

Table Of Contents

President's Message	2
Research Article	3
Bloodstains on Fabric, The Effects of Droplet Velocity and Fabric Composition	
By: Joseph A. Slemko	
2003 Annual Meeting Minutes.....	12
Organizational Announcements	17
Training Opportunities.....	18
Editor's Message.....	19
Past Presidents / Associate Editors.....	20

President's Message: Seasons Greetings!

I find it hard to believe that twelve months have passed and that Christmas is fast approaching.

Love, peace, joy, hope -- so many beautiful words are woven through our Christmas songs, prayers, and family traditions. As we celebrate this Christmas Season I hope that the spirit of the season is with you all, today and throughout the coming New Year.

I'd like to thank those that were able to attend our 2003 Conference in Odessa, TX. The conference was a big success largely in part to your participation and the excellent work and planning of our VP Rick Pippins. Thanks Rick for all your time and dedication and for organizing a great conference. For those that were unable to attend due to other commitments your presents were missed. It's hoped you're able to join us once again in Tucson, AZ, in 2004.

A very special thanks to IABPA VP Region I Bill Gifford, VP Region III Rick Pippins, and News Editor Paul Kish who are stepping down from their respective positions for 2004. Your dedication to our organization has been felt by all. I thank you for your efforts over the years and helping to make our organization what it has become today.

As most of you might recall, in October of 2002, during our Harrisburg IABPA conference, Mr. Tony Onorato of the FBI made a presentation addressing the general membership on a newly developed Scientific Working Group in the discipline of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN). Although I try to keep an open mind to new ideas and possibilities, I couldn't help but hold a little skepticism myself. At that time, not having a full understanding I took comfort in the fact that the majority (if not all) of the SWG members were also members of the IABPA. I felt confident that these well-respected members of our organization would hold the best interests of the entire IABPA in mind. This year, during our 2003 conference Tony, along with other members of SWGSTAIN, returned to share with our membership their accomplishments and discuss what ground has yet to be covered. With exception of a few comments, the overall responses to SWGSTAIN were positive.

In the fall of this year I was invited to attend the November SWGSTAIN meeting held in Quantico, VA, from November 10-14th. Although making arrangements and getting there was something in it's self, I'm glad to say I finally made it. During the business and individual committee meetings, I was able to get a better understanding as to the workings of SWGSTAIN and the desired goals for our discipline. I found that listening to Tony during our conference presentations was one thing, however, it was truly something else to attend and experience first hand the workings of the organization and the various committee groups. Although there is a substantial amount of ground yet to be covered SGWSTAIN has done some remarkable work largely in part to all of the talented individuals involved. I applaud their efforts and look forward to future updates and their finished product.

On behalf of all the Officers of the IABPA, I'd like to extend our warmest holiday wishes to you, your family and loved ones. Have a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Take care of yourselves and be good to one another.

William (Bill) Basso

RESEARCH ARTICLE:

BLOODSTAINS ON FABRIC

The Effects of Droplet Velocity and Fabric Composition

By: Joseph A. Slemko

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The publication of this research is dedicated to the memory of
RCMP S/Sgt. Daniel Rahn,
whose friendship guidance and mentoring will always be remembered.

INTRODUCTION

This research was originally presented at the Annual Training Conference of the International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts in Seattle, Washington in 1997 (Part I) with a follow-up presentation at the annual training conference in Houston, Texas in 1999 (Part II).

ABSTRACT

The interpretation and analysis of bloodstain patterns in a criminal investigation may include or be exclusively based upon the bloodstain patterns observed on fabric. The interpretation of the bloodstain patterns observed on a person's clothing might provide vital evidence that will be used to corroborate or refute that person's statement concerning their involvement during a criminal occurrence.

Although the interpretation of bloodstains on fabric is a very important subject area within the science of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, there is minimal published research available on the topic.

The objective of this research project is to determine if the appearance of projected bloodstains observed on fabric is a function of the blood droplet velocity and/or fabric composition and structure. This research project has been divided into two parts:

Part I

Bloodstains created on a collection of various fabrics, based upon fabric composition, fabric texture, new versus used fabrics, and chemically treated fabrics will be experimentally compared on the basis of:

- variation in fabric absorption of blood,
- difficulties in determination of angle of impact of blood droplets on fabric,
- the variation of the velocity of the projected impact event on bloodstains on fabric, and
- distortion to bloodstains on fabric.

Part II

A collection of various fabrics placed at different distances will be exposed to blood droplets generated by a high-speed fan and compared on the basis of bloodstain size versus distance traveled relative to fabric composition and chemically treated fabrics.

