In the preface the author describes the objectives of this book ‘to empower lawyers to become informed users of science and technology in DNA evidence, to acquaint lawyers with knowledge of the scientific principles involved in DNA profiling and to familiarise them with knowledge of specific areas on DNA evidence that may present particular problems.’ The author achieves these objectives as the basic underlying biological and legal principles of DNA are described in relatively simple terms which should empower lawyers with a workable knowledge of the subject. However, the science underlying DNA receives substantial attention in the publication which tends to be repetitive to a certain extent. The reference to acceptable laboratory controls and technical guidelines for forensic DNA testing in laboratories, the different instruments and software programs used for DNA profiling are useful as it provides information not generally accessible to legal practitioners.

The author convincingly points out that the real possibility for false incriminations based on DNA profiling still exists which might lead to incorrect convictions to which especially defence lawyers should be alerted to. The importance of pre-trial investigative procedure is discussed with reference to the applicable sections of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 as well as the Criminal Law (Forensic) Amendment Bill 2 of 2007. The inclusion of an explanation of the standard crime kits currently used in South Africa in the collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases, as an example, could have been significant in the discussion of the importance of the chain of custody of samples collected for purposes of DNA profiling.

Interesting views of the author are found in the publication regarding the importance of pre-trial disclosure which are relevant regarding accused persons’ right to a fair trial. A useful check list is further provided for legal practitioners who wish to apply for further particulars. Handy hints are also enclosed for both prosecutors and defence lawyers regarding examination in chief and cross-examination of witnesses regarding DNA. However, the inclusion of a standard statement made in terms of section 212(4) of Act 51 of 1977 which is currently used by the Forensic Science Laboratory in South Africa could have been of good use in the discussion of the mentioned section of the Act as it is often referred to in the book.

The general layout of the publication is user-friendly and the check list, which covers the contents of the publication, provided for prosecutors, the defence and presiding officers alike, is meaningful from a practical point of view. This is a publication that every practitioner facing the intricacies of DNA evidence should have at hand in preparation for criminal trials and in the court room.

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