



Australian and New Zealand FORENSIC SCIENCE SOCIETY



March 2007
Issue 22

Inside this Issue:

Renewal Reminder	2
Welcome to New Members	2
Message from the President	3-4
Meetings for 2007	3
NEXT MEETING: 21st March 2007 "The Use of Biometric Technologies for Forensic Investigation and Forensic Evaluation" By Didier Meuwly	5
AGM ANNOUNCEMENT 18th April 2007	6
Caption Competition Winner	6
Review: "Bugs and Bodies - Insects as Decomposers and Forensic Detectives" By James Wallman ANZFSS Meeting 18th October 2006	7-8
Member Profile: Author Gabrielle Lord	8
Review: "Who Killed Dr. Bogle & Mrs Chandler?" By Peter Butt Annual Dinner & Meeting 24th November 2006	9
Idiom Investigation: Breaking Down the Lingo By Donnah Day	10
Newsletter & Contact Details	10

***Look out for this year's IFW
brochure attached to the
back of the newsletter.
Hope to see you there!***

NSW Branch Newsletter

NSW Branch ANZFSS Inc ABN 33-502-753-392

Newsletter Logistical Restructure

After a nice break, the Committee are refreshed and have been back at work organising some new and interesting events for you to enjoy over the coming year. An Organising Committee has also formed to start planning the Sydney 2010 ANZFSS Symposium, which is a very exciting venture for our Branch of the Society. We will certainly keep you updated on our progress.

Due to the rapid increase in the membership over the past few years, it has become a logistical nightmare to prepare and send hard copies of the newsletter to everybody. Last year we attempted to alleviate some of the burden by offering to send the newsletter by email. However, there are still many who wish to have the newsletter in hard copy and the membership is ever-increasing! The main issues arising from this are that the hard copy newsletter cannot be distributed in time for members to be alerted to the next meeting because of the voluntary status of the Committee and the logistics of producing a newsletter of this size and quality; and that many members do not have easy access to email.

We would like to still offer the membership the choice of receiving the newsletter in hard copy, so the Committee has discussed the issue further and developed a new solution that can create a compromise between having a full newsletter and having notices in hard copy on time. Instead of issuing the newsletter monthly, it will now be issued quarterly. In addition, a 1-page notice detailing the next meeting will be issued each month. The printing and sending of the newsletter and notices will be out-sourced to Ozanam, and those who have opted for the electronic copy will still receive only the emailed version. A copy of the newsletter is also available on our website.

On other matters, I would like to encourage you to think about joining the NSW Branch Committee, and submitting information to include in the newsletter. The more input from different sources, the better our Society will be!

I hope this edition is enjoyed by all, and I also hope to see you at our future meetings. The IFW brochure is also attached to the end of this newsletter. Please distribute this widely so that this can once again be a successful event for our Branch.

Shaheen Aumeer-Donovan



Renewal Reminder

2006 Renewals

**Renewal forms have already been posted out to you.
Please check the details
Make sure you sign it
And return with your payment**

Thank you

Please note: a "grace period" exists after your formal reminder for membership renewal.
If your membership is not attended to during this grace period,
newsletter correspondence will cease.

Should you wish to discontinue your membership to this society,
please refer to Section 2.5 of our constitution:

2.5 Resignation of membership and Expulsion:

Any member may by writing to the Secretary of the Branch resign his/her membership. Any member whose subscription remains unpaid for six months after it has become due and payable upon being duly notified by the Secretary of the Branch of such fact and nevertheless failing to pay his/her subscription within a further two months shall cease to be a member, unless the Committee of the Branch otherwise determines.

Please mention to new members being signed up that the Committee meets at least once every two months, and that there will therefore be a time delay between receipt of the application and ratification. If the application and fee has been received and is being processed, prospective new members may enter meetings at the member rate.

