

DNA FINGERPRINTING - A CLOSER LOOK



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The focus of this paper is to take another look at DNA Fingerprinting technology as it relates to criminal investigations and to try to determine whether or not DNA fingerprinting is a valid, legitimate forensic science or just another pseudoscientific fear/control/propaganda tactic.

The question about whether or not DNA itself (as defined) is real, is a larger discussion that I won't focus on here. Others have written about it extensively, and they've done a fantastic job in terms of calling into question the entire story about DNA, which I've been skeptical about for nearly a decade now. This paper will look at some of the original cases where DNA fingerprinting technology was used to allegedly convict (or exonerate) criminals. There are already so many red flags around the idea of DNA (its alleged isolation, discovery, as proof of Dinosaurs, ... the list is endless), so let's see if we can find another nail for that coffin.

For more context, you may want to [first read my paper on Kary Mullis](#), as well as some of the links referenced at the end of this paper. Let's dive into it.

Most people who believe in DNA and have not researched it thoroughly operate under the assumption that it must be real because: 1) people have located their long lost relatives, 2) we've convicted criminals on the basis of DNA and 3) you inherit certain hereditary features from your parents. So it must be real, obviously — duh. These are generally the signs of a weak, 2-dimensional thinker who is still stuck in the Matrix and

has not yet awakened to even the simple concept of scientific fraud. I sometimes refer to these folks as “fraud-deniers” or “corruption-deniers.” Sadly, you will often find people who have figured out the fraud of virology and yet, for some inexplicable reason, are still seduced by the lie of DNA and refuse to take a closer look.. Take, for example, this substack user who commented on my Kary Mullis paper, to illustrate the point:



rich Writes rich's Newsletter 15 hrs ago

Kary Mullis could very well be a fraud...I had questions before reading this article...but when this guy says there is no such thing as DNA and that the OJ murders never really occurred I have to question if the author himself isn't a fraud...there's a plethora of evidence proving that DNA exists...from criminal cases to identifying lost relatives through the use of DNA...<https://innocenceproject.org/exonerations-data/>

The first thing to note is that this person objects to my conclusions about the O.J. Simpson Trial, which I have backed with plenty of evidence, and then links to “[The Innocence Project](#)” to support his flimsy claims. What this average thinker and lazy researcher doesn't seem to realize is that [The Innocence Project](#) was actually started by two of O.J. Simpson's lawyers, [Barry Scheck](#) and [Peter Neufield](#) - so that's kind of hilarious, isn't it?

The very people who started this project have a vested financial interest (or one might say a conflict of interest) in upholding and helping to further create the illusion of DNA. He continues:



rich Writes rich's Newsletter 7 hrs ago

don't try and make me look like the idiot...DNA is why children obtain the physical characteristics of their parents...this isn't rocket science it's common sense...and the OJ murders were faked? that is one of the dumbest things I've ever read...DNA has solved murders and exonerated innocent people...that is a FACT....DNA has located parents and relatives...that is a FACT...if you believe what that jerk is pushing I got a bridge for sale in Brooklyn you might be interested in...oh and the Earth isn't flat...<https://www.investigationdiscovery.com/crimefeed/news/cases-that-were-solved-in-2022>

Clearly, there's no need for anyone to try and make him look like an idiot, since he's doing a perfectly fine job of that, all by himself. So once again, I'm posting these screenshots to show you how the average, low-IQ, 2-dimensional thinker processes information and arrives at erroneous conclusions based on what they think they know about a thing, without actually taking the time to conduct the in-depth research it

requires to understand the complexities and nuances, or even the basics. Instead, these types usually let others do their thinking for them, which is why they are so easily manipulated by these elaborate scams, and why the rest of us are left dealing with the consequences of their collective ignorance.

In this case, it is clear this person has conducted very little research into the subject of DNA and simply assumes that DNA must be real because children obtain the physical characteristics of their parents and long lost family members and “muh criminals” and paternity tests, etc. It is the same fallacy that people make when they assume that pathogenic viruses must be real because “my co-worker was sick, and then I got sick.”

Every time there’s a fire, I see firefighters at the scene.

So that must mean the firefighters started the fire, you see. It’s science.

These mistakes are usually based on flawed fundamentals, a lack of scientific understanding, dogma and an adamant refusal to unlearn what they think they know (ego), among other things.

Of course there are other explanations as to why we inherit certain physical characteristics from our parents. One would do well to read Béchamp’s research, as a starting point into a larger investigation and a deeper understanding. Obviously some *aspect* of the *concept* is real, but as we’ve already established, nobody has ever actually properly isolated or directly observed a so-called “DNA strand” or observed it doing the things they claim it does. It is 100% theoretical and largely nonsensical.

At the same time, that doesn’t mean it’s *all* fake, either. Again, I’ll drop reference links at the end of this paper, and you should go through them to educate yourself on some of the details, but I’m not going to focus too much time on these details in this paper other than to highlight specific things, for context. So it’s on you to do your due diligence in order to get up to speed, if you’re not already.

For now, consider that DNA might just be the cartoon cover story, used to explain a very real phenomenon, in order to hide important truths about that phenomenon.

There are also other explanations as to how “long lost relatives” can be found, with DNA given the credit, when it was actually other methods that were used to locate them.

The generally accepted “truth” in the false reality of mainstream society is that so-called “DNA fingerprinting technology” can be used to identify a person and put them at the

scene of a crime (or away from the scene of the crime). It has generally been portrayed in the media over the last few decades that something as simple as a hair follicle, a drop of blood, saliva, semen, even a flake of dead skin, can provide sufficient enough, reliable evidence to prove that a crime happened and was perpetrated by a specific individual.

At the same time there's enough complexity and ambiguity about the details of this so-called technology, that some level of "error" can often be introduced to the entire thing, i.e. — the samples were contaminated, or the proper procedures weren't followed, and therefore, the results are sometimes "inconclusive."

In other words, in the context of evidence in a courtroom, DNA fingerprinting technology is rock-solid, reliable and 100% scientifically sound, except when it's not.

This "reality" is pervasive enough at this point that it's not questioned at all and generally accepted as legitimate science that can be used as credible evidence in a courtroom. The science and evidence speaks for itself and doesn't lie, after all, and the courts all agree. Since this technology is relatively new, (cemented into public consciousness by folks like Kary Mullis, [Sir Alec Jeffreys](#), etc., and events like the O.J. Simpson trial), it can also be used to solve older crimes from decades ago. The implications of that, of course, are staggering.

Where regular "fingerprinting" in crime investigations left off, DNA fingerprinting continues. You probably grew up learning that your fingerprint is unique to you and only you, and we all probably learned that fingerprints can be left at the scene of a crime and used to convict someone. Most people probably think that regular fingerprinting technology is 100% solid and reliable and more of a slam dunk than it actually is. You might be [surprised](#) to [learn](#) that this is [not](#) the [case](#) at all. The early pioneers of that technology were folks like [JCA Mayers](#) and [Sir Francis Galton](#). (Follow those links to learn more).

If regular fingerprinting is suddenly in question and not as impermeable as we've believed our entire lives, then certainly DNA fingerprinting deserves a second look.

Interestingly, with the advent and advance of this new DNA technology, we haven't seen very many wrongly convicted criminals "freed" on the basis of new DNA evidence. At least not nearly as many as have been convicted. We may have some examples, but not many. Why? Is it because all of those cases were so solidified without DNA fingerprinting technology that they didn't need to be re-examined? I find that hard to believe, given that it's a cornerstone in modern criminal courtrooms today and often

used as the proverbial nail in the coffin on forensic cases. Presumably, many of those older cases couldn't possibly have been as airtight without it, right? I'm talking about cases (solved or unsolved) from the 1980s, 1970s or older.

You might say: "That's not true, they have solved many old cases."

Yes, but how many? One would think that perhaps there should now be thousands upon thousands of cases that should be up for re-examination, no?

Take the Innocence Project, for example. They've solved somewhere around 200 cases since 1992, and their public position is that they don't take cases where a definitive DNA match has been established. Really? Why not?

Well, perhaps it's because [Peter Neufeld](#) and [Berry Scheck](#) (O.J.'s lawyers) started the Innocence Project to establish the infallibility of DNA fingerprinting, rather than actually cast doubt on it. When you dig into these people, you might agree that this is an accurate assessment.

In any case, the rise of this technology naturally brought forth mass attention in the media, including Hollywood movies and TV crime shows that helped to push this "science" into public consciousness. Dozens upon dozens of them were very popular that first decade and still are, to this day.

As mentioned in the Mullis paper, the launch of [CourtTV](#) in 1991, (which eventually became [TruTV](#)), is one example of this. *CourtTV was initially a joint venture between Time Warner, American Lawyer Media, Cablevision, and NBC, with Liberty Media later joining the venture as well.*

You might be amused to learn that TruTV's slogan for a time was "TruTV - Not Reality. Actuality."

These CourtTV and TruTV-type of outlets, along with their fictional counterparts, have always been one way to influence public opinion about certain so-called "crimes" and/or historical events, as well as how the science of forensics works. Afterall, there's no better propaganda medium than good ole' fashioned entertainment.

There is a certain sub-culture in America that has always been fascinated with "crime drama" or "forensic science," which has captured (brainwashed?) the minds and hearts (and souls?) of millions of Americans over many decades. Think Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie, *Murder She Wrote*, Colombo, Matlock, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, etc.

Also think about the popularity of shows that focus on forensics, such as the *X-Files*, *CSI*, *Unsolved Mysteries*, *True Crime*, *Dexter*, etc.

Even children are targeted by crime drama entertainment — Nancy Drew, The Hardy Boys, Encyclopedia Brown, etc. Like most suspected pseudosciences, you'll find an entire entertainment industry around them.

Adding a new piece of so-called “forensic evidence” (DNA), has served to make this entire information machine, as well as the profit industry that has sprung up around it, that much stronger and more ubiquitous. Let's take a look at one example, so you can get an idea of where I'm going with this.

[From Sir Alec Jeffreys' Wikipedia page](#), under the “Genetic Fingerprinting” section.

In 1992, Jeffreys' methods were used to confirm the identity for German prosecutors of the Nazi Dr. Josef Mengele, who had died in 1979, by comparing DNA obtained from a femur bone of his exhumed skeleton,^[8] and DNA from his widow and son, in a similar way to paternity testing.^[3]

There are so many reasons to discard this as complete nonsense, one of those being that this Sir Alec Jeffreys character cannot be trusted, nor can he be considered credible. An entire paper can (and might) be written about him in the future. The reason I bring up this example is to connect some dots in order to understand the *propaganda* aspect, as it relates to the information-war and the science itself.

[From TruTV's website](#) (Serial Killers from History):

Dr. Josef Mengele

The freight train rumbled to an agonizing stop on the rails inside of the Auschwitz compound. The human cargo that was packed tightly into its bevy of cattle cars continued to groan and clamor, suffering as they were from a four-day journey without food, water, bathroom facilities, or even fresh air.

When the journey ended, the Jewish prisoners were led before an SS officer. His handsome face was set with a kind smile, his uniform impeccably tailored, cleaned and pressed. He was cheerfully whistling an opera tune, one of his favorites by Wagner. He carried a riding crop to indicate which direction he selected them to go in left or right. Unbeknownst to the prisoners, this charming and handsome officer with the innocuous demeanor was engaging in his favorite activity at Auschwitz, selecting which new arrivals were fit to work and which ones should be sent immediately to the gas chambers and crematorium.

Mengele occupied his time with numerous acts of extraordinary cruelty, including the dissection of live infants; the castration of boys and men without the use of an anesthetic; and the administering of high-voltage electric shocks to women inmates under the auspices of testing

their endurance. He is most famous for his monstrous experiments on sets of twins, resulting in their death and mutilation. Mengele's imagination knew no bounds when it came to devising physical torments for his victims.

Whether or not you believe this fantastical story about Mengele to be true, is not the point here. The point is simply to illustrate that DNA technology can, in theory, help bring these stories to life. Until the advent of this technology, all they had were these dramatic, often fanciful and improbable stories that some might even consider complete imaginative fiction. But now we have the *science* to prove that incident X or historical event Y actually happened. There can be no more debate or questioning, the evidence is clear and the science is settled.

