

# **Information Bulletin for Shoeprint/Toolmark Examiners**

**Vol. 10, No.2, December 2004**



The Information Bulletin for Shoeprint/Toolmark Examiners is published by the Marks Working Group of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI).

<http://www.poliisi.fi/wgm/>

Editor:

ANJA YTTI  
B.Sc., Forensic Examiner

National Bureau of Investigation  
P.O. Box 285  
01301 Vantaa  
Finland  
tel. +358-9-8388-6383  
fax +358-9-8388-6303  
e-mail: [anja.ytti@krp.poliisi.fi](mailto:anja.ytti@krp.poliisi.fi)

Co-editor:

GERRIT VOLCKERYCK  
Commissaris

Federale Politie (G.D.)  
Laboratorium voor Technische en Wetenschappelijke Politie  
WTC III, Simon Bolivarlaan 30  
1000 Brussel - Belgie  
tel. +32 2 208 48 48  
fax. +32 2 208 48 50  
mobile: +32 486 68 32 42  
e-mail: [gerrit.volckeryck@scarlet.be](mailto:gerrit.volckeryck@scarlet.be)  
<http://gallery.uunet.be/gerrit.volckeryck/index.htm>

Printed in the National Bureau of Investigation, Finland

ISSN 1455-4194

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## FOREWORD

Dear readers,

Due to many reasons the Information Bulletin for Shoeprint and Toolmark Examiners has been published this year only twice. Our main purpose is anyway to publish the IBSTE as before - three or four times in a year - also in the future. We discussed in January in the Enfsi WG Marks Steering Committee meeting, if we should publish the IBSTE only as an internet version, but at least then we decided to continue publishing this traditional version.

In this IBSTE you can read the report of Dr. Horst Katterwe about the AFTE meeting 2004 in Canada. During this autumn a couple of European examiners have been on a barefoot course in Canada. The other one of them was Per Krat from Denmark and he has written us a report of the course and some of his experiences during the course.

The 5<sup>th</sup> SPTM Meeting will be held in Stavern, Norway in May 2005. In this issue you can find the newest information about the meeting. Please pick up the web address on page 30 and take a look at the information available at the moment. On the web page you can find among other things the registration form, preliminary program, general information for the speakers, exhibitors and poster presenters, information how to reach Stavern and how to pay the registration fee. Basically the same information will be found in this IBSTE, too. The deadline for the registration is the 15<sup>th</sup> of April. Please notice also that the organising committee invites interested parties to submit the abstracts for oral or poster presentation as soon as possible.

Season greetings,

Anja Ytti

## AFTE 2004

### Anniversary Training Seminar in Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Horst Katterwe

The annual AFTE (Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners) Training Seminar was held in 2004 in Vancouver, Canada, during May 23 – 28. Apart from the „firearms papers“, a number of interesting contributions in marks examinations were presented. In the following I will give an overview of „marks interesting thinks“.

At first I will mention a letter from Ann Davis (AFTE President 2003-2004) to Horst Katterwe (Nov. 2003). Ann Davis wrote among others:

„...This letter is to request your help and participation in our upcoming AFTE Training Seminar. This special request arises from current legal challenges to the practice by firearm and toolmark examiners of carrying out fracture or physical matches between two or more objects that were once one. Although such comparisons have long been undertaken by forensic experts in the United States, these challenges may be persuasive to our courts due to a serious lack of scientific research on this subject and validation of the various techniques for associating two or more separated objects. If such challenges are successful, it could mean that the results of such laboratory comparisons would not be admissible as evidence in trials. A review of the American literature on this subject reveals that very little has been presented at past forensic science seminars and no scholarly research on this subject has been published in this country.

It has come to my attention that you have carried out such research and have prepared numerous illustrations of your method and the results of your research. I recall that you have given previous presentations at our annual traing seminars and that these were very well received as have been other papers by members of the BKA. It is with these

matters in mind that I would ask that you attend our upcoming meeting and present the results of your research with the ultimate goal of publishing your past efforts in the AFTE Journal...”

