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President's Message:

Happy New Year!

As 2004 kicks off, I am looking forward to a serving a second year as your President. I thank you all for your support.

The past year has been a relatively quiet one as far as Association news and business has been concerned. However, as you may have noticed in the 2003 conference minutes, published in the December News, this year has the makings to be slightly busier than last.

The Educational Committee has recently compiled two documents. One document encompasses a guideline or syllabus for a basic bloodstain pattern recognition course. The second provides a list of suitable questions that may be utilized by qualified instructors within the field of bloodstain pattern analysis for pre or post examination purposes. The documents are currently in the hands of the Executive Board for review. The BPA guideline / syllabus should be available to the general membership within the near future. Look for it here in the News or on our web site.

Please join me in welcoming back all of the incumbent Board Members who have shown and continue their support of the IABPA, along with a few *new* faces. Congratulations to Pamela Bordner [VP Region I], Iris Dalley [VP Region III], and Mark Seiden [Legal Advisor]. A very special thanks to Bill Gifford, Rick Pippins, and Nancy Sperber who have dedicated their time and supported our organization in so many countless ways throughout the years. I thank you for your friendship, time, and the valuable contributions you have made to the IABPA.

Norm Reeves advises that plans are well under way for the 2004 Conference to be held from October 6th to 8th in Tucson, Arizona. Registration forms and hotel information can be found online at www.iabpa.org. I would encourage all of you who have an interesting case study or relevant research material to make a presentation at this conference. Contact Norm Reeves and submit an abstract of your presentation.

I hope to see you in Arizona.

Take care of yourselves and be good to one another.

William (Bill) Basso

**ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
IABPA ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN ODESSA, TEXAS
OCTOBER 9TH-11TH, 2003**

**State of Iowa v. Christopher Martin
First Degree Murder**

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On 09/Jan/2002 at 0420 hours, the West Des Moines Police dispatch received a call reporting a three year old boy who was possibly deceased and bleeding from the nose. The caller was later identified as the boy's father, Christopher Martin. The three year old boy, identified as York Martin, was dead on arrival at the hospital. Obvious injuries observed on the child's face and head directed this incident as a homicide investigation.

West Des Moines, Iowa is an upscale suburb community of Des Moines, Iowa. At approximately 0600 hours that date, the Polk County Attorney and the West Des Moines Police contacted the Des Moines Police Department requesting my assistance in processing the crime scene with primary interest in the bloodstain pattern analysis and reconstruction of the event. Injuries immediately observed on the father's right hand and bloodstain evidence on his clothing, identified him as a suspect and early in the investigation he was arrested and charged with murder.

Christopher Martin, who is legally blind but has "some" sight, had an extremely religious background. He was self employed as a religious motivational speaker and a lay minister. The investigation showed that he had been experiencing a downward slide in his life based on his violent temper, failing marriage and business and abuse of alcohol. His defense in court was based on "Diminished Capacity" due to a combination of alcohol and prescription and over the counter drugs on the night of the homicide.

The trial included expert witness testimony by both the state and defense regarding the diminished capacity defense and bloodstain evidence in the crime scene along with expert testimony regarding injury identification on the child's face and father's hand. Although strongly contested by the defense in trial, the bloodstain evidence, which included impact spatter, drip trails, cast off patterns, angles of impact and some unusual stains, played a pivotal part in the trial combined with testimony regarding the victim's wounds and the object creating these wounds. Christopher Martin was convicted of First Degree Murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in Western Australia

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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 state. The next use was in 1994 with the superficial application of some fundamental techniques by a forensic biologist during a homicide scene examination.

The formal training of police forensic investigations officers did not occur until late 1995 when two experienced “crime scene” officers completed a training course in basic bloodstain pattern analysis techniques. Between 1995 and 2000 the use of bloodstain pattern analysis during criminal investigations was relatively limited with a collaborative approach adopted between the forensic pathologist who attended the scene (in the case of homicides) and the police bloodstain pattern analyst. In 2000 a further two senior forensic investigations officers completed a nationally accredited training program in bloodstain pattern analysis techniques allowing for greater development and promotion of the bloodstain pattern analysis discipline within Western Australia.

