

# Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	1
IABPA 2005 Officers .....	2
President's Message .....	3
Technical Article: Creating Luminol Photographs with Digital Imaging – <i>A Method for Photographing Luminol Reactions at Crime Scenes.</i> Sgt. Gord Lefebvre.....	4
Case Report: Correlating Injuries and Bloodstains at a Scene Michael J. Sweet .....	8
2005 IABPA Annual Training Conference - Santa Barbara, California .....	12
Constitution and By-laws of the International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts - <i>Proposed changes - Revised January 2005</i> .....	15
My Wife Thinking Way too much about Murder Jeff Bahr .....	17
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in the News Alexei Pace .....	19
Organizational Notices .....	20
Training Opportunities .....	21
Editor's Corner .....	23
Past Presidents / Associate Editors .....	24

# 2005 I.A.B.P.A. Officers

PRESIDENT

**William Basso**

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**

LeAnn Singley

copsci2.@aol.com

**Vice President, Region V**

Leif Peterson

rchpa-ktakbh@politi.dk

**Secretary / Treasurer**

Norman Reeves

norman@bloody1.com

**Sergeant at Arms**

Brian Kennedy

bkennedy@bloodscene.com

**Legal Representative**

Mark Seiden

markseiden@markseidenlaw.com

**Historian**

Herbert MacDonell

forensiclab@stny.rr.com

## President's Message:

Here it is.... June already! I hope you're all enjoying summer to the fullest. I must say I have been extremely busy with work, home, and family life, and unfortunately I have dedicated little time to our Association.

Time is passing fast and believe it or not, October is just around the corner. It won't be long and the annual IABPA Conference will be upon us. If you are planning on attending, send Charlene Marie a quick e-mail and let her know of your intentions. Registration forms and hotel information can be found in this issue of the NEWS and on our website.

During our last business meeting several discussions were held in relation to the current by-laws. Several changes were brought forward and ratified by the membership. However, this led to further discussions and recommendations. Within this issue of the IABPA News you will find current wording and proposed wording for recommended changes to our by-laws. Please take the time to read through them as they will be brought forward at the 2005 business meeting for ratification.

Members are also reminded 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 for promotion. All other applicants will have to wait until the 2006 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 should be discarded.

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 to the membership, please send Norm or myself an e-mail and it will be placed 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. 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.

In the last issue of the IABPA News, I was hoping to generate some interest for our Association as there are several vacancies upon the IABPA committees. If you have any interest in sitting on one or more of these committees, please contact me and we'll try to get you more involved.

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

*Take care of yourselves and be good to one another.*

William (Bill) Basso

# TECHNICAL ARTICLE

## **Creating Luminol Photographs with Digital Imaging – *A Method for Photographing Luminol Reactions at Crime Scenes.***

Sgt. Gord Lefebvre

### **Introduction**

One of the major problems encountered when photographing luminol reactions is getting just the right amount of light in the photograph to assist with the position of the area of interest but not permitting so much light that the intensity of the reaction is lost. I have found a very simple method to accomplish this utilizing digital imaging. The scene and luminol reaction are photographed with a digital camera and the digital images are brought into Adobe® Photoshop® where a composite image is created. By combining the two images a type of double exposure is created. The opacity of one of the images can be adjusted so that the details in the other image can appear. This composite image may better assist the court or investigators in understanding the relationship of the luminol reaction to its surroundings.

The equipment and procedure that I use to create the composite image are outlined. As with most computer applications there will be several ways to create the same image. I have tried to be as exact as possible. However, there may be alternate methods that will work equally as well. The particular technique utilized is the choice of the investigators and their level of experience with digital imaging and associated software.

### **Equipment**

Nikon D1X Digital SLR camera with an 18-35mm f/ 3.5-4.5 D lens  
Nikon SB-80DX Flash  
Nikon Sync Chord  
Tripod

### **Method of Image Capture**

The methodology involves capturing two images of the area. The first image is a timed exposure of the luminol reaction; the second image (flash image) is of the same area with the assistance of a flash to properly expose the surface. A tripod is necessary so that adjustments can be made to the camera without moving it. The Nikon D1X camera records exceptional luminol reactions. The images are captured at the highest (RAW) resolution setting. They are 12 bit with a 3008 X 1960 image size. These files are quite large but the detail is excellent. The nicest feature of this camera is the LCD screen on the rear of the camera that allows a quick view of the captured image.

As previously described, two images are taken: the first being the positive luminol reaction, the second being the flash image. I have found that the following settings work very well for capturing the luminol reaction; manual shooting mode, manual focus, 30sec. f/4.5 exposure (with synch cord) and the ISO at 400. For the flash image simply switch the camera to Program shooting mode and turn on the flash. The flash is set to Auto, D-TTL, and front curtain sync.

