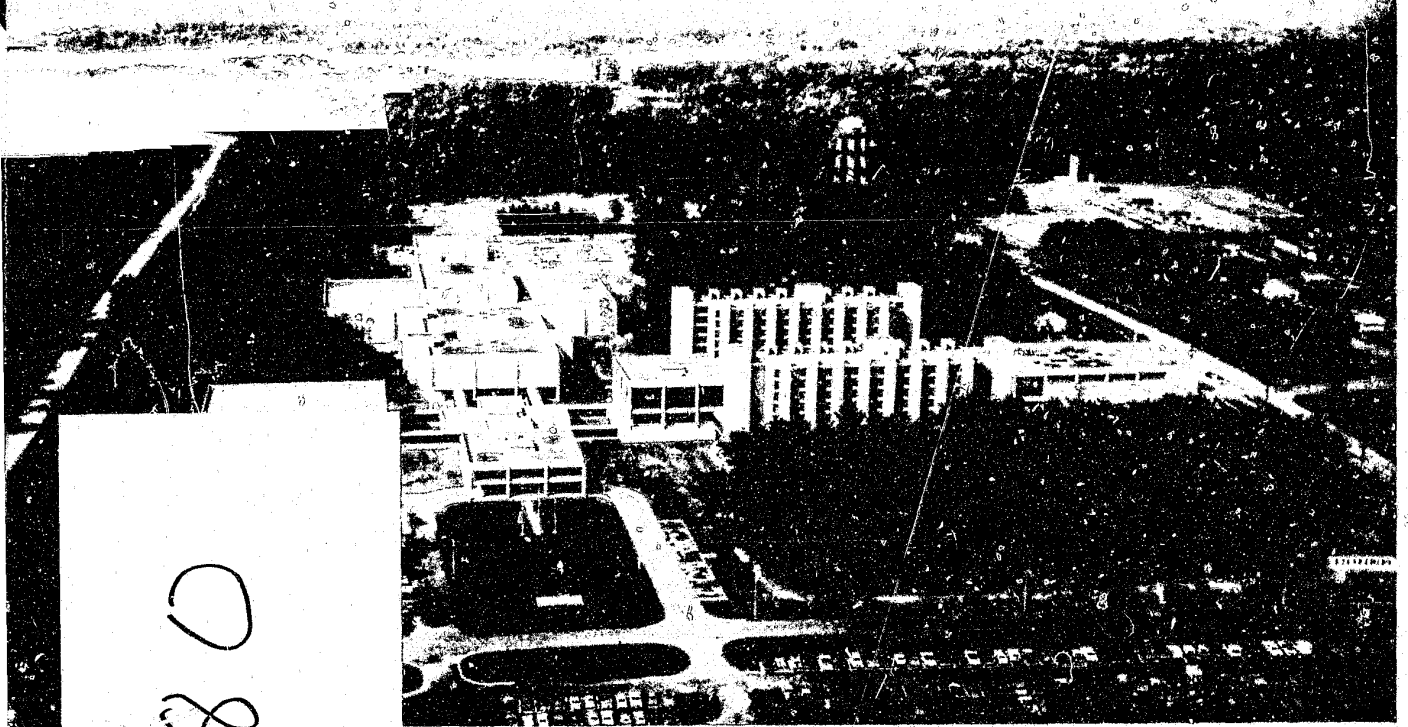


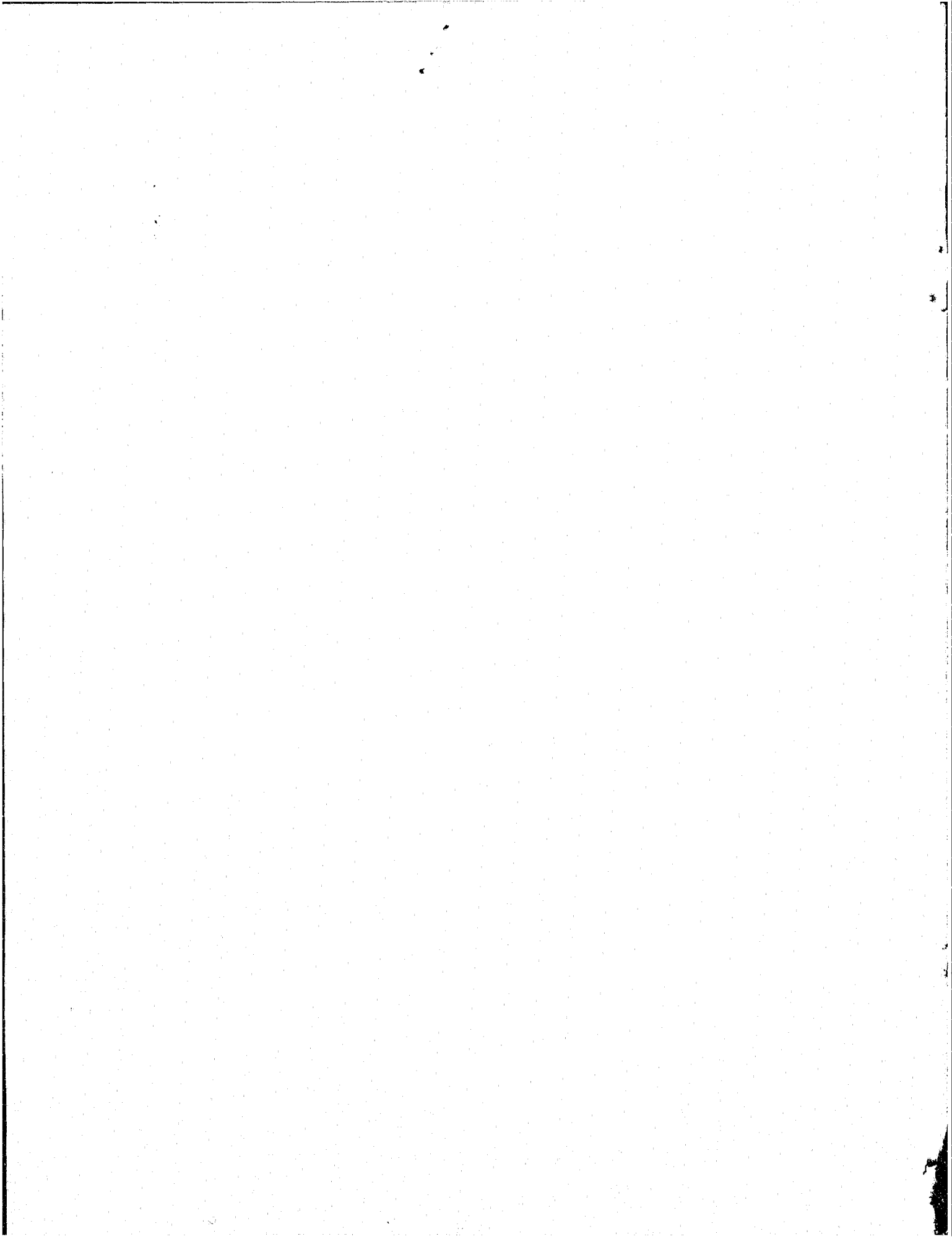
# FIFTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM REPORT ON CRIME LABORATORY DEVELOPMENT



47780



FBI ACADEMY  
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA  
OCTOBER 16-20, 1977  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



NCJRS

MAY 22 1978

ACQUISITIONS

**FIFTH ANNUAL  
SYMPOSIUM REPORT ON  
CRIME LABORATORY  
DEVELOPMENT**

**FBI ACADEMY  
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA  
OCTOBER 16-20, 1977**

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**GOVERNING BOARD  
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF  
CRIME LABORATORY DIRECTORS**

**CHAIRMAN**

Douglas M. Lucas, M. Sc.  
Director  
Centre of Forensic Sciences  
26 Grosvenor St.  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M7A2G8

As Chairman of the ASCLD, Douglas M. Lucas combines an outstanding background of education, training and experience as a criminologist with proven ability as an administrator.

Mr. Lucas, 49, was born in Windsor, Ontario where he received his early education. In 1953, he received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Toronto and in 1957, also from the University of Toronto, he received a Master of Science degree in pharmaceutical chemistry.

He began his forensic science career in 1957, when he joined the staff of the Centre of Forensic Sciences, and in 1967 was named its Director.

His past professional associations include membership in the International Association of Arson Investigators and the International Association of Forensic Toxicologists. He has also served as President of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the International Association of Forensic Sciences. In addition, he has chaired the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, and the U. S. National Safety Council.

Mr. Lucas is married and has five children.

## VICE-CHAIRMAN

Thomas F. Kelleher, Jr.  
Assistant Director  
FBI Laboratory  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Mr. Kelleher was born July 27, 1928 in New York City. He served two years in the United States Army and one year in the United States Navy, and received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Fordham University, New York City, in 1950. He later attended George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and in 1971, was awarded a Master of Science Degree in Forensic Science.

Mr. Kelleher entered on duty with the FBI as a Special Agent in July, 1955, and following a period of training, was assigned to the Miami, Florida, FBI Office. He served in the Savannah, Georgia, FBI Office from May, 1956, to July, 1959, when he was ordered to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., to assume supervisory duties in the Laboratory Division. He returned to investigative duties in the Savannah Office in May, 1963, was transferred to the Jackson, Mississippi, Office in January, 1966, and was reassigned to the Laboratory Division in May, 1966.

Mr. Kelleher was designated Inspector - Deputy Assistant Director of the FBI Laboratory in May, 1975, and was Assistant Director of that division in July, 1977. He is Vice - President of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, and has lectured as adjunct faculty for George Washington University.

He is married and has seven children.

## SECRETARY

Travis E. Owen  
Director  
Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory  
P. O. Box 643  
New Iberia, Louisiana 70560

Travis E. Owen is currently the Director of the Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory in New Iberia, Louisiana.

Mr. Owen, 41, was born in Mobile, Alabama where he received his early education. In 1957, he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from Spring Hill College in Mobile. Four years later, he received a Master of Science degree in Biochemistry from Louisiana State University.

Mr. Owen was first employed by the Louisiana State Police Crime Laboratory as a Criminalist and in 1970 became the Laboratory's supervisor. In 1971, he was named Director of the Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory in New Iberia.

His other professional activities include memberships in the Southern Association of Forensic Scientists, the Louisiana Association of Forensic Scientists, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, and the Louisiana Board of Crime Laboratory Directors and Administrators, Inc.