So, Katterwe gave a paper during the AFTE seminar: „Science of fracture matching and validation studies“. Some thoughts of this presentation were published in „Modern Approaches for the Examination of Toolmarks and Other Surface Marks“ in Forensic Science Review 8:45-72, 1996.

Katterwes AFTE-Paper was awarded „Best Presentation by an International Author“.

## **ABSTRACTS**

### **SCIENCE OF FRACTURE MATCHING AND VALIDATION STUDIES**

- ◆ **Dr. Horst Katterwe**, Forensic Science Institute, Materials Technology, Bundeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden, Germany

A forensic laboratory is often asked to prove whether two or more pieces of broken material were, at one time, attached to one another. This matching of surfaces is based on geographic features of the fractured surfaces: “pattern fit analysis”. However, there are current challenges to this practice by toolmark examiners of carrying out fracture matches. Although such comparisons have long been undertaken by forensic experts, these challenges may be persuasive to the courts due to a serious lack of scientific research on this subject and validation of the various techniques for associating two or more separated objects.

This report gives an overview about repetitive experiments relating to fracture matching. Different types of loading and various types of engineering materials are

used: impact experiments (static, dynamic), tensile tests and bending experiments with glass, polymers and metals.

The results of the experiments are: even if the experiments were carried out under controlled and repetitive conditions - and with the same material - the fractured surfaces show different details and features. The fracture processes (including the cracks) contain inherently individualizing potential.

The scientific interpretation of the experimental results of the fractured surfaces relies on an understanding of the fundamental nature and properties of matter. Matter (“stuff”) is composed of and ordered to chemical and physical principles. The starting points for answering the “legal questions” are based in the fundamentals of physics and chemistry, especially in engineering fracture mechanics. The appearances of fractures are originated through the combination of a large number of factors, like the type and the condition of the material as well as the load conditions. The condition of the material depends on the microstructure, particularly the grain size and precipitations, the degree of deformation, aging processes, internal stress states, textures and dissolved gases. The load condition includes the stress condition, the rate of loading, the material temperature and the environmental influences (corrosive media). The applied load incorporates static, dynamic; tension, compression, bending, torsion; uni- or multi-axial, and therewith also the geometry of the component.

In conclusion it will be pointed out, that these microfractographical principles yield a wealth of information, which leads to an understanding of the various fracture processes and shows that the fracture surfaces emanate mostly from purely accidental and in no case exactly predictable mechanism. For these reasons, the fracture surfaces must be considered as individual characteristics and therefore important for the interpretation in cases of matching, leading to the conclusion of sharing a unique

common origin. Finally, this paper will confirm that the field of “fracture matching” satisfies the criteria established by Daubert for expert testimony.

## THE FIREARM AND TOOLMARKS SCIENTIFIC WORKING GROUP IN AUSTRALIA

◆ **Sergeant Gerard Dutton**, Ballistics Section, Tasmania Police, Australia

In late 2001, The Australian Firearms and Toolmarks Scientific Working Group was formed and met as a group for the first time in Perth. Broadly speaking, the F&T SWG are responsible to the Senior Managers of Australian and New Zealand Forensic Laboratories (SMANZFL), with the support of the National Institute of Forensic Science (NIFS). The F&T SWG is comprised of eight members: one experienced forensic firearms investigator from each of the Australian police jurisdictions.

At the first meeting, many important issues facing the forensic firearms discipline in Australia were discussed and ranked in importance in order to deal effectively with them. A huge volume of work has now been completed, to the benefit of all who work in this discipline in Australia.

The most important project of the F&T SWG was undertaken by a four man sub-committee: the writing of a National Training Curriculum for trainee forensic firearms investigators. The Curriculum consists of twelve separate Trainer’s and Student’s Guides including topics such as ‘Shooting Scene Reconstruction’, ‘Ammunition’, ‘Firearms’, ‘Internal, External and Terminal Ballistics’, ‘Introductory’ & ‘Advanced Comparative Microscopy’ and ‘Serial Number Restoration’. There is also a 24 page overview document titled the ‘Administrative Training Guide’ outlining to students, trainers and laboratory management their respective responsibilities and how the course works. In total, the Curriculum is in excess of 700 pages and for the first time, this

course will now standardise the level of training given to student forensic firearms investigators in Australia, regardless of the jurisdiction who employs them.