Once the area of interest is determined the camera is set up on the tripod. The synch cord is attached along with the flash unit. To capture the reaction the camera is set to the manual mode

using the settings as described above. Ensure that the field of view is in focus and the flash is off. The area is darkened and the luminol is sprayed onto the surface of interest. Once a positive reaction is observed, the shutter is released using the synch cord. Additional spraying of luminol can be applied to the area if the reaction begins to lose its intensity. The issues of dilution of the sample and subsequent DNA issues will not be discussed in this report. However, these issues must be considered. Once the image is captured you can view the result and determine if the image was successfully captured.

### **Luminol Reaction Image**

After the luminol reaction has been recorded, it is necessary to set the camera in program mode and turn the flash on. It is essential to do this without disturbing the camera or tripod. A scale should also be placed in the field of view. Once this has been accomplished another image is captured.

### **Flash Image**

This two-step process is carried out throughout the scene as often as is necessary to properly record the reactions.

### **Adobe Photoshop**

Once the images at the scene have been captured and have been entered into the computer the imaging process begins using Adobe® Photoshop® to create the composite image. When an image is opened in Adobe® Photoshop® it consists of a single layer. Additional layers can be added to the image, and each layer can then be edited as a separate piece of the final image. This permits unlimited flexibility in composing and revising the image. The composite image is created by using the layers feature.

Begin by opening the flash image and check the image as to its tonal range and color balance using the Levels tool. Make any necessary adjustments to balance the image. Most digital images can also benefit from some sharpening using the unsharp filter. Once the image has been adjusted and you are satisfied with the results, the file is resaved as a new image. It is always important to preserve the RAW file data (image) and create a working copy. The file is saved in a psd. format (Photoshop®) at this point. After this has been done open the luminol photograph and adjust the levels and sharpness. Since this image is mostly black or very dark watch the image as you adjust the levels and stop before you get a noise effect characterized by little flecks of red across the image. Once the image is acceptable use the Select – All command to select the entire image, after this is done use the Edit – Copy command. Return to the flash photograph and select the Edit – Paste command. The luminol reaction image will be pasted into the flash image. The pasted image will be on a new layer and should be above the flash image. This can be seen on the layers palette. As mentioned earlier each image will be on a separate layer and you have total control of each image without affecting the other. At this point be sure that you are working on the luminol reaction image. Click the mouse cursor on the luminol layer in the layers palette. The section should be blue and will have a paintbrush icon next to the eye. Using the opacity level tool you can lighten the darkness of the luminol reaction layer allowing the flash image to appear. The intensity of the luminol reaction remains while the darker areas fade.

Once the intensity of the luminol reaction is adjusted it to your satisfaction, go back to the Levels tool and see if you can adjust the tonal range and color balance any further. A little tweaking at this point can provide further detail in the luminol reaction areas. Once this step has been completed re-save the image as a JPEG file for printing and sharing as needed. I also save the original Photoshop® psd. format for future use. The Photoshop® file could be used in court to show how this process was completed. It is quite impressive when you use the opacity tool and slide back and forth between the two images.



*Figure 1. Composite image of scene and luminol reaction on floor of closet.*



*Figure 2. Composite image of scene and luminol reaction on door and floor.*

I hope you may find this method of assistance. The use of layers can also be helpful in physical comparisons. I have put together a step-by-step presentation with screen shots to assist anyone who may be interested. Please contact me and I will send you a copy of the presentation.

**Sgt. Gord Lefebvre**

Unit Commander  
Forensic Identification Services  
East Unit - Eastern Region OPP  
1 Mille Roches Rd. Long Sault, Ontario  
Canada K0C 1P0  
Phone: (613) 534-2223 Ext. 2070 Fax: (613) 534-8176  
Cell: (613) 360-1679 Pager: 1-800-279-8660  
VNET: 511-2070  
E-mail: gord.lefebvre@jus.gov.on.ca

**Tamper Resistant Tapes**



Our matte, acetate- based tapes are pre-packaged in a convenient box-dispenser and measure 1 3/8" x 108'. These tapes are easily broken when used to seal evidence. They are classified as "very aggressive" because of their tackified adhesive. They adhere in temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero and will retain their adhesion in temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero. These tapes will exceed all of your expectations!

