Hemascein™

To Reveal, Identify and Collect *Latent Bloodstains*

- Sensitivity in Detecting Latent Bloodstains . . . **2 to 5 Times More ✓**
- DNA Recovery . . . **Yes ✓**
- Recovers Finer Detail . . . **Yes ✓**
- Longevity . . . **Highest for it to be Photographed ✓**
- Stable . . . **7 yrs (Room Temperature) ✓**
- Safety . . . **Fluorescein is Routinely Used in Humans ✓**
- Identify if Human Origin . . . **Yes (Hematrace®) ✓**
- Formulation . . . **Fluorescein Containing Formulation (Aqueous) ✓**

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*Serving the forensic community since 1996*
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2010 IABPA Officers

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President’s Message

The third European IABPA conference was held in Lisbon, Portugal in May. The worldwide economic crisis impacted attendance at this conference, so many familiar faces were not present. We welcomed many newcomers to BPA at this meeting. With each newcomer, we are reminded of the history of BPA that is rooted in Europe and grew in the works of persons around the world.

I visited an historic medieval village while I was in Europe. It is amazing to see this city that was built by hand centuries ago. The results of those ancient artisans’ hard work are still being used today. Those walls are still protecting the city. Those foundations are still supporting the homes, churches, and shops. But it is a living city. The people living and working there today continue to maintain the best of the old while also living very modern lives with the newest technologies. Gratitude is due not only to those who originally built the walls and foundation, but also to the generations who kept them in good repair and improved the internal structures over time.

As we look at our BPA history, our foundation and walls are strong but also in need of constant maintenance. We continue to seek more answers to the same questions Piotrowski asked. We all recognize his work and wonder at the detail in his drawings. Perhaps in years to come, BPA will look back in similar wonder at the images produced by Michael Taylor using high-speed videography. The knowledge gained by such research benefits us all. The application of that knowledge also benefits us all by re-affirming the principles of BPA.

The European Conference attendees represented different cultures, different judicial systems, and different individual and organizational histories, but all facing similar challenges in BPA. The need for more research, the need for individual competency, and the need for more and better training are common to all. We are all a part of the history of BPA.

Iris Dalley
Monument to the Discoveries with statue of Vasco Da Gama in the lead on the bank of the Tagus river in Lisbon, Portugal. The 25th of April Suspension Bridge is in the background.
The third European IABPA Conference held at the Sana Lisboa Hotel in Lisbon, Portugal was attended by approximately 75 participants who represented 18 countries throughout the world. The program consisted of presentations, workshops and poster displays.

Conference chairman, Lino Henriques addresses the attendees.

IABPA President Iris Dalley, Pedro de Carmo and Director of Policia Judiciaria Forensic Laboratory Carlos Farinha (PT) welcome the conference attendees.
Abstracts of Papers Presented at the Lisbon, Portugal Conference

The Use of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in Self Defense Issues – Two Case Examples
Stuart H. James
James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Abstract:

In cases of violent death there is often a self-defense claim by the assailant. Self defense may be difficult to establish to a reasonable scientific certainty with forensic evidence including bloodstain pattern analysis. These claims are often fabrications and may have several versions offered by a defendant. This presentation will discuss two cases of domestic violence where bloodstain pattern analysis in conjunction with forensic pathology assisted the defense that resulted in successful outcomes at trial. The first case involved a battered woman who inflicted a single stab wound to the chest of her husband as she was being assaulted by him. She was arrested on the basis of her version of events being inconsistent with the bloodstain evidence and direction of the fatal wound.

The second case involves domestic violence fueled by bitter divorce proceedings. The husband stated that he slashed the throat of his wife after she thrust a spear twice through his left thigh. The state alleged that these spear wounds were self-inflicted and that the husband slashed his wife’s throat when she was on the floor. He was arrested on those premises.

Blood on Clothing – Have You Scene It
Gillian Leak
Forensic Science Service
Wetherby, England

This talk covers a variety of observations made by the speaker on items that were either submitted to the laboratory for examination or observed whilst attending different crime scenes. These cover a variety of topics which have had some type of effect on the resulting blood patterns. As a result of many requests, this talk is a repeat of the talk delivered at the Middelburg conference. However, for the benefit of those who may have seen this before, there are some additional photographs added.

The Blood Pattern Analysis in Portugal – A Perspective to the Future
Lino Henriques
Policia Judiciaria Forensic Laboratory
Lisboa, Portugal

Abstract:

This presentation will explain the operational and training re-organization occurred in the field of crimes scene examination from 2005 until now; What the state of art in the field of the blood pattern analysis in Portugal; some perspectives to the future and also a short resume of three real cases where the blood pattern analysis was very important to the success of the investigation.
Scientific Methodology to Crime Scene Analysis
Jon Forsythe
Retired Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Abstract:

The purpose of this presentation will be to explain to the bloodstain pattern analyst the process in which to analyze a crime scene using a scientific methodology. This scientific methodology is a systematic method designed to follow a proven and established system to process a crime scene where the end results will lend credibility to the science of the bloodstain pattern analysis discipline. This presentation will be more focused on the crime scene attendance but can also be helpful to a photographic examination for BPA.

The Use of High Speed Video Photography to Study Backspatter Associated with Ballistic Impact.
Dr Michael C. Taylor
Institute of Environmental Science and Research
Christchurch, New Zealand

Abstract:

The analysis of bloodstain patterns is used by criminal investigators to draw inferences about the events that gave rise to the formation of the pattern. The understanding of the dynamics of a blood transfer event is critical to the sound interpretation of the resultant bloodstain pattern. A systematic study of the formation of some of the common bloodstain patterns has been accomplished by using a high-speed digital video camera to record blood transfer as it occurred.

In particular the phenomenon of ‘backspatter’, which can occur as a result of ballistic impact, has been studied. The discharge of a firearm and the resulting impact of bullets on a blood source were recorded using high-speed digital video imaging. Blood droplets, firearm muzzle gases and ballistic shock waves were visualized using standard reflected light and shadowgraphy imaging techniques. The interaction between shock waves, air currents, muzzle gases and particulate material, emanating from the firearm upon discharge, with backspattered blood will be demonstrated. Implications for experts testifying in court and bloodstain pattern instructors will be discussed.