Today, criminal investigators and prosecutors of major crime are becoming increasingly aware of the value of bloodstain pattern analysis as a crime event reconstruction tool and scientific methodology for the validation of witness and suspect testimony. Since January 2003, bloodstain pattern analysis has been employed in Western Australia during the forensic investigation of major crime on 16 separate occasions, including 9 homicides. Whilst still in its infancy as an investigative tool in Western Australia, the techniques of bloodstain pattern analysis are applied with scientific and investigative rigor utilizing sound scene application, analyst training and quality assurance programs.

Target Surface Influence on Angle of Impact

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When attempting to establish a blood source location, within three dimensions, using bloodstains located at a crime scene, a number of fundamental principles are relied upon. A core postulate is the analyst’s ability to predict the location of the contributing blood source through the use of blood droplet angles of impact calculated from measured stain parameters in

association with reversed blood droplet trajectory lines. A well-understood tenet of bloodstain pattern analysis is that the characteristics of the target surface upon which a blood droplet impacts have a major influence on the size and shape of the resulting stain. An irregular target surface often results in the formation of an asymmetric stain shape due to the uneven outflow of blood during several phases of droplet impact.

Previous studies have examined and demonstrated the effects of target surface on bloodstain parameters. This study will examine a range of target surfaces commonly found at crime scenes with blood droplet deposition at three known angles (20°, 30° and 45°). The author has attempted to control associated variables, including the repeated deposition of blood droplets of known standardized volume (5µL), so that the specific effect of surface characteristics can be accurately and statistically quantified over the range of target surfaces. The choice of angles of impact, are those which previous studies have shown to be the most reliable for accurate and precise measurement and are most likely to be selected for measurement at a scene by a competent analyst. In order to facilitate the repeated deposition of droplets of a small-standardized volume, the study utilizes vacuum metal deposition to apply a thin metallic layer over the pipette tip surface in order to overcome the adhesive properties of blood allowing the droplets, upon generation, to fall from the pipette tip.

The stains generated by the experimental apparatus are digitally recorded and imported into Microsoft Visio Professional 2002 for measurement. The measurement system involves the image overlay of a computer generated “best fit” ellipse. Through the use of large data sample sizes and appropriate statistical treatment, the effect (statistically significant or otherwise) of the selected target surfaces on the displayed stain parameters will be quantified to 95% confidence limits.

Love in a Cold Climate

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This is a discussion of two bloodstain pattern cases that were submitted to the Northern Regional Laboratory in Ontario, Canada.

Case 1 occurred in February 1999 when a male called the police to inform them that he had shot his wife in the head whilst she was in bed. A forensic scientist from the laboratory attended the scene during the early hours of a very cold winter’s morning to analyze and interpret the resulting bloodstain patterns.

Case 2 occurred in December 1998 and was a potentially fatal stabbing involving a male, his common-law wife, alcohol and marijuana, as well as two witnesses. Bloodstain pattern interpretation was carried out by an analyst using photographs taken by the police. The blood was distributed throughout the entire residence, including an interesting patten in a bedroom that the audience is invited to comment on and share their experiences determining how the pattern

may have been created. Both cases will be illustrated by the use of photographs and floor plans where appropriate.

Scientific Working Group on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN)

Update

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For more than fifteen years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory has actively organized and funded Technical Working Groups (TWG), recently renamed Scientific Working Groups (SWG) to distinguish them from other similarly tasked groups sponsored by the United States Department of Justice. The purpose of such FBI organized groups was then, and continues to be, the establishment of professional forums in which local, state, and federal government experts, together with academic scientists and private practitioners, can work to address operational issues arising within specific forensic disciplines.

Due principally to the strengths of the individual experts assembled, the currently active FBI sponsored SWG's have developed into important consensus building bodies that have become critical components in the standardization of diverse and complex forensic disciplines. Currently, the FBI's Scientific Working Group on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN) assembles bloodstain pattern practitioners, and practitioners from related fields to share, discuss, and evaluate methods, techniques, protocols, quality assurance, education, and research relating to bloodstain pattern analysis (BPA). SWGSTAIN seeks to address substantive and operational issues within the field of BPA and works to build consensus-based, or so-called "best practice", guidelines for the enhancement of BPA and is comprised of recognized experts from North America and Europe.