## TREASURER

Captain Stark Ferriss  
Director  
New York State Police Scientific Laboratory  
Building #22, State Campus  
Albany, New York 12226

Captain Stark Ferriss, 46, has been Director of the New York State Police Scientific Laboratory since 1970. Prior to that he held the position of Assistant Director and was formerly a member of the Laboratory's criminalistics staff.

Preceding his 15 years with the State Police, Captain Ferriss spent 3 years as a Special Agent with the F.B.I. and an additional 3 years with the Marine Corps.

His education includes a BA Degree from St. Lawrence University and a Juris Doctor Degree from the University of Connecticut School of Law.

Other professional activities include memberships in the Society for Applied Spectroscopy, Harvard Associates in Police Science, Northeast Association of Forensic Science, American Academy of Forensic Science and the International Association for Identification.



## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Lieutenant Joseph E. Barry  
North Regional Lab  
New Jersey State Police Department  
Little Falls, New Jersey

Dr. Robert C. Briner  
Regional Crime Lab  
Southeast Missouri State University  
Cape Girardeau, Missouri

Mr. Cordell G. Brown  
Chief Forensic Chemist  
Bureau of Investigation  
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Thomas A Easterling  
Commander Laboratory Unit  
Kentucky State Police  
Frankfort, Kentucky

Mr. Theodore R. Elzerman  
Bureau Chief  
Bureau of Scientific Services  
Department of Law Enforcement  
Joliet, Illinois

Mr. Don Flynt  
Chief Chemist  
Oklahoma State Bureau of  
Investigation Crime Lab  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dr. Larry B. Howard  
Director  
Georgia Crime Laboratory  
Georgia Bureau of Investigation  
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. George Ishii  
Director  
Western Washington Regional  
Crime Lab  
Seattle, Washington

Mr. Anthony Longhetti  
Laboratory Department  
San Bernardino County  
Sheriff's Department  
San Bernardino, California

Dr. Carl J. Rehling  
Director  
Alabama Department of  
Toxicology and Criminal  
Investigation  
Auburn, Alabama

Mr. Eldon Straughan  
Manager of Laboratories  
Texas Department of Public  
Safety Crime Laboratories  
Austin, Texas

## MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: Mr. Edward Whittaker, Chairman  
Supervisor  
Crime Laboratory Bureau  
Dade County Sheriff's Dept.  
1320 Northwest 14th St.  
Miami, Florida 33125

Presently, there are 213 members of the ASCLD, and in 1977, the Society gained 41 new members and lost 23. Almost all state and local crime laboratories in the United States are now represented in the Society.

The new chairman is Eldon Straughan, Manager of the Texas Dept. of Public Safety Crime Laboratories in Austin, Texas. Committee members include John Klosterman, Director of the Eastern Ohio Forensic Laboratory in Youngstown, Ohio, Duayne J. Dillon, Chief of the Criminalistics Lab of the Contra Costa Co. Sheriff's Office in Martinez, California, and Edward Whittaker.

Those desiring membership should contact Mr. Travis Owen for applications at the following address:

Director  
Acadiana Criminalistics Lab  
P. O. Box 643  
New Iberia, Louisiana 70560

# CRIMINALISTICS CERTIFICATION

## COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: Mr. Don Flynt, Chairman  
Chief Chemist  
Administrative and Technical Division  
Oklahoma State Bureau of  
Investigation Crime Lab  
P. O. Box 11497  
Cimarron Station  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111

### FINDINGS

<u>Regional/Professional Associations Polled</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners	Richard Janelli
California Association of Criminalists	Jan S. Bashinski
Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists	Anthony A. Cantu
Mid-Western Association of Forensic Scientists	Robert A. Boese
Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists	Thomas A. Kubic
Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists	Kay M. Sweeney
Southern Association of Forensic Scientists	James E. Halligan, Jr.

### 1. FINDINGS

Representatives of the above regional/professional associations communicated and exchanged information with one another prior to the completion of questionnaires which were mailed to their respective memberships, following the April meeting.

### DISCUSSION

In the interests of gathering information on the relevant feelings of the total criminalistics community regarding certification, an attempt was made to coordinate as much of the information sought as possible. The various regional association representatives did not feel that a completely uniform national questionnaire was practical at that time because of the varying levels of certification study in the different regions up to that time.

Committees to assist in the investigation of certification have been established or are in the process of being established in each regional association and AFTE.

At the third meeting of the Criminalistics Certification Study Group held at the Chicago Police Department, Criminalistics Division on September 30 - October 1, 1977 the respective questionnaire findings were critically compared. The other Criminalistics Certification Study Group members present who participated in the deliberations were:

California State University at Los Angeles	W. J. Cadman Chairman of Study Group
American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors	Donald A. Flynt
Dade County Crime Laboratory	Willard C. Stuver
Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S.	Richard S. Frank
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S.	Francis D. Silas
McCrone Research Institute	Walter C. McCrone
Canadian Society of Forensic Scientists	Shelton F. Payton

Non-voting participants:

The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc.	Joseph L. Peterson Executive Director
The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc.	Robert D. Albro Special Assistant to the Director
American Academy of Forensic Sciences	Kurt M. Dubowski Profession-Wide Coordinator of Certification Activities

2. FINDING

The majority of the individuals polled by all of the above regional groups and AFTE agree with the concept of national, voluntary, peer group certification.

## DISCUSSION

Over 600 members of the above associations responded to the respective questionnaires. Of those responding approximately 78% were in agreement with the above finding. The favorable vote by the associations ranged from a low of 65% for the concept to a high of 93%.

### 3. FINDING

The overwhelming majority of the members of the organizations polled felt that the Criminalistics Certification Study Group should continue to study the feasibility and desirability of certification.

## DISCUSSION

Approximately 88% of those responding favored the composition and continuance of the study group. The favorable responses to the respective questionnaires ranged from a low of 67% to a high of 98%.

### 4. FINDING

The majority of the individuals polled were in favor of their associations continuing to be represented on the study group to insure input and dissemination of information.

## DISCUSSION

Associations which included such a question on their questionnaire found that the membership favored representation on the study group even if it meant their own association would have to provide travel funds to send their representatives to meetings of the group.

### 5. FINDING

Gauging by the results of the regional association questionnaires, the study committee determined that it was unnecessary at this time to issue a national questionnaire.

## DISCUSSION

In the interest of avoiding repetitive, time consuming (for those answering) questionnaires, it was decided the committee had gathered sufficient information for this stage of the study.

All committee members plan to meet with their respective memberships in internal committees both to inform them of progress made by the study committee and to solicit additional study input.

6. FINDING

Data from the questionnaires indicated there was no possible agreement on how to group types of physical evidence examinations by disciplines, therefore the most practical approach at this time is not to group by specialties (disciplines) but rather to certify by type of physical evidence examinations.

DISCUSSION

Data show it is difficult to assign specific examinations to a specific discipline or specialty, therefore it was much more practical to utilize the types of physical evidence examinations, e.g., one questionnaire showed that semen examinations were conducted by a firearms specialist in the laboratory. There were many less extreme examples of an incongruous nature in other specialties. The disciplines are not clearly delineated.

7. FINDING

There is agreement that all examiners should possess the same minimum qualifications for each type of physical evidence examination.

DISCUSSION

Approximately 76% of respondents queried supported the proposition that all individuals engaged in the examination of specific physical evidence types should possess the same minimum qualifications. Therefore both "generalists" and "specialists" engaged in the examination of a type of physical evidence for the same property would be expected to meet the same minimum standards.

For example, it was suggested at this time that those persons engaged in the typing of blood by the ABO system only, could be certified to perform that level of analysis.

8. FINDING

If the concept of national voluntary peer group certification is found to be feasible and desirable for the purposes of initiating a criminalistics certification program it will probably be necessary to "grandparent" qualified individuals with the condition that these persons be required to pass an examination within a specified (three years) period of time.

DISCUSSION

Associations which included one or more questions on the subject found that "grandfathering" based on some combination of experience, education,

publications, reputation, and contributions to forensic science was acceptable when followed by those persons being required to pass the same examination as other non-grandparented individuals by a specified date. The vote of those responding favorably was 71 - 77%.

9. FINDING

The Certification Study Group is supportive of and wishes to maintain liaison with the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD) voluntary peer group laboratory accreditation study committee (Laboratory Evaluation and Standards Committee).

DISCUSSION

The laboratory accreditation study is related to the certification study. It is considered that both efforts are complementary and probably desirable in the public interest if found to be feasible and acceptable.

BENEFITS OF A POSSIBLE NATIONAL PROGRAM OF  
CERTIFICATION IN CRIMINALISTICS

NEED: A lack of adequate educational and training facilities has led to on-the-job training as the major means of acquiring the necessary skills for professionals in criminalistics. Unfortunately, very high case loads, lack of trained personnel and other pressures have lowered the effectiveness of such training efforts. As a result in-house and other proficiency testing programs have increasingly revealed a need for some means of improving the training of professionals in all the diverse fields of criminalistics. A National program of certification seems to hold the greatest promise for:

1. defining an acceptable level of professional practice,
2. pin-pointing the need for training,
3. guiding the training effort,
4. monitoring individual progress,
5. recognizing the abilities of qualified personnel.

DEFINITION: Certification is defined as a voluntary process of peer-review whereby a practitioner is recognized as having accumulated the qualifications necessary to practice in one or more particular disciplines of criminalistics. The objectives of certification are:

1. to define an acceptable level of professional practice,
2. to guide professionals in the attainment and maintenance of an accepted level of competence,
3. to provide a means of evaluating the competence of practitioners,
4. to provide a formal process for the recognition of practitioners who have met an accepted level of competence.

Criminalistics is that profession and scientific discipline directed to the recognition, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical evidence by the application of the natural sciences to law-science matters.



BENEFITS: The Criminalistics Certification Study Committee representing the major professional organizations within the field of criminalistics drew up a list of potential benefits for a possible certification program during its April 27-28 meeting in Chicago. This list may aid in the setting of goals and objectives of a possible National program for certification should such be deemed acceptable and feasible by a majority of the practitioners in the fields of criminalistics. The benefits of a voluntary peer-group National certification program are both direct and indirect, short and long-term, practical and philosophical. In an overall sense the benefits of the program can be expressed as:

1. improvement in the administration and quality of civil and criminal justice,
2. progress toward nation-wide equality of performance in the examinations, analysis and interpretation of physical evidence.

