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President's Message:

I do not like to start the year off on a somber note; however, I felt it appropriate to address the recent underwater earthquake and massive tsunami in South Asia. This terrible and unfortunate incident has become one of the worst natural disasters in history. Tragically, the hardest hit regions of this disaster are also among the poorest. IABPA President William Basso and the IABPA Board extend their heartfelt sympathy to those who lost loved ones in this overwhelming disaster.

Recently, members of our organization regardless of their occupation have traveled overseas to personally assist with the relief efforts, while others have provided much needed financial support to international relief and humanitarian organizations. If you're still asking yourself "how can I help?," you may consider donations to such international relief organizations as the Canadian or American Red Cross. These humanitarian organizations provide direct aid in the form of immediate volunteer assistance and medical supplies as well as long-term reconstruction to help rebuild these communities. Each of these nonprofit groups has an outstanding reputation for providing emergency relief in the affected regions. Whatever your contribution, I thank you for your generosity.

Please join me in welcoming back incumbent Board Members who have shown and continued their support of the IABPA, along with a two *new* faces. Congratulations to LeeAnn Singley [VP Region IV-Eastern], and Leif Petersen [VP Region V- European]. A very special thanks goes out to Bob Spalding and Adrian Ames who have dedicated their time and supported our organization in so many countless ways throughout the years. I thank you for your efforts, time, and the valuable contributions you have made to the IABPA.

By the next issue of the NEWS I hope to have an update on the Proficiency Committee Survey as well as further recommended changes to our By-Laws.

Plans are well under way for the 2005 Conference in Santa Barbara. The 2005 conference runs from October 5th to 7th in sunny California. Registration forms and hotel information can be found on-line at www.iabpa.org. as well as in this issue of the NEWS. I would encourage all of you who have an interesting case study or relevant research material to make a presentation at the conference this year. Contact Charlene Marie as I'm sure she would appreciate your contribution to the 2005 conference program.

I hope to see many of you this fall in Santa Barbara. I welcome the opportunity to meet you and hear from you firsthand regarding concerns and suggestions for IABPA. Also, if you have an interest in sitting upon one of the various IABPA committees, please contact me and I will try to get you more involved.

Take care of yourselves and be good to one another.

William (Bill) Basso

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Casting Two-Dimensional Bloody Shoe Prints from Concrete, Fabric, and Human Skin:

A Review of Several Methods with Recommendations

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Introduction

The recognition of bloody footwear impressions at a crime scene is not an uncommon occurrence for the criminalist. Traditionally these impressions have been recorded by photography or videography either before and/or after chemical enhancement. Photography is an ideal method to begin with since it is considered to be non-destructive to the evidence. Chemical enhancement may improve the clarity and quality of the impressions as well, however, each enhancement technique may require additional skills of the analyst and/or equipment to appropriately document the evidence. Additionally, some agencies have limited resources and expertise in the development and photography of bloody footwear impressions, especially under low, or no light conditions. Several authors have discussed various photographic and chemical enhancement methods that work well for documenting such impressions (Barker 1999, Bevel and Gardner 2002, Gimeno and Rini 1989, and Gimeno 1989). Occasionally, however, the bloody impression may be found on a dark colored surface that makes traditional photography challenging. Barker's (1999) discussion of colored filters for documenting bloodstains may produce very good results as long as the criminalist has the appropriate filter. Some small agencies however do not have photographic experts on staff and their access to, and knowledge of, appropriate filters may be limited. Knapp and Adach (2002) have written on the use of dental stone casting to record footwear and fingerprint impressions developed with various powders, but did not discuss blood impressions. In addition, while Knapp and Adach (2002) do test a high number of substrates, they do not investigate the same surfaces discussed in this paper. This is very understandable since concrete, fabric, and human skin are not known to be good deposition surfaces for the development of latent footwear or fingerprint impressions. In this paper the author has experimented with several casting materials on red colored concrete, fabric, and human skin, in an effort to transfer bloody shoe impressions onto a medium which offers better contrast for general photography. I do not suggest that traditional photography methods be supplanted by casting. I merely offer these techniques as an additional tool available to the analyst should general photography and chemical enhancement techniques yield less than desirable results.