The Scientific Working Group on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN) has had three (3) meetings to date. The first of these meetings was held on March 26 through 28, at the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA and convened BPA experts to assess the viability of organizing a FBI sponsored SWG in the forensic discipline of BPA. Through the FBI's DNA Analysis Unit 1 (DNAU1) and Forensic Science Training Unit (FSTU), a core group of sixteen BPA experts was identified and invited to participate. During this meeting the group was able to reach a unanimous decision concerning the relevance of such a SWG as well as construct and ratify the formal bylaws under which SWGSTAIN will operate. Additionally, the group identified additional experts for inclusion in the group and constructed the subcommittee format under which SWGSTAIN will approach those issues of relevance to the discipline of BPA.

The Fall 2002 meeting of SWGSTAIN was held at the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA on November 12 through 14, 2002. Twenty-five of the twenty-eight members of SWGSTAIN were in attendance at this meeting: the first of the expanded regular membership. At this meeting the expanded SWGSTAIN membership was organized into the five subcommittees established at the spring 2002 meeting and began work on the previously identified subcommittee topics. Additionally, the group filled the membership offices defined in the SWGSTAIN bylaws

published in Forensic Science Communications. The most recent meeting of SWGSTAIN was held on March 24 through 28, 2003 at the Charles F. Knight Executive Education Center on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. At this meeting Ms. Laura Ross Blumenfeld, Assistant General Counsel, Investigative Law Unit, Office of the General Counsel addressed SWGSTAIN concerning issues surrounding the admissibility of scientific evidence in courts of law. The remainder of this meeting was spent in breakout sessions that enabled the individual SWGSTAIN subcommittees to prioritize their task lists, develop preliminary strategies for addressing individual tasks, and formulate any potential work product documents that may arise from their work. This presentation will expand on the activities of SWGSTAIN to include a general overview of SWGSTAIN, a review of the current membership, a review of the SWGSTAIN bylaws, reports from individual SWGSTAIN subcommittees, as well as an open discussion with SWIGSTAIN representatives.

The Attempted Murder of Karl Chauhan Using BPA to Clarify the Events

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This is a case where drug dealers assaulted the occupant of a house and stabbed him in the neck. There were several witnesses, some of whom were intimidated by the suspects. There were two main versions of events, which differed in the starting position of the assault and the actions following the first stab. A scene visit and analysis of the patterns of blood in and around the house were used to clarify the events of the assault.

The Bloodstain Spatter Pattern That Wasn't

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This is a simple case but it is also a most interesting case of how a bloodstain pattern on a defendant's shirt was produced and why that pattern was initially misinterpreted. It is not a case of whether or not the defendant was present at the scene of the crime but whether or not he was the assailant who beat a man to death in his bedroom. In the end it would appear that justice was served. Stereomicroscopic examination of the shirt clearly showed that the small bloodstains were the result of blood transfer as they were on top of the fibers and not embedded between the

fibers thus not the result of impact spatter due to beating.

Case Study: A Blood Spatter Pattern Caused by a Vortex Action

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In the early autumn of 2002, a female pedestrian was struck and killed in a hit and run accident while crossing a street in Toronto. The driver of the vehicle failed to stop at a red light and hit the pedestrian at a high rate of speed. The vehicle continued in motion, passing over the pedestrian, apparently dragging her for a distance. The pedestrian suffered massive head and body trauma and was pronounced dead at the scene.

The suspect vehicle, a light colored delivery van found abandoned not far from the scene, was brought to the Centre of Forensic Sciences for examination. There was considerable damage to the front of the vehicle and the windshield was shattered. An intact pink hair elastic was recovered from the front grille. Bloodstains were noted on several locations including the front bumper, hood and windshield. Hairs, tissue-like material and associated bloodstains were found on the underside of the vehicle.