The Role of the Shoulder Joint in the Examination of Cast-off Patterns
Dr. Silke Brodbeck
Blutspureninstitut
Usingen, Germany

Cast-off patterns are often found in crimes where physically swinging movements have happened. Their shaping is dependent among other things on the direction of the swinging movement and the blood load on the object.

This presentation examines the scientific biomechanical background of physical movement with arms and the meaning of the shoulder joint takes in that. It is in particular explaining the widely
known limitations (historically used left and right handedness) of this kind of pattern for reconstruction and giving conclusions with a scientific basis.

**Taxonomy Applied to Bloodstain Pattern Recognition**  
*Philippe Esperanca*  
*IGNA Laboratory*  
*France*

**Abstract:**

The aim of this presentation is developing objective standards allowing a recognition and identification of each bloodstain pattern based upon morphological criteria only.

**DNA & BPA**  
*Elizabet Petkovski*  
*IGNA Laboratory*  
*France*

**Abstract:**

The aim of this talk is to show the complementarity of genetic identification and bloodstain pattern analysis. Indeed, whereas beyond their identification, other types of biological stains do not allow hypothesizing a scenario of their deposit, bloodstains talk and witness the action. This combinatorial approach of bloodstain evidence, answers the questions WHO and HOW, thereby minimising the opportunities of stain explanation by crime unrelated reasons. Furthermore, violent acts leading often to huge batches of biological evidence, the double analysis allows to target most relevant and informative stains.

**Detection of Blood on Dark Items**  
*Andrew Davidson*  
*Cellmark Forensic Services*  
*England*

**Abstract:**

Blood is often encountered in the laboratory on dark items. There are a number of techniques available for searching for this blood. Cellmark Forensic Services has looked at the way in which these items are searched in order to maximise the chance of finding blood whilst being practical in a working laboratory environment.
Physics and Mathematics in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Brian Yamashita
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Abstract:

Certain aspects of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis might be better understood by analysts if some of the background science was known. This lecture will discuss a bit of the fundamental Physics and Mathematics that would be helpful for an analyst to learn. To this end, a one-week Math and Physics course is offered on a regular basis in Canada and occasionally in the US. The course addresses to a certain extent, some of the criticisms of forensic science found in the recent National Academy of Sciences report, by documenting the science underlying some of the methods used in BPA.

How to Improve the Accuracy of the Point of Origin Calculation by Backtrack and Hemospat
Karla de Bruin
Netherlands Forensic Institute
The Netherlands

For the automatic determination of the point of origin of an impact pattern different software programs are available. Two examples are Hemospat and Backtrack. These programs define the trajectory of a blood drop as a straight line, which function can be obtained by the alpha and gamma angle and the x, y, z-coordinates of the bloodstain. In this study the accuracy of Hemospat and Backtrack was compared and tested under different conditions.

First, we tested the variation between Hemospat and Backtrack and the variation induced by different data analysts.

Second, the influence of bloodstain selection was examined and third, the influence of external variables such as the distance of the impact from the wall and the number of walls included was investigated.

We conclude that bloodstain selection is of high importance in order to obtain an accurate point of origin and we will give recommendations as to which bloodstains give the most accurate results.

Detecting, Recognizing and Aging of Bloodstains by Optical Spectroscopic Techniques
Dr Maurice C.G. Aalders
Academic Medical Centre
The Netherlands

Abstract:

Spectral imaging adds an extra dimension to conventional imaging methods such as white light of fluorescence photography. Spectral imaging combines digital imaging with spectral analysis. The technique is able to deliver, besides a normal (color) image of the scene, also information of the morphology and chemical composition of the objects, without the need of chemical analytes.
Specific absorption or fluorescence spectra of biological traces is used to identify them with a high specificity on any other background. By combining several spectral images, the localization and high contrast imaging of minimal amounts of traces, not visible with the naked eye, is possible. In addition, spectral (chemical) analysis will be used for e.g. determination of the age of traces. This will give important information to determine the time a crime was committed, and to separate new blood stains from old ones.

**An Introduction to: LUMISCENE - a New Advanced Blood Search Technique**

*Martin Eversdijk*

*Amsterdam*

*The Netherlands*

For decades Luminol has been a widely used chemical search solution for latent bloodstains. In 1996 two Dutch forensic detectives, Rene Gelderman and myself, Martin Eversdijk, started investigating luminol after seeing a program of the solution on the Discovery Channel. This research mainly focused on two areas:

1. Finding a luminol solution which will cause minimal destruction on the DNA
2. Making luminol easy to use during investigations.

Three different luminol formulations were examined; a version of the Webber solution with a 0.15% hydrogen peroxide level in combination with the appliance by a HVLP spraying system appeared best suited for DNA-profiles recovery.

But a low hydro peroxide level means less chemiluminescence reaction and therefore limited visibility/detection. A new brighter, low level hydro peroxide, formula was found based on a mixture of luminol with fluorescein, called lumiscene. Besides being brighter this formula has many advantages over the Webber solution. One of the most important advantages is that the emission spectra of the chemiluminescence reaction chanced from ~425 nm (luminol) to ~523 nm (lumiscene) to which human eyes are more sensitive in dark environments.

In this presentation I will present practical, theoretical and research information on lumiscene and discuss the advantages and disadvantages compared to luminol. Besides this the pro’s and contra’s of different spraying devises will be presented as well as the latest techniques.

**The Threats Case – San Diego, California**

*Tom Bevel*

*Bevel and Gardner Associates*

*Oklahoma, US*

**Abstract:**

This case involved the brutal murder of a housewife in her home. Multiple weapons were used. Bloodstains explain the story of what events occurred where and when.
SWGSTAIN members prepare to discuss the progress of their subcommittees. L to R. Jon Forsythe, Brian Yamashita, Iris Dalley, Michael Taylor, Tom Bevel and Stuart James

A view of the conference in session.
Workshops Conducted at the Lisbon, Portugal Conference

Use of Backtrack® in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis conducted by Brian Yamashita.

POSER® Animation for Bloodstain Pattern Analysis conducted by Iris Dalley.

Hemospat® conducted by Andy Maloney.

Taxonomy Applied to Bloodstain Pattern Analysis conducted by Philippe Esperanca.
Traumatic Stress Management conducted by Jon Forsythe.