Materials Tested

Four casting materials were utilized for testing; Mikrosil®, Polyvinylsiloxane (PVS), Dental stone, and Alginate. All materials were recently obtained from well known suppliers and were not expired. Surfaces for testing included red colored concrete paving stones, denim fabric, cotton fabric, and human skin from a cadaver. All testing was done under room temperature (between 65 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit) and surfaces were allowed to remain under these temperatures for several hours prior to testing. Bloody shoe impressions were placed on each of the testing surfaces and allowed to air dry for a minimum of one hour. The impressions were made by wiping a thin layer of blood across the outsole of the shoe and then placing the shoe on the target. The impressions were not diluted, and no attempt was made to simulate a latent blood impression. Dental stone mixing volumes were two pounds of powder to both 12 and 16 fl.oz. of water. Powder was slowly added to existing water in mixing bowl and mixed by hand. Alginate mixing volumes were equal amounts of powder and water. Both Alginate and Dental stone materials were applied by pouring and hand spreading. Mikrosil® and Polyvinylsiloxane were mixed to the manufacturer's specifications. The Polyvinylsiloxane was applied by an "extruder" mixing gun while the Mikrosil® was applied by spreading with a wooden tongue depressor and rubber spatula. Casting materials were tested on both un-enhanced dry bloody shoe impressions as well as impressions treated with Leucocystal Violet (LCV). Impressions on human skin were not pre-treated with LCV prior to casting.

Results and Discussion

Dental stone, Mikrosil and Polyvinylsiloxane yielded very poor results. All three materials failed to transfer any untreated bloody impression to the casting material on all surfaces tested. Dental stone and Mikrosil failed to transfer LCV treated bloody impressions on all surfaces tested as well. Polyvinylsiloxane did transfer some LCV treated bloody impression from concrete, but the quality was very poor (Figure 1). On the other hand, Alginate yielded very good results with both untreated and treated (LCV) impressions on all surfaces tested (Figures 2-4).



Figure 1. Polyvinylsiloxane cast of LCV treated shoe print from concrete.



Figure 2. Alginate cast of LCV treated shoe print from denim.

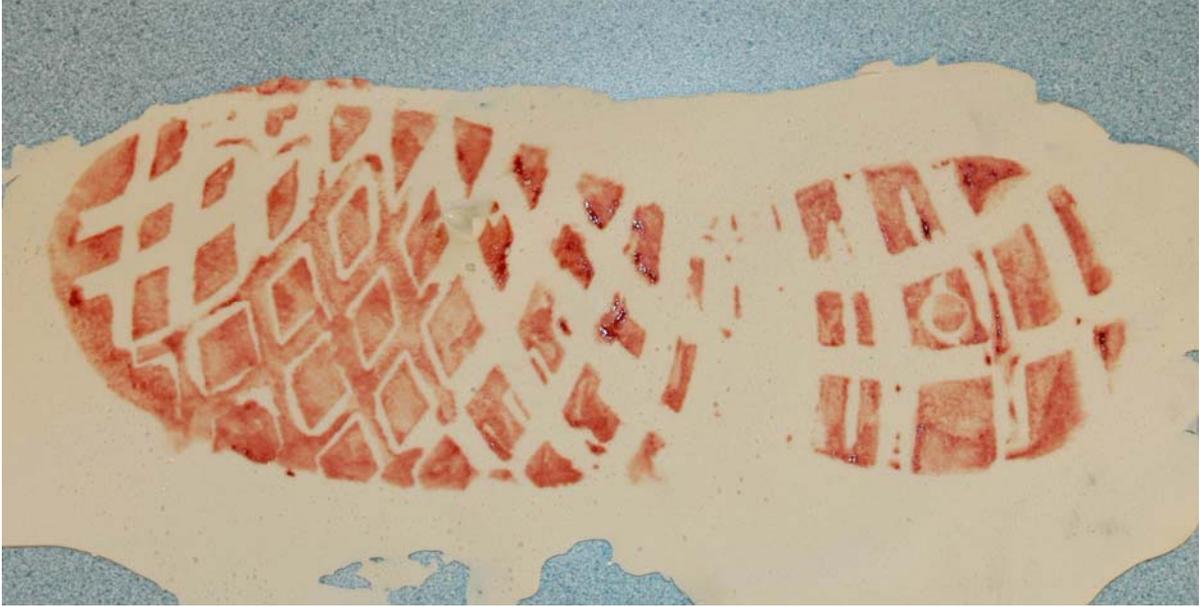


Figure 3. Alginate cast of bloody shoe print from human skin.

