The reader is referred to the article on shadow photography in the *Journal of Forensic Identification* 38(5) Sept./Oct., 1989. (Courtesy of the State of Alaska, Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, Latent Print Section.)

Figure 2.7 The suspect stated that he had never been in the murder victim's house in Ninilchik, Alaska. Trash from the victim's wastebaskets was examined for latent prints. A print was developed on the ring tab of a beer can using cyanoacrylate ester fuming. The latent print was compared to and identified with the suspect in the case. (Courtesy of the State of Alaska, Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, Latent Print Section.)

(a)

Figure 2.8 (a,b) Photos from earlier murders attributed to the "Night Stalker" serial killer show evidence of a satanic link. (c,d) A characteristic shoe print was found at several of the crime scenes, but the shoes were never recovered. (e,f) Fingerprinting linked items found in a bus depot locker to Richard Ramirez. (g,h) Live ammunition from the bus locker matched expended cartridges found at four of the crime scenes and Ramirez was later convicted.



(c)

Figure 2.8 (*Continued*)

(e)

Figure 2.8 (*Continued*)

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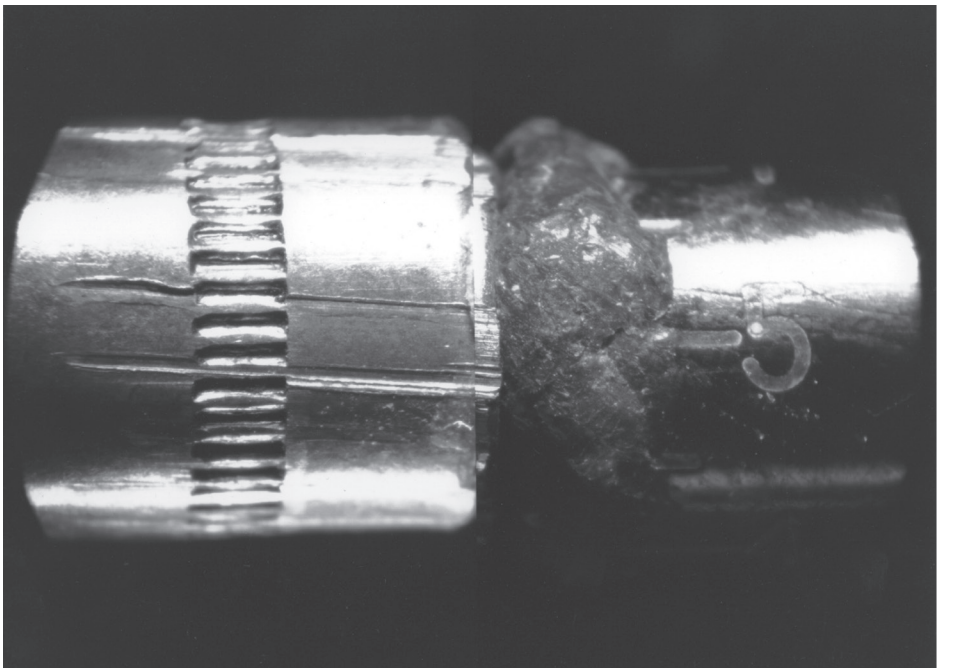

(g)

Figure 2.8 (*Continued*)

(h)

Figure 2.8 (*Continued*)

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