It is a necessity that the course be delivered in the laboratories of each police jurisdiction and whilst it is not available to the public, it is envisaged that one of the respected Australian Universities will administer the course, allowing the student to have their training officially recognised outside police and forensic circles, thereby gaining a tertiary qualification in “Forensic Firearms Investigation”.

Although much of this presentation will outline the new training curriculum in more detail, the presenter will also expand upon many of the other important issues the F&T SWG has now dealt with, as well as a brief outline why the group has been so successful.

#### TEETH AS TOOLS AND WEAPONS - FORENSIC BITEMARK ANALYSIS OWES A LOT TO THE TOOLMARK EXAMINER

◆ **Dr. David Sweet**, Bureau of Legal Dentistry, University of British Columbia

As a forensic odontologist interested in the objective and precise physical comparison of bitemark injuries to the teeth of suspects, Dr. David Sweet is relentless in his pursuit of accuracy. He has developed physical comparison methods that are directly related to the principles and techniques used by toolmark examiners based on his experiences in working with these experts. Dr. Sweet is routinely asked to teach odontologists why human and animal bitemarks should be considered forensic toolmarks. During this presentation, Dr. Sweet will provide insights into this challenging and very important aspect of forensic odontology. You may be surprised by what he has to say.

## CARTILAGE STABBING WITH CONSECUTIVELY MANUFACTURED KNIVES: A RESPONSE TO RAMIREZ V. STATE OF FLORIDA

◆ **Charles M. Clow**, Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences, Dallas, Texas

Within the past few decades, techniques of identification within the forensic sciences have come under attack in the legal arena. Ramirez v. State of Florida is one such example. This research utilizes ten consecutively manufactured knives to produce stab wounds in cartilage in order to:

- 1) validate previous research by further confirming that knives used in a stabbing motion produce unique marks,
- 2) confirm that cartilage is a medium capable of accepting a toolmark and
- 3) confirm that the toolmarks produced in cartilage are potentially identifiable.

This research confirms what toolmark examiners already know to be true.

## BENEFITS OF 3D IMAGING APPLIED TO BULLET ANALYSIS

◆ **Serge Labrecque**, Forensic Technology Inc., Côte St-Luc, Quebec

<u>Objectives:</u>	Benefits of 3D imaging Challenges of 3D imaging Works performed to overcome the challenges Latest results of 3D imaging
<u>Methodology:</u>	Sensor selection criteria 3D imaging of the NIST bullet 3D Wrap-around mosaic algorithm Photo-realistic rendering of 3D imaging Early visual match

Results:

- Selected sensor
- Automatic anchor line detection
- Automatic realignment of striation marks
- Visual matches on LEA and GEA
- Technology applied to other pieces of evidence

Conclusions: The benefits of 3D imaging applied to bullet analysis are becoming more and more apparent. Key benefits include increased automation, potential increase in correlation accuracy and increased viewing ability of evidence.

## IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA IN DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC AGE

◆ **Tsuneo Uchiyama**, National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan

Objectives: According to the general use of digital photographs, it becomes routine to attach many comparison photographs for describing identification results. We have a chance to develop new identification criteria using these digital comparison photographs. It becomes easier to share the best know non-match photos or the example of matched photos with less matches lines.

Methodology: The author made use of digital microscopic photographs for the past four years and many comparison photographs have been accumulated. These photographs provide material to discuss identification criteria. The main purpose of this presentation is show these photos and consider identification criteria.

Results: The degree of change in the markings from shot to shot is rather extensive. An examiner sometimes needs to identify with a small number of characteristic markings. Characteristic markings are often deep, however shallow markings become decisive on some occasions. On the other hand, the extent of marking variety is also wide within

the same type of firearm. An examiner needs criteria to eliminate apparently different markings quickly.