IABPA Vice-president of Region V (Europe), Peter Lamb.
Poster Displays at the Lisbon, Portugal Conference

BLOODSTAIN TRAININGS ORGANISATION

Ph. Esperança
Intl Criminal Court Bloodstain Pattern Expert
French Bloodstain Pattern Expert

BASIC BLOODSTAIN PATTERN RECOGNITION
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis - Level 1
TECHNICIAN OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERNS TAXONOMY
- Highlighting the various elements essential to the identification of the trace
  (measures absolute/relative, making inquiries ...)
- Photographing the bloodstains studied together with the essential tools for its study.
- Know and be able to explain the terminology specific to the activity.
- Correctly identify the main patterns of bloodstains and indicate their significance.
- Demonstrate your understanding of health problems and safety issues associated with Bloodstain Pattern Recognition.
  - Awareness of the existence of pathogens and other health risks linked to blood.
- Show your general knowledge about the biology of blood.
- Describe the physical properties of blood-related discipline.
- Show your knowledge of the history of this discipline.

ADVANCED BLOODSTAIN PATTERN RECOGNITION
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis – Level 2
SENIOR TECHNICIAN OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERNS TAXONOMY
- Analysis of complex trace
- Analysis of traces on hard target surfaces like clothing
- Full analysis of impact pattern

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXPERTISE METHODOLOGY
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis - Level 3
BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXPERT
- Organization analysis of sealed and / or crime scene
- Report writing suitable
- Presentation of its results in front of Criminal Courts

Level 1 training allows recognition of all the bloodstain
Level 2 training completes the level 1 skills in complex situations (pastes support, direction, model tools) and teaches the dedicated software to locate the source of blood spatters. This training is intended for Bloodstain Pattern Taxonomy Technicians
Level 3 training leads to the analysis of data from the taxonomy then to determine the facts that occurred and lead to a scenario made more likely. It does not neglect the formulation of this interpretation in court writing and their deliver in a court of justice. This training is intended for Bloodstain Pattern Taxonomy Senior Technicians.
BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS AT IGNA

NF EN ISO 9001
Certified Standard Operating Procedure

Understanding how a bloodstain occurred is really useful to reconstruct the crime events. Patterns left by blood help to determine the kind of weapon used, the movements and locations of the victim and the perpetrator. BPA focusing on the size, the shape and the distribution of the bloodstains provides information about the crime events.

INVESTIGATIONS
- Crime scene / Scenes
- CSI Photographic reports
- Detection (BLUSTAR®)

TAXONOMY
Describe for to be identified
Following the French terms published, we use several tools to do a recognition based only on morphological criteria:
- Photographic Pattern Atlas
- Morphological Identification Keys
- MAPIREX® software

POSITIONING OF PROTAGONISTS
Existence of voids and blood distribution provide information about the locations of the victim, the perpetrator and any spectator.
A directional analysis is done using:
- BACKTRACK® software
- HEMOSPAT® software

PEER REVIEW
Auditing of the Bloodstain Pattern recognition by technicians who went to the crime scene with the BP Expert

HYPOTHESIS
Procedure follows SAVIANO® Scientific Publication
Using information from BPA, CSI reports and Autopsy report, the BP Expert provides objectives deductions about the bloody facts

SCENARIO
Procedure follows SAVIANO® Scientific Publication
When interactions allow doing a chronology about the bloody facts

THE SUSPECT® STATEMENTS VS BPA CONCLUSIONS
When asked by the judge
REAL CASE

Le Grand Bornand
Family Flactif vanishing (2 adults, 3 children)
ESCAPE - SWINDE - MURDERS

APRIL 2003
- April 19th:
  Started investigations in the Flactif Cottage.
- April 28th:
  Detection of bloodstains "evidence 1".
  The research is limited to areas where investigations are completed to avoid the loss of other traces.

MAY 2003
- May 10th:
  Bloodstains on the flactif cottage:
  • A major "source" of the stain.
  • 5 places of bloody violent acts.
  • 5 "storage areas".
  • 1 area of bloody bone displacement.

SEPTEMBER 2003
- September 11th:
  DNA collection in the room, the bloodstain DNA is sequenced.
- September 13th:
  DNA of the 5 members of the Flactif family DNA is sequenced.

DECEMBER 2004
- December 15th:
  Synthesis of all the bloody events in the cottage by the Bloodstain Pattern Analyst.

Sarah Flactif victim of blows in the level 3 kitchen.
Xavier Flactif gunshot victim in the level 3 parlor.
Graciella Flactif victim of blows in the level 2 platform.

JULY 2006
- July 1st:
  Bloodstain Pattern Analysis allowed:
  • Determining the bloody events scenario that took place in the cottage against the 5 victims,
  • Providing some contradicting analysis to the prime suspect statements indicating that the acts were committed by others during his wounded presence.

IABPA News 17 Vol. 26, No. 2. June 2010
REAL CASE

M. Quinquis & Ph. Esperança

2006
Discovery of 2 people dead in their apartment. Beatings and Barbarism acts are identified. A fire is stopped by firefighters.

Suspect statement
"I am present during the facts, under the constraint of 4 individuals. They forced me attending to the murder of the kitchen victim. They forced me having a sexual relationship with each of the victims after their death."

2006 - 2008 : DNA Confirmation of the presence of the suspect and sex. No other DNA profile is found.

2009 : Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Study of Bloodstain pattern, their distribution in the kitchen and the physical setting PROHIBITS the presence of persons other than the perpetrator.

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis allowed
- Providing some contradicting analysis to the prime suspect statements indicating that the acts were committed by others during his wounded presence.
FINGERPRINTS, DNA & BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS

Broken table leg with:
- Bloodstains
- Few bloody friction ridges

FINGERPRINTS
- Cyanoacrylate fuming of the table leg
- Development and enhancement of bloody fingerprints
- Identification of the suspect palm print. Its localisation and orientation allow determining the leg table taking by the suspect.

DNA
- Crime scene (bloodstains BPA sampling): Victim DNA
- Table leg: Victim DNA

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS
- Crime scene: Identification of the injuries as blows
- Crime scene localisation of the victim during the blows events
- Table leg: Identification as the (or one of the) weapon(s)

FORENSIC OVERVIEW CONCLUSION
- The table leg was used on the Crime scene identified location to cause a contused wound on the victim
- The suspect used the table leg as a weapon on the victim
BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS

FURTHER INFORMATIONS FOR DNA ANALYSIS

More often, aggressors do not deny their presence on the scene and make an explanation of the bloodstains on their clothes. Detecting the victim DNA profile does not allow dismantling their statements. Bloodstain Pattern Analysis is a powerful addition to Genetics to inform investigators about the events that took place.