These are further benefits for the active professional:

3. increased availability of training and education opportunities,
4. setting of goals for professional development,
5. definition of limits in capabilities of personnel and laboratories,
6. improved methods for the collection, study, characterization, identification and comparison of physical evidence,
7. increased proficiency in the application of the above methods,
8. defining an acceptable level of professional competence,
9. recognition of individual attainment of professional competence,
10. ensure that certification is carried out by peer-group evaluation in each of the diverse disciplines of criminalistics.
11. improved qualification for, and confidence in, court appearances,
12. enhanced recognition of criminalistics as a profession.

The laboratory administrator will benefit from the greater proficiency of his personnel but other tangible benefits include:

13. pin-pointing areas of need, both in equipment and personnel capability,
14. aid in justification of funding for training, equipment, increased salaries and filling positions,
15. assure the administrator that certification is done by active practitioners in criminalistics.

Finally there will be benefits to the educational and training system and to the judiciary:

16. guidance in the planning and implementation of educational and training programs adequate both in number and scope,
17. improved understanding by the legal profession, the judiciary and the public of the capabilities and limitations of expert witnesses in the field of criminalistics.

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: Mr. Robert B. Johnson, Acting Chairman  
Crime Laboratory Director  
Birmingham Police Department  
710 N. 20th St.  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

A report on the progress of the Forensic Science Research and Training Facility at the FBI Academy was presented to the group by Tom Kelleher, Jr., Assistant Director, FBI Laboratory, and Dr. Glenn McWright. A resume of Mr. Kelleher's remarks is as follows:

Late in the spring of 1977, Congress took a renewed interest in the Forensic Science Research and Training Facility set out in the FBI FY-'78 budget and appropriated \$100,000 for the design and planning of the building. This appropriation became available on Oct. 1, 1977, and planning is expected to get under way after the first of the year. The FBI has budgeted \$3.5 million in FY-'79 to construct the building, and .5 million in the FY'80 budget to furnish and equip the building. The projected time-table is as follows: 1978-design and planning; 1979-construction; expected to be completed in September, 1980. The contracts for the furnishings and equipment will be let in 1980, and the facility is expected to be ready for use in early 1981.

Goals and Objectives: The projected building will contain approximately 40-45,000 square feet and will be slightly smaller than the present classroom building. It will be functionally divided between training and research and will contain a teaching amphitheater with a seating capacity of 250. The facility is to be built in the area near the present classroom building. It will be attached to the complex by corridors similar to those in the other areas of the Academy.

The training area will be used to conduct classes in forensic science disciplines on the order of those presently being offered by the Academy, with "hands-on" laboratory work in the schedules. The laboratory modules will serve both as teaching labs for the various courses, as well as models for the type of facilities and equipment needed to carry out particular kinds of criminalistics laboratory work.

In the research area, the FBI expects to move their research staff presently housed in the Hoover Building to Quantico to serve as a nucleus and continuing staff for the facility. Offices and laboratories are planned for them as well as for research fellows to be brought into the facility from over the country to develop new criminalistics concepts

and technology. The FBI presently has 13 people working on 20 projects, most of which are directed toward advancing the horizons of criminalistics rather than "in-house" projects. Monies are expected to be provided for fellowships or grants-in-aid to fellows for travel and off-campus housing.

Ongoing policies and policy administration of the facility will be by a board composed of FBI Laboratory personnel, other federal personnel and members from state and local laboratories. This board will be similar to the board of CLIS.

Because the major thrust of the committee since its inception has been in the direction of fostering the establishment of a Forensic Science Institute, and now that this goal is within reach, but several years until fruition, we took a fresh look at our position as a committee. We felt that we could best serve the crime laboratory community by: 1) making ourselves available for whatever input we could have on the Institute, which for the present is a passive function, but in preparation, we should: 2) Keep abreast of research in the five areas previously delineated as the areas of most pressing need. 3) Keep abreast of all research in the forensic science field, bearing in mind that the climate of the community is subject to change. 4) To begin inquiry into private and public foundation funding for research, and to compile a list of possible sources of funding, concentrating on the concept of "acorn grants" to take care of the needs in the interim period, with the possibility that they later be tied into the Institute when it becomes functional.

In order to accomplish our goals, we: 1) Appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dale Heideman, Tallahassee, to compile a list of foundations which might be sources of funding, and to draft letters to be presented to the board at the St. Louis meeting in February to make an official inquiry through the board. 2) To undertake a second survey of research; this study to be made during the late spring or summer of 1978, in order to make recommendations for directions of research the Institute should take, and to make efforts to support study of such research during the interim. Heideman was instructed to choose members of his subcommittee needed to carry out his mission. No one was designated to undertake the survey-project.

Of the five areas in which we proposed to write and publish "state of the art" papers, three have been presented and published through the CRIME LABORATORY DIGEST:

1. Hair and Fibers--Aaron Rash, North Dakota.
2. Technology of Arson Evidence--Irving Stone and John Lomonte, Southwest Institute of Forensic Sciences, Dallas.

3. Detection of Gun Powder/Gun Powder Residues-- Charles Midkiff, Jr., ATF Laboratories, Washington, DC.

A fourth paper on body fluid stains was presented orally to the committee last May at Quantico, but as of yet, has not been written or published.

A fifth paper on glass, including statistical techniques, has not been heard from.

Richard Fox, Ventura, California, presented the paper on blood and body fluids; Dr. Irving Stone, Southwestern, Dallas, volunteered the paper on glass. A sixth paper on toxicology was volunteered but as of yet has not been presented. We recommend that the authors of the unpublished papers be contacted to see if publication can be implemented.

Inasmuch as we find that we are constantly adding new members to the committee, and are often in a position of "reinventing the wheel" in order to keep the whole committee informed, Aaron Rash volunteered to act as secretary and furnish each member with a package of the past papers and reports.

Other members of the Research and Development Committee: Aaron Rash, Eugene Shultz, Robert Johnson, Phillip Whittle, Dale Heideman, H. M. Irvin, David Nydam, and Ronald Taylor.

# EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: Mr. Cordell G. Brown, Chairman  
Chief Forensic Chemist  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Laboratory  
2002 Colorado Blvd.  
Denver, Colorado 80222

The Education and Training Committee members met at the FBI Academy with nine educators from colleges and universities around the United States that presently have active Forensic Science programs.

The invitation to attend the Fifth Annual Symposium on Crime Laboratory Development extended to the members of the Academy by the FBI proved to be very productive.

The Committee feels that the establishment of a formal accreditation procedure for post secondary criminalistic education programs would be too expensive and require resources not presently available to the ASCLD.

Mr. Kenneth Joseph, Assistant Director of the FBI, and W. Jack Cadman explained the structure and functions of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, an organization responsible for accreditations of Criminal Justice Education programs. The ACJS is interested in accreditation of forensic science programs at this time. One important provision is that the on-site visitation teams will consist of scientists acquired primarily from the forensic science academic community.

Based on this information the committee agreed that the ACJS was in a much better position to provide an accreditation program than the ASCLD. Upon recommendation from the committee, Jack Cadman was requested to serve as the official representative of the ASCLD on the ACJS Accreditation and Standards Committee. The following guidelines for accreditation were developed:

## OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS IN FORENSIC SCIENCE

Accreditation and Qualification of Faculty - As plans for the accreditation of forensic science programs through the ACJS materialize, the following guidelines for baccalaureate and graduate level programs can serve as reference material. The quality of the program and the quality of the faculty will be given consideration by any accreditation committee.

## Objectives -

1. Education of future practitioners.
2. Advance knowledge through basic and applied research.
3. To be concerned with the long term development of forensic science as a profession.

A sound academic base is essential for growth and development of a profession.

Baccalaureate Programs - Undergraduate preparation in forensic science should have the following goals:

1. A sound foundation in the analysis and interpretation of physical evidence.
2. A sound foundation in the natural sciences.
3. Preparation for graduate studies.

A curriculum which represents these goals should include the following types of courses:

I. General Background (Courses with laboratories appropriate for upper level electives in the desired discipline.)

- A. Chemistry - general, analytical, organic.
- B. Biological Sciences.
- C. Physics.
- D. Math - calculus, statistics.

II. Specialized Background

A. Forensic Sciences -

1. Fundamentals of microscopy (with laboratory).
2. Laboratory courses in the analysis and interpretation of a wide variety of physical evidence types.

B. Criminal Justice -

1. Criminal law and procedure.
2. Criminal investigation.

III. Recommended Courses

- A. Physical chemistry.
- B. Materials science.
- C. Internship.
- D. Administration of criminal justice.

Graduate Programs - At the masters level, preparation is desired toward generating an understanding of the role of forensic science in problems of law and proof. It is anticipated that masters candidates will have a baccalaureate degree in either forensic science/criminalistics or a natural/physical science. Recognizing the diversity of student backgrounds, a masters program in forensic science should have the following goals:

1. Provide an opportunity for a student to develop depth in a scientific discipline related to forensic science.
2. Broaden the students existing foundation in forensic science.
3. Guide and evaluate the students capacity for independent study.
4. Preparation of the student for practice in the crime laboratory.

Implementation of the above goals will require:

1. A curriculum which will be flexible enough to satisfy the program objectives.
2. A course of independent study as exemplified by a masters thesis.
3. Formalized contact with the profession as exemplified by an internship.

The doctorate degree is a research degree which can lead to a career in teaching, research, and/or practice.

The committee held an open discussion wherein the laboratory directors and the forensic science educators developed a set of guidelines concerning the requirements for the internship portion of an academic program.

A. Purpose -

An internship serves as an integral portion of the overall educational process and provides real-world contact and experience. The laboratory, the student, and the educational program all benefit from this interaction. It allows the laboratory to evaluate the various educational programs and their products. Also the laboratory gets a chance to obtain assistance for in-house project work and with direct contact with future employees. The student gets the opportunity to integrate the analytical processes with the legal ones, a necessary step in his professional



development which cannot be provided outside of a working laboratory. He will also develop a work reference from someone in the field. The program receives an evaluation of itself from both the laboratory and the student. In this manner adjustments can be made to reflect changes in needs.

