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The September 24, 2004 DNA Resource Report is listed below.

These reports are prepared by Tim Schellberg and Lisa Hurst of Smith Alling Lane (253) 627-1091, on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

### SUMMARY

The US Department of Justice has recently awarded \$95 million in DNA grants – details on awards to Virginia, Colorado, and Pennsylvania. North Carolina hopes federal funds will solve its DNA backlog problems. A bill authorizing the President's DNA Initiative has passed a Senate Committee, despite political issues hampering the bill. The Wisconsin Attorney General seeks funding for additional DNA personnel.

Philadelphia's crime lab is now participating in CODIS. Cold hits aided investigations in Minnesota (3 rapes) and Oklahoma (murder). DNA evidence also played a key role in investigations and/or prosecutions in California (1995 and 2000 murder), Connecticut (rape), Florida (child molestation; rape and robbery), Kansas (double murder), Missouri (2 rape/murders), Pennsylvania (4 rapes), and Washington (1982 murder; several rapes). DNA testing is being used to identify remains in Florida and Ohio. Animal DNA tests are being used in criminal cases in Mississippi and Thailand.

Post conviction DNA testing cases made headlines in Ohio and Texas, and Florida's highest court has upheld a post conviction DNA testing statute.

In international news...Japan will establish a forensic DNA database. A series of articles reported on the successes of Canada's DNA program and called for more offender samples to be included in the database. Ireland is using DNA to catch thieves. An Australian effort to investigate DNA matches has netted results. DNA testing identified a robber in New Zealand, a serial burglar in Canada, and a hit-and-run suspect in England. A Canadian panel reviewing hair evidence cases for DNA testing has expanded its scope. DNA testing will determine identity in criminal cases Indonesia and Holland.

### NEWS ARTICLES

#### Forensic DNA

1. "Judge orders documents for defense after evidence questioned." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 22, 2004.  
In Texas, a judge has ordered prosecutors to turn over documents related to the case of a man sent to prison 17 years ago for a kidnapping and rape after new DNA tests raised questions about his conviction. Some forensic experts said the conviction was based on unsound science by the Houston Police Department crime lab. Also, new testing of evidence suggests the crime may have been committed by another man, who was released from prison early this month.
2. "Federal Grants Target DNA Backlog." The Washington Post, September 22, 2004.  
The Justice Department has awarded \$2.1 million to help Virginia get through its six-month backlog of untested

DNA samples that detectives hope will help them solve crimes and that prisoners think will exonerate them. More than half of Virginia's grant money was awarded to the state crime lab. The lab intends to use the grants for hiring and training scientists to join the 52 now processing DNA, to pay lab workers overtime, to expand facilities and to buy equipment. About \$340,000 was awarded to the University of Virginia for DNA research. The American Prosecutors Research Institute in Alexandria was awarded \$400,000 for training. Maryland received more than \$3 million in grants, and the District was awarded nearly \$700,000.

