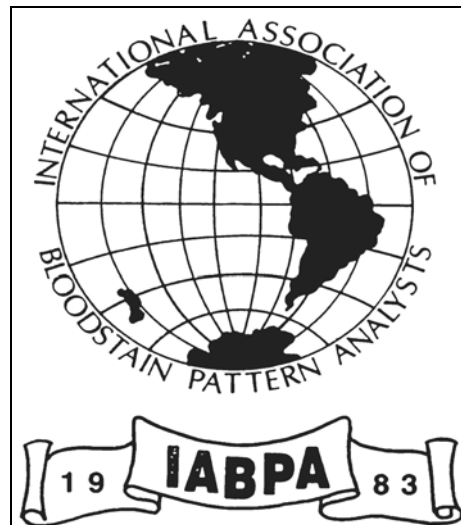


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2006 I.A.B.P.A. Officers

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bill.basso@police.lethbridge.ab.ca

Vice President, Region I

Pamela Bordner

pam.bordner@state.or.us

Vice President, Region II

John Frederick

jfrederi@nsp.state.ne.us

Vice President, Region III

Iris Dalley

irisd@osbi.state.ok.us

Vice President, Region IV

LeeAnn Singley

copsci2@msn.com

Vice President, Region V

Leif S. Petersen

schionemann@myinternet.dk

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norman@bloody1.com

Sergeant at Arms

Brian Kennedy

bkennedy@bloodscene.com

Legal Representative

Mark Seiden

markseiden@markseidenlaw.com

Historian

Herbert MacDonell

forensiclaboratory@stny.rr.com

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Since returning home from the Netherlands things have been fairly quiet with the IABPA. Our Historian, Herb MacDonell is still busy with final arrangements for the 2006 IABPA conference in Corning New York. If you're interested in making a presentation at this year's conference drop Herb a short e-mail as I'm sure he'd love to hear from you. You can also check out a tentative program and download registration forms on our website at www.iabpa.org. And don't forget to make your hotel reservations early as you don't want to be disappointed.

Recently Down Under, our Region VI Vice-President Mark Reynolds received a prestigious award. Mark was awarded the Australian Police Medal in recognition for his dedication and distinguished service in police work.

Sergeant Reynolds has for the past five years served within the Forensic Division Crime Scene Unit where he has excelled in the field of forensic science and in particular that of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. He is currently undertaking a Master of Forensic Science/Doctor of Philosophy Degree and is a highly sought presenter at Forensic Conferences at state, national and international forums. His dedication, enthusiasm and application in this area has strongly influenced and significantly improved the quality of service that the Forensic Division delivers on behalf of the WA Police to the community. Sergeant Reynolds has demonstrated a long term commitment to the development of Western Australia police personnel and the scientific discipline of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. He leads by example to significantly raise the standard of forensic investigation, inspires his colleagues and is an exemplary team leader and supervisor.

Congratulations Mark !!

Once again I'd like to remind members that advancement from a *provisional* member to *full* member is not automatic and that one must make application for promotion. Forms can be found on our website. Only those applications received sixty (60) days prior to our business meeting will be considered. All other applicants will have to wait until the 2007 business meeting. For those instructing in the field of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, new membership application forms can also be found on our website. The older forms you may currently be using are obsolete and can be disposed of.

While on the topic of the business meeting I am calling for agenda items now. If you have a topic for discussion or wish to bring anything forward please send Norm or myself a quick e-mail and we'll get it on the agenda for the meeting. I will be calling again for agenda items at the commencement of our business meeting and then accepting a motion for the business agenda as presented. With limited space and time in which to proceed only those items on the agenda will be addressed. So, please send us an e-mail.

Have a great summer and I look forward to seeing you New York.

Take care of yourselves and be good to one another.

William (Bill) Basso

TECHNICAL ARTICLE

The Detection of Salivary Amylase in Expired Blood Patterns

Edmund Silenieks

Senior Technical Officer, Forensic Science S.A., Adelaide, South Australia.

(Reprinted from the *Forensic Bulletin* with permission from the National Institute of Forensic Science, Australia)

When interpreting bloodstain patterns at crime scenes, identifying the presence of saliva in possible expired blood may assist in determining whether a pattern has been caused by the blood being expired or from impact spatter. Expired blood patterns are typically formed by a person suffering from a serious head wound or internal injury, coughing or sneezing blood droplets onto nearby surfaces¹. The resultant spray pattern can consist of distinct small stains or spots. A similar pattern of small blood droplet stains can be formed on nearby surfaces when a blunt force such as a weapon impacts a bloodied surface resulting in impact spatter. Distinguishing between the two patterns can often be difficult, with interpretations relying on physical characteristics and case scenario information. Typically, small expired blood droplets may contain air bubbles or may have a diluted appearance due to other body fluids, such as saliva, being mixed with the blood as it is coughed from the mouth.

A new test for salivary amylase has been developed by Abacus Diagnostics, the SALIgAE[®] Test for the Forensic Identification of Saliva² (or the “SALI-G Test”). This test has been used to identify the presence of salivary amylase in samples taken from expired bloodstains at a Blood Pattern Analysis training workshop recently held in Adelaide, S.A. The test provided rapid results and is suitable for use in forensic laboratories and at crime scenes.

Materials and Methods

Approximately 30 mls of blood was drawn from two volunteers who immediately transferred their own blood into their mouths, drew it back into their throats and coughed the blood onto walls covered with white paper and onto their protective coveralls. Three types of patterns were produced as follows:

Pattern One: This pattern consisted mainly of moderate to large splashes of blood projected onto the target surface, which did not appear to be diluted by saliva. Smaller bloodstains that also appeared undiluted surrounded the heavy blood splashes. The pattern simulated large volumes of blood that can be coughed up if a person is suffering from internal bleeding caused by, for instance, a punctured lung. One sample was taken from a heavy stain using a small Copan Urethral Swab. These swabs are smaller than the typical sterile cotton swabs commonly used for taking samples for forensic purposes.

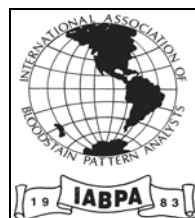
Pattern Two: This pattern consisted mainly of a large splash of blood on the protective Tyvek[®] coveralls worn by the volunteer. One sample was taken from this heavy staining using a small Copan Urethral Swab.

Pattern Three: This pattern consisted mostly of small blood droplets that were pale in colour and had an appearance consistent with that of diluted blood. The pattern simulated typical spray patterns associated with expired blood from the mouth. Two samples were taken from the diluted blood staining using the small Copan Urethral Swabs.

All patterns were allowed to dry for approximately 15 minutes before the swab samples were taken. The swabs from both patterns were dried and tested after approximately 28 hours with the SALIgAE[®] Test.



Pattern 1. The arrow indicates a stain that is approximately 3cm x 1cm. The sample was taken from the top portion of the stain.





Pattern 2. The arrow indicates the area of heavy blood splash sampled from the coveralls. Sufficient sample was taken to darken the swab.



Pattern 3. The arrow indicates the area of fine staining where both samples were taken from This was approximately 2cm in diameter.

