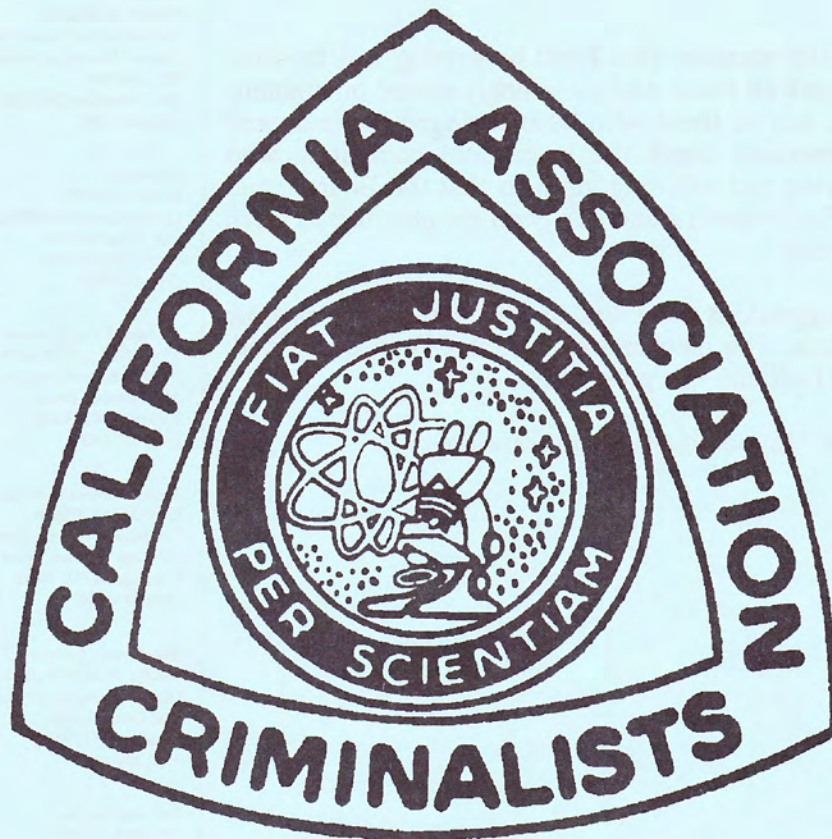


CCI Library **APR 16 1991**
California Department of Justice
Bureau of Forensic Services
4949 Broadway, Room A104
Sacramento, CA 95820

NEWSLETTER



APRIL 1991

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This is the last Newsletter message that I will be writing. Let me take this opportunity to thank all those who so willingly served on committees, all board members, and all those who have arranged seminars and meetings. I'd like to especially thank the investment committee who spent many hours preparing and soliciting input so that the Board could make a decision on the Endowment Fund. It's been my pleasure to serve you during this exciting year.

I want to solicit your suggestions for ideas on the granting of income from the endowment funds. The mechanisms have not been developed, but your suggestions will facilitate this procedure.

I hope to see to all at the May seminar in San Francisco.

Eston Schwecke

President

ESTON SCWECKE
Huntington Beach Police Department
2000 Main Street
Huntington Beach, CA 92648
(714) 536-5681

President-Elect

CAROLE SIDEBOTHAM
Orange County Sheriff-Coroner
Post Office Box 449
Santa Ana, CA 92702
(714) 647-7481

Secretary

HIRAM K. EVANS
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office
Forensic Science Laboratory
P.O. Box 569
San Bernardino CA 92402
(714) 387-2200

Treasurer

JAMES WHITE
Orange County Sheriff's Department
Post Office Box 449
Santa Ana CA 92702
(714) 834-4510

Regional Director - North

JENNIFER SUPER-MIHALOVICH
Forensic Science Associates
3053 Research Drive
Richmond, CA 94806
(415) 222-8883

Regional Director - South

GREG MATHESON
Los Angeles Police Department
555 Ramirez Street, Space 270
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
(213) 237-0064

Membership Secretary

MARY MURPHY HONG
Orange County Sheriff-Coroner
Post Office Box 449
Santa Ana, CA 92702
(714) 834-4510

Editorial Secretary

JAMES L. NORRIS
San Francisco Police Department
Crime Laboratory, Room 435
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco CA 94103
(415) 553-1161

Immediate Past President

SANDY WIERSEMA
San Diego Police Department
1401 Broadway, MS 725
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 531-2603

CCI Library **APR 16 1991**
California Department of Justice
Bureau of Forensic Services
4949 Broadway, Room A104
Sacramento, CA 95820

