HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

1948–1998

KENNETH S. FIELD
Principal Author

Published for

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
P.O. Box 669, Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

by

100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

1948–1998

KENNETH S. FIELD
Principal Author

Published for

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
P.O. Box 669, Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

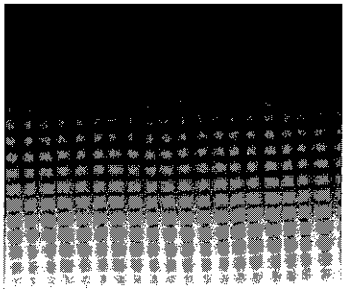
by

ASTM
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Field, Kenneth S.
History of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences,
1948–1998/Kenneth S. Field.
"Published for the American Academy of Forensic Sciences."
ISBN 0-8031-1846-5
1. American Academy of Forensic Sciences—History.
2. Forensic sciences—United States—History.
3. Forensic scientists—United States—History.
I. Title.
HV8073.F44 1998
363.25'06073—DC21 97—42085
CIP

Printed in Philadelphia, PA
January 1998



FOREWORD

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences is a time to reflect on past achievements and on future challenges. I cannot believe that when our founding fathers gathered in St. Louis in 1948 and in Chicago in 1950 that they understood the significance of the Academy's birth and the role it would take in advancing the science in forensic science. For the last 50 years forensic scientists of all disciplines have considered AAFS to be their professional home.

Our founding fathers are today recognized as leaders in their fields, not only for their advancement of the profession but also for their mentoring of the next generation of forensic scientists. We can all probably trace our roots back to one of these earlier generations, some of whom are still among the most active of the profession.

It is also hard to believe that those practicing forensic science in the early years could have predicted the growth in technology that has occurred over the past 50 years. In the last two decades alone we have seen mind numbing advancements: the growth of a PC oriented society and the explosion of molecular biology are only two examples. What have these advancements meant for the forensic sciences? It is obvious that without the development of molecular biology there would be no "DNA fingerprinting," an area where arguably the profession has experienced the most dramatic and significant growth in the last half century.

It is also obvious that advancing technology is not the answer to all of our problems. We may now be, and in some cases have been for some time, at the point where the available technology defeats our ability to interpret the results of the tests or that these results can mislead investigators. We should take this as one of the challenges for the next 50 years and develop guidelines for the use of such technology, particularly on the interpretation of the results and their use in the legal arena. We must not bury our heads in the sand and pretend that further advances in technology will not occur. What we must do is educate our members to understand scientific advances and to use them appropriately. Without question, one of the major contributions of the Academy to the forensic sciences over the past 50 years has been in educating and training the younger forensic scientists. We should not ignore our responsibilities in this area.

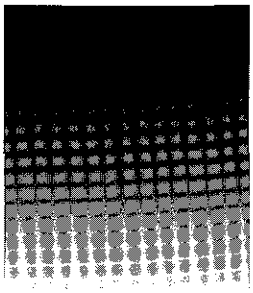
Together with this technology explosion there has been considerable growth in the membership of the Academy. Today there are over 4,900 members, of which 337 are from outside the United States. This compares to 3,435 members (of which 161 were from outside the USA) only five years ago and 2,677 (of which 130 were from outside the United States) 10 years ago. Another sign of the Academy's growth has been the increase in numbers attending the annual scientific meetings. Each year is a record year!

What role should the Academy play over the next 50 years? Traditionally we are an organization that services its membership primarily through providing them an annual forum for scientific presentations and discussion, and by providing each member the internationally recognized *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. These are extremely valuable services and they should not be overlooked. However, to maintain its leading role in

the field, the Academy must redefine itself. We have begun to do so by developing a Strategic Plan and by moving to implement some of the recommendations.

We must continue to examine ourselves and the role of the organization. We need to reevaluate many sacred cows, including our organizational structure, our management structure, our relationship with the regional organizations and other professional bodies, and most of all our reason for being. Just as our founding fathers took a step into the unknown, it is time for our generation to step forward into the next 50 years.

MICHAEL A. PEAT, Ph.D.
AAFS President
1997–1998



PREFACE

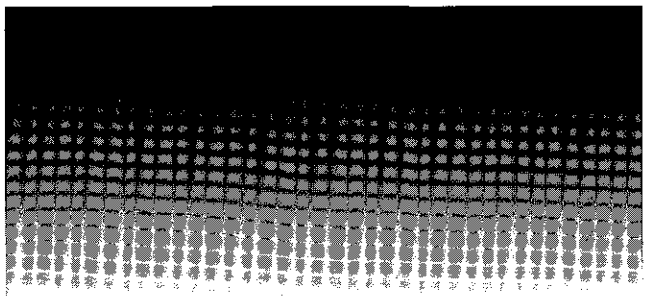
ON THE PREMISE that no organization should be without its recorded history, the History Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences was created in 1991. Its mandate was to present to the Academy membership a publication in commemoration of the organization's 50th Anniversary in 1998.

The writing of this history was not without its frustrations — as evidenced by the fact that this book was in the making for six years. The problem was a paucity of verifiable records of meeting, events, and activities from 1948 to the early 1970s. That was the period when the Academy records were kept by successive secretary-treasurers, with no provision for permanent record storage.

Scarcity of records not withstanding, in writing this book the Committee followed diligently the words of Rudyard Kipling.

"I kept six honest serving men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names were what and why
and when
And how and where and who."

—RUDYARD KIPLING, *1902*



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY COMMITTEE wishes to thank the hundreds of individuals who dug through their files for old pictures, documents, and anecdotal material. This history is the better for their contributions.

Individuals from three institutions were most generous in their support of the Committee's research efforts:

1. The St. Louis, Missouri Police Department, and especially Academy Fellow Harold Messler of the Police Laboratory, for pictures of the Academy's 1948 meeting held at the St. Louis Police Academy and for a circa 1950 video tape of an interview of Dr. Gradwohl.
2. Academy Fellow William H. Wilson, Jr., of the Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory for the loan of files on early Academy affairs.
3. The Michigan State University Archives — Historical Collection, headed by Dr. Frederick L. Honhart, for allowing us to conduct a document search of the archival records of Academy Fellows Ralph F. Turner, M.S., and LeMoyne Snyder, M.D., L.L.D., both of whom were proverbial Academy records pack rats.

The Committee would be remiss not to make note of special services provided by members of the History Liaison Group: Sanford A. Angelos (Criminalistics), Robert O. Bost (Toxicology), Frank P. Cleveland (Pathology/Biology), Robert A. Freed (General), Ordway Hilton (Questioned Documents), Godfrey Isaac (Jurisprudence), Ellis R. Kerley (Physical Anthropology), Lester Luntz, *deceased* (Odontology), Lawrence B. Erlick, (Psychiatry & Behavioral Science), and Eugene F. Tims (Engineering Sciences).

We are indeed fortunate to have as our publisher The American Society for Testing and Materials and wish to acknowledge, in particular, Robert L. Meltzer, Vice President for Publications and Marketing; M. Bruce Vieth, Director of Production and Graphic Art; David D. Jones, Senior Editor, Books and Journals; and especially, Qiu-Ping Gong, our very talented Editor.

And, finally our heartfelt thanks to the Academy Staff for their patience in researching and answering myriad questions concerning events of the 1980s and 1990s: Anne Warren, Executive Director; Brenda K. Papke, Assistant Director; Nancy J. Jackson, Membership Services Coordinator; and Charlene Albertson, Staff Accountant.

The History of the Academy Committee

Robert H. Cravey	Kenneth S. Field	Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.
Duayne J. Dillon	Douglas M. Lucas	Charles J. Stahl, III
Abel M. Dominguez	Maureen Casey Owens	Marina Stajic
William G. Eckert	Joseph L. Peterson	Anne Warren, *ex officio*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1997

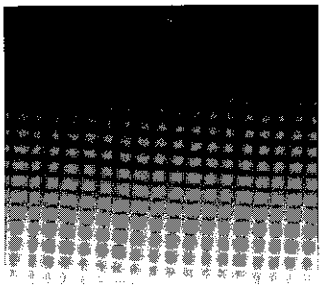
Warm greetings to the members of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences as you celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of your organization.

For half a century, the Academy has provided forensic science professionals with an invaluable forum to share ideas and expertise, to advance research, and to improve accuracy and precision in the practice of the forensic sciences.

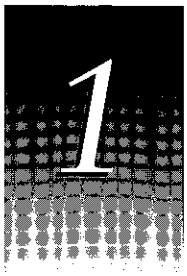
I commend you for your long-standing commitment to excellence and for promoting the highest standards of professionalism in the many fields related to the forensic sciences. You can take pride in the knowledge that your dedication to the application of science to the law has strengthened America's criminal justice system and is helping to create a safer future for us all.

Best wishes for a memorable anniversary celebration.

Bill Clinton



CONTENTS



GENESIS

"There is no fixed border for any forensic science, each has more than necessity to rely on the others. It would thus seem fitting that a central organization be of extreme value in collating and disseminating the fundamentals of all forensic sciences."

—R. B. H. GRADWOHL, *1948*

1948—THE FIRST AMERICAN MEDICOLEGAL CONGRESS

It wasn't exactly a dark and stormy night on January 18, 1948, but it was dark and it was wintry, as one might expect in St. Louis at that time of the year. To the two men sitting at the oak table in the main conference room of the St. Louis Police Academy on 12th at Spruce, the night was also worrisome. For them, the moment of truth had arrived! Would the First American Medicolegal Congress that they had worked on for the past year be a success?

The driving force in the planning of this meeting was Rutherford B. H. Gradwohl, M.D., Director of Research, St. Louis Police Department. He not only conceived the idea, he also led in the planning and provided financial support for planning meetings and for portions of the conference administrative costs. Although "Rudy" (as he liked to be called) served with the Police Department, it was only a part-time position. His main interest was his private medical laboratory located on Lucas Street in St. Louis. The letterhead for that laboratory read "Gradwohl Laboratories—The Pasteur Institute of St. Louis." Dr. Gradwohl also published the *Gradwohl Laboratory Digest*, a monthly review of laboratory literature.

Aiding him in the conference planning was Dr. Sidney Kaye, a long-time friend and former Assistant Director and Toxicologist at the St. Louis Police Research Laboratory (officially called The Research Bureau). At the time of the meeting, Dr. Kaye was with the Office of the Virginia Chief Medical Examiner and also held the position of Assistant Professor at Washington University in St. Louis. In fulfilling his role as planner and Congress Secretary-Treasurer (which equates to being the Academy's first Secretary-Treasurer), Dr. Kaye spent a considerable amount of his 1947 discretionary time in St. Louis helping with the planning.

A third member of the planning group, not present at that late-night meeting, was Orville Richardson, J.D., a prominent St. Louis attorney. Mr. Richardson served as the group's legal counsel and was the principal author of the Constitution, which was presented by Dr. Gradwohl at the 1948 meeting. He subsequently served as the Secretary of the Jurisprudence Section in 1956 and remained an active member of the Academy until 1972.

The sponsor of the three-day conference was the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, with Dr. Gradwohl serving as the meeting chairman.

At that late Sunday night meeting, the most urgent problem was how to restructure the pending program in light of the fact that seven scientists from Cuba, Chile, Argentina, and Columbia (all scheduled to present papers) would not be at the meeting. Not even the Co-Chairman of the meeting, Dr. Israel Castellanos of Cuba, could attend. Political unrest and national monetary difficulties in Latin America had led to the withholding of official sanctions for those scientists to leave their countries. By midnight, the schedule had been rearranged and the two old friends adjourned to their rooms at the Sheraton-Coronado,

FIG.1—Rutherford B. Hayes Gradwohl, M.D.

FIG. 2—Sidney Kaye, Ph.D.

FIG. 3 *(and FIG. 4, below)*—Scenes from the 1948 First American Medicolegal Congress.

FIG. 4—1948: *(Left to right)* Dr. C. J. Umberger, Col. John R. Ward, Professor Rolla N. Harger, Dr. Rutherford B. Hayes Gradwohl, and Chief of Police Jeremiah O'Connell.

the meeting's official hotel headquarters. (Incidentally, rooms at the Sheraton ranged from $5.00 to $5.85 for a single and from $7.85 to $11.65 for a double.)

The idea for this type of conference had developed during a series of informal discussions over the years between Dr. Gradwohl and his friend, Dr. Castellanos (Director of the Cuban National Bureau of Identification). Both men were convinced that the resolution of many forensic science problems was holistic in nature; issues were seldom resolved by the actions of just one discipline. In the Spring of 1947, at Dr. Castellanos' office in Havana, the two men agreed that, as a matter of priority, a multidisciplinary conference—involving *all* of the forensic science disciplines—should be held. The emphasis on the word "all" highlights the fact that, with two exceptions, previous forensic science conferences in the Americas were oriented around the issues facing single disciplines. The two exceptions were the 1945 and 1946 St. Louis Medicolegal Conferences held under the auspices of the St. Louis County Coroner. The sponsor of those conferences was the Washington University School of Medicine, which advertised the meetings as being "open without charge to coroners, lawyers, physicians and police." Sidney Kaye and Orville Richardson were participants in the programs.

An additional factor prompting Dr. Gradwohl to organize the Congress was his recent difficulty in finding a qualified chemist to serve in the police laboratory. His nation-wide search revealed not only an extreme shortage of trained personnel in the field of forensic science but also that there was no convenient way to locate those who were qualified.

It was agreed by the two men that the conference would be held in St. Louis and would be called the First Pan American Medicolegal Congress. Later, the "Pan" was dropped because, as Dr. Gradwohl put it, "the word 'American' connotes the entire Western Hemisphere."

By 9:00 a.m. on Monday morning, January 19, 1948, the concerns of the planners and the sponsors were allayed. One hundred and fifty forensic scientists and other interested parties were seated in the meeting room awaiting the arrival of the sponsoring dignitaries. Each attendee had paid a modest registration fee of five dollars to attend this meeting. Regrettably, no record exists of those who attended.

The official program commenced at 9:30 a.m. with opening remarks by Dr. Gradwohl followed by welcoming addresses by the Mayor of St. Louis, Honorable A. P. Kaufmann, and by the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, Colonel Sam Priest. Over the next three days, twenty nine papers covering a wide spectrum of topics were presented or read by title. A copy of the program for the 1948 meeting is included in APPENDIX A.

Dr. Gradwohl organized that historic multidisciplinary assembly not only because of a critical need to discuss mutual multidisciplinary scientific matters but also because he envisaged the creation of a permanent organization. In his opening remarks, he noted:

> "To the end of coordination of all agencies and efforts, I wish to recommend to this group the formation of a central organization of a permanent nature, to meet annually. Its aims and purposes will be to become a clearinghouse for new ideas and developments, to support reforms in legislatures and courts, to study and recommend new methods of jurisprudence."

Correctly anticipating the mood of the meeting attendees, Dr. Gradwohl offered, for their consideration, Mr. Richardson's draft constitution (titled "The Constitution for the Institute of Law-Science Relationships").

A committee, headed by Dr. LeMoyne Snyder and including Leonarde Keeler, Publisher Charles C. Thomas, Sidney Kaye, and Orville Richardson, was appointed to consider the idea of a professional society.

At the midpoint in the meeting, the committee presented an Interim Report, and at the conclusion of the presentation of papers, a Final Report, both of which strongly recommended the formation of a permanent organization. Both reports are appended in APPENDIX B.

Following the presentation of the scheduled scientific papers, a motion was made by Dr. Snyder to authorize the

chairman of the St. Louis meeting to appoint a committee to accomplish the three tasks recommended by his committee.

> "1. Seek the views of scientists, lawyers, and jurists as to the need for and characteristics of a national medico-legal society.
> 2. Organize a meeting for the formation of the society.
> 3. Arrange a program for said meeting."

The assembly approved the above motion, and Chairman Gradwohl announced that he would appoint a committee immediately and would arrange for an early meeting. On that very upbeat note, the historic St. Louis meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m., Wednesday, January 21, 1948.

1948—THE HOTEL PIERRE MEETING

Dr. Gradwohl called together the Steering Committee Meeting at New York City's Hotel Pierre on October 18, 1948. He served as the meeting chairman and appointed Professor Ralph Turner as the Acting Secretary-Treasurer. The roster prepared by Ralph Turner is included in APPENDIX C.

Once again, Dr. Gradwohl paid for the administrative costs of the meeting and meals. Attendees paid their own travel and hotel room expenses.

One of the first actions of the committee was to decide on a name for the organization. Five titles were offered:

- American Society for Scientific-Legal Proof
- Academy of Law-Science Relationships
- College of Legal Medicine and Allied Sciences
- Association of Forensic Sciences
- Association of Sciences in Law Enforcement

After considerable discussion, Dr. LeMoyne Snyder achieved a compromise and the title American Academy of Forensic Sciences was adopted. Snyder, who was then a professor at Michigan State University, noted later that "his first idea was to call the organization 'The Academy of Forensic Sciences.' Two things bothered him about that name: it did not suggest the geographic magnitude he envisioned—all the countries of North America—and the title simply was not rhythmic. So, he added the word 'American' and satisfied both of his concerns."

The major product of this meeting was a list of suggested purposes for the organization.

1. Raise the standards of investigative technics [sic] and the quality of testimony in court.
2. Engender the confidence and respect of the judiciary.
3. Promote the betterment of medico-legal testimony.
4. Create and foster confidence by the courts in scientific-legal proof.

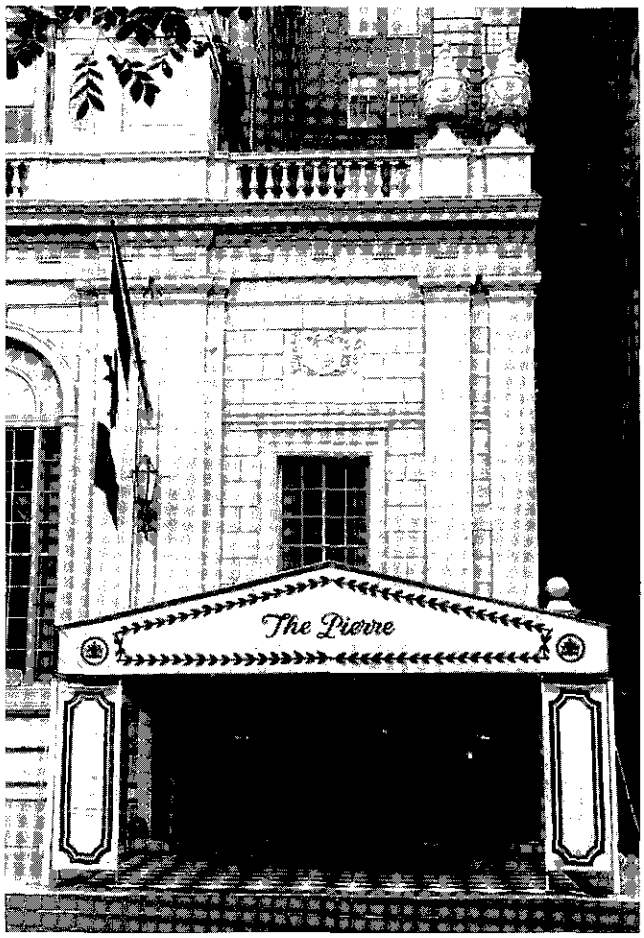


FIG. 5—Hotel Pierre.

5. Raise the standards of reliability in investigation and testimony of men who do this work.
6. Exchange information and encourage research and dissemination of knowledge.
7. Encourage enlightened legislation.
8. See the ends of justice attained.
9. Improve the participation of scientists in the attainment of justice.
10. Aid in the enactment of legislation to improve the administration of justice.
11. Encourage the application and use of science in the administration of justice.

Late that evening of October 18th, four committees were formed and charged to complete their assigned tasks during 1949. LeMoyne Snyder headed the Constitution Committee; C. J. Umberger, the Membership Committee; A. W. Freireich, the Program Committee; and Ralph Turner, the Publications and Publicity Committee.

As Sidney Kaye reported it: "Although small, that Hotel Pierre group was very energetic and excited and decided that this was to be the beginning of an enduring Academy."

No records are available as to the specific 1948–1949 activities of the four committees, but, as Cervantes once

wrote, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." To wit, in January 1950, the second forensic sciences multidisciplinary meeting was held, complete with a proposed constitution and bylaws and a three-day scientific program.

The zeal of those committee members was reflected not only in their accomplishments but also in the fact that they held their meetings, made endless telephone calls, and prepared and printed all the necessary forms and documents at their own expense. As Ralph Turner reported, "the organization ended its St. Louis meeting with a paper bag containing small bills and loose change."

1950—THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

What has come to be called the Second Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, but was actually its Organizational Meeting, took place in Chicago from January 26th through the 28th, 1950. The meeting activities were held at Lincoln Hall on the campus of Northwestern University's School of Law.

Dr. Gradwohl served as General Chairman of the conference, and Ralph Turner was the Acting Secretary-Treasurer. Ms. Polly Cline (Secretary to Walter J. Camp of the University of Illinois) served as the meeting registrar, a function she continued to perform for many years. Aiding her, when the meeting was not in progress, was Mary Cowan (a trace evidence specialist from the Cuyahoga County Coroner's Laboratories). Subsequently, Miss Cowan became the first woman member of the Academy and was the first woman to hold office as a Section Chairman. Fred Inbau, a Professor of Criminal Law at Northwestern University, handled all the local arrangements.

Contrary to common belief, the first headquarters hotel in the Windy City was not the Drake but rather the Sheraton on North Michigan Avenue.

The question is often asked: *Why did the Academy select Chicago and the State of Illinois as its official home?* The answer, according to Professor Fred Inbau, was that in the late 1940s and early 1950s travel was primarily by rail. It, thus, was necessary to select, as a convention city, one that was located in the middle of the country, with an extensive East-West and North-South rail network. Chicago was the logical choice, and since Chicago was selected for the annual meetings, it followed that incorporation eventually would be most conveniently accomplished in the State of Illinois.

Ninety-nine scientists and other interested individuals participated in the three-day meeting. A roster (compiled in 1973) of those who were known to have attended this 1950 organizational meeting is contained in APPENDIX D.

Included among the 1950 attendees were two individuals who were renowned in other fields: Mrs. Francis Glessner Lee and Erle Stanley Gardner. Mrs. Lee (circa 1879-1962) was a philanthropist and the originator and primary financial supporter of Harvard University seminars on Homicidal Investigation, the creator of 17 scaled models of homicide scenes called "Nutshell Studies of Explained Death," and the founder and "patron saint" of an organization still in existence, the Harvard Associates in Police Science. Mrs. Lee was never a member of the Academy. When Harvard closed the Department of Legal Medicine in 1967, Dr. Russell Fisher, Chief Medical Examiner for the state of Maryland, became the sponsor of the Harvard Associates and Mrs. Lee's seminars. These seminars in Homicide Investigation are still being conducted, currently under the auspices of Dr. John E. Smialek, Maryland Chief Medical Examiner.

Erle Stanley Gardner, L.L.B., on the other hand, was an Academy member in the Jurisprudence Section from 1950 to 1970. He wrote approximately 160 mystery books including the Perry Mason stories. It is said that the plots for many of his books had their origins in cases presented at Academy meetings. Through the years, Mr. Gardner dedicated several of his books to members of the Academy and made reference to several others in the books' prefaces.

The 1950 three-day meeting was divided into five general scientific sessions in which 37 papers were presented.

The all important business meeting took place on Thursday evening, at which time the name of the organization (The American Academy of Forensic Sciences) became official and its first officers were elected.

FIG. 6—Lincoln Hall, Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago.

President	Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl
Vice President	Dr. Samuel Levinson
Secretary-Treasurer	Professor Ralph Turner

President Gradwohl appointed the first members of the Executive Board:

Dr. Milton Helpern
Dr. Louis Regan

FIG. 7, right—Participants at the 1950 AAFS organizational meeting included, *from left to right,* Samuel R. Gerber, Milton Helpern, Raymond J. Abernethy, LeMoyne Snyder, Frederick D. Newbarr, Louis J. Regan, and Frank R. Dutra.

FIG. 8, center—Walter J. R. Camp *(left)* and Rolla N. Harger *(right).*

FIG. 9, below—*(Left to right)* A. W. Freireich, LeMoyne Snyder, Milton Helpern, unidentified participant, Clarence Muehlberger, Sidney Kaye, and C. J. Umberger.

Of equal importance to the naming of the organization and the election and appointment of its first leaders, the Academy also adopted its first Constitution and Bylaws. A copy of that document (see APPENDIX E) has been graciously provided by The Michigan State University Archives and Historical Collections, Dr. Frederick L. Honhart, Director. Michigan State University is the custodian of the personal files of two founding members of the Academy, LeMoyne Snyder and Ralph Turner. Both served on the Michigan State faculty.

On Friday evening, a tradition was born in the form of an annual banquet. That social affair continued through the 1979 meeting in Atlanta. It was discontinued, with considerable regret, for 16 years, at first because of the cost and later because the number of those attending the Academy's meetings exceeded the capabilities of the hotels to serve sit-down meals. (Fortunately, many hotels realized the need and began increasing their banquet capabilities to accommodate large organizations. The Academy's first sit-down banquet since 1979 took place at the Opryland Hotel in Nashville in 1996.)

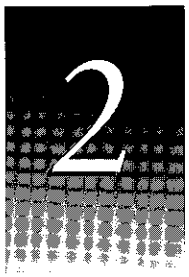
In the months following the 1950 meeting, the AAFS Executive Committee established the annual dues at $10.00 per year and the meeting registration fee at $5.00.

They also established seven sections, noting that "these seven do not represent all divisions of science ... but they are a start." The major duties of the sections were "to best serve the needs of the members and to assist in the processing of Academy membership applications."

As provided in the 1950 bylaws, President Gradwohl appointed the Academy's first Section Officers:

Forensic Pathology	Dr. Milton Helpern
Forensic Psychiatry	Dr. Val Satterfield
Forensic Toxicology	Dr. Abraham Freireich
Forensic Immunology	Dr. Alexander Wiener
Jurisprudence	Professor Fred Inbau
Police Science	Professor Ralph Turner
Questioned Documents	Mr. Clark Sellers

It was quite evident by the fall of 1950 that the establishment of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences was on its way and that thanks were due to Dr. Gradwohl not only for his vision but for his inspiration and downright hard work that made his vision a reality. Dr. Freireich summed it up very nicely when, at the third meeting of the Academy (1951), he said: "Dr. Gradwohl is the individual whose boundless enthusiasm and unlimited energy made this organization possible."



THE 1950s: THE FORMATIVE YEARS

"Above all else, during these early years in the Academy's life, we need strong meeting programs and a vastly increased membership. One plays on the other and both generate funds by which to grow."

—ALAN MORITZ, *1956*

PROLOGUE

It is hardly surprising that, having gotten off to such an enthusiastic start at the 1950 meeting, that same vigor carried over to a wide spectrum of Academy activities during the ensuing decade. Building on the impressive accomplishments of Dr. Gradwohl and his small but dedicated group of organizers, the successive presidents and other officers of the Academy conscientiously worked toward shaping a prestigious organization that would provide recognized leadership to the forensic sciences profession.

GOVERNANCE

The decade began with the organization of six committees, each having been charged to move as rapidly as possible in the resolution of their assigned tasks. Those tasks were to:

- Publish the meeting proceedings and organize other publications.
- Gain national publicity for the Academy.
- Submit a revised constitution and bylaws for member approval.
- Prepare a program for the 1951 meeting and policies for meeting activities.
- Create criteria for membership and admittance procedures.
- Develop a code of ethics.

It was not only the committees that contributed to the success of the Academy during the 1950s. The Chicago Police Department literally assumed the role of meeting administrator for all of the Academy's annual meetings held there. Under the leadership of Commissioner of Police Timothy J. O'Connor and, in particular, the Chicago Police Crime Laboratory under the direction of John Asher (until 1959), Dan Dragel (1959 to 1967), and David J. Purtell (1968 to1970), the laboratory personnel handled most of the logistical arrangements for the meetings. This included the allocation of meeting rooms, transportation for VIP guests (using police vehicles), meeting room attendants, audio-video projectionists, and meeting publicists.

Samuel A. Levinson, M.D., Ph.D., was elected President of the Academy for the 1951–1952 term, succeeding Dr. Gradwohl, who had held the office since 1948. Dr. Levinson was then serving as Professor of Pathology at the University of Illinois. Professor Turner was retained as Secretary-Treasurer.

It was decided at the 1951 meeting that the Vice President would also carry the title President-Elect. This was to ensure greater continuity in the leadership succession process. Dr. Rolla Harger was the first to serve in that dual role.

It also was decided at the 1951 meeting that the governance of the Academy should be assigned to an Executive Board (the name was later changed to the Executive Committee and is currently called the Board of Directors). Its members (other than the Academy's elected officers) would be appointed by the President and serve three-year terms on a rotating basis. The three-year rotation policy is still in effect, although the number of members serving on the Board and the manner of appointment have changed radically. The original role of the Executive Board (as structured by President Gradwohl in 1950) was to be an advisory one. Assigning the governance of the Academy to the Board dramatically increased its authority. That assignment of authority established a policy that has endured throughout the fifty years of the Academy. It is, in fact, the Academy's basic governance tenet.

At the meeting in March 1952 in Atlanta, Rolla N. Harger, Ph.D., was elected President and Professor Turner was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Harger was then Professor of Biochemistry and Toxicology at the Indiana University School of Medicine.

When Louis J. Regan, M.D., L.L.B., (a nation-wide consultant in medical jurisprudence) assumed office in February 1953 as the Academy's fourth President, he announced that there would be 16 committees (a far cry from the four committees appointed in 1950). Among the new committees were: Education, Public Relations, Incorporation, Accreditation, Awards, and a committee to "Investigate Problems of Establishment of a Forensic Science Journal."

The position of Historian was also created in 1953, with Dr. Harger serving as the Academy's first Historian. As with any new organization, the assembling of Academy historical records proved to be very troublesome. The Academy had no permanent office and, thus, no permanent location for the storage and preservation of its documents.

Because the creation of the position of Historian did not seem to produce the desired results, later in the 1950s the Executive Committee charged each succeeding President with the responsibility to compile a history of his year in office. No evidence has been uncovered of any President submitting such a report.

A.W. Freireich, M.D., accepted the office of President for 1954–1955, after having served continuously since 1948 on key committees of the Academy. He was then the Toxicologist in the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, Nassau County, New York and also a consulting physician to hospitals in the area.

At the same time, Walter J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D., (Professor of Pharmacology, University of Illinois, Chicago and State Toxicologist) took over the duties of Secretary-Treasurer from Ralph Turner and held that post until his death in 1964.