The SALIgAE[®] Test

The SALIgAE[®] Test relies on the amylase present in saliva reacting with a colourless test solution to produce a strong yellow colour change that can be observed in as little as one minute, with a maximum time limit of ten minutes for the test. A negative result is indicated by the lack of a colour change within the 10 minute time frame. As little as 2mm² of a suspected saliva stain must first be extracted with either distilled water or phosphate buffered saline. 8ul of sample extract is then added to the test solution, which is contained in a small test vial. In the case of bloodstains, extracts may be discoloured by the presence of heme in the solution and may have to be diluted prior to the addition of the 8ul to the actual test solution. This prevents excessive discolouration of the test vial solution, which can mask the positive yellow colour change. Validation work at Forensic Science SA has shown that for strong bloodstain extracts, a maximum dilution of 1 in 20 is recommended.

One half of each swab sample taken from the mock expired bloodstains was extracted with 20ul of phosphate buffered saline for 30 minutes. Sample extracts from the heavy blood splash samples and from the weaker typical expired blood patterns were tested undiluted. The heme present in the heavy blood splash extracts discoloured the test vial solution, so 1 in 20 dilutions were also tested. 8ul of each was added to a test vial and results recorded.

Results

The undiluted samples from the heavy splashes on the wall and coveralls produced weak positive results SALIgAE[®] Test results at ten minute time limit, indicating the presence of salivary amylase in both samples. The 1 in 20 dilutions were negative at ten minute time limit, however a trace amount of colour was observed in the 1 in 20 sample taken from the wall. This colour was not strong enough to indicate a positive reaction for salivary amylase. Both samples taken from pattern three gave positive test reactions after two minutes and were strongly positive at the ten minute time limit for the SALIgAE[®] Test, indicating the presence of salivary amylase in both samples.

Discussion

The SALIgAE[®] Test for the forensic identification of saliva has undergone an extensive validation study at Forensic Science, South Australia. As part of this validation, 10 mixed blood/saliva stains were prepared on washed cotton cloth by depositing 50µL of saliva onto a 10mm² bloodstain. The mixed stains were dried for one hour and then tested with the SALIgAE[®] test. The 10 mixed stains gave strong positive results to the SALIgAE[®] Test while the 10 neat blood samples all tested negative.

Although limited expired samples were tested in this study, results indicate that SALIgAE[®] test for the forensic identification of saliva may be a useful tool in assisting the Blood Pattern Analyst in distinguishing between expired blood and impact blood spatter patterns. Positive SALIgAE[®] results, combined with the physical characteristics of the stains within the pattern, could give the blood pattern analyst a rapid indication that the stain contains saliva and has therefore been expired from the mouth. For heavy bloodstain extracts that require dilution, a negative SALIgAE[®] result should be considered inconclusive as the amount of salivary amylase present in these extracts may be below the sensitivity of the test.

Conclusion

The SALIgAE[®] Test is simple to use, provides rapid results and could be used effectively at crime scenes to detect the presence of salivary amylase in bloodstains. Initial results in this very limited study indicate it has potential to detect salivary amylase in expired bloodstains located at crime scenes and on items submitted to forensic laboratories for examination. Further validation studies will be undertaken to confirm the suitability of the SALIgAE[®] Test for identification of salivary amylase in stains thought to have been caused by expiration of blood.

References

1. Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, Second Edition. Tom Bevel and Ross M. Gardiner, CRC Press, 2002. Pp 85-87, 219-220.
2. SALIgAE[®] Test for the Forensic Identification of Saliva. Technical Information Sheet. Abacus Diagnostics PTY. LTD.

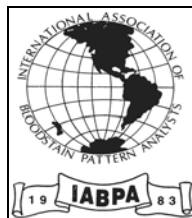
Proof-Reading Service for IABPA Presentations and Articles

Carolyn Gannett

The most important function of the IABPA has been to offer vehicles for the dissemination of information within the Bloodstain Pattern Analysis community. This is accomplished through its annual conferences and its newsletter. As the association continues to expand its membership base throughout the international community, it gains more members for whom English is a second language. I'm concerned that some of these members might be hesitant to give presentations at IABPA conferences or to contribute to the IABPA newsletter because of the language barrier.

To those IABPA members I would like to offer a proofing service, free of charge. It is available to non-native English-speakers who are preparing a publication or presentation for the IABPA. If you are interested, I can be contacted at: carolyn.gannett@sdsheriff.org.

Carolyn Gannett
Criminalist
San Diego Sheriff's Regional Crime Laboratory
5255 Mt. Etna Drive
San Diego, CA 92117



TECHNICAL ARTICLE

Disposable Mannequins - *An Alternative for Clothing Examinations*

Brevet Sergeant David Veldhoen
Physical Evidence Section
Forensic Services Branch
South Australia Police

Introduction

Those who examine clothing on a regular basis would be well aware of the value of examining clothing in a three (3) dimensional context. The value of this process for both the examination and presenting of evidence can't be overstated. The traditional method of achieving this has been to utilise store bought mannequins, these however have several limitations.

I have found a simple, inexpensive solution that overcomes many of these limitations while also having the advantage of being disposable and easily produced with items readily available in any laboratory or investigators office.

Commercial Mannequins

There are several limitations associated with commercial mannequins which can be summarised as follows:

- Cost (several hundred dollars).
- Contamination/Decontamination requirements.
- Gender bias; mannequins are generally either obviously male or female requiring at least one of each.
- Fixed physique of the mannequins which are usually unrealistically thin and tall when compared to a cross-section of the community.
- Rigid pose of mannequin prevents full movements of limbs resulting in an inability to consider all possible permutations resulting from a full range of movements.
- Mass and rigidity of the mannequin prevents easy manipulation of the model, particularly if trying to examine on an examination bench.

Equipment

Pair of disposable overalls (Tyvek[®] Barrier man or equivalent as shown in figure 1)

Source of paper for filling

(Brown paper works well)

Roll of 50mm adhesive tape

Coat hanger



Figure1. Tyvek® Barrier man disposable overalls.

Assembly

Assembly is a simple matter of turning the overalls inside out and taping the legs, arms and neck apertures closed (Figure 2). A small hole is made in the back where the hood is connected to allow for the coat hanger. This ensures some shape to the shoulders while also enabling a hanging point for the completed dummy. The overalls are then pushed back through the double ended zip so the outside is again on the outside.



Figure 2. The taped up sleeves, legs and neck prior to being pulled back through the zipper opening.

The taped up overalls are then packed with an appropriate filling. Brown paper, paper towels or even shredded paper can all serve the purpose, however, I have found the rigidity of brown

paper when scrunched up into elongated balls works well and allows some rigidity to the limbs as shown in figure 3. The overalls can then be packed with the appropriate amount of stuffing required to fill out the selected garments. Adhesive tape around the waist, legs or arms can fine tune the stature of your final mannequin to suit your desired physique.



Figure 3. The overalls are then filled with paper filling and suspended via the coat hanger. Adjustments can be made to the stature of mannequin by the strategic use of adhesive tape.