3. "DNA tests for kick-boxing orangutans in wildlife smuggling dispute." Agence France Presse, September 21, 2004.  
In Thailand, DNA testing has started on a group of orangutans suspected of being smuggled into Thailand for a controversial kickboxing show at a private zoo. Police said nearly half of 45 animals have had samples taken to prove whether they were born in captivity or were smuggled from Borneo or Indonesia's Sumatra island.
4. "Man Charged With Murder of Okla. Student." Associated Press Online, September 21, 2004.  
In Oklahoma, prosecutors charged a man with raping and murdering a 21-year-old college ballet dancer nearly eight years ago, saying that a cold hit on the DNA database linked the man to the crime. The man is already in prison for unrelated convictions, including burglary.
5. "Senate Panel OKs Bill to Expand DNA Tests." Associated Press Online, September 21, 2004.  
The US Senate Judiciary Committee passed a five-year, \$1 billion bill that would provide greater access to DNA testing in rape cases and for convicted felons who claim innocence. The 11-7 vote came after lengthy debate on more than 20 amendments over three sessions in the past two weeks. It is unclear when the bill may be voted on in the full Senate.
6. "Prosecutors seek eight years in prison for German suspect in 1991 Hungary bombing." Associated Press Worldstream, September 21, 2004.  
A court heard closing arguments in the case of a German woman suspected of helping bomb a busload of Soviet Jews in Hungary in 1991, and prosecutors asked for an eight-year prison sentence if she's found guilty. Investigators found DNA evidence in 2001 linking the woman to a Budapest apartment at the time of the bus attack. She said she visited Hungary twice around the time of the attack to see her boyfriend and had nothing to do with the bombing. She is already serving a nine-year sentence for helping plan the failed 1988 bombing of a Spanish disco frequented by U.S. sailors.
7. "Indonesian police source says embassy bombing funded by Jemaah Islamiyah." BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific – Political, September 21, 2004.  
In Indonesia, speculations have grown that the owner of a van used in the bombing of the Australian embassy was himself the possible suicide bomber. Police said the DNA tests showed that body parts found at the site did not match the DNA taken from family members of two other suspects who were previously suspected of being the suicide bombers.
8. "Banking On Solving Crime." Calgary Sun, September 21, 2004.  
The National DNA Data Bank in Canada houses 64,608 criminal profiles, but police feel the number excludes too many, and libertarians argue the dangers of the bank having the profiles in the first place. The database also includes 16,448 profiles of unknown DNA in its Crime Scene Index. The database is now credited with helping to solve more than 2,000 crimes, including 154 murders. Investigators are frustrated by the number of offenders not eligible for the database -- for example, murderers who killed before the data bank was created in June 2000 do not have to submit a DNA sample unless they have killed more than once, at different times. Last year, an Ontario judge ordered the destruction of DNA samples taken from two murderers convicted before 2000 because, although they had killed several people each, the murders had occurred at the same time.
9. "Ashcroft announces \$95 million in grants to improve DNA crime analysis." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 21, 2004.  
The Justice Department gave out almost \$95 million in grants to increase DNA analysis that has helped solve crimes but faces huge backlogs, according to the US Attorney General. The grants are the first under a Bush administration initiative announced last year that seeks \$1 billion during the next five years to bolster DNA testing of convicts and evidence and eliminate all state and federal DNA analysis backlogs. "DNA analysis helps identify the guilty, it helps vindicate the innocent, and at times, it can bring a sense of peace and justice to victims and their families even after a case has seemed to gone cold and hope was all that they had left," Ashcroft said.