Fred Inbau, B.S., L.L.M., was the President during the 1955–1956 period. He was a Professor of Criminal Law at Northwestern University. Professor Inbau had made the arrangements for the Academy to hold its 1950 organizational meeting at Lincoln Hall on Northwestern's Chicago campus. He also negotiated very favorable room rates at the Drake Hotel for subsequent meetings.

The Constitution Committee made its report to the membership at the 1955 meeting after studying a myriad of suggested changes. The proposed changes, all of which passed, included some minor adjustments to administrative procedures and the following two major additions:

1. *Members (individuals or groups) were prohibited from committing the Academy to any financial obligations without the prior approval of the Executive Committee.* This bylaw came about because of unexpected financial commitments made by some of the sections for honoraria for invited speakers who were not Academy members.
2. *Any member who failed to pay his dues within three months of billing would be suspended.* There had been an insidious growth in the number of delinquent dues, some of which were three years in arrears. Today the penalty is more severe, i.e., if dues are not paid by April 1, the member is dropped from the rolls.

In an effort to provide independent funds for the sections while still maintaining centralized control of the conduct of the affairs of the Academy, the Board passed the following resolution:

> "Each section shall have available from the treasury of the Academy up to ten (10) percent of the annual dues paid to the Academy by members of each section for carrying out section business: this shall be based on dues assessed and collected for the fiscal year of the Academy in which the meeting is held. No such funds shall be expended, or any financial obligations incurred, however, without approval of the Executive Board."

With the exception of the last sentence of that resolution, the mechanical procedure for the allocation of funds to the sections still stands.

> *One comment was recorded concerning the inclusion of the words* up to ten (10) percent, *to wit:—"Beware that the maximum will become the minimum," which the Academy's financial history reveals has occurred.*

In the summer of 1954, under the leadership of Dr. Samuel Gerber, the Academy Committee on Accreditation reported that it had "the problem of trying to solve the many difficulties with regard to the certification or accreditation of the individual members of the Academy who work in the various fields of forensic science." Soon thereafter, the committee announced that it could not work on all the Academy's quite diverse disciplines at the same time. It, therefore, opted to concentrate on forensic pathology.

In mid-1955, the Accreditation Committee announced that negotiations were underway to achieve a "fair solution in approving a subspecialty certification in the field of Forensic Pathology." Key organizations involved in the negotiations included:

- The Committee of Forensic Pathology for the College of American Pathologists
- A sub-committee set up for this purpose by the American Medical Association
- The American Academy of Forensic Sciences

The coveted certification approval was finally awarded to the Academy in late 1955 to be administered under the auspices of AMA's American Board of Pathology. Quite unfortunately, the Accreditation Committee never met again (to accomplish its original charge: to consider accreditation for other disciplines).

The Academy's President for 1956–1957 was Alan R. Moritz, M.D., Director of the Institute of Pathology at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. In his acceptance speech at the Drake Hotel, Dr. Moritz asked that the Academy concentrate on two goals: the strengthening of the meeting program for next year, and to make a concerted effort to increase the Academy membership (an oft occurring theme in the history of the Academy).

The eighth Academy President, serving during the period 1957–1958, was Val B. Satterfield, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at St. Louis's Washington University and the successor to Dr. Gradwohl as the Director of the St. Louis Police Department Crime Research Laboratory.

John F. Williams, B.S., was elected Academy President for the term 1958–1959. Mr. Williams was with the Technical Laboratory, Missouri State Police in Jefferson,

Missouri, and later became the Director of the San Francisco Police Laboratory.

Closing out the decade, Ordway Hilton, M.S., served as President from February 1959 to February 1960. Mr. Hilton was one of the country's foremost questioned document examiners and the organization's leading advocate of an Academy scientific publication.

MEMBERSHIP

Two committees were formed in the 1950s—the Membership and the Admissions Committees—whose titles suggested duplicative responsibilities but were, in fact, quite different in scope. Whereas the Membership Committee was the policy-development body for membership criteria, the Admissions Committee served as the clearinghouse and final review authority for individual membership recommendations from the seven sections. The Admissions Committee also determined to which section each applicant should be assigned. This admissions procedure was one of several used by the Academy during its first 25 years.

During the 1950s, the Academy's membership classifications moved from the initial four groups (Fellows, Active Members, Associate Members and Honorary Members) to five categories: Fellows, Provisional Members, Retired Members, Associate Members (laboratory technicians and research assistants), and Corresponding Member (an option afforded to those who live outside the United States and Canada). One additional category, Member—to rank between Fellow and Associate Member—had been recommended during the period but, apparently, died aborning.

Dr. Kurt Dubowski reported that at one point in the Academy's formative years it was decided by the voting membership that promotions to the rank of Fellow had not been carefully accomplished and that all existing Fellows would revert to the next lower status while the criteria for promotion were reworked. That motion passed and then, to the consternation of all in attendance, it was realized that, with no Fellows, no further voting could be accomplished because (according to the bylaws) only Fellows could vote! Needless to say, and after a great deal of banter the previous vote was ignored and the problem was handled by some other means.

Apropos membership classifications, over the years the Academy has toyed with the use of the title Emeritus as a means by which to honor its distinguished retired members. The first recorded effort in this regard took place in 1959 when a motion was made to use Emeritus instead of Retired when referring to retired Fellows. The motion failed because it would require a constitutional amendment to place it in effect and the membership was not inclined to do so at that time. However, occasionally the word Emeritus has been used in citations honoring retired members for exemplary service over an extended period of time.

The Academy's growth during its first 10 years must be classified as phenomenal! In 1950, following the Organizational Meeting, it was unofficially acknowledged that approximately 90 people had paid dues or had indicated that they would send in their application form when they got home. Whereas, on January 1, 1960, Secretary-Treasurer Walter Camp reported that there were 419 members. That represented a 400% growth over a 10-year period. Following is the distribution of the Academy's membership as of December 31, 1959.

Distribution of Academy Membership, December 31, 1959

By Section		*By Member Classification*	
Criminalistics	76	Fellows	264
Immunology	16	Provisionals	131
Jurisprudence	49	Associates	13
Pathology	125	Correspondents	11
Psychiatry	41		
Questioned Documents	34		
Toxicology	73		
General	5		
Total Academy Membership	419		

In the 1950s, not many women were employed in the forensic science disciplines represented in the Academy. However, although few in number, they were active participants in its activities and contributors to its growth. Two women who became members in the early 1950s were most notable: Mary E. Cowan, B.S. and June K. Jones, M.S.

Mary Cowan was the first woman admitted to membership in the Academy (1954) and June Jones was the second (1955).

FIG. 10—Mary Cowen, first woman member, the Director of Toxicology Laboratories at the University of Oklahoma.

FIG. 11—*(Left to right)* Larry B. Howard, June K. Jones, her husband Herman D. Jones, and James Earl Carter.

Miss Cowan was then a laboratory technician with the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Coroner's Laboratory. With Dr. Irving Sunshine, she co-authored a paper presented at the 1953 meeting entitled "Toxicological Methods and Procedures." She served on a wide variety of Academy committees and was the first woman to serve as a Section Chairman (Criminalistics 1959–1960).

June Jones became a member when her husband, Dr. Herman Jones (one of the Academy's organizing members), presented her name after discussing the possibility with Mary Cowan. Mrs. Jones was then a toxicologist with the Georgia State Criminalistics Laboratory. She became the first woman President of the Academy (1979–1980.)

Not all membership services were cut and dried admittance and promotion oriented. David J. Purtell, in his memoirs, recalls that:

> *"A guest of the Jurisprudence Section lost his billfold in a very popular striptease joint on North Clark Street and asked if we could recover it. When the billfold was returned by the police, the Academy member was asked to examine it to determine if it was his and if everything was in it. After looking through it he said that everything was fine except that it now contained $200 instead of the less than $50 that was in it when he lost it. An officer responded by saying, 'You may not have learned it in law school but you are now being told to turn off the heat.' Quit making a fuss about this popular tourist attraction."*

SECTIONS

In the 50-year history of the Academy, four section name changes have been made, one section was dissolved, and three new sections were added. The only change made in the 1950s occurred in the late fall of 1954 when Clemens R. Maise, Chairman of the Police Science Section, petitioned the Executive Committee to change the name of that section to "Section on Criminalistics." In significant part, the change was approved because the functions and operating venues of the members of the section extended beyond police science.

In 1953 an effort was made to create a new section. A group of serologists met to discuss the development of a scientific program for the 1954 meeting and the creation of a section. The reason why that group failed to pursue the idea was never recorded.

From the outset, the Academy experienced difficulty placing some members in any of the recognized sections. The difficulty stemmed from the fact that some accepted members had forensic specialties that fell outside the qualifications for membership in any of the seven fairly narrowly defined disciplines. To alleviate this problem, some of these at-large members were "adopted" by the established sections, and others were carried as "general" or "at-large" members and were assigned to the Secretary-Treasurer for administrative purposes.

For a number of years, the lack of assignment of members to a formal section was of no importance because there were ample opportunities to hear papers on topics tangentially related to their specialty. However, in the late 1950s many of the at-large members ("section orphans," as they liked to call themselves) realized that without a parent section, they had no platform from which to organize scientific programs relative to their particular professional interests.

It was primarily for this reason, in 1956, that President Inbau and Ordway Hilton, then a member of the executive board, moved that a General Section be created. The motion was approved at the 1956 mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee but—for unknown reasons—was never acted upon. It wasn't until the late 1960s that the General Section became an organizational entity.

Quite early in the life of the Academy, the question of the role to be played by the sections was debated. The organizers of the Academy felt strongly that the sections were created purely as administrative elements by which to better serve the Academy's members. In their eyes, the Academy established all policies and ran the organization. They expected the sections to carry out their decisions.

From the early minutes of the Executive Committee it is clear that the founding fathers conceived the Academy as a very highly centralized society. However, that is not how things turned out. The founding fathers, all of whom had had experiences with single discipline organizations, simply did not anticipate the complexities of running a widely diversified organization. Note the reference made earlier in this chapter to the difficulties encountered by the Accreditation Committee in its attempt to establish a certification program for all the disciplines represented in the Academy.

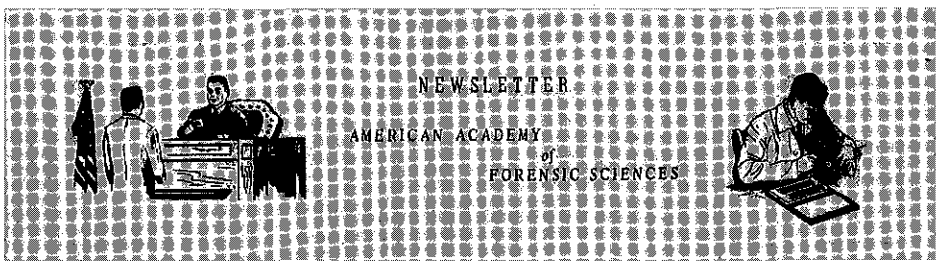


FIG. 12—The Academy's first logo.

Years later, Dr. Larry Howard (Chairman, Membership Procedures Committee) stated the problem quite well in a 1980 letter to President Jones:

> "There is no reasonable and efficient way to coordinate and combine evaluating actions (on membership matters) of 19 different people with 19 different philosophies living in 19 different parts of the country."

Bowing to the inevitable, the 1956 Executive Committee agreed that each section should draw up its "codes of objectives, membership qualifications, and administrative procedures"—"provided they do not conflict with the aims and policies of the Academy." The Executive Committee further stipulated that section codes were to be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval. That edict to the sections—not to introduce actions that conflict with the aims and policies of the Academy—is still one of the basic tenets of the Academy.

In late 1959, the Criminalistics Section submitted to the Executive Committee the first section generated Code of Policies and Procedures. It has been reported that some wit later observed that that document was the Section's Magna Carta.

PUBLICATIONS: *Newsletter*

The first official publication of the Academy was a newsletter, the first edition of which was distributed in June 1950 (see APPENDIX F). The Editor was Ralph Turner, the Academy's Secretary-Treasurer. Those early newsletters served, primarily, as the official minutes of the Academy's annual business meetings and the meetings of the Executive Board.

Effective with the December 1953 *Newsletter,* Dr. Irving Sunshine became the newsletter Editor and announced that, henceforth, the publication would be expanded to cover not only official Academy business but also news about members and information on world-wide forensic science activities. By late 1954, he had introduced features that still appear in the *Academy News*—positions available, jobs sought, section news, meeting notes, people in the news, information on new publications, an occasional editorial, a calendar of events, and coverage of key committee activities.

> *An interesting editorial in the December 1953* Newsletter *suggested that individuals conducting scientific postmortem investigations should be called Thanatologists rather than Medical Examiners. The reasoning was that elected coroners did not have to be doctors and the term "medical examiner" was used by physicians who worked for insurance companies and by industrial physicians. (Ed. Note: Thanatologist stems from the Greek word "thanato"—death.)*

Oliver Schroeder, Jr., became the third editor of the *Newsletter* in early 1956. He designed the publication's first logo.

At the time of his appointment, Professor Schroeder was directed by the Executive Committee to hold the cost of the *Newsletter* to $.50, per person, per year. That amounted to $135.50 for the year 1956. The current 1997 *Academy News* costs in excess of $35,000 per year (approximately $8.00 per member) for printing and postage (not including labor).

PUBLICATIONS: *Proceedings/Journal*

From the start, the Academy experienced difficulty determining the best way to publish its members' scientific papers. The problem was not because the leadership lacked appreciation of the importance of imparting new methodologies and procedures to its members or the importance of broadcasting to the world the worth of this new profession. On the contrary, as early as 1948, Dr. Gradwohl expressed to the gathering in St. Louis the need for a medicolegal journal. Words and desires not withstanding, the real problem was money. The Academy was, as one Executive Board member put it, "not poor but we also are not rich."

In late 1950, the Publications Committee adopted the following plan as a temporary measure:

1. Create an Editorial Committee to whom authors would submit their papers.

2. Arrange to have each accepted paper published in a journal of the author's choice. And if that was impossible, arrange to have it published in another appropriate journal.
3. Prepare a bibliography of all papers presented and distribute it, plus author-provided abstracts, to the entire Academy membership.

In compliance with those rules, publications such as *The Laboratory Digest, The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* (which included *The American Journal of Police Science*) and others responded to the request to help publish selected papers.

In 1951, after much thought and in the face of potentially inadequate funds, the Academy decided to publish its first *Proceedings* (covering the 1951 meeting). Dr. Frank Dutra was selected as the editor. It was published in early 1952 and cost $8.00 per copy.

Following its publication, Dr. Dutra recommended that, as a means by which to ease the task of future editors, the recording of meeting proceedings become a standard procedure.

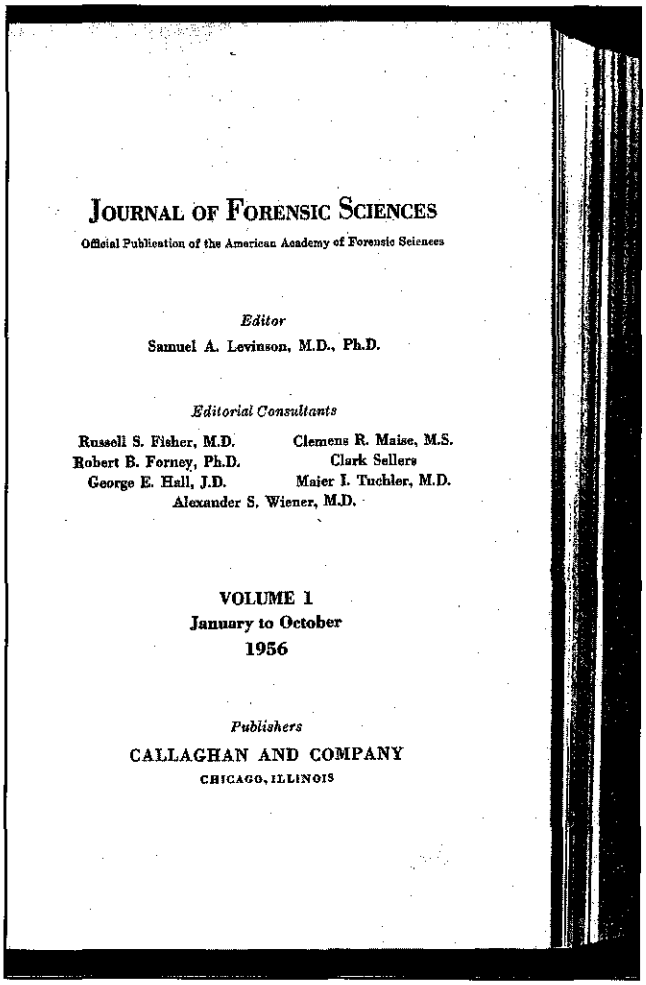
In 1952, Dr. Kurt Dubowski (currently an active member of the Academy) was appointed Chairman of the Publications Committee and became the Editor of the *Second Proceedings*. Because of printing company problems, it was not available for sale until early 1954 for $5.00.

Dr. Dubowski was also in charge of the 1953 and 1954 *Proceedings*, but in late 1955 the Executive Committee decided against printing Volumes 3 and 4 due to high printing costs, somewhat disappointing sales, and questions about the value of the *Proceedings*' format. Instead, the leadership voted to begin publication of the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*.

Callaghan & Company of Chicago was selected as the publisher of four quarterly journals per year, each of approximately 125 pages at a yearly subscription rate of $7.50. Past President Samuel Levinson was selected as the *Journal*'s first Editor, aided by a panel of Editorial Consultants. Manuscripts already processed by Dr. Dubowski for Volumes 3 and 4 of the *Proceedings* were turned over to Dr. Levinson for possible inclusion in the early volumes of the *Journal*.

From the start, the contract with Callaghan & Company was fraught with problems, most of which had to do with the quality of the publication in general and more especially with the reproduction of illustrations. When the contract with Callaghan was finally terminated in late 1971, the major problems had still not been resolved.

FIG. 13—*Proceedings* Editors, Kurt M. Dubowski *(left)* and Frank R. Dutra *(right).*



JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Official Publication of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences

Editor

Samuel A. Levinson, M.D., Ph.D.

Editorial Consultants

Russell S. Fisher, M.D. — Clemens R. Maise, M.S.
Robert B. Forney, Ph.D. — Clark Sellers
George E. Hall, J.D. — Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.
Alexander S. Wiener, M.D.

VOLUME 1
January to October
1956

Publishers

CALLAGHAN AND COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FIG. 14—Title page of the first *Journal of Forensic Sciences.*

MEETINGS

The meeting sites for the 1950s were as follow:

1950	Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago
1951	Drake Hotel, Chicago
1952	Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta
1953	Drake Hotel, Chicago
1954	Drake Hotel, Chicago
1955	Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles
1956	Drake Hotel, Chicago
1957	Drake Hotel, Chicago
1958	Carter Hotel, Cleveland
1959	Drake Hotel, Chicago

Whereas the first meeting of the Academy (to be) was held in St. Louis, the official Organizational Meeting was

FIG. 15—Chicago's Drake Hotel.

held in Chicago in 1950 as well as the 1951 meeting. That third meeting established the Drake Hotel as the "traditional hotel" for Chicago meetings.

Over the years there has been much discussion as to where the Academy should hold its meetings; it all began in 1951 when the Executive Board decided—"as being in the best interests of the members served"—to hold two successive meetings in Chicago and the third meeting in another part of the United States. That executive policy was altered many times in the course of the Academy's early years.

The 1951 meeting marked the first time the sections held scientific sessions. Toxicology, Pathology, and Psychiatry each held a half-day round table discussion. However, beginning in 1952, the section sessions were devoted to a mix of roundtables and individual paper presentations.

The 1951 meeting was also the first time the Academy had a dinner speaker for the Friday evening Annual Banquet. The speaker was Hon. Jacob M. Braude, Judge of Chicago's Municipal Court.

The first Academy meeting to take place outside of Chicago was the March 1952 meeting held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel. Dr. Samuel Levinson presided. Dr. A.W. Freireich again served as the Program Chairman and Dr. Herman Jones was in charge of local arrangements.

In compliance with the Executive Board decision to hold meetings in other parts of the United States, a Site Survey was conducted in 1953 and resulted in the Academy holding its 1955 meeting at the Biltmore Hotel in then smog-free downtown Los Angeles.

> *It was reported that the attendees "not only enjoyed the Academy's program but also the oratory, on any subject you can imagine, held across the way in Pershing Park, the soapbox center of southern California."*

The year 1953 marked the firm establishment of Section Scientific Sessions; the Questioned Documents Section joined Pathology, Police Science, Psychiatry, and Toxicology in conducting half day sessions. (Immunology and Jurisprudence began their scientific sessions in 1957.)

A major agenda item at the November 1953 Executive Board meeting was the meeting programs. Dr. Dubowski presented two observations:

1. The same group of members seemed to present the bulk of the papers at each meeting.
2. The topics covered appeared to be somewhat haphazard.

To overcome these two conditions Dr. Dubowski suggested that papers be solicited from members (as opposed to the practice of using what was offered) and that a theme should be assigned to the program for each meeting. The Executive Board's reaction to those suggestions was not recorded. Years later, following the 1957 Annual Meeting, Program Chairman Richard Ford, M.D., announced that he would solicit papers on specific topics for the 1958 meeting. The product of his effort is not discernible in the printed program.

The year 1955 marked the beginning of Exhibits. They were held separate from the scientific sessions and did not include commercial product demonstrations. Rather, they were quite similar to the Academy's current poster sessions and covered such topics as: "The Mechanics of Automobile Injury," "Alcohol as a Factor in Traffic Accidents" (an AMA exhibit), and "The Medical Examiner System in a Small Community."

New presentation rules were established for the 1956 meeting, including the following:

> "Rule 6. AT BOTH GENERAL SESSIONS AND SECTION MEETINGS TWO TYPED MANUSCRIPT COPIES OF EACH PAPER MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SESSION PRIOR TO THE PRESENTATION. (Manuscript means ready for typesetter.)"

In 1956, the Executive Committee voted to subsidize the annual Academy luncheon and dinner programs by the amounts of $1.06 and $2.54, respectively. As a result, members paid $3.00 for the $4.06 luncheon and $5.00 for the $7.54 dinner.

The third Academy meeting to be held outside the Chicago area was the Academy's tenth meeting (1958), held at Cleveland's Hotel Carter. At that meeting, the attendees were again informally polled as to whether or not they would rather hold all meetings in Chicago. The vote

was close and no further action was taken. However, at the Executive meeting held February 25, 1959, Secretary-Treasurer Camp (a Chicago resident) successfully moved "that, until further notice, Chicago be designated as the Academy's official meeting place." That motion carried.

A new program feature at the 1958 meeting in Cleveland was the introduction of a two hour session on "What's New in Forensic Sciences." Speakers from the seven Academy Sections were given 15 minutes each to bring the attendees up to date on the latest developments in their discipline. That program feature later became a popular Academy publication.

An indication of the growth of the Academy is demonstrated by the increase in the number of papers presented at its annual meetings. In 1948, 29 papers were presented and by 1953 the number had increased to 68. By the end of the 1950s, the number had grown to five half-day symposia, one half-day joint session (Jurisprudence and Psychiatry) and 59 papers.

Another indication of the growth of the Academy during the 1950s was in the steady growth in attendance at the annual meetings (with the exception of the meeting held in Cleveland in 1958). Below is a chart showing the attendance from 1948 through 1959.

The precise reason for the decline in attendance at the 1958 meeting in Cleveland is unknown. However, one humorist contended that it might have been because of the recent wire service story about Cleveland's Cuyahoga River catching fire.

ADMINISTRATION

In 1950, President Gradwohl and his two appointed members of the Executive Board—Dr. Milton Helpern and Dr. Louis Regan—spent the majority of their time studying the Academy's expenses and the means by which activities could be financed.

Before the newly organized Academy was one day old the most repeated question in the 50-year history of the organization was raised: "What dues could be charged and what other sources of revenue were available?"

Mid-1950 marked the first recorded consideration of incorporating the Academy in Illinois or, as a alternative, creating a foundation. The matter arose following an Executive Committee discussion of ways for the Academy to accept income-tax-deduction gifts. To qualify as a tax-deductible contribution, the receiving organization had to be classified as a 501 (c) (3) organization. The unincorporated Academy had no federal classification. The issue was referred to an unidentified committee and was not discussed again in the 1950s.

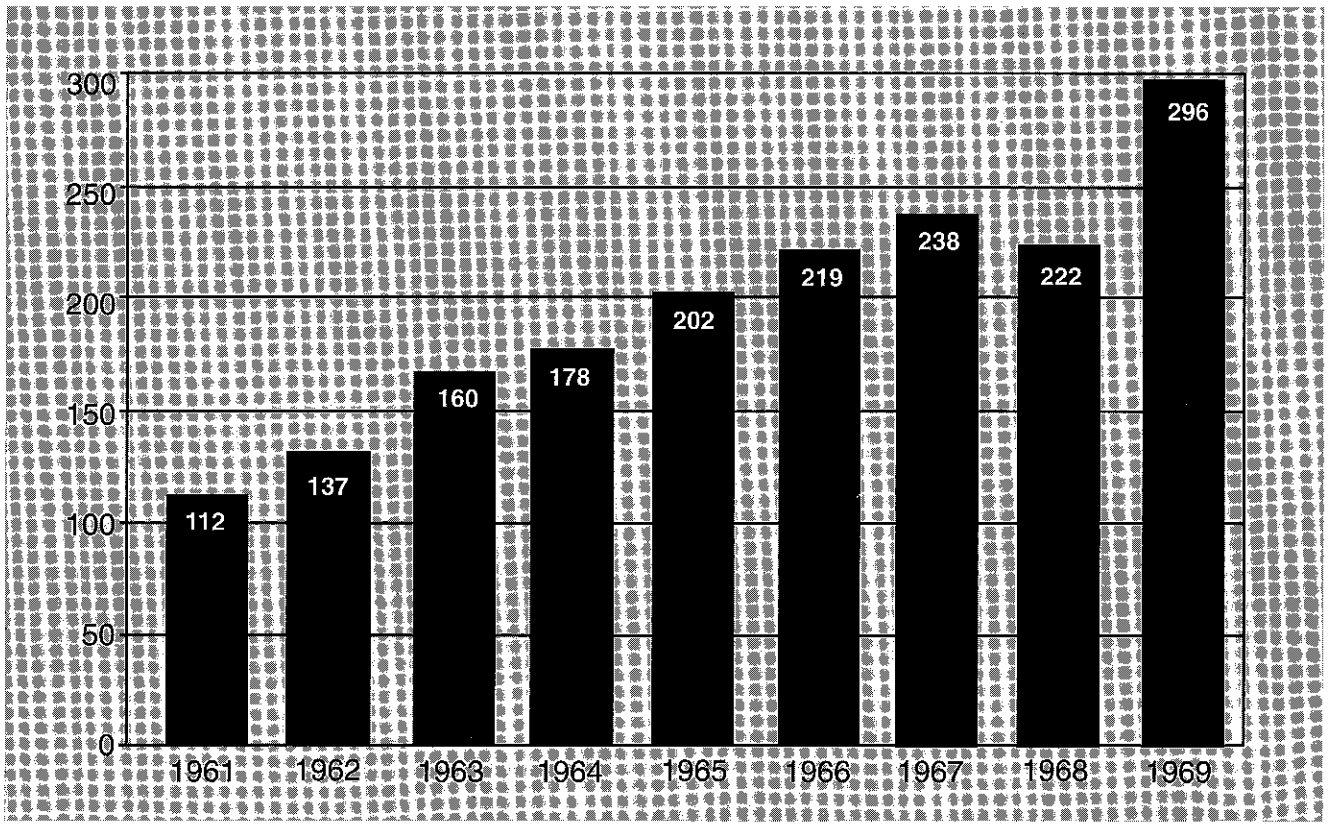


FIG. 16—AAFS meeting attendance, 1951–1959.

The Academy's first Ethics Committee was formed in 1950. Its announced purpose was not to formulate a code of conduct for Academy members but rather to handle any reported incidents of conduct deemed "detrimental to the best interests of any professional society." No records exist of any such incidents being investigated by the Ethics Committees during the 1950s.

> *It was customary, in the early days of the Academy, to expect the elected Secretary-Treasurer to provide the necessary office equipment for the administration of Academy affairs, usually a typewriter. The unwritten rule was modified in 1953 when a second-hand Addresserette was purchased by then Secretary-Treasurer Turner as the Academy's first "very own" capital equipment. Dr. Camp junked the machine in 1956 in favor of an Addressograph that cost $132.50.*

The first published Academy Financial Report was prepared in 1955 by new Secretary-Treasurer Walter Camp and is found at APPENDIX G. Note the emphasis on the cost of publishing the *Proceedings*. Throughout 1953 and 1954 that cost was the subject of many hours of discussion by the Academy leadership. It represented the Academy's first cost/benefit study and resulted in the decision to move from the publication of *Proceedings* to the creation of the *Journal*.

It was finally decided in late 1954 that if the Academy was to be financially healthy, dues (the only real source of income at that time) would have to be raised from the original $10 a year to $15.

Plagued with delinquent dues throughout the 1950s, and relatively unsuccessful in their previous attempts to eliminate the problem, the 1959 Executive Committee called upon the sections to help in the collection of outstanding dues and, more importantly, in the prevention of the problem in the future. Henceforth, section leaders would be provided with the names of their dues-delinquent members.

Delinquent dues not withstanding, the Academy entered the 1960s with a bank balance of $7,782.71 ... a long step up from the paper bag of small bills and coins remaining after the 1948 meeting.

AWARDS

The first Academy award to be presented was a scroll presented in 1953 to Dr. Alexander O. Gettler for "Distinguished Contributions to Forensic Science." Dr. Gettler served as the Toxicologist for the Medical Examiner's Office in New York City, where many of the members of the Toxicology Section had trained.

A similar scroll was presented to Dr. Gradwohl in 1954 for his role as the Academy's founder.

EPILOGUE—THE 1950s

Alan Moritz's charge to the members, made in his 1956 Presidency acceptance speech, to strengthen the meeting programs and to increase the Academy's membership was sound advice, soundly followed. The Academy proved during its first 10-year period that it was not afraid to face its organizational issues and that it welcomed the opportunity to try alternative means by which to solve its problems. Surprisingly, for a new organization, it made very few mistakes in the somewhat limited ventures in which it engaged. And, with increased funds with which to operate, it faced the next 10 years with the same zeal it demonstrated at its founding in 1948. It is comforting to think that, before his death on May 9, 1959, Dr. Gradwohl realized that his 1948 vision for the organization was coming to fruition.