The final stage is to simply dress your disposable mannequin in the clothes to be examined as shown in figure 4. You may now conduct your examination, either vertically or lying on the examination bench. The use of some strategically placed safety pins can be used to pose your mannequin to duplicate the full range of possible positions of the limbs and torso, including seated, standing, crouching etc.



Figure 4. The dressed mannequin. Safety pins can be used to secure limbs in place.

The use of mannequins of what ever type, are a useful tool for clothing examinations that should not be underestimated. Often a puzzling stain examined in two dimensions can become self evident when viewed on a three (3) dimensional model as shown in figure 5. Being able to recreate and fully consider possible positions and stances can be essential in coming to a sound conclusion. A posed mannequin can also be useful in the production of images for a jury to assist them in an understanding of the evidence at hand.



Figure 5. Examinations of clothing in two dimensions compared to same stains, resulting from a contact stain produced by a right hand orientated on a mannequin.

Conclusion

This represents an inexpensive and effective means of producing a useful adjustable mannequin which I hope others may find as helpful as I have. Advantages of these disposable mannequins include the following:

- Inexpensive.
- Produced with readily available materials.
- Asexual, neither inferring male or female gender.
- The physique of the mannequin can be adjusted with the simple use of adhesive tape to match the stature required.
- Flexibility of the mannequin allows for full movements of limbs and with the strategic application of safety pins can be posed in any position.
- The mannequin is light and flexible allowing for easy transport and manipulation of the model, allowing examination in the vertical position as well as on the examination bench.

And best of all! Decontamination becomes unnecessary and the danger of contamination becomes a thing of the past. At the conclusion of your examination simply dispose of the used mannequin in the nearest bin as shown in figure 6.



Figure 6. Decontamination of mannequin becomes simply a matter of appropriate disposal.

CASE REPORT

Postmortem Bloodshed Caused By Body Position And Lividity

Michael J. Sweet
Bloodstain Pattern Analyst/Forensic Consultant
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

In late June of 2005 a 26-year-old male was found inside an attached garage. He was kneeling on the floor beside his vehicle and his head was face down on the floor. There was a passive pool of blood under his face and flow pattern towards the floor drain. The keys to his vehicle were in his hand.

Later, at the postmortem examination, toxicology tests showed the victim had acute levels of carbon monoxide poisoning. He also had acute ethanol intoxication. It was further determined the passive bloodstains were produced as the result of postmortem lividity. When the victim was located, rigor mortis was evident and his head was lower than his upper body. When a heart stops beating, blood settles in a body to its lowest point. In this case the blood settled to the victim's head. The blood at the scene was caused from broken blood vessels in the victim's nose.

Although lividity is mainly utilized in death investigations to show postmortem movement of a victim and as an estimation of postmortem interval in conjunction with other postmortem changes, it is also important to understand the concept and that it can in certain situations, be responsible for the production of bloodstains.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Preliminary Evaluation of Bludgeon Head aka Spatter Head as a Technique To Demonstrate Impact Spatter from a Beating Mechanism

Todd A. Thorne¹ and Stuart H. James²

Introduction

Various methods for the production of impact spatter as the result of blunt force to simulate beating events have been utilized in bloodstain pattern analysis training courses for many years. Since 1971 in the United States, MacDonell has utilized blood soaked sponges that were struck with various objects as well as modified rat traps that impacted a source of blood placed on the trap. In Canada, Laturus utilized a hockey puck with blood placed in the concave surface of the puck that was then struck with a blunt object. These methods are widely accepted and currently utilized by many instructors in bloodstain pattern training courses throughout the world. These methods have also been utilized to reproduce impact spatter production in case work.

Innovative forensic models have been constructed for training of bloodstain pattern analysts and crime scene re-enactments. Bludgeon Head aka Spatter Head is manufactured by Andre Anyon at www.forensicbody.com. The head is constructed of a proprietary formula of high strength casting plaster and a custom blend wax formula utilized to create a hollow hard wax shell which is pre-filled with pig's blood. The shells are constructed with pegs that fit into holes in the head completing a fully formed anatomical head. Spatter Head models are available in both an upright and side orientation. Multiple shells can be used without destruction of the plaster base head (Figures 1 and 2).

This evaluation concentrated on striking a side oriented model with a blunt object to determine whether impact spatter can be produced in a realistic setting that would be suitable for demonstration and teaching purposes in bloodstain pattern analysis classes with an eye for its use in case specific issues.

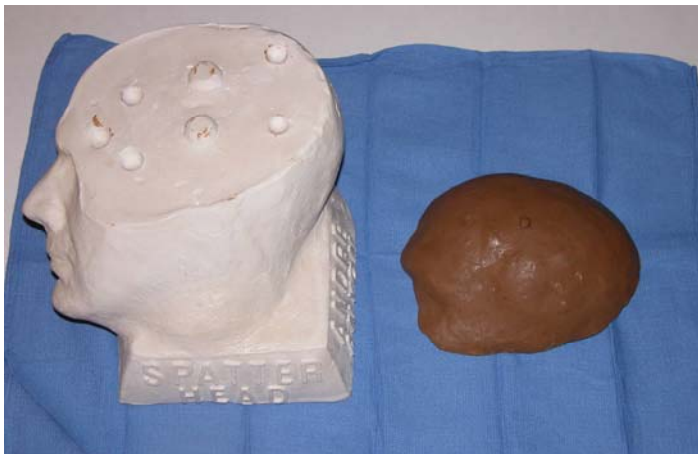


Figure 1. Spatter Head with blood-filled shell.



Figure 2. Underside of shell with pegs.

Methodology

An outdoor location was utilized with 36" x 30" white foam boards set up in a corner with a blue surgical drape covering the remaining walls and brick floor surface. "Spatter Head" was set up on a pedestal with the top of the head 17.5" above the surface. The head was positioned 23" from the south wall and 23" from the west wall. A fish bat 16.5" in length was used as the blunt weapon to strike the head (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Position of Spatter Head prior to striking with fish bat in experiment 1.

Two experiments were performed. The head was struck a total of six times in each experiment with the sequential blows videotaped and photographed. For the second experiment with a second shell Spatter Head was set up on a pedestal with the top of the head 18.5" above the surface. The head was positioned 50" from the south wall and 50" from the west wall. For the second experiment, a T-shirt moist with perspiration and a plastic water bottle were positioned as additional targets for the spatter.



Figure 4. Impact spatter produced in experiment 1.



Figure 5. Close view of impact spatter from south wall in experiment 1.



Figure 6. Close view of impact spatter on west wall in experiment 1.



Figure 7. Impact of fish bat on Spatter Head showing expulsion of blood in experiment 2.



Figure 8. Impact spatter produced from blow struck in experiment 2.



Figure 9. Diffused appearance of impact spatter on perspiration dampened T-shirt.