The following is a list of expectations concerning the student and the host laboratory:

B. Student -

1. Will have an adequate background in forensic science.
2. Will not get involved in the evidentiary chain.
3. Will rotate throughout the entire laboratory on a mutually agreed upon schedule.
4. Does not expect to be paid.
5. With approval, will work on a project of some sort - the host's projects will have priority.
6. Will complete an evaluation for the educator and/or laboratory.
7. Expects to undergo some kind of background check.
8. Is liable for his own actions.

C. Laboratory -

1. Develops details of internship with student prior to beginning date.
2. Will allow access to analytical area of the laboratory.
3. Will check out student on each type of instrument.
4. Will give an evaluation to student and to educator (A student evaluation form is being developed by the committee and is available upon request).
5. May terminate relationship at any time.
6. Will give assistance in finding housing.

Many of the forensic science educators do not have laboratories in their areas that are able to accept interns. In order to set up a clearinghouse for information on internship openings, those laboratories interested in participating in this type of educational program are requested to send the following form or a copy to: Cordell G. Brown, Colorado Bureau of Investigation, 2002 South Colorado Blvd., Denver, CO 80222.

Under the section "constraints" please list such things as the nature of background check, time of year preferred, areas where your laboratory has particular expertise, liability requirements, or other pertinent conditions which must be met.

ASCLD - Education & Training Committee  
Internship Clearinghouse

<u>Name</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Have Had</u>
<u>Address</u>	<u>Restriction</u>	<u>Constraints</u>	<u>Interns Before</u>
<u>Phone</u>			
	BS only		
	BS/MS		
	MS only		

The forensic science educators requested that the members of the ASCLD use the CRIME LABORATORY DIGEST as a central clearinghouse for employment opportunities on a wider scale than is presently being practiced.

At the present time there are approximately 400 forensic science programs in the colleges and universities of the United States. The Education and Training Committee is attempting to determine how many of these programs provide degrees in Criminalistics. The following list identifies the Professors and Laboratory Directors that the Education and Training Committee knows are actively involved in Criminalistic educational programs. As more of these programs are identified, they will be published in the CRIME LABORATORY DIGEST.

Dr. Robert C. Briner  
Regional Crime Laboratory  
Southeast Missouri State University  
Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701

Mr. W. Jack Cadman  
Professor Criminalistics  
California State University at L.A.  
5151 State University Drive  
Los Angeles, California 90032

Dr. Michael Camp  
Northeastern University  
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Dr. Robert Fraas (Eastern Kentucky University)  
Fountain Circle, Route 4  
Richmond, Kentucky 40475

Mr. Dennis G. Hahn  
Administrator  
Pittsburgh & Allegheny County Crime Lab  
Jones Law Annex  
311 Ross Street  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

Dr. Charles R. Kingston (John Jay College)  
#6 Surrey Close  
White Plains, New York 10607

Dr. Henry C. Lee  
Division of Criminal Justice  
University of New Haven  
West Haven, Connecticut 06505

Dr. William W. McGee, III  
Director  
Forensic Science Program  
Florida Technical University  
Post Office Box 25,000  
Orlando, Florida 32816

Professor Joseph D. Nicol (University of Illinois,  
23 West 165 Hillview Drive Chicago Circle)  
Naperville, Illinois 60540

Dr. Charles O'Rear  
George Washington University  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dr. Brian Parker (California State University, Sacramento)  
5117 Ridgeway Way  
Fair Oaks, California 95628

Dr. George Sensabaugh  
Assistant Professor Forensic Sciences  
Earl Warren Hall  
University of California, Berkeley  
Berkeley, California 94720

Mr. Irvin C. Stone  
Chief  
Physical Evidence Section  
Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences  
Box 35728  
Dallas, Texas 75235

Professor Ralph Turner  
College of Social Sciences  
School of Criminal Justice  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48824

Mr. Jay Segal  
Metropolitan State College  
Department of Chemistry  
1006 11th Street  
Denver, Colorado 80204

Other members of the Education and Training Committee: Robert Briner, W. Jack Cadman, Jerry Chisum, Robert Cooper, Dennis Hahn.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT LIAISON COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: Lt. Joseph E. Barry  
North Regional Laboratory  
New Jersey State Police Dept.  
Little Falls, New Jersey 07424

Since the formation of ASCLD, this committee has made repeated attempts through all available medias to IACP indicating ASCLD's interest in working with IACP in keeping police administrators informed as to the cost value effectiveness of the crime laboratory to the Police Chief.

During the past year the Law Enforcement Liaison Committee in cooperation with IACP was successful in presenting an ASCLD paper at the annual IACP Conference held during October 1977 at Los Angeles, California.

The Forensic Program was presented in conjunction with a cooperative effort on behalf of ASCLD and the Forensic Sciences Subcommittee of IACP. Mr. Jack Cadman, ASCLD Member Emeritus, California State University at Los Angeles presented a paper on behalf of ASCLD entitled "How To Get The Most Out Of Your Crime Laboratory." This program was well received by those IACP members who attended.

It is the goal of this committee to develop an on-going program with IACP so that a crime laboratory program can become part of the Annual IACP Conference.

Plans are underway in conjunction with the Forensic Sciences Subcommittee of the IACP to formulate a program for the IACP Conference to be held in the fall of 1978 in the City of New York. This program will be planned with the assistance of those crime laboratories geographically located in the New York City area. Further progress on this program will be reported at the American Academy Meeting in St. Louis following meetings to be held with the concerned laboratories and the Forensic Science Committee of IACP.

# LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: Mr. Theodore R. Elzerman  
Bureau Chief  
Bureau of Scientific Services  
Department of Law Enforcement  
515 E. Woodruff Road  
Joliet, Illinois 60432

Following is a listing of Laws, Rules and Decisions of interest to crime laboratories. Copies may be obtained by writing Theodore R. Elzerman, Bureau Chief, Bureau of Scientific Services, Department of Law Enforcement, 515 E. Woodruff Road, Joliet, Illinois 60432.

All ASCLD members are requested to submit goals and standards or state master plans on forensic science to the committee chairman so that a readily accessible file will be available upon request to interested individuals.

The committee appreciates the efforts of those who have provided information for the following list.

## A. Laws and Bills

### 1. Establishment of Labs, etc.

- |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alabama   | 1935 Law establishing the State Toxicologist and laboratory. Revised 1939 and 1951.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Florida   | 1974 Statute 943.31-37 Enlarging statewide crime laboratory system and outlining duties thereof to serve the state better.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Michigan  | 1909--Act No. 122. Establishing the state bacteriologist, who would also do examination and analysis in matters of criminal nature, when requested, for a fee.<br><br>1942--State crime detection lab established under state department of health.<br><br>1952--Established lab in Kent County. |
| Virginia  | 1972 Law establishing Bureau of Forensic Science within Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services and detailing Bureau functions.                                                                                                                                                             |
| Iowa      | Chapter 7, Paragraph 49a--Establishing state criminalistics laboratory and medical examiner.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Wisconsin | Establishing crime lab in state of Wisconsin, Chapter 165, Sub-chapter 3, Department of Justice.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## 2. Related to Drugs and Marijuana

- New York Has compiled laws in a booklet "Study Guide for Criminal Justice Personnel--Drug Abuse Control Program"--Lists degrees of offense--how much in possession is what offense, etc.
- Ohio New penalties and laws concerning drug offenses and outlining lesser penalties for those already convicted. H.B. 300 effective July 1, 1976 defines weights of bulk amounts of controlled substances. Defines marihuana as genus Cannabis instead of Cannabis sativa L. Includes a drug chart defining penalties of H.B. 300 and listing specified offenses requiring mandatory sentences.
- Illinois Controlled Substances and Dangerous Drug Act (Chapter 56.5) of Illinois Revised Statutes. Pertains to marijuana and identifies the drugs which are in violation of law, lists weights and penalties prescribed for possession and delivery.

## 3. Related to Alcohol

- New York Chemical Analysis for blood, urine, breath or saliva is defined and described by law.
- New York Article 31, Paragraph 1192 pertains to operating motor vehicle while under influence of alcohol or drugs.

## 4. Funding

- California Bill proposed to fund state lab through fees for chemical analysis for drinking and/or drug driving offenses. 1975

## 5. Evidence Destruction

- California 1974. Authorizes public laboratory to destroy without a court order any amount of a controlled substance over 10 pounds after analysis of random samples.
- Arizona 1975--allows destruction of excess of 10 pounds of marijuana from a larger amount seized after selecting a random 10 pounds to analyze.
- New York Penal Code, Section 400.05 Regarding destruction of weapons and dangerous instruments.
- New York State Article 715. Destruction of dangerous drugs. Outlines procedures for the destruction of dangerous drugs

Iowa Providing that certain ammunition and firearms shall be deposited with the State Criminalistics Laboratory.

6. Expert Witness--Testimony Reports

- Nevada Bill proposed 1975 and referred to judiciary committee, to allow expert witnesses to submit affidavits to court identifying controlled substances.
- Virginia Paragraph 19.2-187 allowing certificates of analysis to be admitted as evidence.
- New York Section 180:60 Reports of experts and technicians admissible in felon hearing to same extent as in Grand Jury. Section 190:30 Grand Jury may receive a report or copy of a report by a public servant (chemist, firearms, examiner, Q.D. examiner, other expert) as evidence of facts stated therein.
- Wisconsin Department of Justice 165.79 Section 3--Allowing submission of a report of lab findings to be received at any preliminary examination without the examiner being present.
- New York Article 240 Discovery. Outlines procedures to be followed for making available to the defense, evidence which will be used by the prosecution, in criminal proceedings.
- Louisiana 1976 Act, Certification of Analysis of Evidence from Criminalistics Laboratories.

7. Training

- Virginia 1975 Amendment Paragraph 32-31.5:2 Establishing (effective July 1, 1976) a Forensic Science Academy to train law enforcement agencies in collection and preservation of evidence.

8. Availability to Defense

- Virginia 1972 Bureau of Forensic Science shall also do examinations for the defense.

B. Rules of

1. Evidence and Procedure

- Illinois Rules of evidence prescribed by the Illinois Supreme Court--outlining what must be made available by the prosecution and defense in criminal proceedings. Chapter 110 A, p. 414.