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS

May 13-17, 1991 The Spring 1991 meeting of the Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists will be held at the Anchorage Hilton Hotel in Anchorage, Alaska. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Alaska Peace Officers Association's Annual Crime Conference. For further information, please contact: George M. Taft, Laboratory Director, Alaska DPS Crime Lab, 5500 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99507 (907) 269-5740

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINALISTS May 15-18, 1991 The Semi-Annual Seminar of the California Association of Criminalists will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel at the Embarcadero Center in San Francisco, CA. For further information, please contact: Debbie Madden, San Francisco Police Department, 850 Bryant Street, Room 435, San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 553-1161

CLANDESTINE LABORATORY INVESTIGATING CHEMISTS September 4-7, 1991 The First Annual Seminar of the Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemists will be held at the Bahia Resort Hotel on Mission Bay in San Diego, CA. For further information, please contact: Pam Smith, DEA Southwest Laboratory, 410 W. 35th Street, National City, CA 92050 (619) 557-6490

MIDWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS October 6-11, 1991 The Fall 1991 meeting of the Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientist will be held at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri. For further information, please contact: Bill Chapin, Johnson County Crime Laboratory, 6000 Lamar, Mission, Kansas 66202 (913) 791-5623

UPCOMING PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

CRIMINALIST III

The County of Ventura Sheriff's Department is seeking qualified applicants for two Criminalist III positions. Minimum qualifications include an appropriate Bachelor's degree and three years of forensic science experience. The openings are available in the Toxicology and Alcohol sectors. The salary ranges from \$3050 to \$3888 per month, with an additional 5% being paid for a relevant Master's degree or higher. For further information, contact Dr. Arne Bergh, Sheriff's Crime Laboratory, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009, (805) 654-2332

SUPERVISING CRIMINALIST

The County of Ventura Sheriff's Department is seeking qualified applicants for a Supervising Criminalist (Criminalistics) position. Minimum qualifications include an appropriate Bachelor's degree and five years of forensic science experience. The salary ranges from \$3539 to \$4516 per month, with an additional 5% being paid for a relevant Master's degree or higher. For further information, contact Dr. Arne Bergh, Sheriff's Crime Laboratory, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009, (805) 654-2332

CRIMINALIST

The Los Angeles Police Department is recruiting for the position of Criminalist. Qualifications include a Bachelor's degree in criminalistics, biological science or chemistry. Experience as a criminalist may be substituted for up to two years of the educational requirement, subject to certain course work restrictions. Salary ranges from \$2818 to \$4334 per month. For further information, contact the Personnel Department, Room 100, City Hall South, 111 E. First Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, (213) 485-2442

FORENSIC SCIENTIST 2

The Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory Division is seeking applicants to fill several positions within the division. Backgrounds in serology, firearms and toolmarks, and trace are needed. Educational requirements include a Bachelor's degree in forensic or natural science and two years experience in analytical research or forensic science. Monthly salary is \$2315 to \$2963. For further information, contact John F. Anderson, Washington State Patrol, Crime Laboratory Division, 400 East Union, ER-14, Olympia, WA 98504

FORENSIC SCIENTIST 3

The Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory is also seeking applicants for Forensic Scientist 3. Qualifications are similar to those required of Forensic Scientist 2, except that three years of experience are required.

JOB OPENINGS

CRIMINALIST / SENIOR CRIMINALIST

The Huntington Beach Police Department is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Criminalist / Senior Criminalist. Minimum qualifications are a bachelor's degree in criminalistics, chemistry, biochemistry, biology or a related science with course work that includes chemical quantitative analysis. Senior Criminalist also requires two years of applicable experience. Salary ranges from \$2808 to \$4245 per month plus 7% paid retirement. An additional cost of living increase will be effective January 1, 1991. Employees are assigned to work a 4-10 schedule. For further information contact Chief Criminalist Eston Schwecke, Huntington Beach Police Department, 2000 Main Street, Huntington Beach, CA 92648, (714) 536-5681

CRIMINALIST

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is seeking applicants for the Criminalist position. Qualifications for the Criminalist position include a bachelor's degree in criminalistics, chemistry, biochemistry, or a closely related science. This is an entry level position in our Criminalist series. The salary range is \$2728 to \$ 3378 per month. For further information , please contact: Harley Sagara, Sheriff's Department, Scientific Services Bureau. 2020 West Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90057-2494

**ADDITIONAL
JOB
OPENING**

CERTIFICATION

Mary Gibbons - *Chair*
Jim Bailey
Gary Cortner
Dan Gammie
Steve Renteria
Jim Stam