PART I: MATERIALS

The following fabric materials and paper standard were collected and cut into 13cm x 8cm (5in. x 3in.) samples then mounted on four 61cm x 61cm (24in. x 24in.) foam core photographic boards to form four identical target surfaces:

- 1 100% Cotton (new¹)
- 2 100% Cotton (new, treated with fabric starch²)
- 3 100% Combed Cotton (new)
- 4 100% Combed Cotton (washed³)
- 5 100% Cotton Denim (new)
- 6 100% Cotton Denim (washed)
- 7 100% Blue Cotton Denim (worn⁴)
- 8 65% Polyester / 35% Cotton (new)
- 9 65% Polyester / 35% Cotton (treated with Scotchgard®⁵)
- 10 65% Polyester / 35% Cotton (washed)
- 11 50% Cotton / 50% Polyester (worn)
- 12 90% Acetate / 10% Nylon (worn)
- 13 100% Acrylic - Medium Weave (worn)
- 14 100% Acrylic - Coarse Weave (worn)
- 15 100% Nylon (new)
- 16 100% Nylon - water repellent (new)
- 17 100% Textured Silk (new)
- 18 100% Fine Silk (worn)
- 19 60% Rayon / 40% Polyester (worn)
- 20 100% Rayon (new)
- 21 100% Polyester (new)
- 22 100% Polyester (treated with Scotchgard®)
- 23 Paper (standard index card)

¹ **NEW** fabrics were cut from new fabric bolts at a local retail supplier.

² Entire surface was sprayed with **EASY ON FABRIC STARCH™**.

³ Fabric was **WASHED** in a standard clothes washer with **TIDE™** detergent and dried in a standard clothes dryer with **BOUNCE™** fabric softener.

⁴ **WORN** fabrics were purchased at a second-hand clothes retailer.

⁵ Entire surface was sprayed with **3M SCOTCHGARD®** fabric treatment.

PART I: METHODS

Once the targets were assembled, they were subjected to four blood droplet-generating events at room temperature using human blood drawn by venipuncture into sterile vacuum tubes containing EDTA and warmed to body temperature.

TRANSFER BLOODSTAINS

A 1.6mm internal diameter (2.8mm external diameter) plastic pipette was filled with liquid blood warmed to body temperature. The pipette bulb was compressed until a blood droplet formed at the end of the plastic tube. At the instant a complete droplet was formed, the blood droplet was touched to the fabric surface, transferring the blood onto the target. This technique was repeated three times to create three separate stains.

The transfer targets were also subjected to a passively falling blood droplet that was generated by a 1.6mm diameter pipette and allowed to fall from a height of 25cm (10in.) to the target that was set at an angle of incidence of 45 degrees.

PASSIVE⁶ BLOODSTAINS

A 1.6mm diameter plastic pipette was flushed with liquid blood warmed to body temperature. The pipette tube was directed vertically upward 1.5m (5ft.) above a fabric target that was placed horizontally on the floor below. The pipette bulb was then compressed projecting blood droplets upwards. The resultant blood droplets, upon reaching their terminal height (due to the effects of air resistance and gravity), then fell to strike the target not exceeding their terminal velocity.

MEDIUM VELOCITY IMPACT EVENT

One (1)ml of blood, warmed to body temperature, was placed on the striking plate of a hammer apparatus specifically designed for bloodstain impact event testing. Upon release of the hammer, projected blood droplets traveled to a target vertically mounted 95cm (37in.) in front of the apparatus.

HIGH VELOCITY IMPACT EVENT

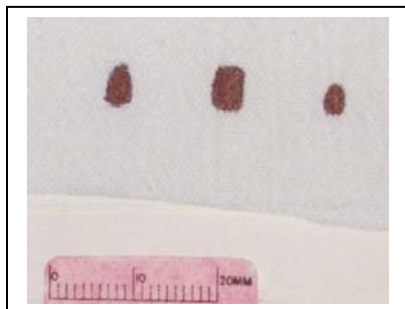
A 6cm (2.5in.) area of highly absorbent commercial cleaning cloth was vertically mounted and saturated with blood warmed body temperature. A .22 cal high velocity handgun round was then discharged from a position near contact through the saturated cloth. The resultant blood droplets then traveled to the targets that were vertically mounted 70cm (28in.) behind the blood source.

⁶ **PASSIVE** in this context is used to describe the blood droplet velocity only i.e. acted upon by the force of gravity only and thus not able to exceed the terminal velocity of 7.65 m/sec. (25.1 ft/sec.).

