Name

COM111-354

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**Fingerprinting**

**(Research - minimum three, maximum five sources notated in MLA format)**

Sylvan, Thomas. *The Technology of Fingerprinting*. Glen Falls, NY: Placebo Press, 1989. Print.

Talbot, Ofc. George. Investigator, Maryland State Police Investigative Division, Baltimore, MD.

Personal Interview, 21 September 2014.

Lee & Gaevsslen. *Advances in Fingerprint Technology*. New York, NY: Elsevier Press. 1991. Print.

Prabhakar, Salil. “Fingerprint Identification.” Michigan State University, 4 April 2005. *biometrics.cse.msu.edu*. Web. 20 September 2014.

(Additional URL Requirement) Retrieved from http://biometrics.cse.msu.edu/fingerprint.html

Author's name (last name first). “Document title.” Publisher, Date of Internet publication. *Website*, Web. Date of retrieval. [<URL>]

**Topic:** The science of fingerprinting

**General Purpose:** To inform

**Specific Purpose:** To inform descriptively about the scientific process of fingerprinting

**Thesis Statement:** Fingerprinting is an important science to law enforcement, which identifies individual fingerprint types according to a systematic process.

 **I. Introduction**

(First line of speech) A. "We found your fingerprints at the crime scene. Where were you the night of the murder?”

(Method or strategy) B. Starting example creating suspense followed by series of

 explanatory statements, which topically describe the process

(Thesis statement) C. Fingerprinting is an important science to law enforcement, which

 identifies fingerprint types according to a systematic process.

 **II. Body**

 A. The importance of fingerprints (Talbot interview)

 1. Identify fugitives

 2. Identify victims

 3. Provide unmistakable verification

 Transition: "In order to provide verification of a victim or fugitive, the trained

 specialist must be able to recognize the different types of fingerprints."

 B. Different types of fingerprints

 1. Plain arch

 2. Fented arch

 3. The loop

 4. Plain whorl

 5. Central pocket loop

 6. Double loop

 7. Accidental (no set pattern)

 Transition: “These differences aid identification as the law enforcement specialist

 carefully procures the fingerprint according to a systematic process.”

 C. The process of fingerprinting (Sylvan, Fingerprinting, pp. 15‑24.)

 1. Insert fingerprint card in cardholder

 2. Use small amount of ink on roller

 3. Apply thin ink coat with roller to glass inking plate

 4. Place subject approximately forearm away from card

 5. For right hand, stand to left of subject

 6. Take right thumb and roll on inking plate

 7. Place inked thumb on fingerprint card

 8. Roll thumb from left to right for complete rounded print

 9. Continue with rolling process for other fingers

 10. Take prints of four fingers without rolling

 11. Repeat entire process with left hand

 **III. Conclusion**

 A. "You can begin to appreciate the importance of fingerprints in

 identifying criminals or victims."

 B. “Summarize main supporting ideas.”

 C. “Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury, fingerprints don’t lie. They

 positively identify the defendant as the perpetrator. The State asks

 that you do the same.”