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report, clearly stated. The report should be generated after careful examination, research and reflection, and based on records taken throughout the process. The amount of time it takes to generate a report depends on the complexity of the case. Regardless of the forensic scholar's report, details and information should be provided as accurately as possible at the time of writing, although further clarification adjustments can be made if necessary. This report A physical observation record on the remains identifies important biological characteristics and identifies and distinguishes changes in corpses due to natural and cultural forces. In an understandable manner with the legal authorities of the responsible medico (Pickering & Bachman, 1997, p. 35), the report should be shown in two parts. The first part of the report should be approximately one page long and should briefly describe the results in a readable form with non-forensic anthropologists and include a description of the method used and discuss the details of the results obtained from the analysis. The second part of the report consists of six sections. Part 1 presents a background, including the name, date and place they apply to the case, including how to call forensic anthropologists what was done before calling forensic anthropologists, and those who were in the process of analyzing. Part 3 is a complete inventory of osteoporosis and odor carcasses, including the number of individuals available. Section 4 presents each side of four aspects of the population (ancestors, sex, age, death and shape). A separate subsection fully describes how these traits are defined. Part 5 describes antemortem, perimortem and postpartum injuries using photos, drawings, lines and other supporting materials, Part 6, including any instructions for further testing outside the realm of forensic anthropologists, which may include searching for files of missing individuals or the names of ethnic enclaves to approach information about scammers. Expert testimony 1948 was a turning point in the United States for forensic anthropologists to be recognized by the legal system as expert witnesses. Today, forensic anthropologists are asked to offer expert testimony for both prosecutors and defense attorneys. Biological details are the information presented by forensic anthropologists testifying in court. Human skeletons or other human remains Therefore, analysis or conclusions are well documented with written verbal testimony. Photos and slides are supportive facts and exhibits in court. Forensic anthropologists must always be confident, whether in reports or as expert witnesses, to present information and opinions in good faith, especially in the courts, to ensure that the judicial process is not affected by the advance submission and opinion of forensic anthropologists. There is a need for forensic anthropologists to differentiate between evidence or information and opinions or dichotomy interpretations, this evidence is one of the most important differences for forensic anthropologists to do before presenting the findings for the use of others. There are three types of opinions forensic anthropologists may form: speculation is possible and possible. Speculation is based on little or no information and should only be given only if specifically asked and never in a written form. A possible comment is a comment based on the nature or possible event. But it is unlikely to be taken seriously. The review seems to be one with the highest level of confidence, a constant breakthrough in modern forensic anthropology in 1986, the Forensic Anthropology Information Bank was created at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville to help identify the race or ancestor of the skeleton. The Forensic Anthropology Data Bank consists of measuring and observing thousands of skeletons, each analyzed in forensic cases and from museum collections. This vast data allows forensic anthropologists to detect the finer details that have not previously occurred. This bank is the foundation for FORDISC, a computer tool that analyzes these finer details to confirm or challenge the findings of FORDISC anthropologists, allowing users to enter measurements from the current case to help assess ancestral gender and shape. Forensic anthropology has been increasingly used for identifying victims of current disasters such as 9/11 and mass disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes. Forensic anthropology is also increasingly being used to gather evidence of victims who can speak longer, who have died, as in cases of human rights abuses around the world. Forensic anthropologists are stepping outside, serving not only the communities in which they work, but also serving internationally, traveling to large-scale conflicts to work with the government. The use of future forensic anthropology was called to help more victims of murder, mass catastrophe and political cruelty (Camenson, 2001) as a way to identify human remains with accuracy and, of course, older cases will be reopened for further analysis by forensic anthropologists to help solve cold cases. Bibliography: Adams, B. J. (2007) Forensic anthropology inside the New York Forensic Science Series: Chelsea House The Field of Forensic Anthropology (2008) is available at Bass, B. and Jefferson, J. (2007) in addition to the body farm: legendary bone detectives exploring murder, mystery and forensic revolution. 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