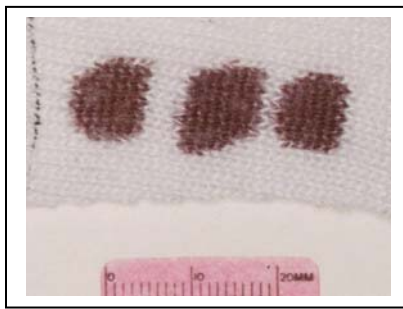
PART I: RESULTS

Upon completion of the lab experimentation the fabric samples were observed, photographed, and compared. The following observations were made:

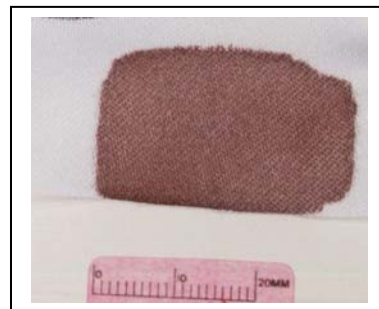
TRANSFER



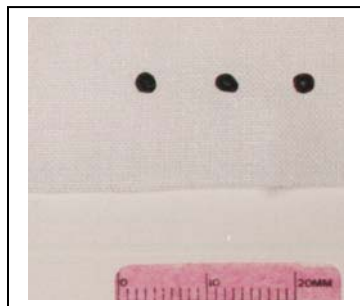
PHOTOGRAPH #1
100% Cotton



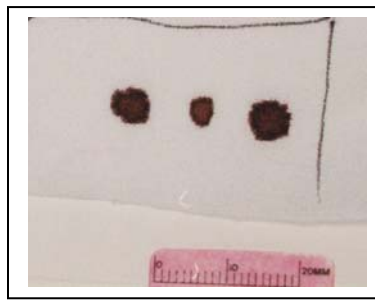
PHOTOGRAPH #2
100% Acrylic



PHOTOGRAPH #3
100% Polyester



PHOTOGRAPH #4
NEW 65% Poly/35% Cotton



PHOTOGRAPH #5
WASHED 65% Poly/35% Cotton

The *transfer* experimentation technique that was used in this research provided a graphic illustration of the wide range with which material composition affects the ability to absorb and disperse liquid blood:

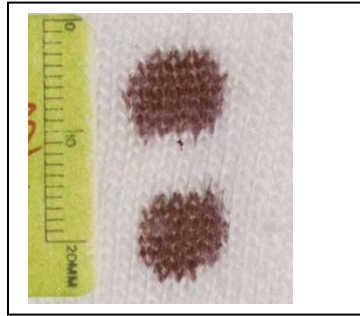
- (a) New 65% polyester/35% cotton (*photograph #4*), 100% nylon with and without water repellent, and all fabrics treated with Scotchgard® showed **little or no blood absorption**. In most cases the blood droplet remained intact until the blood dried and, in the case of the water-repellent nylon, dropped from the material during transport.
- (b) 100% acrylic (medium weave) (*photograph # 2*), 100% silk (fine and textured), 60% rayon/40% polyester and 100% polyester (*photograph # 3*) were all observed to be **highly absorbent of blood**. The silk, polyester and rayon/polyester fabrics displayed such a high degree of absorbency that the blood droplets diffused into each other producing a single large stain.
- (c) All other tested fabrics exhibited moderate blood absorption e.g. 100% cotton (*photograph #1*).

- (d) The coarseness of the fabric weave appears to restrict the ability of the blood to diffuse and be absorbed within the fabric. This was observed during the comparison of the 100% acrylic samples, coarse and medium weave.
- (e) **Washing** a new fabric **greatly enhances** its ability to absorb and disperse blood. This was clearly evident where the comparison of new versus washed fabrics were made i.e. 100% combed cotton and 65% polyester/35% cotton (*photographs #4 & #5*).

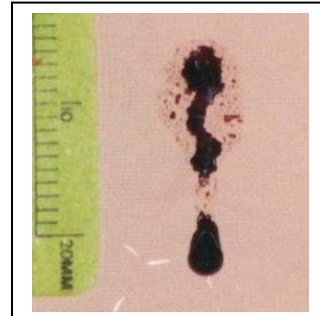
IMPACT ANGLE COMPARISONS



PHOTOGRAPH #6
Paper (control)



PHOTOGRAPH #7
100% Acrylic

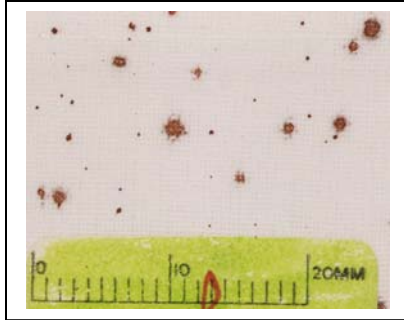


PHOTOGRAPH #8
100% Nylon

Using the bloodstain on the paper target as a standard for comparison purposes the following observations were made:

- (a) Bloodstains observed on the **highly absorbent** materials i.e. 100% silk, 60% rayon/40% polyester and 100% polyester exhibited the **greatest degree** of distortion and would not be suitable for impact angle determination. The 100% acrylic fabrics (*photograph # 7*) produced bloodstains near circular in appearance that could erroneously be interpreted as contacting the fabric at or near 90 degrees.
- (b) Fabrics with **poor absorbency** properties also exhibited a **high degree of stain distortion**. The stain distortion in this case was due to the blood droplet “rolling” across the fabric and not readily being absorbed. However, the general directionality of the blood droplet could be determined e.g. 100% nylon (*photograph # 8*).
- (c) The texture or coarseness of the fabric weave also affects bloodstain distortion as it appears that the “diffusing” blood droplet will tend to conform to the prominent “grain” of the fabric. The greater the coarseness of the texture, the greater the distortion.

PASSIVE BLOODSTAINS



PHOTOGRAPH #9
65/35 Poly/Cotton (washed)



PHOTOGRAPH #10
100% Acrylic



PHOTOGRAPH #11
100% Silk

As with previous observations, it appears that stain distortion is dependent upon the ability of the fabric material to absorb blood and upon the coarseness of the texture of the weave:

- (a) Absorbent fabrics such as 100% cotton, 65% polyester/35% cotton (*photograph #9*), 100% acrylic, 100% silk (textured), 100% polyester all displayed distortion. 100% silk (fine), for a reason not yet determined, was an exception to this observation: The distortion as a result of absorbency was observed as a central concentrated stain and a diffused outer stain ring.
- (b) Distortion as a result of fabric texture appears to be dependent upon two factors: droplet size and thread width. Where the droplet size was smaller than the thread size, the bloodstain remained circular and defined; if the droplet was sufficient to saturate a single thread, the blood was absorbed along the length of the thread, resulting in a distorted stain; if the blood volume exceeded the thread size, the bloodstain was distorted along the “grain” of the fabric e.g. 100% acrylic (*photograph #10*).
- (c) The greatest stain distortion was observed in fabrics where both high absorbency and fabric coarseness were present, i.e. 100% silk (textured) (*photograph #11*).
- (d) Generally, the least amount of stain distortion was observed in the non-absorbent and Scotchgard® treated fabrics, i.e. 90% acetate/10% nylon, 100% nylon and 100% rayon.

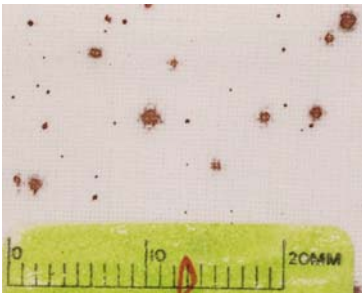
MEDIUM VELOCITY IMPACT EVENT

Bloodstains produced as a result of a medium velocity impact event generally displayed the same properties as those that were observed during the “passive” experimentation. **However, in certain fabrics such as 100% cotton (new) and 65% polyester/35% cotton (washed)** (photographs #11,#12,#13), the outer diffused ring that was previously described in the “passive” observations, was replaced by secondary satellite spatter around the inner primary bloodstain.

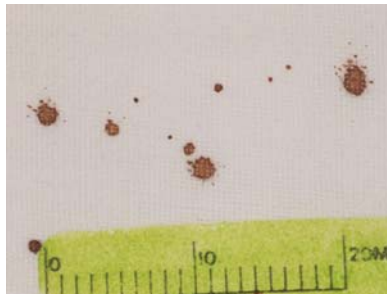
HIGH VELOCITY IMPACT EVENT

Bloodstains produced as a result of a high velocity impact event were not observed to produce any significant difference from those that were produced by the medium velocity impact event.