Results and Discussion

No impact spatter was produced with the first blow in experiments 1 and 2 but subsequent blows produced increasing amounts of spatter onto the white foam boards and adjacent areas. An abundance of typical impact spatter stains were produced in addition to many larger stains that exhibited downward flow patterns due to the volume of blood that was available for impact when the shell containing blood was ruptured. This was more evident in experiment 2 when the shell eventually was displaced from the head after several impacts. The target consisting of the perspiration dampened T-shirt demonstrated a good example of the diffusion of the spatter impacting a moist surface.

Conclusions

Bludgeon Head aka Spatter Head provides a realistic target for the production of impact spatter and is in the opinion of the authors an excellent tool for demonstration and teaching purposes. The head is easy to set up and only requires a quick rinsing and replacement of the blood containing shell for repetitive use. The shells should be refrigerated when storing and have an indefinite shelf life. It is recommended that prior to use that they be allowed to achieve ambient temperature.

Modification of the volume of blood contained within the shell responsible for many of the larger stains when exposed should be explored either by reducing the volume or adding a matrix within the shell that would reduce large volume expulsion of blood. It was noted that some of the stains contained air bubbles which is likely a function of the shell and agitation of the blood volume.

The bloodstains on the Spatter Head were difficult to remove completely. Soaking in a chlorinated solution proved to be satisfactory. It is recommended that the head be coated with a material that would facilitate easier removal of residual bloodstains.

Striking Spatter Head easily distributes impact spatter over a wide area and thus numerous surface textures can be spattered for comparative surface texture studies. The use of Spatter Head for the replication of case specific issues has good potential and will be the subject of future experimentation. Ideas and suggestions are welcome.

¹ Kenosha Police Department, Kenosha, Wisconsin, ² James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, Florida



An Unusual Altered Bloodstain Pattern

Gillian Leak
Forensic Science Service, Ltd
Birmingham, UK

This bloodstain pattern was present on a tarmac at a very cold outdoor scene and exhibits an unusual bright orange-pink coloration along with the thicker dark red crusts of blood. It was concluded that the unusual coloration was due to the effect of the cold below freezing overnight temperature.



View of bloodstain pattern on tarmac.



Closer view of bloodstain pattern showing detail of bright orange-pink coloration.

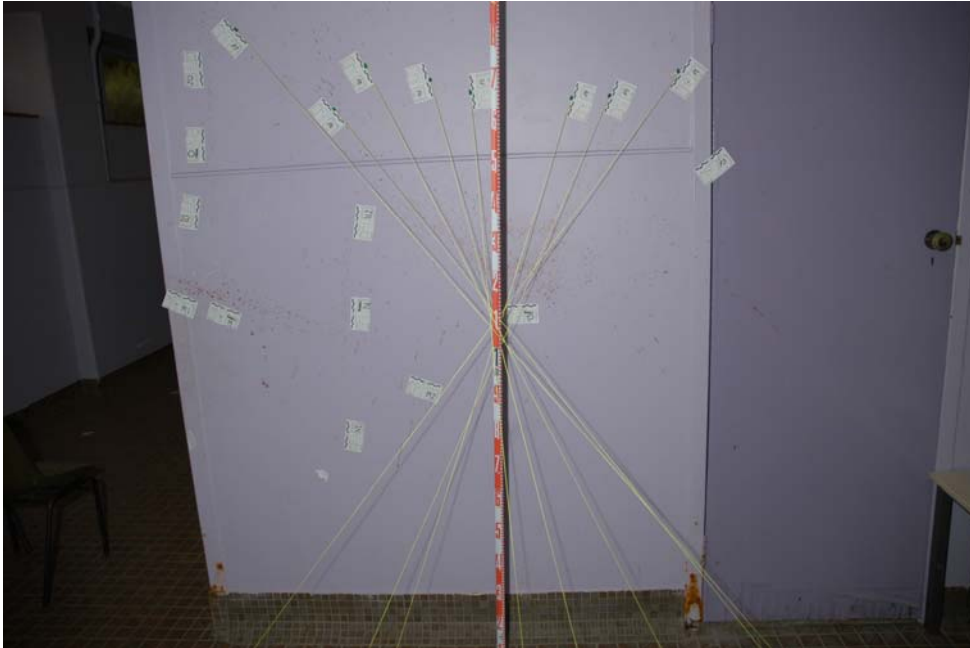
First Australian Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course Held in Perth, W.A.

The Western Australia Police Academy was the site of the first Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course held in Australia. The students represented agencies from the Western Australian Police, the Australian Federal Police, South Australia, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand. The course was instructed by Mark Reynolds, Pat Laturnus and Stuart James. Eleven students completed the course. The curriculum was diverse and included basic theory review, Backtrack™ computer analysis, case studies and presentations by Barrister Judith Fordham from Perth and Dr. Gerard Cadden, a Forensic Pathologist from Perth.

Laboratory exercises included stringing and tangent methodologies, sequencing of bloodstain patterns and examination of bloodstained clothing. Student presentations were subjected to moot court cross-examination by the instructors and Barrister Judith Fordham... The final examination consisted of mock crime scene examinations that included pattern recognition, sequencing and area of origin determinations. Written crime scene reports were to be submitted within three months and the student grades based upon the accuracy and quality of the reports.



Left to right: Belinda Robinson, Brett McCance, Wayne Rasmussen, Mojca Keglovic, Instructor Pat Laturnus, Fiona McQuisten, Instructor Mark Reynolds, Shawn Harkins, Chris McKenzie, Instructor Stuart James, David Veldhoen, Annette Dodsworth, Gary Gillespie, Carmen Eckhoff.



Stringing method for area of origin performed by students at mock crime scene.

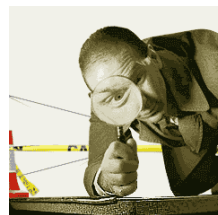
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2006 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

Corning, New York

Hosted by Herbert Leon MacDonell

OCTOBER 18-19-20 2005

WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY-FRIDAY

*If you plan to attend, please e-mail Herb at forensiclab@stny.rr.com
with a "yes" in the subject line. It will help with conference planning.*

Register early & plan on presenting

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OUTLINE

Herb MacDonell, Program Chairman for our Annual Meeting, says that during past IABPA meetings it has been difficult, if not impossible, to enjoy whatever local attractions were available in any particular host city. The program schedule rarely allowed taking in the wonders of the local area, whatever they might have been.

Therefore, this fall in Corning he has designed the program to allow all who wish to visit two of the greatest museums in the country an opportunity to do so without missing any of the conference program. In Corning, the third most visited tourist attraction in New York State, they have the world famous Corning Museum of Glass and the Rockwell Museum of Western Art. There will not be a program on Wednesday afternoon to allow anyone who would like to visit either, or both, of these international attractions to do so. Group tours and rates will be made available and published in the next issue of the IABPA News.

The program will resume Wednesday evening to make up for having the afternoon off. Papers will be presented from 7:00 PM until 10:00 PM and Herb promises to be the last speaker so you can leave early and not miss anything important if you wish.

Following the official welcome on Wednesday morning several papers will be presented. Lunch will be on your own this day as well as Thursday and Friday. There are many fine places to dine within easy walking distance of the Radisson. As stated above, the afternoon will be free to visit the vendors and do whatever you please. More about local attractions later. The meeting will reconvene at 7:00 PM for additional papers.