DNA QUALITY ASSURANCE

Carol Rhodes - *Chair*
Mary Gibbons
John Hartman
Barbara Johnson
Kenneth Konzak
Edward Rhodes
Rebecca Reynolds
Jennifer Super-Mihalovich

ENDOWMENT

Fred Tulleners - *Chair*
Jim Norris
John Murdock
Jim White
Sandy Wiersema

ETHICS

Karen Sheldon - *Chair*
Marty Blake
Linda Hartsrom

FOUNDERS' LECTURE

John DeHaan - *Chair*
Dave Hong
Rich Brown

HISTORICAL

Jack Cadman

TRAINING AND RESOURCES

Pam Smith - *Chair*
Peter Barnett
Steve Cooper
Kristin Garvin
Gary Sims
Lisa Skinner
Jeff Thompson

1990 - 1991

COMMITTEE

ASSIGNMENTS

Certificate of Professional Competency in Criminalistics

Qualifying individuals are invited to apply for the Certificate of Professional Competency offered by the California Association of Criminalists. Applicants must hold an earned baccalaureate or higher degree in a natural science from an accredited college or university, and must have been employed for a minimum of two years in a paid professional capacity primarily engaged in the examination of physical evidence, interpretation of data, and/or technical consultation for litigation purposes.

Applications may be obtained from:

Steve Renteria

Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

Crime Laboratory

2020 West Beverly Boulevard

Los Angeles, CA 90057

The next examination will be given on Wednesday, May 15, 1991
at the California Association of Criminalists Meeting
in San Francisco, California

ETHICAL DISCUSSION--SERIES II, PART 6

This ethical discussion deals with the relationship between criminalists retained by adversaries. In order to avoid digressions relating to the technical merits of the examination, the facts will be intentionally vague. Further, to eliminate any prejudice as to "defense" or "prosecution" criminalists, such terms will not be used.

Section E of Article IV of the Code of Ethics provides as follows:

It shall be ethical for one of this profession to serve an attorney in an advisory capacity regarding the interrogation of another expert who may be presenting testimony. This service must be performed in good faith and not maliciously. Its purpose is to prevent incompetent testimony but not to thwart justice.

Consider the following hypothetical:

Criminalist A is retained by an attorney representing one litigant. Criminalist B is retained by an attorney representing an adversary in the same litigation. Both criminalists examine the same evidence. Criminalist B has access to the report and notes of Criminalist A. Criminalist B reaches the same conclusion as Criminalist A and further believes that Criminalist A's methodology was appropriate and that his notes reflect sufficient justification for his opinion. The attorney retaining Criminalist B advises that he will not be calling Criminalist B as a witness, but he requests Criminalist B's help in preparing cross-examination of criminalist A.

Which of the following are appropriate or inappropriate for Criminalist B under the circumstances of each situation?

1. Criminalist B knows that Criminalist A was once disciplined in a prior job for "dry labbing," i.e., writing a report without actually examining the evidence. In this case, however, it is clear that Criminalist A examined the evidence, as indicated by his notes. Is it proper for Criminalist B to divulge to the attorney Criminalist A's background?
2. Criminalist B knows that Criminalist A left his prior employment under very bitter circumstances, and that Criminalist A has a great hatred for his former supervisor. Criminalist B believes that the mere mention of Criminalist A's former supervisor is a psychological "button" that will cause Criminalist A to start ranting and lose all credibility in front of the jury. Should he suggest to the attorney that the attorney could "punch this button"?
3. Criminalist B knows that Criminalist A was erroneously reported in a publication as the inventor of the forensic gismo; in fact, Criminalist A was merely working for Professor Gadget, the true inventor of the forensic gismo at the time the professor invented it. Criminalist B further knows that Criminalist A has been criticized for allegedly puffing his credentials with such invention. However, Criminalist B also believes that Criminalist A was innocent of any intentional wrongdoing and believes Criminalist A's explanation of the event as an error on the part of the editor of the publication. Should he advise the attorney of this incident, so that the attorney can imply in front of the jury that Criminalist A has previously puffed his credentials?
4. Criminalist B believes that, although Criminalist A reached the correct conclusion for the correct reasons in this case, Criminalist A is, in general, incompetent in this particular area. He believes that he can craft some generalized technical questions in the area, to which Criminalist A will have to respond to each, "I don't know." These generalized questions do not relate directly to the issue of the case, but they

do deal with a subject area that any criminalist doing this work should know. Should he suggest to the attorney that he generate such questions?

5. Criminalist A was previously the subject of a CAC ethics investigation, which was presented to the membership. Although the membership found that the ethics charges against Criminalist A were unfounded, Criminalist B believes that the charges were founded. Should Criminalist B suggest to the attorney that cross-examination of Criminalist A on these charges could impair his credibility? Does it matter whether Criminalist B learned of these charges only through the presentation of the case to the CAC, or whether he knew of the allegations before the ethics investigation began?