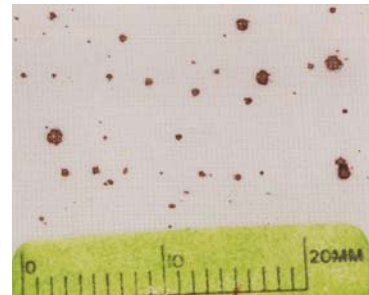
65/35 Poly/Cotton (washed)



PHOTOGRAPH #9
Passive



PHOTOGRAPH #12
Medium



PHOTOGRAPH #13
High

PART I: CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the experimentation that has been completed, there are some initial basic guidelines that may be stated:

- (a) The degree of distortion of bloodstains observed on fabric is a function of **both** the ability of the fabric to absorb blood and the texture of the fabric.
- (b) Due to the numerous variables involved in the interpretation of the angles of impact of bloodstains observed on fabric, including those included in this research, impact angle interpretation should be made with extreme caution.
- (c) **Limited observations** may be made relating the effect of **blood droplet velocity** on bloodstains observed on fabric: Higher velocity blood droplets may produce satellite spatter upon impact with the cloth surface. This property is individual to each fabric type and is dependent upon the ability of the fabric to absorb blood and the texture of the fabric. The appearance of satellite spatter is also dependent on blood droplet volume.
- (d) Washing a fabric directly affects bloodstain appearance and therefore new fabrics should never be used for bloodstain experimentation testing for comparison to actual investigative observations.
- (e) Scotchgard® type fabric treatments directly effect bloodstain appearance and those effects should be taken into account when interpreting bloodstains observed on potentially treated materials, i.e. furniture fabrics. Fabric starches do not appear to affect bloodstain appearance.

PART II: MATERIALS

The following fabric materials of similar texture and weave were collected and cut into 80cm x 10cm (32in. x 4in.) strips and mounted on four 100cm x 100cm (40in. x 40in.) foam core photographic boards to form four identical target surfaces:

- 1 100% Wool
- 2 100% Polyester
- 3 100% Silk
- 4 100% Acrylic
- 5 100% Blue Cotton Denim (worn)
- 6 80/20 Cotton/Polyester
- 7 100% White Cotton Denim (new/washed)
- 8 80/20 Cotton/Polyester with Bounce™ fabric softener
- 9 100% White Cotton Denim (new/washed) with Bounce™ fabric softener

PART II: METHODS

The four target surfaces were laid horizontally and inline on the floor in front of a high-speed fan apparatus⁷ that was placed on a table 1m (40in.) from the ground. The center of each target surface was placed at .5m (20in.), 1.5m (5ft.), 2.5m (8.2ft.), and 3.5m (11.5ft.) from the base (at floor-level) of the droplet-generating fan. Blood droplets were then generated by injecting 10ml of liquid blood by syringe into the rotating fan blades. The injection of blood was conducted ten (10) times to produce a sufficient number of bloodstains on the targets for an accurate representation and analysis. Ten (10) of the **smallest observable bloodstains**⁸ for each tested fabric, at each respective target-to-source distance, were then measured and averaged.

PART II: RESULTS

Distance from Impact	1 100% Wool	2 100% Poly	3 100% Silk	4 100% Acrylic	5 100% Cot/Den	6 80/20% Cot/Poly	7 100% Cotton	8 80/20% C/Pw/Bnc	9 100% Cot/wBnc
0.5m	<0.1mm	<0.1mm	<0.1mm	<0.1mm	<0.1mm ⁹	<0.1mm	<0.1mm	<0.1mm	<0.1mm
1.5m	0.4mm	0.5mm	0.4mm	0.2mm	0.4mm	0.8mm	0.8mm	0.6mm	0.6mm
2.5m	1.0mm	1.0mm	0.8mm	0.8mm	1.4mm	1.4mm	1.5mm	1.2mm	1.2mm
3.5m	1.6mm	1.6mm	1.6mm	2.0mm	2.0mm	2.4mm	2.6mm	2.4mm	2.2mm

**High and low values of size range are highlighted*

PART II: CONCLUSIONS

From the experimental results provided, it is quite evident that distance to source determination based upon bloodstain sizes observed on fabrics is directly dependent upon the target surface composition and the use of any chemical fabric softening treatments.

A bloodstain analyst conducting an examination of clothing or any other fabric medium must consider the particular fabric, fabric texture, and the use of fabric treatments when assessing target distance from a blood source based upon bloodstain size.

⁷ Built by RCMP S/Sgt. Dan Rahn. Liquid blood is injected by syringe from the top of the fan housing into the rotating fan blades causing the blood droplets to be propelled horizontally.

⁸ Bloodstains generated by "wave cast-off" on the target surface were ignored.

⁹ Material was a washed / worn blue denim. Observation and measurement of the smallest stains was very difficult even under ideal conditions. All other fabrics tested were white.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN
ANALYSTS ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES
10 October 2003
Odessa Texas**

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Bill Basso, President
John Frederick, Vice President Region II
Rick Pippins, Vice President Region III
Norman Reeves, Secretary Treasurer

10 October 2003

President Basso called the business meeting to order at 1:55 P.M.