1ST CASE: SUSPECT'S SHIRT (MURDER CASE)

Suspect's statement: “I rendered first aid to the victim”

DNA: victim's DNA Profile
Blood Pattern Recognition:
- expiration pattern
- impact pattern
Expiration pattern is consistent with the suspect's statement.

2ND CASE: STONE (MURDER CASE)

Stone suspected to be the murder weapon

DNA: victim's DNA Profile
Blood Pattern Recognition:
Cast-off pattern
Inconsistent with the suspect's statement

The lack of typical distribution and transfer patterns tells us that the stone is not the murder weapon. It was located close to the wound during the stroke and at the same height.

Cast-off pattern found on the back of the suspect's shirt involve the use of a bloodied object. This victim's blood should come from the murder weapon. Spatter stains on the front of the shirt and cast-off pattern on the back of the shirt involve that the shirt's wearer is the perpetrator; which contradicts the suspect's statements.
BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS

AN HELP FOR DNA SAMplings

The main purpose of DNA testing is to make a link between victim and suspect or to identify a DNA profile from a suspected bloodstain. Bloodstain Pattern Analysis is a useful tool for the sampling of the most relevant bloodstains in order to achieve the DNA testing purpose.

1st CASE: VICTIM PANT (STRUGGLE CASE)

Bloodstains from the victim bleeding time (Bloodstain pattern analysis)

2nd CASE: FLOORCLOTH (MURDER CASE)

Large saturation stain (due to the cleaning of the crime scene)

A bloodstain pattern disagreeing with the cleaning: Promote for DNA sampling

3rd CASE: T-SHIRT OF THE SUSPECT (MURDER CASE)

No relevant BPA for these bloodstains

Bloodstains from the blow to the victim: Promote for DNA sampling
Optical examination of bloodstain and body treated with sulfuric acid.

A common Modus Operandi is to dissolve a victim's corpse in acid. Cases of this kind of crime activity appear more often nowadays and examples can be cases of Larissa Schuster and Santiago Monz Lopez.

There is a high possibility of finding specific types of bloodstains after this kind of criminal behavior. Those unusual stains shall be: bloodstains that contain drops of acid and stains that consist of a mixture of dissolved body and acid.

An objective of the study was to examine the behavior of human blood treated with sulfuric acid. The acid was used in 3 different concentrations (17.82 mL - 95%, 1.62 mL - 95% and 0.18 mL - 90%). Stains were made on Petri dishes from 3 ml samples of blood. 0.2 mL of sulfuric acid was dropped on the stains from the height of 10 cm. (Fig.1) After that, optical examinations of behavior of the blood were performed: just before adding acid, immediately after adding acid and after 10, 30s, 1, 2, 4, and 10 minutes. Each stage was documented photographically. Photos on the right.

For the purpose of analysis of mixtures of dissolved body and blood in acid, porcine (pig) flesh with bone and human blood were taken. After 7 days, an optical examination of the behavior of this mixture and of the drops of it were performed. Single drops of this “solid body” mixture were made by dropping them on Petri dish (picture 2), and on cotton material (Fig.3) from the height of 10 cm. (Fig.1)

In order to compare this material with regular blood, single drops of human blood were dropped from the same height onto Petri dish (Fig.4) and on cotton material (Fig.5)

Conclusions:

Regular bloodstains with bloodstains treated with sulfuric acid were compared. Some differences appeared in the rate and shape of spreading of the skull. The clot that was formed in the stains were similar to rings and dots. If the concentration of acid was higher, then there were more rings, at smaller concentrations the ring was so small that it looked like a dot. Rings resembled the shape of stains, they were quite regular. Different concentrations of acid lead to different results. If the acid was more diluted, then bloodstains were similar to regular ones, where the regular skull develops from the border of the stain to the center of it.

At the first look the mixture of dissolved body in acid in the vessel was similar to regular blood. It was dark and dense. But after comparing stains of this mixture with bloodstains, it could be noticed that they were different. The shapes and colors were not the same. Acid mixture was more clear. Drops of it were more irregular than drops of blood.

Also cotton material reacted differently in contact with the mixture. After few days of contact with "the body stains" holes in the cotton material were seen. The surface was almost destroyed by acid. Cotton with regular blood was OK, there was only induration of material which is normal for this kind of stains.
### Summary

The aim of this project is to identify an efficient method for use on hard, commercial items to illuminate blood on site. BlueStar® Forensics, luminescence, Hemaseen® dye, and hydrogen peroxide solutions were tested. Along with experimental results, the ease of use, costs, and the health and safety considerations vary considerably between methods.

Methods:
- **Materials**: BlueStar® Forensics kit, Electroluminescent (Electroluminescent) panel, and Hydrogen Peroxide kit.

### Experimental

|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|

### Results

#### Positive Results

- BlueStar® Forensics kit:
  - Good results with low light levels.
- Electrolyte: BlueStar® Forensics kit, EL panel, and Hydrogen Peroxide kit:
  - Excellent results with low light levels.

#### Negative Results

- Hydrogen Peroxide kit:
  - Poor results with low light levels.

### Discussion

The results show that the BlueStar® Forensics kit and the Electrolyte: BlueStar® Forensics kit, EL panel, and Hydrogen Peroxide kit are effective in detecting blood on hard, commercial items under low light conditions. The Hydrogen Peroxide kit, however, does not perform as well under these conditions.

#### Conclusion

The Electrolyte: BlueStar® Forensics kit, EL panel, and Hydrogen Peroxide kit is the most effective method for detecting blood on hard, commercial items under low light conditions. This method is recommended for further testing and application in real-world scenarios.
Regina Gasper, Carmen Diaz and Celia Lopes at the poster displays.

Lino and Raquel Henriques.

Kacper Choromanski with his research project displayed on his poster.
Guido DeDier, Francisco Molinero and Andreas Schweizer at an evening reception.

Jon Forsythe proposes a toast at the Conference banquet at the Farol da Guia in Cascais, Portugal.