Examination of the back doors of the van revealed thousands of small spatter stains as well as some adhering hairs. Preliminary assessment of the spatter would indicate a blood source behind the vehicle. However, DNA testing indicated that all of the blood sampled from the van, including spatter on the back doors, came from a female and matched the DNA profile of the deceased. The most likely explanation for the observations is that a vortex-like action was created resulting in blood from the deceased being sprayed up onto the back of the van. Interpretation of the spatter on the rear of the vehicle may have led to an erroneous conclusion regarding the location of the impact site without taking into account the particular forces on the blood droplets associated with the movement of the vehicle.

Bloodstain Patterns Produced by Arterial and Expiratory Mechanisms

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The first part of this presentation will review the types of bloodstain patterns observed at scenes where victims have sustained arterial damage frequently related to cutting and stabbing injuries. The types of patterns produced depend on the location of the artery, the severity of the

injury, the position of the victim at the time of arterial injury as well as movement and post-injury activities of the victim.

The second part of this presentation will discuss expiratory mechanisms that can create spatter patterns within the size range of impact spatter that result from beating, stabbing and gunshot events. The criteria necessary for expired blood to be present or considered in a case will be outlined and the results of the experiments demonstrated.

“Make My Day”

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On a Saturday evening in February 1998, Dennis Holt said he was sleeping in his bed when he was awakened by the sound of shattering glass. When he arose to find the source of the noise, two people began shooting at him. In the darkness, Dennis felt for and found his 38 revolver. He then returned fire, killing both intruders.

According to Oklahoma law, a person may use any degree of force, including deadly force, against anyone who makes an unlawful entry into his/her home. Bloodstain pattern evidence revealed the sequence of events. This presentation compares that evidence to witness statements.

Commonwealth v. Zachary Witman

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Shortly after arriving home from school on October 2, 1998, thirteen yr. old Gregory Witman was savagely attacked in his home. Though the victim attempted to escape through three different doors, his attacker blocked him at every exit until Gregory was overcome- his throat slashed and stabbed until nearly decapitated. The chilling 911 tape of his fifteen yr. old brother, Zachary, tells of how he found the body of his younger sibling. The clothing of Zachary Witman tells a very different story.

Case Presentation

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On March 4, 2001, the Tippecanoe County Police Department received a call from a female caller reporting that her daughter had just killed her boyfriend. The caller stated that her daughter had driven to her home covered in blood and bleeding from a knife wound to her hand. When officers were finally able to locate the crime scene, they found a white male that had been tied to the bed with restraints dead of multiple stab wounds.

The investigation proceeded routinely, until the lead investigator received a visit from the perpetrator's attorney. The spin off investigation resulted in another felony arrest and the reassessment of how crime scenes are returned to normal.

East Timor - A Personal Perspective

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In August 1999 Indonesian President HABIBE authorized a vote for autonomy or independence by the people of the Indonesian state of East Timor. Previously a Portuguese colony, Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 with formal annexure as an Indonesian province in 1976. Since that time the people of East Timor had been fighting for independence from Indonesian oppression. With 79% of those eligible casting their vote for independence, what followed was a period of extreme violence by Indonesian Special Forces and sponsored local militia groups. Approximately 300,000 East Timorese were forcibly evacuated to West Timor and main land Indonesia with an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 killed in the violence.

In October 1999, an international United Nations military force, lead by Australian troops, intervened to prevent the continued widespread murder and violence against the civilian population. In February 2000, the first Australian civilian police were deployed to East Timor to assist with the UN peacekeeping mission. Due to the number of civilians killed and the participation of the Indonesian military apparatus in the deaths, the UN mission established a police unit with a mandate to collate and investigate those crimes against the civilian population.

As one of five selected from the Western Australia Police Service to participate in the first UN civilian police deployment, Sergeant Reynolds was seconded to the UNCIVPOL Special Investigations Unit as a legal officer. His role was to supervise the investigative process and direction of the major inquires into human rights abuses to ensure compliance with the International War Crimes and Human Rights legislation and the Indonesian Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. In the later part of his deployment he was a member of an investigative team, including international forensic specialists, tasked with the exhumation of a number of mass graves.

The final and most personally challenging role of his deployment was assisting in the development of the Investigative (Human Rights Abuses) Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Indonesia and the UN Transitional Administration of East Timor.