6. The method used by Criminalists A and B is a method generally in use in the field. Criminalist B believes that such method is valid. However, he is also aware that a minority of criminalists believe that such method is invalid. Should he advise the attorney of such dispute? Should he provide the attorney with literature which supports the minority viewpoint or advise him of the identity of the leading proponent of the minority viewpoint (whom Criminalist B personally believes to be a charlatan)?

In answering these questions, please give particular care to the meaning to be given the Code of Ethics to the terms "maliciously" and "good faith." These are terms which are often used but rarely defined. In most instances, the term "maliciously" is not restricted to actual ill will, but includes instances where the actor has no reasonable basis for the statement. If the criminalist does have a reasonable basis for making the statement about the other criminalist, however, is he precluded merely because he also has actual ill will? On the other hand, should "good faith" include the situation where the actual information given may be correct, but the informer knows that the purpose for which it is to be used will implant a somewhat erroneous impression in the minds of the jury?

Although we always (hopefully) express our opinions truthfully, there are occasions when new technology or new information will disclose that our opinions were incorrect. Are the terms "good faith" and "malicious" to be given such a broad meaning as to say that we must not aid an attorney in minimizing the opinion of another criminalist simply because we believe his opinion is correct? If we refrain from aiding the attorney in such a situation and we are subsequently proven incorrect, what interest of justice has been served by our silence?

Should the interpretation of "good faith" and "maliciously" be so limited that the criminalist aiding the attorney's cross-examination may give any information, so long as he believes the information he is giving is factually correct? If this is the meaning to be given, should the section be redrafted to read "honest," rather than using the terms "good faith" and "maliciously"?

One of the bases upon which the association is founded is the free exchange of information. If the broad interpretation of these terms is given, are we then limiting the information that we should allow to be disseminated, or do we wish to limit "information" to just technical information and not information dealing with the background of a witness?

Pete Barnett responded to Ethical Discussion Part 5 (dealing with whether "blind trials" might be ethically required for comparison examinations):

If the police criminalist is satisfied that he has complied with the requirements in Code of Ethics Sections II.A (use of proven methods), I.B (requiring an adequate examination), and II.H (aware of his own limitations), he will be able to state his opinion confidently and the reasons for it. He should explain to the prosecutor that a hastily conducted experiment would not change his opinion in light of the knowledge and experience he has about the subject matter.

However, if the police criminalist is at all familiar with the literature concerning hair comparison, he must realize that if he undertakes the blind trial proposed by the defense it will likely result in conclusions that are not only different from the conclusions reached by the defense criminalist, but in conclusions that very possibly will differ from his own initial opinion. The police criminalist should advise the prosecutor of this possibility and the prosecutor will then decide, one hopes, to forget the experiment and just argue the evidence as it exists. Personally, I find the data from the defense criminalist's experiment (the evidence

hair matches 2 of 15 people) quite good. I would have expected more matches so I think the prosecutor should quit while she is ahead.

The only reasonable way to conduct this experiment would be to submit similar, or identical, blind samples to both criminalists. I would predict that if the same 15 samples were relabeled and submitted to the defense criminalist, his results would be different. The result of that experiment (one not dissimilar to one conducted a few years ago by the Northern Trace Study Group) would be revealing. The Study Group's experiment resulted in 44% incorrect associations and 18% incorrect eliminations.

The **implication** of the statement that two hairs (or any other items) share "overwhelming similarities" is that they are somehow related. I believe that this testimony, given without explicit and strongly stated qualification violates Sections III.E and III.I of the Code of Ethics which require avoidance of "terms...which would be assigned greater weight than are due them" and "use [of] understandable language...in order that the jury will obtain a true and valid concept of the testimony." To clarify the "overwhelming similarity" by saying that hairs are not a means of positive identification is like Saddam Hussein saying that the Mother of All Battles was not a complete rout of the infidel invaders. Testimony by a serologist that the blood from the scene exhibited "overwhelming similarity" to the defendant's, but that blood was not a positive means of identification, would probably be considered unacceptable--especially if the only genetic information was that the blood at the scene was ABO type O. The serologist would be expected to be somewhat more quantitative in his response. No less should be expected from the hair examiner.

I do not believe that the refusal of the police criminalist to accept the conditions of the test is unethical--indeed, accepting the conditions might arguably be assisting the contestants by "tactics...[which] will implant a false impression in the minds of the jury," a violation of Code of Ethics Section III.H. I think the spirit of scientific inquiry might prompt both criminalists to participate in a blind experiment. Gosh, it might not even be a bad idea to conduct such an experiment **before** the matter reaches the point of risking someone's life or liberty.