Conference group photograph taken at the Monument to the Discoveries on the bank of the Tagus River.
Unusual Bloodstains in an Extremely Cold Outdoor Environment

Jeremiah Morris
Johnson County (KS) Sheriff’s Office Crime Laboratory
Mission, Kansas

A number of unusual bloodstains were observed while processing an outdoor scene. Various bloodstains were pink colored, rather than reddish-brown. The degree of pinkish discoloration varied. Thin stains were generally entirely pink while thicker or larger stains were pink along the edges or in the center. Additionally, larger drip patterns had puffy pink areas in the center which were initially misidentified as brain tissue by first responders (Figure 2).

It was determined that the discoloration was caused by extreme cold. Temperature at the time of analysis was approximately 2° F or 16° C. This phenomenon was previously reported by Gillian Leak (IABPA News, June 2006, page 20). In addition to having a pink color, these stains also had a “puffy” appearance to them which resulted in several interesting observations. Transfer patterns from fabrics or patent prints, had their pattern details raised and more pronounced. The extreme cold also “flash froze” impact, cast-off, and projected bloodstain patterns onto the surface of the snow and sides of buildings (Figure 3).

Figure 1. View of dripped and spattered bloodstains on snow.
Figure 2. Closer view of bloodstains in figure 1 exhibiting puffy pink areas in the center which were initially misidentified as brain tissue by first responders.

Figure 3. Appearance of flash frozen spattered bloodstains on top of snow.
Unusual Bloodstain Pattern on a Knife

Peter Lamb
Forensic Science Service, UK

I have been examining a knife in a stabbing incident and there is an odd pattern of blood near the hilt. The case involves five men who broke into a home armed with baseball bats, hammers and a knife. A victim is badly injured. Subsequently, the knife is found near a bus stop. The police request is “is this the weapon and who held it. I would like to know what caused this pattern. Could it be percussive when the handle of the knife hits the ground at an angle when the blood is wet? There appears to be two spots/reservoirs of blood in the pattern. There is no grease staining on this part of the blade and nothing to indicate that it is part of a fingerprint. It is too large for a normal finger/thumb print.

The top photograph was taken with a macro lens and ambient lighting and the lower photograph taken through an LP stereo zoom with ring lights. There is a smeared distribution towards the tip indicating its use as a stabbing implement and there are some small spots indicating that other events are occurring nearby.

Any ideas? Has anyone seen this pattern before?

Regards,

Peter Lamb
Vice-president IABPA Region V
Major Crime Investigator
Forensic Science Service
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire
UK

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Abstacts of Recent BPA Related Articles Published in the Scientific Literature


Abstract:

We demonstrate here that the RSID™-saliva test can be used as a test for human salivary α-amylase on samples routinely examined in forensic casework. We show that the RSID™-saliva test detects salivary α-amylase at lower concentrations than the Phadebas® Quantitative test, that the RSID™-saliva test does not cross-react with forensically important human fluids and that the RSID™-saliva test can be successfully integrated into the whole swab semen extraction method.


Abstract:

Aspiration of blood is a phenomenon observed in violent and natural death scenarios. Bloodstain patterns evolving from expectoration of aspired blood may look suspicious of a violent genesis and thus mislead crime scene investigators. In the present case, a woman was found lying in a pool of blood on the kitchen floor. Furthermore, bloodstains covered her face, clothing and surrounding furniture and walls. Bloodstain pattern analysis and medicolegal inspection of the suspected scene of crime were carried out and revealed dispersed stains with enclosed gas bubbles in the absence of signs of physical violence leading to the assessment of a natural manner of death. The bloodstains were attributed to expiration of blood because of internal bleeding. Medicolegal autopsy confirmed the on-site diagnosis as a fatal esophageal varix rupture was found.


Abstract:

Forensic identification officers encounter shotgun pellet patterns at crime scenes and it is sometimes beneficial to have knowledge of the location of where the firearm was discharged. Currently, bloodstain experts use a computer program called BackTrack to determine the origin of a bloodstain pattern. Our investigation revealed that the mathematical relationship employed by BackTrack to determine the angle of impact can be applied to impacts from a pellet gun into BIO-FOAM (one-sample t-test; n=102, p=0.057). However, it would not be feasible to utilize BackTrack to determine the origin of a shotgun pellet pattern because the calculated muzzle-to-target distance was often a magnitude off of the known distance and thus would not be reliable.
The Development of Blood Pattern Analysis Discipline in Turkey - Still in Need of Many Efforts

Faruk Asicioglu, MD, PhD
Forensic Medicine Specialist and Medical Biologist
Associate Professor and Chairman, 5th Committee
The Council of Forensic Medicine
Turkey

At the beginning of 2002, I was the director of the Forensic Biology department of the Council. We have been trying to set up new DNA extraction methods and PCR protocols and working mostly with blood evidence collected from the crime scene. Those years were the rapid developments and establishments of the new disciplines such as forensic entomology in the field of forensic science in Turkey. We had a very dynamic team at forensic biology department and discussed many times whether there could be any other informative sides of these blood evidences. This question forced me to search about blood evidence and I noticed the importance of Blood Pattern Analysis through the internet. Reading books in this field would be the most effective way to gain knowledge related to this discipline. During that time, the administration of the Council decided to submit new journals and purchase new books to the main library of the Council. They asked for the names of the required books from all departments. Besides many DNA books, one of the books proposed by the Biology department to the administration was the BPA book titled “Blood Pattern Analysis” written by Tom Bevel and Ross M. Gardner.

When it was brought to the main library of the Council, I was the first reader of this book. It was very interesting and made me excited for the future. When I read the last sentences of this book, I had already ordered the new one titled “Interpretation of Bloodstain Evidence at the Crime Scenes” written by Stuart H. James and William G. Eckert. A short time later, I had decided to attend the basic courses of the BPA, but the problem was to find the funding. After corresponding with lots of firms, a leading company of Turkey accepted to give a scholarship for this training. I attended the basic course of BPA in Miami in December 2002. Two months later, I applied to the International Association of Blood Pattern Analysts, and was accepted as a member. Then, and still, I am the only Turkish member of IABPA.

Now, it was the time to make efforts for establishing this discipline in my home country. I was not sure which was the best way to spread this field throughout the entire country. When I thought how to manage it and which actions will be the most effective to reach this aim, there was an amendment preparing of the Council of Forensic Medicine act. I thought it would be the best way to trigger its being widely accepted in the entire country.