Conclusions: As we have a large variety of exhibits under various conditions, identification criteria may have many phases. Digital Photographs are convenient to share comparison photographs and essential for discussing identification criteria.

## EVALUATION OF TRACE METAL CHIPS AND THEIR TOOLMARKS

◆ **Cara Gomes**, California Department of Justice, Bureau of Forensic Services Sacramento Laboratory, California

The purpose of this research was to determine if any useful information could be gleaned from the careful examination of metal chips that were generated from different machining processes. Different types of metallic chip samples were generated from several types of machining operations. The metal chips were subsequently examined using a stereoscope and a comparison microscope.

The four primary areas of interest during the examination of these metal chips were:

- 1) The overall physical and morphological characterization of larger intact metal chips
- 2) The characterization of smaller chip fragments
- 3) The characterization of toolmarks left on the metal chips and
- 4) The potential to identify chips to a particular tool. A deliberate effort was made to compare a variety of conditions, including different types of metal (steel, copper, aluminum, and brass), machining processes (end mill, lathe, and drill), and tooling speed rates so that the influence of these variables could be determined.

The results obtained included the following: chip formation is an ordered process tending to form chips of characteristic repeating shapes under a given set of conditions; there were significant differences observed in the overall morphology of intact chips produced from the mill, lathe, and drill operations; a chip's morphology may be useful in determining the type of machining operation responsible for their production; the smaller chip fragments observed in the sample provided little information about the type of machining operation responsible for producing them; and that the toolmark striae on both intact and fragmented metal chips could be identified to a specific machining tool. The results obtained in this study have inherent limitations, which are simply a product of the complexities involved in machining technology. The possible variables and complications that can be introduced are enormous. But such variables could potentially be useful to a forensic examination by encouraging particular features and characteristics to develop on the chip. This study was a preliminary exploration into the implications of metal chip examinations, but there is still much to learn about its possible significance and limitations.

#### CORRELATION OF TOPOGRAPHY MEASUREMENTS OF BULLET SIGNATURES BY FOUR TECHNIQUES

♦ **Susan Ballou**<sup>1</sup> (Presenter), **T. V. Vorburger**<sup>1</sup>, **J. F. Song**<sup>1</sup>, **H.G. Rhee**<sup>1</sup>, **T. B. Renegar**<sup>1</sup>,  
**J.M. Libert**<sup>1</sup>, **L. Ma**<sup>2</sup> and **B. Bachrach**<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NIST, Gaithersburg, Maryland

<sup>2</sup>Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

<sup>3</sup>Intelligent Automation, Inc., Rockville, Maryland

Objectives: In this work we are aiming to assess the accuracy of different techniques for measuring the surface topography signatures of fired bullets and casings. Three optical techniques are being compared with each other and with the contacting stylus profiling technique. These techniques are interferometric microscopy, scanned laser confocal microscopy, and multi-pinhole confocal microscopy.

Methodology: Our initial results have been measured on the land engraved area (LEA) of a Standard Bullet Reference Material, which has highly two-dimensional surface striations, thus enabling relocation of each instrument on the same surface topography. We have measured topographic images of the surfaces with each technique and compared profiles using the cross-correlation function, which quantifies the similarity of the profiles. In order to facilitate comparison, a Gaussian filter with the same long-wavelength cutoff of 2.25 mm is applied to the profiles of all four instruments.

Results: If two profiles were exactly the same and matched in phase, the cross-correlation function would reach a maximum value of unity (or 100 %). In this case, the profiles from each of the optical techniques yield a maximum cross-correlation value of about 92 %, when correlated with the comparable, stylus-generated profiles. This indicates substantial agreement in profiling accuracy between each of the three optical techniques and the stylus technique.