- Missouri St. Louis County Operation Procedures--outlining function of lab, evidence reception, examination reporting results, disposition, testifying, operation of equipment, training.
- Washington Rules of Court concerning what must be made available by prosecution and defense in criminal proceedings.
- Iowa Rules relating to criminalistics laboratories effective December 16, 1971. Outlines capabilities of laboratory as well as evidence submission procedures, report distribution, evidence destruction.
- Federal Rules of Evidence--Effective July 1, 1975. Public law 93-595. Establishes rules of evidence for certain courts and proceedings. Rules apply to actions, cases and proceedings in the courts of the United States to secure fairness in administration, elimination of unjustifiable expense and delay, and promote the growth and development of the law of evidence, to the end that the truth may be ascertained and proceedings justly determined.

## 2. Chain of Custody of Evidence

Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Memo 1972 concerning chain of custody of evidence.

New York Nassau County Police Department. 1973-74 Commissioner's order--security procedures for handling controlled substances.

## 3. Regulation of Alcohol Analysis Procedures

California Booklet "Regulations Relating to Forensic Alcohol Analyses". Requirements for labs, licensing, training, collection, handling, analysis methods, analysis requirements, records.

## C. Decisions

### 1. Alcohol Analysis--D.U.I.

People vs. Hitch 1974 Must preserve breathalyzer samples, blood, urine, gas chromatograph samples until cases are disposed of and appeal period runs.  
(California)

2. Reports and Evidence Available

People vs. Johnson 1971 Defendant charged with selling or possessing dangerous drugs should have access to reports on scientific tests before trial. (New York)

3. Marijuana

People vs. Riddle 1975 Michigan Court of Appeals affirmed that all three marihuana "species" are intended to be included in the state statute defining marihuana as Cannabis sativa L.

People vs. Mayberry  
People vs. Hurley

Illinois Appellate Court November 1975  
Docket No. 47495, 47640  
Classification scheme for weight and penalty are not unconstitutional merely because they are based on the amount of "substance containing" the cannabis or controlled substance rather than upon the pure cannabis or controlled substance.

State of Washington vs.  
Mike Dougall

Valium (diazepam) placed under Controlled Substance Act by Board action because it was so designated in the Federal Register. Court holds that portion of Washington Law unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority.

4. Preservation of Evidence

State of Washington vs.  
A. J. Wright

Supreme Court #43797  
Duty of Prosecutor to preserve all evidence.

Other members of the Legislative Committee: Frank Feeny, Alan Gilmore, Michael Rehberg.

# LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: George Ishii, Chairman  
Director  
Western Washington Regional Crime Laboratory  
Public Safety Building  
Seattle, Washington 98104

The Laboratory Accreditation Planning Committee produced a rough draft for accreditation procedures and requirements. The main purpose of the rough draft is to seek input from the ASCLD membership. We have already received many comments and hope, after the stimulating discussions during the Symposium, to receive even more.

The committee anticipates reviewing the submitted comments, rewriting the draft, and placing before the general membership a final proposal in October 1978. The scheduling of these activities will be strongly dependent upon the ability of the committee to meet during the interim to discuss and modify the draft. If circumstances allow, the committee will test the final proposal in several laboratories of various size and makeup before presentation to the ASCLD membership.

If any member has not received a copy of the draft, please contact:

Dr. Joseph L. Peterson, Executive Director  
The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc.  
11400 Rockville Pike  
Rockville, Maryland 20852

Finally, anyone who has any opinion or concerns regarding the draft, please submit them as soon as possible so that they can be properly considered by the committee.

Other members of the Laboratory Accreditation Planning Committee: Jack Cadman, John Klosterman, Tony Longhetti, Tom Mueller, Carlos Rabren, Charles Rorke, Russ Tye, and Mike White.

# MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

Source: Dr. Carl J. Rehling  
Director  
Alabama Department of Toxicology  
and Criminal Investigation  
Box 231  
Auburn, Alabama 36830

The process of crime laboratory management presents a definite need to know the work load and laboratory performance in meeting responsibilities and objectives. Accordingly, the necessary laboratory data must be compiled, processed and analyzed to provide tools for management to meet administrative and operational needs.

Toward this goal the Management Committee has developed a modest work-load report form and we invite general ASCLD membership participation in the use of it. After considerable effort and a trial run by some committee members, a consensus produced what is regarded as a useful Work Load Report Form that would be suitable for reporting and comparing data for crime laboratory management use. To this end the Uniform Crime Reports numbers were used to better relate our efforts to this widely used coding of offenses by law enforcement agencies.

It is recognized that some laboratories presently compile and use a more detailed collection of data in house than is here presented, while some smaller laboratories may keep less. However, the Committee felt that the developed form was a reasonable compromise suitable and applicable for the entire membership, even though some may find a bit of adjustment of data necessary to suit the format. Accordingly, the kinds of data here listed are viewed as minimal for crime laboratory activity and management.

Your attention is especially invited to the footnotes appearing as further clarifications for each of the three tables of the form. The second table entitled WORK UNITS BY LABORATORY ACTIVITY should be utilized according to the structure of your laboratory's activities. If several services are combined and rendered under the title of one laboratory activity, e.g., Criminalistics, the work units need not be subdivided. No attempt should be made to estimate the number of cases for such activity. Growth of case load and technical laboratory staff may later make such further division of activities desirable, for example, through more specialization. It is felt that this form will reflect work in each area of laboratory activity to better identify manpower use.

Table III was further simplified to include any and all court activity as a single entity since the objective is to identify technical employee time spent in the courts. Where more detailed data on court activity is desired, such may be kept for in-house use and the total here reported as single entries.

Initial use of the developed form is requested for 1977 calendar year data. The Committee asks your cooperation by completing and forwarding your report by April 1, 1978 to:

Ronald Kuest, Coordinator  
State Crime Laboratory System  
Washington State Patrol  
General Administration Building  
Olympia, Washington 98503

Ron has agreed to tabulate and make analyses of the reported data, which results will then be relayed to the membership. We believe this project has great potential for assisting crime laboratory directors in the Work Load Management area.

Membership comments and suggestions are invited to aid your Management Committee in designing the most useful and workable form to aid laboratory directors toward better work force efficiency. We are conscious of the need for brevity, which may be apparent, but this was considered necessary for general acceptance. Every laboratory director should feel free to compile whatever in-house data he feels is needed for his operations and for this project. The more fully this form is completed, the more useful will be the product for national use in management.

Certain terms commonly used for work load identification were considered important to define for purposes of standardization. After considerable attention to this matter the committee developed the following report:

#### Work Load Identifier Definitions

1. CASE: An identifier of any submission of evidence related to a crime or other occurrence which has been uniquely identified by a submitting agency. In most instances a case will be a criminal violation under investigation and will involve all evidence related to that specific violation or incident under investigation.

2. EXHIBIT: An integral component of physical evidence within a case which was examined and individually specified in a laboratory report; e.g., a bullet or a bottle of 1,000 pills. The definition and identification of an exhibit depends upon the way the case is prepared, the evidence discovered, identified and submitted to the laboratory. The key words within the definition are "integral component", "was examined" and "individually specified in a laboratory report".

3. ITEM: A singular unit of physical evidence within an exhibit; e.g., a capsule out of a bottle of 1,000 capsules.

4. EXAMINATION: A process of analytical procedure applied to an item or a uniquely distinguishable aspect of an item which contributes to reaching a finding and may consist of one or more tests.

5. TEST: A physical measurement, reaction or observation for identifying some unique or discrete fact.

Other members of the Management Committee: Dr. David Kutob, Robert Dews, Ronald Kuest, Anthony Longhetti, D. M. Lucas, Warren Darby, Eldon Straughan, Henry Hack, James W. Brackett, Jr.

## ASCLD WORK LOAD REPORT FORM

NAME OF LABORATORY OR SYSTEM \_\_\_\_\_

HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL AUTHORIZED POSITIONS (TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT) \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL BUDGET \_\_\_\_\_

REPORTING PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

DO YOU OBJECT TO PUBLICATION OF THIS REPORT? NO ( ) YES ( )

TABLE I. WORK LOAD FORM

TYPE OF CASE (1)	UCR NO. (2)	COURT APPEARANCES (3)	NOT REPORTED BEGINNING	RECEIVED	REPORTED (4)	CLOSED NO-EXAM	NOT REPORTED END
Homicide	01						
Rape	02						
Robbery	03						
Assault	04						
Burglary	05						
Larceny-Theft	06						
Auto Theft	07						
Arson	09						
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10						
Fraud	11						
Embezzlement	12						
Stolen Property	13						
Vandalism	14						
Weapons	15						
Sex Offense Other Than Rape	17						
Controlled Substances	18						
DWI (Alc. & Drugs)	21						
Liquor Violation	22						
Kidnapping							
Hit & Run							
Other Traffic							
Game Laws							
Other Criminal	26						
NON CRIMINAL							
Death, Non-Homicide							
Other Non-Criminal							
TOTALS							



NOTATIONS TABLE I

- (1) CASE: An identifier of any submission of evidence related to a crime or other occurrence which has been uniquely identified by a submitting agency. In most instances a case will be a criminal violation under investigation and will involve all evidence related to that specified violation or incident under investigation.
- (2) For multiple crimes use lowest UCR number to report. Refer to Uniform Crime Reports 1976, Appendix II, pp 302-303.
- (3) Number of cases in which there was court activity.
- (4) Cases the Laboratory Directors consider completed as of end of reporting period.

TABLE II. WORK UNITS BY LABORATORY ACTIVITY

LABORATORY ACTIVITY (5)	NOT REPORTED BEGINNING	RECEIVED	REPORTED	CLOSED NO-EXAM REPORT	NOT REPORTED END	WORK FORCE BENCH YEARS (6)
A. Controlled substances & Dangerous Drugs						
B. Toxicology						
C. Criminalistics						
D. Serology						
E. Firearms & Toolmarks						
F. Documents						
G. Latent Prints						
I. Photography (7)						
J. Other (8)						
TOTALS						

NOTATIONS TABLE II

- (5) If your laboratory is not so structured by activities, report only under appropriate title listed; e.g., if your criminalistics unit also does serology, report only under criminalistics.
- (6) Number of scientific or technical positions expressed as man years or fraction thereof for each functional laboratory activity.
- (7) Where photography is a separate laboratory activity.
- (8) Polygraph, voice print, accident investigation, art illustration, etc.