You can find any tape or label by logging onto:

<http://www.csi-supply.com/index.asp?cat1=942>



There are five great ways to contact **CSI Supply, LLC:**

1. Customer Service: 1.888.444.3237, Available Monday through Friday 9-5 (CST)
2. FAX: 816.241.2743
3. E-mail: [customerservice@csi-supply.com](mailto:customerservice@csi-supply.com)
4. On-line catalog: [www.csi-supply.com](http://www.csi-supply.com)
5. Mailing Address: 1616 N. Corrington • Kansas City, MO 64120

# CASE REPORT

## Correlating Injuries and Bloodstains at a Scene

Michael J. Sweet

### Introduction

Bloodstain pattern analysis involves the examination of the size, shape and pattern distribution of bloodstains at scenes involving bloodshed. When there is sufficient evidence at a scene we are then tasked with determining the chain of events. Before a final report with conclusions is submitted we need to refer to all relevant information available to us. One of the most important aspects of a bloodstain pattern analysis is the relationship between the injuries to the victim and the bloodstains at a scene. Failure to take into account this relationship could lead to embarrassment in court and loss of credibility as an expert witness.

The following case studies illustrate the importance of correlating injuries to bloodstains found at scenes.

1. In late 2004 I investigated a case in Fort McMurray, Alberta where classic arterial and expired bloodstains were noted on a wall behind the victim's head. The pathologist's report noted damage to the victim's nasal areas as well as a breached artery.
2. In early 2005 I investigated a case in Toronto where some bloodstains had the appearance of arterial spurting. According to the pathologist there was no arterial damage to the victim.
3. Several years ago I investigated a case where there was a large distribution of arterial spurting stains on walls throughout the scene. The victim had already been taken to the emergency room where he was pronounced dead. At the postmortem examination the external injuries did not seem to correlate to the bloodstains at the scene.

Appearances can be deceiving and it is dangerous to submit a conclusive report on the basis of preliminary observations. In each of the above cases there were problems with the initial observations that were resolved only by correlation of the bloodstains with the pathologist's findings.

In case number 1, the victim died as the result of multiple stab wounds to his neck and face. He also received multiple blows to his head. The pathologist's report indicated a small artery (left vertebral) had been breached from a stab wound. Initially it was believed that this artery was responsible for the arterial bloodstains at the scene. Further investigation revealed that this would be an erroneous conclusion. It was noted in the autopsy report that the artery was breached from a stab wound to the right side of the victim's neck. The wound track was horizontal from the right side of the neck to the left vertebral artery and measured 8 cm in length. The anatomical location of the artery was too distant from the stab wound to generate arterial spurting. It also helped in this case to consult a copy of Gray's Anatomy to study the location of the artery. The pathologist's report

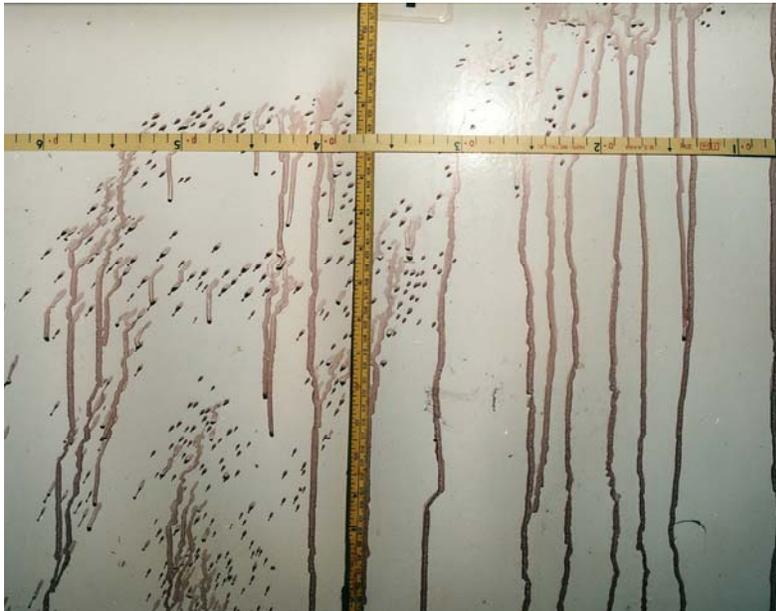
indicated stab wounds to the nasal area. Therefore, the majority of the bloodstains on the wall were attributable to expired blood.

In case number 2, the victim was shot through the driver's side window of a moving vehicle. Although one of the bloodstains had the appearance of arterial spurting, the pathologist report indicated that no arteries of any size were damaged. It was later concluded through experimentation that the suspected arterial bloodstain was a passive flow pattern generated by movement of the vehicle.