Conclusions: It is possible to reconcile topography measurements taken with widely different techniques if the surface is uniform and care is taken to measure the same areas and to filter the resulting profiles in the same way so that each instrument is sensitive to the same band of spatial wavelengths of the surface. So far, these optical instruments have about comparable profiling accuracy for bullets. Ease of use and image stitching capability will likely be the driving criteria for selection of a topographic measurement technique, which we plan to use for further study of bullet and casing topography.

## FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

- ◆ **Professor Mark Skinner, Ph.D., D.A.B.F.A.**, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

Dr. Skinner will review British Columbian cases in which toolmarks were imparted to victim's bones and how this evidence was variably handled by the expert witnesses in court. He will also review domestic and international cases in which postmortem treatment of remains by perpetrators or taphonomic influences destroyed or altered evidence of firearms damage to bodies.

## HOW TO BECOME A FIREARMS/TOOLMARKS EXAMINER IN THIRTY MINUTES

- ◆ **Carlo J. Rosati**, Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory, Quantico, Virginia

How to become firearm/toolmarks examiner in thirty minutes will discuss all the relevant areas in the discipline. This Power Point presentation will include firearms, toolmarks, gunshot residue, serial number restoration and bullet trajectory reconstruction. It is the intent of the author to provide information which will stimulate an exchange of information.

## VARIATIONS IN FIRING MARKS ON CARTRIDGE CASES AS A RESULT OF FLOW-BACK

- ◆ **Beta (Chi Kung) Tam**, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles California

Objectives: To provide an overview on some of the possible variations in breech face marks and firing pin marks produced by the same firearm as a result of flow-back so that the audience could have a better understanding of the cause of these variations.

Methodology: The author has collected digital images of fired cartridges for about five years. Analysis of those images revealed that some of these variations can be used to explain the flow-back phenomena. The author has selected a number of images to show the sequence of the flow-back. After establishing this sequence, the author will use different images from the same firearm to show the effect of the Flow-back sequences.

Results: The analysis achieved the following: (1) shows how the surface of the primer responds after the striking of the firing pin, (2) explains the variations in the firing pin impression and breech face marking, (3) explains how some of these variations are the result of the mechanism of the firing pistol.

Conclusions: Better understanding of the flow-back sequence will help us to understand the variation in breech face marks and firing pin marks produced by the same firearm and therefore avoid premature elimination.

## TWO DIMENSIONAL VERSUS THREE DIMENSIONAL

◆ **Evan Thompson**, Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory, Seattle, Washington

In light of the AFTE Glossary's Theory of Identification, this presentation will discuss how the examination of actual case work and examples of what firearm/toolmark examiners deal with in day-to-day bench work relate to explaining to a jury how the identification was arrived at, especially in non-striated toolmarks.

## EXCLUSIONS: WHERE DO WE DRAW THE LINE?

◆ **Evan Thompson**, Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory, Seattle, Washington

Examination of some of the current criteria used by firearm/toolmark examiners from around the United States for excluding a bullet(s) as being fired from a particular

firearm and how these criteria compare to the current AFTE Glossary definition of range of Conclusions. These criteria will be shown along with photographic documentation of where along the line examiners should reasonably expect to exclude a bullet or tool.

#### QUANTITATIVE/STATISTICAL APPROACH TO BULLET-TO-FIREARM IDENTIFICATION WITH CONSECUTIVELY MANUFACTURED BARRELS

◆ **Peter Striupaitis**, University of Illinois at Chicago/Illinois State Police, Firearm Identification Residency Program

Objectives: The author is involved with an NIJ grant/research project that was procured through the MFRC (Midwest Forensic Resource Center). The project will validate the theory that consecutively rifled barrels (from two different methods of manufacture) are unique. The author will provide an overview of the project, its approach and will solicit firearm examiners to microscopically review the fired specimens in this validation project.

Methodology: Traditional firearm methodology, coupled with video imagery database entries and data from those entries will verify/validate the major premise of the firearm identification discipline. Data imported from the databases will be used to quantify the results and provide statistics. The aforementioned data along and with the fired specimen, review survey should provide interesting results.