President Basso requested a motion to approve the list of provisional members which was located in the hospitality suite be advanced to full membership. These provisional members submitted the required request for promotion during the year.

Johnny Aycock made the motion to accept those listed for full membership and Vic Gorman seconded the motion. The body approved the motion.

President Basso stated that the minutes from the 2002 meeting were in the hospitality area and previously published in the December 2002 News. President Basso requested a motion for approval.

Vic Gorman made a motion to approve the 2002 business meeting minutes and Pat Laturnus seconded it. The motion was approved.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT:

Chairman Norman Reeves indicated that course content was received from instructors and placed on file. Total membership including applicants and members totals about 730. Reviews of applications for membership and for promotions are all up-to-date thanks to the work of the regional vice presidents.

VICE PRESIDENTS REPORTS:

Region I - Bill Gifford

Bill Gifford has indicated that he is stepping down as Vice President.

Region II - John Frederick

John Frederick stated he is a "freshman VP" didn't have many applicants this year, but still has good growth. He received e-mail from a college student seeking assistance with research and he referred that student to Norm Reeves.

Region III - Rick Pippins

Rick Pippins advised has four levels of knowledge of instructors – knows well, acquaintance, not sure who, and never heard of. He will approve applicants from instructors in the first two groups, but not the latter two. Instructors need to have their curriculum on file with Norm Reeves. One applicant was denied because she had an instructor that is questionable. Rick referred that applicant to another instructor.

Region IV - Bob Spalding

Bob Spalding reported by email that he has processed sixty- three applicants and requests for promotion. Some of them were people who filed applications after the deadline last year for them to be processed. Bob suggests that the membership process be clarified on the web site. There was a discussion by the body regarding provisional membership and the process and whether to limit someone's membership in the organization due to the lack of a request for promotion. It was discussed that this would diminish the membership numbers unnecessarily.

Region V - Adrian Emes

Adrian Emes reported by email as follows:

My sincere apologies for not being with you - I was elected in my absence and now I am unable to be with you after my first year.

There have been 14 applications for Full Membership from Europe during this last year, with the Netherlands leading with 8; Iceland 2, England 2, Austria 1 and Germany 1. Much of the credit for these applications must go to Herb, Paul and Stuart for the training courses that they have delivered, especially the courses in the Netherlands. This brings the European membership to approximately XXXXXX (don't have the figures to hand).

As a result of my name being on the IABPA website I have received several enquiries to assist with BPA problems, including a shooting from the USA. I thought you guys knew all there was to know about shootings - but I'm always pleased to be able to help out!!

In spite of my absence I am prepared to stand again for the European Vice President but I will quite understand if this year the membership chooses someone who is present at the Conference. I will try harder next year!

Kind regards to you all

TREASURER REPORT:

The treasurer's report was posted in the hospitality area for review by the membership. The IABPA is making a good financial recovery with the help of the last three conferences and increased membership.

LeAnn Singley did a good job with last years conference resulting in a gain and not a loss of money. As of September 11, 2003 the balance is \$50,586.30. Income from application fees was about \$1900. Interest income was \$407.

The newsletter still remains our major expense and Paul Kish, the editor, has made major strides in keeping the cost at a minimum while producing a fine newsletter. A net worth graph was shown to the body both in the report and at the meeting demonstrating our financial status.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

DAUBERT COMMITTEE:

No Report

ETHICS COMMITTEE:

President Basso indicated that there is nothing in writing to the committee at this time.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE:

Ross Gardner has a proposed syllabus for the 40 hour Bloodstain Pattern course available in Microsoft word format. The committee has been working to develop a bank of questions to use in the 40-hour course. These questions are not mandatory. Ross Gardner suggested the use of a pre-test and post-test with the questions. The questions should be available in about six months. The questions can be e-mailed.

There was a discussion about posting the questions on the web site and the pros and cons.

SERGEANT AT ARMS:

No Report

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

No Report

HISTORIAN'S REPORT:

Herb MacDonell provided the meeting with the latest historian information.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS HISTORIAN'S REPORT 2003

- 1) A few "new" old bloodstain pattern interpretation references were located and added to the reference collection maintained in the Laboratory of Forensic Science Library.
- 2) During 2002 - 2003 your Historian has had many requests for copies of articles on the subject of bloodstain pattern interpretation. I sent copies of articles not only to agencies and individuals in this country but to three foreign countries as well. A few IABPA members requested copies of articles and thus far no one has been charged for copying or postage.
- 3) Two years ago I reported that I had been asked to assist in the design of a sculpture commemorating our organization. Unfortunately, I have not heard from the artist has to work on this in his free time and I cannot rush him. The sculpture he wants to make concerns his late father. I am beginning to question whether this monument will even become a reality.