Welcome to New Society Members

The NSW Branch extends a warm welcome to our newly ratified members:



David ALQUEZAR
Alexandra BATE
Connie BREVA
Donna BROOMFIELD
Claudia DABOUL
Kylie D'AMICO
Amy DREWETT
Debra DRYBURGH
Charl DU PREEZ
Rochelle EPPLE
Katherine GRIMWOOD

Karen HOLMES
Paul JONES
Tracey KAJER
Pawel KIDON
Monique KNOX
Jason LEE
Margaret LINDSAY
Jessica McKENNA
Suzanne MORTIMER
Meera NARBY
Vu NGUYEN

Rebecca NICOL
Karlolina NAJDOVSKI
Stephanie NOTTER
Kimbylly ORA
Suszan ROGERS
Natasha STOJANOVSKA
Gillian WADE
Rebecca WOOD
Helen YOO
Catherine ZAHRA



Message from the President

Dear ANZFSS members,

After a lengthy break, it is an immense pleasure to see our Society getting out of "hibernation". Not that it means that our members stayed inactive during this time. For example, just before Christmas, I was lucky to be invited in China, along with Mark Tahtouh - another valuable ANZFSS member, to deliver forensic science lectures at the National Institute of Forensic Science (Ministry of Public Security) in Beijing and at the Shenzhen Police.

This was a real experience both in terms of culture and science, without mentioning the sub-zero temperature while visiting the Great Wall of China. But above all, the most significant common denominator throughout the trip was the extremely positive vibe: what seems to be a good idea is actioned and implemented in a record time. And this is also true for forensic science. In Shenzhen, the delivery of forensic science is hosted in a brand new centre which contains all the latest and best instruments, used by very competent scientists who are hungry to learn more. Some pictures have been reproduced in this Newsletter on page 4.

One aspect that was very visible in Shenzhen, and perhaps less obvious in Beijing, is the early adoption of new technologies. As a result, a lecture on fingerprints would often end up with questions about the use of CCTV footages or voice recognition!

The latter could have been answered more easily by our March speaker, Dr Didier Meuwly from the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI). Didier's core interests are in biometrics, in particular for the inference of identity of source in forensic science. This is somewhat different from the use of biometrics for security access that we continuously hear about in the media. I invite you to come and listen to Didier to find that out. See you then!

Claude Roux
President
12th March, 2007



MEETINGS FOR 2007

Please put the following dates in your diary:

Note that unless a firm notice is placed in the newsletter, these dates are **tentative** and will depend on

the availability of speakers to some extent. Any change of date or venue will be conveyed to you through the newsletter ASAP. Hope to see you there!

Wednesday, 21st March	Didier Meuwly (See Page 5)
Wednesday, 18th April	AGM (See Page 5) & Talk by Rhonda Wheate
Wednesday, 16th May	TBA
Wednesday, 20th June	TBA
Saturday, 14th July	Inside the Forensic World (Brochure enclosed)
Wednesday, 15th August	TBA
Wednesday, 21st September	Public Night TBA
Wednesday, 17th October	TBA
Friday, 23rd November	Annual Dinner & Talk TBA



Message from the President, *continued*

Some photographs from the trip to China:



As it can be seen, the new Shenzhen Forensic Science Centre is definitely of the second millennium generation!

Top left: DNA sequencing laboratory.

Top right: Chinese officials with Mark and Claude in front of the brand new forensic science centre

Middle left: Latest Environmental Scanning Electron Microscopy facilities

Middle right: Illicit drug laboratory with GC-MS and impressive bench space

Bottom left: Digital data storage for the Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS);
the fingers show the relative size!

Bottom middle: DNA amplification laboratory with the latest robotics

Bottom right: Shenzhen Police Centre, with heli-port on the top of the building



NEXT MEETING: "The Use of Biometric Technologies for Forensic Investigation and Forensic Evaluation" by Didier Meuwly

DATE: Wednesday, 21st March 2007

TIME: 6:30pm for light refreshments, 7pm start

VENUE: Department of Forensic Medicine,
50 Parramatta Road, Glebe

COST: Free to members, \$5 for non-members

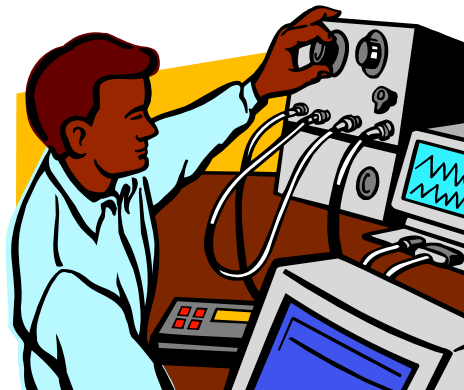
Didier Meuwly graduated from the School of Forensic Science (IPS) of the University of Lausanne in 1993 and obtained his PhD from the same institution in 2000. From 2004 he worked at the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI), which is part of the Dutch Ministry of Justice. He is currently the principal scientist, in charge of a national research project on forensic individualisation based on fingerprint statistics and contributing to the research and education program of the NFI. Between 2002 and 2004 Didier was a senior forensic scientist within the Forensic Science Service (FSS), an executive agency of the British Home Office. From 1999 to 2002 he was responsible for the biometric research group of the IPS.