So, let's now examine the details around the idea that criminals have been "caught" (or cleared) based on their so-called DNA. In order to do that, we must employ the same strategy that we always do. We have to go back to the beginning, of course.

So, the first question we should ask is:

When was the first criminal identified/caught/convicted on the basis of DNA evidence?

A quick Google search leads us to the [answer](#). Meet "[Colin Pitchfork](#)," also known as the "Black Pad Killer."



The first thing I'll note is his odd name. It reminds me of alleged rapist and murderer "[Kirk Bloodworth](#)." Really? Bloodworth?

*[Bloodsworth] was the **first American sentenced to death to be exonerated post-conviction by DNA testing.***^{[1][2]}

*He had been wrongfully convicted in 1985 of the 1984 rape and first-degree murder of a nine-year-old girl in [Rosedale, Maryland](#). By the time an appeal **based on the DNA evidence** was underway, his sentence had been commuted to two consecutive life sentences. He gained release from prison and a full exoneration in 1993.*

Bloodsworth was a marine, of course. You can read his story on your own time.

Now you might think I'm being outlandish and/or nitpicky, but the more you study these things, you will find that it is actually very common for the perps to create strange names for their cartoon characters. You'll find them all over 9/11, and you might remember that the bizarre coroner character in the Sandy Hoax event was named H. Wayne **Carver**, as one example. Yes, really. A coroner, named **Carver**. Of course, [Carver played himself on multiple TV shows](#), but did you know that [he recently died](#) (allegedly)? In any case, Carver is a story for another time. I just wanted to mention his name, as an example.

For now, let's set aside any discussion about whether or not "Colin Pitchfork" is even a real person or a digital entity. Let's also set aside any theories about whether or not he might have been an actor. Let's assume for this discussion that he is/was a real person named Colin Pitchfork.

Colin murdered 2 women, one in 1983 and the other in 1986, in England. Initially, there was a 17-year-old suspect named Richard Buckland, who admitted to the second of the murders, in 1987, but denied killing the other woman. He was absolved of the crimes when Colin Pitchfork was caught. Pitchfork was sentenced to life imprisonment on January 23, 1988.

Curiously, years later, [another Buckland](#) challenged the courts to prevent Pitchfork's release.

One important thing to note, is that the foundation of this "conviction" rests upon the "work" and/or discovery of the "Father of DNA Fingerprinting," Sir Alec Jeffreys of the Royal Society of London (a.k.a. the Church of Modern Science). [Francis Crick](#) was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, in case you weren't aware.

By the way, did you know that the [Royal Society](#) has a [Royal Society GlaxoSmithKline Prize and Lecture?](#)

As the official story goes, it was in 1984 when Jeffreys [discovered](#) a method of showing variations between individuals' DNA, inventing and developing [genetic fingerprinting](#).

Jeffreys says he had a "eureka moment" in his lab in Leicester after looking at the X-ray film image of a DNA experiment on 10 September 1984, which unexpectedly showed both similarities and differences between the DNA of different members of his technician's family.^{[8][21]} Within about half an hour, he continued, he realised the possible scope of DNA fingerprinting, which uses variations in the [genetic information](#) to identify individuals.

So here we have our first red flag, which is another tall tale of a “eureka moment,” similar to the one that Mullis had, and then Jeffreys managed to hammer it all out in a matter of 30 minutes. You are free to believe that story if you choose, and I won't spend too much time on Jeffreys here because again, an entire paper is in order for him.

But let's look at [some of the details](#) of this murder story.

The crimes

On November 21, 1983, 15-year-old Lynda Mann left her home to visit a friend's house. She did not return. The next morning, Lynda was found raped and strangled on a deserted footpath known locally as the Black Pad. Using forensic science techniques available at the time, a semen sample taken from her body was found to belong to a person with type A blood and an enzyme profile that matched only 10 percent of males. With no other leads or evidence, the case was left open.

So this case was left open in 1983 and the technology at the time was only advanced enough to determine that the semen sample taken from her body was of Type A blood and the “enzyme profile” matched only 10 percent of males. Presumably, they stored the semen sample in a refrigerator somewhere, to be re-examined, several years later.

Or something.

On July 31, 1986, another 15-year-old girl, Dawn Ashworth, took a shortcut instead of taking the normal route home. Two days later, her body was found in a wooded area near a footpath called Ten Pound Lane. Like Lynda Mann, Ashworth had also been raped and strangled. The modus operandi matched that of the first attack, and semen samples revealed the same blood type.

The prime suspect was a local 17-year-old boy, Richard Buckland, who revealed knowledge of Ashworth's body, and admitted the crime under questioning, but denied the first murder.

So here we have a 17-year-old boy who allegedly confessed to the crime. Why? Might I suggest that this detail of the story was needed in order to use the “DNA technology” to exonerate him and “save” his life? In other words, the conviction part of the story isn't

enough because it's not "feel good" and there's no happy ending.

*Alec Jeffreys, of the University of Leicester, had **recently** developed DNA profiling along with Peter Gill and Dave Werrett of the Forensic Science Service (FSS) and detailed the technique in a **1985 paper**.*

Gill commented:

*I was responsible for developing all of the DNA extraction techniques and demonstrating that it was possible after all to obtain DNA profiles **from old stains**. The biggest achievement was developing the preferential extraction method to separate sperm from vaginal cells – without this method it would have been difficult to use DNA in rape cases.*

Using this technique, Jeffreys compared semen samples from both murders against a blood sample from Buckland which conclusively proved that both girls were killed by the same man, but not the suspect.

*The police then contacted the FSS to verify Jeffreys' results and decide which direction to take the investigation. Buckland became **the first person to be exonerated by DNA fingerprinting**.*

Jeffreys later said:

*I have **no doubt whatsoever** that he would have been found guilty had it not been for DNA evidence. That was a remarkable occurrence.*

What Jeffreys is implying here is that Buckland would have been found guilty based on nothing but his false confession. **Remember that for later.**

*Leicestershire police and the FSS then undertook a project where 5,000 local men were **asked to volunteer blood or saliva samples**. This took six months, and no matches were found.*

Well that's strange, isn't it? Why did they expect to find a match? Why would the real killer volunteer for such a thing? They just randomly asked 5,000 men to volunteer their blood or saliva samples in the hopes of catching the criminal?

How stupid would the alleged real killer have to be to sign up and volunteer to hand over that biological data? As we'll come to find out, this undertaking was apparently a sleight of hand tactic, used by police (or so the story goes), and they didn't actually expect to find the killer via this method. More on that in a moment.

Later, a man named Ian Kelly was heard bragging that he had given a sample while masquerading as his friend, Colin Pitchfork. Pitchfork, a local baker, was arrested at his house

in the neighboring village of Littlethorpe and a sample was found to match that of the killer.

WHAT?

So, Ian (Pitchfork's "friend") volunteered his blood, pretending to be Pitchfork? Why the hell would he do that, and why would Pitchfork even feel the need to have someone stand in for him if all of this was voluntary? If it's completely voluntary, why not decline and sit it out? Why run the risk of getting caught trying to forge the sample with another person's sample? There couldn't have been any requirement to hand over your biological data at that time (as they admit, it was voluntary). Therefore, there would be no need for Pitchfork to "fake" a submission of biological data by getting someone else to step in and cover for him or to even worry at all.

Well, the story they tell us, is that the men in Leicestershire decided to sign up and volunteer because the simple act of one man refusing would apparently make him look suspicious in the eyes of law enforcement. Okay, I guess.

But this is also a stretch, since Pitchfork lived in Littlethorpe (since 1981, as confirmed by Wikipedia). They describe it as a "neighboring village" but anyone can confirm that it's a full 20 miles south of Leicestershire. So, are they asking us to believe that their call for the 5,000 volunteers extended to other villages and towns outside of Leicestershire, in all directions? No, that doesn't make sense either. Birmingham is 40 miles to the east, and that city alone would add another 300,000 men. So why would Pitchfork even be bothered by this, when he lived nowhere near Leicestershire?

Furthermore, from this [TV crime documentary about the case](#), produced by *Our Life*, we learn that police went "door-to-door" to question people about the crime in January of 1984 (2 months after the first murder). They reenact 2 police officers arriving at Pitchfork's house to inquire about the murders. This isn't believable by any stretch of the imagination because if such a thing really did happen, it would require a huge effort and expenditure of resources, undertaken across several hundred thousand homes. Nope, I'm not buying this story about randomly knocking on doors and questioning people, especially not in Littlethorpe.

Consider that the population of Leicestershire in 1987 was 420,000 people. Cut that in half to eliminate the females and we're talking about roughly 210,000 males in Leicestershire alone. Add the neighboring towns and we're at a very large number.

Now, maybe they narrowed it down to 10% of those to account for those with Type A blood and this alleged "enzyme profile" that matched the semen found on Lynda Mann. But that's an assumption, and I don't see how that would even be possible, nor is it

mentioned anywhere in any of the literature about this case.

If that was the case, that would still be 24,000 men in Leicestershire alone, so how and why would a sample of 5,000 help? Better than nothing, I guess?

Furthermore, how could they possibly even determine who had that Type A blood and this alleged “enzyme profile” amongst the entire population of males? Was this all stored in a database somewhere? Unlikely. Are they suggesting they contacted all the hospitals in the area and demanded they hand over personal medical information for all males who matched that blood/enzyme profile? I’d imagine there might be some legal and ethical challenges with such an undertaking. How would most men even know if they had this enzyme profile to sign up? But again, that’s all speculation on my part, *in their favor*, and based on what I’ve read, they asked everyone to volunteer, not just 10% of the male population. In other words, even when I *try* to give them the benefit of the doubt, it still doesn’t make sense.

As we’ll come to learn, they focused on males between the ages of 16 and 34, so we can cut the number down some more, but we’re still talking about something like tens of thousands, if not more than 100,000 men.

Also, if Pitchfork lived 20 miles away, then we have another problem (in addition to the question about why he would have anything to worry about in the first place).

Are they asking us to believe that they not only tested 5,000 random males from Leicestershire but also males who just *worked* in Leicestershire? Now the number would grow even larger.

The whole story feels very clumsy and suspicious. The citizens at the time were meant to believe that police undertook this needle in a haystack search in the hopes that they would just so happen to get lucky in such a way. So, let’s dig a little further.

Again, this very bizarre story tells us that Pitchfork’s friend Ian was “heard bragging” about this. Heard by whom? What’s the name of that person?

Wikipedia and the online articles I found don’t go into the details. So, I had to go digging to find more information. I found [this book](#) and learned a few new things.

Firstly, it appears that Richard Buckland was arrested for killing Dawn Ashworth *despite* the fact that his blood test showed that he was NOT a match. What? Then how did they convict him? Why even bother with a blood test if you’re just going to ignore the results?

Well, apparently his *“confession had the ring of authenticity to it, especially to those officers who had spent almost three years tracking Lynda Mann’s killer, and despite the lad’s troubling insistence that he knew nothing about the first murder.”*

In other words, they discarded the existing *scientific* evidence (the bloodwork) and arrested him anyway, because evidently his false “confession” was “convincing enough” for the investigators. **Again, keep that in mind.**

Also take note of how confident and sure they were that whoever it was that committed the first murder must have been the same person who killed Lynda Mann.

From the same book, we also learn that the police did not expect the killer to volunteer to donate blood but were “hoping to flush him out.” So it was a front, of sorts. But that story doesn’t pass the smell test either since the sample size of 5,000 would have been far too small to flush out anyone. In other words, there would have been thousands of men who didn’t volunteer, and they’d be right back where they started. Additionally, the amount of time it took to obtain and process the samples would take years. We know this is true because they mentioned that several thousand samples took 9 months to collect and process.

Those who refused to cooperate with the official request soon found themselves under the most intense scrutiny. It was a war of nerves that paid off in the strangest way.

Strange, indeed.

Conspiracy

On August 1, 1987, a quartet of drinkers in Leicester pub, all bakery workers were discussing the notorious sexual-liaisons of a fellow employee named Colin Pitchfork when one of the four, Ian Kelly, dropped a conversational thunderbolt — Colin, he said, had bullied him into taking the blood test on his behalf. A deathly hush fell over the table. It was broken at last by the other man present who chimed in that Pitchfork had approached him, also, offering two hundred points (three hundred dollars) if he would act as a stand-in, but he had declined. Pitchfork had told both men that he was scared to take the test because his record —he had convictions for indecent exposure — meant that the police would give him a hard time. Kelly, a timid, malleable person, finally caved under Pitchfork’s relentless pressure and, using a faked passport, had gone along and given blood in Pitchfork’s name.