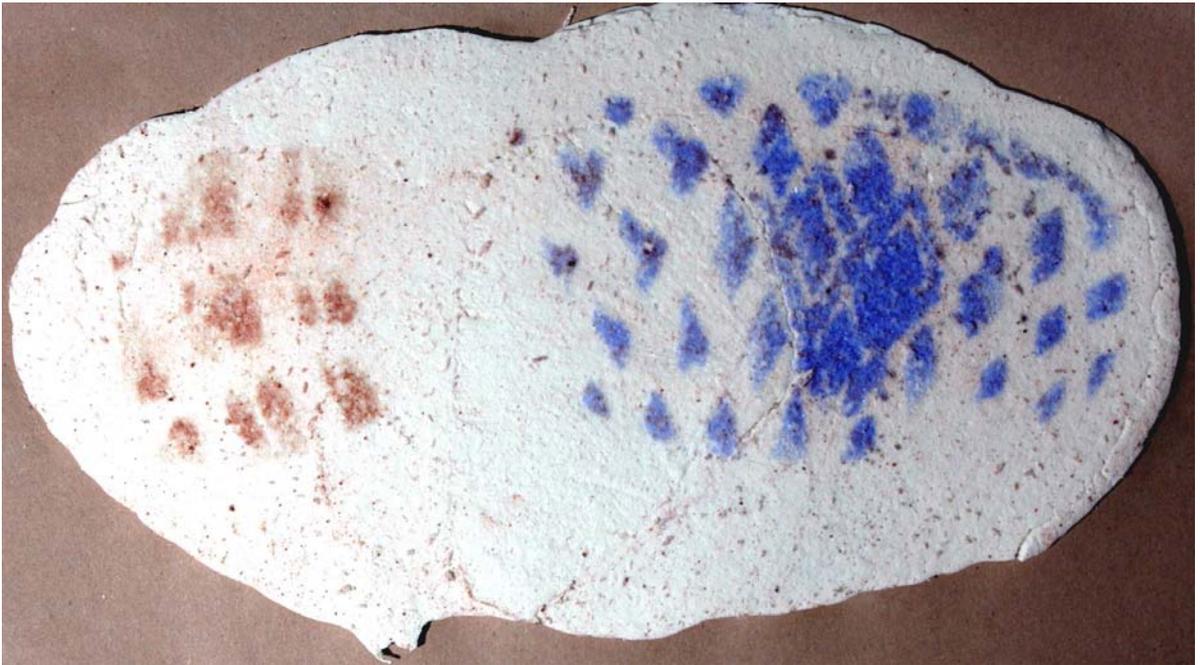


Figure 4. Alginate cast of bloody shoe print from concrete showing post-treatment with LCV in ball and toe area.

Blood impressions were indelibly embedded into the casting material with very nearly the same clarity as the original. In some casts, unique marks of damage were seen in the outsole impression that would aid in individualization of the footwear. Another interesting finding was that bloodstained Alginate casts could be post-treated with LCV to further enhance a weak image. Figure 4 shows a cast of a bloody print lifted from concrete, half of which (toe and ball area) has been post-treated with LCV. Alginate was allowed to dry for approximately 30 minutes before removal from the tested surfaces. The cast was then immediately photographed. These images will be reversed, so additional work with the negative or image will be needed for comparison.

Alginate casts can become very brittle and shape distorted when fully dried so it is recommended that good quality photographs be taken immediately after lifting. It is also recommended that the criminalist practice regularly with any casting material to become familiar with the dynamics of usage. While making several lifts from human skin it was noted that too thin of a mixture of Alginate tended to distort the edges of the bloody impression giving it a diffused appearance. Care should be taken to follow the manufacturer's mixing directions and error on the side of having a cast of a little thicker viscosity. These findings also suggest that bloody impressions should be fully dried before casting. Attempts at casting "wet" blood impressions may yield less than desirable results. A Dental stone backing can be placed over the back of the Alginate cast (once it has set up) to strengthen it if desired. This backing should be placed immediately following initial photographs. Strips of cut burlap (1" x 6") placed between the two casts will help add strength to the bond. Again, the application of LCV and subsequent photography should occur immediately after lifting the cast so pre-planning is important. Failure to document the impression with photography within a few hours could negate the value of the cast for comparison to known footwear.