Didier is also a founding member of 2 working groups of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI): the Forensic Speech and Audio Analysis Working Group (FSAAWG) in 1997 and the European Fingerprint Working Group (EFPWG) in 2000.

This presentation focuses on the use of biometric technologies for the inference of identity of source in forensic science. Firstly a general procedure for the evaluation of biometric technologies will be described. Secondly, two scenarios are described in which biometric technology is involved: a scenario for forensic investigation and a scenario for forensic evaluation. Finally the results of two automatic speaker recognition technologies used for the evaluation of speech evidence in court will be presented.

Biometric technology evaluation

The goal of a technology evaluation is to compare competing algorithms from a single



technology. Testing of all algorithms is done on a standardised database collected by a "universal" sensor. Nonetheless, performance against this database will depend upon both the environment and the population in which it was collected. Because the database is fixed, results of technology tests are repeatable.

Scenario for forensic investigation: production of short lists

Automatic speaker recognition can be used to establish a short list of the most relevant sources of a questioned recording among a set of known potential speakers. In this scenario the biometric technology is used to compute the likelihood of the questioned recording, given each known potential speaker.

Scenario for forensic evaluation: production of likelihood ratios

Automatic speaker recognition can also be used to evaluate a questioned recording presented as a piece of evidence in front of a court of justice. If the prosecution supports the hypothesis that the defendant is the source of the questioned recording and the defence supports the hypothesis that another speaker is the source of the questioned recording, the biometric technology can be used to compute the likelihood ratio of the questioned recording, given the two competing hypotheses.



We are pleased to announce our:

2007 Annual General Meeting

DATE: Wednesday, 18th April 2007

TIME: 5:30pm for refreshments, 6:00pm start (a presentation by Rhonda Wheate will follow)

VENUE: Department of Forensic Medicine, 50 Parramatta Road, Glebe

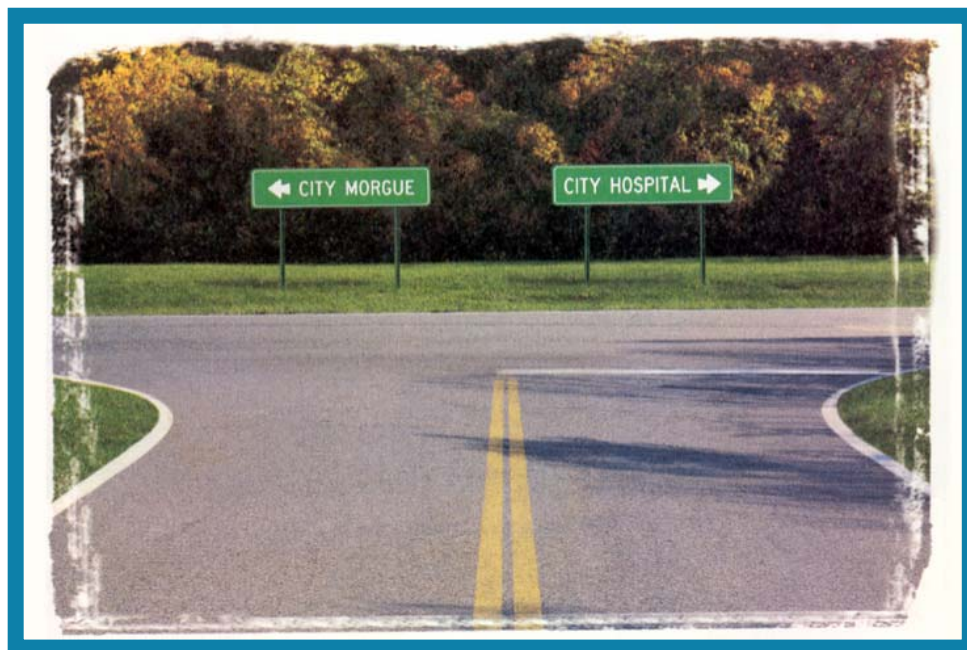
Your attendance is important as failure to reach a quorum will result in the AGM being declared invalid and rescheduled. **Ensure that your voice is heard** by participating - and do not hesitate to bring along queries, concerns and topics for discussion.