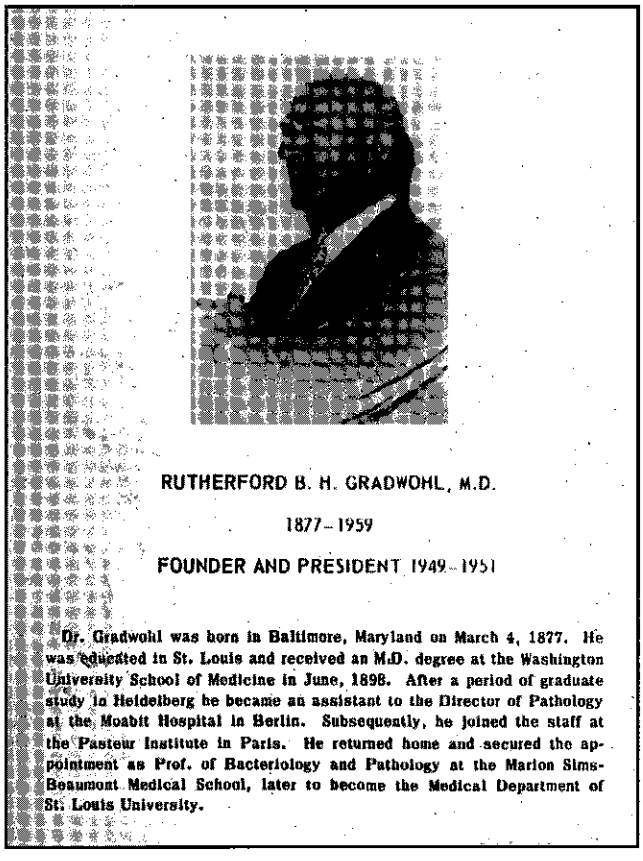
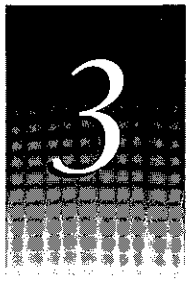


FIG. 17—In Memoriam.



THE 1960s: TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

"What the situation needs is an organization with a broad foundation that will publicize the problems of the expert witness and the importance of accurate technical information for the guidance of courts and jurors in litigated cases."

—ERLE STANLEY GARDNER, *1952*

PROLOGUE

The 1960s found the Academy groping with organizational problems related to growth. From its entry into the community of professional societies in 1950 (with a membership of fewer than 100 scientists) the Academy approached the 1960s with more than 400 enthusiastic members. All were anxious to advance the cause of the emerging forensic sciences and all were anxious to benefit professionally from their association with the Academy.

Thus, it fell to the leadership of the 1960s to strengthen the gains of the first ten years and, more importantly, to address all the challenges raised in Article II—PURPOSE of its 1960 bylaws ... to wit:

> "The objects and purposes of this Academy shall be to encourage the study, improve the practice, elevate the standards, and advance the cause of the forensic sciences: to improve the standardization of scientific techniques, tests and criteria: and to plan, organize, and administer meetings, reports, and other projects for the stimulation and advancement of these and related purposes."

Unfortunately, even long-established organizational tenets can outlive their viability. Where, in the early years, there existed an obvious need for centralized control of the conduct of the Academy, in later years, just as obvious a need arose for the sharing of the decision-making process. As the 1960s advanced, schisms developed between the then long-standing governing members and groups of younger members with opposing views on a variety of issues. All the disagreements were destined to carry over into the next decade.

This unrest was not unique to the Academy. Similar unrest permeated the nation in the 1960s. A popular rock tune of that era seemed to fit the Academy's dilemma: "Something's happening here. What it is ain't exactly clear." What was clear was that in the 1960s the Academy came in like a lamb and went out like a lion.

GOVERNANCE

Despite differences of opinion as to the management of Academy affairs, the governance of the organization in the 1960s proceeded in an orderly manner. It was never the intent of the differing groups to disrupt the purpose and advancement of the Academy.

Accordingly, at the March 1960 meeting, Ordway Hilton turned over the President's gavel to Russell S. Fisher, M.D. Dr. Fisher was the Chief Medical Examiner of the State of Maryland, Professor of Forensic Pathology at the University of Maryland and Lecturer at Johns Hopkins University. As was the custom in those days, and duly recorded in the meeting minutes, "Dr. Fisher was escorted to the platform by Past-President Harger, and presented to the members by President Hilton."

The 1961–1962 President of the Academy was Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., J.D., the elected Coroner for Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and an Associate in Legal Medicine at Case Western Reserve University.

The Academy Council (Section Officers), sitting in session at the 1961 meeting, made several requests of the Executive Committee. This was the first time in the Academy's 13-year history that the Council had done anything assertive. Of its five requests, three were approved by the Executive Committee and two were strongly disapproved.

APPROVED

1. "Henceforth, the Sections want more latitude in deciding what to report in the *'What's New'* seminars." (Heretofore, the Academy had directed that coverage be as wide as possible.)
2. "Fire and Incendiarism should be the theme of the 1962 Friday symposium."
3. "Each Section should be authorized to publish two newsletters per year." (This request was approved, provided the sections give a copy to the Academy's *Newsletter* Editor for inclusion in his publication which was mailed to all members of the Academy.)

STRONGLY DISAPPROVED

1. "Sections should be allowed to schedule separate meetings while the Academy was in general assembly."
2. "The Academy should pay a reasonable honorarium to the Section speakers."

Dr. Milton Helpern assumed the office of Academy President for the term 1962–1963. Dr. Helpern was the Chief Medical Examiner for the City of New York and was a Professor and Chairman of the Department of Forensic Medicine at New York University.

In considering the financial viability of the Academy, it was recognized from the start that the organization had only two primary sources of income: dues and meeting registration fees. Whereas the collection of money from dues was straightforward (with an increase in membership came an automatic increase in dues payments), meeting attendance (and the consequent collection of registration fees) was less certain. It was felt that both enticements and penalties were required.

Enticements for attending the meetings included the program, the setting, the socializing, etc. The major penalty for not attending the meetings was the denial of promotion and, in 1962, the following penalty was added.

> "A member of any classification, except Retired Fellows, who—in a period of five (5) consecutive years—has not shown any active interest in the Academy MAY be dropped from the membership roll by the Executive Committee. By active interest is meant attendance at Annual Meetings, or publication in the official journal."

Following the passage of this rule, a meeting ritual was started by Elmer Gordon, Toxicology Section, from Rochester, New York. He would rise and request that the Executive Committee enforce the provisions of the new rule concerning the dropping of members. After a moment's pause, the Fellows in attendance would sagely nod their heads in agreement. Yet, nothing can be found in the Executive Committee Minutes of that period to suggest that any of Mr. Gordon's requests were ever formally acted upon. In the late 1970s, this provision was dropped from the bylaws.

Discussion began in 1962 about ways to gain greater continuity between successive annual meeting programs. From this emerged the idea of having two Vice Presidents. The First Vice President would be in charge of the program for the upcoming meeting and the Second Vice President would be responsible for the following year's meeting. It was emphasized that "it was not to be assumed that either Vice President would necessarily be in line for the Presidency." (It wasn't until 1972 that the concept of having two Vice Presidents became a reality, without reference to the original intent that they would be in charge of meeting programs.

The 1963–1964 Academy President was Oliver C. Schroeder Jr., J.D., a Professor of Law at Western Reserve University and Director of its Law-Medicine Center. In his acceptance speech, Professor Schroeder performed the task regularly assigned to the incoming President: he reported on the recent activities and decisions of the Executive Committee and explained his plans for the year ahead. One of his plans was to increase the interdisciplinary activities of the Academy.

At the first meeting of Professor Schroeder's Executive Committee, the question arose as to when it would be appropriate for Academy members to use the name of the Academy in advertising and in the courtroom. Following were the decisions on this matter.

> "1. Since the Academy does not certify a member's competency, although he is believed to be competent, the name of or the association with the Academy should not be used in seeking qualification as an expert witness."
>
> "2. If an expert is asked to enumerate the scientific associations or organizations of which he is a member, the Academy should be included."
>
> "3. The Executive Committee considers it in poor taste to use the name of the Academy in any form of advertising or to have it imprinted on letterheads or professional cards. The Executive Committee recognizes it cannot legislate against such usage."

Dwight M. Palmer, M.D., became the 15th President of the Academy, serving during the 1964–1965 period. He was then the Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry in the College of Medicine at Ohio State University.

Early in Dr. Palmer's term of office an administrative crisis occurred. On June 16, 1964, Walter John Richard Camp, M.D., Ph.D., the long-time Academy Secretary-Treasurer, died. With Dr. Camp's death, the Academy had to find a new Secretary-Treasurer and a new Academy office. Professor Schroeder announced that Western Reserve University offered to serve as the location for the Academy office and Claude B. Hazen, Criminalistics Section, offered to serve as the interim Secretary-Treasurer.

In conjunction with the relocation of the office from Chicago to Cleveland, an organizational study was undertaken to determine what steps the Academy should take to become more responsive to its members' needs. The specific membership service actions taken are unknown, but from the study came the incorporation of

the Academy in the State of Illinois. Following is the official pronouncement:

> "The Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, on the 15th day of April, 1964, issued a certificate of incorporation of the corporation numbered 102664, and that, in compliance with the laws of the State of Illinois, said certificate of incorporation, with the Photostat copy of the Articles of Incorporation thereto attached, was filed for the record on August 12, 1964, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the County of Cook in the State of Illinois and recorded as Document Number 19 212 656."

A copy of the Illinois Certificate of Incorporation and the Academy's Articles of Incorporation are found at APPENDIX H.

At the "Incorporation" meeting, Claude Hazen was designated as the Academy's first "Illinois Resident Agent" ... which meant that all official papers pertaining to the organization's corporate status, periodic reports, etc., would be mailed to him. He, in turn, would forward them to the appropriate Academy official. The current Resident Agent is Marshall B. Segal, J.D., M.D., a member of the Academy's General Section.

The President of the Academy for the 1965-66 term was Robert B. Forney, Ph.D. Dr. Forney was the Director of the Indiana State Department of Toxicology and a Professor at the Indiana University School of Medicine.

It was during Dr. Forney's tenure that the Executive Committee took steps to ease the Secretary-Treasurer's administrative responsibilities in the handling of Academy business. That function was rapidly approaching a level beyond the capability of the elected officer. The committee met to determine how it could raise funds or adjust the budget to hire an assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer to serve as an office manager with the title, Appointed Permanent Officer of the Academy.

Although it did vote to establish such an office, it had only funds to hire a part-time clerk-secretary—Mrs. Polly Cline. Mrs. Cline had been the Secretary of the late Walter Camp and was quite familiar with the Academy's administrative procedures. Western Reserve University handled the details of the hiring since it would be Mrs. Cline's primary employer.

The Academy found out in late 1965 that it had misgauged its qualifications for a tax exempt status. The IRS ruled that the AAFS did not qualify to be classified as an Education/Research/Charitable [501(c)(3)] organization. Instead, the Academy was classified as a Trade Association [501(c)(6)], which negated the intent of the Executive Committee to create a corporation eligible to receive tax exempt donations. Thus, once again the question was raised as to the need for a foundation with a 501(c)(3) status whose main functions would be to solicit tax-exempt donations and grants for research projects and for educational purposes. As in the case of the 1950 Executive Board, no action was taken on the matter.

On February 24, 1966, Jack L. Sachs, L.L.B., a trial lawyer from Chicago, was inducted as the Academy's 17th President. During his term of office, several significant policies and procedures were implemented:

1. The Education and Training Committee would concentrate on the education and training of individuals in the methodologies of the various disciplines.
2. The sections, again, would be instructed to turn over all their historical documents to the Academy Secretary-Treasurer in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws which make the Academy the official custodian of historical records.
3. For the first time in the history of the Academy, the annual meeting would take place outside the continental limits of the United States. The site of the 1967 meeting would be Hawaii.
4. The Immediate Past President was designated to be a regular member of the Executive Committee because he not only would bring to the committee his vast experience but also because he would lend continuity to programs in progress.
5. On a motion made by James W. Osterburg, Executive Committee decisions relative to membership matters could be overruled by a three-fourths vote of those Fellows in attendance at any given General Business Meeting.
6. The classification "Associate Member" was abolished.
7. Dr. Daniel Condon's resolution was approved "that it is the consensus of the AAFS that any medicolegal investigative office should reasonably be, or continue to be, a separate department of a State or Territory or Political subdivision thereof."
8. A resolution that the Warren Commission Report be opened and reevaluated, and that the AAFS offer its services in the reevaluation, was tabled.

On February 23, 1967, Charles S. Petty, M.D., became the 18th President of the Academy. Dr. Petty was Director of the Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences in Dallas and was the eighth pathologist to hold this Academy office.

Maier I. Tuchler, M.D., became the 19th President of the Academy (1968–1969) at the conclusion of the February 1968 meeting. Dr. Tuchler operated psychiatric clinics in Phoenix and Albuquerque.

During Dr. Tuchler's term, further democratizing of the Academy's decision-making process occurred. George Swett, Questioned Documents, and Kurt Dubowski, Ph.D., Toxicology, proposed an amendment to the bylaws wherein a member of each Academy section would be included on

the Executive Committee. (Prior to this motion and beginning in the mid 1950s, the Executive Committee consisted of five members, selected by the seated Executive Committee members.)

Although the Academy minutes for the 1969 Annual Meeting do not show any formal action on this expansion of the Executive Committee, the 1970 Membership Directory lists the following individuals as the first members of the expanded committee:

Joseph D. Nicol, *Criminalistics*
David A. Crown, *Questioned Documents*
Robert J. Joling, *Jurisprudence*
Abraham Stolman, *Toxicology*
Joseph H. Davis, *Pathology/Biology*
John R. Hunt, *General*
Seymour Pollack, *Psychiatry*
James W. Osterburg, *President-Elect*

Another signal resolution approved at the 1969 Annual Meeting was the concept of "due process" in dealing with membership applications. Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D., Jurisprudence, presented a possible procedure whereby rejected members could request a hearing concerning their qualifications for membership. Although that precise procedure is not in effect today, rejected applicants are informed, by letter, of the reasons why their application was not accepted. They are encouraged to reapply if the noted shortcomings are rectified.

The 20th President of the Academy (1969–1970) was James W. Osterburg, M.P.A. Mr. Osterburg was at that time Professor and Acting Chairman of the Department of Forensic Studies at Indiana and a consultant to Stanford Research Institute on NASA technology transfer. He was also the author of a classic book, *An Introduction To Criminalistics.*

Companion to the election of Mr. Osterburg was the surprise nomination of Joseph English, B.S., M.A., Questioned Documents, for Secretary-Treasurer. The Nominating Committee recommended that the key office of Secretary-Treasurer be rotated every three or four years. Dr. Gerber, the incumbent, declining a move to nominate him from the floor, stating that "I, for one, do not feel that the Academy should be disrupted in its continuity."

Mr. English was duly elected and then, hours later, in another surprise move, resigned. A new list of candidates for the office of Secretary-Treasurer was assembled, literally by walking through the convention area asking people to consider running for the office. Arthur Schatz, L.L.B., Jurisprudence, senior partner in a Hartford law firm, was elected on the first ballot and the Academy Office experienced its fourth move, first to Lansing, then to Chicago, next to Cleveland, and this time, to Hartford, Connecticut.

The last order of business at the 1969 Business Meeting was a very important but little discussed report by the Policy Committee's Chairman, Joseph D. Nicol, M.S., Criminalistics:

1. "We are concerned for the image of the Academy as it is projected on a national basis."
2. "The Academy should take action in developing guidelines that would lead to standards for certification of college degrees in the area of forensic science."
3. "The structure of the Academy should provide for fast responses to national emergencies; for full-time liaison with the government. Why have we not been asked for advice or for appointments to positions on national committees?"
4. "We should look into the possibilities of a full-time staff, and some active representation from the Academy to those groups studying crime and the justice system."
5. "There are no standards in any of our areas, standards by which the consumer of our products can judge the merchandise they are buying."

Following that business meeting, the new Executive Committee met to discuss Dr. Paul Kirk's application for membership in the Academy. Dr. Kirk was a Professor of Criminalistics in the School of Criminology at the University of California, Berkeley. He was regarded by many as one of the leading authors, educators, and practitioners in the field of criminalistics. He was also disparaged by others for reasons never recorded in Academy meeting minutes.

A review of the documents on file in the Academy office reflect the following chronology of events relative to this *cause celebre.*

CONSIDERATION OF DR. PAUL KIRK'S APPLICATION

February 25, 1969—Executive Committee, Noon Meeting

Dr. Paul Kirk was accepted by the Executive Committee for Provisional Membership by a vote of five to two.

February 26, 1969—Executive Committee, Morning Meeting

The entire morning session was devoted to intense deliberation over the applicant's qualifications.

February 27, 1969—Executive Committee, Morning Meeting

The Executive Committee rescinded its February 25th action and remanded the Dr. Kirk case to a Special Past Presidents Committee headed by Professor Schroeder.

March 1, 1969—Executive Committee, Morning Meeting

The Special Past Presidents Committee was appointed and $1,000 was authorized for committee expense to study, among other issues, Dr. Kirk's application for membership.

October 2, 1969—Executive Committee Meeting

Dr. Kirk's request to withdraw his application for membership was disapproved by the Executive Committee. Academy Secretary-Treasurer Schatz was admonished by some committee members for refunding Dr. Kirk's Application Fee. The Special Past Presidents Committee report was accepted and discussed. (No specifics recorded.) Another vote by the Executive Committee to admit Dr. Kirk to membership was approved. (Two abstentions.)

Meanwhile, another potentially contentious action arose. At the October 2, 1969 meeting of the Executive Committee a motion was passed to establish a research and education foundation. The vote was 6 to 1. At APPENDIX I is a copy of that resolution as it appeared in the October 1969 *Academy Newsletter.*

Adding even more fuel to what was to become a major fire, at a special meeting of the Executive Committee, held on November 12, 1969, in Chicago, it was voted to accept a definition of forensic science that included the words "social-behavioral." The deliberate use of the words "social" and "behavioral" was the way the proponents of opening the Academy to all the forensic sciences announced that they were challenging the prevailing philosophy of exclusiveness. Heretofore, the governing members of the Academy had successfully thwarted such moves. Following is the definition in question.

> "Forensic Science is the study and application of the sciences to law, in the search for truth in civil, criminal and social behavioral matters, to the end that injustice shall not be done to any member of society."

Obviously, the 1970 annual meeting in Chicago was going to be anything but routine.

MEMBERSHIP

An indication that the membership nominating process was again in need of overhaul came at the 1960 General Business Meeting. In response to a question from the floor as to why the names of new members and promotions had not been announced, the Executive Committee reported that although most of the work had been done, it was still considering some applications. The lists were eventually published in a 1960 *Newsletter.* (From 1950 to 1967 the Executive Committee had absolute, irrevocable authority on all matters related to applications and promotions.)

Among those dropped from membership in the Academy in 1960 was Dr. Israel Castellanos of Cuba. Dr. Castellanos was Co-Chairman (with Dr. Gradwohl) of the Academy's first meeting in 1948. He was dropped because Academy efforts to locate him, over a two year period, had failed. Thus, within one year, the Academy lost two of its original far-thinking founders—Dr. Gradwohl and Dr. Castellanos.

In the spring of 1960, the first real effort to formalize membership standards for each section was attempted. The Criminalistics Section produced the first qualification list at its 1959 business meeting and refined it during the 1960 session. Unfortunately, no copy of that first list has been found.

Also in 1960, the Pathology Section voted against restricting membership to those certified in pathology. To do so "would cause the section to lose its Ph.D.'s in anatomy, dental pathology, etc."

The 1960s saw the introduction of a Certificate For Fellows (see APPENDIX J). Initially, it was decided to present the certificate to each Fellow without charge until someone protested that such an expenditure for one class of members would be unfair to the other classes. In the end, Fellows were offered the certificate for $5. Today a certificate of membership for all classes of members is available for $18.

Of interest is the manner in which the Executive Committee promoted some members to Fellows in the 1950s and 1960s. Following are two examples taken from the 1961 Executive Committee Minutes:

CASE 1. " ... on the basis of the vast amount of work he did putting the program together."

CASE 2. " ... because of his excellent work in the Press Room."

More than one long-time member has remarked that in the early days, promotions were more a matter of who you knew than any other factor.

> *One report given at each annual meeting in the 1960s tallied the number of members enrolled in the Academy. It involved a tabulation of the number of current members plus applicants, minus those deceased or dropped, and plus or minus several other categories. The process became so involved and so confusing that at the 1961 meeting Dr. Charles Larson rose and asked: "So, then, what was the total increase in membership this year—the net increase?" The Secretary-Treasurer responded, "Two."*

In 1962, because of the rising cost of processing an application for membership, the Executive Committee introduced a new fee. Henceforth, a $10 nonrefundable application fee would be charged to pay for the associated administrative costs. Today the fee for applicants seeking admittance as Provisional Members is $25 and for those seeking Student or Trainee Affiliate status is $15.

That same year, the Executive Committee approved the formation of and procedure for a new committee ... the Interviewing Committee. As can be seen from the

following charge to the committee, the interview was intended "to determine the qualifications of the applicant to be a member of the Academy."

> "All applicants ... will be required to attend an Annual Meeting at which time they will be interviewed by a committee consisting of one member from each section. The applicant is to be interviewed as an applicant TO THE ACADEMY, not to a section."

The formal interviewing procedure for 1963 included the following instructions.

1. Four interviewers will comprise a unit. When possible, the units should have a person from the applicant's area of interest. This requirement is not absolute.
2. Interviews will be held 6:00–10:00 p.m. mid-week, and at all such other times during the Annual Meeting, as may be necessary.
3. The Coordinator may ask any Fellow to interview, if shortages in any unit occur.

Mary Cowan, B.S., Criminalistics, served as the first Interview Coordinator. The team of 14 Interviewers conducted 27 interviews at the 1963 meeting. As part of its basic query, the Interview Committee used the applicable section's education and experience requirements, which are contained in APPENDIX K.

Not surprising, the interview procedure proved to be too time consuming and was eventually replaced in 1974 with a system similar to the current Section/Board of Directors procedure.

For reasons not quite clear, the various classifications of members (and their definitions) were hotly debated at two successive Annual Business Meetings and failed to be approved by the membership. However, in 1967, it was decided to eliminate one of the more contentious aspects of the issue, the Associate Member classification and replace it with the title Member. Numerous complaints had been received over a five-year period that the title Associate Member implied a remote association with the Academy when, in fact, many of those members were quite active in Academy affairs.

For years, the Academy had wrestled with the definition of a "Fellow" until, in the mid 1960s, a bylaw amendment was offered wherein a Fellow would be identified as " ... an individual who gave substantially to the promotion of the Academy. Those of equal stature who did not or could not give such support to the Academy would be designated 'Members'."

Cognizant of the increasing criticism of their promotion procedures, in 1968 the Executive Committee introduced a policy that automatically promoted a Member to Fellow upon the earning of six points. Following is the Point System.

Attendance at Annual Meeting	1 Point
Program Participation	2 Points
Activity & Service within a Section	1 Point
Authorship as Senior Author of a *Journal* Article	3 Points
Authorship (other than as Senior)	2 Points

The Academy experienced a membership growth of approximately 120% in the 1960s as shown below.

AAFS GROWTH BY CLASSIFICATION, 1960–1970

Classification	*1960*	*1970*
Fellow	264	471
Members	—	260
Provisional Members	131	101
Retired Fellows and Members	—	27
Others (Corresponding/At-Large)	24	48
TOTAL	419	907

AAFS GROWTH BY SECTIONS, 1960–1970

Section	*1960*	*1970*
Criminalistics	76	175
General	—	68
Immunology	16	—
Jurisprudence	49	95
Pathology (Plus Biology 1970)	125	280
Psychiatry	41	35
Questioned Documents	34	80
Toxicology	73	126
At-Large	5	—
Corresponding	—	8
TOTAL	419	907

SECTIONS

In 1962, at the request of the Chairman and Secretary of the Pathology Section, Drs. Joseph H. Davis and Joseph E. Campbell, the Executive Committee approved a change in the title of the section to Pathology and Biology Section.

A more drastic section change occurred in 1963 when the Executive Committee, noting that the Immunology Section had failed to elect section officers, merged the inactive section with Pathology and Biology "... until such time as reorganization of the Immunology Section may be effected." It never did reorganize.

A new section dealing exclusively with chemical hazards was suggested by Dr. Arthur A. Stein in 1967, but it apparently did not advance beyond that query.

Although the authority to create a General Section was approved by the leadership in 1956 and again in 1962,

the section was never formally organized. As was later disclosed in the 1970 debates over exclusiveness versus inclusiveness (strictly limiting the types of disciplines to be included in the Academy versus opening the membership to all forensic science disciplines), the leaders of the 1950s and 1960s were concerned that by creating a General Section they would be opening Pandora's (Membership) Box.

In 1967, David A. McCandless and George W. O'Connor, tired of the endless delays in granting official section status to the Academy's "general members," announced in the *Academy Newsletter* that at the 1968 annual meeting they would hold a meeting of those individuals not assigned to sections.

That meeting was held and although the names of the elected officers, Chairman John R. Hunt and Secretary Harry L. Felker, Jr., were announced at the Annual Business Meeting, the official Academy Minutes noted after each name: "Acting only and not in accordance with the by-laws." Neither officer was a Fellow (which still is a requirement for office) and the members of the section failed to petition the Executive Committee for permission to form the section.

In a 1974 retrospective discussion of the action taken by the new General Section in 1968, Dr. Hunt noted that the participants in the organization meeting voted for section status because they desired to have a forum wherein they could present papers related to their disciplines. Further, because the Academy's "general members" had no administrative base, it was exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for them to be promoted to Fellows.

Perhaps the most picturesque summing-up of the organizational efforts of the General Section was stated by Past President Oliver Schroeder, then Chairman of the Select Past Presidents Committee. In his 1972 report to the members he noted that the General Section appeared to have been:

> "conceived in controversy and born
> in illegitimacy."

PUBLICATIONS: *Academy Newsletter*

At the 1960 Academy meeting, Professor Schroeder found it necessary to identify his publication as the *Academy Newsletter* because most of the sections were now publishing newsletters of their own. In fact, the section newsletters were deemed to be of such high quality that the Executive Committee asked the Council to consider allowing the *Academy Newsletter* to include excerpts from the section publications. Unfortunately, the Academy archives have no copies of those late 1950s and 1960s section newsletters.

Professor Schroeder resigned as the *Academy Newsletter* Editor in late 1968 after serving in that role for twelve years. Replacing him was Dr. Werner U. Spitz.

THE *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*

Widespread dissatisfaction with just about every facet of Callaghan's handling of the *Journal* led to the passage of a motion at the March 2, 1960, Executive Committee meeting to:

> "... investigate other publishing houses and
> their willingness to publish our *Journal*."

The dissatisfaction with Callaghan, as compiled by the *Journal* Editor Dr. Levinson and the Board of Editorial Consultants (now called "The Editorial Board") centered around six issues:

- The poor quality of the illustrations in the *Journal*
- The high cost per volume to general subscribers
- The excessive cost to authors in preparing illustrations
- The cost of reprints
- The paucity of free reprints
- The lack of high class advertising

In subsequent action, and to the dismay of the 1961 Executive Committee, it was reported by the *ad hoc* Publisher Committee that the current contract with Callaghan contained a clause allowing it (Callaghan) to renew the contract with AAFS regardless of what the Academy leadership desired. Furthermore, the ad hoc committee reported that Callaghan fully intended to execute that renewal right. The reader will not be surprised to learn that a key recommendation of the Publishers Committee was to include an experienced contract lawyer on all future *Journal* contract negotiations.

Dr. Levinson resigned as *Journal* Editor in 1965. He had served as Editor for 10 years and upon his retirement was named "Editor Laureate." Dr. Morton F. Mason was selected as the new Editor.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

A popular feature of the meeting programs in the late 1950s was a Plenary Session called Recent Developments in Forensic Science. (The session's name and related publications were later changed to *What's New?*) One member from each section of the Academy orally presented the latest information on new procedures, legislation, court decisions, research, equipment, etc., applicable to his discipline.

At first, each speaker prepared a handout related to his presentation, but as the program increased in popularity, the individual handouts were consolidated into a single packet. The first of these consolidated packets was distributed at the 1958 meeting and proved to be very popular. In the early 1960s, the Academy decided to make the packet an official Academy publication and, according to David Purtell, asked the Chicago Police Crime Laboratory to arrange to have the edition printed at no cost to the Academy.

It was a simple 8 1/2 by 11 document, economically bound by an ACCO fastener, covering developments in Criminalistics, Jurisprudence, Immunology, Pathology, Psychiatry, Questioned Documents, and Toxicology. Because of the popularity of the publication, the Executive Committee arranged to have a commercial printer prepare subsequent issues.

In the late 1960s *What's New?* was discontinued as a feature of the plenary program and the publication became the sole source of information concerning recent developments and activities in the forensic sciences. Paradoxically, despite the "rave" notices from the members, the 1965 Executive Committee Minutes revealed that sales of the publication were disappointingly slow. In fact, the Academy was losing money on the publication.

MEETINGS

The meeting sites used in the 1960s were as follow:

1960–1966	The Drake Hotel, Chicago
1967	Princess Kaiulani Hotel, Hawaii
1968–1969	The Drake Hotel, Chicago

The 1960 General Business Meeting marked the beginning of an annual action that brought cheers from the attending members and worried frowns for the leadership. Alvin V. Majoska, M.D., Pathology/Biology Section—in a speech from the floor—recounted that for several years he had suggested that the Academy hold a meeting in the "Islands." His eloquent plea noted that "... we are all hard-working people ... who should combine business with pleasure by coming to Honolulu ... where we could hold morning sessions only, and do as we please in the afternoon." The reaction of the membership was instantaneous. They leaped to their feet and voted for the proposal, unanimously. (It should be noted that, at the moment of that proposal, a typical Chicago blizzard was raging, thus altering the plans of all those who had intended to walk to the Swedish Smorgasbord Restaurant [Kungsholm] for dinner.)

In fairness to the Executive Committee (re: its less than enthusiastic reaction to the Hawaii invitation), it was justifiably concerned that without a firm commitment from the individual members, the Academy could lose all its hard earned reserve funds. Lodging and food prices were reported to be much higher in Hawaii than those experienced at previous Academy meetings.

In 1960, as in several previous years, the leadership of the Academy continued to wrestle with problems related to the meeting programs. One problem in particular required immediate solution, that of providing an adequate budget for authorized, invited speakers. To stem the tide of having to pay for unexpected speakers, the decision was made "to pay only those invited, non-member speakers who were scheduled to address the General Assembly."