The Council of Forensic Medicine was established in 1923 by the special act. This act was renewed in 1982, and again in 2004. The BPA discipline was defined as a subsection of the Forensic Biology Department of the Council at the last amendment of the Council of Forensic Act. At that time, I was still the director of the Biology Department of the Council and it seemed suitable to offer BPA as a subsection of Biology Department to persuade the authorities of law. This was the easiest part of the process (BPA establishment story).

It was just in time to popularize the field. The first news about this subject was published at a national level widespread paper named “Radikal” on 24.09.2003.
The website is (www.radikal.com.tr/haber.php?haberno=89708) (Latest access: 27.02.2010). This news publication was so sensational that it increased public awareness much more than expected. It was the first Turkish forensic scientist who described blood patterns: An effective and innovative way to solve criminal cases”. There were positive feedbacks initiated by this news article.

I strived to increase scientific awareness at the same time. The article titled “Blood Pattern Analysis” was the first article in this field which was published in the journal of Turkish Forensic Medicine in 2004 (Adli Tip Dergisi, 18(2):12-22, 2004) (Figure 1). This publication helped to increase the number of forensic scientists who were aware of this field.

Figure 1. Journal of Turkish Forensic Medicine in 2004 (Adli Tip Dergisi) with first page of article on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis.

During that period, I was invited many times by police (law enforcement officers) for training activities. The training programs were targeted especially to the crime scene investigators. These trainings showed positive effects on crime scene photography, sketches, and diagrams.

It was understood soon after the article was published in Radikal that it was not possible to get the public interest permanent with only one news article. News should be written and broadcasted many times about BPA to render permanent public awareness, but this would depend on a case which was solved successfully by BPA analysis. Unfortunately, any attractive case could come. The main reason of this was the lack of awareness of the prosecutor and judges. I have had some lawyers who joined me that they could not convince the court to send the case as the judges did not believe that this kind of investigation method could help.
At that period, STR analysis was getting popular with new multi-loci kits. It was certain, highly informative, and very attractive especially for the lay persons. As in all other countries, DNA analysis had been thought as the key tool for every kind of criminal investigation in Turkey, too. We faced some demands from law enforcement officers asking how old the victim was by solving DNA analysis. Not many people were interested with the features of BPA in this atmosphere. A long time passed in silence. I was waiting for a case which would emphasize the importance of this discipline and consulted for some cases as a private expert, but no permanent case flow happened. This was just a one man show who was trying to enlarge the field. There were some cases on the news in which BPA would be informative. I waited for them but these cases never came. If they came, they would serve the field to gain in popularity. I thought many times about applying to the prosecutors of the cases, but they were such political cases that it would not be wise to apply as an expert myself.

In 2006, an NGO (Non Governmental Organisation) was established called “Forensic Biology-Forensic Genetics and Gene Law-Abgeder in Turkish”. I am the founder and still president of this association. These NGO was open to the application of the forensic biologists, forensic scientists, and jurists. BPA has found important place on mission, vision, membership regulations, and activities of Abgeder. The web site of the Abgeder is www.abgeder.org It was prepared initially in Turkish, and recently has its English version. The logo of Abgeder has some icons representing forensic biology (DNA helix and chromosomes) law (a pair of scales), and two blood drops (Blood Pattern Analysis) (Figure 2). 

I tried any possible ways which seemed important for BPA disciplines. In 2006, a thesis proposal passed from the educational committee of the Council titled “the establishment of a BPA laboratory”. After corresponding to the administration of the Council many times, a small laboratory was given to the BPA discipline. This thesis was completed by Dr. Nihat Arslan in 2009 under my supervision. Backtrack™ software was purchased for the laboratory in 2008. This year went on with success. BPA was one of the main subjects of first Eurasian Congress of Forensic Sciences in 2008. Pat Laturnus was invited as a speaker and workshop trainer. This workshop was the most popular of the congress in terms of the number of the participants (Figure 3). Media interest focused again on the field thanks to this meeting. Many TVs and news papers gave the meeting and BPA workshop at prime time. This paragraph is from a newspaper published on 14.10.2008, titled, “even a blood drop can give much information about murder”. (http://www.zaman.com.tr/haber.do?haberno=748953- latest access:) : The well-known retired scientist from Canadian Mounted Police, Pat Laturnus stated, “I thought that much evidence had already been lost until BPA method began to be utilized in our country. He said that Canadian prosecutors did not invite blood pattern analysts to the criminal cases. In 1990, they opened their
BPA laboratory and by 1992 they solved three cases through utilizing BPA. From this date, they invited us even there was only one drop of blood at the scene”.

At the end of the Congress, Pat Latarnus stayed in Istanbul for a week to work with me and my two assistants). BPA workshop series followed by the MAFS Congress in September 2009. At this meeting, Gillian Leak was invited as an instructor. There were 12 participants at this workshop.

Dr. Arslan and I had written a book in the same year named “Blood Pattern Analysis: Crime Scene Reconstruction by means of blood patterns” (Figure 4). It has two parts the first part of which is related to the importance, terminology, scientific base and simple technique, the second part is separated for its use at the crime scene reconstruction. This book is sold by more than 15 bookseller websites on the internet, and can be ordered easily through important bookstores of Turkey. It has been purchased by many crime scene investigators, and forensic scientists. This discipline is in the scientific programme of the assistant teaching of the Council of Forensic Medicine, some Forensic Institutes, Medical Faculties, Police and Gerdarmarie force in Turkey.
I explain my efforts as a steeplechase, any hurdle makes you lose your eager and slows you down, but with any new improvements you can become enthusiastic again. You will get great pleasure even when you find a convenient term to convert the BPA terminology from English to Turkish. I remember how I was happy when I find the phrase “model” for “pattern”. Nowadays, when you Google the key words “blood” in Turkish, the knowledge about BPA will appear on the second page, if you write “bloodstain”, it will come out on top on the first page of the Google. After many efforts, what has been succeeded so far can be summarized as in the following:

- Scientific and public awareness has been established
- The Turkish nomenclature has been constituted
- A small, but effective laboratory has been built
- This discipline is supported by an NGO
- There is a textbook for new beginners
- It is a lesson related to almost all forensic related units
- Some cases have been solved by BPA

As mentioned above, there are still many things to do, I think we are about to reach spring season of the BPA. First of all, The knowledge about BPA on the web site of the Council of Forensic Medicine will be held. Secondly, the activities of BPA laboratory will be announced to whole country by means of circulars of Ministry of Judge. Lastly, BPA session will be added to the program of the regional meetings held periodically by ministry of justice. These actions will serve persuading the prosecutors and judges in this field.