10. "Feds to pay to extract DNA from N.C. felons' blood samples." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 21, 2004.  
A federal grant is expected to help North Carolina clear its backlog of 27,000 offender samples. The Legislature expanded the DNA database to include all convicted felons last year, but only allocated money for collecting the samples, not for analyzing the DNA. The federal grant will pay to analyze DNA from three-quarters of those samples. Once they are added to the state's database, its size will increase by 50 percent to more than 60,000 profiles. The state also has an estimated backlog of 6,000 rape kits that may contain DNA evidence.
11. "Colorado agencies get \$2.7 million in federal DNA grants." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 21, 2004.  
Colorado local law enforcement agencies will receive federal grants totaling \$2.7 million for DNA testing and training in how to solve crimes. The top priority for the state Department of Public Safety has been upgrading its DNA testing operations at the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, where some work is four months behind. The department will receive \$259,506 to improve its crime lab and \$401,291 to reduce its backlog of work. Denver was awarded \$63,103 for its lab and \$401,873 to cut its backlog.
12. "Psychologist Guilty Of Sex Abuse." Hartford Courant (Connecticut), September 21, 2004.  
In Connecticut, a 63-year-old former school psychologist pleaded guilty to sexually abusing a female resident of a group home where he worked part time. The Assistant State's Attorney said the plea bargain was worked out in part because the victim was reluctant to testify. She indicated that the man's DNA was found in a sperm sample on a sheet from the victim's bed.
13. "Expand DNA Testing." The Ottawa Sun, September 21, 2004.  
Canadian editorial in favor of expanding the national DNA database to include more criminals. Excerpt reads: "But the beauty of DNA profiling is that it's utterly impartial -- it is equally good at exonerating the innocent as convicting the guilty... The national DNA databank, established in 2000 after years of legal and political wrangling, is already limited in scope, as it only covers certain convicts. It's outrageous that some judges are choosing to undermine it this way... We expect our judges to get with the program, and we expect our federal politicians to raise hell in the coming weeks if they don't."
14. "Attorney General John Ashcroft Touts Plan To Solve More Cases And Exonerate The Innocent." Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, September 21, 2004.  
Attorney General John Ashcroft announced \$3 million in federal DNA grants for three crime labs in Pennsylvania, as part of President Bush's five-year plan to solve more crimes, reduce crime lab backlogs and exonerate the innocent through DNA technology. The Allegheny crime lab has a backlog of 250 to 300 cases awaiting DNA analysis, most of them sex assaults, and will receive \$84,594 to improve its ability to do DNA work and another \$266,917 to cut the backlog.
15. "Crackdown under way to snare criminals." Belfast Telegraph, September 20, 2004.  
In Ireland, police have launched a major operation using DNA evidence to snare suspected car thieves and burglars across the greater Belfast area. Up to 70 officers were taking part in 'Operation Mark' over two days which will see suspected persistent offenders arrested for crimes dating back up to three years. A spokesman said, "As DNA evidence becomes more sophisticated we can use it to look at volume crime offences like domestic burglaries and car crime... This is a major resource intensive operation for us and these are the everyday sorts of crime which affect people's lives. Previously people may be used to DNA being used for serious crimes like murder or rape, but this is showing how it can be used to solve everyday crimes... We anticipate this will assist us in raising our crime clearance rates and has the potential for driving down volume crime in North Down."
16. "Truths From The Grave." Calgary Sun, September 20, 2004.  
Article regarding the use of DNA to capture criminals in Canada, and related backlog problems. The Toronto sex-crimes unit has recently reviewed 250 cold cases going back to 1989 and found 134 may have DNA evidence. Of those, 94 have been examined, and 37 DNA profiles have been developed. They have resulted in numerous hits so far, with 35 cases either being linked to another crime scene, indicating a serial predator at work, or to an offender's DNA. Another 50 cases are still under DNA review at the centre. Tells the story of a serial rapist who was free to commit more crimes due to a backlog at the DNA lab. The man had been asked for a DNA sample from police looking for the "Scarborough rapist" in 1990. The DNA analysis took 25 months to complete, during which the man raped four more women and raped and murdered two young girls. Recounts another story of a suspected

murderer who refused to give police a DNA sample during a police "DNA dragnet." His refusal made police suspicious and they eventually collected a DNA sample from a soda can the man discarded. His DNA was linked to the evidence.