SWGSTAIN Survey at October, 2003 IABPA Conference in Odessa, Texas

1. Would you like to see an Annual SWGSTAIN update at future IABPA Conferences?

Yes: 45 No: 0

*“Very Informative”
“Definitely”*

2. Would you like to see SWGSTAIN-related items offered for publication in the IABPA News?

Yes: 45 No: 0

3. At some point, SWIGSTAIN will be publishing various drafts for public comment. Are you likely to participate in such opportunities?

Yes: 36 No: 8

4. SWIGSTAIN plans to offer invitations to attend future meetings as a participating guest. Would you be interested in such an invitation? (Please submit your name to any of the SWGSTAIN members present at the conference).

Yes: 26 No: 19

5. Do you believe that the eventual suggested procedures published by SWGSTAIN would have any effect on the way you and/or your agency performs bloodstain pattern analysis?

Yes: 43 No: 2

“The legal community would (eventually) dictate that we follow these procedures, even if we didn’t want to. However, I feel that this will be of great benefit to the Bloodstain Pattern Analysis population and the forensic community as a whole”.

“ I work in Europe and only ENFSI can have an effect on the way I work.”

6. Are there other areas of concern/work that you think SWIGSTAIN should be considering? If so, please list.

Ethics	Report writing guidelines
Registration of experts	Training standards
Guns for hire	Proficiency testing
Accreditation	Training manual (definitive work)
Funding of research	Consideration of Canadian issues in legal subcommittees

Additional Comments from the 45 responders:

“Keep on going”

“Keep up the good work”

“ It seems as though the FBI’s ERT should be represented on SWGSTAIN. As an ERT member, I didn’t know you existed, yet I am on the team that would be processing BPA crime scenes for my state. I am thrilled that an SOP is being created. We need more guidance (in the field) for this unique evidence collection technique.”

“Considering who is part of your group, if you haven’t thought of it, then it doesn’t need to be mentioned! In order to get feedback from IABPA members, perhaps an e-mail to members with a time limited response”. “T² most controversial (Taxonomy and Terminology)—international uniform vocabulary/definition practice for report preparation, instruction and analysis between all associations, groups, practitioners, private and law enforcement inclusive. Hence referred to as T₂ “.

“I realize that different levels of reports are written for different purposes. Reports are not always required but it’s great that guidelines are being developed for when they are. I realize that ASCLD/ISO laboratories will likely adapt these guidelines.”

“I think that private bloodstain pattern analysts may be concerned that costs/resources may make it harder for them to practice. Any input on this”.

“You cannot peer review your own work”.

I’d love to see photos or sketches incorporated with any terminology that is developed for illustrative purposes”.

Good work! Keep us posted”.

BOOK REVIEW

The Forensic Casebook –The Science of Crime Scene Investigation

Najaire E. Genge, Ballantine Publishing Group, New York, NY, 2002

Many fine books have been written on the general subject of forensic science but this is not one of them. It only takes reading the first page for the reader to discover that this book is not going to be a source of accurate forensic information. The fourteenth word on page 1, “blood splatter” gives the reader his first clue that the author does not understand correct nomenclature. Since his first major error, using “splatter” instead of “spatter”, the accepted term, deals with the discipline for which this review is being written, it seems quite appropriate that I evaluate this subject first.

On page 98 the heading is BLOOD SPLATTER PATTERNS. Aside from his constant use of incorrect nomenclature, the first major error appears on page 99. Rather than point out all the obvious mistakes in his understanding of this discipline, I think it best to simply quote what he has written and let those who are more knowledgeable recognize how bad the material really is. For example on line two, “The smaller the drops the faster they were moving.” In the next paragraph, “If a blood drop hits at an angle, the edge that hits first, the leading edge will be round because the droplet was still round at that point.” Where is the “edge” of a drop and when does a drop become a droplet? To continue, “The far side of the now deformed droplet, however, will be irregular. Looking at the drop the investigator now knows the direction in which the drop was traveling toward the jagged edge of the drop.” What happens when they see the more common tear drop shape with no jagged edge?