Faruk Asicioglu, MD, PhD presents plaque to Director David Baldwin at the April 2010 SWGSTAIN Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah.
Certification Survey Available On-Line

To complete its assigned tasks and develop a report for presentation to the IABPA membership, the Certification Committee needs your assistance. An initial on-line survey has been developed to inquire about members' opinions on developing a bloodstain pattern analysis certification process sponsored by IABPA. Survey participation will be made available only to members of IABPA. I would like to send the survey to each member’s email addresses; however, no such list exists. Therefore, if you wish to participate, send a request including your name and email address to the email address with the subject matter as listed below.

To: bpasurvey@gmail.com
Subject: cert survey

The identity of survey participants will be kept confidential. Your name will only be used to verify membership in IABPA. **If you wish to participate, please respond by July 15, 2010.** The survey link will be made available to all members wishing to participate shortly after that date. Thanks in advance for your participation and expressing an opinion on this topic.

Donald R. Schuessler, M.S.
Certification Committee Chair
dschuessle@msn.com
SAVE THE DATE!!

OCTOBER 4-8, 2010

MAFS IS GOIN’ TO KANSAS CITY!

Marriott Kansas City Downtown
200 W 12th St
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
(Located in the heart of the newly revitalized downtown Power & Light Entertainment District)

Watch www.mafs.net for more information!
Crime Scene Investigation Symposium

The Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists and the Midwest Forensics Resource Center announce the upcoming Crime Scene Investigation symposium. This symposium offers a unique training opportunity for crime scene investigators, detectives, and forensic scientists to discuss current trends and techniques on a variety of topics. The three-day symposium will address issues such as bloodstain pattern analysis, advanced fingerprinting techniques, legal issues with search and seizure, advanced photographic techniques, full-body processing, proficiency testing, and many more.

This symposium will bring in some of the most respected and knowledgeable instructors in crime scene investigation. The list includes Brian Dalrymple, Mike VanStratton, Richard Berry, Mike Brooks, Michael Haag, and Tom Bevel.

**When:** October 4-6, 2010  
**Where:** Kansas City, Missouri  
**Hotel:** Kansas City Downtown Marriott  
200 West 12th Street  
Kansas City, Missouri 64105  
(816) 421-6800

Rate is $129.00/night plus taxes  
For more information on registration or updates about the symposium, visit mafs.net or contact:

Jeremy Morris  
Johnson County (Kansas) Sheriff’s Office  
6000 Lamar  
Mission, Kansas 66202  
jeremiah.morris@jocogov.org

**Space is limited so early registration is encouraged.**
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS

2010 TRAINING CONFERENCE

Atlantic City, NJ

October 5-8, 2010

CONFERENCE INFORMATION WILL BE ADDED AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE

2010 Conference Registration Form

2010 Conference Presenter's Application

Complete form, save to your desktop and email as an attachment.

The Conference will be held at the

Tropicana Hotel - Atlantic City

IAPBA Conference Rate Hotel Reservations Link

Hotel FAQs

Contact:
Det. Jeff Scozzafava
Somerset County Prosecutor's Office
CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

The conference will be a blend of workshops and general sessions with case and research presentations. The conference schedule and information on workshops will be published and posted when available. At that time pre-registration for workshops will be accepted.

Please complete and e-mail this form to Jeff Scozzafava at: jcozz@hotmail.com (Please type “IABPA” in the subject line.)
Or submit by Fax to: 908.704.0959
Or submit by mail with payment (Check or Purchase Order):
SCPO Forensic Unit • Attn: Det. J. Scozzafava – IABPA
40 N. Bridge Street, Somerville, NJ 08876 USA
Make checks and purchase orders payable to IABPA. Federal ID# IABPA 52-1597063.

Last Name: ____________________________
First Name: __________________________
IABPA Member Yes ☑ No ☐
Member # ____________________________
Name as you would like it to appear on the attendance certificate: ____________________________
Agency: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________
Will guest(s) be attending the Thursday Conference dinner?

Yes ☐  No ☐

Names of guest(s) attending dinner:

[Dinner cost is $55 USD per guest

REGISTRATION

☐ $280

☐ $290 (Payment received in August 2010)

☐ $300 (Payment received in September 2010)

☐ $350 (Payment received in October 2010 or on site)

☐ Credit Card Payment

Contact the IABPA Treasurer, Norman Reeves:

norman@bloody1.com or Fax # 520.760.5590

On site Registration begins at 6:00 PM Monday, October 4, 2010.

Refund requests must be made before September 1, 2010.

For questions regarding Conference Registration contact:

Detective Jeff Scozzafava, Somerset County Prosecutor’s Office
jscozz@hotmail.com or Telephone 908.575.3384
PRESENTER REGISTRATION FORM

If you are interested in Presenting at the October 2010 annual training conference, we would like to hear from you. Presenters include anyone conducting a workshop, sharing a case and/or sharing your research.

Please complete and e-mail this form to Jeff Scozzafava at:
jscozz@hotmail.com (Please type “IABPA” in the subject line.)

Or submit by mail:
SCPO Forensic Unit • Attn: Det. J. Scozzafava – IABPA
40 N. Bridge Street, Somerville, NJ 08876

Last Name: 
First Name: 
Agency: 
Street Address: 
City: 
State/Province: 
Postal Code: 
Country: 
Telephone: 
E-mail: 

Title of Presentation: ____________________________________________

☐ Workshop: Abstract Attached

☐ Lecture to General Session: Abstract Attached

☐ Brief Biography Attached

Amount of Time Requested: ________________________________

Equipment Needed:

☐ Laptop: Provided by IABPA
Apple MacBook, 8 GB Ram, Microsoft Office PowerPoint

☐ PowerPoint Projector: Provided by IABPA

☐ Wireless Microphone: Provided by IABPA

☐ Overhead Projector

☐ Other: __________________________________________________

IF CONDUCTING A WORKSHOP:

Maximum number of workshop attendees: ________________

Number of times presenting workshop during the conference: ________________

What supplies and space do you require?

Comments:
Organizational Notices

Moving Soon?