Case number 3 was quite unusual because the bloodstain evidence led to a modification of the pathologist's initial conclusions. Classic arterial spurting bloodstains in the kitchen and hallway at the crime scene illustrated movement by the victim. The only external injury to the victim was a small, incised wound to the right side of his face. During the external examination at the post mortem the pathologist did not find a breached artery. At my request he used a syringe to pump water into a facial artery close to the incised wound. The water did not pump out from the wound. Either an artery had been breached or we had a second victim removed from the scene. The pathologist then discovered that the artery had been stitched during medical intervention at the hospital. Once the sutures were removed the pathologist again pumped water through the artery. This time the water pumped out from the facial wound. It was then possible to correlate this injury to the bloodstains at the scene.



*Figure 1. Arterial spurt patterns and associated flow patterns on the hallway wall outside the kitchen. (Case 3).*



*Figure 2. Arterial spurt patterns and associated flow patterns on the right side of the kitchen stove (Case 3).*



*Figure 3. Arterial spurt patterns and associated flow patterns on the front of the stove (Case 3).*



*Figure 4. Small incised wound to right side of victim's face that has been enlarged by the pathologist during the post mortem examination (Case 3).*

## **Conclusions**

Homicide investigators often want quick answers at a crime scene. I like to use a two- phase approach. For example, sometimes we can offer a preliminary verbal account to investigators. The second phase takes place after you have attended the autopsy or at least studied the autopsy report and correlated the injuries to the bloodstains at the scene. In the case of multiple blood sources you will also need the biological report.

It cannot be stressed enough to always correlate injuries to the bloodstains found at a scene. If you are unable to attend the postmortem examination, it is recommended to speak with the pathologist and carefully study his report.

*This case report is dedicated to my mentor, the late S/Sgt Dan Rahn, R.C.M.P.*

Michael J. Sweet  
Bloodstain Pattern Analyst  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada



**2005 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS  
ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE**

**SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA  
OCTOBER 5-6-7 2005  
WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY-FRIDAY**

*Conference registration is \$195*

**The hotel has changed its name from the Santa Barbara Radisson to the Hotel Mar Monte.**

*Room rates for IABPA at the Hotel Mar Monte are:*

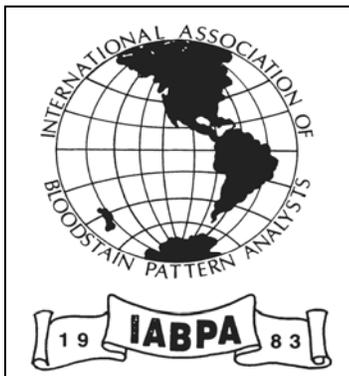
*\$114/night Sunday through Thursday nights &*

*\$169 Friday & Saturday nights (plus taxes)*

*You can contact the hotel @ (800) 643-1994 or you can register online @ [www.hotelmarmonte.com](http://www.hotelmarmonte.com)  
reservations → group reservation → attendee code: IABPA*

*Make sure you let the hotel know you are with the IABPA and have a group rate.*

*Our rates are good from 9/28/05 through 10/11/05.*



**Travel options:**

**Santa Barbara is about 100 miles north of Los Angeles.**

- 1. You can fly into LAX & rent a car or take the Santa Barbara Airbus, (805) 964-7759 at [www.sbairbus.com](http://www.sbairbus.com) directly to the Hotel Mar Monte.**
- 2. You can take a connecting flight into Santa Barbara Airport (SBA) from Los Angeles (LAX), San Francisco (SFO) or Denver (DEN) and then take the shuttle, (805) 683-9636 or [www.superride.net](http://www.superride.net), to the hotel.**

**Questions? Call or email Charlene at (805) 681-2580 [Charlene.Marie@doj.ca.gov](mailto:Charlene.Marie@doj.ca.gov)**

**REGISTRATION FORM**

**2005 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN  
ANALYSTS ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA USA  
OCTOBER 5-6-7 2005  
WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY-FRIDAY**

- LAST NAME \_\_\_\_\_ FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_
- IABPA MEMBER? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_
- NAME FORMAT FOR ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE \_\_\_\_\_
- AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_
- ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_
- CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_
- ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_
- TELEPHONE ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_@\_\_\_\_\_
- T-SHIRT SIZE (MARK ONE) SM \_\_\_\_\_ MED \_\_\_\_\_ LRG \_\_\_\_\_ XL \_\_\_\_\_ XXL \_\_\_\_\_
- SPOUSE/GUEST NAME \_\_\_\_\_
- WILL GUEST ATTEND BANQUET? (\$50.00 ADDITIONAL) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL OR FAX COMPLETED FORM TO:**

Charlene Marie  
California Department of Justice  
Santa Barbara Laboratory  
6190 Botello Road, Goleta, CA 93117  
Fax: (805) 964-1034 attn: Charlene Marie