Please also consider joining the NSW branch committee. We meet before the talks each month, coordinate and plan events, correspond with members, and ensure that the Society runs smoothly. Take the time to become involved and you will be sure to find this a very rewarding experience - and meet many interesting people. A nomination form for the 2007 NSW Branch ANZFSS Committee is included with this newsletter



Caption Competition Winner

Congratulations to Naomi Graham for sending the winning phrase for our caption competition (shown below). Naomi wins an ANZFSS T-shirt for her efforts, and for making us laugh!



"I think there's a dead end around here somewhere..."



REVIEW: "Bugs and Bodies - Insects as Decomposers and Forensic Detectives" by Dr James Wallman

ANZFSS Meeting, Wednesday 18th October 2006

Our excellent Vice President Dr James Wallman gave a fascinating presentation on entomology - the study of insects - and how it relates to the law.

There are three branches of forensic entomology:

- ◆ Stored products - insect infestation of food
- ◆ Urban - insect infestation of dwellings (eg. termites)
- ◆ Medico-criminal - insect infestation of humans and other animals. This not only relates to dead people, but also to the neglect of children, the elderly, or pets.

Insects are important not only for their beauty (eg. butterflies), but are an essential part of the ecosystem. While mosquitos can be bad, insects are needed for pollinating plants, as food for other animals, in agriculture (eg. bees) and in maggot therapy (particularly in diabetic wounds that wont heal with drugs).

James gave us a history of insects and death, and the human obsession with this. It began in Ancient Egypt where flies were revered. During the Renaissance, flies and maggots were used to personify death and the Devil in art. During the 19th Century, Mégnin performed a systematic study of insects in the dead bodies brought into the morgue.

It is important for an entomologist to know which insects live exclusively in association with dead animals. These are flies, maggots and beetles.

How is this important to forensics? It is possible to calculate the minimum time since death as an inference from how long the insects have been in the body. This can be difficult to interpret due to the environmental conditions and any delays in infestation.

Time since death can be calculated from either the stage of succession of invasion or the stage of the life of the insects themselves. The second calculation is more accurate since a body is normally discovered in a matter of days rather than being completely skeletalised.



James took us through the life cycle of a blowfly, and explained that it is dependant on the temperature. Puparia are the shells of a maggot. This is important but usually hard to find. The cycle takes around 3 weeks to complete at 20-25°C, however, maggot activity can make it up to 20°C warmer in a corpse than the ambient temperature! Therefore the cycle is accelerated and in fact 60% of a corpse can be devoured in less than a week.

James then showed us some cases in which entomological interpretation was important. The location and pattern of the insects in a body can give information on the manner or cause of death. Normally the insects will begin by entering orifices, particularly on the face. If insects are found in an atypical place, eg. the hands, it may suggest that there was a wound there.

Insects on the front of cars can indicate the movements of suspects.

James highlighted the factors that can complicate forensic inferences from insects. Insects are living creatures and are therefore inherently and unavoidably variable. They are subject to climate changes. Identification of insects, eg. flies can be difficult as the adults can be very subtly different but have different timelines at the same temperature. Maggots have even fewer features to distinguish them, but DNA can be used as a backup to visual ID. Delayed infestation can occur when the corpse is physically protected or the death

Continued on next page...



REVIEW: "Bugs and Bodies - Insects as Decomposers and Forensic Detectives" by Dr James Wallman *continued*

occurred in certain climactic conditions or in the dark. Drugs in corpses can influence maggot development, for example, heroin accelerates growth. Translocation of corpses can confound them. Contamination by insects related to another death must be considered, eg. casings under a body could be from an earlier corpse.

Evaluation of entomological evidence has revealed that inadmissibility is more likely to be due to prejudice (for example, pictures of a dead body) rather than invalidity of the evidence. The

fundamentals of the science are sound, but specific approaches may be inadequately tested. With ongoing research and the appropriate qualification, entomology will continue to be a useful tool for forensic science.

We would like to thank James for his very interesting presentation (I especially liked the bit of trivia that maggots go "ping" when disturbed!).