Thursday will be a day for presentations both during the morning and afternoon. We will break a little early as the staff has to set up for our banquet in the meeting room. Herb reminds us we are meeting in the room where IABPA was formed and it is not the most spacious location; but it does hold a lot of history for us.

Herb is still trying to work out the details of having what is normally an outside pig roast served inside a hotel. For some reason the chief chef doesn't want the hog cooked inside! For

those who may never have enjoyed a pig roast it will be both interesting and a delightful gustatory experience. Naturally, there will be alternate choices for your banquet entrée.

Friday morning will again consist of papers. Our annual business meeting will be held after lunch and, when ended, will conclude our annual meeting. Everyone can then go home or stay for a few days to see whatever it is that they may have missed in Corning.

The hotel where the meetings will be held during the 2006 Annual Meeting of IABPA is the Radisson Hotel in Corning, New York. This is a most significant location because while this location was a Hilton Hotel in 1983, it is the place where IABPA was formed on 18 November 1983. Our meetings will be held in the very same room where IABPA was first conceived and everyone can reflect back and imagine if any of those first twenty-two members could have ever anticipated that their initial efforts could have resulted in what is now such a vibrant worldwide organization. I know I couldn't.

Herb MacDonell, Founder

Rates for rooms at the Radisson Hotel are:

Guestroom rate: \$102 plus 12% tax.

The Radisson has reserved 100 rooms for our group which, if necessary, could be increased. Those who wish to stay at the Radisson are advised to make their reservations as soon as possible to avoid disappointment should they be filled up early. Be sure to mention that you are with IABPA, the Bloodstain Group, when you register.

The contact information is:

Radisson Hotel Corning, 125 Denison Parkway East, Corning, New York 14830
Telephone: 607-962-5000, Fax: 607-962-4166, or www.radisson.com.corningny

Rates for rooms at the Holiday Inn Staybridge Suites are:

Studio (Queen): \$60 plus tax.

One Bedroom (2 Double/King): \$89.00 plus tax.

Two Bedroom (Queen and 2 Double): \$109 plus tax.

Be sure to mention that you are with IABPA, the Bloodstain Group, when you register. They offer a complimentary hot breakfast and free snacks Tuesday-Thursday at 5:00 PM with free beer and wine. Every suite has a full kitchen and a pantry in the lobby. The Staybridge is about five minutes from the Radisson if you drive or ride. Otherwise it is a refreshing 15 minute walk. Getting a ride with other delegates should be no problem.

The contact information is:

Staybridge Suites, 201 Townley Road, Corning, New York
Telephone: 607-936-7800, Fax: 607-936-7900, or www.staybridge.com

Rates for rooms at the Comfort Inn are:

One Bedroom (2 Double): \$60 plus tax.

Be sure to mention that you are with IABPA, the Bloodstain Group, when you register. The Comfort Inn is probably the most economical as two can stay for the price of one. They offer a complimentary hot breakfast. The Comfort Inn is about a five minutes drive from the Radisson or a brisk fifteen minute walk. It should be no problem in getting a ride from others who are attending the annual meeting.

The contact information is:

Comfort Inn, 66 West Pulteney Street, Corning, New York 14830

Telephone: 697-962-1515, Fax: 607-962-1899, or www.hjerow@visions-hotels.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Corning, New York is not a large city. Rather, it has the small town charm than can only be found in more rural areas. People are friendly, they do not rush, and they say. "Hello" to you on the sidewalk. We do not have 1,000 room hotels and for that reason I strongly suggest that if you plan to attend the October Annual Meeting of IABPA you make you reservations sooner rather than later. We may not be able to have more than 100 rooms blocked off for us at the host hotel, the Corning Radisson Hotel. However, many of our members have stayed in Corning before and are familiar with the wonderful accommodations the Staybridge Suites have to offer and I suspect they will elect to stay there as it is not that far from the Radisson. Likewise, many are familiar with the Comfort Inn and may wish to stay there.

In the event we have a much larger turnout for the October meeting than expected I have listed below several other possible motels where rooms ought to be available. Also, some people may prefer one of these locations to those listed above. If so, you must call them directly to make your reservations.

Other Accommodations in the Corning Area are:

Days Inn, Corning, New York. Telephone: 607-936-9370

Econo Lodge, Painted Post, New York. Telephone: 607-962-4444

Fairfield Inn, Corning, New York. Telephone: 607-937-9600

Hampton Inn, Painted Post, New York. Telephone: 607-936-3344

Holiday Inn, Painted Post, New York. Telephone: 607-962-5021

GETTING TO CORNING, NEW YORK

It is not difficult to get to Corning, New York. The problem is that once there you won't want to leave! If you come from far away and wish to fly the closest airport is the Elmira-Corning Regional Airport (ELM). I can see the airport out of my office window but it is 14 miles down the valley from here. Both US Airways and Northwest fly into and out of this airport. Only problem, it is expensive.

Many people, like a lot of our local residents, prefer to use the Rochester, New York Monroe County Airport (ROC) to our North. The lower rates to and from there more than make up for renting a car for a week and driving the 90 miles to Corning. There is not one traffic signal from the Rochester airport until you come into Corning and it is all on a four-lane freeway with no tolls. Besides, that way you will have a car here and if you stay at the Staybridge it will be handy. Very important, if you elect to fly into the Rochester, New York airport be sure your travel agent does not get confused and send you to Rochester, Minnesota as it has happened before!

If you plan to drive the map below should be helpful.

Herb MacDonell, Chairman
IABPA Conference 2006



**2006 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS
ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE IN CORNING, NEW YORK
18-19-20 OCTOBER 2006
WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY-FRIDAY**

REGISTRATION FORM
Please Print

LAST NAME _____ FIRST NAME _____

IABPA MEMBER YES _____ NO _____

NAME FORMAT FOR ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE _____

AGENCY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

COUNTRY _____ TELEPHONE _____

E-MAIL _____

SPOUSE/COMPANION NAME _____

Will guest(s) attend banquet? Yes ___ No ___ Extra Banquet Ticket(s) \$55.00: ___

REGISTRATION (Includes Banquet) Paid by 8/31/ 2006: \$200.00 Paid after 8/31/2006: \$230.00
On-site Registration: \$250

Student Registration (Includes Banquet) Paid by 8/31/06: \$175 Paid after 8/31/06: \$195

Make checks payable to: IABPA
Federal ID # IABPA 52-1597063

Refund Requests Must Be Made Before 9/1/2006

Mail registration form and payment to:
Herbert L. MacDonell
Box 1111, Corning, NY 14830
Telephone: 607-962-6581
Fax: 607-936-6936
E-mail: forensicl@stny.rr.com

For credit card payments contact:
Norman Reeves
Telephone: 520-760-6620
Fax: 520-760-5590
E-mail: norman@bloody1.com

On-site registration will begin at 3:00 PM on 17 October 2006 at the Radisson Hotel.
Flight Number, Date, Time of Arrival – if known: _____

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in the News

Alexei Pace

Presented below are news articles that feature bloodstain pattern analysis. Links are active at the time of writing (mid-May 2006), however they may be put offline after a few weeks. These news items are distributed through the 'Bloodstain-Patterns' mailing list and discussion forum, which counts 190 members and to which one may subscribe by e-mailing me at ap@onvol.net. All case details published are as found in the public domain and were acquired through online press websites. The author is not responsible for any misinterpretations by the press however any clarifications, if required, shall be published in the next edition. URL's are being presented in the tinyurl.com format.