In 1962, competition to hold a meeting outside the "lower 48" increased when a delegation from Puerto Rico, headed by Sidney Kaye, recommended that the Academy hold a meeting there. And in 1963, a bid to meet in Canada was made by H. Ward Smith and T. M. Davis.

Those newly suggested meeting sites actually served as the catalyst to approve a meeting in Hawaii. As one member of the Executive Committee said, "We cannot consider Puerto Rico or Canada until we have been to Honolulu." As a result, the only Academy meeting ever held outside the confines of the 48 states was approved in 1963 and was held in Honolulu in 1967.

In 1963, the Executive Committee went on record that "no other meeting than the Annual Meeting can be held under the aegis of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences."

Until 1965, the membership was informed of the general contents of the upcoming annual meeting via the *Academy Newsletter.* The program was never finalized in time to do otherwise. However, for the 1965 meeting the first Academy Official Program was mailed to the membership in the late fall. The mailed program also introduced the

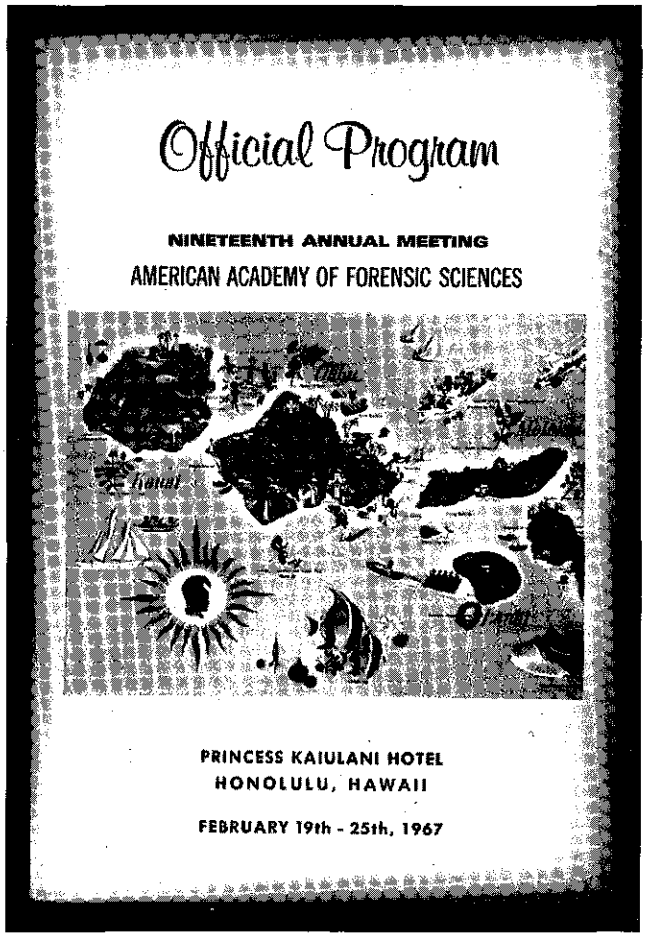


FIG.18—Hawaiian meeting program.

concept of *advance registration* with an accompanying incentive: a reduction in the cost of the luncheon and the annual banquet.

Also, in 1965, the meeting badges were color-coded for the first time. The colors denoted the section to which the wearer belonged. Today, the same coding is evident in colored dots on the badges.

The 1967 Hawaiian meeting was very well attended, the venue was excellent, the weather was superb, and the "mornings only" meeting schedule was heartily endorsed. President Sachs initiated two meeting features still used: a President's Reception and a Spouse Program.

As forecast by the Executive Committee, the Hawaii meeting cost more than similar previous meetings, but available financial records indicate that revenue from that meeting still exceeded expenses.

> *The 1967 meeting attendees were offered a convention travel package for $316 per person, double occupancy. The $316 included round trip air fare from the west coast (the brochure emphasized the fact that the air travel would be by "jet transportation"), five nights lodging, a flower lei, several sightseeing trips, one luncheon, two receptions, and three dinners with entertainment. Ah, the good old days.*

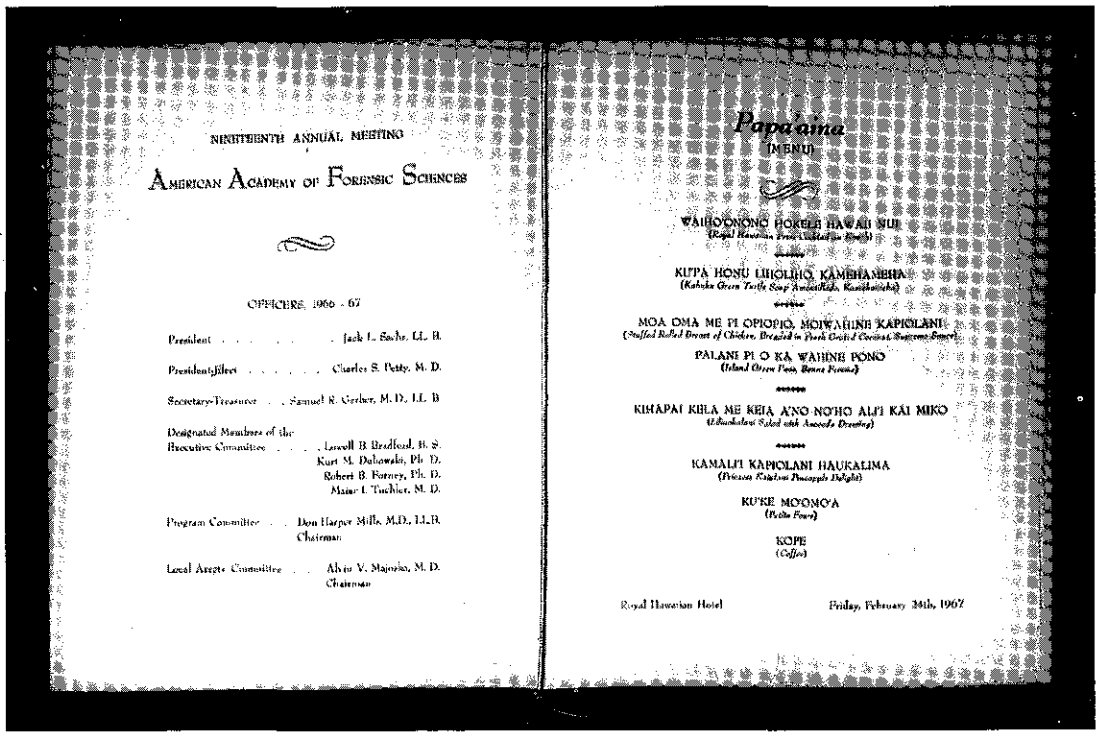
In 1968 the membership passed a resolution asking the Executive Committee to hold only one meeting in Chicago every five years. However, following that meeting, the Executive Committee demonstrated the full meaning of the axiom: *He who holds the reins steers the wagon.* It completely ignored the members' resolution by voting to hold four meetings in Chicago every five years. The Executive Committee then proceeded to make a contract with the Drake Hotel to meet there annually through 1970. The Executive Committee's stated argument for reversing the members' resolution was: "... while it might be possible to back out of one contracted meeting at the Drake, it might be impossible to get back in again."

ADMINISTRATION

It was reported that the total program expenditures for the 1960 Annual Meeting had been kept within the allotted $750. By way of comparison, the cost of printing the three volumes of the 1997 meeting program (Advance Program, Meeting Program, and Abstracts) exceeded $40,000 (labor not included)!

"How can we advertise our existence?" was and still is a universal issue for all professional societies. The Academy was no exception.

One early tactic which yielded modest success was the operation of a press room at each annual meeting. The Press Room (begun at the 1950 meeting) was an excellent means by which to interface with the media. As an example: on average, eight to twelve scientific reporters registered for each meeting and used the Press Room—with its tables filled with copies of papers being presented—as their press headquarters. However, it did necessitate hiring



NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

OFFICERS, 1966 - 67

President . . . . . Jack L. Sachs, LL. B.

President-Elect . . . . . Charles S. Petty, M. D.

Secretary-Treasurer . . . Samuel R. Gerber, M. D., LL. B.

Designated Members of the Executive Committee . . . Lowell B. Bradford, B. S.
Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph. D.
Robert B. Forney, Ph. D.
Marie I. Tuchler, M. D.

Program Committee . . . Don Harper Mills, M.D., LL.B. Chairman

Local Arrgts. Committee . . . Alvin V. Majoska, M. D. Chairman

Papaaina
(MENU)

WAIHO'ONONO HOKELE HAWAII NUI
(Royal Hawaiian Fruit Cocktail on Bowls)

KUPA HONU LIHOLIHO KAMEHAMEHA
(Kahala Green Turtle Soup Amontillado, Kamehameha)

MOA OMA ME PI OPIOPIO, MOIWAHINE KAPIOLANI
(Stuffed Rolled Breast of Chicken, Breaded in Pearl Grated Coconut, Sugarcane Smoke)

PALANE PI O KA WAHINE PONO
(Island Grown Peas, Butter Persian)

KIHAPAI KULA ME KEIA A'NO NO'HO ALI'I KAI MIKO
(Blackeye Salad with Avocado Dressing)

KAMALII KAPIOLANI HAUKALIMA
(Princess Kaiulani Pineapple Delight)

KU'KE MOMO'A
(Petits Fours)

KOPE
(Coffee)

Royal Hawaiian Hotel Friday, February 24th, 1967

FIG. 19—Royal Hawaiian Hotel banquet program.

someone knowledgeable in public relations to manage the room. The budget during the 1960s for operating the Press Room averaged $400 per year, which included the cost of abstracts for the media.

In 1960 the Executive Committee established a "Speakers Bureau." However, the first and only recorded use of the concept was at the American Chemical Society's April 1960 meeting in Cleveland. The name of the Academy's speaker is unknown.

A third tactic used to publicize the Academy in the 1960s was to encourage the membership to join other scientific organizations. In that regard, in 1965 the Academy began its long association with the American Academy for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Mason was the Academy's first representative to that organization

The 1960 leadership finally called a halt to an ever-increasing practice on the part of the sections. Annually, requests were received by the Academy for funds to help sponsor non-Academy meetings. Three such requests were received in 1960 (for professional society meetings in New York, Spain, and Hong Kong), and all were returned to the sections involved citing the discriminatory nature of supporting one section's request and not all.

> *The first Academy-sponsored coffee break occurred in 1961 at a total cost of $35. That is less than what some hotels now charge for one gallon of coffee!!!*

The history of the dues and various fees in the 1960s reveals that they were raised at least 100% between 1960 and 1970.

AAFS Dues and Fees, 1960–1970.

	1960	*1961*	*1962*	*1963*	*1966*	*1967*	*1969*
Dues							
Fellows/ Members	$15		$20				$35
Others	$7.50		$20				$25
Meeting	$5		$10	$20		$35	$40 *
Application Fee	$5			$10			$25

*Included banquet and *What's New?*

In every decision to raise the Meeting Registration Fee, the raise was contingent on the expectation that members would continue to contribute their time to the planning and conduct of the meetings. (As examples: beginning with the 1950 meeting, Mary Cowan worked as a volunteer at the Registration Desk in between attending the scientific sessions and carrying on her various committee duties; Dr. Helpern printed the newsletter without charge; and personnel from the Chicago Police Crime Laboratory accomplished all the local arrangement tasks whenever the meetings were held in Chicago and served as the meeting floor manager.)

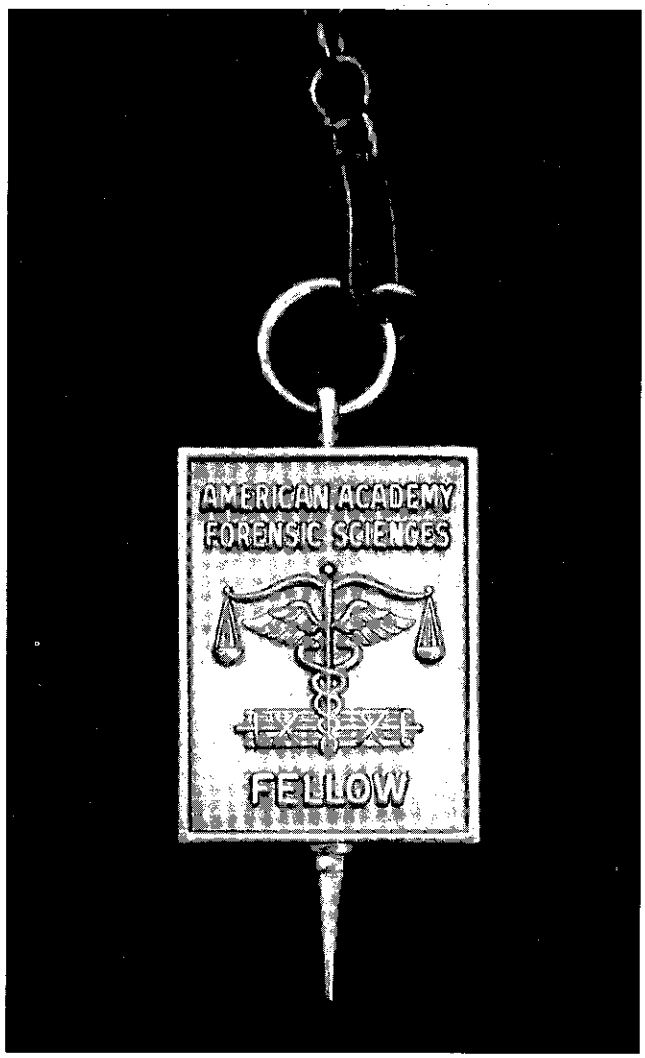


FIG. 20—Fellow's key.

The bank balance on January 1, 1960, was $8,786.71 with a budget for that year of approximately $10,000 in income and $9,000 in expenses. By comparison, at the end of the 1960s, the cash reserve was almost $18,000 with $39,000 in anticipated revenue for 1970 and proposed expenses of $34,000.

COMMITTEES: *Ethics*

In 1960, and for the second time in the short history of the Academy, a committee was formed to create a code of ethics for the forensic science profession. (No code was developed by the 1950 committee.) The 1960 committee produced a comprehensive code in March and presented it to the Executive Committee. At its spring meeting in 1963, the Executive Committee tabled the code because:

> "it was felt that the Constitution was sufficient, and that it was not feasible to legislate morality and integrity."

The proposed code is at APPENDIX L.

AWARDS

In 1964, Robert Joling and Edwin Conrad designed an Academy Key for consideration as either an award, an Academy logo, or as a Fellow's pin. The order to have the key manufactured by L. G. Balfour of Attleboro, Massachusetts was approved in 1965. However, no official mention was ever made of using it as an Academy logo or as an award. The key is no longer available for sale.

A "Distinguished Lectureship Memorial" was established by the Executive Committee in 1965 to commemorate the long service provided by Dr. Walter Camp. The first such was to be named in his honor. The President, President-Elect, and Secretary-Treasurer were given full authority to administer the memorials. Neither the Executive Committee minutes nor the subsequent meeting programs indicate that the memorial lectures were ever presented.

In 1966 a very utilitarian award was made to Dr. Levinson for his services as the Editor of the *Journal*. As he said in his acceptance remarks, "This leather portfolio is just what I need. It beats receiving a dust catcher, by a mile."

Finally, in 1969 the Executive Committee formed a subcommittee to consider the creation of a certificate for retiring Executive Committee members as well as a plaque and the newly created key for the retiring President. Today, with the exception of the President, certificates are given retiring Officers and Board members. The President receives a personal gift from the membership and a Past President's Badge at the close of his term of office. (On assuming office, he receives a "gavel plaque.")

EPILOGUE

During the 1960s, the Academy unexpectedly fulfilled one of the functions included in the Roman word *forensis*. It became a forum for a subject never anticipated. From the day of its creation it had expected to be and was a forum for the discussion of scientific matters. What it did not anticipate was that it would also become a forum for the consideration of vastly differing membership and managerial philosophies. A long running Broadway play described the Academy's surprising internal dispute over management principles quite well: "A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To The Forum."

Unfortunately, most of these issues remained unresolved as the decade came to a close.

4

THE 1970s: THE DECADE OF CHANGE

"In simple terms, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences was conceived as an inclusive not exclusive, expanding not limiting, open not closed, dynamic not static, professional society."

— *SELECT PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE:*
O. SCHROEDER, *Chm.*, A. W. FRIEREICH,
M. HELPERN, O. HILTON, J. L. SACHS,
JUNE 1970

PROLOGUE

The 1970s saw great change in the philosophical orientation of the Academy and in the administration of its affairs. It survived bitter battles over its purpose, its *modus operandi*, and its affiliation with a new organization called The Forensic Sciences Foundation. It struggled with deficit spending and unexpectedly high membership growth. It established its first permanent office and moved from volunteer administrators to a paid staff.

Whereas, during the 1960s, the question of "shared decision-making" constituted the first significant difference of opinion as to the management of the Academy, a second serious difference surfaced in the 1970s: Should the Academy be an inclusive or an exclusive organization?

The same group that felt that the reins of the Academy should be centrally controlled also believed that it should exercise extreme caution in admitting to membership professionals from emerging sciences, especially from the social and behavioral science sector. Those in favor of being more inclusive felt that the Academy offered a forum for all those who served as expert witnesses in criminal, civil, and regulatory adjudication.

It is again emphasized (as it was stated in the preceding chapter concerning the problem of "shared decision-making") that neither faction in the dispute over an open versus a closed society intended to impair the Academy's efforts to remain a viable organization dedicated to advancing the cause of the forensic sciences. Yet its infighting threatened to do just that. (Interestingly, "the demise of the Academy" was what both sides prophesied would be the dire consequence of the opposing side's views.)

GOVERNANCE

The intensity of the fractious issues facing the Academy at its February 26, 1970, meeting in Chicago can best be gauged by the fact that the Annual Business Meeting began at 5:00 P.M. and adjourned three hours later having only covered a small portion of the items on the agenda.

The bone of contention was an agenda item concerning a two part definition of "forensic science."

> Definition 1—for use in encyclopedias and dictionaries.
>
> "Forensic science is the study and practice of the application of science to the purposes of the law."
>
> Definition 2—for the purpose of a pragmatic workable definition.
>
> "Forensic science is the study and practice of science and the application of science to the law, to the end that injustice shall not be done."

It may be puzzling today to comprehend what the fight was all about, but those in opposition to the definitions were quite emotional in their stand against them. In part, their ire resulted from a definition that appeared on the back cover of the program for the 1970 meeting.

> "Forensic Science is the study and application of the sciences to law, in the search for truth in civil, criminal, and social behavioral (underline added) matters, to the end that injustice shall not be done to any member of society."

During the discussion of the two-part definition at the 1970 Business Meeting, the question was asked, "Who authorized the placing of the definition on the back cover of the program and for what purpose?" The answer given was that the Executive Committee approved the use of the definition as a means by which to generate discussion concerning how expansive the members wished the Academy to be. It certainly did generate discussion ... hours of discussion.

In actuality, the definitions were but one of several contentious agenda items scheduled for discussion at that meeting.

As Douglas Lucas recalls,

> "The issues resulted in emotional discussions which caused the meeting to last well into the evening. Debate was so intense that I was concerned that a few members might actually come to blows. It would be difficult for members, used to today's carefully scripted business meetings, to appreciate the depth of feelings that were demonstrated."

Others present at that meeting recall that one member was in tears as he argued for his position. Another was

so frustrated that he actually challenged the legality of using Robert's Rules of Order to settle parliamentary issues.

Eventually, the membership voted to table the definition motion and were immediately confronted with a motion to adjourn until next year! As might be expected, that motion failed, but another motion was approved—to adjourn until 8:00 the following morning.

During the remainder of that evening one subject dominated the small groups assembled in restaurants, lounges, and the halls—what was going on? The answer was fast in coming the following morning.

Who were the principle antagonists in this organizational threatening dispute? Again, calling upon Douglas Lucas's reminiscences, on the one hand was

> " a small, somewhat tight-knit group of members who managed the affairs [of the Academy] well but also controlled them closely. I believe it is not unfair to say that they had not appreciated the profound changes that were occurring (and were necessary) as AAFS grew from a small, somewhat parochial club, to a large, multidisciplined, geographically dispersed organization with a large proportion of next generation members."

On the other hand, the small but very vocal group favoring the concept of inclusivity were characterized as being "The Foundation Bunch"—which they were in part, because many of them were members of that organization's Board of Trustees or had been involved in the creation of the Foundation. They, clearly, were opposed to what they called "The Old Guard"—the group favoring exclusivity.

President Osterburg opened the Business Meeting the following morning at 8:00 and immediately recognized Dr. Rolla Harger. As reported in the meeting minutes, Dr. Harger enumerated four controversial matters that required further study before submitting them to the membership for vote.

> "1. The definition of 'forensic sciences' or 'forensic science';
> 2. The acceptability by the Academy of the Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc., in general principle and concept and as specifically set up;
> 3. The question of inclusion of representatives of the social and/or behavioral sciences into the Academy, either as members of existing sections or as members of additional sections; and
> 4. A review of the application for provisional membership in the Criminalistics section of Dr. Paul A. (sic) Kirk whose acceptance as such member was presented to the general membership for acceptance by the executive committee."

Dr. Harger moved that the President appoint a committee consisting of five Past Presidents, excluding therefrom the first three Past Presidents and the last three, to which committee the above controversial matters shall be submitted and that their report shall be presented at the general business meeting in Phoenix in February 1971.

The first item in the above motion referred to the possible inclusion of 'social and behavioral science' in the Academy's official definition of the profession. The second referred to the Foundation's Bylaws wherein the FSF Trustees appointed their own replacements, in perpetuity. The third item was linked to the first. The last item—Dr. Kirk's application for membership—was a continuing problem first publicly raised in 1969.

(The Harger motion was in error in stating that Dr. Kirk's name had been submitted to the membership to become a Provisional Member. According to the meeting minutes for 1969 and 1970 his name was discussed in committee but was never included on the recommended list presented to the Fellows of the Academy at an Annual Business Meeting. And, as it turned out, it never would be.)

Having referred the motion to committee, the meeting then returned to the announced agenda, the first item of which was the report of the Nominating Committee. Its report was unanimously approved and Edwin C. Conrad, J.D., was introduced as the Academy President for the term 1970–1971. Mr. Conrad was an author and lawyer from Wisconsin.

During the first four months of 1970, the Executive Committee continued its deliberations relative to Paul Kirk's application for membership. Of three successive votes taken in the spring of 1970, the results were:

1. Approval of his application.
2. Withdrawal of the first vote.
3. Approval of his application.

His untimely death on June 7, 1970, closed the books on that *cause célèbre*. But Dr. Kirk's memory lingers on. The Criminalistic Section named one of its awards in his honor.

In a February 28th letter to the Select Presidential Committee from the Executive Committee, four areas of study were delineated: (1) the Kirk application; (2) the definition of *forensic science*; (3) the Foundation concept; and (4) the behavioral sciences.

On June 19, 1970, the Select Presidential Committee made its Interim Report to the Executive Committee. The Committee included five members and two alternates.

Oliver Schroeder (Chm.)

A.W. Freireich	Ordway Hilton
Milton Helpern	Jack Sachs

Alternates

John Williams	Dwight Palmer

The Committee's response to the above charge was recorded in its Interim Report found at APPENDIX M. The soundness of the analysis reflected in that report and the quality of Professor Schroeder's writing makes it worthy of repeated reading. As one Academy member put it, "That report is vintage 'Schroeder'."

In summary, it recommended the following:

> Item 1—Because of Dr. Kirk's death, his membership in the Academy "has become a moot question."
>
> Items 2 and 4—"We believe the original concept of an expanding forensic sciences society, not a restrictive medico-legal society, is not only being achieved but should be further encouraged." In conformity with the above concept, the Committee offered the following definition: "Forensic science is the application of those portions of all the sciences as they relate to the law."
>
> Item 3—The Select Committee listed a series of principles that should serve as guidelines in structuring a foundation affiliated with the Academy. Further, it stated that if the Executive Committee accepted the cited principles, the Foundation's Charter and Bylaws would have to be modified.

The 1971 Annual Meeting was held at Del Webb's Towne House, Phoenix, President Conrad presiding. The meeting began with yet another procedure never before experienced by the Academy, the announcement that several members held a total of 129 verified proxies for use in voting during the course of the meeting. From discussions with members who attended that meeting, that was the first time most of them had become aware of the intense infighting that was taking place over the four issues raised at the 1970 meeting. Although it might be said that keeping the dispute under wraps spoke well for the combatants, in the final analysis, by so doing, they severely limited the time in which the general membership could hear and contemplate the pros and cons of the matters being debated. (Today, neither cumulative nor proxy voting is permitted in the Academy.)

The election of officers revealed to the general membership why the proxy votes had been gathered. For the first time in the history of the Academy the Nominating Committee's recommendations were being contested.

Nominated by the Nominating Committee:

President-Elect	Robert Joling
Secretary-Treasurer	Arthur Schatz
Member-at-Large on the Executive Committee	Paul Matte

Nominated from the floor:

President-Elect	Douglas Lucas
Secretary/Treasurer	James Weston
Member-at-Large	Don Harper Mills

In the secret ballot election that followed, the nominations from the floor won.

In a discussion of that election, Douglas Lucas revealed that when approached by Robert H. Cravey (representing a group of concerned Fellows) to run for the office of President-Elect as a nomination from the floor, he was inclined to say no. He had never been involved in Academy politics, and

> "I was not sure that I wanted the job, given the circumstances. There were real doubts among the members that the Academy would survive 1971 let alone continue into the future."

Those feelings not withstanding, he explained to the delegation that he needed a few hours to consider its proposal. Realizing that a continuation of the bitterness demonstrated by the opposing factions was totally destructive to both the Academy and the profession, Mr. Lucas returned to the delegation and said he would accept their nomination.

> *At the meeting of the group seeking a candidate to be nominated from the floor, Robert Cravey immediately recommended "... Doug Lucas as the person who was admired and respected by the entire membership. Everyone readily agreed and I went looking for Doug. I have always felt good about my role in that matter."*

The last two agenda items covered at that historic Business Meeting were recommendations contained in Oliver Schroeder's *Report of the Select Presidential Committee.*

The committee's recommended definition of the forensic sciences—"Forensic Science is the application of those portions of all the sciences as they relate to the law"—was approved by the membership. But not before another motion was defeated to amend the offered definition as follows: "Forensic Science is the application of the physical and medical sciences as they relate to the law."

In retrospect, the acceptance of the Select Presidential Committee's definition over the offered amendment signaled the official end of the dispute over exclusiveness vs. inclusiveness. The Academy could now consider accepting new disciplines into its fold, including the social and behavioral sciences.

The Select Committee's final point, concerning the need for a foundation and the fact that the "precise foundation now in existence does not meet the particular requirements of the Academy," resulted in a motion that was approved: to delay further action until the Fellows of the Academy were furnished, by mail, complete information on the existing foundation.

On that note, the February 1971, three and a half hour, traumatic business meeting adjourned with Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D., prepared to assume the 1971–1972 Presidency. Dr. Wecht was the Coroner for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Professor of Law & Director, Institute of Forensic Science, Duquesne University, and Clinical Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh.

The 1971–1972 Executive Committee faced issues that were relatively less stressful than those facing the previous two boards. As a result, it was able to conduct some much needed analyses of a series of managerial matters.

- Procedures for entry into the Academy and for promotions.
- Alternatives to renewing Callaghan's *Journal* contract.
- Compliance with the motion, made at the previous Annual Meeting, to fully inform the membership as to the Foundation's organizational structure and procedures.

Apropos the Foundation, in June 1971, at the behest of its Trustees, Foundation Executive Director Dr. Paul Matte presented to the Academy's Executive Committee a plan wherein the Foundation and AAFS could interface.

The Executive Committee declined to act on the proffered plan primarily because it failed to address the critical problem of the Trustees electing successive Trustees in perpetuity. Instead, they voted to draft a resolution to be presented to the general membership at the 1972 Annual Business Meeting. That resolution listed a set of conditions (to be directed to the Foundation) to be met.

As with the 1970 and the 1971 Annual Business Meetings, the 1972 meeting (held at the Atlanta Sheraton-Biltmore on March 2nd) was in session for an extended period of time, approximately four hours. This time the issue was the relationship between the Academy and the Forensic Sciences Foundation.

To initiate discussion, Secretary-Treasurer Weston offered the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED, that President Douglas Lucas, together with the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, be directed to appoint a committee, or act as a Committee of the Whole, to meet with the Board of Trustees of the Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc., as presently constituted, to explore the method by which the Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc. will be brought under direct control of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, recognizing the principal issue of contention, to-wit: the presently constituted self-perpetuating Board of Trustees; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Committee proceed to develop revisions of the Charter and By-Laws of the Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc. to effectuate this purpose and intent; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon completion of the Committee's work, full and detailed disclosure, including the proposed revisions of the Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc. Charter and By-Laws, as may be necessary, shall be made to the membership at large of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences at least one month prior to the 1973 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all of the foregoing will be done with the explicit understanding that there will be no implementation of any portion of these considerations until after acceptance by the voting membership at the Annual Meeting.

FIG. 21— Dr. Weston resolution re: The Foundation.

Following extended discussion on that motion, a second motion was made to "reject any affiliation whatsoever with the Foundation and explore plans to create a (new) foundation."

The second motion failed and the main motion to engage in dialogue with the Foundation Trustees passed—signaling an end to the dispute with the Foundation.

The meeting concluded with the induction of Douglas M. Lucas, M.S., as the Academy President for the 1972–1973 period. Mr. Lucas was the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences for the Providence of Ontario, Toronto, Canada and the only citizen of Canada to serve as the Academy's President in its first 50 years.

At the 1972–1973 Executive Committee's first meeting, President Lucas proposed the following individuals to serve as the Foundation Committee: Don Harper Mills (Chairman), Andre Moenssens, James Weston, and Douglas Lucas *(ex officio)*. The committee was charged to facilitate the required revision to the Foundation's official documents and to accomplish the smooth turnover of the management of the Foundation from the current Trustees to the Academy's approved list. Included in the instructions to the committee was the advice to consider the retention of legal counsel from outside the Academy, which was done.

On issues of a less vociferous nature, the 1972–1973 Executive Committee also resolved the long-pondered question of when to sponsor or co-sponsor an activity conducted by a group outside the purview of the Academy. The following evaluation criteria were established: (1) the professional leadership of the organization making the request, (2) the nature of the program and the quality of individual offerings, and (3) the qualifications of the program participants.

Despite the fact that the Foundation had not as yet been accepted as the research and education arm of the Academy, the Executive Committee and the Foundation continued to work together on two research grants offered by the U.S. Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). One was a proposal to develop standards for training in the forensic sciences, and the second was a proposal to develop an accreditation program for forensic science laboratories. Both of those grants were withdrawn by LEAA, and the FSF/AAFS team counter-proposed an "assessment project" (to study the personnel characteristics of the members of the forensic science profession) and a "certification project" (to study means by which to evaluate the qualifications of individuals in the profession), both of which were funded.