TABLE III. COURT ACTIVITY FOR PERIOD (9)

NOTIFIED	APPEARED	TESTIFIED	DID NOT TESTIFY	TOTAL TIME (10)

NOTATIONS TABLE III

(9) Includes all judicial proceedings. This may be different than the data in Table I. Table I counts only cases in which at least one court appearance was required. This Table counts all court appearances.

(10) Total time in 8 hour days, including travel time.

PARTICIPANTS OF THE  
FIFTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON  
CRIME LABORATORY DEVELOPMENT

ALABAMA

Dr. Carlos Rabren  
Assistant Director  
Alabama Department of Toxicology and  
Criminal Investigation  
Box 231  
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Mr. Carl J. Rehling  
Director  
Alabama Department of Toxicology and  
Criminal Investigation  
Box 231  
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Mr. Robert B. Johnson  
Crime Laboratory Director  
Birmingham Police Department  
710 N. 20th Street  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Mr. John Case  
Director  
Alabama Department of Toxicology and  
Criminal Investigation  
Post Office Box 529  
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Dr. James L. Small  
Director  
Alabama Department of Toxicology and  
Criminal Investigation  
102 Church Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36602

Mr. James C. Britton, III  
Director  
Alabama Department of Toxicology and  
Criminal Investigation  
Post Office Box 2411  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

ARIZONA

Mr. William J. Collier  
Director  
Criminalistics Lab  
Phoenix Police Department  
620 W. Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Dr. S. David Kutob  
Superintendent  
Crime Laboratory  
Arizona Department of Public Safety  
2324 N. 20th Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona 85009

Captain Carl R. Kempe  
Director  
City-County Crime Lab  
Tucson Police Department  
270 South Stone  
Tucson, Arizona 85702

ARKANSAS

Mr. Claburn T. White  
Director  
Arkansas Crime Laboratory  
1818 West Capital  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Herbert Irvin  
Chief Criminalist  
Kern County Sheriff's Lab  
1415 Truxtun Avenue  
Bakersfield, California 93301

Mr. Parker Bell  
Criminalist  
El Cajon Police Department  
100 Fletcher Parkway  
El Cajon, California 92020

Mr. Edwin L. Jones, Jr.  
Director  
Fountain Valley Police Crime Lab  
10200 Slater Avenue  
Fountain Valley, California 92700

Mr. Kenneth W. Goddard  
Supervisor  
Huntington Beach Police Department  
Scientific Investigation Bureau  
2000 Main Street  
Huntington Beach, California 92648

Mr. Harold James Wenger  
Director  
Long Beach Police Criminalistics Lab  
400 W. Broadway  
Long Beach, California 90802

Mr. W. Jack Cadman  
Professor of Criminalistics  
California State University of  
Los Angeles  
5151 State University Drive  
Los Angeles, California 90032

Mr. Eddie Lu  
Assistant Chief Criminologist  
Criminalistics Laboratory  
Los Angeles County Sheriff's  
Department  
501 N. Main Street  
Los Angeles, California 90012

Mr. Ronald L. Taylor  
Chief  
Division of Toxicology and  
Forensic Biology  
Office of the Medical Examiner-  
Coroner  
County of Los Angeles  
1104 North Mission Road  
Los Angeles, California 90023

Mr. DeWayne A. Wolfer  
Director  
Criminalistics Laboratory  
Los Angeles Police Department  
150 North Los Angeles Street  
Los Angeles, California 90068

Mr. Duayne J. Dillon  
Chief  
Criminalistics Lab  
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office  
Post Office Box 391  
Martinez, California 94553

Mr. Jerry Chisum  
Director  
California Department of Justice  
Criminalistics Lab  
2213 Blue Gum Avenue  
Modesto, California 95351

Mrs. Jan Bashinski  
Lab Director  
Oakland California Police Department  
455 7th Street, Room 608  
Oakland, California 94607

Mr. Robert M. Cooper  
Director  
Laboratory System  
Alameda County Sheriff's Department  
Post Office Box 87  
Pleasanton, California 94566

Mr. Paul M. Dougherty  
Chief Criminalist  
San Mateo Sheriff's Office  
Hall of Justice  
Redwood City, California 94063

Mr. Robert Drake  
Chief, Technical Services Bureau  
California Department of Justice  
Post Office Box 13337  
Sacramento, California 95813

Mr. Alan F. Gilmore  
Director  
District Attorney's Crime Lab  
4400 "V" Street  
Sacramento, California 95817

Mr. Victor Reeves  
Manager  
Applications and Training  
Investigative Services Branch  
California Department of Justice  
Post Office Box 13337  
Sacramento, California 95813

Mr. Anthony Longhetti  
Laboratory Department  
San Bernardino County Sheriff's  
Department  
351 N. Arrowhead Avenue  
San Bernardino, California 92415

Mr. John S. Shimoda  
Director  
Crime Laboratory  
U. S. Postal Service  
Western Region  
San Bruno, California 94098

Lieutenant Wayne S. Bailey  
Sheriff's Regional Crime Lab  
3520 Kurtz Street  
San Diego, California 92110

Mr. Jerry Nelson  
Lab Director  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
851 6th Avenue  
San Diego, California 92101

Mr. Joseph M. Orantes  
Lab Director  
San Diego Police Lab  
801 West Market Street  
San Diego, California 92101

Inspector Kenneth R. Moses  
San Francisco Police Crime Lab  
850 Bryant Street  
San Francisco, California 94103

Mr. James W. Brackett, Jr.  
Director  
Laboratory of Criminalistics  
Office of the District Attorney  
Santa Clara County  
1557 Berger Drive  
San Jose, California 95112

Mr. John L. Ragle  
Director  
Orange County Sheriff's Office Lab  
550 North Flower Street  
Santa Ana, California 92702

Mr. Cecil Hider  
Manager  
Criminalistics Lab  
California Department of Justice  
130 E. Victoria  
Santa Barbara, California 93101

CONNECTICUT

Dr. Joel Milzoff  
Toxicologist  
Connecticut State Department of Health  
Post Office Box 1689  
Hartford, Connecticut 06101

Lt. Jerome S. Drugonis  
Connecticut State Police  
Forensic Science Lab  
Post Office Box A-D  
Amity Station  
New Haven, Connecticut 06525

COLORADO

Mr. Cordell G. Brown  
Chief Forensic Chemist  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Lab  
2002 S. Colorado Boulevard  
Denver, Colorado 80222

Mr. Robert E. Nicoletti  
Director  
Denver Police Department  
Crime and Forensic Laboratory  
13th and Champa Streets  
Denver, Colorado 80204

DELAWARE

Dr. Zamir Haq  
Assistant to Director  
Delaware Forensic Sciences Lab  
Health and Social Services  
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Thomas J. Donovan  
Director  
Eastern Region-Postal Inspection Service  
475 L'Enfant Plaza West, Southwest  
Washington, D.C. 20260

Sergeant Cecil Kirk  
Mobile Crime Lab  
Metropolitan Police Department  
Washington, D.C. 20001

Mr. A. Atley Peterson  
Assistant Director  
Technical and Scientific Services  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
Room 5202, Federal Building  
Washington, D.C. 20226

Inspector Alan Wolf  
Director  
Identification and Records Division  
Metropolitan Police Department  
Washington, D.C. 20001

FLORIDA

Mr. John Pennie  
Director  
Broward County Crime Lab  
Post Office Box 9507  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33310

Mr. Daniel C. Nippes  
Chief Criminalist  
Indian River Regional Crime Lab  
3209 Virginia Avenue  
Fort Pierce, Florida 33450

Mr. Edward Whittaker  
Supervisor  
Crime Laboratory Bureau  
Metropolitan Dade County Public  
Safety Department  
1320 Northwest 14th Street  
Miami, Florida 33125

Mr. Gerald M. Bailey  
Chief  
Florida Department of Criminal  
Law Enforcement Crime Lab Bureau  
Post Office Box 1489  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Mr. Dale Heideman  
Manager  
Florida Department of Criminal Law  
Enforcement Crime Lab Bureau  
Post Office Box 1489  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Mr. Jay T. Pintacuda  
Laboratory Director  
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office  
425 First Street  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

#### GEORGIA

Dr. Larry B. Howard  
Director  
Georgia Crime Laboratory  
Georgia Bureau of Investigation  
959 East Confederate Avenue  
Atlanta, Georgia 30316

Mr. Brian J. Bouts  
Director  
Georgia Crime Laboratory  
Georgia Bureau of Investigation  
Columbus, Georgia 31820

Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth C. Zahn  
Commander  
United States Army Crime Laboratory  
CONUS  
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

#### IDAHO

Mr. Robert Dews  
Supervisor  
Department of Health and Welfare  
2120 Warm Springs Avenue  
Boise, Idaho 83702

Mr. Edwin Z. Stuart  
Director  
Criminalistics Laboratory  
North Idaho College  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

#### ILLINOIS

Mr. Marshal Consadine  
Acting Director  
Criminalistics Division  
Chicago Police Department  
1121 S. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Mr. Andrew Principe  
Executive Director  
Northern Illinois Police Lab  
1677 Old Deerfield Road  
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

Mr. Theodore R. Elzerman  
Bureau Chief  
Bureau of Scientific Services  
Department of Law Enforcement  
515 E. Woodruff Road  
Joliet, Illinois 60432

Mr. Joseph Bubonic  
Pekin Laboratory  
229 1/2 Court Street  
Pekin, Illinois 61554

Mr. Thomas Hughes  
Rockford Laboratory  
420 W. State Street  
Public Safety Building  
Rockford, Illinois 61101

Mr. Michael Galco  
Springfield Laboratory  
2168 S. Ninth Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62703

Mr. Richard Vaughn  
Assistant Laboratory Director  
Dupage Sheriff's Department  
Box 300, 201 Reber Street  
Wheaton, Illinois 60187

#### INDIANA

Mr. Ronald Kucharik  
Supervisor  
Northwest Indiana Criminal Lab  
St. Mary Medical Center  
540 Tyler Street  
Gary, Indiana 46402

Sergeant John E. Mann  
Crime Laboratory Supervisor  
Indianapolis Police Crime Lab  
50 North Alabama Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Sergeant Sigismund Spefankiewicz  
Indiana State Police  
Post Office Box 396  
Lowell, Indiana 46356

#### IOWA

Mr. Michael Rehberg  
Assistant Director  
Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation  
Criminalistics Lab  
East Seventh Street and Court,  
2nd Floor  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

