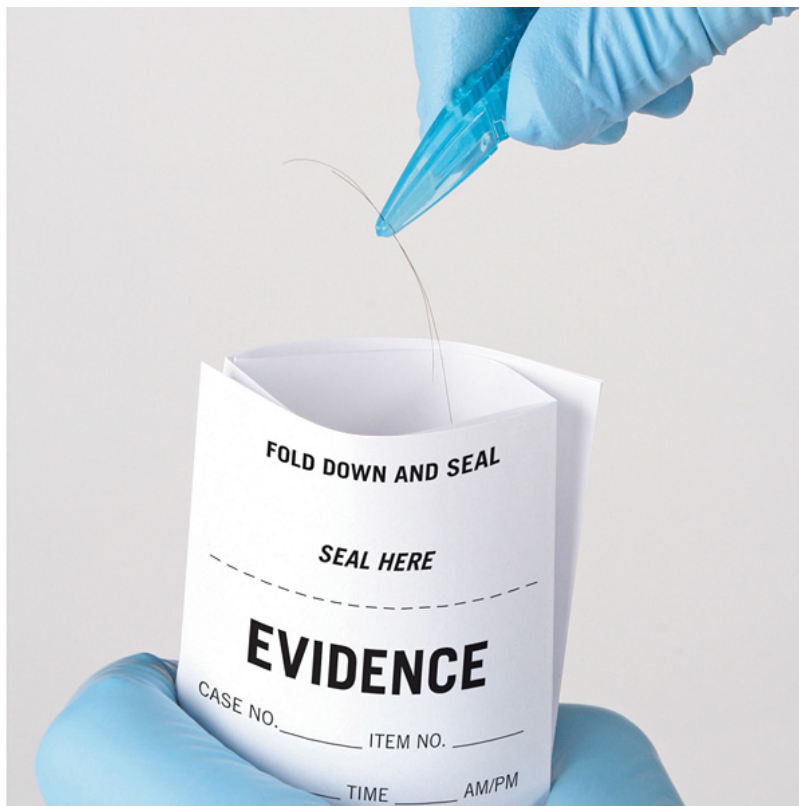




**INTERNATIONAL
CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATORS
ASSOCIATION**
www.icsia.org

[Kyprianos Georgiou](#) and [Kalisa Hadji](#) Editors

From the Editors



Dear members,

I hope you are all well and the weather hasn't been too cold. We are now coming closer to the Easter holidays, so time to relax with the family over a long bank holiday weekend. It is now time for our next newsletter "The Examiner". Like I mentioned in previous editions, we will be exploring different issues that CSIs are phased with on their day-to-day work. This month's edition, we will be exploring "Trace Evidence".

The most commonly known types of trace evidence is paint,



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**Forensic
Control**

Using forensic software does not, on its own, make the user a forensic analyst. Evidence is more likely to be admissible if it is produced by a professional computer forensic analyst.

For more information about the free Forensic tools [click here](#)



Packaging Small Items

By Dick Warrington

fibres, glass and soil debris. Each of these can be useful in their own way. In the past few years, there has been several high profile cases where trace evidence has played a huge part in convicting criminals. Some trace evidence can be overlooked or even missed due to its nature. A tiny piece of fibre may be missed which is actually really important in matching a criminal to a crime scene.

The articles attached will hopefully interest you and portray the importance of trace evidence. Collecting and analysing trace evidence can help go a long way with a case.

If you have any questions or comments or if you would like to contribute any articles in future newsletters, please do not hesitate to contact me through this link K.Georgiou@tees.ac.uk

Director's Letter

March Greetings!

We are getting closer to the conference and I will have the conference agenda updated by the end of the week. We have a great conference scheduled with live demonstrations of various equipment and techniques. We are trying a combination of breakouts, lectures and a few outdoor demonstrations. Maybe even a "Who done it" mock scenes indoors and outdoors weather permitting. Keep checking the web site for changes as we approach the conference in mid May. Looking forward to seeing you all there!

The forensic science field is changing by new technology and the demand for certification and/or accreditation. The forensic field of crime scene investigation is fully involved in this process. We have a fantastic certification program. If you have not reviewed the certification process, please take the time to review it. The other aspect is the training issues for CSI's worldwide. As technology increases so does our part in helping others to gain the knowledge and skills required as a forensic crime scene investigator. On-line training has become popular and we are exploring the possibilities.