The 1973 Academy Meeting in Las Vegas, aside from being the highly successful celebration of the Academy's Silver Anniversary, was also the event at which the acceptance of the Forensic Sciences Foundation as an affiliate was formally accomplished. However, before the foundation was accepted as the Academy's research and education arm, the halls were buzzing with discussion as to the pros and cons of the expected acceptance motion.

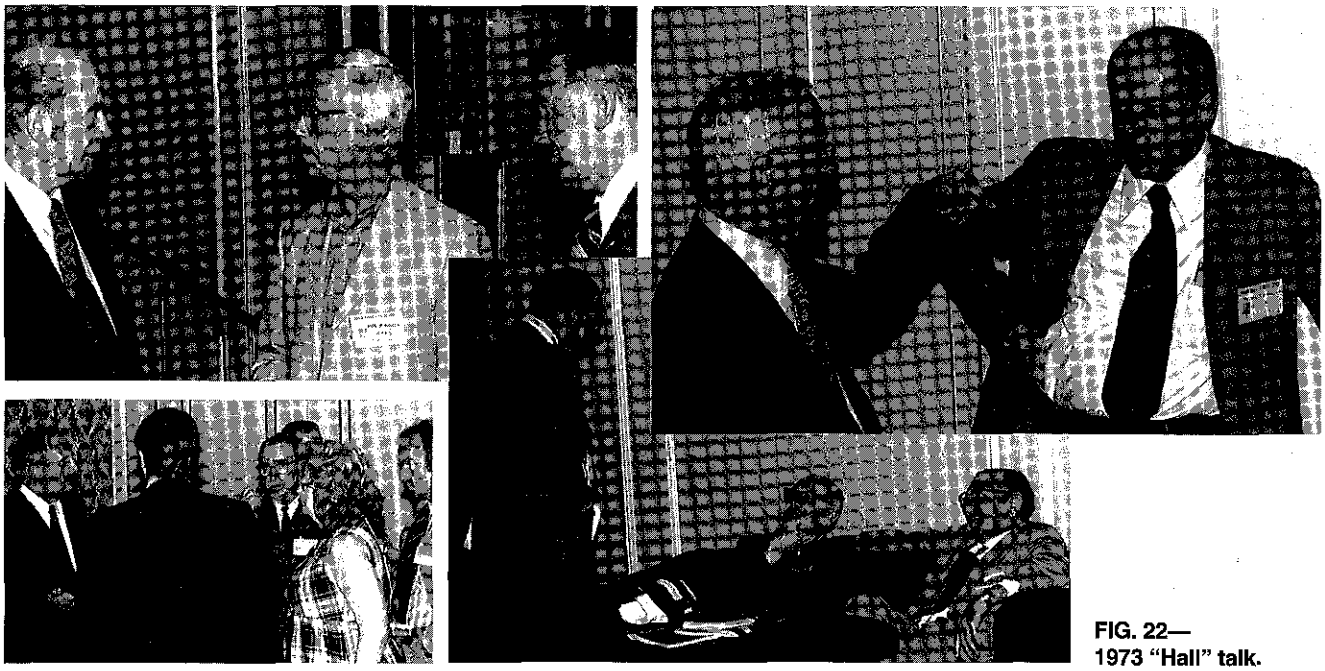


FIG. 22—
1973 "Hall" talk.

The Academy's revision of pertinent FSF corporate documents was approved by the Foundation Trustees, together with a schedule of the dates on which the current Trustees would be replaced by Trustees elected by the "members" of the Foundation (aka, the AAFS Executive Committee.)

On February 20, 1973, all the governing FSF Trustees resigned and three days later a new Board was seated.

Resigned	Elected	Term (Years)
Maier Tuchler	Richard Froede	4
James Osterburg	Robert Forney	4
Jack Sachs	Ted Elzerman	3
Arthur Schatz	Clyde Snow	2
Walter Craig	James Conway	1
Milton Helpern	Robert Joling*	1
James Conway		
Charles Larson		

* Mr. Joling was elected the first Chairman of the new Board at a subsequent meeting of the new Trustees.

The major social event of the 1970s was the Silver Jubilee Banquet held at the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel on the evening of February 22, 1973. The Banquet Hall was decorated with silver festoons and the head table was two-tiered. It was a black tie event that started at 6:30 with a Fellowship Hour followed by a seven-course dinner. The after-dinner speakers included Dr. W. H. Pickering, Director of Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and a discussion by Rolla Harger on the first 25 years of the Academy.

That evening many individuals were recognized by President Lucas for their past service to the Academy. In addition, Mr. Richard Spencer Childs, Chairman of the National Municipal League was made the Academy's first Honorary Member for his leadership in the development of and promotional efforts related to "The Model State Medicolegal Investigative System."

As can be seen from the pictures that follow, the Academy's Silver Anniversary celebration was a gala affair.

At the close of the banquet, Morton F. Mason, Ph.D., was introduced as the President of the Academy for the year 1973–1974. Dr. Mason was then the Director of the Dallas County, Texas Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Professor of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

In his acceptance speech, Dr. Mason noted the "tremendous effort by President Lucas to restore harmony within the Academy" and went on to thank Dr. Mills and Dr. Weston for their roles in the resolution of the Foundation affiliation and to the many members of the Academy who had contributed so much time and energy in the resolution of the critical issues facing the Academy during the past three years.

FIG. 23—
President and Mrs. Lucas.

FIG.24—The head table.

FIG. 25—Dr. Levinson *(left)* introducing Dr. Harger *(right).*

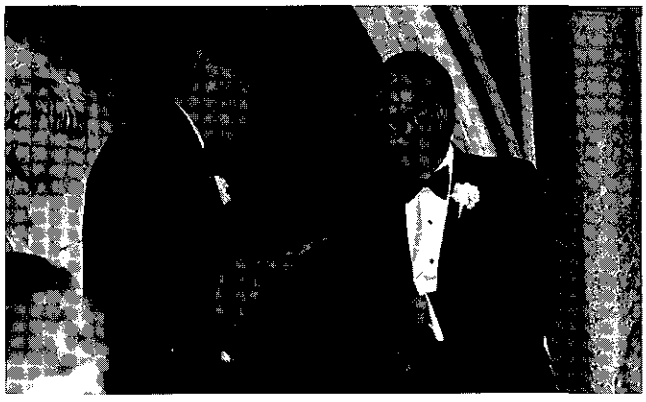


FIG. 26—President-Elect Mason *(left)* receiving the gavel from outgoing President Lucas *(right).*

Under Dr. Mason's tutelage, the 1973–1974 Executive Committee accomplished the following:

- Accepted Dr. Arthur J. McBay's suggestion to revise the sequence of the Annual Business Meeting Agenda by considering the promotion of members early in the course of the meeting so that those who would now be eligible to vote could be admitted to the hall to vote on all following actions.
- Initiated a study of the roles and mission of the section officers sitting as the Council.
- Initiated a study of the costs and benefits of the *What's New?* publication.
- Approved a plan, henceforth, to distribute to the members (by December) a promotional flyer giving the details of the upcoming annual meeting.
- Appointed a committee to study the continuation of the Annual Banquet in light of: (1) the increased numbers attending the meeting versus the ability of hotels to cater large banquets, and (2) the rising costs of such affairs.

At its June 23, 1973, meeting, the Executive Committee appointed Kenneth S. Field (Executive Director of the Foundation) as the Executive Director of the Academy. In addition to his normal managerial functions he was instructed to move the Academy to the pending Foundation offices in Washington, DC. The Foundation had previously determined that it was more advantageous to the interests of the profession to relocate from Tucson to Washington in order to be more timely in its interactions with federal research grant administrators. Thus the desires of many past Academy administrations to establish a permanent base for the Academy were finally fulfilled.

In late 1973, the Secretary-Treasurer was directed to assemble a *Policy and Procedure Manual* for the purpose of achieving consistency in the conduct of Academy business. The increasing complexities of running an ever-expanding Academy are evident in the fact that the 1973 edition of the *Policies and Procedures Manual* consisted of approximately 30 double-spaced pages. Today's manual is approximately 160 single-spaced pages in length.

The 1974 Annual Meeting was held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas. One very notable characteristic of that gathering was its relaxed atmosphere. For the first time in four years, the leadership was able to contemplate its future. Freed from the role of being spectators to the battles of the gladiators, the voting members scrutinized closely each issue under discussion with the result that a surprising number of motions made at that 1974 meeting were tabled or defeated. Simply put, the members wanted more time in which to consider the Academy's future.

A key document presented to the members at that meeting was *"The Mason White Papers"* dealing with future courses of action available to the Academy. Three areas were discussed in the papers, the complete text of which is included at APPENDIX N.

- Certification of Forensic Scientists
- Recommended Methods
- Restructuring of the Academy

Three committees were appointed to consider the Mason Papers. The committee to study the desirability and feasibility of an Academy certification program was composed of Dr. Kurt Dubowski (Chairman), Dr. James Weston, Dr. Milton Feldstein, Dr. Charles Kingston, Mr. Ordway Hilton, Dr. Ellis Kerley, and Dr. Don Harper Mills.

The committee on recommended methods included: Dr. Bryan Finkle (Chairman), Mr. Richard Fox, Dr. John Hunt, Mr. Robert Joling, Dr. Lowell Levine, Dr. Frank Cleveland, Dr. Ellis Kerley, Mr. William Libertson, and Mr. Jan Beck.

Finally, the committee to study the restructuring of the Academy was chaired by Oliver Schroeder. The remaining members were Ralph Turner (Member-at-Large) and the 1973–1974 Section Officers: Edward Whittaker (Criminalistics), H. B. Cotnam (General), Don Harper Mills (Jurisprudence), Lester Luntz (Odontology), Michael Baden (Pathology/Biology), Ellis Kerley (Physical Anthropology), Irwin Perr (Psychiatry), John Harris (Questioned Documents), and June Jones (Toxicology).

Kenneth Field resigned from his position as Executive Director of the Academy at the 1974 Annual Meeting because of the heavy work schedule imposed by the recent federal research grants awarded to the Foundation. Replacing him as the Academy's Executive Director was Margaret Hibbard, who had served as Mr. Field's Membership Services Assistant. Miss Hibbard previously had worked for then Secretary-Treasurer Dr. Weston as a Membership Clerk in Dr. Weston's office in Salt Lake City.

The investiture of David A. Crown, D.Crim., as the 25th President of the Academy concluded the 1974 Annual Meeting. Dr. Crown was Chief of the Questioned Documents Laboratory of the Central Intelligence Agency and an Adjunct Professor at George Washington University, American University, and Antioch School of Law—all located in Washington, D.C.

Deliberations concerning the Academy's possible role in certification programs, first considered in the mid-1950s and repeatedly discussed in the years that followed, reached a most comprehensive level of analysis when the report of Dr. Dubowski's *ad hoc* Committee on Certification was presented to the Fellows at the 1975 Annual Business Meeting. See APPENDIX O.

That report noted that certification in the forensic sciences was needed and that no organized group had come forward to take charge. It recommended that the Academy urge the Foundation to assume the leadership in a certification program and that such a program be conducted through separate, discipline-oriented peer groups.

Subsequently, the Foundation did acquire a federal grant to study forensic science certification, the product of which included the establishment of the following certify-

ing boards: The American Board of Forensic Anthropology, The American Board of Forensic Document Examiners, The American Board of Odontology, The American Board of Forensic Psychiatry, and The American Board of Forensic Toxicology.

The 1975-1976 President of the Academy, Robert J. Joling, J.D., assumed office on the afternoon of February 22, 1975. Mr. Joling, long active in Academy affairs and a founding member and officer of the Forensic Sciences Foundation, was an active trial lawyer in the Kenosha Wisconsin County Bar and was licensed to practice law before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was also an Associate Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Arizona, College of Medicine.

During his term, Mr. Joling, using the provisions of the Academy's Bylaws that granted him the authority as President to create *ad hoc* committees, formed a "Select Ad Hoc Presidential Investigative Committee In the Matter of the Assassination of Senator Kennedy."

The creation of that committee was of considerable concern to members of the Executive Committee. At issue, as stated in the July 12, 1975, Minutes of the Executive Committee's Mid-Year Meeting, was the creation of the committee "without the knowledge and approval of the Executive Committee." "All of the publicity has created the public impression that the Academy is officially looking into the Kennedy case and positions—which could at best represent President's [sic] Jolings [sic] personal views—have been reported by the press as Academy views and opinions."

It was decided that the authority of the President in such matters required clarification and a statement to that effect was included in the *Policy and Procedure Manual.* Today, the following enjoinder is found in The Academy's Code of Ethics and Conduct (Article II.)

> "Every member of the AAFS shall refrain from issuing public statements which appear to represent the position of the Academy without specific authority first obtained from the Board of Directors."

At the 1976 Academy Meeting, held at the Washington, D.C. Hilton, the election of Academy officers for the term 1976–1977 included a contested election for the office of President-Elect. J. D. Chastain was recommended for the office by the Nominating Committee, and B. Edward Whittaker was nominated from the floor. Both nominees were members of the Criminalistics Section. In the secret ballot that followed, Mr. Whittaker was declared the newly elected President-Elect.

At the conclusion of the shortest business meeting in the history of the Academy (one hour and ten minutes), Dr. James T. Weston, M.D., was inducted as the 27th President of the Academy. Dr. Weston was the Chief Medical Investigator for the State of New Mexico, a Professor of Pathology at the University of New Mexico College of Medicine, and a Consultant for the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

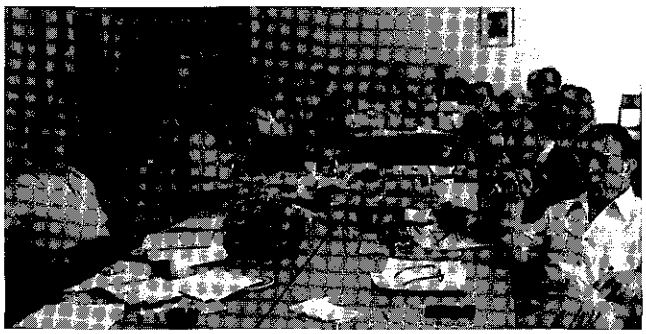


FIG. 27—1976 joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Council.

One of the major governance accomplishments during Dr. Weston's tenure was the passage of the Academy's first Code of Ethics. Before being approved, the Code was the subject of considerable discussion and debate, but it survived motions to table it or to refer it back to committee. The *ad hoc* Committee on Code of Ethics was co-chaired by Don Harper Mills and Douglas Lucas and included representatives from each of the sections.

The meeting at which the code was first debated was the Executive Committee's 1976 mid-year meeting. It was the only meeting in the history of the Academy at which the members of the Council were also in attendance.

The Academy's first code stated:

> "Every member of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences shall avoid any material misrepresentation of training, experience, or area of expertise. Every member of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences shall avoid any material misrepresentation of data upon which expert opinion or conclusion is based."

The complete text of the Code is at APPENDIX P.

The 1977 meeting took place in San Diego and, once again, the election of officers varied from the norm. The Nominating Committee offered a choice of candidates for two offices. For President-Elect, the nominees were Kurt Dubowski and June Jones. For Secretary, the nominees were William Eckert and Andre Moenssens. Dr. Dubowski and Dr. Eckert were elected. (Note that 1977 marked the first time in the history of the Academy that the responsibilities of the Secretary-Treasurer were divided into two separate offices. Today, the bylaws authorize one Fellow to hold both offices but it has not occurred since 1977. Thus, Andre Moenssens, L.L.M., J.D., was the last to serve as both the Secretary and Treasurer.)

The San Diego meeting closed with B. Edward Whittaker, B.S., Supervisor of the Crime Laboratory Bureau, Dade County Public Safety Department, assuming the President's Chair for the year 1977–1978.

Immediately following the 1977 meeting, President Whittaker and the Executive Committee appointed the following members to staggered terms on the newly created Ethics Committee: James Weston (one year), Douglas Lucas (two years), Chairman Andre Moenssens and Irwin Perr (three years each). Additionally, Don Harper Mills was appointed Committee Advisor.

Today, the Ethics Committee is still composed of four members serving staggered terms with a fifth voting member (normally the Chairman of the Section to which the subject belongs.) At its discretion, the Ethics Committee may request the services of an Advisor from the Jurisprudence Section.

In the summer of 1977, in response to queries by engineers to create a forensic engineering section, the Executive Committee reaffirmed a procedure informally initiated in 1970 wherein the General Section would serve as the temporary home for any members wishing to form new sections. Whenever any such group was able to fulfill the requirements for section status, it could apply to the Executive Committee, and on approval, be transferred from the General Section to the newly formed section.

At the 1978 Annual Meeting, the membership made a significant change in the date on which Academy and Section officers would assume office. Henceforth, the terms of office would commence on July 1 and terminate the following year on June 30 (as opposed to the concept approved in 1950 of having the new officers take over immediately following the annual meeting). The new dates were selected to align the terms of office with the Academy's fiscal year (July 1 to June 30), thus providing the new officers the ability to conduct their agenda with a budget of their making rather than serving half a year under the budget of their predecessor. To make the transition, the officers elected at the 1978 meeting would serve one and a half years, from February 1978 to June 30, 1979.

(NOTE: The date of the term of office was changed back to the original concept [February to February] at the 1986 meeting. It was found that the ability to organize, plan, and implement actions while the new committee and board members were together at the annual meeting far outweighed the advantage of operating in a budget year that matched the term of office. Under the July to June concept the officers and committee members felt that they were operating in a "lame duck" atmosphere from the close of the annual meeting in February until the end of their term on June 30th.)

On February 28, 1978, Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D., assumed the office of President. Dr. Dubowski was a Professor of Medicine at the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine, the Director of Toxicology Laboratories, University of Oklahoma, and a consultant with several national organizations including the Center for Disease Control, the National Bureau of Standards, and the National Safety Council. It was his administration that served for the extended term from February 1978 to June 30, 1979.

During his tenure, Dr. Dubowski headed a detailed study of the operations of the Academy Office in an effort to stem the Academy's deficit spending. As a result, several management changes were made to both streamline operations and to cut costs. The editorship of the *Newsletter* was transferred from the staff to Dr. Eckert, staff job descriptions were rewritten, and the planning and conduct of the annual meeting was subjected to a cost/benefit analysis.

Because the conduct of the annual meeting had became increasingly difficult to stage (in terms of programs, catering, and general logistical problems), Dr. Dubowski appointed a committee to study the possibility of using a convention management organization to plan and conduct the meeting. The committee reported that although the concept was popular with trade show sponsors, it lacked the personal touch necessary for professional societies. And, it was expensive. Accordingly, the Executive Committee opted to continue to perform the meeting planning and management function in-house.

At the February 15, 1979, Annual Banquet, held at the Atlanta Hyatt Regency Hotel, June K. Jones, M.S., was installed as the first woman President of the Academy. Mrs. Jones was the Toxicology Supervisor at the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences.

In compliance with the new bylaws, she took office four and a half months after her installation ceremony (on July 1, 1979) and served until June 30, 1980—thus serving as the last President in the decade of the 1970s.

The three major problems facing the Academy during 1979 were the budget deficit, the pending departure of Executive Director Margaret Hibbard to further her education, and the fact that the once "low rent" Rockville, Maryland district had become a typical Washington high rent area.

To further stem the deficit spending, the 1979 leadership analyzed each expenditure for the past three meetings and successfully reduced the budget by seven percent.

On the revenue side, it was found that an alarming number of members were delinquent in their dues payments. To overcome this problem, section officers were asked to contact the members who were in arrears as of March 1. Members who had not paid their dues by March 31 would be dropped from the rolls. That rule is still in effect.

The second pressing issue was the need to hire an Executive Director to replace Margaret Hibbard, who had announced that she would remain as director until April 30, 1980. (The Foundation had previously announced that Dr. Joseph Peterson had resigned as Executive Director effective July 1, 1979, to accept a faculty position at the University of Illinois, Chicago.)

One option was the possibility of again utilizing one Executive Director for both the Academy and the Foundation. The Foundation's Trustees had previously

reported that they favored such a move. In the spring of 1980, Kenneth Field was again hired as Executive Director for both organizations and the organizations moved to Colorado Springs.

Meanwhile, the Academy considered organization alternatives discussed over the years. One alternative was the possibility of becoming a federation wherein each section would become autonomous (a corporation) and call upon the Academy to provide administrative support. In response to a suggestion made by the Toxicology Section, the concept of turning the Academy into the "Federation of Forensic Sciences" was referred to a Long Range Planning Committee for consideration. It recommended that the Academy retain its original organizational philosophy of serving as a professional society.

Another governance issue addressed during the 1979 Executive Committee Meeting was the matter of section autonomy, this time as it applied to the control exercised by the Executive Committee over section awards. Board Member Robert Cravey moved that hereafter, sections would be allowed total discretion concerning their award programs, i.e., that they need not seek the approval of the Executive Committee concerning "the kinds of awards, designation and criteria for receipt, and the use of section funds for this purpose." The motion was approved.

The governance of the Academy from 1970 to 1980 came to a close with the transfer of the presidency from June Jones to Lowell Levine on June 30, 1980.

MEMBERSHIP

Over the course of the Academy's existence, it has amply demonstrated its viability in matters pertaining to membership policies and procedures. As examples, following are some of the significant membership actions taken in the 1970s.

- Whereas in the 1960s it was decided to honor Retired Fellows by "exempting them from all fees." The question of what specific cost items constituted "fees" was the subject of constant misunderstanding. Accordingly, the 1970–1971 Executive Committee approved the following policy:

  "A. 'Retired Fellows' would be exempt from all fees including, (1) Dues, (2) Registration at Annual Meeting, (3) Newsletter.

  "B. Retirees would be charged half price for the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. If they attend the annual meeting, they would be charged for the luncheon and the banquet. They would also be charged for *What's New?* if they wished to receive a copy."

  (One of the many economy measures taken in the 1978–1980 period was the elimination of the free meeting registration for Retired Fellows. However, the original exemption [Item "A," above] was reinstated in 1996.)

- Another membership action taken by the 1970 Executive Committee concerned the Academy's minimum education requirements—an issue that had been discussed for many years. Effective January 1, 1975, the Academy requirements for membership would be, "as a minimum, a degree from a duly accredited four-year collegiate institution." *(Note: Individual section requirements could exceed the Academy's minimum.)*
- On the lighter side, in 1972, a motion was rejected to call all female Fellows "Dames."
- As of 1972, the initiative to petition for promotions was placed on the individual members. (Heretofore, an Academy committee decided who to promote.)
- In 1973, Jan Beck headed a committee composed of section chairmen to consider allowing Members to attend and vote at the Annual Business Meetings. By a vote of 5 to 1 (3 abstentions), the committee voted against the concept.
- The classification "Trainee Affiliate" was instituted in 1974.
- After years of struggling with various centralized procedures by which to evaluate the credentials of applicants for membership, the 1974 Executive Committee approved a policy wherein Sections accomplished the first review of each applicant and the Executive Committee exercised final approval. A somewhat refined version of that delegated procedure is still in effect.

As can be seen from the following tables, the Academy membership more than doubled during the 1970s.

AAFS Growth by Classification	*1970*	*1980*
Fellows	471	799
Members	260	397
Provisional Members	101	560
Retired Fellows & Members	27	91
Others	48	154
Total	907	2001

AAFS MEMBERSHIP GROWTH BY SECTIONS 1970 to 1980.

Section	*1970*	*1980*
Criminalistics	175	483
Jurisprudence	95	114
Pathology/Biology	280	89
Psychiatry	35	92
Questioned Documents	80	142
Toxicology	126	274
General	68	166
Odontology	—	119
Physical Anthropology	—	37
Trainee Affiliate (carried separate from sections)	—	83
Honorary Members	—	2
Corresponding Members	48	—
TOTAL	907	2001

SECTIONS

The 1970s represented the greatest section expansion period in the history of the Academy: two new sections were formally added in the 1970–1973 period—Odontology in 1970 and Physical Anthropology in 1973. In the late 1970s an Engineering Section was under consideration.

The first officers of the Odontology Section were Chairman Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S., and Secretary Edward D. Woolridge, D.D.S. The first official Odontology Section Scientific Session occurred at the 1972 meeting in Atlanta.

The Physical Anthropology Section's first officers were Chairman Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D., and Secretary William M. Bass III, Ph.D. Although its first section program took place at the 1973 meeting in Las Vegas, "Anthropology" shared billing with the Odontology Section at the 1972 meeting.

During the mid-1970s, queries had been received as to the possibility of organizing an "Engineering and Physics Section" and a "Psychology Section." The engineers were advised to join the Academy and use the General Section as their temporary base. No action was taken on psychology.

At the Summer meetings of the 1975–1976 Executive Committee, a motion was made to disband the Jurisprudence Section on the basis that the members were not scientists. The motion provided that current Jurisprudence members would retain their status in the Academy "as honored and revered members" but that the Academy should seek more meaningful relationships with the legal profession through such organizations as the American Bar Association or the American Trial Lawyers Association. The motion was defeated.

In 1979, the petition to organize a "Physical Sciences and Engineering Section" was tabled and the petitioners were directed to narrow the scope of the section to Forensic Engineering. In a follow up letter from William M. Mazer to the Executive Committee, the plans formulated by the engineers (many of whom were members of the General Section) were presented. The following year, the engineers held their first organizing meeting.

PUBLICATIONS

The Academy's publication efforts in the 1970s were more dynamic and varied than ever before. Some existing publications continued. Some were discontinued. Others were conceived and continued into the 1980s, while still others were conceived and died during that ten-year period.

Newsletter

Dr. Werner Spitz retired as the editor of the *Academy Newsletter* in 1971 and was replaced by Dr. William Eckert.

In late 1971, a discussion was held as to ways to improve the publication. Included in the discussion was the development of a long-range plan for transforming the newsletter into a bulletin with advertising. How a bulletin would differ from a newsletter was never resolved, but soon thereafter the *Newsletter* began accepting approved advertising inserts as a means by which to defray printing costs.

In the 1974–1975 time period, the editorship of the *Newsletter* was shifted to the Executive Director with the Academy's Secretary-Treasurer assuming responsibility for editorial policy. That arrangement was reversed in 1978 when Dr. Eckert was again assigned as editor and was asked to publish the paper in his hometown, Wichita, Kansas.

Concurrent with the 1978 change in editorship, the name of the newsletter was changed to its present title: *Academy News.*

The editorship was reassigned to the staff in 1980 when the office moved to Colorado Springs and has remained there ever since.

The *Journal of Forensic Science*

The long-running difficulties with Callaghan, the first publisher of the *Journal,* came to a head in 1971. The Academy's Editorial Committee established a list of conditions to be met by Callaghan if the contract with them was to be renewed. Callaghan declined to meet the conditions and in December 1971, the Academy contracted with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) to publish the *Journal.* It is still the publisher of the *Journal* and also the publisher of this history.

In 1971, Dr. Mason resigned as editor of the *Journal,* having served in that capacity since 1965. He was replaced by Charles J. Stahl, III, M.D. Dr. Stahl was a Captain in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps and was stationed at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C.

The *Journal* included two new features in 1972, the Editorial Section and Letters to the Editor, to serve as sounding boards for matters of professional interest. Both features are still included in the *Journal.*

Dr. Stahl also implemented management changes that resulted in more timely reviews of articles by members of the Editorial Board. He developed standard forms for communications with reviewers, authors, and the publisher, and established timelines for acceptance or rejection of articles.

Dr. Stahl resigned as Editor in 1974 because he had accepted new assignments as Chairman, Department of Laboratory Medicine at the National Naval Medical Center and as a consultant in laboratory medicine to the Surgeon General of the United States Navy.

Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D., the Assistant Editor of the *Journal,* agreed to accept the position. He was a Colonel in the U.S. Air Force, serving as Chief of the Forensic Toxicology Division at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) in Washington, D.C., and as Chief of the Department of Defense Drug Detection Quality Control Laboratory, also at AFIP.

In the mid-1970s, the Executive Committee acceded to the request of Dr. Dominguez that the editor be authorized to recommend appointments to the *Journal's* Editorial Board. This ended the long-standing Executive Committee practice of making such appointments without reference to the editor's needs or desires.

What's New?

The demise of this once popular Academy publication epitomized a problem faced by every emerging professional society, i.e., the dependence on volunteers to serve as editors because there were insufficient funds with which to hire an editor. Volunteers found the task of being the editor of *What's New?* to be too time-consuming.

What's New? was a bibliography of significant forensic science-related court cases and articles gathered from the literature over the year. It was first presented at a plenary session. Soon thereafter printed texts were handed out at the meeting. And, finally, the plenary sessions were canceled because the printed material served the intended purpose.

In 1970, Dr. Eckert, recognizing the time involved in assembling the material, raised the possibility of centralizing at least a portion of the total effort by using existing medical and legal bibliographic printouts plus the computer services of the National Medical Library located in Washington, DC. No decision was reached on his suggestion. The same appeal was made the following year by the 1970–1974 *What's New?* editor, Andre Moenssens, and again no action was taken. The problem was that many of the disciplines represented in the Academy had no such computer service available to them.

Three added problems concerning *What's New?* were voiced at various Academy meetings in the early 1970s. Many members desired to have the material published quarterly so that the information would be more timely. They also questioned the distribution of the publication at the annual meeting rather then having it mailed to each member. And, finally, the suggestion was made to assemble material of previous *What's New?* articles—by subject—for publication as pamphlets.

All of these suggestions were recognized as being worthwhile but they required additional volunteer effort and money, both of which were in short supply.

What's New? was discontinued by the Academy at the May 1974 meeting of the Executive Committee. The decision was based on the results of two surveys of the membership, both of which showed that the majority of the members found insufficient value in the publication to warrant the cost.

The *Key People's Newsletter*

An even shorter-lived publication, the *Key People's Newsletter,* was one initiated by Dr. Weston when he became the Academy's Secretary-Treasurer in 1973. The intent of the letter was to keep the leadership of the Academy (the Academy officers, the Executive Committee, the section officers, and the chairmen of all committees) informed in a timely manner of actions being taken or contemplated.

In 1976, the name was changed to *Kaleidoscope* with June Jones as the editor. It was discontinued two years later for want of another volunteer editor to replace June Jones when she became the Academy's President-Elect.