Here, we run into another problem. All of the online media stories I’ve read about this event tell the same story about how Pitchfork’s friend Ian was “heard bragging” about this at the pub.

But [court documents](#) tell a very different story. According to the court, it was Pitchfork

himself, not his friend Ian, who “became indiscreet while in a public house, and the police were informed. Kelly was interviewed and admitted his involvement in the plot.”

My guess is that this part of the story (that Pitchfork would admit these details to colleagues in a pub) was too unbelievable, so the media changed the story to have Ian as the one who inadvertently “spilled the beans.” Then they put him in the shadows for the TV version, so he could be anybody, selling a story. Red flag. They’re telling lies.

It’s hard to believe that Pitchfork would be so careless given that he had gotten away with multiple crimes over a span of 9 years (there were two other unsolved sexual assaults, dating back to 1979, in addition to the 2 murders).

In the TV version, Pitchfork told his friend that he had already donated blood for another friend who was trying to game the system and needed help because he couldn’t donate blood a second time.

So there are multiple inconsistencies with this part of the story, and that’s a huge red flag. You will actually hear the detective lie about this in the TV version while interviewed -- unless, you think the court is lying. In either scenario, this is how they caught Pitchfork. DNA had nothing to do with it.

The whole story about 5,000 men volunteering samples, Pitchfork faking the submission and passport when there was no need to, and then spilling the beans, is a little too far-fetched for me to believe. It doesn’t add up.

Furthermore, the police admit that they were prepared for someone to either submit a sample on behalf of someone else, or decline the test altogether, thereby casting suspicion on themselves - so it’s clear that this could have been the basis of their “flush him out” strategy with the DNA part simply acting as the cover story, or the “bait” so to speak, for the public.

A woman sitting at the table listened to these revelations with an anxiety born of suspicion. Like everyone else who worked at the bakery, she knew Pitchfork as an overbearing lecher, forever harassing the female employees. But did that make him a murderer? And then there was Kelly and possibly the other man to consider. If she went to the authorities, what would happen to them? For six weeks she wrestled with her conscience, then contacted the police. First, detectives arrested Kelly; later that day, September 19, 1987, they called at the Littlethorpe home of twenty-seven-year-old Colin Pitchfork. He took his arrest philosophically and made no attempt to deny either killing.

Right. Obviously this story is a lie since the court documents reveal that Kelly was only

interviewed and not arrested. The entire story of Kelly revealing these details at the pub never happened (as confirmed by the court), which means that the “woman sitting at the table” probably never existed either, which is why they don’t provide us with her name. They say she called the police and this and that. Is there a police report? Doubtful. They made this portion of the story up, out of thin air. But why? My guess is that the police may have used unethical or illegal methods somewhere in the investigation, in their attempts to identify and locate Pitchfork.

You might object and say that a more logical explanation is just “poor reporting.” But you’ll find this poor reporting is consistently wrong with the same completely made up details, everywhere. Then you might say that all the subsequent reports were created from the original ones. But one of the detectives tells this lie on camera, as well. Either way, this part of the story never happened and is in direct conflict with court documents, which tell us that:

*The inquiries into this offense led the police to seek blood samples from men living **in the vicinity**. Between January and February 1987 the appellant persuaded a friend called Kelly, who lived away from the district, to impersonate him and to provide the police with a blood sample in his stead. This was described as a very elaborate conspiracy, and involved the replacement of the photograph in the appellant's passport with Kelly's photograph, and Kelly learning the details of the appellant's domestic life. Kelly provided the police with a blood sample on 27 January 1987. Fortunately for Kelly himself, **the appellant became indiscreet while in a public house, and the police were informed**. Kelly was interviewed and admitted his involvement in the plot. The appellant was arrested.*

If Pitchfork made no attempt to deny either killing when police arrived at his house, then collecting the sample from his home would have been an afterthought, and not really necessary. I’d argue it was necessary for another reason.

Also, keep in mind that this all unfolded a full 9 months after the blood sample was submitted by Kelly when, as we’ve established, there really was no reason for Pitchfork to go through all of that effort (including faking a passport) or “volunteer” at all, given the numbers, the details and the “needle in a haystack” nature of the investigation. All it would do is increase the likelihood of the police catching him. Another obvious question is why the police wouldn’t be able to sniff out a fake passport.

So, we’ve caught them lying red-handed, about a key part of the story.

What about all the people who had moved out of the area or moved into the area over that 4-5 year period of time? As they admit in the TV version, the fingerprinting would have literally had to have been carried out **all over the entire UK**. And yet, it took them

a full 9 months to obtain and process only a few thousand samples.

But even all of this is secondary, because there's a larger problem with the story.

*During subsequent questioning, Pitchfork admitted to flashing females over 1000 times, a compulsion that he had started in his early teens. Flashing catapulted him to sexually assault; and then to strangle his victims in order to protect his identity. **He pleaded guilty to the two rape/murders in addition to another separate incident of sexual assault that he had committed.** Pitchfork was preparing to move to Littlethorpe at the time of the murder of Lynda Mann, and resided at Haybarn Close in Littlethorpe at the time of the murder of Dawn Ashworth. He was sentenced to life imprisonment; concurrent terms for rape and murder; however, with no minimum sentence (thus, presenting the opportunity for release after ten years).*

So, here we have another inconsistency in the story. They say he was “preparing to move to Littlethorpe” at the time of the first murder (presumably meaning he lived in Leicestershire?), while Wikipedia says that he resided in Littlethorpe since 1981. The TV version also puts him in Littlethorpe at the time of the first murder. UK-database.org also confirms that he lived in Littlethorpe in 1981. Additionally, we can [confirm](#) that he received psychiatric counseling at Carlton Hayes Hospital (near Littlethorpe) in 1981. Furthermore, he was arrested for indecent exposure in 1979, a detail that the police likely used to help find him and tie him to these murders.

Now, even if we are to set aside all of these red flags and assume that some version of this story is true, what does it actually tell us? If this really happened the way they describe it, then they would have suspected Pitchfork on the basis of his attempt to skirt the voluntary blood sample process and using his friend to “step in” for him with a forged passport. Combine that with his 1979 arrest, and I can see a scenario where the police could narrow it down to him rather easily.

At that point, they'd apprehend him and would already have the reasonable suspicion they needed based on Kelly's admission and the forged passport.

Once they arrested Pitchfork, all they would need is for him to *believe* that he was busted and that the DNA test would confirm it. Remember, from the moment they apprehended him, he never even tried to deny that he committed the murders, because **he was already convinced** that his DNA would prove his guilt, as evidenced by the fact that he tried to game the system.

Then, all they'd have to do is grab whatever sample from his house, get him into an interrogation room and grill him until he issued a formal confession. At that point, Pitchfork would have provided police with enough details of the crimes for them to build

their case, right?

In other words, they could have bluffed and told him that the “DNA evidence” would prove that he was guilty and that his admission or confession (and subsequent guilty pleading) would be the best route for him to take in order to receive some kind of leniency from the court (rather than attempt to lie). After all, the details of both murders were nearly identical — the location of the bodies, the way they were killed, etc.

Let’s take a quick detour for a moment and look at [another example](#), so that you can further understand how this would work.

The Marie Jamieson homicide is the first time in New Zealand that a long-standing murder case has been solved by identifying a suspect through the DNA of a sibling...“Obviously, a guilty plea means you don’t have to go through a trial, which is a blessing for our family.”

Mr. Wood said Reekers was not one of the original suspects in the investigation, but declined to discuss the DNA trail that led to him until after he is sentenced on April 20.

“With homicides, we have a very good record of resolution and we don’t give up,” he said. “With the passing of time and technology [improvements], it is becoming easier.”

Think about a few steps that police could take, in order to obtain a confession. Perhaps they start with narrowing down the field via specific blood type (especially if it’s rare).

Then add all of the other circumstances and evidence of the crime(s).

Then add the suspect’s own guilt and *belief* in the infallibility of “DNA fingerprinting.”

At this point it would be very easy to get a confession if you “cut a deal” with the suspect in the form of leniency from the court or a reduced sentence or what have you, in exchange for the confession. As we’ve already seen, confessions (without DNA evidence) have been sufficient enough to convict criminals before including in this case!

Once you have the confession, that’s really all you need.

So, police and/or prosecutors could very easily use the threat of the “DNA fingerprint” as a bluff, much in the same way that you could get a criminal to confess by telling him that you have eyewitnesses, traditional fingerprints or video of him committing the crime or placing him at the crime scene, even if you don’t actually have those things.

Smoke and Mirrors.

Once we look into the details of the sentencing and Pitchfork's release decades later, we see this as a very real possibility — a life sentence versus a death sentence, as an example.

All they'd really have to do is trick him into the confession.

We've already determined that a confession (to one of the two crimes) was good enough to make the arrest when they suspected Buckland *despite* the fact that his blood didn't match, right?

So, a confession to a real crime by Pitchfork (with all of the additional evidence) would, in theory, be even stronger than in Buckland's case, right?

They could take the sample that they collected from Pitchfork's house and toss it in the garbage can, or send a vial of apple juice to Jeffrey's "lab" to "confirm" whatever they want to confirm.

None of which would matter at that point, since he'd already confessed to the crimes.

Once Pitchfork admitted to both of the murders (which happened half a mile from each other), as well as the other two sexual assault cases and the alleged thousands of indecent exposure incidents, all of the corresponding evidence would line up rather quickly and neatly, and there would be no need for additional "DNA evidence," except for the purpose of creating the PsyOp and legitimizing Jeffreys' technology.

Is it not convenient that these folks can confirm all of this by sending it to Jeffreys' "lab," which would have been the only place in the world to "confirm" anything at that time, since his technology was the only technology available? There weren't any additional labs or independent, 3rd party organizations that could confirm anything.

The credibility and truthfulness of this entire thing relies on nothing but the word of ["Royal Society Fellow", Sir Alec Jeffreys.](#)

Sorry, but that's not good enough for me and is a GIANT red flag!

*For those who had **staked their reputations** on the efficacy of DNA testing, this would be the acid test. A sample of Pitchfork's blood was rushed to Jeffrey's laboratory. After painstaking examination, the genetic barcode was found to be identical to that of the DNA sample from the killer-rapist. Colin Pitchfork was the 4,583rd male to be tested, and the last...On January 22,*

1988, Pitchfork **pleaded guilty** to both murders and was jailed for life.

It is readily admitted that the professional reputation of these folks (namely Jeffreys) was at stake, so they had a motive to lie and cheat and there really was no need for any "DNA test" at all, since they had the confession. This one case would be all Jeffreys would need to kick off his career, reap the financial rewards down the line and begin the path to all of his good fortune that would come afterwards. There would really be no moral conflict for any of them, since they knew they had the real killer anyways.

All of this essentially amounts to nothing more than the police and prosecution proclaiming: "We know his DNA is a match because Alec Jeffreys said so."

Make sense?

Let's pause here for a moment so that you can acknowledge something very important, which is that I just showed you in only a few pages how the story of the **very first criminal in the UK to be convicted on the basis of "DNA fingerprinting technology"** is not only problematic and suspicious on multiple levels, but is essentially nothing more than smoke and mirrors with no real evidence of anything other than some good detective work, and a couple of chess moves, which identified a man who immediately confessed to some crimes he actually committed. In Pitchfork's case, the police didn't even need to bluff him with the threat of "DNA evidence," since he cooperated and didn't deny anything from the moment he was arrested.

If the very first case of so-called "DNA fingerprinting" is questionable at best and a demonstrable scam at worst, as I've just shown, then shouldn't that call the entire "science" into question?

Perhaps you will say that it's just one case and even if it's the **first ever case in the UK**, that doesn't amount to anything conclusive.

Okay, then. Let's continue.



Meet [Timothy Spencer](#), also known as the “Southside Strangler.”

He was an American *serial killer* who committed **three rapes and murders** in [Richmond, Virginia](#), and one in [Arlington, Virginia](#), in the fall of 1987.^[1] In addition, he is believed to have committed at least one previous murder, in 1984, for which a different man, David Vasquez, was wrongfully convicted.^[1] He was known to police as a prolific home burglar.