17. "Sessions fights bill to speed DNA tests." Chattanooga Times Free Press, September 20, 2004.  
Reports that Senator Sessions (R-AL) is opposing parts of a bill that would give \$1.2 billion to forensic labs to process evidence that could free people wrongly convicted of crimes. In 2000, Sessions led an effort to get more federal funding for forensics labs. Now he is raising concerns that too much focus is on DNA and not on what other work labs do. "While I strongly support federal help for forensic science, this bill earmarks all the money for DNA. Only 5 percent of scientific analyses are for DNA. Some states have no DNA backlog. This is a political bill that should be killed as dead as a doornail," Sessions said. Alabama's DNA backlog has been reduced over the last five months, but the director of the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences said the state still has about 2,000 cases to be worked.
18. "Excluding Semen Evidence Violated Defendant's Rts." Connecticut Law Tribune, September 20, 2004.  
A Connecticut appellate court ruled that a trial court's ruling in a rape case which prevented a defendant from presenting expert testimony regarding semen samples found on the victim violated the man's rights. The state claimed that because it did not intend to introduce the presence of semen on the victim, the defendant need not introduce evidence that he was not the source of the semen. The court ruled that the defendant could present testimony indicating no DNA found on the victim was a match to him, but prevented the expert to indicate where unidentified DNA samples were found.
19. "Judge considers \$76 million SCI cemetery settlement." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 20, 2004.  
In Florida, four elderly women testified about discovering problems at two Jewish cemeteries where their relatives were buried but told a judge they support a \$76 million settlement with the nation's largest funeral service company. The judge expressed concern that the settlement money should cover replacement costs for any monuments that might be discarded and DNA testing of remains to guarantee identification of buried remains. The cemeteries' attorney seemed hesitant to offer DNA testing at an estimated \$750 per grave but committed to working out any issues.
20. "Police to create criminal DNA database." National Daily News, September 20, 2004.  
In Japan, the National Police Agency has decided to create a DNA database using blood and other evidence left behind by criminals at crime scenes. Up until now DNA information had been held by the police headquarters in charge of each crime. Last year DNA was used in 1,159 cases, and in August last year, each of Japan's 47 prefectures received a DNA analyzer. The NPA said that once a suspect was arrested, they would have concrete personal information and so the information would be removed from the database. Some countries collect new information from a suspect and put this into a database after the suspect is arrested, but NPA officials said research was needed before deciding whether to adopt a similar process in Japan.
21. "Sessions On Wrong Side." Montgomery Advertiser, September 20, 2004.  
Editorial concludes that Senator Sessions (R-AL) has chosen the wrong side in his effort to deny passage of a bill that would fund grants for DNA analysis of offenders, unsolved cases, and post conviction cases. "Sessions may have a point that the bill does overemphasize DNA testing while backlogs exist in many other types of forensic testing. But his opposition is still misguided, because providing more federal money for DNA testing could free up state money for other forensics work. It is ironic that Sessions' home state is one that has a large DNA backlog, currently about 2,000 cases... If passed, this legislation would help convict the guilty and free the not guilty. Even a former prosecutor should be comfortable with both results."
22. "ESR confident about DNA profiling despite concerns." The Press (Christchurch, New Zealand), September 20, 2004.  
In New Zealand, the Environmental Science and Research (ESR) is confident the country's DNA profiling systems are robust, despite the pioneer of the science raising concerns about false identifications. Professor Sir Alec Jeffreys, a British geneticist credited with discovering DNA fingerprinting, has said that police DNA databases in Britain should use 15 or 16 markers, instead of the 10 markers used in both Britain and New Zealand.
23. "The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, ChoicePoint(R) Help Solve Washington State Homicide." PR Newswire, September 20, 2004.

In Washington, a 1982 murder has been solved through mitochondrial DNA tests. The tests were completed with the assistance of The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and Bode Technologies. Funding for the tests was provided through corporate giving foundation called ChoicePoint Cares. DNA tests were used in April 2003 to analyze the evidence, but did not yield enough genetic markers to conclusively show the suspect's involvement in the murder.

