

DNA TESTING

Name

Institutional affiliation

Date



Want a Similar Paper?

Use a promo code SAMPLE5 to get 5% OFF your first order

[Order Similar](#)



Rape case

Anthony Wright was declared after being put in prison for 25 years following the DNA evidence provided by the Innocence lawyers. The DNA testing of the spermatozoa did not include Mr. Write as the source (Butler, 2005). It rather identified someone by the name Byrd who was twice the age of Wright and had several cases of crime around Philadelphia.

Unfortunately, Byrd had died in 2013 and therefore could not be questioned concerning the crime. The clothes that had been used by the police as the evidence which Wright had worn to the victim's home were not his but rather victim's. The innocence lawyers had failed a great deal for only conducting the test once for five years after the crime (Connors, 1996).

Wright had been convicted of rape and murder of the 77-year-old lady in 1991 in North Philadelphia whereby he originally confessed guilty by signing the confession documents but in retrial he denied the confession maintaining that he was forced to sign it by being treated and harmed bodily by the police.

Before the trial was over, two witnesses died but the prosecution continued by three witnesses using the earlier testimony and new DNA evidence as provided by the Pennsylvania law. Wright also denied committing the crime arguing that he had been on his full-time job during the day of the crime and later went to a nightclub. Eventually, the jury made a verdict to release Wright after wrongfully serving 25 years of imprisonment (Gross et. al, 2004).

References

Connors, E. F. (1996). *Convicted by juries, exonerated by science: Case studies in the use of*

DNA evidence to establish innocence after trial. DIANE Publishing.

Butler, J. M. (2005). *Forensic DNA typing: biology, technology, and genetics of STR markers*.

Academic Press.

Gross, S. R., Jacoby, K., Matheson, D. J., & Montgomery, N. (2004). Exonerations in the United

States 1989 through 2003. *J. Crim. I. & CrimiNology*, 95, 523.