Spencer became the **first serial killer in the United States to be convicted on the basis of DNA evidence.**^[2] with David Vasquez being the **first to be exonerated** following conviction on the basis of exculpatory DNA evidence.

His conviction was such a legal milestone that it prompted Virginia to open the first state DNA laboratory in the country...

*"It was a landmark case because prior to that, **none of us really knew much about DNA** and we didn't know whether a jury would be able to understand that sufficiently to convict someone of something as serious as capital murder," said U.S. Attorney Helen F. Fahey, who won the first conviction of Spencer when she was Arlington's chief prosecutor. [\(Source\)](#)*

So right away, we have **the exact same storyline** about a murderer who was “convicted” on the basis of so-called “DNA evidence” who **also raped and strangled his victims**, and the story *also includes* another person who was exonerated by that same DNA evidence. All of this unfolded right around the same time as the UK version

(1983 - 1988), as well.

Hmmmm. It's almost as if they recycled the same script, one for the UK audience, and one for the US audience. You know, like *The Office*.

Before continuing, I want to make a very important observation. What you will note when you read mainstream articles about this story is that they will always allude to the fact that Spencer was **convicted on the basis of DNA evidence**. You can see the first example with how Wikipedia phrased this above, in bold and underlined. Here are a few more examples:

From a [1994 article](#) published by *The Washington Post* titled: *In Grim Distinction, Va. Serial Killer First to Die **Based on DNA Test***:

*Serial killer Timothy Wilson Spencer, the first person in the country **convicted of a capital crime through DNA testing**, died in the state electric chair late Wednesday night...*

*The case was watched closely nationwide because Spencer, 32, was the **first defendant ever sentenced to death on the basis of DNA genetic "fingerprinting."** According to state specialists, the chances were less than 1 in 700 million that someone other than Spencer had left the semen at the murder scenes.*

[Stalking Justice](#): *The dramatic true story of the detective who first used **DNA testing to catch a serial killer**.*

[LA Times](#): *Virginia Serial Killer **Convicted by DNA Evidence Is Executed***:

*Serial killer Timothy W. Spencer, the first person **convicted of murder on the basis of DNA evidence**, was executed late Wednesday after a last flurry of appeals failed.*

[New York Times](#): *Murderer Put to Death in Virginia*

*Timothy W. Spencer died tonight in Virginia's electric chair, becoming the first person executed in the United States for a **conviction based on the DNA-matching technology popularly known as genetic fingerprinting**.*

[New York Times](#): *First Conviction **Based On DNA Use** Is Upheld*

*The first murder **conviction** in the nation **based on the use of DNA "fingerprinting"** has been upheld by the State Supreme Court.*

What I found was that time and time again, every single mainstream media story uses some version of this phrasing, painting the picture that it was primarily the DNA

evidence that was used to convict Spencer. Sometimes they'll even take it a step further with their creative word salad and make it seem as if Spencer was identified and caught on the basis of DNA evidence, which is an obvious lie, as we'll see in a moment.

Meanwhile, unlike Pitchfork who confessed, Spencer consistently maintained his innocence, and prosecutors said he never would have been convicted **without the evidence of DNA.**

Is this actually true? Was the identification, capture and/or conviction of Spencer *actually* based on the DNA evidence as they all claim, or was the DNA evidence secondary?

Let's examine the details of the story. Keep in mind that the real details are not readily available on WikiPedia or other mainstream news articles. There's a reason for that, which is that they don't *want* the details to be easily accessible. They want to hide this from the public in order to protect their story, which is why we have to dig a little further.

[According to murderpedia.org](http://murderpedia.org):

*Timothy Spencer is best known for being **the first to be identified and convicted as a result of DNA evidence.** His rape and murder spree began in January of 1984 when he killed Carol Hamm after raping her in her **Arlington**, Virginia, home. Another man was convicted of the murder and not released until Spencer was uncovered **five years later.***

*Spencer resumed killing in September of 1987 when he **raped and strangled** Debby Davis in **Richmond**, Virginia...*

So, just like Pitchfork who killed his first victim in 1983 and his next in 1986, Spencer killed his first victim in 1984 and also took a few years off before killing his second victim, in 1987, and then...

*...continued just two weeks later with the slaying of Dr. Susan Hellams, also found **raped and strangled.** Next was teenager Diane Cho who was killed in her home outside **Richmond** in November. Susan Tucker joined Spencer's list of victims the next month when she was found, like the others, **raped and strangled...** in her **Arlington** home.*

*Spencer was linked **scientifically** to three of the five murders, though he certainly committed them all, and earned a death sentence in 1988. He was executed on April 27, 1994.*

If he was only "linked scientifically" to 3 of the 5 murders, then how can they say that he "certainly committed them all?" I mean they are using the DNA as the definitive proof, right? And if this technology is so accurate, then why wasn't he linked to the other two?

Following the successful conviction of Spencer for the Tucker, Davis, and Hellams murders, his DNA was compared with samples collected **at other crime scenes, including both open and apparently closed cases.** As a result of these investigations, **it was determined that DNA evidence linked him to the 1984 murder of Carolyn Hamm**, a crime for which David Vasquez had been convicted in early 1985...

While the standard of the DNA evidence was determined to be inconclusive, FBI investigators were sufficiently confident given the factual similarities to the more recent crimes to report the conclusion that Spencer **most likely** was responsible for the Hamm murder and others.

Note that in just a few sentences, we went from “certainly committed them all” to “sufficiently confident” and “most likely responsible.”

Despite the conclusions of investigators as to his guilt, **Spencer was never charged or convicted for Carolyn Hamm's murder.**^[7] DNA evidence was **not conclusive** in Diane Cho's case; nevertheless, Spencer was tried and convicted for her murder.^[8]

So after the investigations, it was determined that DNA evidence linked him to Carolyn Hamm's murder and at the same time, that DNA evidence was determined to be inconclusive. But the FBI were convinced enough anyway because they were “sufficiently confident” based on the rest of the details of the investigation. But Spencer was never charged or convicted for that crime.

Meanwhile, he was tried and convicted for Diane Cho's murder, despite the fact that DNA evidence was not conclusive in that case either.

Um. None of that makes any sense.

If they are able to put him at the scene of Hamm's murder, even though the DNA evidence was determined to be inconclusive, then what's the point of the DNA technology? How can they say that **“it was determined that DNA evidence linked him to the 1984 murder of Carolyn Hamm,”** AND IN THE VERY NEXT SENTENCE say that **“the DNA evidence was determined to be inconclusive?”**

With Diane Cho's murder, we have the opposite — the DNA evidence was also inconclusive, but they managed to try and convict him for that murder? How?

It sounds like the DNA evidence is completely irrelevant and holds no bearing on anything. So what's going on here? Well, in order to figure it out, I had to spend a lot of

time researching and reading through court documents to get all of the details. I also sat through this 10 episode podcast called [“Southern Nightmare”](#) which details the entire story of the Southside Strangler. I will do my best to summarize it for you concisely.

Ready?



These are the 5 women that Spencer allegedly murdered. It's also important to note that he raped other women, as well. So, in addition to the evidence for these murders, there is also the evidence for those other crimes as well, which could (and would) be used to link them all together. In chronological order of the murders:

1) Carolyn Hamm was the first woman he murdered, in 1984. That murder took place in **Arlington**, Virginia.

*The story begins with the 1984 murder of Carolyn Hamm in **Arlington**, Virginia. She was **raped, tied up and hanged** in the indoor entry to her garage. The body was found face down, **nude**. Her bathrobe was on the living room floor. A **piece of cord** had been cut from the **venetian blinds**. A **knife** was on the floor.*

The victim was a lawyer living alone in a neighborhood where murder was rare. The case made a splash. An arrest was made fairly quickly, a confession obtained, a conviction logged. It turned out, eventually, that the confessor was innocent.

The innocent man was Vasquez who served 5 years of a 35 year sentence based on nothing but a **false confession**. Apparently, his confession alone was sufficient enough to convict him to 35 years in prison, **so remember that.**

2) Susan Tucker was the next victim, 3 years later, in December, 1987.

*Three years later an extremely similar murder took place in the **same neighborhood**.*

*Susan Tucker was found dead, lying across her bed. She was **nude**, partially covered by a sleeping bag. She had been dead for several days. **Rope cut from the venetian blinds** was tied around her arms and her neck. **She was raped and strangled**.*

*There were other similarities to the first scene. Multiple **semen stains** were found at each, indicating that the killer had masturbated over the bodies. In each case the killer **broke into the home through a first floor rear window**. Each victim's purse was dumped out and the premises partially ransacked.*

*In the course of a remarkably thorough investigation, the detective assigned to this new case, Joe Horgas, turned up **three more similar murders** over a hundred miles away in **Richmond, Virginia**. All of these murders took place, also, in 1987.*

Once again, I'd like to draw your attention to the fact that there was a 3-year gap between the first murder (Carolyn Hamm) and the other murders. The first murder happened in **Arlington**, Virginia in 1984, and the next murder also occurred in the same neighborhood in **Arlington**, but 3 years later. The next 3 murders occurred in **Richmond, VA**.

3) Debbie Davis, **Richmond**, 1987 — Debbie lived alone in a **first floor apartment**. She was **strangled** and there were multiple **semen stains**.

4) Susan Hellams, **Richmond**, 1987 — Susan's body was found half a mile away from Debbie's apartment. She was found dead in her bedroom closet. Her hands were **tied** and she was **strangled** with a belt. There were several **semen stains**.

5) Diane Cho, **Richmond**, 1987 — Diane was murdered in her bedroom. Her hands were **tied**. Her **mouth was taped**, she was **strangled** with a **rope**, **raped** and there were **semen stains** on the sheets.

Review the items that I've bolded. I'm sure you'll agree that it wouldn't be difficult to conclude that these crimes were all committed by the same person, given the similarities. The only remaining question marks surrounding the details are the differences in location of the murders (Arlington vs Richmond), as well as the 3 year hiatus between the first and the rest.

As the story goes, Joe Horgas, the lead detective, apparently "had a hard time"

convincing his colleagues that the Arlington and Richmond cases were connected.

As Horgas investigated further, he found more similarities surrounding a series of burglaries in the same neighborhoods as the murders, as well as a string of unsolved rapes in both cities.

*In one break-in, someone entered a woman's house through a **basement window**, when no one was home. He spent some time in the home. When the woman came back she found the burglar left pornographic magazines and a length of **venetian blind cord** on her bed. In hindsight, it is easy to see that he was waiting for her to come home, at which point he intended to **rape** and probably **kill** her, but at the time the connection simply wasn't that obvious.*

Horgas reinterviewed the rape victims and was able to gather more information about Spencer's methods. He found that over time, the suspect's methods evolved and became more sophisticated until they eventually resembled the murders.

*In one of the rapes, a woman was awakened in the very early morning by a **black man** wearing a ski mask and armed with a **knife**...He **tied her up** and for three hours **raped and tortured** her. At the time that he produced a **length of rope** that presumably would have been used to hang or **strangle** her, the woman's upstairs neighbors heard crying and came to investigate. The rapist left quickly.*

*In the fourth Arlington rape, he put **tape** over his victim's mouth (Diane Cho's mouth was also **taped**) and **tied her up**. She escaped as he began **cutting cord from the venetian blinds**.*

All of this was understandably enough to convince Horgas that all of these crimes were committed by the same person. But the official story wants us to believe that his colleagues still weren't convinced.

Really?

Here's where I suggest that this part of the story is a made up lie that was needed and used to bring in the "DNA evidence" angle, so that they could provide "definitive proof" when none was needed. When I say that none was needed, what I mean is that it was obvious that the same person was responsible for all of these crimes, but they'd need additional evidence specifically for the **courts**. More on that, in a moment.

Horgas eventually figured out that the reason for the time gap and differences in murder locations resulted from a prison term that Spencer was serving for burglary. He was arrested in 1984 and released in 1987.

When he was released, he was put in a half-way house in **Richmond**. *Police*

established that Spencer had traveled from Richmond to Arlington during the period of her [Susan Tucker's] death to spend Thanksgiving with his mother, who lived about a mile from Tucker's home.