Lowell Bradford responded to the Ethical Discussion Part 4 (which discussed a criminalist's obligation to know the "legal" definition of "under the influence") as follows:

First, "not under the influence" and "sober" are not the same thing. Forensic scientists working in DUI evidence should avoid the use of sober. It is unfortunate that CJIC No. 16.831 uses the word.

Sober refers to the absence of obvious intoxication, primarily noticed by impairment of speech, balance or walking ability or bizarre behavior. A person can be "under the influence" with consequent impaired driving ability and appear to be sober. The catch is in the language "ordinary prudence." A person of ordinary prudence would not drive when his ability is impaired.

The original definition of "under the influence of intoxicating liquor" comes from People v. Dingle, 56 Cal. App. 445, 205 P. 705.

Anyone who is to give opinion testimony in the interpretation of blood alcohol tests should know as much about the law as possible. Criminalists must not consider the statutory level in forming their own opinions of the blood alcohol level where all persons are under the influence. An opinion defining the condition of "under the influence" must be based upon the intensive study and experimental facts of the witness's own experience. Nothing less than that. Changes of opinion with time are reasonable if newer knowledge becomes available.

It would be an appropriate duty for the CAC to prevail upon the authors of CJIC No. 16.831 to make a change to a realistic definition of "under the influence" which is technically correct.

Members of the CAC are encouraged to respond to the issues presented in this discussion--or to other issues presented by the facts where have not been discussed--and to express their feelings. The Code of Ethics is written on paper, not stone. Are changes needed in the Code, and if so, what are they? Please send your responses to:

V. PARKER BELL
225 East Third Ave.
Escondido, CA 92025

Statements of Candidates for the Board of Directors

Statement of Peter D. Barnett

Candidate for President - Elect

As the voice of Criminalists in California, the CAC bears the primary responsibility for establishing the qualifications for criminalists, and the validity of the procedures they employ. This responsibility cannot be abdicated to courts, legislatures, administrators, or other scientists. The CAC has taken a leadership role in this activity for many years: The Code of Ethics, Seminars, the CAC Newsletter, our support of the Journal of the Forensic Science Society, recommendations for storage of perishable biological evidence, the joint effort with DOJ to develop forensic serology guidelines, participation in the development of the TWGDAM guidelines for DNA quality assurance, and certification are some of the areas in which the CAC has made significant impact.

In recent years we have been witness to the analysis of physical evidence, the presentation of courtroom testimony, and the development of laboratory or personnel policies by forensically naive scientists, non-scientists in laboratory assignments, and administrators with no scientific experience. These situations have resulted in the exclusion of valuable evidence, charges being brought without acceptable evidence, and limitations on the scientific resources available for the examination of evidence. Criminalists must take the responsibility for establishing standards of practice and performance that insure that all forensic analysis are properly done, by appropriately trained scientists, and accurately presented to lawyers, investigators, or juries who must make decisions based on the results of scientific examination of evidence.

The next few years will see increasing emphasis on the development of professional standards - National certification with specialties, required laboratory accreditation (at least for DNA analysis as has been endorsed by ASCLD), standardization of procedures (already a fact in many laboratories, and further developed by ASTM, TWGDAM, and recommended by the OTA report on DNA). The CAC must be the primary representative of the criminalistics profession in each of these activities.

Contributions to the Newsletter have fallen to a abysmal level. We need to make the job of Editorial Secretary more concerned with securing worthwhile manuscripts for the newsletter and less concerned with the clerical aspects of production of the newsletter. I would like to see the actual production of the newsletter done by a paid publisher, leaving the Editorial Secretary free to help develop contents for the Newsletter. Our Certification program is now established. Although precisely how the CAC Certification will interact with the national certification effort is not known, we must be prepared to maintain and improve our current certification process, develop specialty certification, and develop procedures for recertification. I intend to ask the Certification Committee to address these issues immediately.

The CAC must offer more workshops and other training opportunities for our members. Such training will undoubtedly be a requirement for recertification and we need to develop, perhaps in cooperation with other regional forensic science organizations, a menu of workshops and training seminars. The CAC Endowment should be considered as a possible source of funding for these activities.

Finally, we find ourselves in a position unique in the history of forensic science professional associations: We have money to spend. A top priority must be the development of procedures for review of proposals for spending this money (which I am sure will not be lacking).