**Conference Registration is:**  
\$195 USD if received by August 31, 2005  
\$230 after that  
\$250 on site

Student Registration is:  
\$175 if received by August 31, 2005

**Make payable to: IABPA**

IABPA Federal ID # 52-1597063

**Mail payment to:**  
Charlene Marie  
Santa Barbara Laboratory  
6190 Botello Road  
Goleta, CA 93117 USA

**For credit card payments contact:**  
Norman Reeves  
Tel: 1-520-760-6620  
Fax: 1-520-760-5590  
Email: norman@bloody1.com  
or pay online at [www.iabpa.org](http://www.iabpa.org)

2005 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS  
ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE - *TENTATIVE PROGRAM:*

Tuesday – October 4<sup>th</sup>

1500 Registration & Hospitality

Wednesday – October 5<sup>th</sup>

Joe Slemko – Case Presentation

Sgt. Jeff Scozzafava – Case Presentation

Rand Molnar – Brooke's Institute of Photography

Phillippe Esperanca – BPA Software

Dr. David Baldwin – Director of Midwest Forensics  
Resource Center

Michael Barnes - Case Presentation

Kim Duddy - Case Presentation

1700 – 1800 *Narrated trolley tour of  
Santa Barbara*

Thursday – October 6<sup>th</sup>

Iris Dalley - Case Presentation

Norm Reeves - Case Presentation

Pete Barnett – Bloody Fingerprint – Fresh Blood or Not?

Stuart James - Case Presentation

Vic Caloca & David Druliner - Case Presentation

Dr. Tony Onorato – SWGSTAIN Update

*Banquet: Chicken & Tri-Tip BBQ  
at the Santa Barbara Zoological Gardens*

Friday – October 7<sup>th</sup>

Jeff Scozzafava – 2006 Conference Proposal

Dr. Herbert MacDonell – 2006 Conference Proposal



Also available:

Tuesday, October 4<sup>th</sup>

If 8 or more people sign up, the cost for a 5-hour tour, including lunch, will be \$59 per person. Go to the website:

[www.superride.net](http://www.superride.net)  
& email them using *IABPA* as our group code to reserve your place.

Saturday, October 8<sup>th</sup>

Kayak the sea caves of Santa Cruz Island, just off the Santa Barbara Coast.

[www.kayaksb.com](http://www.kayaksb.com)  
If 12 or more people sign up, the cost is \$165 per person. Bring your own lunch. Use *IABPA* as our group code & email [info@kayaksb.com](mailto:info@kayaksb.com) to reserve your place.

For both tours you will be picked up and dropped off at the hotel.

Contact [Charlene.Marie@doj.ca.gov](mailto:Charlene.Marie@doj.ca.gov) for more information.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS

*Proposed changes - revised January 2005*

## CHAPTER I - MEMBERSHIP

### Section 1 – Eligibility for Membership

#### CURRENT

IABPA membership, in the various classifications prescribed, shall be available ONLY to those persons of professional competence, integrity and good moral character who:

- A. Are actively engaged in the field of bloodstain pattern analysis and who have made some notable contribution to this discipline, or:
- B. Have advanced the cause of bloodstain pattern analysis in some other notable manner, or:
- C. Are pursuing a career which has included in its purpose the attainment of either of the foregoing objectives A, or B.

Individuals who meet these eligibility requirements shall be classified as applicants upon receipt by the Secretary of their application for membership. Applicant shall be defined as: Individuals who have an interest in bloodstain pattern analysis, and/or have attended a forty (40) hour basic bloodstain pattern analysis course which fulfills the minimum guidelines and criteria as defined by the Education committee of the Association.

#### PROPOSED

- A. No change.
- B. No change.
- C. No change.

A membership application or membership renewal may be rejected at the sole discretion of the Membership committee and the Board of the IABPA with no reason given. Such a denial for membership is final and not subject to appeal. Individuals who meet these eligibility requirements shall be classified as applicants upon receipt by the Secretary of their application for membership. Applicant shall be defined as: Individuals who have an interest in bloodstain pattern analysis, and/or have attended a forty (40) hour basic bloodstain pattern analysis course which fulfills the minimum guidelines and criteria as defined by the Education Committee of the Association.

## **CHAPTER II - CODE OF ETHICS**

### **Section 1 - The Code of Ethics**

#### **CURRENT**

As a means to promote the highest quality of professional and personal conduct of its members, the following constitutes the Code of Ethics which is endorsed and adhered to by all members of this Association.

- A. Every member of the Association shall refrain from any material misrepresentation of their standing within the IABPA.
- B. Every member of the Association shall refrain from any material misrepresentation of education, training or experience in the area of bloodstain interpretation.
- C. Every member of the Association shall refrain from material misrepresentation of data upon which an expert opinion or conclusion is based.