#### KANSAS

Miss Rozetta R. Hallcock  
Assistant Director  
Johnson County Sheriff's Department  
6000 Lamar Avenue  
Mission, Kansas 66201

Mr. Ronald L. Jones  
Director  
Kansas Bureau of Investigation Lab  
3420 Van Buren  
Topeka, Kansas 66611

Lieutenant Patrick Glynn  
Assistant Director  
Wichita Police Forensic Laboratory  
115 East Williams  
Wichita, Kansas 67201

#### KENTUCKY

Mr. Thomas A. Easterling  
Commander Laboratory Unit  
Kentucky State Police  
1250 Louisville Road  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

#### LOUISIANA

Mr. William T. Poe  
Director  
Louisiana State Police Crime Lab  
Post Office Box 1791  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821



Mr. Don Starkovitch  
Laboratory Director  
Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office  
1032 Ryan Street  
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601

Mr. Ronald Singer  
Director  
Southeastern Louisiana  
Criminalistics Lab  
3022 Derbigny  
Metairie, Louisiana 70718

Mr. Travis E. Owen  
Director  
Acadiana Criminalistics Lab  
Post Office Box 643  
New Iberia, Louisiana 70560

Mr. Daniel Waguespack  
Executive Administrative Assistant  
New Orleans Police Crime Lab  
715 South Broad Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Mr. Ray Herd  
Director  
Northwest Louisiana Criminalistics Lab  
Caddo Parish Courthouse  
Shreveport, Louisiana 71101

MAINE

Lieutenant Ronald L. Eccles  
Director  
Maine State Police Crime Lab  
36 Hospital Street  
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Robert C. Ericson  
Chief Chemist  
Chemistry and Toxicology  
Public Health Laboratory  
Department of Human Services  
Augusta, Maine 04333

MARYLAND

Mr. Robert Keyes  
Chief Analyst  
Social Security Administration  
Document Laboratory  
5813 Heron Drive  
Baltimore, Maryland 21227

Mr. Thomas M. Muller  
Director  
Laboratory Division  
Baltimore Police Department  
601 East Fayette Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Mr. Joseph Gormley  
Research Consultant  
Technical Research Services Division  
International Association Chiefs of  
Police  
11 Firstfield Road  
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760

Mr. Clarence E. Polk  
Director  
Ocean City Police Laboratory  
107 Dorchester Avenue  
Ocean City, Maryland 21842

Mr. Rocco J. Gabriele  
Commander  
Laboratory Services Division  
Identification Division  
Maryland State Police  
Pikesville, Maryland 20218

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. John J. McHugh  
Supervisor  
Massachusetts Department of Public  
Safety  
1010 Commonwealth Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

MICHIGAN

Detective Lieutenant Thomas J.  
Nasser  
Commander  
Bridgeport Michigan State Police  
6296 Dixie Highway, Box H  
Bridgeport, Michigan 48722

Detective Lieutenant John D.  
Versailles  
Assistant Director  
Forensic Division  
Michigan State Police  
East Lansing, Michigan 48071

Detective Lieutenant Herbert F. Olney  
Commander  
Holland Michigan State Police Lab  
Post Office Box 1115C  
Holland, Michigan 49423

Detective Lieutenant Donald L. Collins  
Commander  
Madison Heights, Michigan, State Police  
Lab  
Madison Heights, Michigan 48071

Detective Lieutenant Eugene R. Weiler  
Commander  
Northville, Michigan State Police Lab  
Northville, Michigan 48167

Lieutenant Lewis M. Doyle, Jr.  
Commander  
Technical Services  
Oakland County Sheriff's Department  
1200 North Telegraph Road  
Pontiac, Michigan 48053

MINNESOTA

Mr. Thomas Burr  
Assistant Director  
Crime Laboratory  
St. Paul Police Department  
101 East 10th Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Mr. James O. Rhoads  
Director  
State Crime Lab  
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension  
1246 University Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

MISSISSIPPI

Mr. William E. Patterson  
Director  
Jackson Police Lab  
327 E. Pascagoula Street  
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

MISSOURI

Dr. Robert C. Briner  
Regional Crime Lab  
Southeast Missouri State  
University  
Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701

Mr. Donald Brocksmith  
Supervisor  
St. Louis County Police Forensic  
Science Unit  
7900 Forsyth Blvd.  
Clayton, Missouri 63105

Mr. Gary Howell  
Director  
Regional Criminalistics Lab  
2100 North Noland Road  
Independence, Missouri 64051

Mr. Afton L. Ware  
Assistant Director  
Technical Laboratory Section  
Missouri State Highway Patrol  
1510 East Elm Street  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Mr. Phillip R. Whittle  
Director  
Regional Criminalistics Laboratory  
Missouri Southern State College  
Joplin, Missouri 64801

Lieutenant William Armstrong  
Commander  
Metropolitan Police Department  
Laboratory Division  
1200 Clark Street  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

#### MONTANA

Mr. Fritz O. Behr  
Administrator  
Law Enforcement Services Division  
Department of Justice  
Helena, Montana 59601

Mr. Armond Melnikoff  
Supervisor  
Criminal Investigation Lab  
Department of Justice  
Suite 115, Wilma Building  
Missoula, Montana 59801

#### NEBRASKA

Lieutenant Harold W. Moon  
Nebraska State Patrol Criminalistic Lab  
14th and Burnham Streets  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

#### NEVADA

Mr. Vincent Vitale  
Criminalist  
Washoe County Sheriff's Department  
Laboratory of Criminalistics  
170 South Sierra Street  
Post Office Box 2915  
Reno, Nevada 89505

Mr. Richard Renner  
Director  
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police  
Department of Criminalistics Lab  
200 East Carson  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

#### NEW JERSEY

Lieutenant Joseph E. Barry  
North Regional Lab  
New Jersey State Police Department  
Little Falls, New Jersey 07424

Mr. William Seligman  
Chief Chemist  
Newark Police Lab  
Police Academy  
1008 18th Avenue  
Newark, New Jersey 07106

Mrs. Dorothy Gordimer  
Principal Chemist  
Prosecutor's Office  
300 North Avenue, East  
Westfield, New Jersey 07091

Lieutenant Vincent Peterson  
New Jersey State Police Lab  
Box 7068  
West Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NEW MEXICO

Mr. Jerry O'Donnell  
Director  
Albuquerque Police Department  
401 Marquette Northwest  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

Mr. Donald W. Hannah  
Director  
New Mexico State Police Lab  
Post Office Box 1628  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

NEW YORK

Captain Stark Ferriss  
Director  
New York State Police Lab  
Building 22, State Campus  
Albany, New York 12226

Mr. Robert E. Perrigo  
Director  
Police Services Forensic Lab  
74 Franklin Street  
Buffalo, New York 14202

Mr. Andrew Varanelli  
Director  
Suffolk County Division of  
Medical-Legal Investigation and  
Forensic Sciences  
Suffolk County Office Building  
Hauppauge, New York 11787

Captain Henry Hack  
Commanding Officer  
Scientific Investigative Bureau  
Nassau County Police Department  
1490 Franklin Avenue  
Mineola, New York 11501

Captain Charles V. Rorke  
Commanding Officer  
Scientific Research Division  
New York City Police Department  
235 East 20th Street  
New York, New York 10003

Mr. Warren Darby  
Director  
Syracuse Police Department Lab  
511 S. State Street  
Syracuse, New York 13202

Dr. Vincent Crispino  
Supervisor  
Forensic Science Laboratory  
Westchester County  
Department of Laboratories and  
Research  
Valhalla, New York 10704

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Ralph Keaton  
North Carolina State Bureau of  
Investigation Laboratory  
421 North Blount Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Aaron Rash  
Director  
State Crime Laboratories Dept.  
Box 937  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

OHIO

Mr. Arthur Kahlau  
Assistant Director  
Canton Police Department Lab  
Canton, Ohio 44702

Mr. Russell Tye  
Laboratory Director  
Hamilton County Coroner's Lab  
3159 Eden Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219

Ms. Mary E. Cowan  
Chief of Trace Evidence  
Laboratory of the Cuyahoga  
County Coroner  
2121 Adelbert Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Sergeant Victor Kovacic  
Cleveland Police Forensic Lab  
2001 Payne Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Mr. Kenneth M. Betz  
Director  
Miami Valley Regional Lab  
335 W. Third Street  
Dayton, Ohio 45402

Mr. Harold M. Alfultis  
Director  
Multi-County Criminalistics Lab  
1005 N. Abbe Road  
Elyria, Ohio 44035

Lieutenant Carl McNew  
Director  
Mansfield-Richland County Lab  
27 West 2nd Street  
Mansfield, Ohio 44902

Mr. Walter Mills  
Director  
Hocking Technical College  
Regional Crime Laboratory  
Route 1  
Nelsonville, Ohio 45764

Mr. Timothy Shephard  
Director  
Springfield Analytical Lab  
120 S. Center Street  
Springfield, Ohio 45501

Mr. John Klosterman  
Director  
Eastern Ohio Forensic Lab  
Youngstown State University Campus  
Youngstown, Ohio 44555

Detective Robert F. Palma  
Director  
Youngstown Police Crime Lab  
116 W. Boardman  
Youngstown, Ohio 44503

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Kurt M. Dubowski  
Director  
University of Oklahoma Health  
Sciences Center, Toxicology Labs  
Post Office Box 26901  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73190

Mr. Don Flynt  
Chief Chemist  
Administrative and Technical Division  
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation  
Crime Lab  
Post Office Box 11497  
Cimarron Station  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111

Captain Robert J. Hicks  
Director  
Crime Laboratory  
Oklahoma City Police Department  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

Lieutenant Tom Lewallen  
Director  
Crime Laboratory  
Tulsa Police Department  
600 Civic Center  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

OREGON

Sergeant Richard Brooke  
Supervisor  
Oregon State Police Crime Lab  
222 Southwest Pine Street  
Portland, Oregon 97204

Lieutenant Reginald B. Madsen  
Director  
Oregon State Police Crime Lab  
222 Southeast Pine Street  
Portland, Oregon 97204

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Eugene Shultz  
Director  
Crime Laboratory  
Bucks County District Attorney's  
Office  
Court House  
Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901

Lieutenant James Sagans  
Director  
Pennsylvania State Police Crime Lab  
Box 1343 21st and Herr Streets  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Mr. Peter Strickler  
Director  
Delaware County Crime Lab  
Delaware County Courthouse  
Media, Pennsylvania 19063