It is the function of the Board of Directors to develop programs and policies which will improve the criminalistics profession, and assist CAC members in developing their professional skills and enhancing

their professional stature. The members of the Board of Directors must be freed from as much of the drudgery of running the organization as possible. Maintenance of mailing lists, processing of dues payments, production of the newsletter, routine bookkeeping chores, and sending notices of upcoming meetings are activities which are currently handled by Board members. I intend to explore alternatives which would free CAC Board members from some of the routine aspects of their jobs so that they can concentrate on developing ways in which the CAC can better serve the interests of each criminalist.

I have been a criminalist for 23 years, and in private practice, for 22 of those years. I have been active in the CAC for all of that time: One of the members of the first ad hoc committees to study the issue of certification, chairman of the By-Laws Committee, Editorial Secretary for four years, a participant in several of the study groups, and chairman of the CAC Hair and Fiber Peer Group for the national certification effort. If elected, it is my hope that I can help the CAC members meet the challenges that we will all face in the next few years.

I ask your support in the election in May.

Statement of Greg Matheson Candidate for President - Elect

I have been a criminalist for the Los Angeles Police Department for thirteen years and have been a member of the California Association of Criminalists for eleven and a half years. For the last year and a half, my position with LAPD has been as supervisor of the Serology Unit. I feel that my work experience has given me the insight to understand the issues and concerns of the bench level criminalist, tempered with understanding the basic needs of laboratory management.

My experience with the CAC has been as chair of the 1985 Seminar, member of the awards committee, chair of the Certification Committee, CAC representative to the American Board of Criminalistics, and as a member of the Board of Directors as the Regional Director - South.

The CAC is an association of criminalists composed mainly of the working force of the profession. As such, it should devote the majority of its resources to the betterment of the practitioner. This should be accomplished by having two major goals; the advancement of the criminalist's technical knowledge, and the improvement of the working environment. Through the extreme generosity resulting in the McLaughlin Endowment, the CAC is in a unique position to seriously serve the forensic community in ways previously impossible. I would like to be part of that process.

My other areas of interest are:

- Maintaining the proper course of the certification process, both regionally and nationally.
- Keeping the CAC as a leader in the forensic community, while remembering that we are just one of seven regional associations.
- Cooperation and involvement with the other associations should be enhanced. Issues extend beyond geographical boundaries and communication with our contemporaries is vital.

Criminalistics is diversified, complex, and very exciting. I would appreciate the opportunity to serve you and our profession.

Statement of Barbara L. Johnson
Candidate for Regional Director - South

The main duties of the Regional Director-South (two year term) are to coordinate, arrange, and report CAC activities of the Southern Section.

I have been an active member of the CAC since 1980 including Serology Study Group Co-chair (Southern Section) from 1984-1990, a participating member of the Symposium on the Practice of Forensic Serology (1987), and a current member of the CAC DNA Ad Hoc Committee on Quality Assurance.

If elected to this office I will try to organize, with the help of the study groups, Southern dinner meetings every 6-8 weeks -- highlighting each discipline during my two year term. I would encourage the "Back to the Basics Lectures" in each discipline to stimulate participation of new CAC members (and review for the old timers) and seek out support training courses that could be held in the Southern Section. I feel that my enthusiasm and my organizational skills would serve the CAC well.

Statement for David C. Stockwell
Candidate for Regional Director - South

Like you, I take great pride in our Association. The time and effort that we have put into the CAC has made it the best regional association in America. I would like to offer my time to help make it even better. As Regional Director-South, I feel that I can help facilitate the many study groups and committees that provide each of us the professional development we need to stay current in the field. My qualifications include:

Active member of the souther serology group for eight years.

Co-author "*An Improved Extraction Technique for Group Specific Component*" at the Fall 1985 seminar.
Presented "*Non-Equilibrium IEF for EsD, AcPI, PGMI, ADA, AND AK*" at the Spring 1987 Seminar (awarded Most Outstanding Presentation.)
Published "*Evaluation of a Nonequilibrium IEF Method...*" in Journal of Forensic Sciences, January 1990.
Awards Committee member, 1989-1990, Chairperson 1990-91.

I enjoy my activity with the CAC, and with your help, I can help return some of the many benefits that I have gained from the Association. I would greatly appreciate your vote for Regional Director-South at the May Business Meeting. Thank you.

Statement of Lisa M. Brewer
Candidate for Editorial Secretary

The most noticeable duty of the Editorial Secretary is the editing and publishing of the association newsletter. The newsletter is disseminated to the association members as well as non-members nationally and internationally. I feel the newsletter is a reflection of the organization - who and what the CAC is, and publishing an informative newsletter is extremely important.