So, just as a reminder, we have established that the locations of the crimes (chronologically) were Arlington (1983), Arlington (1987 - while he was at the half-way house in Richmond and went to visit his mother for Thanksgiving), Richmond (1987), Richmond (1987), Richmond (1987).

Both the first and second crimes were half a mile away from each other, essentially in the same neighborhood and not too far from where Spencer's mother lived. A good detective would be able to piece this all together, which is precisely what Horgas did.

Amazing detective work and yet, again, as the official story wants us to believe - this *still* wasn't enough to obtain a conviction **or convince other detectives** and we are told that it was the "DNA evidence" that "clinched the case."

BULLSHIT!

All the murders and some of the other burglaries and rapes share the same details. Breaking into a first floor apartment, strangle and rape, taping mouths, nude bodies, tying up the victims, semen stains, rope or cords cut from venetian blinds, a knife at the scene and all the rest.

Horgas was then able to investigate further and find out precisely why there was a 3-year gap between the first and next murder and a perfect explanation as to the distance discrepancy (Arlington vs Richmond).

It's a slam dunk.

Do they *really* expect us to believe that all of this evidence wasn't enough and that DNA was needed to "clinch the case?" This is an obvious LIE, especially when you consider that they arrested and convicted Vasquez in 1983, for the first murder, and sentenced him to 35 years in prison based on **nothing but a false confession**.

If the confession was good enough to convict Vasquez, how can they honestly expect anyone to believe that all of this evidence wasn't sufficient enough to convict Spencer?

The details of the multiple crimes would naturally overlap and show some similarities.

So if they could nab him on one, the others should be fairly easy, with or without “DNA,” as they’ve confirmed for us, since they nailed him for Hamm’s murder because they were “sufficiently confident” even without the DNA evidence.

And yet, despite all of that evidence, in a federal appeal:

Spencer's lawyers contend that the DNA test was unreliable because two semen samples from the crime scene were mixed together.

*"There was practically no evidence against Mr. Spencer other than the results of the DNA tests. If the jury had known that the DNA evidence was **so unreliable** as to be **nearly meaningless**, it would have had a reasonable doubt about Mr. Spencer's guilt," the federal petition said.*

Well that’s laughable, isn’t it?

I can imagine the lead detective on this case spent many hours with stacks of papers on his desk, reviewing the details of previously unsolved burglary and rape cases, looking for clues which he eventually found, which would lead him to Spencer.

Once he found out that Spencer was in prison for 3 years for one of those burglaries, and was sent to a half-way house in Richmond upon his release, and then the murders resumed again, that would then explain the time and distance gap problem.

Game Over.

It seems to me that the problem they had was that each of these murders would be tried **separately** and details from the others could not be used to establish evidence in court for each individual crime.

In other words, the jury for each case would never learn the details of the other cases, in which case it would be much more difficult to convict Spencer on the evidence of only the one crime, which would present enough reasonable doubt to avoid a guilty verdict.

But with the totality of the evidence, it’s clear that Spencer committed the murders. So the “DNA fingerprinting” piece is just a tool they used to remove “reasonable doubt” for the jury and obtain the conviction in the courts. We can see how this plays out by reading the legal [documents](#).

A victim was found strangled and raped in her home. Forensic analysis established that hairs found on the victim's body were consistent with those of the defendant. Semen stains found on the victim's bed were also consistent with the defendant's blood characteristics. DNA print

identification established that the DNA molecules extracted from the semen stains were identical to the DNA molecules extracted from the defendant's blood. The statistical likelihood of finding the particular DNA pattern in the population of which the defendant is a member is about one in 705 million.

They focus on all of that because they can't focus on anything else, since all of the other evidence from the other cases would be inadmissible. But none of that DNA nonsense is actually needed if you have all the facts from all the crimes, which they're not allowed to present in each individual trial. Get it?

The police know he's the killer. It's obvious. But the jury would never get to see or hear all of the evidence that they have. So they need a silver bullet to get the conviction.

Like I said before, it's bullshit. None of this alleged "DNA evidence" was required to establish that this man was guilty, but it was required to navigate through the legal system, get the evidence they needed into the courts and obtain the conviction.

No harm done, right? I mean they put a violent killer in prison and eventually executed him. They're making the world a safer place, and removing dangerous killers from society. What's the harm in telling a little white lie about DNA fingerprinting?

It should be noted that it was the same [RFLP technology](#) developed by Sir Alec Jeffreys that was used to convict Spencer. ([Source](#))

We should also consider that in cases where a suspect might be innocent and had the resources to fight the charges and hire a team of forensic specialists to scrutinize the lab's methodology and conclusions, the suspect may be able to get the results nullified or at least cast enough reasonable doubt for the jury.

So, now we're talking about whether or not a defendant can afford a proper legal challenge against the "DNA fingerprinting" that might send him to prison for the rest of his life, or worse. I doubt you'd find too many people who could afford the attorneys, unless perhaps you're O.J. Simpson.

Well, I think that should be enough.

But hey, since I'm 2 for 2 and batting a thousand, why not dig even further?



Meet Ian Simms, who murdered Helen McCourt in 1988. ([Source](#))

Her body has never been found. The case is a ***rare example*** in which a ***murder conviction has been obtained without the presence of a body***, and was ***among the first in the UK to use DNA fingerprinting.***

Read through the Evidence section on the Wikipedia page and decide for yourselves whether or not there was enough evidence to establish that Simms killed McCourt, without the need for DNA fingerprinting. You can also read [other](#) mainstream news [articles](#) to get the official story.

Seems like an open and shut case, doesn't it? So what's the problem?

Well, the problem is - it's **very difficult** to resolve the case and obtain the conviction **without a body**, as Wikipedia admits. Enter DNA fingerprinting technology — precisely what was needed to bring the killer to justice (since they knew they'd never find the body). What difference does it make if it's real or not? He's obviously the killer, right? Why should we be handcuffed by the "unfair" rules of the court and red tape of the legal system?



This is Marie McCourt, Helen's mother. She's been carrying around these framed photos of her daughter and posing for the cameras for many years. The reason I'm mentioning this is because it's a parallel to some of the 9/11 and other psyop propaganda techniques we've seen over the years. The grieving family member holding a framed photo of their lost loved one for the world to see.

That's not to suggest that the murder never happened. There's no need for me to go that far, but it's also worth considering the angle that the *entire story* could easily be faked as well. We do see some evidence of fakery, such as the many instances of the media (sometimes the same media outlets) "flipping" Helen McCourt's photos, like so:



Why the need to doctor photos at all? Then there's the curious case of all of her simmy looking photos having the same head nod and general pose/angle, similar to many 9/11 VicSim photos.







??

But again, there's no need to even go that far when this can all be explained within the confines of the official story.

Did they really need or use DNA fingerprinting technology to solve this crime? Or, did they just need it to obtain the conviction in court, like the others?

Since we've now examined **the very first criminal cases** and discovered that this idea that they were all solved on the basis of "DNA fingerprinting" evidence is a false narrative (also called a LIE) created by the media and the high priests of science, what else is there to say about this?

Plenty!

The False Promise of DNA Testing (2016)

The forensic technique is becoming ever more common—and ever less reliable.

*The DNA evidence was harder to refute. Having seen enough prime-time TV to believe that a DNA test would vindicate them, Sutton and Adams had agreed, while in custody, to provide the police with blood samples. The blood had been sent to the Houston crime lab, where an analyst named Christy Kim extracted and amplified DNA from the samples until the distinct genetic markers that swim in every human cell were **visible**, on test strips, as a staggered line of blue dots.*

An obvious lie, since you cannot extract or amplify something you can't see.

Kim then compared those results with DNA obtained from the victim's body and clothing and from a semen stain found in the back of the Expedition. A vaginal swab contained a complex mixture of genetic material from at least three contributors, including the victim herself. Kim had to determine whether Sutton's or Adams's genetic markers could be found anywhere in the pattern of dots. Her report, delivered to police and prosecutors, didn't implicate Adams, but concluded that Sutton's DNA was "consistent" with the mixture from the vaginal swab.

Really? How?

In 1999, a jury found Sutton guilty of aggravated kidnapping and sexual assault. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison. "I knew Josiah was innocent," Batie told me. "Knew in my heart. But what could I do?" She wrote to the governor and to state representatives, but no one proved willing to help...

Batie hand-delivered the files from her son's case to Raziq, who forwarded them on to William Thompson, the UC Irvine professor. Thompson had been studying forensic science for decades. He'd begun writing about DNA evidence from a critical perspective in the mid-1980s, as a doctoral candidate at Stanford, and had staked out what he describes as a "lonely" position as a forensic-DNA skeptic. "The technology had been accepted by the public as a silver bullet," Thompson told me this winter. "I happened to believe that it wasn't."...

Thompson was gratified by the overturning of Sutton's conviction: The dangers he'd been warning about were obviously real. "For me, there was a shift of emphasis after Josiah,"

Thompson told me. **“It was no longer a question of whether errors are possible. It was a question of how many, and what exactly we’re going to do about it.”** But as technological advances have made DNA evidence at once more trusted and farther-reaching, the answer has only become more elusive...

DNA typing has long been held up as the exception to the rule—**an infallible technique rooted in unassailable science.** Unlike most other forensic techniques, developed or commissioned by police departments, this one arose from an academic discipline, and has been studied and validated by researchers around the world...

You know, like virology.

A new era of forensics was being ushered in, one based not on intrinsically imperfect intuition or inherently subjective techniques that seemed like science, but on human genetics.

So the old era of DNA fingerprinting may have had some problems, you see. But this new era won’t have those same problems. We promise. The old version only “seemed like science.” Nevermind that everyone at the time insisted it was real, legitimate, reliable science. Now we know that it wasn’t. But this “new era” is based on human genetics and that’s real science for sure. We’re not wrong about it this time, like we were last time.

Several **private companies** in the U.S. and the U.K., sensing a **commercial opportunity**, opened their own forensic-DNA labs. “Conclusive results in only one test!” read an advertisement for [Cellmark Diagnostics](#), one of the first companies to market DNA-typing technology stateside. “That’s all it takes.”

As Jay Aronson, a professor at Carnegie Mellon University, notes in *Genetic Witness*, his history of what came to be known as the “DNA wars,” the technology’s introduction to the American legal system was by no means smooth.

The [“DNA Wars”](#) - reminds me of the [“Bone Wars.”](#)

Defense attorneys protested that DNA typing did not pass the [Frye Test](#), a legal standard that **requires scientific evidence to have earned widespread acceptance in its field**; many prominent academics complained that testing firms **were not being adequately transparent about their techniques.**

A quick pause here to comment on the Frye Test.

In [United States law](#), the **Frye standard**, **Frye test**, or **general acceptance test** is a [judicial test](#) used in some U.S. [state courts](#) to determine the [admissibility](#) of [scientific evidence](#). It provides that [expert opinion](#) based on a scientific technique is admissible **only when the technique is generally**

accepted as reliable in the relevant [scientific community](#).

Got that? In other words the actual details of whether or not the science in question is legitimate don't matter. What matters is only whether or not it's "generally accepted as reliable in the relevant scientific community."

So, if your science is bullshit then you can launch a propaganda and brainwashing campaign for a few years. Infiltrate the universities, produce some Hollywood entertainment, etc., and then run your psychological warfare operation until it *becomes* "generally accepted", and now you can use that pseudoscience as evidence in the courts.

[Enter O.J. Simpson](#), CourtTV, *Law & Order*, *Forensic Files*, *Homicide*, *NYPD Blue*, *C.S.I.*, [The Human Genome Project](#), etc.

And in 1995, during the murder trial of O. J. Simpson, members of his so-called Dream Team famously used the specter of DNA-sample contamination—at the point of collection, and in the crime lab—to invalidate evidence linking Simpson to the crimes...

*While helping to overturn wrongful convictions, DNA was also becoming more integral to **establishing guilt**. The number of state and local crime labs started to multiply, as did the number of cases involving DNA evidence.*

In 2000, the year after Sutton was convicted, the FBI's database contained fewer than 500,000 DNA profiles, and had aided in some 1,600 criminal investigations in its first two years of existence. The database has since grown to include more than 15 million profiles, which contributed to tens of thousands of investigations last year alone.