24. "Prop. 69 goes step too far on DNA." San Jose Mercury News, September 20, 2004.  
Editorial regarding voter initiative to expand California's DNA database to include all convicted felons, and eventually all felony arrestees. "The state would benefit from putting more resources into its DNA labs. But Proposition 69 goes a step too far in taking samples from people never convicted of a crime. Voters should reject it... Proponents like to compare DNA samples to fingerprints, which are already taken at booking. But DNA is potentially more invasive of personal privacy... It may reveal propensity to suffer from certain diseases, for example. As useful as an expanding nationwide DNA database would be for law enforcement, it is also the sort of citizen registry that rightly makes people nervous about their privacy."
25. "DNA Bank Lacks Deposits." Calgary Sun, September 19, 2004.  
Article reports that, "Almost half of all serious convicted criminals in Canada could be getting away with murder with the help of judges ignoring the law of the land." Canada's DNA database samples are reliant on orders from judges for eligible offenders to provide samples. Many judges have been balking at ordering the samples and the database has received only half of the samples from offenders who have been eligible for inclusion. Many prosecutors have also neglected to request the samples. Article concludes that many offenders will "continue to get away with murder -- with the court's help."
26. "Chief Wants More Genetic Sampling." Calgary Sun, September 19, 2004.  
Calgary's police chief has said he is in favor of requiring DNA from criminals upon arrest. Backlogs are currently a problem in Canada, but the police chief says that could change. "Right now, we're engaged in conversations with one company that wants to open a lab here," he said.
27. "One Man's Nightmare." Calgary Sun, September 19, 2004.  
Canadian article recounts the story of a man who was convicted of killing his mother in 1991. In 1997 the Crown requested DNA tests on the case to back up their circumstantial evidence for an upcoming appeal. The DNA testing exonerated the convicted man. A subsequent "DNA dragnet" of more than 200 people found a man whose DNA indicated he was related to the murderer. The man's brother had been a childhood friend of the victim's son. Police followed the suspect and collected a discarded cigarette and cup, both of which were tested for DNA and found to be a match to the evidence.
28. "Cat caught in couple's ugly dispute." Hattiesburg American, September 19, 2004.  
In Mississippi, a veterinarian was given a cat's paw key chain a woman who wants DNA tests performed to determine if the severed paw belonged to her 3-year-old Persian. The tests will be performed on the cat's parents with fur and saliva samples collected. The woman believes the cat's paw belonged to her pet and alleges her ex-boyfriend cut the cat's foot off to get back at her. The woman found the key chain in the man's house.
29. "Advances in technology are helping close the net on criminals." The Advertiser, September 18, 2004.  
In South Australia, Operation Helix was formed in May to handle investigations generated by DNA matches. 100 arrests have been made so far by Helix detectives, covering more than 260 crimes, including rapes, assaults, robberies, house-breakings and drug offences. Of those 100 arrests, 56 resulted from the DNA testing of prisoners. Of these, 35 were of serving prisoners and 21 of those free on parole. DNA matching also had detected many serial offenders who have been linked to a large number of crimes. In one case still under investigation, 18 break-ins have been linked to one offender. The database has linked over 1000 different individuals to DNA samples found at crime scenes. About 20 % of sampled suspects and offenders have been linked to DNA profiles found at crime scenes. About 50 % of crime scene DNA profiles have been linked to DNA, found at another crime scene, of a known person's profile held on the database.
30. "DNA material linked to teens in sex case." Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada), September 18, 2004.  
In Canada, DNA material found on the body of an alleged rape victim matches the genetic profiles of two teenage boys accused of sexually assaulting the 13-year-old girl. The DNA material came from the girl's breasts.
31. "Killer trapped by his DNA." The Journal (Newcastle, UK), September 18, 2004.

In the United Kingdom, a hit-and-run driver who left his friend to die after a high-speed crash was caught when police scientists found minute DNA traces on the car airbag. When police tracked the man down later the same day, he denied having had any involvement in the tragedy. But he was finally forced to admit his guilt after being confronted by damning DNA evidence taken from saliva he left when his head hit the car's airbag during the impact.