This research indicates that Dental stone, Mikrosil®, and Polyvinylsiloxane will likely yield very poor results when used to cast bloody shoe impressions from the described surfaces. As such, their use for this type of documentation is not recommended. Alginate, however, appears to be an effective casting product for recording bloody shoe impressions not suitable for basic photography due to a dark colored background. The light color of most common alginate mixtures means the blood impression should have improved contrast relative to the dark colored surface from which it was lifted. The ability to cast treated blood prints and post-process these casts with LCV adds additional choices of documentation and collection for the criminalist. The wide availability of Alginate, commonly used in dental offices, the ease of mixing, and the low cost, combine to make Alginate a versatile tool in the criminalist's arsenal. Photographic or video documentation of treated and untreated bloodstain impressions should still be utilized to the fullest extent possible of the agency. The non-destructive nature of photography as well as the likelihood of obtaining the best possible image should not be overlooked or replaced by casting. This method of casting however, may present the criminalist with another means of recording impression detail that otherwise may not be obtained. Additional findings with other surfaces and enhancement reagents should be reported so that we may better understand the full utilization of casting methods for bloody impressions.

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Acknowledgements:

I am grateful to Dr. Michael Dobersen and the staff of the Arapahoe County Coroner's Office for their assistance and input to this research.

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CASE REPORT

Blood, Fire and Water: *The Murder of Isabella Cox*

Det. Lt. Nicholas A. Paonessa
Supervisor - Crime Scene Unit
Niagara Falls Police Department
Niagara Falls, New York
14302-0069

Introduction

On June 26 of 2004, the decomposed body of a 32-year-old female, later identified as Isabella Cox, was located in a vacant lot at 1317 South Avenue in Niagara Falls, New York. The victim was wrapped in several plastic bags and a bed sheet. The cause of death was blunt force trauma to the head with several skull fractures consistent with the shape and size of a hammer. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. However, neighbors stated that the area in which the body was located was visible from their property and that the body was not in that location the day before. No additional evidence was located at this site.

In the early morning hours of the following day, a two-story home located at 1321 South Avenue was the target of an apparent arson. The home incurred severe fire damage, virtually gutting the interior. Shortly after, the Niagara Falls Detective Bureau received information that the deceased had been seen frequenting the location of the fire. The resident, James Ward, was a known arsonist with an active arrest warrant for an unrelated arson case. Mr. Ward had been seen leaving the home minutes before the fire was reported. This writer was contacted by Chief of Detectives Captain Ernest Palmer and requested to process the fire scene as a possible homicide scene.

The subsequent crime scene investigation and follow-up required locating bloodstain evidence within the burned and flooded structure. Bloodstain evidence was visualized had that been positioned subjected to heat and running water. A simulation experiment conducted to confirm the findings of the original bloodstain analysis. This experiment was conducted in order to observe and document the effects of heat and running water on dried bloodstains.

The Scene

It was evident that locating homicide evidence within the fire scene would provide an extreme challenge at best. Most of the interior had been burned to the studs, with furniture and other items melted together in piles. Flooring was burned through in several places creating physically hazardous conditions. The only area that did not incur extensive fire damage was the basement. This area was flooded, with up to three feet of standing water in some areas. A steady downpour of water was flowing through the rafters and running down the walls. This was the result of thousands of gallons that had been pumped onto the upper floors during fire fighting efforts.

A team of crime scene technicians was assembled to conduct the search. Fire department and water department personnel were called in to assist with water removal. After extensive examination and despite the best efforts of the perpetrator to destroy the crime scene (combined with extensive water damage), bloodstain evidence was successfully recovered.