Review by Shaheen Aumeer-Donovan

Member Profile: Author Gabrielle Lord

Author Gabrielle Lord has been an ANZFSS member for many years and finds the society a godsend for a crime novelist. With an increasingly well-educated readership, thanks to television shows such as CSI, etc, it is absolutely essential these days for a writer to 'get it right' when it comes to forensic detail. In order to do this, Gabrielle has spent many happy hours talking with scientists, detectives, anatomists, pathologists, palynologists, customs agents, Fire Investigation Unit officers, DNA technicians/profilers, undertaken the SCAN (Scientific Analysis of verbal and written statements) training, chatted with psychiatrists, document examiners, fingerprint experts, ballistics experts and even the odd spook. It was at a meeting of the ACT branch of the society that Gabrielle was able to research with weapons' inspectors, recently returned from Iraq for material about WMDs for her novel LETHAL FACTOR, discovering all about BA – *bacillus anthracis* - She learned how to grow BA but not, happily, how to weaponise it.

Gabrielle reckons there's nothing like 'hands-on' experience to lend authenticity to writing and for her last novel, DIRTY WEEKEND – no, she didn't have a dirty weekend, she went to Glebe and spent some time in the bone room, noting down how unidentified skeletal remains are stored and catalogued, until such times as they can hopefully be matched up with Missing Persons. As this novel also deals with the moral di-

lemmas that scientists sometimes face (Jackson and Ramshaw and their inadvertent increase in the lethality of mouse pox case) she spent an afternoon at the CSIRO labs at Uralla, talking about immunology, reagents, antigens, rabbits and ELISA plates.

'I'm very grateful for the generosity of scientists who share their time and expertise with me,' she says.

Although her novels mainly deal with the characters and relationships of those involved with criminal investigation, it is essential to her work that the scientific aspect of any case also be examined and in many of her novels, a DNA profile, or an anomalous bone injury can be the catalyst that swings the investigation – and thus the story – in an unexpected and exciting way.

As well as those mentioned above, Gabrielle's more recent novels include SPIKING THE GIRL, DEATH DELIGHTS and BABY DID A BAD BAD THING. Her new novel SHATTERED which deals *inter alia* with DNA contamination, is due out April next year.



Gabrielle Lord



REVIEW: "Who Killed Dr Bogle & Mrs Chandler?"

by Filmmaker Peter Butt

ANZFSS Annual Dinner, Friday 24th November 2006

The Courtyard by Marriott in Parramatta was a fantastic venue for our Annual Dinner. It was spacious and the food and company were lovely!

Peter Butt presented a fascinating account of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler. He integrated footage from his documentary (available in ABC shops) with additional narration and material.

The bodies of Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler were found semi-naked on the banks of the Lane Cove River in Sydney on 1st January 1963. The main suspect in the deaths was Mrs Chandler's husband, Geoffrey Chandler. He was accused of killing the pair because of their affair. However, Geoffrey Chandler maintained that he knew of, and even approved of the affair. He had in fact visited his own girlfriend on the night of the deaths! The relationship between Mr and Mrs Chandler was described as a happy one, in which they were free to see others as they pleased. Dr Bogle also had a family of his own.

While it was evident that Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler had been poisoned (vomit and excreta found at the scene), the nature of the poison and the circumstances behind the poisoning remained a mystery. Several theories were put forward, including the possibility that this had been a Cold-War assassination, or that the couple had died from an LSD overdose. To complicate matters further, the crime scene had been tampered with. Someone had covered Dr Bogle with his own clothing, and covered Mrs Chandler with a cardboard box. A suspect for this tampering was identified but he denied the allegations.

The toxicologist at the time tested every poison he could think of until the sample ran out. He was unable to determine the nature of the poison involved.

Peter undertook to film a documentary about this case, and in the process developed a theory as to how Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler died. Peter was given unprecedented access to photographs of the



Peter Butt

crime scene. In one of the photographs, he noticed the presence of mangroves in the area. Recalling his secondary school science lessons, Peter decided to investigate this further, and found that indeed such ecosystems have the potential to produce noxious gases.

Peter explored the possibility that hydrogen sulphide gas was responsible for the deaths of Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler. Further support for this theory was found in the fact that a government analyst had been employed to investigate foul odours near the river in the late 1940s. Many fish were found floating dead in the river, which was described as black and polluted. The analyst had reported that large and rapid releases of hydrogen sulphide did occur in the river. Immediately after the deaths, police divers reported a great disturbance of the black river bed that created poor visibility for nearly 2 weeks. The weather conditions around the time of the deaths would have been ideal for a gas release, and the bodies were found on the part of the river that would receive the greatest concentration of gases. In addition, the purple hue in the blood of the victims reported by the toxicologist adds support for the theory. Unfortunately at the time, the analyst was not aware of the implications of his observations, and hydrogen sulphide was not tested for.