Since the CAC newsletter is the most visible work product of the Editorial Secretary, in publishing it I would like to emphasize the following aspects:

- Timely notification of pertinent announcements such as CAC and other associations' activities, employment opportunities, meetings, etc.
- Strict adherence to quarterly publication of the newsletter - ensuring timely notification to the membership.
- Dissemination of technical/research information, which means I will be out there asking people for interesting cases, techniques, etc., that will be of interest to the membership.
- Include a Reference Section which will contain abstracts of current literature that is of interest to forensic scientists.
- Include information regarding the CAC Regional and Study Group activities.
- Include information regarding other forensic associations.
- Include mandated mailers such as proxy form, By-Laws changes, election information, seminar abstracts, mailing list, salary survey, etc.

There are many other responsibilities of the Editorial Secretary that are just as important as the association newsletter. If elected, I would bring to the position the necessary resources, time and energy needed to fulfill these duties.

Statement of Gordon Deeg Candidate for Editorial Secretary

I started my career in criminalistics in 1973 in the Santa Clara County Crime Lab. I'm currently the Senior Criminalist at the City of San Mateo Police Department Crime Lab where, because of our size, criminalists are required to have a broad knowledge of all areas of criminalistics. I have also been a school teacher (7 years) and worked in the rocket propellant industry for 5 years. I'm currently working on my Master of Public Administration degree.

The position of Editorial Secretary requires the knowledge of all areas of criminalistics to adequately perform the assigned duties. I feel that I have this knowledge. Also, I have the working knowledge of various computer programs required by the position.

As a result of working in a small lab, I have felt somewhat isolated from the rest of the criminalistics community. I have found that the CAC Newsletter has kept me "in touch" with what is going on in other places and labs. In that respect I will continue the fine tradition of the Newsletter set by its previous Editors. Also, as Editor, I would like to expand the Newsletter by adding a Current Development section which would cover the most recent newsworthy events from each sub discipline of criminalistics.



CAC MERCHANDISE

Show your colors (or colours) at home, at work, or at play. Be the first (and probably the only) person on your street to have one of these. Limited stocks are on hand at CAC Seminars and by mail (via John DeHaan (California DOJ/CCI, in Sacramento). Special order items and colors are available on request. All CAC clothing items bear a specially embroidered emblem. These goodies are offered to you at cost, so you won't find a better deal.

The current offerings are listed here. if you would like to see a particular product offered, contact John DeHaan at BFS-CCI, 4949 Broadway, Room A-104A, Sacramento, California 95820, (916) 739-4380.

We are pleased to announce that the long-awaited **LADIES SCARVES** are available now and sale-priced at just \$12.00 each. White with red and blue trim, they have the CAC logo silk-screened at one end.

MEN'S TIES with the CAC logo embroidered in silk are also available for \$12.00 Choice of Blue or Burgundy.

We have, at last, gold **CAC NAME BADGES**. Get your own personalized one for just \$6.00. There are also **MUGS** (\$6.50), **SWEATSHIRTS** (Hooded for \$16.00, and Plain for \$12.50), **GOLF SHIRTS** (\$15.50), and **SWEATERS** (\$16.50 to \$17.50) in stock. We are also considering ordering **POLO SHIRTS** in blue and white. Contact John for more information.

A full range of **FORENSIC SCIENCE SOCIETY** items are also available. Many of them are listed below.

REMEMBER - We have gone to considerable trouble and expense to get these special items. Please show your support for the CAC!

Listed below are some of the other items that are available for sale:

Hats (one size fits all, mesh and foam, various colors with white: \$5.50

Patches: CAC logo only, black-on-white: \$5.00

Vests (sleeveless acrylic pullovers): \$16.50

Sweaters or Vests are available in: black, brown, burgundy, tan (camel), light blue, red and navy. (100% Orlon available at extra cost)

Forensic Science Society Ties: Embroidered FSS motif: \$6.50 (navy brown, burgundy) Woven multiple scale/microscope motif: \$6.50 (burgundy)

Plaques: \$20.00

Publications:

The following publications are available from the CAC. These are available at the CAC table at our semi-annual seminars. For further information, contact John DeHaan.

Explosion Investigation, Yallop \$25.00

Science Against Crime, Kind/Overman \$15.00

Eight Peak Index of Mass Spectra \$65.00

Measurement of Breath Alcohol \$13.00

Bibliography on Ethyl Alcohol, Holleyhead \$25.00

The Controlled Substances Act: A Resource Manual of the Current Status of the Federal Drug Laws, Alexander Shulgin \$25.00

CAC Policy Manual, complete with By-Laws, Officer Duty Statements, CAC Policy Statements, Ethics Enforcement Procedure with Binder: \$20.00

Index to CAC Seminars - free to members, \$10.00 to non-members.