Results: To provide information to the forensic firearm examiner community, to describe a validation study that is currently under way and to solicit and compile a list of candidates that will participate in this study (as a component of this research project).

Conclusions: Same as above + the compilation of a list of candidates willing to participate in this validation study.

## **WORKSHOPS**

### **SCIENTIFICALLY DEFENSIBLE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF TOOLMARKS**

Instructors: Bruce Moran and John Murdock

A two-part twelve-hour workshop for examiners interested in pursuing scientifically defensible criteria for identification of striated toolmarks will be offered. Participants will be introduced to these topics using a combination of lecture, class discussions, and practical exercises to illustrate key points with the goal of directing examiners through a self-evaluation of their personal criteria for toolmark identification.

### **COMPROMISE OF MASTER KEY SYSTEMS AND RELATED COVERT ENTRY TECHNIQUES**

Instructor: Marc Weber Tobias, Esq.

This eight-hour course will examine the theory of conventional master keying systems and the tactical aspects of their compromise. The student will be provided with detailed information as to the techniques of master keying various types of cylinders and their vulnerabilities. High security locks such as Medeco, Assa, Schlage Primus, Sargent Keso, Evva, and others will be examined in the context of bypass through picking, impressioning, decoding, and extrapolation of the top level master key.

### **FAMILIARIZATION OF VARIATIONS IN BREECH FACE MARKS AND FIRING PIN MARKS FROM THE SAME FIREARM**

Instructor: Beta Tam

Structured on the two presentations on Variations in Firing Marks from the Same Firearm by Beta Tam in Newport Beach and Philadelphia, this course will discuss

possible explanations about the formations of such variations by the use of cross-sectional sketches. The objective of the workshop is to provide participants with a chance to familiarize themselves with a number of possible variations in a relatively short period of time.

## **EXHIBITION**

### **Light comparison microscopes:**

Leeds Precision Instruments, Inc., Leica Microsystems, Projectina AG

## **AFTE 2005**

Indianapolis-Marion County: James E. Hamby, Ph.D.

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

## FORENSIC BAREFOOT EXAMINERS COURSE IN CANADA, Oct. 10 – 16. 2004

Per Krat

I participated in this course and would like to report very shortly some of it here.

First some facts: I took over this area from Jørgen Olsen, who participated in the barefoot course in Finland some years ago. But he is a fingerprint expert and because it has nothing to do with ridges it's actually not his area. In the autumn 2003 I had asked Sgt. Robert Kennedy (RCMP) by e-mail where and when the next barefoot course would be held.

Shortly afterwards Sgt. Grant Boulay, Belleville Police Service, Ontario Canada, responded my question and informed me that the next and probably the only course in the near future would be this one in Belleville.

I got a seat at the course where the following people participated:

Belleville Canada: ***Grant Boulay***

Belleville Canada: ***Warren Easby***

Toronto Canada: ***Ed Adach***

Kingston Canada: ***Julia Moore***

Montréal Québec Canada: ***Pierre D'Astous***

Indiana USA: ***John R. Vanderkolk***

Santa Ana California USA: ***G. Matt Johnson***

Lansing Michigan USA: ***Karl Suni***

Andhorage Alaska: ***Lesley Hammer***

SKL Sweden: *Annemarie Svejderud*

Denmark: *Per Krat*

The instructor of the course was (of course) *Sgt. Robert Kennedy* (RK).

RK informed us that the inquiry about the uniqueness of barefoot impression has ended. There has been collected 24.000 barefoot impressions in the database in Canada, and not two of them are alike. IMPRESSING!

At the course we were among lots of other things taught:

- History of Barefoot Morphology
- Principles of Forensic Comparison
- Methodologies
- 3-D, rolled paper, ink, paint, inkless etc... impressions (suspect)
- Casting Techniques (underwater, static, gel etc..)
- Crime Scene Exercises
- Chemical Enhancement (Blood)
- Report Writing
- etc.