Captain Andreas E. Hantwerker  
Commanding Officer  
Philadelphia Police Crime Lab  
Police Administration Building  
Franklin Square  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Mr. Dennis G. Hahn  
Administrator  
Pittsburgh and Allegheny County  
Crime Lab  
Jones Law Annex  
311 Ross Street  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. David R. DeFanti  
Director  
Labs for Scientific Criminal  
Investigation  
University of Rhode Island  
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

Mr. Everett M. Armour  
Director  
Rhode Island State Police Lab  
Post Office Box 1805  
North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857

Mr. Alfred V. Villatico  
Supervising Toxicologist  
Division of Laboratories  
Department of Health  
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lieutenant James K. Wilson  
Director  
Crime Laboratory  
South Carolina Law Enforcement  
Division  
Post Office Box 21398  
Columbia, South Carolina 29221

Mr. Thomas A. Delaney  
Acting Director  
Police Service Bureau Crime Lab  
4 McGee Street  
Greenville, South Carolina 29602

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dr. Ilya Zeldes  
Supervisor  
Crime Laboratory  
Division of Criminal Investigation  
Attorney General's Office  
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

TENNESSEE

Mr. William J. Darby, III  
Director  
Tennessee Crime Lab  
Post Office Box 2305  
Donelson, Tennessee 37214

Mr. Gerald L. Smith  
Regional Laboratory Director  
Tennessee Department of Safety  
Crime Laboratory  
1522 Cherokee Trail  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37920

TEXAS

Mr. Eldon Straughan  
Manager of Laboratories  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
Crime Laboratories  
Box 4143  
Austin, Texas 78765

Mr. Bill McClain  
Laboratory Director  
Beaumont Police Department  
Post Office Box 3827  
Beaumont, Texas 77704

Mr. James F. Waller, Jr.  
Manager  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
Corpus Christi, Texas

Mr. Irvin C. Stone  
Chief  
Physical Evidence Section  
Southwestern Institute of Forensic  
Sciences  
Box 35728  
Dallas, Texas 75235

Mr. Floyd E. McDonald  
Director  
Houston Police Department  
Houston, Texas 77002

Mr. Don C. Taylor  
Manager  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
Post Office Box 56  
McAllen, Texas 78501

Mr. David Legg  
Manager  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
Post Office Box 4367  
Midland, Texas 79701

Mr. Douglas W. Kempf  
Assistant Director  
San Antonio Police Department Lab  
Post Office Box 9346  
San Antonio, Texas 78285

VERMONT

Lieutenant Ronald J. Woodward  
Director  
Vermont State Police Crime Lab  
Post Office Box 827  
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

VIRGINIA

Mr. Charles Killion  
Regional Director  
Virginia Bureau of Forensic Science  
Post Office Box 486  
Merrifield, Virginia 22116

Mr. Warren Johnson  
Director  
Bureau of Forensic Science  
Box 999  
Richmond, Virginia 23208

Mr. James R. McElwain  
Director  
Forensic Science Lab  
Western Virginia Regional Branch Lab  
920 S. Jefferson Street  
Roanoke, Virginia 24016

WASHINGTON

Mr. Ronald Kuest  
Coordinator  
State Crime Laboratory System  
Washington State Patrol  
General Administration Building  
Olympia, Washington, 98503

Mr. George Ishii  
Director  
Western Washington Regional Crime Laboratory  
Public Safety Building  
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. John F. Anderson  
Director  
Eastern Washington State Crime  
Lab  
Public Safety Building, Room 100  
Spokane, Washington 99201

WEST VIRGINIA

Corporal Kenneth W. Blake  
Director Crime Laboratory  
Department of Public Safety  
725 Jefferson Road  
South Charleston, West Virginia 25303

WISCONSIN

Mr. Daniel J. Dowd  
Director  
Wisconsin Crime Lab  
4706 University Avenue  
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Mr. John Linssen  
Supervisor  
Wisconsin Department of Justice  
Regional Crime Lab  
New Berlin, Wisconsin 53151

OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

Mr. Douglas M. Lucas  
Director  
Centre of Forensic Science  
26 Grosvenor Street  
Toronto  
Ontario, Canada M7A2G8



Mr. David A. Nydam  
Director  
U. S. Army Crime Lab - Europe  
Germany

Colonel Maurice D. Milton  
Director  
U. S. Army Crime Lab - Pacific  
Japan

Mr. John Richards  
Director  
Department of Public Safety  
Criminal Laboratory  
Post Office Box "L" M.P.O  
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801

GUESTS

Dr. Michael Camp  
Northeastern University  
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Dr. Robert Fraas  
Fountain Circle, Route 4  
Richmond, Kentucky 40475

Dr. Charles R. Kingston  
#6 Surrey Close  
White Plains, New York 10607

Dr. Melvin J. LeBaron  
Management & Organization  
Development  
Consultant & Faculty Associate  
School of Public Administration  
University of Southern California  
Brea, California 92621

Dr. William W. McGee, III  
Director  
Forensic Science Program  
Florida Technical University  
Post Office Box 25,000  
Orlando, Florida 32816

Professor Joseph D. Nicol  
28 West 165 Hillview Drive  
Naperville, Illinois 60540

Dr. Charles O'Rear  
George Washington University  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dr. Brian Parker  
5117 Ridgeway Way  
Fair Oaks, California 95628

Dr. Joseph Peterson  
Executive Director  
Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc.  
11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515  
Rockville, Maryland 20852

Dr. George Sensabaugh  
Assistant Professor Forensic  
Sciences  
Earl Warren Hall  
University of California, Berkeley  
Berkeley, California 94720

Professor Ralph F. Turner  
College of Social Sciences  
School of Criminal Justice  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48824

FBI PARTICIPANTS

SA Robert W. Carter  
Administrative Unit  
FBI Laboratory

SA Bell P. Herndon  
Inspector-Deputy Assistant Director  
FBI Laboratory

SA Thomas L. Hughes  
Forensic Science Training Unit  
FBI Laboratory

SA Thomas F. Kelleher, Jr.  
Assistant Director  
FBI Laboratory

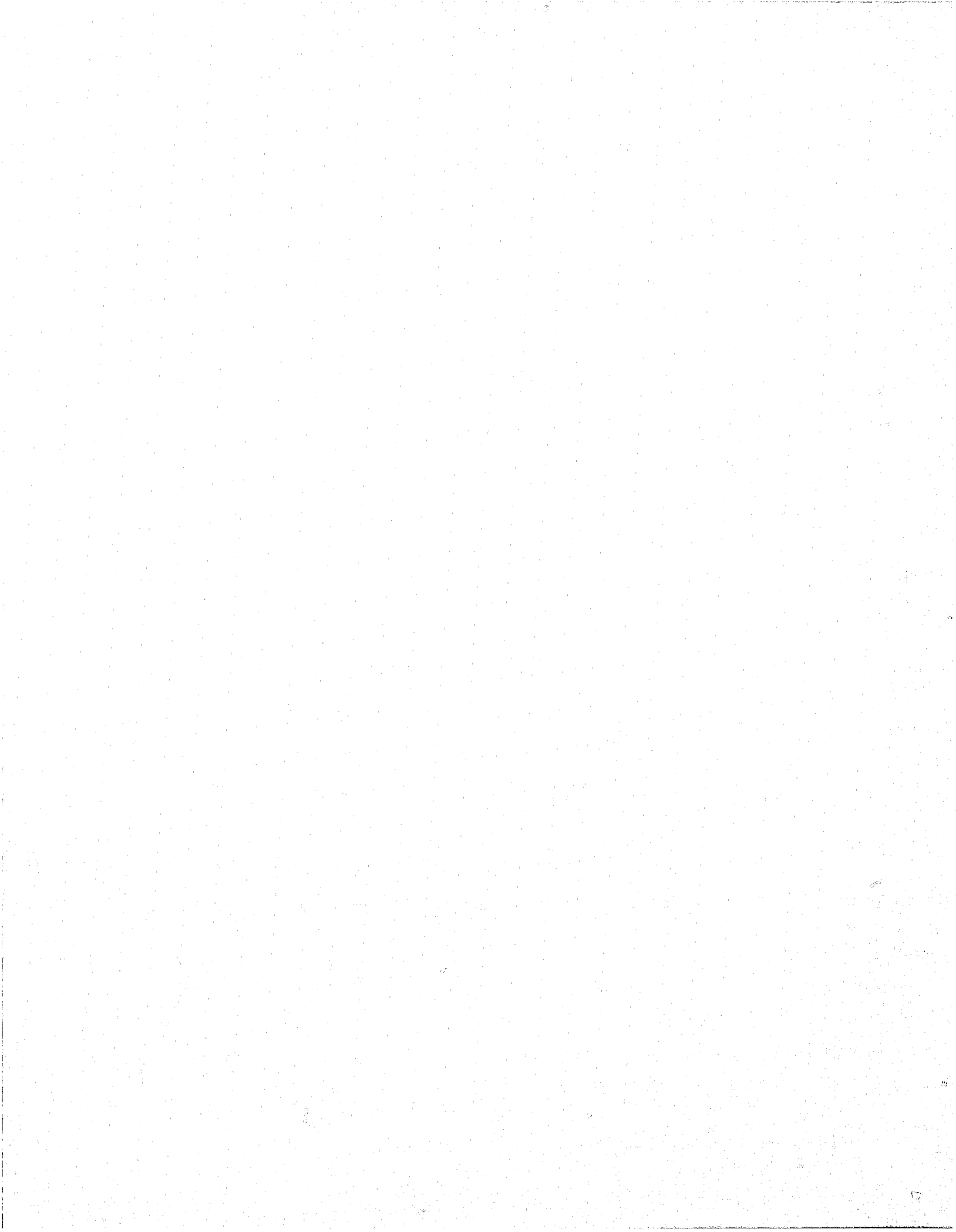
SA Robert T. Kelly  
Document Section  
FBI Laboratory

SA Francis D. Silas, Jr.  
Scientific Analysis Section  
FBI Laboratory

SA Richard L. Strain  
Special Projects Section  
FBI Laboratory

Dr. Cornelius G. McWright  
Research Group  
FBI Laboratory

SA Cecil E. Yates, Jr.  
Research Group  
FBI Laboratory



**END**