CAC Abstracts (with index, in a three ring binder with the CAC logo) - \$25.00 for members, \$50.00 for non-members

Three Ring Binders: Blue & Grey with CAC Logo: \$10.00

Notice to Contributors

The California Association of Criminalists Newsletter is published four times a year (January, April, July, and October) by the California Association of Criminalists, a non-profit, professional society dedicated to the furtherance of forensic science in both the public and private sectors.

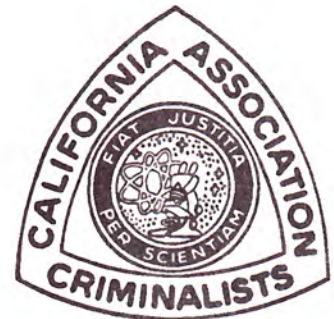
This newsletter publishes material of interest to its readers and is pleased to receive manuscripts from potential authors. Meeting announcements, employment opportunities, course announcements, etc. are also solicited.

Advertisements are also accepted, although a fee is charged for their inclusion in the Newsletter. The acceptance of any advertisement is at the sole discretion of the Editorial Secretary.

This Newsletter is prepared using Ventura Publisher™ Ver. 3.0, running on an IBM compatible 386/25MHz microcomputer and printed on an HP Laserjet™ II printer. Because of its mode of preparation, the Editorial Secretary requests that, if possible, all submissions to the Newsletter be made in the form of files contained on 5.25 inch IBM formatted diskettes (Either 360KB or 1.2MB) or on 3.5 inch IBM formatted diskettes (Either 720KB or 1.44MB). The following word processing programs can be accommodated: Wordperfect 4.2, 5.0 or 5.1; Wordstar 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0; Microsoft Word; XyWrite, and Multimate. Because of its widespread availability, Wordperfect 5.0 or 5.1 is preferred. Output from wordprocessing programs not listed above should be submitted in ASCII format. If possible, the submitted files should contain as few enhancements (bold, italic, centering, multiple typefaces) as possible. Drawing and images can also be directly imported, contact the Editorial Secretary for details and acceptable file formats. FAX submissions are also accepted. The FAX number for the Editorial Secretary is (415) 553-1483.

The deadlines for submissions to the newsletter are December 15, March 15, June 15, and September 15.

Jim Norris



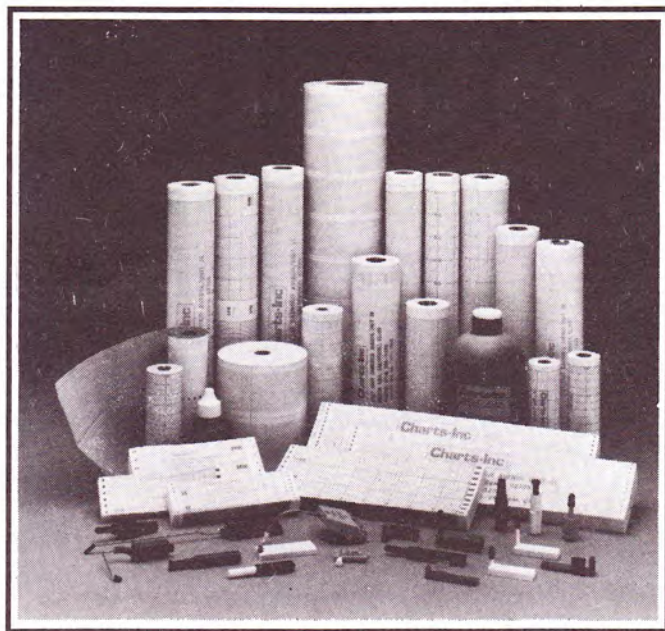


Chart Paper for Laboratory Applications

Call for our
Fax Reference Guide and
low prices!

- Forensic Labs
- Toxicology Labs
- Analytical Labs
- Pharmaceutical Labs
- Emissions Testing
- Research and Development
- Environmental Labs

Quality Charts and Pens at Substantial Savings!

for...

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| • Beckman | • Graphtec | • Shimadzu |
| • Chessell | • Hewlett Packard | • Soltec |
| • Esterline Angus | • Instron | • Spectra Physics |
| • Gould | • Perkin Elmer | • and most others |

Charts-Inc

We also carry Fax paper
at competitive prices!

P.O. Box 110 • 12977 Arroyo Street • San Fernando, CA 91340
Call Toll Free (800) 882-9357 • Fax (818) 361-3038