What is it you would like to see us doing for the members? Let us know. You can contact me direct at hbb@icsia.org

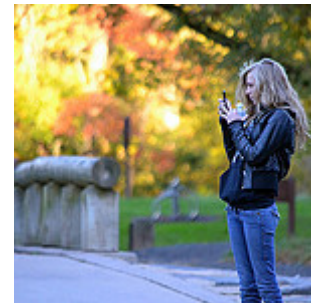
I would like to take this time to give recognition to Richard "Dick"

This article originally appeared in [Forensic Magazine®](#) February 2014, Reprinted with Permission.

Preserving and maintaining evidence collected at a scene is crucial. The key is understanding evidence and understanding the proper way to package it.

Package small items carefully or they could be lost. If you have a single fingerprint on a flap lifter, attach it to an evidence sheet, and then package it in a 5 inch x 7 inch manila envelope.

Read the full article [here](#)



Above photo by: [John-MTSOfan on Flickr.com](#)

Cellebrite

Formed in 1999, [Cellebrite](#) has worked with a number of agencies world-wide. They can help in criminal investigations by analysing mobile devices, websites, cloud systems and many more.

Click [here](#) for visiting the website.

Warrington. Dick has decided to take life a little easier and has resigned from the Board of Directors. Dick has been an asset to the crime scene community for years. He has been on our Board of Directors since its inception in 1999. Besides being the technical guru for the Lynn Peavey Company, Dick was also the author of numerous articles in the Forensic Technology magazine. He also shared his information and techniques through his web site at Gizmos & Gadgets, <http://csigizmos.com/> Dick also holds several patents, one of them being on the Blue Light that we all use to process crime scenes! If you ever met Dick, you know he has a passion for his work and he would eagerly take the time to spend with you to show you a few things and listen to so he too could learn something new. On the behalf of ICSIA we would like to say "Thanks" to Dick for his years of service and his willingness to share his knowledge with all of us.

Hayden B Baldwin, Executive Director
International Crime Scene Investigators Association
www.icsia.org
hbb@icsia.org

ICSIA's 2016 Conference



Kansas City, Missouri

Welcomes the 2016 ICSIA Conference.

May 17 - 19, 2016.

Book your place now for another great conference.

Collecting Hairs and Fibres

By Hayden Baldwin

The collection of hairs and fibers is and always will be an important function in the processing of crime scenes. With this trace evidence the crime laboratory may be able to match the fibers from the victim clothing to the suspects clothing or use the hair for a positive comparison. With the new DNA analysis hair will be a very important factor for positive identification of the suspect.

The collection of these items has always been very tedious at crime scenes. The normal way of collection involves a strong white light and good eyesight. This method has improved with the use of alternate light sources. However it still requires a tedious examination of the scene or item.

For the full article please click [here](#).

The Scene Will Dictate What You Need From the Suspect

By Dick Warrington

Our primary job as crime scene investigators is always the same: to tie a suspect to the scene. The way to accomplish this goal is to collect as much evidence as possible from the scene and the suspect.

The key point to keep in mind is that the scene will dictate what you need from the suspect. For example, if you find a pair of latex gloves at the scene, process the inside of the gloves for prints, then you will need to swab the hands of the suspect for traces of the powder from those gloves. If the victim was shot, test the suspect for gunshot residue. Keep in mind that this evidence is very fragile, so you can only test for residue if you apprehend the suspect within four hours of the crime. If you find blood at the scene, collect all of it, since some may belong to the suspect.

For the full article please click [here](#).

Online Training

ICSIA collaborated with the Criminal Justice Institute of the University of Arkansas to produce an online training course: [Crime Scene First Responder For The Uniformed Officer](#)

Future Editions of "The Examiner"

The themes for the following 2 editions of the "The Examiner" are:

- 1) [May 2016](#): Toolmarks
- 2) [July 2016](#): Firearms

If you would like to contribute any papers/articles/stories from your experiences about any of these themes, please do not hesitate to [contact us here](#) with your papers in order to include them in our future newsletter.

Thank you

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