MEETINGS

The meeting sites for the 1970s were as follow:

1970	Drake Hotel, Chicago
1971	Del Webb Townhouse, Phoenix
1972	Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta
1973	Hilton Hotel, Las Vegas
1974	Statler-Hilton, Dallas
1975	Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago
1976	Capitol Hilton, Washington
1977	Town and Country Hotel, San Diego
1978	Chase-Park Plaza, St. Louis
1979	Hyatt-Regency Hotel, Atlanta

Following the 1970 meeting, the Academy officially severed its long-standing ties with the Drake Hotel by placing Chicago on a par with all other sites in the United States. In so doing, during the remainder of the 1970s it met in all major sections of the United States.

It wasn't easy to end the arrangement with the Drake. In fact, it took three votes by the Executive Committee to

agree to consider all plausible meeting sites as equals.

The decision to meet at the Las Vegas Hilton (1973) was not without its detractors. Despite prophesies that the meeting would be a shambles (what with the lure of the casinos and the daytime lounge show distractions), the individual meeting events were well attended. Additionally, the hotel's capability to meet all the Academy's logistical requirements far exceeded the capabilities of many past hotels.

Based on its experiences of several previous years, the Executive Committee, at its Las Vegas meeting, prepared a set of guidelines for the selection of a meeting site. This, in turn, resulted in the approval of a plan "to turn the site selection function over to the staff, whenever created." It was also decided that the coordination of local arrangements should be delegated to the staff.

For the next seven years, the responsibility for site selection vacillated between the staff and committees designated by the Executive Committee. Currently the leadership decides in which cities it desires to meet, and the staff selects the hotel(s) and the convention center (if needed).

The Academy experienced material growth in the quality and quantity of its educational and training offerings during the decade of the 1970s. For several years, the Academy and Council had discussed the need for systematic, in depth education and training programs at the Annual Meeting, similar to the programs conducted by the Questioned Document Section beginning in the mid-1960s. At the 1973 meeting, the Toxicology Section initiated its first education program in the form of an all-day workshop on "drug screening" and the Pathology/Biology Section joined with NAME (National Association of Medical Examiners) to produce a 12-hour course titled "Post Graduate Course in Forensic Pathology." The Toxicology workshop was under the leadership of Leo Goldbaum and Thomas Rejent. The Pathology Post-Graduate course was co-chaired by Ali Hameli and Richard Froede.

Today, educational workshops and seminars are an intrinsic part of any Academy meeting with an average each year of 15 to 20 workshops, six to eight breakfast and luncheon seminars, and several educational programs held in conjunction with section luncheons.

Several quite different forms of education programs were initiated in the mid-1970s. The first of these was a Foundation program titled "Popped Off In The Penthouse." It was a seminar conducted in the form of a play wherein each of the forensic scientists explained his role in the investigation of a death. The play was first presented at the 1977 Academy Meeting in San Diego. Later, under the title "Suspicious Death Investigation," the seminar was staged before a joint meeting of the National College of District Attorneys and the National College of Criminal Defense Attorneys, and still later at the Annual Meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The 1977 San Diego meeting had two very entertaining social functions. The first was a Luau Party held at the Town and Country Hotel's Pool Side. The second was an evening in Mexico at "Tia Juana Tilly's Bar & Grill & Dance Hall."

FIG. 28—The luau.

FIG. 29—Tia Juana Tilly's.

The second somewhat different educational program was "Vehicular Violence" coordinated by Jack Cadman, Richard Fox, and Anthony Longhetti. Prior to its presentation at the 1978 Academy Plenary Session, it was presented to the Louisiana District Attorneys' Association.

Another innovation in the field of education was a program staged for young people. For a number of years, the Academy leadership discussed the possibility of holding a Junior Academy seminar for young people attending the meeting with their parents. In 1977, Dr. Clyde Snow discussed the possibilities at length—with the result that Dr. Arthur Goldman volunteered to head such an event at the 1978 Academy Meeting in San Diego. That first Junior Academy Meeting was a resounding success. Of the 95 attendees at the half day affair, 65% were from local high schools and the remaining 35% from local colleges. Since then, the program has been renamed "The Student Academy" and is a feature of every Academy Meeting, under the current able tutelage of Dr. Jack Frost. Attendance at these annual presentations vary according to the interest expressed by the various local school officials.

The "Last Word Society" also is properly classified as an educational program, an extremely entertaining educational program. It had its roots in a 1978 General Section presentation entitled "John Paul Jones: 113 Years From Death to Autopsy." The presenters were Kenneth Field, Richard Froede, and Ellis Kerley. Based on comments received at that presentation, it was decided to call for papers dealing with interesting cases from years past and to hold another session at the next Academy meeting.

In 1979, the then called "Historical Case Discussion Group," was again attended by a full house. Cases were presented by Douglas Lucas ("The Death of Tom Thomson"), R.A. Steindler ("An Unsolved Case"), and John Thornton ("The Bones in the Tower of London").

At the 1979 meeting the audience expressed its desire for a new title for the event and for an afternoon or evening setting. As a result, the 1980 program was changed to its present title: "The Last Word Society" and the meeting time was moved to Friday afternoon.

Douglas Lucas took over the duties of managing the society's affairs from Kenneth Field and served as its Moderator from 1981 to 1984. He had the meeting time changed from an afternoon performance to the current, popular evening slot, a move that greatly increased the attendance by spouses.

Dr. Robert Kirschner has served as the Moderator since 1984 and now oversees an educational/entertainment program that has grown in attendance from 120 in 1978 to approximately 800 at the 1997 New York meeting.

Several program features that are considered program staples today were introduced in the 1970s.

- The first Breakfast Seminars were held in 1972. The Psychiatry Section held breakfast seminars on three successive mornings.
- In 1973, the first scheduled workshop was conducted. Leo R. Goldbaum, Thomas Regent, and Irving Sunshine served as faculty members of an all-day Toxicology Section workshop on "Blood and Urine Screening For Drugs and Drugs of Abuse."
- The first separate Academy *Book of Abstracts* was published in 1976. That publication was soon discontinued but was revived as a book of *Proceedings* in 1995.

An indication of the growth of the Academy in its first 30 years of meetings can be judged by the differences in program coverage over a three-decade period.

Program Type	*1950*	*1980*
Individual Papers	37	262
Seminars/Workshops	0	18
Plenary Sessions	5	1
Exhibits	No	Yes
Receptions/Luncheons/Banquets	2	5
Spouse Activities	0	4

ADMINISTRATION

During the 1970s, the Academy achieved a goal it had long pursued. It established a permanent office and acquired a paid staff. The Academy recognized from the start that it was overtaxing its volunteer officers, especially its Secretary-Treasurer and its editors. It also noted the loss of records that should have been a part of the official history of the organization. In the 1960s both problems multiplied and the leadership, still strapped for money, utilized stop-gap tactics to stem the tide.

In 1970 (with a vastly larger membership) a management firm was hired to analyze and report on the possibilities of utilizing an external management firm to administer the Academy's affairs. The detailed report from that consulting firm showed how the Academy's administration could be markedly enhanced by hiring a firm that specialized in the management of nonprofit organizations. Unfortunately, such a service would have been very expensive.

Given that study, the Executive Committee considered three plausible courses of action.

1. Hire a management service organization to perform selected administrative functions found to be labor intensive.
2. Transfer selected administrative functions to the sections.
3. Hire a part-time assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Executive Committee voted for Course-of-Action #3 and hired Harlan Kimball as a part-time Administrative Assistant to serve as the Academy's Conference Coordinator. Mr. Kimball's base of operations was Hartford,

Connecticut. He was an experienced conference coordinator whose clients included many of the medical societies along the Eastern Seaboard.

In 1973, when the Foundation and the Academy hired Mr. Field as their first joint, full-time Executive Director, they also approved plans to open a combined office in Washington. From the Academy's point of view, the location of its office was not significant, but the Foundation was scheduled to begin its "assessment project" that Summer and required an office in Washington in close proximity to federal funding agencies. The office site selected was on the fifth floor of a new building at 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515, Rockville, Maryland.

The move of the Academy from Dr. Weston's office in Salt Lake City and the Foundation from its office in Tucson was executed on the proverbial shoe string. The Foundation had a few pieces of second hand office furniture and equipment but little or no cash. Its ace in the hole was the fact that it would begin receiving "overhead expenses" in July from its Department of Justice grant.

The Academy's situation was the reverse of that faced by the Foundation. AAFS had sufficient reserve funds to pay for its move but it owned only two membership file cabinets. It loaned the Foundation funds with which to pay for its move from Tucson and to pay the July and August salaries of the FSF/AAFS newly hired staff. (That loan was repaid by the Foundation three years later.)

The Foundation staff (consisting of the Executive Director), his portable typewriter, and one file cabinet arrived in Washington in June 1973. Soon thereafter, Mrs. Ina Curtis arrived from Salt Lake City to serve as the Foundation's Administrative Assistant. Bridge tables were used until the Foundation's two desks and chairs arrived a few weeks later.

The Academy staff (Membership Services Assistant Margaret Hibbard) arrived a month later with the membership file cabinets and an IBM typewriter, a gift to the new office from Dr. Weston.

Adding to the problem of a shortage of office equipment was the fact that the entire fifth floor was unfinished. The floor was bare concrete; there were no interior walls and no electrical outlets. That condition existed for three months until Mr. Field could borrow sufficient funds from the landlord to pay the costs of constructing partitions, installing wiring, and laying carpet. Despite those construction costs, the Rockville office proved to be cost effective when compared with the cost of office space in the greater Washington area.

The first priority during July was the hiring of a staff of researchers and a secretary for the pending federally sponsored project "Assessment of the Forensic Sciences Profession." A companion priority was to find someone from whom to lease office equipment and furniture with little or no down payment. Both priority tasks were accomplished on time, and the joint office was functioning by late July.

> *From the start, the local merchants and service companies had difficulty understanding the Academy and Foundation names. The first bill from the telephone company was addressed to: "THE FOR INSECTS SCIENCES FOUNDATION."*

For the next two years, the Foundation provided the Academy's clerical and office equipment needs free of charge. AAFS paid for its share of the office space (one small room) and for its direct costs, e.g., long distance calls, postage, etc. Even when the Academy moved in 1977 to an adjacent three-room office suite, the Foundation continued to provide free use of its office equipment.

The free support given by the Foundation to the Academy peaked in 1979 when the three staff members of the Academy office resigned for various personal reasons. The Foundation staff stepped in and ran the Academy office for several months, to include the planning for and conduct of the 1980 annual meeting.

At the 1975 Annual Academy Business Meeting, Secretary-Treasurer Weston reported to the membership that the Academy was operating at a deficit, in spite of the fact that the Foundation had (1) repaid the $5,000 borrowed to move to Washington, and (2) had agreed to provide the Academy with free office space for the next two years. At the current rate of expenditures, Dr. Weston forecast that the Academy would be solvent only until the beginning of 1976. The culprit was the insistent inflation rate which operated adversely against a semi-fixed Academy fee structure. Fortunately, Dr. Weston's dire forecast did not materialize because the Academy experienced a short upturn in its finances.

In 1979, the leases for both the Academy and the Foundation offices in Rockville expired and the rent under the new lease would be more than double the rate negotiated in 1973. In reaction to this news, the officers of both organizations conducted a study of the rent structure for the greater Washington area and found that rents throughout the region had skyrocketed over a five-year period. It was time to move out of the area.

Following a national search for a new Executive Director, the position was offered to Mr. Field. He declined because he desired to live in Colorado Springs, at which point both governing bodies agreed that Colorado Springs was as desirable a location for the two organizations as any they had considered. The move out of Washington took place in phases beginning in the spring of 1980 and was completed a year later when several of the Foundation's research projects were either completed or at a point where they could be accomplished in Colorado.

The Foundation continued to be the major organization of the two in the early 1980s. However, as federal research grant money dried up, the Academy assumed an ever increasing role in the operation of the joint office, until today the Foundation has no full-time staff members.

Its management and administrative needs are provided on a "shared" service basis by Academy personnel. This is the exact opposite of the early 1970s when the Foundation staff provided "shared" services to the Academy.

COMMITTEES

A title for the 1970s could easily have been "The Advent of Management by Committees." The alternatives for managing the increasingly complex issues facing this very diversified organization were either to hire more staff members or to delegate the problems to committees of members. The limited resources of the Academy made mandatory the latter alternative.

A Silver Jubilee Committee was organized in mid-1971 to plan and arrange for the 25th Anniversary celebration to be held in Las Vegas in February 1973. It was charged to prepare a Jubilee medal, to publish a souvenir booklet and to arrange for wide photographic coverage of the festivities. Members of the committee included:

William Eckert	S. R. Gerber
Edwin Conrad	Rolla Harger
A. W. Freireich	Ralph Turner

A second Silver Anniversary Committee, headed by Secretary Weston, was charged to prepare scrolls for Charter Members, for Presidents, and for Secretary-Treasurers, present and past.

Following are some of the other standing and *ad hoc* committees operating during the 1970s.

Standing Committees

Annual Meeting Program
Local Arrangements
Bylaws
Ethics
Membership
  Referrals Sub-Committee
Site
Public Relations
Nominations
Liaison Committee

Ad Hoc Committees

Committee Concerning Updating of the Post-Mortem Act
Education Committee
Liaison Committee with the National Association of Medical Examiners
Publications Committee
Recommended Methods Committee
Committee of Proposed Reconstructing of the Academy Organization
Committee on Certification
Financial Management Committee
Committee for Educational Materials
Guidelines for the Investigation of Death Committee
Methods of Examination Committee
Legislative Liaison Committee
Long-Range Planning Committee
Gradwohl Award Committee
Nomenclature and Computer Application Committee
International Relations Committee
Committee on Publications
Academy-Foundation Relations Committee
Liaison Committee to the National Drug Abuse Agency
Steering Committee with the Foundation
Membership Procedures Committee
Finance and Budget Committee
Government Relations Committee
Executive Director Search Committee

Clearly, in the 1970s the Academy was following one of the soundest of axioms applicable to professional societies—involve the membership in the planning and operation of the organization.

At the Interim Meeting of the Executive Committee in late 1979, the Treasurer reported that the Academy had operated at a deficit of $23,612 for Fiscal Year 1979 and that the budget for FY 1980 showed another unacceptable deficit. The Reserve Fund had been drawn down to approximately $55,000, which meant that, at the current rate of expenditures over income, the Academy would be bankrupt by 1982.

Facing real prospects of bankruptcy, the Academy leadership moved into high gear by immediately approving wide-spread budget cuts. The eventual agreement to move out of the high rent Washington area to inexpensive Colorado Springs was a significant step in reversing the deficit spending of the past few years.

THE 1970 AND THE 1980 BUDGETS

	1970	*1980*
Total Receipts	$37,000	$161,000
Total Disbursements	$31,000	$170,000

AWARDS

The Academy's award program was almost nonexistent at the start of the 1970s, but ten years later it was a flourishing and varied recognition program. A variety of Academy and section awards were created. In addition, a recognition program was inaugurated in the late 1970s to acknowledge the work of young forensic scientists who were members of the several Regional Societies.

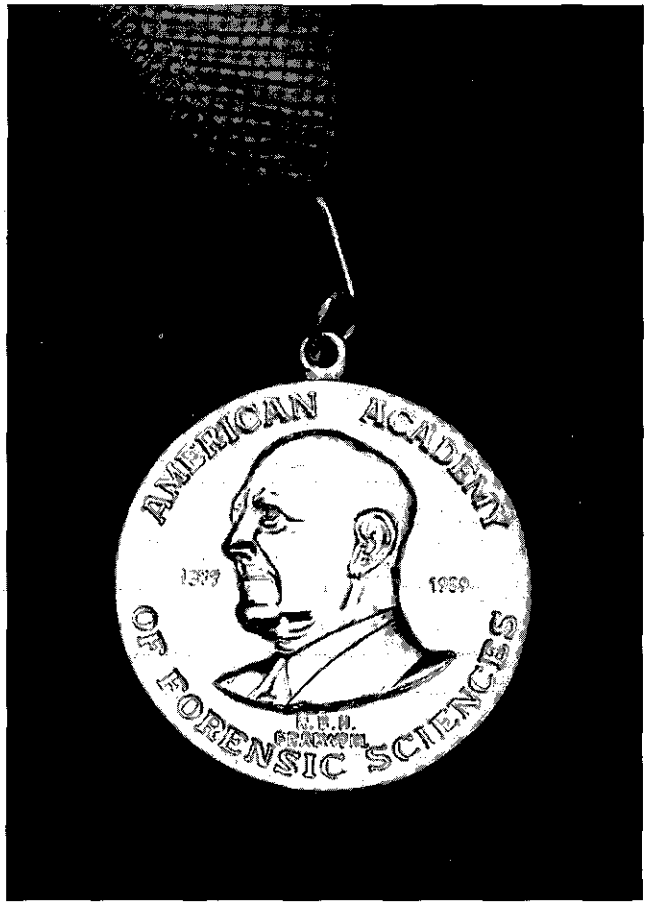


FIG. 30—The Gradwohl medallion.

Based on recommendations of an awards committee, the Academy's most prestigious award, The Gradwohl Medallion, was approved by the membership at the 1975 Annual Business Meeting. Bryan Finkle (Chairman), Morton Mason, and Robert Joling, members of the *ad hoc* "Committee on Fellow Emeritus/Fellow of Distinction," recommended that such an award be designed and given to an outstanding Fellow of the Academy on an infrequent basis. Following is an abbreviated description of the award as contained in the current *Academy Policy and Procedure Manual.* The complete description is found at APPENDIX Q.

- The Award shall be known as the Gradwohl Medallion and the recipient shall be cited as a "Gradwohl Laureate."
- The award shall consist of a 14k gold medal displaying the likeness of R. B. H. Gradwohl, founder of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.
- The award should be presented only to a person (AAFS Fellow) having attained exceptional distinction in terms of: creative activity such as research, outstanding service to the AAFS, outstanding service in a public position, combinations of the above.

The Executive Committee immediately appointed the following individuals to design the medal: Edward Whittaker, Jr. (Chairman), Clyde Snow, and Kurt Dubowski. The design submitted by that committee became the model for the actual medallion.

The Executive Committee announced in the spring of 1977 that it would award the first Gradwohl medal at the 1978 meeting and asked the membership for suggestions. The decision was fast in coming; it would be given, posthumously, to Dr. Milton Helpern, who died unexpectedly following the 1977 Academy Meeting. Dr. Helpern's wife, Mrs. Beatrice Helpern, accepted the award from President Whittaker at the 1978 Academy Meeting in St. Louis.

The second Gradwohl Award was "conferred on Professor Rolla N. Harger at the 1979 Annual Banquet in acknowledgment of his outstanding contributions in the field of toxicology."

In the mid-1970s, the Executive Committee received a recommendation from the Toxicology Section to authorize the creation of section awards. The decision was made that if a section desired to create such an award, it must seek Executive Committee approval of its configuration, and, further, any nomination for a section awards would require the approval of the Executive Committee. Today, the creation, title, design, and designated recipient of section awards are left to the discretion of the sections.

FIG. 31—President Whittaker presenting Mrs. Helpern with the Gradwohl Medallion awarded posthumously to her husband, Dr. Milton Helpern.

FIG. 32—Professor and Mrs. Rolla Harger displaying his Gradwohl Medallion.

The first recorded section award was presented by the Psychiatry Section to Maier Tuchler at the 1978 Academy Meeting.

At the next meeting, section awards were made by the Criminalistics Section to J. D. Chastain, the Psychiatry Section to Seymour Pollack, and the Toxicology Section to Rolla Harger.

FORENSIC SCIENCES FOUNDATION

For the Foundation, the 1970s were, as Tennyson once wrote, "its years of golden deeds." Following its ascension to the position of the Academy's education and research arm, it established a joint office where it accomplished an astonishing number of research and education projects with the cooperation of forensic scientists and their agencies from all over the country. It contributed materially to the upgrading of agency and individual professional services throughout the world. But, before it could accomplish all that it first had to convince the membership of the Academy to accept it as its research and education arm.

The Academy's stated concern over the proposed affiliation with the Foundation centered on the fact that no Foundation mechanism existed by which the Academy would have a legal voice in the control and operations of Foundation. The basis for the Academy's concern was found in two FSF documents.

- The Foundation's October 16, 1969, Certificate of Incorporation:

  "The Forensic Science Foundation shall have no members."

- Article VI of its Bylaws:

  "The election of Officers and Trustees shall be by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees of the corporation present at the Annual Meeting, either in person or by proxy."

The Academy leadership's complaint that the Foundation bylaws made it an oligarchy (wherein a few individuals controlled the activities of the Foundation, in perpetuity) was somewhat puzzling because that was precisely the manner in which the Academy's elected officers and members of the Executive Committees of the 1950s and 1960s controlled the Academy.

A second point concerning this dispute, a point never discussed in public, was the animosity that had developed over (1) the Dr. Paul Kirk membership application, and (2) the definition of forensic science. Each had left its mark. Each had colored the views of the opposing groups. As a result, the original Foundation was unacceptable to some members of the Academy as much because of personalities as because of philosophical differences.

Despite the above-stated obstacles to gaining affiliation with the Academy, the Foundation Trustees worked diligently to acquire their first research grant. In May 1971 they succeeded. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (now known as the Drug Enforcement Agency) accepted the FSF proposal to conduct a "Feasibility Study of an Early Warning Information System." That drug information system is still in use under the title DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network.) Paul Matte, M.D., J.D. (the Executive Director of the Foundation), was the Project Director supported by a large number of Academy members. For their effort, the Foundation and the individual project members received Letters of Commendation from BNDD.

On April 14, 1973, following the affiliation of the Foundation with the Academy, Kenneth S. Field was designated the Executive Director of the Foundation. He resigned from the Foundation in the spring of 1976 to pursue an independent research project. His replacement was Joseph L. Peterson, D.Crim. Dr. Peterson came to the Foundation from the faculty of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. He held the position of Executive Director until July 1979, at which time he resigned to join the Faculty of the University of Illinois at Chicago. Mr. Field was again hired as the Executive Director and moved the organization to Colorado Springs in the spring of 1980.

During the 1970s an astonishingly large and varied number of projects were accomplished. Following are some of them.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

DAWN Reporting System
Forensic Science Assessment Project
Annual Pathology Slide Seminars
Laboratory Proficiency Testing
Certification Program
New York State Police Criminalistics Service Project
New York State Advisory Commission Meeting
Presentation of a seminar "Popped Off in the Penthouse" to Non-Forensic Science Organizations

Crime Scene Investigation Workshops
Forensic Microscopy Workshops
Forensic Serology Workshops
Criminalistics Methods of Analysis Feasibility Study
Connecticut Review of Forensic Science Services
Snowmass, Colorado Conference (with National District Attorneys Assoc.)
Office Copier Workshops
Physical Evidence Field Test Kit Workshops
Kenner, Louisiana Conference (a national meeting on forensic science services and the administration of justice)
Utilization of Psychiatric and Psychological Assessment by Criminal Court Judges
Development of Forensic Science Higher Education Guidelines
Criminalistics Methods Project
Utilization of Forensic Sciences in Police Investigations

PUBLICATIONS

Newsletters
Science in Criminal Law
Forensic Serology News
News and Views, a Forum in Forensic Toxicology
News and Views in Forensic Pathology

Other Publications
Crime Laboratory Management Forum, 1976 edited by Richard Fox and Fred Wynbrandt
Forensic Science Foundation Career Brochure (still in use)

ACCREDITATION

AMA Category I Continuing Medical Education Accreditation
State-Administered Legal Continuing Education Accreditation
Academy of General Dentistry Accreditation plus state boards
Accent Category I Credit from American Association of Clinical Chemistry

EPILOGUE

Any organization that can survive the challenges faced by the Academy in the 1970s can indubitably look forward to a long life. The manner in which it addressed and resolved its problems is reminiscent of the Egyptian myth concerning the Rise of the Phoenix, a bird that consumed itself by fire and then rose renewed from its ashes.

5

THE 1980s: MOVING AHEAD

"When considering the future course of the forensic sciences there must be resiliency in thought and action, and at times, a daring attitude as to our performance in research, techniques, methods, and interpretation."

—RICHARD C. FROEDE, M.D., 1989

PROLOGUE

The Academy entered the 1980s at an accelerated level of activity and enthusiasm. Unlike its entry into the preceding decade, it had no discernible conflicts to distract it from its primary mission of advancing the profession. It did have serious financial problems but, fortunately, the causes were known and the solutions were under intensive study. It was time to move ahead.

GOVERNANCE

As the Academy entered the 1980s, June K. Jones was the President, having assumed office on July 1, 1979.

The 1980 Annual Meeting was held at the Hyatt Regency in New Orleans. It was a grand venue what with the Mardi Gras and the hotel's proximity to the French Quarter. In a sense, it was a miracle that the meeting took place. As noted in the preceding chapter, had it not been for the commitment of the entire FSF staff in planning and conducting the meeting it would not have been a success.

In the Spring of 1980, three measures were taken to ease the financial burden of the Academy. The first was initiated by President Jones at the Annual Meeting. A reception replaced the traditional, expensive banquet. The second was the decision of the Academy and Foundation to again share the position of Executive Director—thus halving the Academy's share of the Executive Director's salary. The third cost reduction action was the move from the suddenly very expensive office in Washington to Colorado Springs.

On July 1, 1980, Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S., became the 31st President of the Academy. Dr. Levine was a Consultant in Forensic Dentistry with the Office of the Medical Examiner, City of New York; Chief Forensic Odontologist, Office of the Medical Examiner, Nassau County, New York; Clinical Associate Professor at the Department of Behavioral Sciences and Community Health, New York University College of Dentistry, and at the Department of Forensic Medicine, New York University School of Medicine.

At the Executive Committee's Interim Meeting held in Colorado Springs on August 14–15, 1980, Dr. Dubowski presented five recommendations from the "Committee of Past Presidents," all of which were eventually referred to the Bylaws Committee.

- The Academy President should be the only AAFS individual authorized to make public statements and then only with prior approval of the Academy officers.
- Both Fellows and Members should be allowed to vote at section business meetings.
- Establish staggered 3-year terms on most AAFS committees.
- Establish a Forensic Engineering Section.
- Establish an "Affiliate" program.

In turn, of the five recommendations submitted to it, the Bylaws Committee recommended and the membership approved the following four at the 1981 Academy Meeting.

- Authorized "Members" to attend *and* vote at Section *and* Academy business meetings, thus amending a governance measure begun in 1951.
- Created a membership category called the Institute Associates, which is still in effect.
- Further refined the conditions under which Academy members may make public statements as representing the Academy. Today, that issue is covered in the Bylaws under the *Academy's Code of Ethics and Conduct.*
- Approved the creation of the Engineering Section as the tenth Academy Section.

The 1982–1983 President of the Academy was Anthony Longhetti, M.P.A. Mr. Longhetti was the Director of the Criminalistics Laboratory of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department and a Consulting Criminalist. His induction was held in Orlando at the 1982 Academy Meeting, to become effective July 1, 1982.

At that same meeting the Bylaws were again modified.

- The membership category called Corresponding Member was eliminated because the original intent to accommodate regular members while temporarily residing outside the United States and Canada had been exceeded by including foreign nationals who appeared to be qualified for regular membership. In addition, since Corresponding Members paid no dues, it cost considerably to handle their affairs. All existing Corresponding Members were invited to apply for regular membership.

- A Management Subcommittee was created within the Executive Committee to react rapidly to matters arising between Annual Meetings. This adjunct to the Executive Committee also saved money because it was smaller than the main governing body. Below are the members of the first Management Subcommittee:

President	Anthony Longhetti
President-Elect	George E. Gantner
Secretary	Maureen A. Casey
Treasurer	Arthur D. Goldman
At-Large	Mark Shipman
	Yale H. Caplan
Alternates	William R. Maples
	Thomas A. Johnson

Today, the Management Subcommittee is called the Executive Committee (an adjunct of the Academy Board of Directors) with the same composition and mandate.

During the first Management Subcommittee meeting held in the summer of 1982 (in a continuing discussion of alternative Academy organizational configurations), it was noted that a serious logistical problem could arise should the Academy accept any more sections. Many currently used hotels would find it difficult, if not impossible, to accommodate the Academy's need for more large "breakout rooms." That is still a concern for the meeting planners, especially in light of the ever increasing attendance at the annual meetings.

At that same Subcommittee meeting, considerable time was spent on the Academy budget for the 1982–1983 Fiscal Year. That remains one of the Executive Committee's key responsibilities.

The 1983 Annual Meeting took place at the Stouffer's Towers in Cincinnati, President Longhetti presiding. This was the first time the Academy made use of a Convention Center for its major meeting activities. It did so by sharing the facility with a huge "bikers" convention—to the amusement of members of both organizations.

At the close of the 1983 Business Meeting, George E. Gantner, M.D., was presented as the 34th President of the Academy. He would serve from July 1, 1983, to June 30, 1984. Dr. Gantner was the Medical Examiner for the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri and a Professor of Forensic and Environmental Pathology at the St. Louis University of Medicine.

On March 31, 1984, Mr. Field resigned as Executive Director of the Academy and Foundation, noting that he had returned to the organizations in 1979–1980 as a temporary measure. Beth Ann Lipskin was selected to replace him. Miss Lipskin joined the Foundation staff in 1974 in Washington, D.C., as a project officer and most recently had served as the AAFS Meeting Coordinator and Assistant to the Executive Director.

During Dr. Gantner's tenure as President, the Academy made a quantum leap into the computer age. Accounting, membership, annual meeting programming and a management information system were computerized.

The 1984–1985 Academy President was Maureen A. Casey Owens, B.A., who held the office from July 1, 1984, to June 30, 1985. Mrs. Owens was the Criminalistics Coordinator and Chief Document Examiner for the Criminalistics Division of the Chicago Police Department. She was the second woman president of the Academy.

An early action by Mrs. Owens was the formation of a second Past Presidents' Committee consisting of June Jones, Lowell Levine, Joseph Davis, Anthony Longhetti, and George Gantner. They were charged to consider four governance matters of concern to the Academy.

- The guidance to be given to the General Section in its deliberations over applications for membership to the section.
- The means by which to revitalize the Long-Range Planning Committee.
- Reconsideration of the concept of "Academy Associates"—a means by which a person not qualified for membership in AAFS could associate with it.
- Alternative ways in which to tap the AAFS retirees as a source of support for various projects.

In response to a 1979 request from the General Section for guidance on what professions to admit to membership, the Past Presidents Committee recommended that the section inventory the disciplines currently represented in the section and limit future applications to those disciplines. Applications received from disciplines not currently represented in the section were to be referred to the Membership Committee.