Location and Examination of Bloodstains

On the west side of the dwelling was an entrance door and a stairway that led into the basement. This area had been spared the extensive fire damage that had occurred in the rest of the scene. On the lower inside exit door panel were three stains, which tested positive for blood. The stains consisted of projected blood drops, which originated from an area near the floor and struck the panel at an upward angle, and a swipe pattern. On the wall at the foot of the basement stairs was a stain consistent with a transfer and a flow pattern. Hair was located within this stain.

The entranceway and basement stairs were located in an area of the dwelling that was not directly under the main structure. The rest of the basement (although now void of standing water due to pumping and the opening of the floor drain) was still subjected to the constant flow of water running down from the floors above. The rough semi-porous masonry walls with the constant flow of water severely hampered visualization of further stains. It was decided that luminol or similar reagent would not be applicable due to the continuing flow of water. Postponing the examination until the scene had dried out may have resulted in evidence being washed away before it could be documented.

A generator was set up and a Rofin Polilight® PL500 forensic alternative light source was placed on a movable cart and covered with plastic sheeting to protect electronics from water damage. Examination of the walls at a wavelength of 415 nm resulted in light absorption causing contrast that revealed an extensive pattern of impact spatter and cast-off stains in the front (north-west) corner of the basement. During the examination, the walls finally began to dry and the stains gradually became visible to the naked eye. Although the stains had been altered by the flow of water, it was evident that the victim had been struck repeatedly in this location and had fallen against the wall in the front corner, striking a water meter. Bloody swipes were located on the wall and meter. Hair adhered to the stains in this area. Diluted blood was noted on the floor below the stains (Figure 1).

A few of the stains included clotted blood that had been projected onto the walls (Figure 2). This was interpreted as indicating a prolonged or interrupted assault. Clothing and towels that tested positive for blood were located in a dryer and on the basement floor. A bed comforter was located in a plastic bag on the floor that contained stains of decomposed blood and other decomposition fluids. The comforter was the same multi-color design as that of the bed sheet in which the victim had been found.



Figure 1. Diluted, pooled blood on basement floor at crime scene.



Figure 2. Bloodstains containing clots and hair on basement wall at crime scene.

Confession of the Accomplice

A roommate of suspect, James Ward, was located and, when interviewed, admitted that he had helped dispose of the body. He stated that Ward had told him that he had argued with the victim and, after luring her into the basement, struck her with a hammer. He stated that Ward had also said that he had then gone upstairs and taken a shower. Approximately fifteen to twenty minutes later, Ward had returned to the basement and found the victim alive and standing up. He then proceeded to strike her several more times with the hammer. Ward then claimed to have wrapped the body in the comforter and hid it in the basement. The body eventually began to emit a foul odor, prompting Ward to wrap it in the sheet and plastic. He then enlisted the help of the accomplice to carry the body to the lot where it was found. A female that had also been a resident of the house was located. She admitted that Ward had made similar statements about the murder to her. James Ward was arrested and charged with the murder. The accomplice was subsequently indicted on charges of tampering with evidence and hindering prosecution.

Simulation Experiment and Confirmation of the Statement of the Accomplice

In order to prepare for a possible trial, this writer set up an experiment in an attempt to determine the extent that the heat from the fire and subsequent water exposure may have altered the bloodstains. This was done with an emphasis on whether or not it is possible for the conditions to have created the appearance of the clotted bloodstains. The clotted bloodstains located at the scene had confirmed the accomplice's statements in regard to Ward striking the victim at two separate time intervals.

To simulate the conditions at the scene, a series of blood stains patterns were created on a semi-porous masonry wall. The stains included impact spatter, castoff and swipe patterns. Additional stains were also created utilizing projected blood that had been allowed to form clots. The series of stains covered an area ten and one-half feet in length and over six feet in height. The bloodstained wall was allowed to dry at room temperature for seven days (Figure 3). The stains were then subjected to heat from propane torches for a period of 45 minutes. Actual burning of the stains was not done because no burning was noted in this area of the scene. The surface of the brick wall was kept at varying temperature levels depending on the location of the torches. However, no area that contained bloodstains was allowed to fall below 125 degrees Fahrenheit, once this temperature was reached. At this point, the heavily stained areas exhibited the appearance of cracks and a slight alteration of color. However, no significant change in the pattern with regard to analysis was noted. Areas where the bloodstains were less concentrated and had permeated the surface exhibited no noted change in appearance.