The course was very intensive and all the participants worked very hard. There were a few hours in the program to do Controlled Practical exercises (comparing parts of footprints with inked footprints) but we had to do 12,000 comparisons so we did spend some hours at the hotel in the evening comparing footprints to get them all done. All participants were very nice and we had some very fine arguing about lots of things and lots of laughs, too.

At the end of the course we had to do the written and the practical exams. Actually there was more writing in the practical exam than in the written exam.

I must say that this was one of the best courses I have ever participated and everybody there where so nice. I'm looking at feet in a totally different way now.

There was not much time to see Canada, but I'm so happy to have participated in this course and I want to thank Grant Boulay because he had been pressing RK to start this course, and Grant got Belleville Police to host the course. Grant didn't see much of his family during the course because he did spend the time with us in the evenings and was always helpful in any way.

At this moment I just got a case, an armed robbery, where I'm going to compare a couple of suspects feet with a pair of shoes.

Best regards,

Per Krat

***PS: We all passed the exam.***



## THE 5<sup>th</sup> MEETING FOR SHOEPRINT/TOOLMARK EXAMINERS

(THE TEXT IS COPIED FROM THE WEB PAGE, [www.kripos.no](http://www.kripos.no))

The 5th Meeting of the ENFSI Working Group Marks (SPTM) will be arranged in Stavern, Norway from May 24th to May 27th 2005.

In here you will find some general information about Stavern and the Meeting, how to get there, the preliminary program and how to register.

The organising committee invites interested parties to submit abstracts for oral or poster presentation as soon as possible.

### REGISTRATION

A Registration Form is attached. Fill out this form and return it to [steinar.eriksen@politiet.no](mailto:steinar.eriksen@politiet.no).

It can also be faxed (+ 47 23 20 83 80) or mailed to:

**Steinar Eriksen**

**National Criminal Investigation Service**

**PO Box 8163 Dep**

**N-0034 Oslo**

**Norway**

Deadline for registration is 15 April 2005.

## CONFERENCE FEE

The fee is EUR 450 when paid before 15 March 2005. After that date the fee is EUR 500. Fee for accompanying persons is the same as for participants.

This includes attendance, a single hotel room for three nights (Tuesday-Friday), and the following meals:

Tuesday: Lunch and Dinner

Wednesday: Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner

Thursday: Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner

Friday: Breakfast

The conference fee is a package based on a special agreement between the organising committee and the Stavern Conference Centre for a three-day stay. Participants attending only parts of the conference will not be allowed any reduction.

For participants that would like to arrive before Tuesday 24 May or stay after Friday 27 May, the organisers can assist with booking of accommodation. As Stavern is a very popular holiday resort during summer, and public lodging is limited, a reduced price can not be guaranteed.

### **The fee can be prepaid to the following bank:**

#### Domestic payment:

DnBNOR, PO Box 1172 Sentrum, N-0107 Oslo, Norway. Account no. 7694.05.07932.

#### Foreign payment:

DnB NOR Bank ASA, N-0021 Oslo

SWIFT: DNBANOKK

IBAN no: NO20 7694 0507 932

The fee (EUR 500) can also be paid cash upon registration. No credit cards, checks or money orders will be accepted. Only Euro will be accepted.

## SPEAKERS

Participants who would like to give a presentation to the meeting must present this to the organising committee in a digital form no later than 1 May 2005. Presentations received after that date will not be accepted.

## PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings from the meeting will be on CD-ROM. The proceedings are included in the fee and will be sent to all participants after the meeting.

## POSTER SESSION

Participants are invited to present posters. The poster session will take place adjacent to the meeting facilities.

## EXHIBITORS

Companies are invited to present their products during the meeting. As the meeting facilities are limited, the organiser reserve the right to limit the number of exhibitors and to choose those who are most relevant for the topic of the meeting. Exhibitors will have to pay the same Conference Fee as ordinary participants and an additional 250 EURO to cover the necessary arrangements.