In paragraph four, “As all the droplets spread out from one spot, if the examiner can figure out the angle for each drop (OK, not all of them, but a representative sample) it’s possible to determine where all those angles come together. That will be the exact location where the victim stood, lay, sat or knelt at the moment of impact”. (Wow, isn’t science grand, the “exact” location).

On page 100 we find some more interesting facts. In the middle of paragraph one it is written, “A spray of blood results from most gunshot wounds, regardless of how many holes they produce. The spray on entry is called forward splatter. The spray from the exit wound is called back splatter.” Apparently, I have been teaching this all wrong for 45 years even though I am the one who coined these terms (along with many others) in the beginning!

On page 101 Mr. Genge reveals his lack of professionalism by the comments he makes regarding the stringing method. Paragraph three begins, “Small portable lasers however have made the process a little easier. The lights take the place of strings, eliminating the need to crawl all over the place taping strings to ceilings and walls. Incidentally, it looks really cool.” I guess the “in thing” is to look “cool” at the crime scene. Fortunately, that is all Mr. Genge put in his text on bloodstain patterns and I was glad he didn’t write more.

The very next section, FIREARMS AND FIREARMS EVIDENCE captured my attention so I thought I should read it just a bit to see if it was as full of errors as was the one on bloodstains. To my disappointment, but not to my surprise, I did not have to read very far to see that he does not know this subject any better. On page 102 I learned that the wads in a shotgun shell are there to prevent intermixing of the shot, propellant and primer! I was taught that they are “compression” wads which are there to absorb the initial force of the rapidly burning propellant powder, sort of like a shock absorber. On page 103 we find, “And again, a firing pin

strikes the cartridge and ignites the primer which burns the propellant.” It is of course, impossible to “ignite” a primary explosive, the type used in and from which comes the name “*primer*”. Primary explosives can only explode, propellant explosives can only burn at various rates of combustion, but high explosives can do both.

At the risk of sounding less than professional myself I cannot not help but make one final comment on the firearms section although there are many more which could be made. I must say that Mr. Genge is completely “screwed up” on rifling when he wrote, “The spirals on the bore (the inside of the barrel) cause the slug to spin...” Well, possibly some of you may not know that the rifling grooves are cut into the barrel and that the remaining lands are the bore of the firearm. The spirals are definitely not “on the bore” which demonstrates more of his “twisted” nomenclature.

Although I did not want to read any more of this nonsense I had to see how the firearms section ended. I should have let well enough alone after that last twisted error. However, on page 106 I found the following, “Of course when slugs or shot come from one end of a weapon, physical byproducts of what is really a chemical reaction are released from the opposite end.” He must have fired a weapon with one hell of a gap at the breech and ended up with gunshot residue all over his face!

I was particularly disappointed to see that Dr. Henry Faulds was not mentioned in his introduction to chapter two, WORKING THE SCENE: THE EVIDENCE, Friction ridges. Since Mr. Genge mentioned Bertillion and Henry, he certainly should have recognized the man who was the first to publish in this subject or left them all out.

Mr. Genge’s treatment of fingerprints is no better that that given to bloodstains and firearms. He discusses poroscopy and states that the pores (on friction ridges) secrete oils and salts from the skin. The last I knew, the sebaceous secretions come from glands associated with the hairy portions of the body and “oils” get onto the fingers from contact with those areas. The author’s lack of knowledge of development techniques is demonstrated many times over in this section. For example, on page 46 we learn that iodine fumes “react with oils” in a latent fingerprint to produce a “yellow” image. Of course absorption is a physical phenomenon and no chemical reaction occurs, which is why the process is reversible. Also, the result is a rust brown color, not yellow. Of course he could have pointed out that on most white paper you can breathe on the fumed print, or run water over it to make it a very deep permanent purple color. “This is due to the reaction between iodine in the fumed print and starch which is used as a sizing agent in most paper”.