32. "Nebraska man convicted of killings." The Kansas City Star, September 18, 2004.  
In Kansas, two men have been convicted of a double murder, based largely on DNA evidence. The prosecution's strongest evidence at trial was DNA from saliva on a black scarf found more than a block away from the crime scene. There was a 1-in-105 million chance that the DNA belonged to anyone other than one of the defendants. The scarf was found with another scarf, two sets of gloves and two hats that prosecutors said the assailants threw from the car as they left.
33. "Appeal of DNA decision planned." Omaha World Herald, September 18, 2004.  
In Nebraska, the Omaha Police Department will appeal a judge's decision to unseal the affidavits police used to collect DNA in a serial rape investigation. The judge agreed last month to unseal the affidavits, which police used to obtain court orders to collect DNA from black men. The DNA was used by police in their investigation into four rapes over the past two years. However, the judge allowed that he would wait until the city decided whether to appeal before releasing the documents. He also said that all identifying information about the victims or witnesses would be omitted in the copies made public.
34. "East End Rape Suspect Found Guilty." Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, September 18, 2004.  
In Pennsylvania, it took a jury less than two hours to find a man guilty of being the East End rapist who attacked eight women and girls. DNA from four of the incidents linked the man to the crimes.
35. "Suspect in 2 rapes turns himself in." The San Diego Union-Tribune, September 18, 2004.  
In California, a man charged with rapes in 1995 and 2000 has been arrested. He had been hiding in Guatemala for years and was arrested at Los Angeles International Airport by U.S. Marshals and the San Diego Violent Crimes Task Force Fugitive Group after agreeing to surrender. An arrest warrant issued in 2000 charged him with two counts of rape. DNA evidence taken from victims linked the two cases to the man.
36. "DNA evidence nets break-in suspect." St. John's Telegram (Newfoundland), September 18, 2004.  
In Newfoundland, Canada, a man has been arrested and charged with nine separate break-ins in his community as a result of DNA evidence. The investigations had been hampered by a lack of physical evidence and reluctant witnesses, but the cases were reopened when the police forensic laboratory released the results of tests: that the spots of blood found at one of the crime scenes belong to their main suspect.
37. "DNA test leads to arrest on child sex abuse charges." St. Petersburg Times, September 18, 2004.  
In Florida, DNA has led to the arrest of a 46-year-old man on child sex abuse charges. A 4-year-old girl told a detective in May that a man entered her room while she was sleeping and molested her. Three people told the detective that the suspect was the only person in the home at the time. The state crime lab confirmed that DNA found on the girl's underwear matches the suspect's DNA. The man is a registered sex offender.
38. "Suspect gets 25 on other charges." The Tallahassee Democrat, September 18, 2004.  
In Florida, one of three defendants charged in the rape and robbery of a pizza-delivery driver was sentenced to 25 years on violations of probation from previous cases. The man's defense suffered earlier this year when a DNA test linked him to the female driver's attack. He still faces trial on another case related to the robbery of yet another pizza-delivery driver.
39. "Police hunting serial killer raid libertarian's house." AAP Newsfeed, September 17, 2004.  
In Australia, police investigating the serial killings of three young Perth women have raided the home of a controversial civil libertarian and reportedly forced him to give a DNA sample. The man initially refused to provide the DNA sample but police later sought permission under identification laws to conduct the test. The man, who attracted criticism earlier this year after defending the actions of a convicted serial rapist, has reportedly confirmed he provided police with a DNA sample. The man is the president of the Western Australia Council for Civil Liberties.
40. "Apartment fire that killed 10 ruled arson." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 17, 2004.

In Ohio, DNA tests are being used to identify the remains of 10 immigrants who are thought to have been killed in a fast-moving apartment fire. All 10 died of burns and smoke inhalation, but their injuries were too severe for family to identify them.

41. "Justice Department wants more DNA analysts." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 17, 2004. The Wisconsin Attorney General is asking the Governor to give her another \$393,600 in the next state budget to hire four new DNA analysts. The AG said the extra money for DNA analysts is needed because the tests have become a crucial part of the criminal justice system. The state budget signed last summer solved a \$3.2 billion deficit, but estimates show the state may face another shortfall in the next budget.
42. "DNA used for pillow bandit." The Daily News (New Plymouth, New Zealand), September 17, 2004. In New Zealand, a man has been charged with aggravated robbery more than 1.5 years after the alleged incident took place. The suspect was identified after forensic evidence was linked with his DNA. Blood was taken from a number of key suspects for DNA testing before the offender's identity was confirmed. "DNA is an invaluable tool for an investigation," said the detective.
43. "Around Florida." The Miami Herald, September 17, 2004. In Florida, a state Supreme Court ruling extended by another year the deadline for inmates to ask for DNA tests, affirming legislation passed in May. Inmates will now have until Oct. 31, 2005 to request post-conviction DNA tests, or four years after the convict's final appeal, whichever comes later. The decision lines up with legislation Gov. Jeb Bush signed in May. Until last September, inmates had two years or until Oct. 1, 2003 to complete the test. The court suspended that deadline one day before it hit.
44. "Police get new way to match DNA." Philadelphia Inquirer, September 17, 2004. In Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Police have announced that the department is now a participant in the national DNA index, known as CODIS. Because the state handles CODIS tests for all police departments, Philadelphia cases had to compete with those from other municipalities for attention whenever there was a backlog of tests to be done. Furthermore, Philadelphia police were limited to five requests a month, said the police chief.
45. "DNA data prompts request for new trial." Plain Dealer, September 17, 2004. In Ohio, a man convicted of killing his mother-in-law and beating and raping her grand daughter in 1998 is arguing that he should get a new trial because DNA test results show another man committed the crime. He claims that DNA from an unknown male matches DNA found in the girl's underwear and from a vaginal swab from the murdered woman. The prosecutor's office said it would be significant if DNA tests showed someone else was involved, but noted that they have not seen a report of the results and emphasized that the inmate was convicted on the testimony of the granddaughter, not DNA evidence.
46. "Manitoba convictions may be tossed out." The Calgary Herald (Alberta), September 16, 2004. In Canada, dozens of people convicted by hair comparison evidence in Manitoba could win their freedom after a committee established to find potential wrongful murder convictions announced it will investigate additional cases in which the questionable science was used. The committee, set up last year to review the cases dating back 15 years, has so far found two incidents in which hairs used to convict the accused have been rejected by DNA testing. Deputy justice minister Bruce MacFarlane announced Wednesday the panel will review cases of sexual assault, robbery and other major crimes dating back 15 years in which hair comparison evidence played a part. The committee is expected to report its findings within a year.
47. "Dad cleared by DNA of rape speaks out." The Mercury (Australia), September 16, 2004. In Australia, a Tasmanian father cleared by DNA tests of raping an 87-year-old woman spoke of being falsely accused. He was arrested and remanded in custody after being identified by the victim as the man who sexually assaulted her. The DNA tests did not support the identification.
48. "Prosecutor's office files charges against Dr. Charles Momah." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 15, 2004. In Washington, a gynecologist accused of sexual abuse by dozens of former patients was charged seven felonies. The King County prosecutor's office charged the man with one count each of second- and third-degree rape, two counts of indecent liberties and three counts of insurance fraud. In one of the two rape cases, police matched the man's DNA with evidence collected from a rape kit conducted on one patient.