A problem that generally confronts all successful professional societies occurred during the 1984–1985 season: the emergence of "look-alike" organizations. In this case, an organization called The National Academy of Forensic Scientists was apparently created to provide an expert witness referral service for lawyers. The Academy announced in one of its newsletters that the organization was not affiliated with AAFS, and the Executive Committee also notified the Federal Trade Commission that the name might be an infringement on the Academy's title. The outcome of that letter is unknown. The National Academy of Forensic Scientists is not listed in Gale's 1996 *Encyclopedia of Associations.*

The 1985 meeting of the Academy was held at the Las Vegas Riviera Hotel from February 12th through the 16th, Maureen Casey-Owens presiding. Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D., was inducted as the incoming President for 1985–1986. Dr. Goldman was a Forensic Odontology Consultant with the Office of the Medical Examiner, Rockland County, NY, an Adjunct Assistant Professor at Columbia University's School of Dental and Oral Surgery, and a General Practitioner of Dentistry. He was a co-founder of the American Board of Forensic

FIG. 33—Participants in the 1986 trip to China, Dr. Mills' group.

FIG. 34 *(below)*— Mr. Lucas' group.

Odontology and the first Director of the Student Academy.

At the 1985 Annual Business Meeting, the voting members approved a change in the date of office for all elected officials of the Academy. The dates were changed from the July 1–June 30 term back to the original concept adopted by the founding members of the Academy in 1950:

> "The term of office for each officer shall begin at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting at which elected."

Thus, Dr. Goldman's term as Academy President extended from July 1, 1985 to the end of the February 1986 meeting in New Orleans.

Two candidates were nominated for President-Elect at the Annual Business Meeting on February 12, 1986. Yale Caplan, Ph.D., was nominated by the Nominating Committee. William Eckert, M.D., was nominated from the floor. Dr. Caplan was elected.

In addition to changing the dates of the term of office for all elected officials of the Academy, the membership also changed the titles of the Academy's two governing bodies. The former Executive Committee became the Board of Directors and the Management Subcommittee became the Executive Committee. This organizational structure remains in effect today.

At the conclusion of the 1986 meeting in New Orleans, retiring President Goldman presented the 37th President of the Academy, Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D., to the membership. Dr. Mills was then a Consultant in Legal Medicine, a Member of the Attending Staff (Pathology) of the Los Angeles County General Hospital, a member of the Affiliate Staff (Pathology) of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, and a Clinical Professor of Pathology at the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

A major first in the annals of the Academy occurred during the summer of 1986. Under a program developed by "People to People International," the Academy was invited to organize a forensic science delegation to visit the People's Republic of China. The delegation was the guest of the Ministry of Public Security, with the purpose of participating in bilateral technical exchanges concerning criminal investigations.

The delegation was composed of 42 forensic scientists and 24 spouses. To accommodate the large number of delegates, President Mills appointed Past-President Douglas Lucas to serve as "Delegation Co-Leader." The two delegations followed slightly different itineraries for part of the approximately three-week trip. At APPENDIX R is a list of the participants in the Academy's first China trip.

At the 1987 Board of Directors Meeting held prior to the beginning of the Academy's 39th Annual Meeting, the members concentrated on additional ways to tighten

control of the annual budget. As a result, it was decided that any budget overruns of 10% or $100 (whichever was greater) and all unbudgeted activities scheduled to cost in excess of $100 would henceforth require Executive Committee approval.

At the Awards Ceremony held later that week, President Mills entertained the guests with his "tall tale" about a complex medical examiner's case. It is presented below as reported in the March 1987 issue of the *Academy News*.

> "On March 23 the medical examiner viewed the body of Ronald Opus and concluded that he died from a gunshot wound of the head caused by a shotgun. Investigation to that point had revealed that the decedent had jumped from the top of a ten story building with the intent to commit suicide (he left a note indicating his despondency). As he passed the 9th floor on the way down, his life was interrupted by a shotgun blast through the window, killing him instantly. Neither the shooter nor the decedent was aware that a safety net had been erected at the 8th floor to protect some window washers and that the decedent would not have been able to complete his intent to commit suicide because of this.
>
> Ordinarily, a person who starts into motion the events with a suicide intent ultimately commits suicide even though the mechanism might not be what he intended. That he was shot on the way to certain death nine stories below probably would not change his mode of death from suicide to homicide. But the fact that his suicide intent would not have been achieved under any circumstance caused the medical examiner to feel that he had homicide on his hands.
>
> Further investigation led to the discovery that the room on the 9th floor from whence the shotgun blast emanated was occupied by an elderly man and his wife. He was threatening her with the shotgun because of an interspousal spat and became so upset that he could not hold the shotgun straight. Therefore, when he pulled the trigger, he completely missed his wife and the pellets went through the window striking the decedent.
>
> When one intends to kill subject A, but kills subject B in the attempt, one is guilty of the murder of subject B. The old man was confronted with this conclusion, but both he and his wife were adamant in stating that neither knew that the shotgun was loaded. It was the longtime habit of the old man to threaten his wife with an unloaded shotgun. He had no intent to murder her; therefore, the killing of the decedent appeared then to be accident. That is, the gun had been accidentally loaded.
>
> But *further* investigation turned up a witness that their son was seen loading the shotgun approximately six weeks prior to the fatal incident. That investigation showed that the mother (the old lady) had cut off her son's financial support and her son, knowing the propensity of his father to use the shotgun threateningly, loaded the gun with the expectation that the father would shoot his mother. The case now becomes one of murder on the part of the son for the death of Ronald Opus.
>
> Further investigation revealed that the son became increasingly despondent over the failure of his attempt to get his mother murdered. This led him to jump off the ten story building on March 23, only to be killed by a shotgun blast through a 9th story window.
>
> The medical examiner closed the case as a suicide."

Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D., was inducted as President of the Academy for the year 1987–1988. Dr. Caplan was the Chief Toxicologist for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the State of Maryland and also a Professor at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, serving as the Director of the Graduate Program in Forensic Toxicology.

In his remarks to the membership at the Annual Business Meeting, Dr. Caplan reported that the 1988 Annual Meeting would be held in Philadelphia with a meeting theme: "Forensic Science and Society: The Drug Abuse Phenomenon."

The 1988 election of officers included three candidates for the two positions of Vice President. Marina Stajic, Ph.D., and Daniel Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S., were recommended by the Nominating Committee and James Starrs, L.L.M., was nominated by petition. Marina Stajic and Daniel Labowitz were elected.

Dr. Caplan, in furtherance of his stated commitment to increase the quality of communications between all elements of the Academy's governing structure, and especially between successive Presidents, made a special point to involve President-Elect Richard S. Frank in all his presidential activities. He also appointed Mr. Frank as Chairman of the updating of the Academy's *Policy and Procedure Manual.*

At the last Board meeting officiated by Dr. Caplan, (February 1988), a motion was again made by Dr. Richard Rosner to create an endowment fund, the proceeds of which would be used to defray the operating costs of the Academy. (Dr. Rosner first discussed the concept in 1987.) The proposal was referred to the Bylaws Committee for presentation at the next Executive Committee Meeting.

Although the scientific and business meetings of the 1988 Academy Meeting were held at the Wyndham

Franklin Plaza and the Palace Hotel, the social event of the Philadelphia meeting, the Awards Reception, took place at the famed Franklin Institute—the nation's oldest science museum. Below are pictures of that reception.

On February 20, 1988, at the conclusion of the last event at the Philadelphia Annual meeting, Richard S. Frank, B.S., became the 39th President of the Academy. Mr. Frank was the Chief of Forensic Science Services with the Drug Enforcement Administration and also served on several international committees concerned with drug identification and tracking.

One of President Frank's early governance actions was to create a Section Allocations Task Force whose mission was to review the current formula for allocation of section funds as stipulated by the bylaws and to evaluate alternative allocation methods. The Task Force eventually recommended that the current allocation system be retained.

The second People to People Forensic Science Delegation sponsored by the Academy made an official 18-day visit to the USSR in April 1988. The Delegation Chairman was Dr. Homer Campbell. The list of Academy delegates is included at APPENDIX R.

Continuing the policy established by Dr. Caplan, President Frank appointed President-Elect Richard Froede as Chairman of the *Policy and Procedures Manual.* In announcing the appointment, Mr. Frank noted that having been in charge of the review and updating of the *Policy and Procedures Manual* while serving as President-Elect proved to be an excellent means by which to prepare for his term as President.

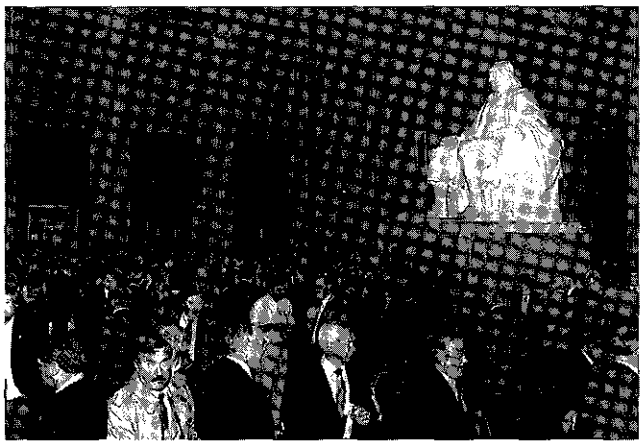


FIG. 35—The 1988 Awards Reception, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FIG. 36—Participants in the 1988 trip to the USSR.

The Toxicology Section request to use the Academy Dues Statement as check off procedure for contributions to the section's Scholarship Fund was not approved by the Executive Committee at its Interim Meeting held in early August 1988 in Colorado Springs. It was decided that a check off of any kind, utilizing Academy-generated documents, should be confined to Academy-wide issues. The section was asked to consider making a direct mail appeal to its members.

Also, in 1988, the role of the Academy Council moved from being an occasional advisor to the Board to its current, more positive role of: (1) administering the ever increasing affairs of the sections, (2) being the primary administrator of membership policies and procedures, and (3) serving as an advisor, on request, to the Board.

An interesting governance question was raised at the 1989 Board meeting: could the Board use a mailed vote? Although the State of Illinois in which the Academy was incorporated allows mailed votes (as long as the issue in question was unanimously approved) the Academy Bylaws made no provision for such a procedure. Today, the Academy Bylaws reflect the State of Illinois authority. Academy Bylaws Article IV, Section 5.a.3. states: "The receipt of mailed votes from one hundred (100) percent of the total number of members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by mail." And further, in Section 5.b.2.: "A unanimous vote of the Board of Directors shall be required to take action by mail." Additionally, the Academy's *Policy and Procedure Manual* now includes a provision for telephone conferences to discuss issues before being subjected to mail vote.

The 41st Annual Meeting of the Academy was held at the Riviera Hotel in Las Vegas from February 13–18, 1989. Richard C. Froede, M.D., was installed as the

Academy's 40th President. Dr. Froede was then serving as the first Armed Forces Medical Examiner, in which capacity he was subsequently decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal by the Secretary of Defense for his extraordinary efforts during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He was also then serving as the Chairman of the Forensic Pathology and the Forensic Identity Committees, College of American Pathologists.

> *Apropos Dr. Froede's position as the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, in the early 1970s he and Mr. Field submitted a formal proposal to the Secretary of Defense wherein the Academy and Foundation would be utilized to organize a world-wide Military Medical Examiner System within the Medical Departments of the Armed Forces. Two years later, the response to that proposal stated that the military medical system was considered quite capable of handling any issues that the proposed Military Medical Examiner System would offer. Oh?*

One of Dr. Froede's first actions was to create the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC). The SPC's function was to focus on systemic analyses and visualizations of ways by which to achieve the best possible future for the Academy and for the forensic sciences profession. The Committee's recommended Strategic Plan will be discussed in the chapter dedicated to the 1990s. Following were the members of the SPC from 1989 through 1996.

THE STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE		
Mary Fran Ernst	Richard C. Froede	John I. Thornton*
Kenneth S. Field, Chair 1989	Robert E. Gaensslen	Don Harper Mills
Richard S. Frank, Chair 1996	Daniel I. Labowitz *	Michael A. Peat
	Douglas M. Lucas	Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.
	William R. Maples *	Charles J. Stahl, III

*Resigned due to the press of business.

A most unfortunate governance matter arose in December 1989 when the Officers and Board of Directors terminated Beth Ann Lipskin from her position as Executive Director of the Academy and Foundation.

The reason for her termination, as cited in the Academy's formal pronouncement, November 19, 1990, was "her inappropriate use of funds of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the Forensic Sciences Foundation and mismanagement of these organizations." Although the investigation and resolution of the issues took approximately one year, the Academy and Foundation recovered its funds from the insurance companies and, because Miss Lipskin quickly settled with the insurance companies, the matter was closed.

The progressive financial excesses of Miss Lipskin were chronicled in three successive Academy Audited Financial Statements, beginning with Fiscal Year 1986.

	FY1986	1987	1988
Accounts receivable, employees	$2,107	$7,761	$15,611

As a result of the above breakdown in control, the November 1990 Memorandum to the Academy membership noted that both the Academy and Foundation "have now instituted new procedures and policies which will prevent the problem experienced in this matter from recurring." Today, those procedures are primarily the responsibility of the Academy's Internal Audit Committee.

Out of this unfortunate incident the Academy and Foundation were very fortunate to acquire Mrs. Anne Warren as their new Executive Director and Mrs. Brenda Papke as the Academy's Assistant Director. Mrs. Warren had joined the Academy staff in 1985 as its Assistant Director, and Mrs. Papke joined in 1987 as the Membership Director. Both of these talented professionals are still serving as Executive Director and Assistant Director, respectively.

MEMBERSHIP

As demonstrated in the preceding decade, the Academy of the 1980s was ever mindful of the requirement to continually analyze and respond to the needs of its members. Following are the membership actions taken during the period 1980 to 1990.

In 1980, in response to two types of requests (members asking that their names be made available to outside solicitations for the names of experts and requests of members who did not desire to have their names given), the leadership of the Academy passed a rule that names would be released only if the member approved. In subsequent years, that rule was further refined, until today information on members (restricted to the information contained in the published Directory) will be released if the member approves with the proviso that the Academy does not vouch for the availability or professional competency of the individual. To aid in the assembly of the available list, a new curriculum vitae form was distributed and plans were approved to microfiche all personnel files. However, the microfiche process proved to be too costly. Instead, a computer data base now contains the names of those who serve as experts and the areas in which they do so.

The continuing saga of how to maintain the highest standards for admission to the Academy and to expedite the process by reducing redundancy took a giant step forward in 1980 with the ruling that if both the Section Chairman and Section Secretary approved an application, no

further review would be accomplished by the Membership Committee. That ruling is still in effect.

In the Spring of 1980, the following ruling was implemented: "When a member of the AAFS offers testimony as an expert witness at a trial or in a deposition, if AAFS membership is noted, section affiliation must be stated."

The first Academy membership drive was approved in the mid-1980s. The Membership Committee was authorized $1,000 to promote the Academy Sections. The concept was sound but the procedure by which to accomplish the task proved to be unfair to the smaller sections and the money was returned by the Council to the Executive Committee. Instead, a motion was made and carried to use the funds to advertise the Academy's annual meetings in publications of other scientific societies. There is no record of the success of that advertising campaign. In a separate action, the Psychiatry Section did advertise its goals and missions in other publications and received 20 queries.

In 1984, the first "New Member Reception" was held. It was felt that new Academy members should be given the opportunity to meet the leaders of the Academy. The concept was excellent but the logistics of fitting the reception into the already taxed schedules of Academy officials caused the reception to be discontinued for a few years. It was again included in the program in 1994 and is now a regular feature of the annual meeting.

In 1986, the Academy manned AAFS Membership Information tables at several regional society meetings. The specific results of that promotional effort are unknown.

In 1987, utilizing the provisions of Bylaws Article II.5.i. (Code of Ethics and Conduct), a member appealed to the membership "to reverse the findings of the Board of Directors to expel him from the Academy." The Board's decision was based on a comprehensive investigation by the Ethics Committee. At the February 18, 1987, Annual Business Meeting the members defeated his motion to overrule the Board's action and the member was dismissed from the Academy. The issue was drug abuse.

At the 1988 Annual Meeting, the membership adopted a new member classification: Student Member. Whereas a Trainee Affiliate is one who has completed his or her formal education (undergraduate or graduate degree program) and is now in a training program in one of the forensic science disciplines, a Student is in undergraduate, graduate, or is in an accepted supervised training program leading to such a career.

In an example of what Will Rogers used to call, "The times they are a changin'," the Executive Committee reversed a long-standing Academy policy against members advertising their AAFS affiliation. At its 1988 mid-year meeting the Executive Committee ruled that "it is acceptable to use 'FAAFS' or Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences or other membership status in abbreviated or spelled out form" on member letterheads and on other materials.

In the same vein, the 1989–1990 Board of Directors voted to try a twice-a-year processing of new member applications. The new admission dates would be July 1 for applications processed following the Annual Meeting and, as usual, at the Annual Business Meeting. The new procedure met with very limited success, was very expensive, and was dropped at the end of one year.

The Academy's total membership growth during the 1980s was again quite impressive. It rose from 2,001 in 1980 to 3,624 at the start of 1990—a 55% growth rate.

SECTIONS

As reported in the April 1980 *Academy News*, the Academy leadership granted the sections greater freedom in the management of their in-house affairs. Specifically:

1. The staff would provide monthly financial statements to the sections in order to keep them continually informed of available funds.
2. The rule which permitted only one award annually for each section was canceled.
3. The requirement for affirmation by the Executive Committee of individuals selected to receive section awards was also canceled.
4. An ad hoc committee was appointed to study the concept of restructuring the Academy into a Federation. (The committee's final report recommended that the concept not be adopted.)

On February 18, 1981, the Academy's newest section, the Engineering Section, was approved by the membership with the following members elected as the section's first officers: William M. Mazer, D.E.E. (Member of the Executive Committee), Kenneth R. Feder, B.A. (Section Chairman), and Charles A. Nagler, Ph.D. (Section Secretary). At the request of the section in 1989 it was renamed the Engineering Sciences Section to reflect its expanded role.

In the early 1980s, in a continuing effort to admit only the most qualified individuals to the Academy, the sections began considering the use of letters of reference from applicants. Today, all sections except the Psychiatry and Behavioral Science Section require such letters.

The name change of the "Psychiatry Section" to the "Psychiatry and Behavioral Science Section" was approved by the Academy membership at its 1986 Annual Meeting. In 1985, the Section voted to expand its membership to include Clinical Psychologists. The reader may recall the brouhaha that occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s over the possible inclusion of the title "behavioral science" in the definition of forensic sciences. How times change.

The years 1988 and 1989 proved to be very busy for groups requesting "section" status. All of the petitions for the following were either tabled or disapproved during that two-year period.

- Fire Science Section
- Forensic Chiropractic Section
- Wildlife Forensic Science Section

PUBLICATIONS

Newsletter

In the 1980s the *Academy News* experienced very few changes, either in editorial philosophy or in format. However, in 1987 it was increased from a quarterly publication to bimonthly to accommodate the need for more timely dissemination of information.

Journal

The year 1981 produced a very satisfying first for Dr. Dominguez, Editor of the *Journal.* The July 1981 issue contained the first color illustrations. Additionally, the color of the cover was changed from yellow to the current two-toned blue and gray.

The long standing problem, that of gaining timely publication of submitted articles to the *Journal*, was significantly eased in 1986 when Editor Dominguez announced that the publication would increase from four issues per year to six beginning in 1987.

Membership Directory

In 1981 the staff conducted a survey of the acceptability of the format of the Academy Membership Directory. Overwhelmingly, the membership approved of the format but felt that the traditional publication date, the late fall of each year, was too long a time to wait for the names and addresses of new members and for changes in membership status. As a result, the schedule was changed to "as soon after the conclusion of the annual meeting as possible." It was also decided not to publish a directory for 1981 because the next directory would be published a few months later.

No directory was published in 1988, this time because of a lack of funds. Instead, directory changes were distributed as addenda to the 1987 Directory. The membership was not pleased with this solution to the problem.

FIG. 37—Marc, President Levine and Quincy at the AAFS 1982 meeting.

MEETINGS

The meeting sites for the period 1980 through 1989 were as follow:

1980	Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans
1981	Los Angeles Hilton (Downtown)
1982	Hyatt Hotel, Orlando*
1983	Stouffer's Towers, Cincinnati
1984	Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim
1985	Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas
1986	Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans
1987	Town and Country Hotel, San Diego
1988	Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia
1989	Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas

*The Site Selection Committee had originally contracted with the Fontainebleau Hilton in Miami Beach for the 1982 meeting but, between the signing of the contract and the date of the meeting, the hotel underwent extensive renovations and raised the room rates to well over $100. The Academy opted to cancel the contract and moved the meeting to Orlando on very short notice.

A critical feature of the Academy's annual meeting for several disciplines has been the credit given for continuing education. The first accreditation education program was instituted in the 1970s under the auspices of the Foundation, for the members of the medical profession. By 1980, the program had grown to include several state-approved programs for attorneys and for dentists. Today, the Academy administers the medical continuing education program and the Foundation remains in charge of the continuing dental education and the continuing legal education programs.

The program for the 1981 meeting in Los Angeles was as interesting and as varied as any held by the Academy. Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley welcomed the Academy to the city at the start of the Plenary Session. The daughter of Joan Crawford, Christina Crawford Koontz, author of *Mommie, Dearest* was the speaker at the Awards Luncheon and the cast of the TV show, "Quincy," came to visit at the Wine and Cheese Reception. "Quincy" was a popular TV show in the 1970s and 1980s dealing with forensic science cases. The setting was a medical examiner's office in a major city. The cast included:

Quincy	Jack Klugman	*Dr. Astin*	John Ragin
Sam	Robert Ito	*Marc*	Marc Scott Taylor*

*Marc Taylor was also the show's Technical Advisor and was then and is now a member of the Criminalistics Section.

The first continuous movies were used at the Orlando meeting in 1982. A feature called the "Mini Cine" was set up in the hotel lobby to show tapes, videos, movies and slides on the meeting's theme, "Fire and Arson." William F. Berry, M.S., of the General Section coordinated the program. It was very popular, especially during the many

horrendous Florida rain storms that occurred during the week of the meeting.

Another feature of that meeting was the first Facial Reconstruction workshop chaired by Betty Pat Gatliff, B.A.

The first Academy Poster Sessions were held in 1981. Twenty-five presentations were made. At the New York meeting in 1997 more than 90 poster presentations were made.

In the late 1980s, a letter was submitted to the Board of Directors requesting the title Poster Session be changed to Illustrative Presentations. The term Poster Session was said to be (1) a somewhat belittling title, and (2) it really did not reflect the true nature of the program. The motion failed to receive a second and died.

In all, the annual meetings of the 1980s proved to be a decade of growth in the number of attendees. At the 1980 New Orleans meeting, the recorded attendance was 906. At the 1990 meeting in Cincinnati over 1,600 attended.

ADMINISTRATION

The Academy has faced many periods of deficit spending in its fifty years of existence. In the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, it was almost *proforma* for incoming Presidents to report to the members that balancing the annual budget would be the top priority for the coming year. Or if that statement was not forthcoming, two others were: (1) the need for more members (and thus more revenue), and (2) the need for ideas on fundraising other than from dues and meeting registration.

Generally, the constant concern over income and expenses was caused by the devastating effect of inflation and the surprising increases in costs associated with membership growth.

Thus it was that the 1980 Executive Committee announced that it was going to continue the program begun in previous years to slash expenses and, regrettably, raise dues and meeting registration fees. An indication of the effectiveness of that 1980 financial program is illustrated by a comparison of the Net Income as reported in the Academy's Annual Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 1979, 1980, and 1981. (D = Deficit Spending and S = Surplus.)

FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
D ($25,190)	D ($8,745)	S $31,851

The perseverance exhibited by the governing bodies of the early 1980s concerning monetary affairs was all the more impressive when the financial status of the Forensic Sciences Foundation was factored in. It will be remembered that in the 1970s and early 1980s, the Foundation had to maintain a full-function office to administer its research work. In so doing, it voluntarily bore the major share of the joint office administrative costs (the Academy paid considerably less that its proportionate share). With the sharp decline in federal research funds available to the forensic science profession beginning in 1982, the Academy had to bear several thousand dollars more in administrative expenses that the Foundation had previously borne. Included was a major portion of the rent, the salaries of a clerk-typist and a receptionist, a greater portion of the costs associated with the in-house computer system, and annual auditing and legal fees.

To prepare for the above added expenses of doing business, President Longhetti directed that a cost/benefit study be made of each function performed by the Academy. Although the decisions as to what items in the budget to cut were judgment calls, close attention was paid to member complaints about reduced service. Mr. Longhetti's approach paid off. Before the end of the decade, the Academy again began showing a surplus of revenue over expense and has continued to do so (to varying degrees) ever since.

Apropos the unending quest by the Academy's governing bodies and the staff to find ways to generate added revenue, the following items have been offered for sale, at one time or another, at the annual meetings and via mail.

- Membership Certificates
- Commemorative Pins
- Annual Meeting Programs
- Belt Buckles
- Logo Knives
- Logo Coffee Mugs
- Lapel Pins
- Tee Shirts
- Academy Gold Keys
- Ties
- Tie Tacs
- Logo Sweaters
- Golf Shirts
- Logo Caps
- Key Holder

Realizing that exhibits at the annual meeting were a fertile field for added revenue, the staff reorganized itself in 1986 to provide manpower to promote exhibits. Included in the promotion were increased activities in the exhibition hall (to draw the meeting attendees into the area) and more attractive exhibit space. The move paid off when the number of exhibitors jumped from 61 in 1987 to 80 in 1988.

In 1987, offering a different approach to the generation of funds for the Academy, Board Member Dr. Richard Rosner proposed the creation of an Endowment Fund, the annual interest from which would be used to underwrite some of the annual Academy operating costs. The motion was tabled at that Executive Committee meeting but was again discussed at the 1988 Board of Directors' meeting. After extensive review by various committees and the Academy's legal counsel and accounting firm, the Board approved its implementation. It is now titled The Freedom Fund and is regulated under provisions contained in the Board of Directors' *Policy and Procedures Manual.*

The Academy moved in 1988 from its original Colorado Springs address at 225 S. Academy Blvd. to a Victorian home renovated for office space located on the

fringe of the campus of Colorado College located at 218 E. Cache la Poudre. The move was prompted because: (1) the lease had expired and the rent was about to be raised, (2) there was inadequate space in the old office, and (3) the South Academy Blvd. neighborhood had deteriorated badly in the seven years the Academy had been there and was considered unsafe for the staff. In the period immediately preceding the move, several assaults and one murder had occurred at a low-rent housing complex across the street from the Academy office. And one Monday morning a bullet hole was found in one of the windows in Anne Warren's office. It was time to vamoose!

Simultaneous with the move, a permanent post office address was established (P.O. Box 669, Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669) to provide for continuity of mail operations in the event the Academy moved again. That post office box number is still in use.

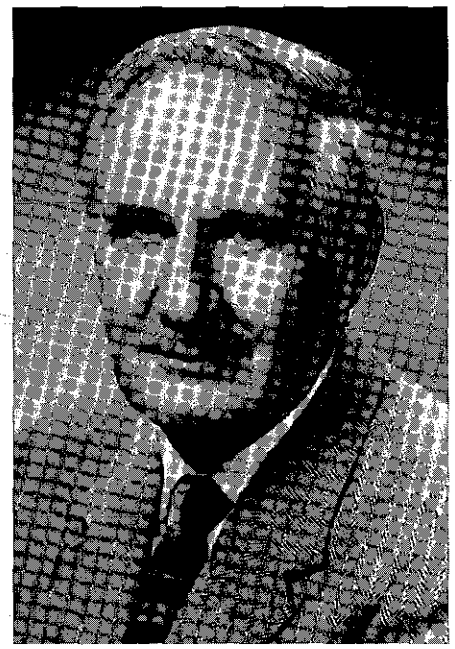


FIG. 38— Gradwohl Laureate James T. Weston, awarded posthumously.

AWARDS

The following actions related to the Academy and section award programs took place during the 1980s.

- At the request of the Academy Executive Committee, the sections were asked to modify their awards by giving each one a name and a separate design.
- In 1982, the General Section began an award program to encourage young scientists entering the field to conduct research and present papers. They provided a $100 stipend to each of the then eight regional societies to be awarded by the society for the best paper presented at the Society's annual meeting. The program was discontinued by the General Section in 1992 because the Academy's regional award program appeared to be a more appropriate way to recognize regional awardees.
- In 1984 the third Gradwohl Medallion was awarded to James T. Weston, M.D., posthumously. Accepting the award were Mrs. Weston and son Christopher.
- The fourth Gradwohl Medallion was presented to Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr., at the Awards Ceremony during the 1987 Annual Meeting in San Diego.
- The Academy's "Distinguished Fellow Award was approved at the 1989 mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee. The stated purpose of the award was to complement the Gradwohl Award by offering another level of recognition to those who have given "a lifetime of service to the forensic sciences profession, as exemplified by an illustrious career, professional accomplishments, significant contributions to research and activities in support of the Academy and other professional organizations."

FIG. 39— Gradwohl Laureate Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr., with President Don Harper Mills.

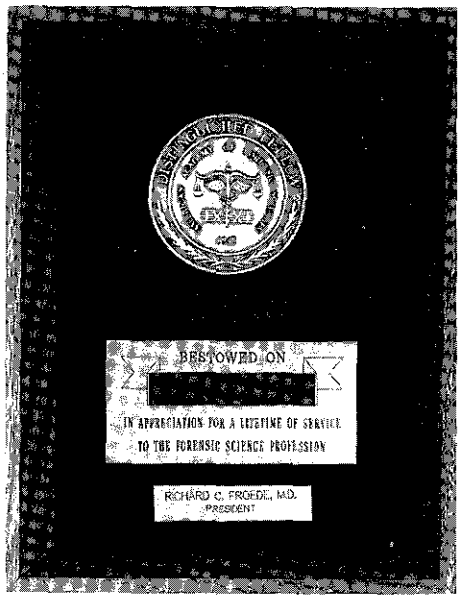


FIG. 40— Distinguished Fellow Award.

FORENSIC SCIENCES FOUNDATION

The 1980s were difficult years for the Foundation. Due to an almost total elimination of federal research money for the forensic sciences, the leaders of the Foundation were faced with making severe cuts in operations, administration, and staff. That the Foundation survived is a tribute to the successive Boards of Trustees, Officers, and staff who worked so hard to stay afloat.

The first warning of pending problems was sounded at the Trustee meeting in Los Angeles in 1980. At that meeting it was announced that the Department of Justice Budget for the NIJ (National Institute of Justice), the coordinator of all federal research in the justice system, had been severely cut for Fiscal Year 1981. The cut was so severe that it was not even certain that the NIJ would remain in existence. This was devastating news for the Foundation, where work was being concluded on five federally funded research projects.