EXPERT testifies to bloodstains

Rocky Mountain News - Denver, CO, USA

<http://tinyurl.com/jvo4c>

Trial of Darlene Spears, accused of killing her husband for insurance benefits in 2003. Blood spatter on Darlene Spears' clothing shows she was close to her husband when he was fatally beaten, according to Tom Bevel, a bloodstain expert from Oklahoma, who said that blood spatter on the front and back of her clothing shows she was within six feet of her husband when Alvin Spears was beaten. In addition to large stains, her clothes are covered with impact spatter stains that contradict her claim of being in another room during the attack. She was eventually found guilty of first degree murder.

Trial traces violent spatters

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle - Rochester, NY, USA

<http://tinyurl.com/jshqw>

Trial of David Zacher, charged with first-degree murder in the deaths of his wife and daughter aged 4, and first-degree assault in the wounding of daughter aged 2. Karelin J. Zacher could have deposited her own blood on a wall and a bench as she was fatally stabbed in a hallway of her Greece home, according to blood-pattern expert Paul E. Kish. Kish said an arcing spatter of Zacher's blood on the sliding doors of a closet may have been made as she flicked a wounded hand. Spots on a wooden bench in the hall may have been left when she exhaled blood after being stabbed, he said.

Forensic expert uses blood to re-create 1996 slayings

The Virginian-Pilot - Hampton, VA, USA.

<http://tinyurl.com/k3okn>

Crime scene expert Ross Gardner testified that based on the blood evidence, the slayings could not have happened in the manner described by Makdessi in his statements to police. Gardner presented a PowerPoint analysis of the blood-stain evidence at the crime scene. Using computer software, Gardner's three-dimensional analysis re-created two of the crime's participants - Brown and Makdessi - showing where they likely were located when Brown was shot three times in the upper body. Gardner also described how he thinks Makdessi's wife was stabbed with a knife as she lay spread-eagled on the bed, her arms and legs tied to the four-poster bed.

Schwartz Trial

Tucson Citizen - Tucson, AZ, USA

<http://tinyurl.com/goyju>

Forensic expert Tom Bevel said under cross-examination that Dr. Brian Stidham was likely standing next to his driver's seat, with the door open, when he was attacked on October 5, 2004. Bevel said the lack of blood on the exterior driver's side door and blood drops on an armrest, likely cast off from the knife blade, suggest Stidham's position when he was first stabbed. A mistrial on the first degree murder charge was declared.

BPA Related Abstracts of Papers and Posters Presented at the 18th International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences: *Classroom to Courtroom* Held in Fremantle, Western Australia, 2-7 April 2006

PAPERS

Limitations on Quantities of Impact Spatter Associated with Beating Scenes

Stuart H. James,
James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Abstract

The issue of the significance of the quantity of impact spatter at a scene where blunt force injury has occurred or on the clothing or person of suspects often arises in casework. The factors that may reduce or eliminate spatter production on a particular surface are well documented. The following is a summary of the variables affecting the size, shape and distribution of impact spatter associated with a beating mechanism.

- Shape of weapon
- Weight and length of weapon
- Number of impacts
- Amount of force applied
- Direction of force applied
- Location of wounds
- Movement of victim and assailant during attack
- Amount of blood available for a given impact
- Amount and thickness of scalp hair

Three cases will be presented that demonstrate limited quantities of impact spatter at scenes where multiple blunt force injuries to the head of the victims had occurred. In each case there were different opinions offered in court as to the significance of the spatter relative to the scenes being the location of the beatings in part or their entirety or the suspect being the assailant or present at the scene.

The Canadian Approach to Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Pat Laturnus
Ontario Police College, Canada

Abstract

This presentation will detail how Canadians began, in the early 1980's and where they are today. Bloodstain pattern analysis is widely accepted and expected by the courts due to the implementation of training programs from the start. While standards were not imposed, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) led the country by creating reliable methods through strict training. Understudy programs bring a level of confidence to not only the individual analyst but also to the police service and the courts. People who present themselves to the court are qualified by understudy, which is obtained through the Ontario Police College, the RCMP or the Centre of Forensic Science. Uniformity exists in many aspects including report writing, computer analysis and a typically Canadian approach to understand objective based opinions as evidence.

While we all strive for the ideal, reality must be taken into account. How does a small police service afford this program? Is it better to have in-house training? What background (training and experience) should potential analysts have? How does the understudy program work? How many cases per year should an analyst be expected to handle? What advantages can be expected from bloodstain evidence and how should my police service respond? The Canadian approach is not only viable – it has earned international respect.

The Development of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in Western Australia

Mark Reynolds

Western Australia Police Physical Evidence and Technique Support Unit
Perth, Western Australia

Abstract

The first use of bloodstain pattern analysis in Western Australia as an investigative tool was in 1992 with the “import” of an analyst from another jurisdiction. The formal training of police investigative officers in the specialist discipline of bloodstain pattern analysis did not start until 1995 when two experienced forensic officers completed a training course in basic bloodstain pattern analysis techniques. Between 1995 and 2000 the use of bloodstain pattern analysis during the forensic investigation of major crimes was relatively limited to a collaborative approach adopted between the forensic pathologist attending the scene (in the case of homicides) and the police bloodstain pattern analyst. In 2000, a further two senior forensic investigation officers completed a nationally accredited training program in bloodstain pattern analysis techniques allowing for greater development and promotion of the bloodstain pattern analysis discipline in Western Australia.

In 2004, the Western Australia Police Division adopted a formal two-tiered bloodstain pattern analysis development program aimed at increasing the awareness of forensic investigators of major crime and the development of a core group of specialist examiners. Whilst still in relative infancy as an investigative tool, the technique of bloodstain pattern analysis are applied with scientific and investigative rigor utilizing sound scene application, analyst training and quality assurance programs.

This presentation outlines the history of bloodstain pattern analysis in Western Australia and details the “awareness” and “specialist” components of the Forensic Division’s discipline specific development program.

A Stab in the Dark: New Ways to Analyse Blood Spatter Patterns

Damian Schofield, Jack March

School of Computer Science and Information Technology
University of Nottingham, UK

Abstract

The estimation of the location in which an impact event took place from its resultant impact spatter bloodstain pattern can be a significant investigative issue in the reconstruction of a crime scene. The bloodstain pattern analysis

methods through which an estimate is constructed utilize the established bloodstain pattern analysis principles of spatter bloodstain directionality, impact angle calculation and straight line trajectory approximation.