#### **PROPOSED**

- A. No change.
- B. Every member of the Association shall refrain from any material misrepresentation of education, training and / or experience.
- C. Every member of the Association shall refrain from material misrepresentation of data upon which an expert opinion or conclusion is based. Data is defined as any fact, or setting of facts, experimental results, research, texts, and peer reviewed papers, or other information represented to be true at the time a forensic opinion is rendered which constitutes the basis for a forensic opinion in the area of bloodstain pattern analysis.
- D. Every member of the Association shall not, when addressing a public body or forum, or when giving sworn testimony either before a tribunal, grand jury, or in deposition, knowingly misrepresent any material factual matter, knowingly testify falsely or misrepresent their qualifications, education or experience. Nor shall such member present any exhibit, or document in such proceedings, which the member knows to be false, untrue, or erroneous.

## **My Wife Thinking Way too much about Murder**

Jeff Bahr

My wife has an unhealthy interest in murder.

On the TV shows she watches, someone is always investigating a crime scene.

Programs like "CSI" are having too much of an impact on her. One day, in the middle of a conversation, she actually told me that "bite patterns are as individual as fingerprints."

She seems to be constantly thinking about physical evidence.

When I kissed her, she said, "You're leaving DNA all over me."

I've tried to draw her away from all this to a broader range of programming.

The other night, I called to her, saying there was a program on she might like.

"Are there any murders in it?" she asked.

She watches TV with such expertise now that she second-guesses police.

As we watched investigators study a crime scene, she said, "Don't pick up the shells." She is always mindful of fingerprints.

Cutting open bodies doesn't bother Kenna in the least. She finds autopsies fascinating.

Heck, she watches plastic surgery shows for fun. I get squeamish at the thought of them.

She even knows the name of the product that can detect decades-old blood stains, even on clean surfaces. That product is luminol, she told me one night as we were watching "Cold Case," as if every idiot knew that. It was news to me.

Our daughter is in debate. So all I hear about are forensics.

"CSI" isn't the only show that has captured my wife's allegiance.

She is somehow able to watch "Law and Order" 24 hours a day.

Every time I come home, she tells me there's just 10 minutes left in her show. She's not even happy to see me. She's nervous I'll interrupt.

In the evening, when I call home for a ride, she says, "Do I have to come this minute?"

My wife spends more time with Sam Waterston than she spends with me. She knows way too much about death. Kenna has long enjoyed reading murder mysteries. By now, she probably knows 500 foolproof ways to commit murder.

I sometimes worry where I might fit into all of this.

Kenna says she watches the shows because they're interesting. She likes to see how the murder is solved. I just hope that, in learning how the criminal is caught, she's not trying to avoid making the same mistake.

If I should disappear, I hope my wife will at least be considered a person of interest.

Kenna points out that, in her love of "CSI," she's hardly alone. It is, she tells me, one of the most popular shows on television.

Women seem especially interested in solving murders. Patricia Cornwell and other authors have become very successful writing about female private eyes, medical examiners and forensic anthropologists.

Mystery author P.D. James once attended a talk by author Kathy Reichs in which "image after gaudy image of mutilated and decomposed bodies was thrown up on the screen."

"The audience, composed predominantly of middle-aged women, seemed totally unflustered by this realism," and actually seemed to enjoy it, James wrote in her book, "Time to Be in Earnest."

My wife says she isn't planning to kill me. And at least I know that if I went missing, she would come looking for me.

As she's assured me, if you don't have a body you have to wait seven years until you get the insurance.

***Jeff Bahr is the American News Dakota Living editor. His e-mail address is [jbahr@aberdeennews.com](mailto:jbahr@aberdeennews.com).***

***© 2005 American News and wire service sources. All Rights Reserved.  
<http://www.aberdeennews.com>***

## **BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS IN THE NEWS**

**Alexei Pace**

[www.bloodstain-forensics.com](http://www.bloodstain-forensics.com)

Presented below are news articles that feature bloodstain pattern analysis. All links are active at the time of writing (mid-May 2005), however they may be put offline after a few weeks. These news items are distributed through the BPA in the News mailing list, which one may subscribe to by e-mailing me at [ap@onvol.net](mailto:ap@onvol.net).

### **Criminalist doubts self-defense claim in Macejak murder trial; Jury gets case**

<http://www.newsreview.info/article/20050428/NEWS/104280094>

Trial of John Macejak, accused of murdering Donald Heinisch. Defendant claims he acted in self defense after Heinisch shot one round. Criminalist Jeff Dovci found visible blood spatter in the back corner of the trailer where deceased was shot. The bloodstains "were small and rounded, perhaps one millimeter in diameter, and concentrated on the walls just above one end of the bed at the back of the trailer. Close to half of the top surface of the mattress, normally colored a deep purple, was splotched whitish-yellow with bleach, possibly in an attempt to clean bloodstains", Dovci said. The origin (of the blood spatter) was determined to be in the corner of a bed. "That's very important in interpreting and coming to conclusions in this scene." Dovci deduced that Heinisch was probably reclining on the bed on his left side when he was shot, his left elbow crooked underneath him to support his weight and his legs spread out along the length of the bed. Subsequently the jury found Macejak guilty of murder.