*As recognition of DNA's revelatory power seeped into popular culture, courtroom experts started talking about a "**CSI effect**," whereby juries, schooled by television police procedurals, needed only to hear those three magic letters—DNA—to arrive at a guilty verdict.*

To put it another way, **propaganda** is the key to transforming this pseudoscience into generally accepted *real* science, specifically for jury members. That's why there's so many movies and TV crime shows.

In 2008, Donald E. Shelton, a felony trial judge in Michigan, published a study in which 1,027 randomly summoned jurors in the city of Ann Arbor were polled on what they expected prosecutors to present during a criminal trial. Three-quarters of the jurors said they expected DNA evidence in rape cases, and nearly half said they expected it in murder or attempted-murder cases; 22 percent said they expected DNA evidence in every criminal case.

Shelton quotes one district attorney as saying, “They expect us to have the most advanced technology possible, and **they expect it to look like it does on television.**”

Shelton found that jurors’ expectations had little effect on their willingness to convict, but other research has shown DNA to be a powerful propellant in the courtroom. A researcher in Australia recently found that sexual-assault cases involving DNA evidence were twice as likely to reach trial and 33 times as likely to result in a guilty verdict; homicide cases were 14 times as likely to reach trial and 23 times as likely to end in a guilty verdict.

As the [Nuffield Council on Bioethics](#), in the United Kingdom, pointed out in a major study on forensic evidence, **even the knowledge that the prosecution intends to introduce a DNA match could be enough to get a defendant to capitulate.**

“You reached a point where the questions about collection and analysis and storage had largely stopped,” says Bicka Barlow, an attorney in San Francisco who has been handling cases involving DNA evidence for two decades. “DNA evidence was entrenched. And in a lot of situations, for a lot of lawyers, it was now too costly and time-intensive to fight.”...

Think of it this way: There are many thousands of paintings with blue backgrounds, but fewer with blue backgrounds and yellow flowers, and fewer still with blue backgrounds, yellow flowers, and a mounted knight in the foreground. When a forensic analyst compares alleles at 13 locations—the standard for most labs—the odds of two unrelated people matching at all of them are less than one in 1 billion.

With mixtures, the math gets a lot more complicated: The number of alleles in a sample doubles in the case of two contributors, and triples in the case of three. Now, rather than a painting, the DNA profile is like a stack of transparency films. The analyst must determine how many contributors are involved, and which alleles belong to whom. If the sample is very small or degraded—the two often go hand in hand—alleles might drop out in some locations, or appear to exist where they do not. **Suddenly, we are dealing not so much with an objective science as an interpretive art.**

A groundbreaking study by Itiel Dror, a cognitive neuroscientist at University College London, and Greg Hampikian, a biology and criminal-justice professor at Boise State University, illustrates exactly how **subjective** the reading of complex mixtures can be. In 2010, Dror and Hampikian obtained paperwork from a 2002 Georgia rape trial that hinged on DNA typing: The main evidence implicating the defendant was the accusation of a co-defendant who was testifying **in exchange for a reduced sentence**. Two forensic scientists had concluded that the defendant could not be excluded as a contributor to the mixture of sperm from inside the victim, meaning his DNA was a possible match; the defendant was found guilty.

Dror and Hampikian gave the DNA evidence to 17 lab technicians for examination, withholding context about the case to ensure unbiased results. All of the techs were experienced, with an

average of nine years in the field. Dror and Hampikian asked them to determine whether the mixture included DNA from the defendant.

In 2011, the results of the experiment were made public: Only one of the 17 lab technicians concurred that the defendant could not be excluded as a contributor. Twelve told Dror and Hampikian that the DNA was exclusionary, and four said that it was inconclusive.

Subjective and open to interpretation. Closer to art than actual science.

In other words, had any one of those 16 scientists been responsible for the original DNA analysis, the rape trial could have played out in a radically different way. Toward the end of the study, Dror and Hampikian quote the early DNA-testing pioneer Peter Gill, who once noted, "If you show 10 colleagues a mixture, you will probably end up with 10 different answers" as to the identity of the contributor...

"Ironically, you have a technology that was meant to help eliminate subjectivity in forensics," Erin Murphy, a law professor at NYU, told me recently. "But when you start to drill down deeper into the way crime laboratories operate today, you see that the subjectivity is still there: Standards vary, training levels vary, quality varies."...

The growing potential for mistakes in DNA testing has inspired a solution fitting for the digital age: automation, or the "complete removal of the human being from doing any subjective decision making," as Mark Perlin, the CEO of the DNA-testing firm [Cybergenetics](#), put it to me recently.

Perlin grew interested in DNA-typing techniques in the 1990s, while working as a researcher on genome technology at Carnegie Mellon, and spent some time reviewing recent papers on forensic usage.

He was "really disappointed" by what he found, he told me: Faced with complex DNA mixtures, analysts too frequently arrived at flawed conclusions. An experienced coder, he set about designing software that could take some of the guesswork out of DNA profiling. It could also process results much faster.

Ahh, yes...that's the solution! Let's program A.I. to do it!

In 1996, Perlin waved goodbye to his post at Carnegie Mellon, and together with his wife, Ria David, and a small cadre of employees, focused on developing a program they dubbed [TrueAllele](#).

At the core of TrueAllele is an **algorithm**: Data from DNA test strips are uploaded to a computer and run through an array of probability models until the software spits out a likelihood ratio—the probability, weighed against coincidence, that sample X is a match with sample Y. The idea, Perlin told me when I visited Cybergenetics headquarters, in Pittsburgh, was to correctly

differentiate individual DNA profiles found at the scene of a crime.

Pseudoscience based on nothing but computer algorithms. Garbage in, garbage out.

*He gave me an example: A lab submits data from a complex DNA mixture found on a knife used in a homicide. The TrueAllele system might conclude that a match between the knife and a suspect is “5 trillion times more probable than coincidence,” and thus that the suspect **almost certainly** touched the knife. No more analysts squinting at their equipment, trying to correspond alleles with contributors. “Our program,” Perlin told me proudly, “is able to do all that for you, more accurately.”*

Mmmmmmmmm. What a fantastic scam.

Around us, half a dozen analysts and coders sat hunched over computer screens. The office was windowless and devoid of any kind of decoration, save for a whiteboard laced with equations—the vibe was more bootstrapped start-up than CSI. “I think visitors are surprised not to see bubbling vials and lab equipment,” Perlin acknowledged. “But that’s not us.”

He led me down the hallway and into a storage room. Row upon row of Cybergenetics-branded Apple desktop computers lined the shelves: ready-made TrueAllele kits. Perlin could not tell me exactly how many software units he sells each year, but he allowed that TrueAllele had been purchased by crime labs in Oman, Australia, and 11 U.S. states; last year, Cybergenetics hired its first full-time salesman.

Four years ago, in one of its more high-profile tests to date, the software was used to connect an extremely small trace of DNA at a murder scene in Schenectady, New York, to the killer, an acquaintance of the victim. A similarly reliable match, Perlin told me, would have been very difficult to obtain by more analog means.

*And the software’s potential is only starting to be mined, he added. TrueAllele’s ability to pull matches from microscopic or muddled traces of DNA is helping crack cold cases, by reprocessing evidence once dismissed as inconclusive. “You hear the word inconclusive, you naturally think, Okay. It’s done,” Perlin told me, his eyes widening. “But it’s not! It just means [the lab technicians] can’t **interpret** it. Let me ask you: What’s the societal impact of half a crime lab’s evidence being called inconclusive and prosecutors and police and defenders mistakenly believing that this means it’s uninformative data?”*

*His critics have a darker view. **William Thompson points out that Perlin has declined to make public the algorithm that drives the program.** “You do have a black-box situation happening here,” Thompson told me. “The data go in, and **out comes the solution, and we’re not fully informed of what happened in between.**”...*

*When I interviewed Perlin at Cybergenetics headquarters, I raised the matter of transparency. **He was visibly annoyed.** He noted that he’d published detailed papers on the theory behind*

TrueAllele, and filed patent applications, too: “We have disclosed not the trade secrets of the source code or the engineering details, but the basic math.” ([Source](#))

Got that? He won't disclose the details but he published some papers and filed some patent applications. Here's the basic math, what more do you need?

In layman's terms, someone can be convicted of a crime based solely on a "DNA match" produced by highly questionable patented (secretive) computer algorithms by companies with profit motives that require them to deliver *something* in order to stay in business and make lots of money. To put it a different way, they have a direct financial incentive to find something, even when nothing is there.

Forensic DNA Evidence: The Myth of Infallibility – William C. Thompson (2012)

The rhetoric of infallibility proved helpful in establishing the admissibility of forensic DNA tests and persuading judges and jurors of its epistemic authority. It has also played an important role in the promotion of government DNA databases. Innocent people have nothing to fear from being included in a database, promoters claim.

Because the tests are infallible, the risk of a false incrimination must necessarily be nil. One indication of the success and influence of the rhetoric of infallibility is that until quite recently concerns about false incriminations played almost no role in policy discussions.

*For example, David Lazer's otherwise excellent edited volume, [DNA and the Criminal Justice System](#), which offers a broad assessment of ways in which DNA evidence is transforming the justice system, **says almost nothing about the potential for false incriminations**. The infallibility of DNA tests has, for most purposes, become an accepted fact— one of the shared assumptions underlying the policy debate.”*

“In the case of Josiah Sutton, for example, the laboratory reported an RMP of 1 in 690,000 (the frequency of Sutton's profile) when the probability of a random match to the mixed evidentiary sample was approximately 1 in 15. (Also, because Sutton was one of two men who were falsely accused of the crime, the chance the lab would find a coincidental match to at least one of them was approximately 1 in 8.)”

*“Do innocent people really have nothing to fear from DNA evidence? It should now be clear to readers that this claim is overstated. Cross-contamination of samples, mislabeling, and ***misinterpretation*** of test results have caused (and will continue to cause) false DNA matches.*

Coincidental matches and intentional planting of evidence create added risks of false incrimination. These risks are magnified for people whose profiles are included in government DNA databases. We know less than we should about the nature and scope of these risks, and we have done far less than we should to minimize and control these risks.”

*“At present there is **no generally accepted method**. The approach laboratories typically use is to compute the frequency of genotypes at loci where the two profiles match and simply ignore loci where they do not. This approach has been strongly criticized for understating the likelihood of a coincidental match (and **thereby overstating the value of the DNA evidence**), but it remains the most common approach in cases of this type and is currently used throughout the United States. ([Source](#))*

FBI overstated forensic hair matches in nearly all trials before 2000

*“The Justice Department and FBI have formally acknowledged that nearly every examiner in an elite FBI forensic unit **gave flawed testimony in almost all trials** in which they offered evidence against criminal defendants over more than a two-decade period before 2000. Of 28 examiners with the FBI Laboratory’s microscopic hair comparison unit, 26 overstated forensic matches in ways that favored prosecutors in more than 95 percent of the 268 trials reviewed so far...” ([Source](#))*

BUSTED!

DNA Identification - Some Lingering and Emerging Evidentiary Issues (1997)

*“The road to judicial acceptance of DNA identification evidence has been rocky. An initial period of enthusiastic acceptance gave way to widespread apprehension that the vanishingly small probabilities said to be associated with a matching type in an unrelated individual were **exaggerated** (National Research Council, 1996). At the same time that these concerns were being addressed, the technology of DNA typing has been making major strides. Thus, the road to judicial acceptance has been paved with good intentions, contradictory contentions, and new inventions.” ([Source](#))*

Unreliable Evidence? A Look at DNA Forensics (2010)

Scientists are starting to question this assumption that 10-13 loci are enough to rule out the possibility of a random match to DNA other than the suspect. In other words, if 10-13 loci are not enough to make a definitive barcode, then a 10-13 loci DNA profile can actually match more than one individual. ([Source](#))

DNA Evidence: Brave New World, Same Old Problems (2013)

*While DNA's scientific reputation is **very near to magic**, its forensic applications are **subject to the faults and limitations** of every kind of evidence offered as proof in a court of law.*

This article collects research on the law and science of genetic evidence at the pre-conviction stage. Thus, it focuses on the role of DNA in identification, investigation and prosecution of

crime, social and privacy issues, and to some degree exculpation or evidence of third party culpability. ([Source](#))

FBI resists scrutiny of 'matches' - A crime lab's findings raise doubts about the reliability of genetic profiles. The bureau pushes back. (2008)

State crime lab analyst Kathryn Troyer was running tests on Arizona's DNA database when she stumbled across two felons with remarkably similar genetic profiles.