Uncertainty, however, can be shown to be present in the theoretical definition and practical approximation of an impact site; the theoretical justification for impact angle calculation; spatter bloodstain sample selection; the dimensional measurement of spatter bloodstain morphologies; the inability to fully incorporate droplet flight dynamics; and the limited numerical methods used to describe mathematical estimates.

An experimental computer-based research design has been developed at the University of Nottingham to investigate this uncertainty. A series of experimental impact spatter patterns were created and an exhaustive spatter bloodstain recording methodology developed and implemented. A computer application was developed providing a range of analytical approaches to the investigation of estimate uncertainty including a three-dimensional computer graphic virtual investigative environment.

The results of these analyses indicate that with further development, the application of similar analytical approaches to the construction and investigation of an estimate could prove effective in minimizing the effect that estimate uncertainty might have on forming the conclusions of this forensic reconstructive process and thereby reaffirm the scientific expert evidential status of estimate techniques within legal contexts.

POSTERS

The Specificity of Hemastix® - A Presumptive Test for Blood

Chad Mauger¹, Ben Harris² and Katrin Both²

¹University of South Australia

²Forensic Science South Australia (FFSA)

Abstract

Hemastix® are reagent strips manufactured by Bayer and designed for detection of blood in urine. They are commonly used in Evidence Recovery at the FFSA as a presumptive test for blood. They consist of a reagent pad attached directly onto the end of a plastic strip which allows easy sampling of the test area. The basis of the test lies in the peroxidases-like activity of haemoglobin and therefore cannot be relied on as an absolute test for human blood. High levels of blood can cause the colour change to continue to blue. It is known that substances other than human blood may cause a colour change to occur in the reagent pad. This R & D report explores possible false positive reactions that may be produced by substances other than blood.

This report confirms that Hemastix® strips are not specific for human blood. It was observed that fresh fruit and vegetables are the most likely to produce a false positive reaction when tested with Hemastix®. Microorganism cultures are also likely to produce false positive reactions with the test strip. The results from microorganisms were thought to be of particular significance as moldy clothing is occasionally examined in the laboratory. There are also implications for laboratory cleaning protocols due to the positive reaction with bleach.

It is recommended as a possible R&D project in the future that the chemical reaction of the Hemastix® with haemoglobin and other chemicals be explored so that reasons for false positive reactions can be better understood.

Ninhydrin: An Innovative Application to Bloodstained Fabrics

Brett McCance Senior Constable, Forensic Division
Western Australia Police

Abstract

Commonly encountered at scenes of major crime, bloodstained outsole shoe and implement impressions in blood can provide valuable comparative information within the investigative matrix. This pilot study looks at these transferred mechanisms treated with a well-known fingerprint enhancement chemical, ninhydrin on commonly encountered surfaces such as natural and synthetic carpets and 100% cotton t-shirts.

This pilot study signifies that ninhydrin can be used as an effective tool to value add to bloodstained impressions located on carpets and fabrics. Application with a fine mist spray helps to minimize background staining and reduces the amount of chemical used. Each fabric performed differently with the 100% cotton t-shirts presenting the best results. The use of ninhydrin on bloodstained impressions therefore would have to be assessed on a case by case basis.

A Preliminary Evaluation of the Fluorescein Technique in Latent Blood Detection

Nicholas Vandenberg¹, Sarah Black², Rosemary Rose² and Stephen Gutowski¹

¹ Victoria Police Forensic Services Department, Australia

² La Trobe University, Victoria

This study extends previous work (1,2) and is a preliminary investigation into whether the fluorescein technique is suitable for use as a presumptive latent blood detection method within the Victoria Police Forensic Services Department.

The fluorescein technique involves the oxidation of fluorescein reagent (appearing colourless) to fluorescein (coloured – fluorescent) by nascent oxygen released from hydrogen peroxide in the presence of blood-associated proteins and iron compounds found in haemoglobin (2). The fluorescence is observed when a bloodstain treated with a double application of fluorescein reagent followed by hydrogen peroxide is excited by a light source with a wavelength between 425-485 nm and viewed through a yellow or orange filter.

The sensitivity (e.g. 1:100,000 on non-porous surfaces) and relative specificity of the fluorescein technique was sufficient under ideal conditions to suggest this technique should be considered as an option by forensic practitioners, however results were less than ideal when bloodstains on problematic substrates were examined (e.g. 1:100 dilution on polar fleece). Two obvious main advantages of the fluorescein technique are that it can be used during daylight and it was shown not to inhibit the typing of DNA. While the fluorescein technique may not demonstrate the same degree of detail in bloodstain pattern enhancement that Luminol does, the ability to refer back to a developed bloodstain allows for greater investigation time. Disadvantages include the lack of sensitivity within the porous substrates and the flammability of the reagent. Further experimentation may suggest ways to counter these factors.

References:

1. T. Bray, N. Stenlake, S. Armitage. Fluorescence vs. Luminol and Leuco Crystal Violet (LCV) as an alternative for bloodstain detection. Presented at the 17th ANZFSS International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences, Wellington, 2004
2. G. Patonay, J. Sowell, L. Strekowski, M. Hojjat, J. Krutak, J. Leggett, H. Suebert, R. Craig, Leuco dye detection of latent blood: new fluorescent chemistry. Presented at the 16th ANZFSS International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences, Canberra, 2002.

Abstracts of Recent BPA Related Articles Published in the Scientific Literature

Carter, A.L., Forsythe-Erman, J., Hawkes, V., Illes, M., Laturus, P., Lefebvre, G., Stewart, C., Yamashita, B. Validation of the BackTrack™ Suite of Programs for Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. *Journal of Forensic Identification*, 56 (2), pp. 242-254.

Abstract

Directional analysis provides bloodstain pattern analysts with a method for calculating the approximate location of a source of a bloodstain pattern that is independent of the flight path curvatures of the blood drops. The BackTrack™ suite of programs allows the analyst to use digital photographs of the stains to compute the region in space where the blood source was positioned at the time of impact. Repeated trials carried out by various operators

using a large number of practice targets have been used to validate the computer program. Without knowing the initial location of the blood source, analysts have been able to use BackTrack™ to determine the X- Y- and Z-values that lie within an average of at most 7 cm of the actual location. By comparison, the so-called “tangent method” also produced very good results by approximating the flight path of the blood drop as the hypotenuse of a right triangle.

Epstein, Barton, P. Review of: Principles of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis – Theory and Practice by James, SH, Kish, PE and Sutton, TP. Taylor & Francis, Boca Raton, Florida, 2005. J. Forensic Sci., March 2006, Vol. 51, No. 2. p. 462.

Abstract

A comprehensive review of this book highlighting the classification of bloodstains by their geometric appearance and taxonomy in a systematic and complete manner. A number of bloodstain patterns overlap in size and appearance and the authors point out the great caution and care needed to properly interpret these patterns.

Vandenberg, Nicholas., van Oorschot, Roland AH, The Use of Polilight® in the Detection of Seminal Fluid, Saliva and Bloodstains and Comparison with Conventional Chemical-Based Screening Tests. J. Forensic Sci., March 2006, Vol. 51, No. 2. pp. 361-370.