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

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

Membership Applications / Request for Promotion

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

The fees for application of membership and yearly dues are $40.00 US each. If you have not received a dues invoice for 2010 please contact Norman Reeves. Apparently, non US credit cards are charging a fee above and beyond the $ 40.00 membership/application fee. Your credit card is charged only $40.00 US by the IABPA. Any additional fees are imposed by the credit card companies.

IABPA now accepts the following credit cards:

- Discover
- Mastercard
- American Express
- Visa
Training Opportunities

June 21-25, 2010
Math and Physics for Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Aylmar, Ontario, Canada

Instructors: Dr. Brian Yamashita
Fons Chafe
Course Coordinator: Brian Allen
Forensic Identification training
Ontario Police College
10716 Hacienda Rd. Box 1190
Aylmar, Ontario Canada
N5H 2T2
Tel: 519-773-4258
Fax: 519-773-5762
E-mail: Brian.Allen@ontario.ca
Further Information: www.opconline.ca

July 19-23, 2010
Advanced Crime Scene Reconstruction
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Contact: Dr. Erin Kimmerle
Department of Anthropology
University of South Florida
4201 East Fowler Avenue SOC 107
Tampa, Florida 33620-8100
Tel: 813-974-5139
E-mail: kimmerle@cas.usf.edu
August 2-6, 2010
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
Suffolk University
Boston, Massachusetts

Instructor: Paul Erwin Kish
Forensic Consultant and Associates
Tel: 607-962-8092
E-mail: paul@paulkish.com

Further information: Dr. Edward G. Bartick, Director
Forensic Science Program
Suffolk University
Tel: 617-573-8250
E-mail: ebartick@suffolk.edu

August 9-13, 2010
Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
Suffolk University
Boston, Massachusetts

Instructor: Paul Erwin Kish
Forensic Consultant and Associates
Tel: 607-962-8092
E-mail: paul@paulkish.com
Instructor: Stuart H. James
James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc.
Tel: 954-485-5904
E-mail: jamesforen@aol.com

Further information: Dr. Edward G. Bartick, Director
Forensic Science Program
Suffolk University
Tel: 617-573-8250
E-mail: ebartick@suffolk.edu
August 30-September 4, 2010
Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
Aylmar, Ontario, Canada

Instructor: Brian Allen
Forensic Identification training
Ontario Police College
10716 Hacienda Rd. Box 1190
Aylmar, Ontario Canada
N5H 2T2
Tel: 519-773-4258
Fax: 519-773-5762
E-mail: Brian.Allen@ontario.ca
Further Information: www.opconline.ca

September 6-10, 2010
Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
Usingen, Germany

Instructors: Dr, Silke Brodbeck and Martin Eversdijk
Language - English
Contact: Blutspureninstitut
Obergasse 20
61250 Usingen, Germany
Tel: ++49-170-84 84 248
Fax: ++49-6081-14879
www.blutspureninstitut.com

September 13-October 1, 2010
Forensic Crime Scene Investigation Academy 120 hours
Stephen S. Austin University
Piney Woods Conservation Center
Broadus, Texas

Instructor: Rex T. Plant and Guest Speakers
Accommodations and Meals Included
www.forensictraining.us
Class Coordinator: Kimberly Shoe
Tel: 240-627-7016
September 20-24, 2010
Bloodstain Evidence Institute
Corning, New York

Contact: Herbert Leon MacDonell, Director
Bloodstain Evidence Institute
P.O. Box 1111
Corning, New York 14830
Tel: 607-962-6581
E-mail: forensiclab@stny.rr.com

December 6-10, 2010
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Recognition Course
Aylmar, Ontario, Canada

Instructor: Brian Allen
Forensic Identification training
Ontario Police College
10716 Hacienda Rd. Box 1190
Aylmar, Ontario Canada
N5H 2T2
Tel: 519-773-4258
Fax: 519-773-5762
E-mail: Brian.Allen@ontario.ca
Further Information: www.opconline.ca

December 6-10, 2010
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop
Miami, Florida

Presented by the Specialized Training Unit at the Metropolitan Police Institute of the Miami-Dade Police
Department, Doral, Florida
Contact: Toby L. Wolson, M.S., F-ABC
Miami-Dade Police Department
Crime Laboratory Bureau
9105 NW 25th Street
Doral, Florida 33172
Voice: 305-471-3041
Fax: 305-471-2052
E-mail: Twolson@mdpd.com

Training Announcements for the issue of the September 2010 IABPA News must be received before August 15th, 2010
Editor’s Corner

It was a privilege to be able to attend the Third International IABPA Conference in Lisbon, Portugal. I have had the opportunity as a charter member of the IABPA in 1983 to witness the growth of our organization and the dramatic increase of our membership with BPA analysts from Europe and around the world. The fine presentations given in Lisbon attest to the skill and knowledge of BPA analysts from many diverse jurisdictions and countries. The countries represented were, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, The Netherlands., New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. In this issue of the NEWS I have given extensive coverage to the conference and certainly applaud the efforts of Lino Henriques, Philippe Esperanca and Peter Lamb as well as the conference staff members who did a fine job.

I was impressed with the enthusiasm of a university student who attended the conference. Kaeper Choromanski attends the University of Warsaw in Poland and prepared a poster for his research project, entitled, Optical Examination of Blood and Body Treated with Sulfuric Acid. According to Kaeper, there is a lack of bloodstain pattern analysts actively working in Poland. Perhaps his interest in the discipline will eventually lead to the development of BPA in Poland.

I have included two images of a bloodstained knife with an interesting pattern in this issue submitted by Peter Lamb from the UK. Please contact him via e-mail with your thoughts about the mechanism that produced the pattern. If others in the membership have bloodstain patterns that they would like reviewed, send them to me for the September issue of the NEWS. This could become a regular feature of interest.

Stuart H. James
Editor – IABPA NEWS
jamesforen@aol.com
Past Presidents of the IABPA

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Charles Edel 1985-1987
Warren R. Darby 1988
Rod D. Englert 1989-1990
Edward Podworny 1991-1992
Tom J. Griffin 1993-1994
Toby L. Wilson, M.S. 1995-1996
Daniel V. Christman 1997-1998
Phyllis T. Rollan 1999-2000
Daniel Rahn 2001-2002
Bill Basso 2002-2006
LeeAnn Singley 2007-2008

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