

Glossary puzzle
Genetic Witness: Science, Law, and Controversy in the Making of DNA Profiling
by Jay D. Aronson

ceiling principle	“...rule meant that a judge was charged with the responsibility...to determine whether or not a particular idea or technique was accepted by enough scientists to be considered valid and reliable in a court of law.”
Hardy-Weinberg principle	“...used primarily to calculate the probability of a series of independent events occurring together.”
Frye standard	“...the solution proposed by the [National Research Council-NRC] committee to solve the problem of population substructure...”
Simon Bill	“The claim that the probability of a random match is equivalent to the probability of innocence...”
autoradiogram	“...a short section of single-stranded DNA that complements the sequence of the VNTR [variable number tandem repeats] of interest.”
prosecutor’s fallacy	“...contains many black bands often said to resemble a barcode.”
base pair	“...by choosing [this enzyme] over the enzymes used by Lifecodes or Cellmark, the FBI made their system incompatible with either company’s existing DNA typing regimes.”
HaeIII	“...under conditions of random mating, and given a set of very important additional assumptions—including nonoverlapping generations and a large population size—alleles at a particular locus should associate at random.”
product rule	“...each linked dyad (either A-T or C-G)...unit of measurement for DNA.”
PCR	“...mandated that the population databases used by labs to calculate probability statistics be made publicly available...”
probe	“...the process starts from just a few strands of DNA and creates millions of copies from it over the course of thirty-plus replication cycles...”