The men matched at nine of the 13 locations on chromosomes, or loci, commonly used to distinguish people.

The [FBI](#) estimated the odds of unrelated people sharing those genetic markers to be as remote as 1 in 113 billion. But the mug shots of the two felons suggested that they were not related:

One was black, the other white.

In the years after her 2001 discovery, Troyer found dozens of similar matches -- each seeming to defy impossible odds.

As word spread, these findings by a little-known lab worker **raised questions about the accuracy of the FBI's DNA statistics** and ignited a legal fight over whether the nation's genetic databases ought to be opened to wider scrutiny.

The FBI laboratory, which administers the national DNA database system, **tried to stop distribution of Troyer's results and began an aggressive behind-the-scenes campaign to block similar searches elsewhere, even those ordered by courts**, a Times investigation found. ([Source](#))

BUSTED AGAIN!

Unraveling The DNA Myth: The Spurious Foundation of Genetic Engineering

The wonders of genetic science are all founded on the discovery of the DNA double helix-by Francis Crick and James Watson in 1953-and they proceed from the premise that this molecular structure is the exclusive agent of inheritance in all living things: in the kingdom of molecular genetics, the DNA gene is absolute monarch. Known to molecular biologists as the "central dogma," the premise **assumes** that an organism's genome-its total complement of DNA genes---should fully account for its characteristic assemblage of inherited traits.

The premise, unhappily, is false.

Guided by Crick's theory, the [Human Genome Project](#) was intended to identify and enumerate all of the genes in the human body by working out the sequence of the three billion nucleotides in human DNA. In 1990, James Watson described the Human Genome Project as "the ultimate description of life."

The conclusion—troublesome as it is that the project's planners **knew in advance** that the mismatch between the numbers of genes and proteins in the human genome was to be expected, and that the \$3 billion project could not be justified by the extravagant claims that the genome—or perhaps God speaking through it would tell us who we are.

Scientific theories are meant to be falsifiable; this is precisely what makes them scientific theories. The central dogma has been immune to this process. Divergent evidence is duly reported and, often enough, generates intense research, but its clash with the governing theory is almost never noted.

Because of their commitment to an obsolete theory, **most molecular biologists operate under the assumption that DNA is the secret of life, whereas the careful observation of the hierarchy of living processes strongly suggests that it is the other way around: DNA did not create life; life created DNA.**

We must be willing to recognize how little we truly understand about the secrets of the cell, the fundamental unit of life.

Why, then, has the central dogma continued to stand? To some degree **the theory has been protected from criticism by a device more common to religion than science**: dissent, or merely the discovery of a discordant fact, is **a punishable offense**, a heresy that might easily lead to **professional ostracism**.

Much of this bias can be attributed to institutional inertia, a failure of rigor, but there are other, more insidious, reasons why molecular geneticists might be satisfied with the status quo; the central dogma has given them such a satisfying, seductively simplistic explanation of heredity that it seemed sacrilegious to entertain doubts. The central dogma was simply too good not to be true. ([Source](#))

Genetic Test Kits: Predictions of the Future or Pseudo-Science Scam? (2010)

In testimony to Congress last week, the General Accounting Office (GAO) thoroughly debunked the marketing of direct-to-consumer genetic test kits, charging that the biotech companies who peddle this high-tech snake-oil scam are guilty of providing "misleading test results" backed by "deceptive marketing and other questionable practices"...

Genetic test kits promise to give consumers who pony up \$300 to \$1,000 or more information about how their genes will predict their future. The kits promise to tell you whether you will contract certain diseases, give you suggestions for avoiding illness, and even promise to predict

the abilities of your offspring (you might give birth to the next LeBron James!).

In 2006, the GAO sent DNA samples from five donors to four genetic test kit makers (there are dozens of internet companies that market the kits). For the latest report, the agency sent samples to four more companies. If DNA testing works, samples from the same person should have returned the same results (just as two labs should find the same person from the same set of fingerprints).

But the GAO's experiment showed that DNA testing is nowhere near ready for prime-time. The different labs found different and even contradictory results for the same person (eg, one lab said the person's risk for leukemia was high, another said it was low, a third said it was average).

The test kit companies also provided information that was contradicted by the individual's actual medical conditions. The GAO concluded that the kits provide high-paying consumers with information that is "medically unproven and so ambiguous as to be meaningless."

The GAO also consulted outside experts who told the agency that "there are too many uncertainties and ambiguities in this type of testing to rely on any of the results." The GAO also had their purported DNA donors call the test kit companies for consultation about the results: one company told a woman donor that the results suggested that she was "in the high risk of pretty much getting" breast cancer, a phony diagnostic claim that outside experts called "horrifying."

In other words, for \$300-\$1,000, you can receive useless and potentially harmful information based on unproven and untested pseudo-science.

Alarmingly, now even leading Universities are jumping on the DNA testing bandwagon. The UC system is asking incoming freshman to voluntarily submit DNA for testing, just for a fun get-to-know you program. A state bill has been introduced to ban such programs, but test kits have already been mailed out to new students. ([Source](#))

So here we have a [limited hangout](#) strategy that lets us know that these direct-to-consumer test kits are a scam, which is why you should only go with the legitimate ones. Your best bet is to just go to your doctor and stay within the system.

The DNA scammers get caught, you see. So there's no need to worry, so long as you put your faith in the system.

The goal here is to cast partial doubt, in a way that will result in you trusting your doctors and the labcoat priests, even more. Don't cut out the middle man or you might get scammed out of some money, you see. There's a process and you really should only trust the sources that we deem are credible and reliable, because they're authentic.

But that doesn't make sense either, of course, since all the doctor or nurse will do is draw your blood and send it to the lab. In no way are they involved in the actual so-called "sequencing" process. But somehow their involvement is meant to magically transform the process from pseudoscience into legitimate science. I'm not sure how that makes any sense, but maybe you can figure it out and let me know.

For another example of how this limited hangout technique is conducted, read this article:

[Report: A DNA Testing Company Could Not Tell the Difference Between Human and Dog DNA](#)

The idea here is to "blow the whistle" on one company, in order to legitimize the others. This convinces the public that there are rigorous standards and "checks and balances" in place. So it's important that you simply just trust the authentic ones. Further, it also lets us know that there's no way anyone could pull off such a massive scam, because they'd naturally be found out and shut down. So, we promise that DNA is real and reliable, even though there might be some "bad apples" here and there. No need to worry though, we'll catch them. Trust us and trust the science.

Central dogma of genetics maybe not so central (2010)

"RNA molecules aren't always faithful reproductions of the genetic instructions contained within DNA, a new study shows. The finding seems to violate a tenet of genetics so fundamental that scientists call it the central dogma: DNA letters encode information and RNA is made in DNA's likeness. The RNA then serves as a template to build proteins.

But a study of RNA in white blood cells from 27 different people shows that, on average, each person has nearly 4,000 genes in which the RNA copies contain misspellings not found in DNA...

What Li and her colleagues discovered is quite common. RNA molecules contained misspellings at 20,000 different places in the genome, with about 10,000 different misspellings occurring in two or more of the people studied. The most common of the 12 different types of misspellings was when an A in the DNA was changed to G in the RNA. That change accounted for about a third of the misspellings.

And the misspellings aren't just rare, random mistakes. 'When DNA and RNA differ from each other it happens in nearly every RNA copy,' Li says."

The researchers don't yet know how the RNA misspellings happen. ([Source](#))

University of North Carolina, “Scientists identify seventh and eighth bases of DNA”

In a surprising twist, it has been recently discovered that there are actually six chemical bases, the additional two being modifications of cytosine:

“For decades, scientists have known that DNA consists of four basic units — adenine, guanine, thymine and cytosine. Those four bases have been taught in science textbooks and have formed the basis of the growing knowledge regarding how genes code for life. Yet in recent history, scientists have expanded that list from four to six.

Now, with a finding published online in the July 21, 2011, issue of the journal Science, researchers from the UNC School of Medicine have discovered the seventh and eighth bases of DNA.

These last two bases – called 5-formylcytosine and 5 carboxylcytosine – are actually versions of cytosine that have been modified by Tet proteins, molecular entities thought to play a role in DNA demethylation and stem cell reprogramming.” ([Source](#))

There’s always a new and “surprising twist” with these things. Like how scientists have now figured out that birds came from Dinosaurs and other such tall tales.

Then in 2012 “scientists” were shocked when they made another “discovery”:

[From Bloomberg.com](#), “DNA’s ‘Junk’ Now Seen as Lever Controlling Future Health”

“Many parts of DNA previously termed ‘junk’ by scientists are, instead, levers that control the genetic activity that can lead alternately to health or illness, according to reports published simultaneously today in the journals Science and Nature by the Encode international consortium.

Scientists previously thought that only genes, small pieces of DNA that make up about 1 percent of the genome, have a function. The new findings show that an underlying circuitry exists in which 80 percent of the DNA code within each human cell can contribute to disease.

This may be why large studies targeting gene variants haven’t identified treatable causes for many complex maladies, the scientists said. The circuitry can be disrupted at several individual waypoints ...

‘It’s like a brain in every cell,’ Stamatoyannopoulos said in a telephone interview.”

This is just another example of how scientists always claim to know this thing or that thing today, and whatever they don’t know, they completely ignore, deny or dismiss

altogether. Before today, they always "had known" and are always shocked to "now know" that what they thought they knew before, was wrong.

Finally, it's worth mentioning that like all big lies, an entire industry of profit can be created out of thin air by clever scammers and grifters. Here are a few examples:

Modeling Suspects' Faces Using DNA From Crime Scenes (2015)

"In the past few years, researchers have made big strides toward being able to reconstruct people's appearance from their DNA. [Parabon NanoLabs](#) isn't the first company to think to offering such services to police.

Biotech companies [Identitas](#) and [Illumina](#) both offer eye and hair color guesses from DNA samples. [Parabon NanoLabs](#) seems to be unique in offering an illustrated face estimate.

*Outside experts say the illustrations are not likely to be accurate, however, based on the research that's been done about the genetics of human faces. [\[Dr. Ellen\] Greytak](#) counters that because of proprietary research, Snapshot illustrations are more accurate than one might think—and anyway, they need only to be close enough to jog the memory of a witness. Snapshot **hasn't yet been validated by outside groups**, which researchers Popular Science talked to believe should be the next step."*

"Greytak says Parabon NanoLabs often validates [Snapshot](#) with its clients, who are federal and state law enforcement agencies. The agencies send Parabon NanoLabs DNA samples from people they know. The company generates a face illustration, then the agency sends the company photos of the actual person for comparison. It's a step many agencies go through before deciding to buy Snapshot for a case, Greytak says. Depending on how voluminous and fresh DNA samples are, a Snapshot illustration may cost up to \$5,000 per suspect."

*"So how likely is it that police will start reverse-engineering faces for all the DNA they find on a crime scene? Will Snapshot become, as Greytak hopes, "a key step in investigations"? The answers might depend on the service's cost and **how much police trust its science, but not on its legality.**"*

"Curious whether there might be restrictions on reverse-engineering suspects' faces, Popular Science contacted David Kaye, a law professor at Pennsylvania State University who specializes in scientific evidence. "Leaving aside the question of whether this can be done accurately, I don't see any issue, frankly," he says. Police are generally allowed to figure out as much as they can from a crime scene, he adds." ([Source](#))

["Creepy or Cool? Portraits Derived From the DNA in Hair and Gum Found in Public Places"](#)

Evidence is not just a fancy word for “something that supports what I want to believe.” Yes, evidence is a mental concept. It’s our decision that a piece of information is relevant and our interpretation of what that specific information actually means. Yet, even though it is mental rather than physical, evidence still has definable forms and boundaries we have to understand to build solid cases. ([Source](#))

Ha! Sounds like they know it’s bullshit!

A Final Note on Sir Alec Jeffreys

Have a look at the [patent](#) for his technology, which you can download [here](#).