This theory is the most plausible cause for the deaths of Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler. In September of 2006, Peter handed his findings over to the Coroner who agreed to examine the material. Peter completed the presentation with an update on what became of the people involved in the case. We would like to thank Peter for giving his time to present his work on what has been a very interesting case in Australia's history.

Review by Shaheen Aumeer-Donovan



IDIOM INVESTIGATION: Breaking Down the Lingo By Donnah Day

Ever had trouble understanding a forensic scientist, police officer or lawyer? Never fear! Donnah is here to analyse the jargon for us.

PAINT ANALYSIS:

Paint – a pigmented coating.

Pigment – a finely ground, inorganic or organic, insoluble and dispersed particle. Besides colour, a pigment may provide many of the essential properties of paint such as opacity, hardness, durability and corrosion resistance. The term pigment includes extenders.



Binder – a non volatile portion of the liquid vehicle of a coating, which serves to bind or cement the pigment particles together.

Coating – a generic term for paint, lacquer, enamel or other liquid or liquefiable material that is converted to a solid, protective or decorative film or a combination of these types of films after application.

Additive = modifier – any substance added in a small quantity to improve properties. Additives may include substances such as driers, corrosion inhibitors, catalysts, ultraviolet absorbers and plasticisers.

Expert contributions are gladly accepted - Please send your definitions to the Editor

Newsletter by Email

If you would like to receive the newsletter by email, please send an email indicating your name, membership number, and the recipient email address to shaheen.aumeer@uts.edu.au

Contact Details

If you have any query, comment or suggestion about this newsletter or any information contained within, please do not hesitate to contact us. *All correspondence regarding general enquiries, membership renewal, payment etc, can be addressed to:*

NSW Branch ANZFSS

PO Box 207

Lidcombe NSW 1825

Phone: 0406-931-619

Fax: 02 9514 1460

Email: anzfss.nswsec@nifs.com.au

Editor: shaheen.aumeer@uts.edu.au

Specific recipients (eg. the President, Treasurer, Membership Officer, etc.) can be reached C/o the details above.

Website:

<http://www.anzfss.org.au/nsw>

Your Committee:

President:	Claude Roux
Vice President:	James Wallman
Treasurer:	Peter Jamieson
Secretary:	Lisa Mingari
Merchandise:	Alison Sears
Newsletter Editor:	Shaheen Aumeer-Donovan
Memberships:	Aldo Severino
Public Officer:	Denise Donlon
Committee Members:	Donnah Day
	Shirleyann Gibbs
	Aaron Heagney
	Eric Murray
	Meiya Sutisno
	Tamara Szytynda

Final Words:

“A fact is a simple statement that everyone believes. It is innocent, unless found guilty.
A hypothesis is a novel suggestion that no one wants to believe. It is guilty, until found effective”
Edward Teller (1908 - 2003)

REGISTRATION FORM:

Personal Details:

First Name:

Surname:

School / Organisation:

Return Address:

Address:

City: Post Code:

Telephone:

Facsimile:

E-mail address:

Allocation Information:

Allocation Number:

Date Telephoned:



Australian and New Zealand FORENSIC SCIENCE SOCIETY

The Australian Forensic Science Society was formed in 1971 with the aim of bringing together scientists, police, criminalists, pathologists and members of the legal profession actively involved in the forensic sciences. The Society's objectives are to enhance the quality of Forensic Science by providing both formal and informal lectures, discussions and demonstrations encompassing the various disciplines within the science.

In addition, the Society holds an international symposium every two years. The meetings and symposia cover the major areas of forensic science - toxicology, biology, odontology, pathology, crime scene, firearms, arson, explosions, fingerprints, homicide, disasters, documents and drug associated crime - disciplines related to both medicine and the law. It was decided in 1988 that the Australian Forensic Science Society should recognise its New Zealand members and changed its name to THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND FORENSIC SCIENCE SOCIETY (ANZFSS).