49. "Man pleads guilty to two 1980s murder-rapes." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, September 15, 2004. In Missouri, a Kansas City man has pleaded guilty to killing and raping two women in the late 1980s - crimes he was charged with last year after police linked him to them through DNA evidence. He had been suspected in the crimes shortly after they were committed, but technology had not been in place to firmly link him to them. Hairs collected from the man by police after the crimes had sat in storage for years. Eventually, authorities matched his DNA to that of sperm samples collected from the victims' bodies.
50. "Ungi Killer Suspect To Face DNA Checks." Daily Post (Liverpool), September 15, 2004. Fingerprint and DNA tests are being used to confirm whether a man under arrest in Holland is Liverpool gangland murder suspect Barry "Bunji" O'Rourke. He has been wanted by Merseyside Police for nine years in connection with a shooting. Detectives thought the breakthrough had come when police in Holland said they had arrested him in connection with the discovery of 100kgs of cannabis. But the man is denying he is O'Rourke and now fingerprint and DNA tests are being used to decide whether he is lying.
51. "DNA test links man to 3 sex assaults." Saint Paul Pioneer Press, September 15, 2004. In Minnesota, DNA testing has linked a man to an unsolved rape in Minnesota and two sexual assaults in Wisconsin. Authorities said he the man is a suspect in two other sexual assaults in Minnesota and that DNA testing has linked him with two sexual assaults that took place in 2003. Charges have not been filed in those cases.

#### Paternity

52. "Bizarre claim in custody battle." The Sunday Telegraph (Sydney, Australia), September 19, 2004. The Italian family fighting a Sydney policeman for custody of Jakarta bombing victim Manuela Musu yesterday made the bizarre claim he had forged the documents which granted her Australian citizenship. The Musus claim the DNA tests and papers identifying the policeman as the father are fake and were drawn up by an unscrupulous doctor.

#### Agriculture

53. Thailand reports that at least nine farms had been contaminated by genetically-modified crops after a seed selling scandal shut down a major part of the country's GM testing program.

#### Industry News

54. Lobbyists for big technology companies are supporting a bill that would limit expensing of options. The bill would require companies to expense only those options granted to the top five executives of a given company. Last week, a separate faction of tech companies presented accounting regulators with an alternative formula for calculating options expenses. The result would be dramatically lower reported costs for most companies that use options to compensate employees and executives.
55. In Australia, from January 2006, DNA testing will be compulsory before the sale of every purebred dog and breeders who make false claims will be open to prosecution. Testing for hereditary diseases will cost around \$160.