Although it is amusing as it is disgusting to read even a few portions of books such as THE FORENSIC CASEBOOK-THE SCIENCE OF CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION, the frightening aspect is that lay persons who purchase such garbage are unaware of how inaccurate the things they are reading really are. It is unfortunate that there are publishers out there who will print a manuscript without having some form of peer review to determine whether there are a few minor errors or is it so bad like this book, that they should trash it. In that regard I recommend that this is a book that belongs in every forensic scientist’s fireplace or garbage can. It just isn’t thick enough to use as a door stop and too thick to prop up the front of a slide projector.

Possibly you may wonder how I acquired such a forensic miscarriage of accuracy in the first place. While ordering a book from Amazon for my wife I needed another book to exceed the minimum charge for free delivery, Scotsman that I am. I searched forensic titles and came upon THE FORENSIC CASEBOOK. I thought his book might be a good edition to my library

although I did not recognize the author's name. After it arrived and I had a chance to look the book over a bit I decided I ought to check out this N.E. Genge on the internet. I must admit that I was not surprised when I discovered he is the author of "Buffy the Vampire Slayer" and other such worthwhile forensic references. I was taught that vampires do not really exist but then, I have only been to Hungary, not Transylvania.

Herbert Leon MacDonell, Director
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Organizational Notices

Membership Dues

Must Be Paid by March 31, 2004:

2004 membership dues will be **\$40 USD**.

If your dues are not paid by March 31st 2004, you will not receive a Newsletter. Please make checks payable to I.A.B.P.A. and mail your checks to:

Norman Reeves
I.A.B.P.A.
12139 E. Makohoh Trail
Tucson, Arizona 85749-8179
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Email: Norman@Bloody1.com



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 Newsletter Editor. Simply Email your new address to Norman Reeves at:

norman@bloody1.com



Membership Applications / Request for Promotion

Applications for membership as well as for promotion are available on the IABPA website:

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

Training Opportunities

April 12-16, 2004

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Tom Bevel
Norman, Oklahoma



Tom Bevel
2115 Westwood Dr.
Norman, OK 73069
405-447-4469
Fax: 405-447-4481
E-mail: tbevel1@cox.net

May 17-21, 2004

Crime Scene Analysis & Reconstruction

Tom Bevel
Eugene, Oregon



Tom Bevel
2115 Westwood Dr.
Norman, OK 73069
405-447-4469
Fax: 405-447-4481
E-mail: tbevel1@cox.net

May 16-21, 2004

Bloodstain Evidence Institute

Professor Herbert Leon MacDonell
and T. Paulette Sutton
Corning, New York



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May 24-28, 2004

Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Paul Kish and Stuart James
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May 24-28, 2004

Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis and Expert Witness Workshop

Toby Wolson & Carol Henderson
Miami, Florida



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Miami, FL 33172
Voice: 305-471-3041
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June 14-18, 2004

Math and Physics for Bloodstain Pattern Analysts

Dr. Fred Carter and Dr. Brian Yamashita
Ontario Police College
Aylmer, Ontario
Canada



Pat Laturus
E-mail: pat.laturus@jus.gov.on.ca

September 20-24, 2004

Bloodstain Evidence Institute

Professor Herbert Leon MacDonell
and T. Paulette Sutton
Corning, New York



(See April 12-16, 2004)

October 5-8, 2004

IABPA Annual Conference

Tucson, Arizona



Norman Reeves
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E-mail: Norman@Bloody1.com

November 1-5, 2004

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Tom Bevel
Norman, Oklahoma



(See April 12-16, 2004)

November 29 – December 3, 2004
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop

Toby Wolson
Miami, Florida

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(See May 24-28, 2004)

*Training Announcements for the June
2004 Newsletter must be received before
May 15, 2004.*

Editor's Corner

I appreciate the opportunity to serve our organization as the Editor of the IABPA NEWS. On behalf of the membership, I thank Paul E. Kish for his fine tenure as Editor and every effort will be made to continually provide the membership with quality information, research articles and case studies. Commencing with this issue the abstracts of papers presented at the annual IABPA conference will be published as an additional means of providing current information to the entire membership. I have also provided a section for book reviews. The Editor encourages members to submit research papers and case studies for publication in future issues. If you have been doing research in bloodstain pattern analysis or have an interesting case, please share it with all of us. Send your completed article to:

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