The stains were then subjected to a steady flow of water for a period of 30 minutes. The water was run down the wall from above the stains consistent with the conditions at the scene. Dilution and washing away of a portion of the stains was noted (Figure 4). As at the scene, the visibility of the stains was highly reduced while wet and improved once they had dried (Figure 5). Although the stains were reduced in density, no significant change in pattern was noted. All "washed off" blood residue was clearly discernible as diluted blood (Figure 6). No accumulations that mimicked clotted bloodstains were produced. Previously clotted stains were still visible with a peripheral loss of density and some dislodgement of smaller clots.



Figure 3. Section of wall containing bloodstains created for simulation experiment.



Figure 4. Appearance of test bloodstains after exposure to heat and water and prior to drying.



Figure 5. Final appearance of dried test bloodstains after exposure to heat and water.



Figure 6. Diluted, pooled blood on floor after simulation experiment.

In several areas, dried blood located on the surface were washed away; however, absorbed bloodstains that had permeated the upper layer of the wall surface, under the three dimensional stains, remained. These stains were not readily visible under ambient lighting until the surface had dried.

Conclusions

The simulation experiment confirmed the results of the original analysis as well as the sequence of events as stated by the accomplice. The following are general conclusions that are significant to this case and can also be applied to other scenes of this nature:

1. No artificially produced blood clots were created.
2. Previously dried bloodstains that have been exposed to conditions at a fire scene will exhibit erosion of the stains as well as the appearance of diluted residue.
3. Dilution and subsequent absorption may cause a loss of detail to the original stain, however, due to the distinct appearance of diluted bloodstains, no artificial or false patterns were created.
4. Diluted run-off may pool in low areas below stains, but, again, this is readily discernable due to color and consistency.
5. Visibility can be greatly reduced due to wet surfaces and may require special lighting.
6. Scene should be re-examined when dry.

* Note that due to the postmortem interval involved in this case, wet bloodstains were not considered in this simulation experiment.



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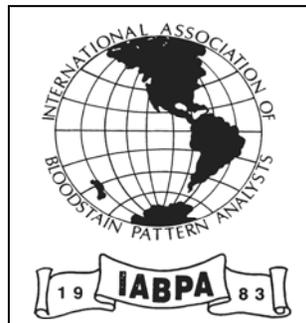
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BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS IN THE NEWS

Alexei Pace

(www.bloodstain-forensics.com)

Presented below are a series of news articles that feature bloodstain pattern analysis. All links are active at the time of writing (mid-February 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 sending me an e-mail at ap@onvol.net.

Tussle for gun possible

Melbourne Herald Sun - Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

http://www.heraldsun.news.com.au/common/story_page/0,5478,11720877%255E2862,00.html

Report giving information on the death of Andrew Veniamin, killed after being shot three times in the head and neck. Forensic expert Rebecca Heyes told the Court that during her examination of the defendant's clothing she found a bloodstain pattern that may have been caused by Veniamin being shot while on the ground.

From local star to murder suspect

Houston Chronicle - Houston, TX, USA.

<http://www.chron.com/cs/CDA/ssistory.mpl/metropolitan/2954179>

Details the background of the David Mark Temple case, a former high school football player and coach, charged with murder in the death of his wife, Belinda. The blood spatter on the walls of the closet where Belinda Temple's body was found suggested she had been on her knees, facing away from the door of the closet when she was shot, according to the arrest affidavit.

Witness: No blood on Blake's clothes

Monterey County Herald - Monterey, CA, USA.

<http://www.montereyherald.com/mld/montereyherald/news/10653596.htm>

Gives details of the testimony by Rod Englert in the Robert Blake case. Englert analyzed Blake's clothing, including his T-shirt, jeans, boots, socks and belt but did not find any blood evidence on them, even after spraying with luminol. Englert's conclusion was however that that did not eliminate Blake as a suspect in the murder.

Police question lawyer's story

Times of India - India

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/1018930.cms>

Yet another absence of evidence case, where S.A.R. Geelani was shot three times yet no bloodstains were found at the alleged scene of the crime. Human rights activists and prominent public figures in India are accusing the police of "engineering" the incident. Senior police officers however insist that it is impossible that blood did not flow from even one of the injuries.