## PRIORITIES

According to the Framework for Expert Working Groups (EWGs) the EWG Meetings are primarily open to representatives from organisations in Europe which are members of ENFSI (European Network of Forensic Science Institutes), and to persons accepted by the EWG as Associate Members. In addition Guests can be invited at the discretion of the EWG Chair.

Since the capacity of this meeting is limited, other participants will be accepted on a first register - first serve basis

## REGION

Stavern is a charming little village with around 2600 inhabitants, situated on the west coast of The Oslo Fiord, approximately 140 km (90 Us miles) south of Oslo.

It has a history that goes back several hundred years. Originally a harbour for local fishermen, it was established as a Royal Harbour for pilots on merchant vessels on their way in and out of the fjord in 1200.

A small island at the entrance to the harbour (The Citadell Island) was later established as a point of support for the Dano/Norwegian navy.

The main base for the Royal Navy was moved to Stavern in 1750 under the name of Fredriksvern, named after the Danish/Norwegian king Fredrik.

Many of the buildings and infrastructure from that time is still to be seen. As a matter of fact, the conference will take place on the premises of the old Fredriksvern Wharf, and the participants will stay in original barracks that have all been refurbished.

**REGISTRATION FORM**  
**FOR THE ENFSI EWG SPTM 2005 MEETING**  
**Stavern, Norway, 24. – 27 May 2005**

Send it by fax +47 23 20 83 80 or by e-mail to [steinar.eriksen@politiet.no](mailto:steinar.eriksen@politiet.no) or by mail to Steinar Eriksen, National Criminal Investigation Service, P.O. Box 8163 Dep, N-0034 Oslo, Norway

<b>NAME</b>	Last		
	Given		
<b>ORGANISATION</b>	Name		
	Address		
	Country		
	Tlf		
	Faks		
	E-mail		
<b>ACCOMPANIED BY</b>	Last name		
	Given name		
<b>ARRIVAL</b>	Date/time		
	To		
<b>DEPARTURE</b>	Date/time		
	From		
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>	No of rooms	No of nights	
	Type of room	Single	Double
<b>PRESENTATION</b>	Title	Time needed	AV form
<b>PAYMENT</b>	Amount		
	Bank	Cash	
<b>SIGNATURE</b>		Date	

## TRANSPORT

Stavern is situated approximately 110 km south of Oslo. There are two airports in the district.

**Torp Airport** is 30 kms north of Stavern. It is a small regional airport served by several international airlines with direct flights to some main hubs in Europe (Amsterdam/Frankfurt Hahn/London Stansted/Glasgow/Alicante/Copenhagen/Stockholm).

From Torp Airport there is bus service to the town of Larvik, which is 8 km from Stavern. From Larvik there is bus service to Stavern.

Torp Airport is served by several Car Rental Companies.

More information can be found on [www.torp.no](http://www.torp.no)

**Oslo Airport Gardermoen** is Norway's main airport. It is situated 45 km north of Oslo (155 km north of Stavern) and is served by most international airlines.

From Gardermoen airport you can either take a train or a bus to Larvik via Oslo.

Gardermoen is served by several Car Rental Companies.

More information can be found on [www.osl.no](http://www.osl.no)

There will be organised transport from Torp Airport and from Larvik Railway Station to Stavern on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, and from Stavern to Larvik Railway Station and Torp Airport on Friday Morning.

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

### *5<sup>th</sup> Meeting for Shoeprint and Toolmark Examiners (SP/TM)*

May 24-27, 2005

Stavern, Norway

<http://www.kripos.no>

### *IAI Annual Educational Conference* (International Association for Identification)

August 7-13, 2005

Dallas, Texas, USA

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

### *AFTE Meeting* (Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners)

June 19-24, 2005

Indianapolis, USA

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

### IAFS 2005, 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences

August 21-26, 2005

Hong Kong, China

[www.iafs2005.com](http://www.iafs2005.com)

### EAFS 2006, 4<sup>th</sup> European Academy of Forensic Science Meeting

June 14-16, 2006

Helsinki, Finland

[www.EAFS2006.com](http://www.EAFS2006.com)

**ISSN 1455-4194**