EDITOR'S REPORT:

Paul Kish was unable to make the conference this year. Paul provided the following information:

1. The cost of publishing the Newsletter is definitely on the rise. Due to an increase in the actual printing, a slight increase in postage due to the increasing number of members who reside outside the United States, as well as an apparent increase in our membership.
2. Members need to keep their addresses updated with Norman Reeves to prevent our wasting postage on "bad" addresses.
3. In 2003, we were able to publish articles in both the March & June issues. The 2003 Roster is being published in the September issue.
4. We currently have three articles in the peer review process.

Stuart James has volunteered to assume the duties of Editor beginning in 2004.

PROFICIENCY TEST COMMITTEE

Pam Barnes reported the committee held discussions about SWGSTAIN. A conclusion that they need to survey membership to determine the current assessment policies & history of the members' agencies was made. Many already do proficiency testing in their employment.

Questions for survey include:

Do you currently have proficiency testing / on-going assessment program?

Do you want to participate in IABPA proficiency testing?

What would be the best format for a proficiency test?

Stress that members return the survey! Need to know negative & positive comments.

Committee is not designing a test, but looking to establish best practices, not protocols. "Best practices" is recommended, not required. IABPA peer review is suggested. Need to consider the cost of any proficiency program. ASCLD offers Crime Scene accreditation to labs. CTS issue annual proficiency tests. This committee was originally formed to consult with CTS in developing those tests. The committee no longer serves in that capacity now that the CTS tests have been developed & are published. Committee is looking to develop recommended guidelines to assure quality through on-going assessment. Those guidelines may "weed-out" the '40-hr-only' analysts.

Steve Kohne inquired why do we have to outside IABPA? Volunteered to participate for efforts in this regard. Norman Reeves discussed manpower and administration costs are two reasons not to have this inside IABPA. IAI offers BPA certification. Their test included measurement, patterns, & multiple-choice questions and re-certification every 5 years. Discussion by the membership reference the issues of a survey as insert in newsletter, Norman Reeves noted problems with making the notifications to members via e-mail because of difficulty keeping a current e-mail database up to date due to members not notifying of new email addresses.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE REPORT:

President Basso stated that during a board meeting at the conference, the following members were recommended for the IABPA Board.

PRESIDENT	William Basso
VICE PRESIDENT REGION I	Charlene Marie
VICE PRESIDENT REGION II	John Frederick
VICE PRESIDENT REGION III	Rick Pippins
VICE PRESIDENT REGION IV	Adrian Ames
SECRETARY TREASURER	Norman Reeves
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE	Nancy Sperber
HISTORIAN	Herbert MacDonell
SERGEANT AT ARMS	Brian Kennedy

The following nominations were made and approved by the body.

Region I- Pam Barnes

Region III- Iris Dally and Steve Kohne

Region V- Philippe Esperanca

Legal Representative- Mark Seiden

Ross Gardner made a motion to close the nominations.

The motions was seconded and approved by the body.

Discussion by the body regarding the Legal Representative as a voting member of the Board.

Ross Gardner made a motion the Legal Representative not be a voting member of the Board. Rex Plant seconded the motion

Further discussion regarding the motion requiring a change in the By-Laws, which is done by the President appointing a By-Laws Committee and letting that committee determine the semantics. Qualified immunity by following advice of counsel.

Ross Gardner made an amended Motion that the By-Laws be changed.

Further discussion was held regarding a possible conflict of interest when the legal representative provides advice to the Board on decisions versus decisions made as a voting member of the Board.

Ross Gardner withdrew his motion.

Iris Dalley made a motion for the President to appoint a By-Laws Committee to eliminate the conflict-of-interest in the Legal Representative position.

OLD BUSINESS:

President Basso discussed the establishing of the Dan Rahn scholarship and implementation of such a scholarship. It is hoped that the scholarship be in place for the 2004 Conference.

NEW BUSINESS:

The meeting location for 2005 was discussed. Following a presentation by Charlene Marie to hold the conference in Santa Barbara California, LeeAnn Singley made a motion to accept the proposal. The motion was seconded by Pam Barnes and approved by the body.

President Basso reports that efforts to hold a joint meeting with ACSR have been unsuccessful.

Ross Gardner questioned if the Historian has an IABPA library or is it Herb MacDonell's personal library. Ross further stated that the library is not open to current members. Ross requested a clarification of the historian's role. A discussion regarding the historian assuming the costs of the library. Ross stated that requests for materials from the historian have been ignored.