Forensic scientist uses blood to solve crime

The Good Five-Cent Cigar - Kingston, RI, USA.

<http://www.ramcigar.com/news/2005/02/01/News/Forensic.Scientist.Uses.Blood.To.Solve.Crime-847445.shtml>

Prof. Herbert MacDonell discusses the techniques he developed for bloodstain pattern analysis as part of the Forensic Science Seminar Series. He says that in some cases it is more important to show what could not have happened anatomically, rather than what has happened. He is reported as jokingly ending with advice to avoid blood spatter on clothing: "Kill someone in the nude, then take a shower, then get dressed and then call the police. In that order, that's the way I would do it."

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.

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I.A.B.P.A. Website: <http://www.iabpa.org>

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Training Opportunities

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April 18-22, 2005

**Shooting Incident Reconstruction and
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April 18-22, 2005

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May 2-6, 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



May 2-6, 2005

Scientific Methods Course

**Julian Blackburn College
Peterborough, Ontario, Canada**

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1600 Westbank Drive

Peterborough, Ontario, Canada K9J 7B8

Tel: 705-748-1011 Ext. 5318

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May 9-10, 2005

Detecting Blood at Crime Scenes

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

Instructor: David W. Sargent

Contact: Bill Wagner

Tel: 301-855-2439

Online registration: www.forensictraining.us

May 9-13, 2005

**Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Workshop**

**Redmond Police Department
Redmond, Washington**

Instructor: Stuart H. James

Contact: Bill Wagner

Tel: 301-855-2439

Online registration: www.forensictraining.us

**May 16-20, 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



**June 13-17, 2005
Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Course**

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Instructors: Paul Kish and Stuart James
Contact: Paul Kish
P.O. Box 814
Corning, New York 14830
Tel: 607-962-8092
Fax: 607-962-2093
E-mail: pkish@localnet.com



**June 13-17, 2005
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop**

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

Instructors: Johnny Aycock and Rex T. Plant
Contact: Bill Wagner
Tel: 301-855-2439
Online registration: www.forensictraining.us



**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



**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



**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



**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
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.forensictraining.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



**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



**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



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

Miami, Florida

Toby L. Wolson, M.S.
Miami-Dade Police Department
Crime Laboratory Bureau
9105 NW 25th Street
Miami, FL 33172
Voice: 305-471-3041
Fax: 305-471-3350
E-mail: Twolson@mdpd.com



***Training Announcements for the June
2005 IABPA News must be received
before May 15, 2005***

Editor's Corner

I am encouraged by the increase in the submission of quality articles on case reports and research projects for publication in the NEWS. As you can see in this issue, the use of color images provides significantly more detail for the reader. I thank Thomas W. Adair and Nicholas A. Paonessa for their fine contributions to this issue. There has also been an increase in the number of available training opportunities at the basic and advanced levels that speaks well for our organization.

Charlene Marie is busy preparing for the 2005 annual conference to be held in Santa Barbara, California this fall. The details and registration form are contained within this issue. Send her an abstract of a paper you plan on presenting at the conference. I will continue to publish the conference abstracts in the December 2005 issue of the NEWS.

I recently participated in a Forensic Science Symposium sponsored by the American Chemical Society held at Nova Southeastern University in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The keynote speaker was Dayle Hinman, host of the Court TV series, *Body of Evidence* that is now in its fourth season. She spoke on Criminal Profiling supplemented with many of her cases, some of which utilized data derived from bloodstain pattern analysis at crime scenes. Dayle is a former Special Agent with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and is now involved with consulting and training in addition to her responsibilities with Court TV. Dayle completed the basic course in bloodstain pattern analysis in 1990 at the Tampa Police Academy taught by Herbert Leon MacDonell, Paul E. Kish and myself. I would highly recommend her as a speaker at a future IABPA conference or other forensic conferences that any of our members would be participating in or hosting in their area.

Stuart H. James

Editor-IABPA NEWS

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V. Thomas Bevel	1983-1984
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
Daniel Rahn	2001-2002

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
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