Method of characterizing genomic DNA

Patent number: 5175082

Abstract: Test samples of genomic DNA may be characterized by the use of polynucleotide probes each of which is specific for an informative genetic locus. Such probes may be prepared by the use of probes which are capable of differentiating DNA by reference to more than one polymorphic minisatellite region or hypervariable locus. The polynucleotides and probes of the invention are of use for genetic identification purposes, paternity and maternity testing and particularly in forensic medicine.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 19, 1987

Date of Patent: December 29, 1992

Assignee: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC

Inventor: Alec J. Jeffreys

Imperial Chemical Industries

Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) was a titan of the British chemical industry, born out of the fusion of four major chemical companies in 1926. For much of its existence, ICI was the behemoth of British manufacturing, holding the title of the largest manufacturer in the country. ICI's success was built on its ability to create a diverse range of products, including general chemicals, plastics, paints, pharmaceuticals, and specialty chemicals. Its product portfolio included everything from food ingredients to electronic materials, fragrances, and flavorings. ICI's innovations in the chemical industry were legendary, and its impact on the global market was immense.

However, ICI's journey came to an end in 2008 when it was acquired by AkzoNobel, a Dutch chemical company. The acquisition resulted in the disintegration of ICI, with some parts of the company sold to Henkel, and the remainder of ICI's operations integrated into AkzoNobel's

existing organization.

ICI's legacy, however, lives on, with its groundbreaking innovations still shaping the modern world. The company was a pioneer in developing new materials and chemicals that transformed the way we live, work, and play. Its products could be found in everything from the food we eat to the cars we drive.

The story of ICI is a testament to the power of innovation and the critical role played by chemical companies in shaping the modern world. The company's success was built on its ability to think outside the box and to push the boundaries of what was possible. Its legacy is an enduring reminder of the importance of investing in research and development, and the power of collaboration to drive innovation.

While ICI may no longer exist in name, its spirit lives on in the countless products and materials that continue to shape the world we live in today. Its legacy is one of innovation, creativity, and bold thinking, and its impact on the global chemical industry is still felt to this day.

History

In 1926, four chemical companies, Brunner Mond, Nobel Explosives, the United Alkali Company, and British Dyestuffs Corporation, merged to create the Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI). From its Millbank head office in London, the company developed a range of chemicals, explosives, fertilizers, insecticides, dyestuffs, non-ferrous metals, and paints that challenged the dominance of DuPont and IG Farben in the global chemical industry.

In its first year, ICI's turnover was a modest £27 million. But the company quickly grew into a behemoth, with the 1920s and 1930s being the golden years of its product innovation. ICI pioneered the development of some of the most iconic chemical products of the 20th century, such as the dyestuff phthalocyanine (1929), Perspex (1932), Dulux paints (1932), polyethylene (1937), and Terylene (1941). These products would come to shape the world in which we live, from the clothes we wear to the buildings we live in.

For example, Perspex, a lightweight, transparent plastic that ICI developed, revolutionized aircraft design. The plastic was used in aircraft canopies, replacing heavier glass and providing better visibility and aerodynamics. Dulux paints, co-developed with DuPont, allowed consumers to add color to their lives in ways that had been previously unimaginable. Meanwhile, Terylene, a synthetic fiber that ICI invented, was used to create clothes, rugs, and curtains that looked and felt like silk but were much cheaper.

ICI was also involved in the development of the United Kingdom's nuclear weapons program during the Second World War, codenamed Tube Alloys. This demonstrates the company's commitment to science and innovation and its willingness to explore new frontiers.

After the war, ICI continued its innovative streak by expanding into the pharmaceutical business. The company developed a range of essential drugs such as Paludrine, an anti-malarial drug, halothane, an inhalational anaesthetic agent, and propofol, an intravenous anaesthetic agent. These drugs have saved countless lives and improved the health of people all over the world. By the 1950s, ICI had become a true global powerhouse, with sales regions, offices, and factories all over the world. The company's sales regions covered the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, India, South East Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States. ICI's factories produced everything from fertilizers to plastics, creating a diverse portfolio that allowed the company to weather the storms of economic change.

In conclusion, Imperial Chemical Industries was a true titan of the global chemical industry. Its products and innovations changed the world in ways that we continue to feel today. From Perspex to Terylene, from Dulux paints to life-saving drugs, ICI's legacy lives on. The company's commitment to science and innovation was unwavering, and its legacy will continue to inspire scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs for generations to come.

Operations

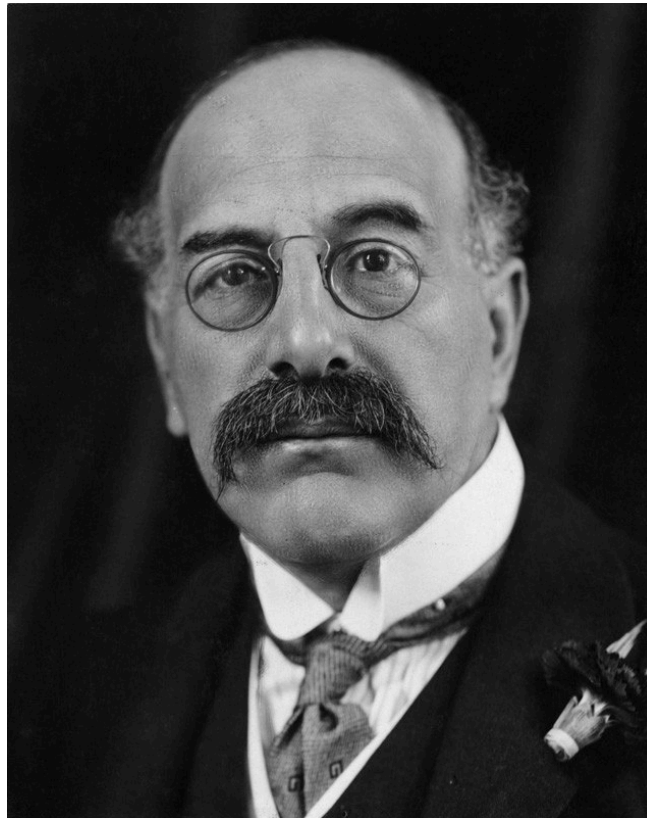
Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) was once a major player in the chemical industry, with operations around the world. In the UK, the company had several key manufacturing sites, each with its own specialities and contributions to the company's success. At Billingham, in Stockton-on-Tees, ICI started by manufacturing fertilisers in the 1920s.

However, the company soon moved on to producing plastics, with the Billingham site becoming a hub for ICI's plastics division. During World War II, the Billingham plant also manufactured Synthonia, a synthetic ammonia used for explosives. Billingham was split into the ICI Heavy Organic Chemicals Division and ICI Agricultural Division in the 1960s, with the Agricultural Division developing the world's largest bioreactor of the time – the 1.5 million litre Pruteen Reactor. Although Pruteen had limited economic success, it paved the way for the much more successful development of Quorn. In addition, the ICI Physics and Radioisotopes Section operated a small General Atomics TRIGA Mark I nuclear reactor at the Billingham factory from 1971 to 1988, producing radioisotopes for the manufacture of flow and level instruments, among other products.

At Blackley in Manchester and Huddersfield, ICI manufactured dyestuffs. The dye business, known as the ICI Dyestuffs Division in the 1960s, underwent several reorganisations. Huddersfield was tied in with Wilton, producing nitrobenzene and nitrotoluene, as well as insecticides. Proxel Biocide was made at Huddersfield from the 1980s onwards, with additives also produced at the site. Through the years, Huddersfield became Zeneca, then AstraZeneca, and in 2004 became Syngenta, Avecia, Arch and Lubrizol, with all of these companies running ICI plants at one time. The dye business became the Organics Division, then ICI Colours and Fine Chemicals, and finally ICI Specialties.

Finally, at Runcorn in Cheshire, ICI operated a number of separate sites, including the Castner-Kellner site, where the company manufactured chlorine and sodium hydroxide. The Runcorn sites contributed significantly to the success of ICI, helping the company become a major force in the chemical industry. Although ICI is no longer the powerhouse it once was, its legacy lives on through the products it developed and the innovations it brought to the industry. The company's ability to adapt and change with the times was a key factor in its success, and its contributions to the field of chemistry will not be forgotten. ([Source](#))

Some more interesting information about Imperial Chemical Industries, [here](#).



This is [Alfred Mond, 1st Baron Melchett](#).

Following this he joined his father's business [Brunner Mond & Company](#) as director, later becoming its managing director. He was also managing director of his father's other company, the [Mond Nickel Company](#). Other directorships included those of the [International Nickel Corporation of Canada](#), the [Westminster Bank](#) and the Industrial Finance Investment Corporation. His major business achievement came in 1926 when he worked to create the merger of four companies to form [Imperial Chemical Industries \(ICI\)](#), **one of the world's largest industrial corporations at the time.**^[2] He became its first chairman...

An enthusiastic [Zionist](#), in 1920 Mond donated ten thousand pounds to [Vladimir Jabotinsky](#).^[13] The following year he visited [Palestine](#) with [Chaim Weizmann](#). **He contributed money to the**

Jewish Colonization Corporation for Palestine and wrote for Zionist publications.^[2] He became President of the British Zionist Foundation and made financial contributions to Zionist causes.^[14] Melchett founded the town of Tel Mond, now in Israel.^[15] He also started building what is now one of the few private houses on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, now known as Villa Melchett. Tel Aviv and several other Israeli cities have a Melchett Street commemorating him...

Mond is mentioned in T. S. Eliot's 1920 poem A Cooking Egg.^[17] He is also – along with the Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk – widely considered to be the inspiration behind Mustapha Mond, one of the ten world controllers in Aldous Huxley's 1932 novel Brave New World.

My conclusion:

DNA fingerprinting is nothing more than digital blood testing and largely a scam beyond that. The forensic evidence is simply a combination of some blood work, to narrow down the field, and good detective work. Sprinkle in some law enforcement interrogation and bluffing techniques, and voila, you have a conviction.

At best, they might have some additional “markers” via some sort of advanced blood work that they could use to help narrow down the field even further, but certainly not with the accuracy or level of detail they claim via “genetic markers” and such. The so-called “fingerprinting technology” is used to help obtain a conviction in the courts, in cases where the authorities are certain that the suspect is guilty, but are unable to enter all of the evidence into the court, for the jury to consider.

After examining the first few criminal cases I've outlined in

this paper, combined with all of the additional stories of FBI corruption, secretive practices by these private “DNA technology” companies, and the multiple reports regarding the myth of the science’s infallibility, it’s clear to me that fingerprinting technology is unreliable at best, and quite possibly a complete hoax.

There is no “double helix,” no RNA, no mRNA, and no way to verify any of it, beyond the theoretical level. Nobody has ever observed a “gene” or a “chromosome” in the real world, and Watson and Crick were largely just making things up as they went along.

There is also no way to narrow down who you are, who your relatives are, or where you came from by peeing or spitting into a cup. If you want to learn why you have your mom’s eyes and your dad’s nose, start reading the work of [Antoine Béchamp](#).

There are, of course, many other reasons for a DNA hoax which I didn’t discuss in this paper. You should consider why powerful people might have an interest in convincing the world that they’ve figured out the basic building blocks of human life itself, through science, and the implications of that suggestion...

Additional Reading and Sources:

[DNA Discovery, extraction and structure. A Critical Review](#)

[DNA - The Building Block of Lies](#)

[Evaluating DNA as Evidence](#)

[DNA Evidence in Court: The Pros and Cons](#)

[Calculated Risks: How to Know When Numbers Deceive You](#)

[Pros and Cons of DNA Evidence](#)

[How Reliable is DNA Evidence? Problems and Defense Options](#)

[FBI Admits Pseudoscientific Hair Analysis Used in Hundreds of Cases](#)

[Twins get some 'mystifying' results when they put 5 DNA ancestry kits to the test Youtube video about this story.](#)

[Man sends lizard saliva to 23andMe for DNA testing, exposing total fraud of company's claims of human ancestry](#)

[PCR and Real Time rt-PCR Under Critical Review](#)

[Jamie Discussing The PCR, Gene Sequencing and Genetics Fraud Article](#)

[The Danger of Unreliable Paternity Tests](#)

[Queensland Premier's Father and Gene Harvesting](#)

[There Is No MRNA in the Shots](#)

[Southside Strangler Questions DNA Evidence](#)

[Darkside Papers Telegram Channel](#)

[All Darkside Papers](#)