---

### **Kubsch defense winds down**

<http://www.southbendtribune.com/stories/2005/03/18/local.20050318-sbt-LOCL-B1\Kubschdefensewinds.sto>>

Sentenced to death for a second time, the trial of Wayne Kubsch once again resulted in three murder convictions for the 1999 deaths of his wife, her ex-husband and their 10-year old son. Paul E. Kish, the prosecution's expert from New York, said last week the perpetrator may have gotten blood on him but also might not have. ... This story gives details of the testimony by bloodstain pattern analyst Paul E. Kish.

## **Suspect pleads to manslaughter after jury rejects murder charge**

<http://www.hidesertstar.com/articles/2005/04/05/news/news1.txt>

... Crime scene specialist Karen Rice told the jury the blood-spatter evidence found at Machulda's house indicated Machulda was hit while he was on the ground...

---

## **Girlfriend describes Pate's final moments**

[http://www.tdn.com/articles/2005/04/07/area\\_news/news05.txt](http://www.tdn.com/articles/2005/04/07/area_news/news05.txt)

Ackler, whose expertise in interpreting blood spatter was established, said the blood at the scene indicated that Pate was shot while standing ...

I have grouped the above two cases together although little is said about BPA in either of them. However, they both go towards showing how useful BPA is in establishing the positions of the assailant and victim relative to each other at a particular moment during an assault.

# **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. Simply 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:

**The fees for application of membership and yearly dues are now \$40.00 US**

## Training Opportunities

**July 11-12, 2005**

**The Investigation of Officer Involved Shootings**

**East Texas Police Academy  
Kilgore, Texas**

Instructor: Ed Hueske

Cost \$195.00

Tel: 972-304-8668

Online Registration: [www.forensic-xprt.com](http://www.forensic-xprt.com)



**July 13-15, 2005**

**Analysis and Reconstruction of Crimes of Violence**

**East Texas Police Academy  
Kilgore, Texas**

Instructor: Ed Hueske

Cost \$295.00

Tel: 972-304-8668

Online Registration: [www.forensic-xprt.com](http://www.forensic-xprt.com)



**August 1-5, 2005**

**Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis**

**Portland, Oregon**

Instructor: Tom Bevel

Course Coordinator: Tina Kramer

E-mail: [tmk861@canby.com](mailto:tmk861@canby.com)



**August 22-26, 2005**

**Crime Scene Reconstruction I**

**Norman, Oklahoma**

Instructors: Tom Bevel and Ross Gardner

Contact: Elizabeth Bevel

Tel: 405-447-4469

Fax: 405447-4481

E-mail: [tbevel1@cox.net](mailto:tbevel1@cox.net)

**September 12-16, 2005**

**Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis**

**Sea Girt, New Jersey**

Instructor: Paul E. Kish

Forensic Consultants and Associates

P.O. Box 814

Corning, New York 14830

Tel: 607-962-8092

Fax: 607-962-2093

E-mail: [pkish@localnet.com](mailto:pkish@localnet.com)



**September 19-23, 2005**

**Bloodstain Evidence Institute**

**Corning, New York**

Contact: Professor Herbert Leon MacDonell,

Director

P.O. Box 1111

Corning, New York 14830

Tel: 607-9626581

Fax: 607-962-936

E-mail: [forensiclab@stny.rr.com](mailto:forensiclab@stny.rr.com)



**October 3-7, 2005**

**Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists (MAFS) Annual Fall Meeting**

**Adams Mark Hotel**

**St. Louis, Missouri**

Contact: Bryan Hampton or Brian Krey

Tel: 636-949-7488

E-mail: [BHampton@saintcharlescounty.org](mailto:BHampton@saintcharlescounty.org)

[www.mafs.org](http://www.mafs.org)



**October 10-11, 2005  
Multi-victim Death Scene Investigation  
and Introduction to Bloodstain Pattern  
Analysis**

**Tomball Police Department  
Tomball (Houston), Texas**

Instructor: Johnny Aycock  
Contact: Bill Wagner  
Tel: 301-855-2439

Online registration: [www.forensicttraining.us](http://www.forensicttraining.us)