Ross Gardner made a motion to initiate an IABPA library and he is volunteering. Stuart James seconded the motion. The body carried the motion.

President Basso indicated he would write a letter to Herb MacDonell and get his views regarding the ownership of materials, making materials available to members at their own expense and making materials available to duplicate for an IABPA library.

President Basso indicated that Joe Slemko has indicated he would like to step down as Webmaster if someone else was willing to take the task of Webmaster over. The membership was canvassed and no interest was shown. Joe has also requested the program Adobe Acrobat to post PDF files on the website at a cost of about \$500.00. [CAN]. Secretary Treasurer Norm Reeves indicated that could be done.

President Basso has been invited as IABPA President to attend SWGSTAIN. Since Bill lives in Canada, the FBI is not allowed to pay his expenses. A motion is made to pay travel expenses for the President to attend SWGSTAIN. A discussion that the expense is not a salary or personal compensation and not a violation of the by-laws. The motion was seconded and approved.

A discussion ensued regarding creating a region for Australia and the ASIAN countries. Rex Plant made a motion to amend the by-laws and create Region 6, the ASIAN Region. Pat Laturnus seconded and the motion was carried.

ADJOURNMENT:

Lee Ann Singley made a motion for adjournment. Pat Laturnus seconded and the motion was carried. The meeting was adjourned at 4:30PM.

Organizational Notices

Membership Dues

Must Be Paid by March 1, 2004:

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

If your dues are not paid prior to March 1st 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
Fax: 520-760-5590
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



New IABPA EDITOR as of January 2004

Stuart H. James
James & Associates Forensic Consultants Inc.
4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite105
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314

Tel: 954-321-8700
Fax: 954-321-8994
Email: jamesforen@aol.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

March 8-12, 2004

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop

By: Toby Wolson
Miami, Florida

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

April 12-16, 2004

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

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

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

Corning, New York

◆
Professor Herbert Leon MacDonell
Bloodstain Evidence Institute
Post Office Box 1111
Corning, New York 14830
607-962-6581
Fax: 607-936-6936
E-Mail: forensic@localnet.com

May 24-28, 2004

Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

By Paul Kish & Stuart James
Appleton, Wisconsin

◆
Daniel Feucht
Fox Valley Technical College
Criminal Justice Department
1825 N. Bluemound Drive
Appleton, WI 54912
920-735-4725
E-mail: feucht@fvtc.edu

May 24-28, 2004

Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis and Expert Witness Workshop

By: Toby Wolson & Carol Henderson
Miami, Florida

◆
(See March 8-12, 2003)

October 5-8, 2004

IABPA Annual Conference

Tucson, AZ

◆
Norman Reeves
Tel: 520-760-6620
Fax: 520-760-5590
Email: Norman@Bloody1.com

November 1-5, 2004

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

By: Tom Bevel
Norman, Oklahoma

◆
(See April 12-16, 2004)

November 29 – December 3, 2004

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop

By: Toby Wolson
Miami, Florida

◆
(See March 8-12, 2003)

*Training announcements for the
March 2004 Newsletter must be received
before April 17, 2004.*

Editor's Message

It has been a really privilege to serve as your Newsletter Editor for the past few years. The Newsletter is truly moving in a positive direction for the IABPA as well as the bloodstain pattern analysis discipline. The peer review process has worked extremely well in elevating the level of the articles being published in the NEWS. The time has come for me to step down as Editor in order to return to my own research and writing endeavors within the field of bloodstain pattern analysis. I intend to continue to contribute to the IABPA as an Associate Editor.

Stuart James has graciously accepted the responsibility of IABPA Newsletter Editor. As many of you know Stuart has been a long time friend and colleague of mine as well as an original member of the IABPA. He has a commanding knowledge of the bloodstain pattern analysis discipline and will serve our organization well as Editor. I would hope that the membership would support Stuart as you have me by submitting articles and materials for publication.

Paul Erwin Kish
Editor-IABPA NEWS
P.O. Box 814
Corning, New York 14830

Tel: (607) 962-8092
Fax: (607) 962-2093
E-mail: pkish@localnet.com

Call for papers: The IABPA *NEWS* needs 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:

Stuart H. James
James & Associates Forensic Consultants Inc.
4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite 105
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314

Tel: 954-321-8700
Fax: 954-321-8994
E-mail: jamesforen@aol.com

Past Presidents of the IABPA

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

Associate Editors of the IABPA News

Barton P. Epstein
Jon J. Nordby
Robert P. Spalding
Joe Slemko
Fons Chafe

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