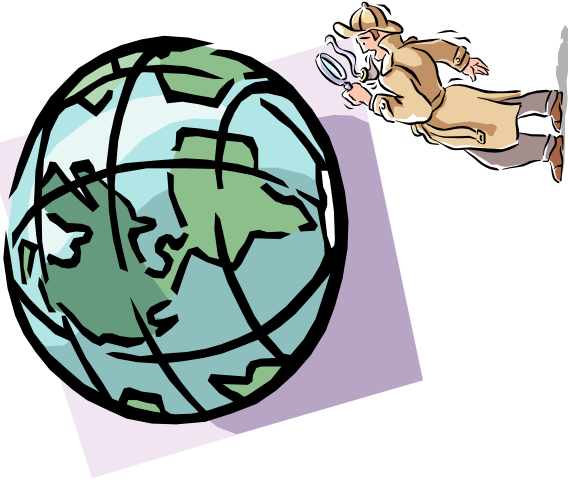
For more information on the ANZFSS, please visit the website:

<http://www.anzfss.org.au>



This education forum is proudly brought to you by the NSW Branch of the Australian & New Zealand Forensic Science Society

Inside the Forensic World



Saturday 14th July 2007
The University of Technology, Sydney
(UTS) Broadway Campus



A one-day seminar presented by the NSW Branch of the Australian & New Zealand Forensic Science Society (ANZFSS)

Inside the Forensic World

A one-day seminar featuring forensic scientists, investigators and lawyers who will discuss their career path, experiences and be available for specific questions from the audience. There will be displays featuring work performed by NSW forensic practitioners and career guidance information.



PRESENTATION INFORMATION:

DATE: Saturday 14th July 2007

TIME: 9:00am - 4:00pm

VENUE: The University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) Broadway Campus

COST: \$30 per person - this includes a morning tea /coffee break. Lunch must be arranged by the registrant but there are many facilities available nearby.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

This seminar is open to anyone who may wish to learn more about the “real” world of forensic science, policing and law. It is especially designed to help High School and University students learn more of these career areas and to make more informed choices. The lectures will be presented by prominent professionals in the field and will include interesting casework. *Please note that some material may be graphic, hence the 16 years + age restriction must be strictly observed.*

PROGRAM:

9:00-9:20am Admission to seminar, displays

9:20am Opening

9:40-10:40am “Chasing Clues”



This section looks at crime scene examination, and the role of different forensic scientists at the scene

10:40-11:00am Panel: “Chasing Clues”

11:00-11:20am Morning Tea

11:20-12:20pm “Blood and Bones”

This section looks at the forensic biology aspects of crime investigation.

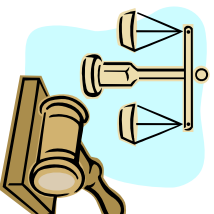


12:20-12:40pm Panel: “Blood and Bones”

12:40-1:40pm Lunch (not provided)

1:40-2:40pm “Silks and Scholars”

This section looks at legal proceedings, and presentations will be made by academics from universities providing forensic education at the tertiary level.



2:40-3:00pm Panel: “Silks and Scholars”

3:00-4:00pm Conclusion - full panel

REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

IMPORTANT:

- Limited seating is available for this seminar. You may reserve several seats under one registration.
- You must obtain an Allocation Number **before** sending your registration, or it will be returned to you.
- No registration will be accepted on the day.
- Please do not send cash as we cannot be held responsible for lost mail.
- The Allocation Number does not correspond to a “seat number” and you are advised to arrive early on the day to sign in and find a suitable seating arrangement.

STEP 1: Obtain an Allocation Number.

- Call the number below and ask Lisa for an Allocation Number for the Seminar. Record this number on the Registration Form overleaf.
- Telephone: 0406-931-619 (Weekdays only, 9-5pm)
- If unattended, please leave a message and Lisa will call you back.

STEP 2: Registration

- Please provide your personal details and return address on the Registration Form overleaf. Send this along with your cheque/money order/direct debit transaction details to:
- ANZFSS c/- Dept. CMFS, Faculty of Science, UTS, PO Box 123, Broadway, NSW 2007.

STEP 3: Payment

- Payment is preferred by direct debit. NSW ANZFSS Branch Account Details - BSB: 032361, Account: 162167.
- Please ensure that you put IFW and your allocation number as a description for the transaction and send us the details of the transaction with the registration form.
- Cheque or Money Order is also accepted. Please do not send Cash.

STEP 4: Further details

- Receipt of your Registration will be confirmed by mail. Location maps and further details will be available on our website.
- Visit www.anzfss.org.au/nsw, and follow the IFW links.