**October 17-21, 2005  
Violent Crime and Homicide  
Investigations**

**Goldthwaite Fire Department  
Goldthwaite, Texas**

Instructor: Johnny Aycock  
Special Texas Ranger and additional instructors  
Contact: Beth Stokes Criminal Justice Director  
Central Texas Council of Governments  
P.O. Box 729  
Belton, Texas 76513  
Tel: 254-933-7075 ex. 202  
Fax: 254-939-0885  
E-mail: [bstokes@ctcogmpo.org](mailto:bstokes@ctcogmpo.org)



**October 17-23, 2005  
Bloodstain Pattern Recognition Course**

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

Course Coordinator: Sgt. John Forsythe RCMP  
E-mail: [jon.forsythe@rcmp-grc.gc.ca](mailto:jon.forsythe@rcmp-grc.gc.ca)



**October 24-28, 2005  
Crime Scene Reconstruction II**

**Norman, Oklahoma**

Instructors: Tom Bevel and Ross Gardner  
Contact: Elizabeth Bevel  
Tel: 405-447-4469  
Fax: 405447-4481  
E-mail: [tbevel1@cox.net](mailto:tbevel1@cox.net)



**October 25-28, 2005  
Mathematics, Physics and Bloodstain  
Pattern Analysis**

**Edmonton, Alberta, Canada**

Instructed by Dr. Fred Carter and  
Dr. Brian Yamashita  
Course Coordinator: Sgt. John Forsythe RCMP  
E-mail: [jon.forsythe@rcmp-grc.gc.ca](mailto:jon.forsythe@rcmp-grc.gc.ca)



**December 5-9, 2005  
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop**

**Miami, Florida**

Toby L. Wolson, M.S.  
Miami-Dade Police Department  
Crime Laboratory Bureau  
9105 NW 25<sup>th</sup> Street  
Miami, FL 33172  
Voice: 305-471-3041  
Fax: 305-471-3350  
E-mail: [Twolson@mdpd.com](mailto:Twolson@mdpd.com)



*Training Announcements for the  
September 2005 IABPA News must be  
received before August 15, 2005*

## Editor's Corner

My thanks to Sgt. Gord Lefebvre for his technical article and to Michael Sweet for his case report that appear in this issue of the NEWS. In addition to the ongoing *Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in the News* column by Alexei Pace I have included some humor with the article by Jeff Bahr. His commentary is something I am sure many of us involved in forensic science can relate to due to the media exposure of this subject. I encourage the membership to submit ideas for additional content to be published the NEWS. I have seen an increase in communication between members and others throughout the world interested in bloodstain pattern analysis utilizing the interactive website:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/bloodstain-patterns/>

There has been an ongoing exchange of ideas for research projects and requests for sources of information pertaining to bloodstain pattern analysis. This is a real asset for the bloodstain pattern analysis community due to the efforts of Alexei Pace who organized the website.

If a member finds an interesting article in journals or other organizational publications with relevance to our discipline please send me the reference and I will include it in a column perhaps entitled *Recent Articles* in upcoming issues. For example, the April and May 2005 issues of *Champion*, the publication of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers contains a two part article entitled, *Interpretation of Blood Spatter for Defense Attorneys* written by Louis L. Akin. An intriguing article entitled *Of Doors, Walls and Scientific Certainty*, written by James E. Starrs, LLM appeared in the May/June, 2005, Volume 35, issue 3 of the *Academy News*, a publication of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. He explores the meaning of phrases often used or misused in expert testimony such as “could have vs. could not have”, “probable”, “could not be excluded”, “morphologically similar” and others.

Stuart H. James  
Editor-IABPA NEWS  
James & Associates Forensic Consultants Inc.  
4800 SW 64<sup>th</sup> 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

<b>V. Thomas Bevel</b>	<b>1983-1984</b>
<b>Charles Edel</b>	<b>1985-1987</b>
<b>Warren R. Darby</b>	<b>1988</b>
<b>Rod D. Englert</b>	<b>1989-1990</b>
<b>Edward Podworny</b>	<b>1991-1992</b>
<b>Tom J. Griffin</b>	<b>1993-1994</b>
<b>Toby L. Wolson, M.S.</b>	<b>1995-1996</b>
<b>Daniel V. Christman</b>	<b>1997-1998</b>
<b>Phyllis T. Rollan</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>
<b>Daniel Rahn</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>

## Associate Editors of the IABPA News

**Fons Chafe**  
**L. Allyn DiMeo**  
**Barton P. Epstein**  
**Paul E. Kish**  
**Jon J. Nordby**  
**Joseph Slemko**  
**Robert P. Spalding**  
**T. Paulette Sutton**

The IABPA News is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December. © 2005 The International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts. All rights are reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without written permission is prohibited.