Abstract

Biological stains can be difficult to detect at crime scenes or on items recovered from crime scene. The use of a versatile light source may assist in their detection. The ability of Polilight® to locate potential semen, saliva and bloodstains on a range of substrates and at different dilutions was tested. We also tested the use of Polilight® in comparison with conventional chemical-based presumptive screening tests such as acid phosphatase (AP), Phadebas® and luminol, often used in casework for detecting potential semen, saliva and bloodstains respectively. The Polilight® was able to detect stains that were not apparent to the naked eye. The color of the material on which a stain is deposited can have an effect on the detectability of the stain. The Polilight® was found to be comparable with the AP and Phadebas® tests in terms of its sensitivity. In a comparative study between the AP test and Polilight® on 40 casework exhibits, one false negative result was observed when using the Polilight®. On a series of mock casework exhibits it was determined that the Polilight® can be used successfully to locate saliva stains for DNA analysis. The sensitivity of luminol for detecting potential bloodstains was greater than that of Polilight®; however, the Polilight® has particular application in instances where a bloodstain may have been concealed with paint. Overall, the Polilight® is a relatively safe, simple, non-invasive and non-destructive technique suitable for use in forensic casework.

Gardner, Ross, M. Defining the Diameter of the Smallest Parent Stain Produced by a Drip. Journal of Forensic Identification 210 / 56 (2), 2006

Abstract:

This study sought to define the size of the smallest parent stain produced by gravity-induced drips (also known as LVIS, passive spatter, passive drops, and venous drops). It examines four typical crime scene substrates (linoleum, cloth, tile, and carpet) and three mechanisms of droplet creation (knife tip, nail tip, and hypodermic needle).

First, the minimum volume necessary to produce a drip was examined. This volume appears to be .008 ml. The resulting stains produced from these volumes were no smaller than 3.9 mm in size.

Using the three drip mechanisms, stains were produced on the four typical crime scene surfaces. The minimum size of stain when considering all surfaces (including carpet) was 3.0 mm. Excluding carpet, the minimum size of the stains was 4.0 mm.

Organizational Notices

Moving Soon?

All changes of mailing address need to be supplied to our Secretary Norman Reeves. Each quarter Norman forwards completed address labels for those who are members. Do not send change of address information to the NEWS Editor. E-mail your new address to Norman Reeves at:

norman@bloody1.com
Norman Reeves
I.A.B.P.A.
12139 E. Makohoh Trail
Tucson, Arizona 85749-8179
Fax: 520-760-5590

Membership Applications / Request for Promotion

Applications for membership as well as for promotion are available on the IABPA website:
IABPA Website: <http://www.iabpa.org>

The fees for application of membership and yearly dues are \$40.00 US each. If you have not received a dues invoice for 2006 please contact Norman Reeves.



Training Opportunities

July 10-14, 2006

**Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Course
City and Angel College
London, UK**

Instructors: Paul E. Kish and Stuart H. James
Contact: Anthony Larkin at the Metropolitan
Police Service
Tel: 00 44 (0)207 230 0342
Fax: 00 44 (0)207 230 0372
E-mail: anthony.larkin@met.police.uk



**August 7-11, 2006
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Reynoldsburg, Ohio**

E-mail: www.forensictraining.us



**August 20-25, 2006
Canadian Identification Society –
Canadian Society of Forensic Science
Joint Conference
Windsor, Ontario**

E-mail: www.uwindsor.ca/forensic/conference



October 23-27, 2006

**Bloodstain Pattern Recognition Course
Northwest Bloodstain Pattern Association
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada**

Course Coordinator: S/Sgt. John Forsythe RCMP
E-mail: jon.forsythe@rcmp-grc.gc.ca



November 13-16, 2006

**Basic Crime Scene Workshop
Twinsburg, Ohio**

E-mail: www.forensictraining.us

December 4-8, 2006

**Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop
Miami-Dade Police Department
Specialized Training Department
Miami, Florida**



January 22-24, 2007

**Association for Crime Scene
Reconstruction - 16th Annual Conference
Sheraton Downtown
Tacoma, Washington**

Contact: ACSR Website at www.acsr.org

or

Matthew Noedel

Noedel Scientific

E-mail: mnoedel@att.cnet

Website: www.noedelscientific.com

*Training Announcements for the
September issue of the 2006 IABPA News
must be received before August 15, 2006*

Editor's Corner

I must thank Mark Reynolds and the Western Australia Police for the opportunity to assist with instruction at the first advanced bloodstain pattern analysis given in Australia with him and Pat Laturnus in Perth, W.A. Pat and I were also invited as delegates to the 18th International Symposium on the Forensic Science in Fremantle, W.A. sponsored by the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society where we both delivered keynote presentations. I have included relevant abstracts of papers presented and posters that were displayed at the symposium. It is evident that Australia demonstrates a high level of interest and competence in bloodstain pattern analysis as well as in the full spectrum of the forensic sciences as evidenced by the quality of the students in the advanced BPA class and the approximately 500 delegates in attendance at the Symposium. Delegates represented many countries and jurisdictions including Australia, New Zealand, UK, Canada, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Poland, the Fiji Islands, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, South Africa and the United States.

LeeAnn Singley represented the IABPA at the BPA Critical Issues Workshop in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, February 22-23, 2006. As you know, the IABPA was asked to send a representative to the newly formed region (Region VI – ASEAN/South Pacific) to discuss the role of the IABPA in the continued development of bloodstain pattern analysis in this segment of the world. Approximately 20 attendees representing each state of Australia, (including Tasmania), the Northern Territory, the Australian Federal Police, New Zealand and Singapore presented their training and analytical approach to BPA and subsequently set a forum for discussing standardization.

On behalf of the IABPA, she presented the opportunities for continued development in the field by attaining membership in the organization. She indicated that by doing so, access to some of the most noted names in the field becomes commonplace by attendance at annual conferences. In addition, she discussed the availability of up to date technical papers and research through the quarterly newsletter.

Coming on the heels of the first European IABPA Conference, it was an honor and privilege for her to share once again in “history in the making” for our organization. Evidenced by these two events, emphasis truly must be placed on the “International” portion of our name. LeeAnn was grateful to the National Institute of Forensic Science of Australia for their invitation and their hospitality during her stay. She thanks our President Bill Basso and the organization for entrusting in her the opportunity to represent the IABPA at this important event.

Stuart H. James
Editor-IABPA NEWS
James & Associates Forensic Consultants Inc.
4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite 105
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314

Tel: 954-321-8700

954-485-5904

Fax: 954-321-8994

E-mail: jamesforen@aol.com

Past Presidents of the IABPA

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
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| Charles Edel | 1985-1987 |
| Warren R. Darby | 1988 |
| Rod D. Englert | 1989-1990 |
| Edward Podworny | 1991-1992 |
| Tom J. Griffin | 1993-1994 |
| Toby L. Wolson, M.S. | 1995-1996 |
| Daniel V. Christman | 1997-1998 |
| Phyllis T. Rollan | 1999-2000 |
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