- Research Findings for Forensic Information Users
- National Standards for the Medicolegal Investigation of Death
- Medical Examiners' Project
- Utilization of Forensic Science in Police Investigations
- Utilization of Psychiatric and Psychological Assessments by Criminal Court Judges

The staff had three proposals in the preparation stage, all designed to address announced NIJ areas of concern but which now might never be considered for funding.

- The Establishment of a National Shelf Reference Collection of Human and Animal Hair
- The Law and the Medicolegal Investigation of Death
- Cocaine Isomers

The Foundation did have four sustaining programs (proficiency testing, certification board administration, continuing education, and a newsletter), but the combined revenue from these programs was equivalent to the half-time services of one employee.

The main topic at Foundation Board meetings for the next few years was how to redirect the Foundation's energies toward other needed and money-producing activities. Among the ideas considered, the most promising one was to conduct a wide variety of workshops and seminars such as the pending "Snowmass Conference."

The Snowmass Conference was conducted in Snowmass, Colorado during the week of September 20, 1981. The course was designed to inform lawyers and judges of the latest developments in the forensic sciences and to instruct the attendees in how to best use scientific evidence. The conference was held in conjunction with the National District Attorneys Association and was very highly acclaimed. Unfortunately, it was not a significant money-maker.

At the 1983 meeting of the Trustees, Executive Director Field announced that six members of the staff would have to be terminated when their research projects ended. In turn, the Board agreed that none of the five Trustees whose terms had expired would be replaced.

During this hectic period, the staff mounted a sign on one wall of the office:

FSF MAY BE DOWN BUT IT HAS
NO INTENTIONS OF JUST LYING THERE.

By February 1984, the Foundation had one part-time employee whose main function was to conduct the administrative activities associated with the previously mentioned sustaining programs. Although no longer drawing a Foundation salary, personnel from the Academy were still writing Foundation-oriented proposals. One of these was a proposal to assume the administration of NIJ funded small grants for promising laboratory methodologies. It was while writing this FSF proposal that the term "Acorn Grants" was coined. Unfortunately, as much as NIJ liked the idea, it turned it down fearing that if the grant was approved, Congress would question the need for NIJ. However, the term "Acorn Grant," survived when, years later, the Foundation began its own Acorn Grant program. Today, the grants are called Lucas Research Grants in honor of Gradwohl Laureate Douglas M. Lucas.

On the plus side during the early 1980s, NIJ gave the Foundation permission to create, publish, and sell the recently completed "Death Investigation and Examination Project Report." Anticipating the NIJ approval to publish the book, in late 1979 the staff assembled a panel of authors to assist in the writing of the various chapters. The book, a loose-leaf notebook publication, was a combination of tutorials on various aspects of death investigations together with guidelines and checklists to aid in the attainment of a thorough, multidisciplinary investigation of death. "THE BOOK," as it became known to the Foundation, remained a best seller for a number of years. Following are the individuals responsible for the publication.

Editors

Beth Ann Lipskin	Kenneth S. Field

Contributing Authors

Kurt M. Dubowski	Beth Ann Lipskin
Mary Fran Ernst	Anthony Longhetti
Kenneth S. Field	Gerald Reichardt
Jerry T. Francisco	Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.
George E. Gantner	Clyde C. Snow
Lowell J. Levine	William Sullivan, Jr.

In 1986, Elizabeth Laposata, M.D., presented a proposal to the Trustees wherein funds would be generated for Acorn Grants in pathology. The Trustees agreed to accept the concept and to utilize it within a Foundation program. Dr. Laposata's program has grown over the years and is now administered by the Pathology/Biology Research Committee.

Apropos fund raising, in that same year, 1986, the Foundation conducted its "First Fun Run" to raise money for the FSF Lucas Grant Program. The route was spectacular in that it went from the New Orleans Hyatt Regency Hotel and twice around the Superdome! Although the amount of money generated from the first Fun Run is unknown, the Second Fun Run, conducted in San Diego, produced $3,364.

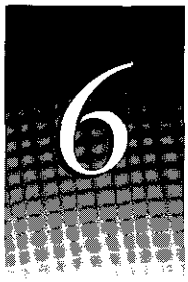
In 1989, the Foundation's current "Endowment Fund" was born with the promotional theme "$200,000 By The Year 2000." The fund consists of donations from individuals to the Foundation plus several Memorial Funds. When the $200,000 goal is attained the annual revenue from the fund will be used to finance grants for forensic science oriented research proposals submitted by Academy members.

An indication of the dramatic change in the operations of the Foundation during the 1980s (as reflected in its financial statements) is shown below.

	1980	*1989*
Income	$369,309	$43,102
Expense	$365, 988	$17,549

EPILOGUE

The Academy of the 1980s enjoyed noticeable growth in its role as a professional society. It improved markedly its programs dedicated to multidisciplinary education and its member services were enhanced. One nagging problem of the 1980s—finances—slowed the implementation of some new or improved programs that succeeding Academy administrations desired to initiate. During an extended period of the 1980s the financial picture of the Academy moved from negative to positive to negative like a sine curve. It remained to be seen if the positive corrective actions taken during the 1980s (the product of which became evident in late 1989) would continue to produce a stabilized financial base in the decade ahead.



THE 1990s: THE FUTURE STARTS NOW

"Look backward, step forward."

—ELLIS R. KERLEY, PH.D., *1991*

PROLOGUE

Heretofore, the Academy has been preoccupied with the mechanics of being a membership organization worthy of serving its very diversified membership. Its concerns, quite logically, have been to perfect its infrastructure in order to accomplish the objectives cited in the Preamble to its By-laws. But now, with its relatively fine-tuned policies and procedures in place, it is time to look to the future, to the needs of the rapidly changing society served by the profession and to the even more rapidly changing nature of the forensic sciences.

GOVERNANCE

Having been elected to the office of President in 1989, Richard C. Froede, M.D., presided at the Academy's 1990 Annual Meeting in Cincinnati. Unlike the first time the Academy met in Cincinnati in 1983 (when winter blizzards on the East Coast prevented many registrants from arriving on schedule) the 1990 meeting attendees, nationwide, were unimpeded in their travels. Appropriately enough, Dr. Froede's theme for the 1990 meeting was "Forensic Science Approaching the 21st Century."

That 42nd Annual Meeting closed with the induction of Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D., as the Academy's 41st President for the 1990-1991 term. Dr. Kerley was the Scientific Director of the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. He also served as Visiting Professor at a number of universities and was the past Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland.

Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S., became the 42nd President of the Academy at the 1991 Annual Meeting in Anaheim. Dr. Campbell was the Forensic Odontologist for the Office of the New Mexico Chief Medical Investigator located at the University of New Mexico. He was also Associate Clinical Professor, Pathology, University of New Mexico School of Medicine.

At the 1991 Executive Committee's mid-year meeting it was agreed to tape all future meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee. By so doing, discussions and decisions could be verified before finalizing the official meeting minutes. Today, the minutes carry the following notice: "Note: An audio tape of this meeting will be kept on record for one year from the date of this meeting."

The 1992–1993 President of the Academy was Marina Stajic, Ph.D. Dr. Stajic was the Director of the Toxicology Laboratory in the Office of Chief Medical Examiner for the City of New York. She was also Adjunct Associate Professor of Forensic Medicine (Toxicology) at the New York University Medical Center, New York and Scientific Consultant, University of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, Department of Forensic Medicine in the School of Medicine.

In 1992 the question was asked why the AAFS continued to be incorporated in the State of Illinois when the administrative office was located in Colorado. That query was not new. Connecticut was suggested in the 1970s, Colorado was a candidate in the early 1990s and, in 1992, it was recommended that the Academy move its registration to Nevada. In all cases, after comparative analyses, the decision was made to remain registered in Illinois because its incorporation codes contain policies and procedures endorsed by authorities on the subject.

Shortly after the close of the 1992 Annual Meeting, the Academy was saddened by the news that June K. Jones, the first woman President of the Academy, had died.

JUNE KRAUSE JONES
June 7, 1918–February 25, 1992
A Leader

The second Delegation to the People's Republic of China occurred in the summer of 1992. Under the auspices of People to People, the trip was hosted by The Ministry of Public Security. President Stajic served as the Delegation Leader. For a list of the delegates, see APPENDIX R.

The 44th President of the Academy was Enrico N. Togneri, B.A., who served from February 1993 to February 1994. The induction took place on a typical Boston wintery day. It snowed! Mr. Togneri was the Commander of the Forensic Science Division, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Nevada. He also served as an Instructor at the Truckee Meadows Community College and as a Guest Faculty Member at the National Judicial College.

The agenda for the 1993 Executive Committee mid-year meeting included requests from a wide variety of forensic-science-oriented organizations asking that the Academy endorse their certification programs. Specifically, they

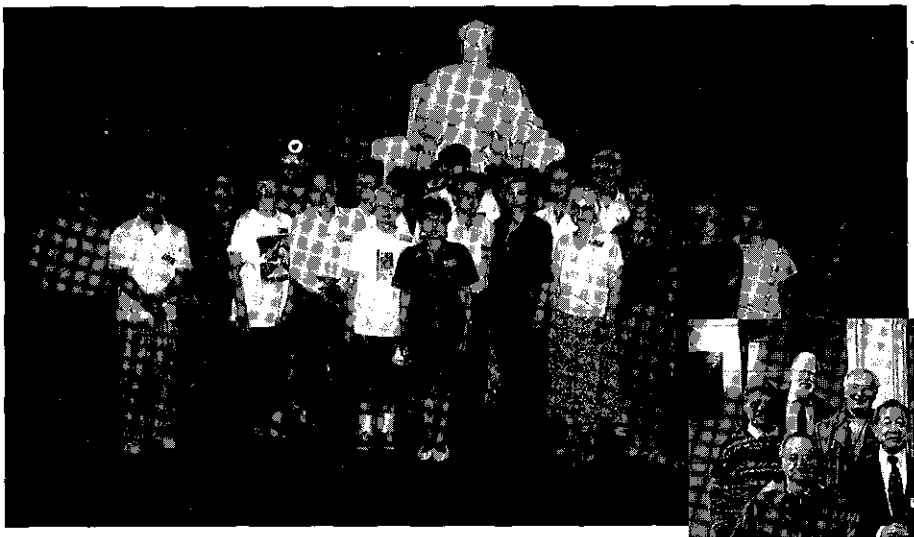


FIG. 41—AAFS delegation to China—1992.

FIG. 42 *(below)*—Some of the AAFS delegation to Russia—1994.

desired to be recognized and/or sponsored by AAFS and asked that Academy members certified by them be so recognized in the *Membership Directory.*

Two actions resulted from those requests. First, the Academy instigated a study of its role in certification, a matter that would eventually be considered by one of the Academy's four Strategic Planning Task Forces. Second, to avoid misunderstandings as to its relationship with certifying bodies, the Academy revised its *Membership Directory* by removing any inference that it sponsored any certifying bodies, including those certifying bodies first endorsed in the 1970s.

The 45th President of the Academy was Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D. He assumed office at the conclusion of the Academy's 1994 Annual Meeting in San Antonio. Dr. Batterman was Professor of Bioengineering, Department of Bioengineering, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Professor of Bioengineering in Orthopaedic Surgery, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; and President of Consultant Associates, Inc., New Jersey.

In the spring of 1994, President Batterman received the Strategic Plan proposed by the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC). Noting that the report included recommendations for the creation of four task forces, Dr. Batterman directed that they be organized. The SPC report will be discussed in more detail in a following section of this chapter, entitled "Committees."

During his tenure as President-Elect Dr. Batterman had expressed concern about the apparent lack of young scientists in the Academy. On assuming the office of President he stated that three actions should be taken to overcome this problem. First, he directed that a statistical analysis be made of the age of the members. Second, he organized the Young Forensic Scientists Forum (YFSF). Third, he gained the approval of the Board to conduct a membership drive.

Concerning the age of the membership, Dr. Batterman stated in his report to the Board of Directors at its meeting in San Antonio, February 14, 1994, " ... the AAFS is an 'aging organization' and in serious need of revitalization." The basis for his observation was a tabulation of the demographics of the membership, especially as to age and status within each section. Although no previous demographic study was available—thus precluding an analysis of trends—the 1994 tabulation provided the governing members of the Academy with a new issue to consider, i.e., a need to actively encourage young forensic scientists to join and become active in the Academy. The analysis on aging will be covered in a following section on "Membership."

The Young Forensic Scientists Forum is now an established organizational element within the Academy and a regular feature of each annual meeting. YFSF is intended for all AAFS members 40 years of age or younger and/or with less than ten years experience in their forensic science field.

Under the leadership of Diane B. Fraser, M.S.F.S., Thomas A. J. Crist, M.A., and Scott D. Batterman, Ph.D., YSFS held its organizational meeting in 1995. Ms. Fraser was elected its first Chairman. In 1997, YSFS created the offices of Chairman and Secretary, filled respectively by Diane B. Fraser and Thomas A. J. Crist.

The most ambitious part of this program—planning and conducting a membership drive—also will be discussed in the section of this chapter devoted to membership.

On October 2, 1994, an Academy delegation of 19 people, headed by President Batterman, departed from New

York on a People to People International mission to Russia. This was the fourth People to People trip (China, USSR, China, and Russia) made by Academy delegations to observe the development and practice of forensic science in other countries and to establish a liaison with professional counterparts. The delegation returned to New York on October 15th. A picture of some members of the delegation is shown in Fig. 42. A list of participants is found at APPENDIX R.

Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D., was installed as the 46th President of the Academy at the conclusion of the 1995 Annual Meeting in Seattle. Judge Pitluck was the Associate Circuit Judge, State of Illinois, 19th Judicial Circuit.

One of the committees organized by Judge Pitluck was the *Policy and Procedure Manual* Committee headed by Mary Fran Ernst and included Edmund Donoghue, Graham Jones, Robert Thibault, Cynthia Windsor, and Anne Warren, *ex officio*.

The first *Policy and Procedure Manual* was created in the 1970s to achieve consistency in the decision-making process within the hierarchy of the Academy. Since then, it has been revised and codified on several occasions. The charge to the 1995 committee was not only to bring the manual up to date but also to include the policies and procedures applicable to all levels of Academy operations and administration. To date, the manual has been reviewed by the Board, the Executive Committee, and by the Academy's general counsel and is in its final stage of publication.

Beginning in 1994 and accelerating in 1995, the Academy made positive moves to become proactive in areas of concern to its membership.

Over the course of 50 years the Academy had taken almost diametrically opposed positions as to its involvement in matters outside of its own bailiwick. In the 1950s and 1960s the governing leaders reacted relatively rapidly and extensively to concerns that would or could impact on the Academy and/or the profession. Under the auspices of the Academy the membership was encouraged to join various organizations to see if their activities were related to the interests of the Academy sections, or if belonging to a particular organization would enhance the Academy's image. Additionally, Academy officers and members of the individual forensic science disciplines wrote letters explaining their concern or support for a variety of issues germane to their profession. In short, the Academy was eager to be known at all levels of government and to assume its rightful position in the scientific community.

Somehow that early proactive philosophy began to wane despite repeated informal and formal surveys showing that the membership strongly desired representation to a wide variety of groups and levels of government.

The most recent survey, a "1992-93 Member Survey" conducted by the SPC, showed that the preponderance of the responders rated representation of the forensic sciences to outside organizations as being "Very Important." Unfortunately, in that same survey the responders rated the Academy's representation only "Fair" and in some cases "Poor."

The Academy leadership has reacted quite positively to the implications of the 1992–1993 SPC survey results. Since 1995 it has taken action on, or is considering, a wide variety of issues of which the following list is a sample.

- It has greatly increased its participation with:
  The American Association for the Advancement of Science.
  ASTM's E-30 Committee.
  The Council of Scientific Society Presidents.
  The White House Office on National Drug Control Policy.
- It has responded to a request for nominees recommended to serve on the FBI's DNA Advisory Board.
- It is considering how it should interface with the National Forensic Science Technology Center.
- It has established liaison with the International Association for Identification.
- It maintains an affiliation with the Royal Society of Medicine in England.
- It served as a sponsor of the First and Second Caribbean Forensic Science Conferences in San Juan, Puerto Rico in 1991 and 1995.
- In 1999, it will co-sponsor the meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences in Los Angeles.
- Queries as to the Academy's interest in other organizations' activities have been received from such diverse groups as (1) The Medical Technology and Practice Patterns on "Detecting Child Abuse," (2) the National League of Families of America's Prisoners Missing in Southeast Asia, (3) The National Conference on Shaken Baby Syndrome, and (4) The National Institute of Justice regarding the possible use of the Academy's mailing list for various Federal government mailings.
- In the summer of 1997 AAFS co-sponsored with the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners (AFTE) a workshop on issues concerning firearms identification as they relate to serious crimes.
- The AAFS leadership is considering a request to make a video tape of the Student Academy conducted at the annual meeting for loan to high schools and universities throughout the country.

Assuredly, the behemoth no longer lies prostrate.

The election of officers for 1996–1997 included two candidates for the office of Treasurer. Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D., was recommended by the Nominating Committee and Ronnie B. Harman, M.A., was nominated by petition. Dr. McFeeley was elected.

The 47th Academy President was Richard Rosner, M.D. His installation ceremony took place at the Opryland Hotel in Nashville, the site of the 1996 meeting of the Academy. Dr. Rosner was the Medical Director, Forensic Psychiatry Clinic, Department of Psychiatry, Bellevue Hospital, New York City Health and Hospital

Corporation. He also was Chairman, Forensic Mental Services Work Group of the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, & Alcoholism Services of the City of New York. He held faculty positions as Clinical Professor of Psychiatry New York University School of Medicine and as Visiting Professor of Psychiatry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

The 1996–1997 Board of Directors was faced with an all too familiar cyclical financial problem, one that had faced many Academy governing bodies in the past. The Board found that the Academy's discretionary funds had gradually decreased to a discouragingly low level.

Discretionary funds (made available when income exceeds expenses) are the principle resources available to the Board with which to continue existing programs and to initiate new projects and activities.

Two opposing factors historically produce the shrinking discretionary fund problem: (1) the static nature of the dues structure, and (2) the ever present national inflation rate. A telling example given by Mr. James C. Williamson, the Academy's C.P.A., at the February 1997 Board meeting showed that the current dues of $115 (set in 1992) immediately began to lose its dollar value because of inflation. By 1997 the dues should have been raised gradually to $147 just to account for the accumulative inflation that occurred between 1992 and 1997. Unfortunately, the 1997 dues were still $115.

The Board's wide-ranging budget discussion concluded with a comparison of the Academy's needs versus the reaction of the members to the forthcoming recommendation to raise dues. Consideration was given to raising the dues over an extended period of time or to make the raise effective in two years. In the end, the decision of the Board was to recommend to the membership that the dues be raised $10 in 1998.

Companion to the decision to raise the dues, the Board also voted to form an *ad hoc* task force to consider new ways for the Academy to raise money and to study the ways money is spent. *Déjà vu!*

Suffice it to say, the Board realized that despite the corrective actions taken it had not resolved the bigger problem—the basic cyclical conflict between a static dues structure and a dynamic inflation rate.

At the conclusion of the 1997 Annual Meeting in New York City, Michael A. Peat, Ph.D., was inducted as the Academy's 48th President. Dr. Peat was the Executive Vice President, Toxicology, at Lab*One*, Inc., Overland Park, Kansas. He was an internationally recognized authority on substance abuse testing and was a member of the faculty of the American College of Occupational Medicine, Medical Review Officers Training Course and The National Laboratory Certification Program, Inspectors Training Course (NIDA).

As a part of the annual change of command, Dr. Peat presented retiring President Rosner with his Past President's Badge. The badge was created to provide new Academy members with a means by which to recognize those who have held the Academy's highest office. The red badge with gold letters and logo is shown in Fig. 43.

Chapter Nine is devoted to a pictorial presentation of all the Academy's Presidents since 1948. In addition, a chronological listing of the leadership of the Academy from 1948 to 1997 can be found at Chapter Ten.

FIG. 43—Past President's badge.

MEMBERSHIP

The Academy began the 1990s with a total membership of 3,073 of which 3,024 were full dues-paying members and 49 were Students. Applications for membership on January 1, 1990, totaled 413.

In the late 1980s, the General Section reported to the Membership Committee that it continued to experience membership application difficulties because the Academy lacked a working definition of the profession. In response, the Board of Directors asked the General Section to recommend a definition. In 1991, with that definition in hand, the Board then asked the Strategic Planning Committee to form a subcommittee comprised of members from all the Academy sections to create a definition applicable to all disciplines represented in the Academy. The committee members were as follows:

Forensic Science Definition Committee

Mary Fran Ernst	Don Harper Mills
Kenneth S. Field, *Chair*	Larry K. Nelson
Robert E. Gaensslen	Michael A. Peat
Bruce Harry	Donn N. Peterson
Douglas M. Lucas	J. Stanley Rhine
John D. McDowell	Oliver Schroeder, Jr.
Charles J. Stahl, III	

The committee recommended that the following definition be used "within the Academy when reviewing AAFS membership issues." It was approved by the Board of Directors in 1993 as an internal working definition and remains in effect today. "Forensic Science is the application of scientific principles and technological practices to the purposes of justice in the study and resolution of criminal, civil and regulatory issues."

Two or three definitions had been considered by various Executive Committees in the 1950s and 1960s but none were officially approved. In 1971 a definition submitted by the Select Past Presidents Committee was approved by the membership but was never used. In 1973, a definition was tacitly accepted by the Executive Committee for limited use and appeared on the Academy's Pitney Bowes Postage Stamp imprint for a number of years: "Forensic Science is the application of science to the purposes of the law."

At the February 1994 Academy meeting in San Antonio, the Academy Board authorized the expenditure of $28,500 to fund a two-year combination membership drive and public relations effort contingent on the approval of the details of the contract by the Executive Committee at its mid-year meeting in July.

In part, the decision to conduct a membership drive was based on an analysis of the age of the membership by section and type. Using the figures from that analysis, Dr. Batterman stated that the Academy needed to recruit younger members. See APPENDIX S for that analysis.

At the Executive Committee 1994 mid-year meeting, the evaluation of the proposed membership drive was limited to: (1) the time table contained in the proposal, and (2) the specific allocation of the $28,500 agreed upon by the Board in February.

The committee agreed that the proposed timetable and end products were very ambitious and should be revised downward. (As an example, in the original discussion concerning the need for a membership drive, it was suggested that the proposed campaign would produce 2,000 new members by 1996 or 1997.)

In the course of the Executive Committee's detailed deliberations, it was observed that any organization considering a project of this size (in excess of $25,000) should automatically require at least three proposals. By receiving three proposals, the organization would get competing cost estimates and would also receive three separate approaches to the conduct of the drive, thus giving the decisionmakers a means by which to compare approaches. That observation was not acted upon.

It also was discovered during the deliberations that the $28,500 proposal only covered the membership drive. The public relations campaign would cost an additional $25,150.

The decision of the Executive Committee was to: (1) accept a scaled down membership drive proposal, (2) create a committee to oversee the execution of the approved activities, and (3) place the public relations proposal on hold.

In addition, the committee voted to pursue the following project activities internally:

- To establish a toll-free 800 number (1-800-701-AAFS) for questions from prospective members and requests for application forms. This toll-free number is now an established recruitment feature.
- To reduce the annual meeting registration fee for candidates for membership to $35. That recruitment feature was discontinued following the 1997 Academy meeting in New York.
- To obtain key mailing lists for use in recruiting activities.
- To generate a campaign wherein current members would recruit new members.

In anticipation of an increase in applications for membership resulting from the membership drive, the deadline for the submission of applications for membership and for promotion was moved from December 1 to November 1. As it turned out, there was a significant increase in the number of applications received and the Membership Committee needed that extra month for its processing activities.

Given the Executive Committee's decision relative to the membership drive, an AAFS Membership Drive Committee went to work. It was originally co-chaired by Harold Feder and Thomas Bohan. However, with the untimely death of Mr. Feder, Dr. Bohan assumed the chairmanship.

AAFS Membership Drive Committee

Thomas L. Bohan, *Chairman*

Martha A. Blake	Allison Galloway	Phillip J. Levine
Joseph Davis	Jeffrey A. Gere	Dennis P. Martin
Lucy A. Davis	Frank Horvath	J. Brown Moseley
Robert Decatsye, Jr.	Neil S. Kaye	Larry R. Tate

Following is a graphic display of the membership growth of the Academy for a ten-year period from 1986 to 1996. All figures are as of July 1st. Of particular interest is the growth rate immediately preceding the beginning of the membership campaign. Whereas the Academy's average growth rate for a number of years had been in excess of 5%, the rate from 1992 to 1994 had dropped to 3.3%.

The 1997 report of the Membership Drive Committee indicated that:

- The 1994–1996 average growth rate of 7.33% compares quite favorably with the 1992–1994 rate of 3.3%.
- The membership classification "Student" increased from an average of 47 new students per year during the 1980s to 99 new Student members in 1994, 146 in 1995, and 144 in 1996.
- A significant number of the applicants elected to membership failed to pay their dues following election to membership and were thus dropped from the rolls. Below is a tabulation of the membership attrition rate contained in Dr. Bohan's report to the Board. (His early 1996 estimated figures have been replaced by the actual July 1st count.) It was observed that the sharp increase in the attrition rate beginning in 1994 suggested that a sizable number of individuals only applied for membership in order to take advantage of the $35 meeting registration fee.

AAFS ATTRITION RATE 1986 TO 1996.

	1990	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
Members lost during year	158	146	149	189	239	321	272
Rate of attrition	4.8%	4.2%	4.1%	5.1%	6.2%	7.8%	6.12%

Apropos the Academy's attrition rate, in order to better understand the reasons why members left the Academy, an Exit Survey was initiated in the early 1980s.

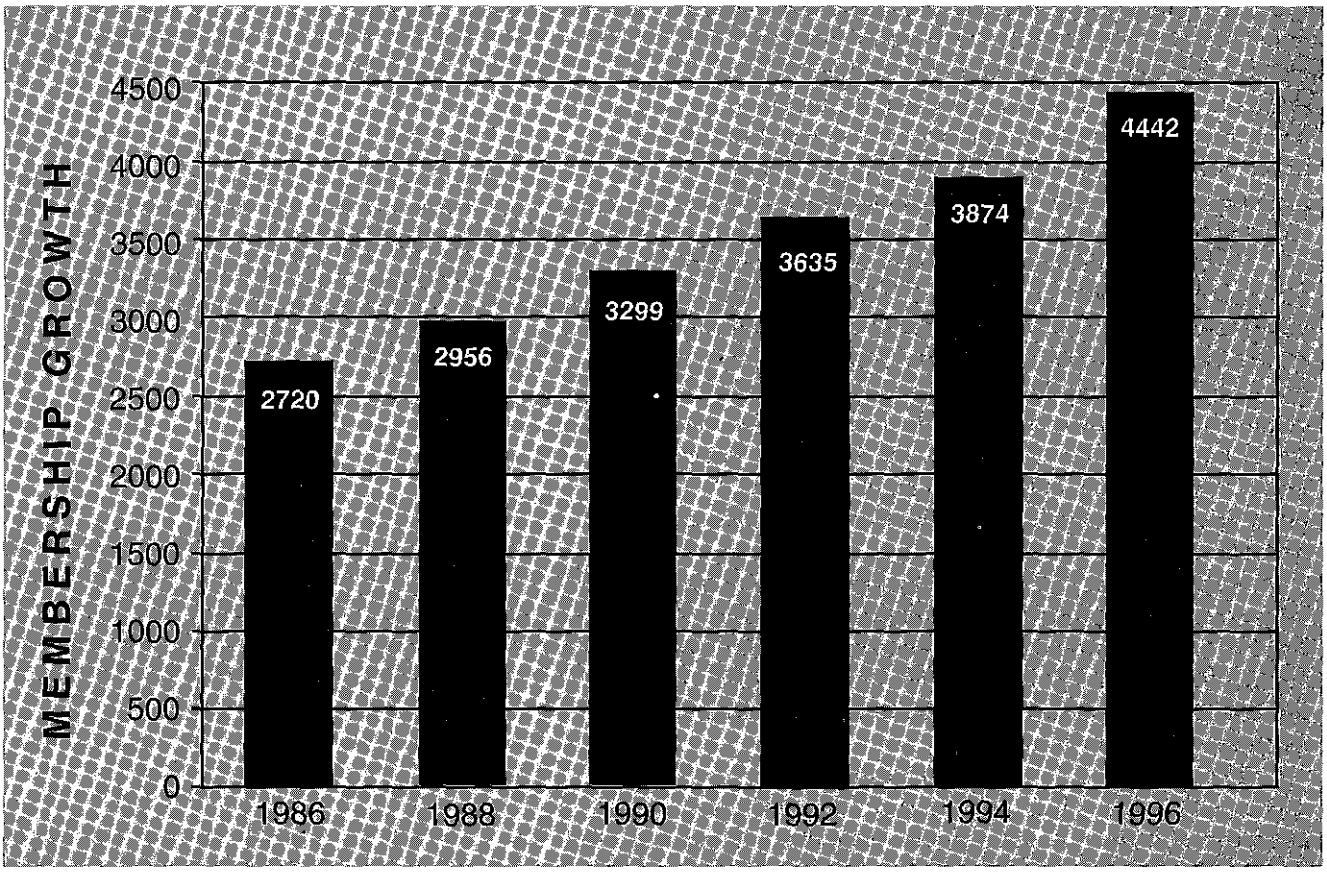


FIG. 44—Ten years of AAFS membership growth, 1986–1996

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
Membership Matrix

	Crim	*Eng*	*Jur*	*Path*	*Psy*	*QD*	*Tox*	*Gen*	*Odon*	*Anth*	*Total*
Applicant	58	14	7	30	19	14	15	55	18	22	260
Provisional Member	465	99	93	306	84	73	173	188	126	47	1,654
Full Member	396	30	17	205	27	52	145	39	93	35	1,039
Fellow	231	42	39	237	35	66	153	88	128	54	1,073
Retired Fellow	43	0	7	47	2	30	31	12	7	4	183
Retired Member	1	0	0	11	0	3	3	1	0	0	19
Honorary Member	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Trainee Affiliate	114	4	6	17	10	22	6	40	43	4	266
Student	176	1	7	40	13	5	16	115	10	73	456
Grand Total	1,485	190	177	893	190	265	542	538	425	240	4,953

FIG. 45—AAFS May 1997 membership distribution.

A personal letter was mailed to each person who dropped out, asking why they did so. The tallies of those earlier surveys are not available. However, the most recent survey results available (1996–1997) showed that of those who returned the survey approximately one third dropped out because of the cost of the annual dues and another third reported that they were no longer involved in the forensic science profession. The remainder left for a variety of reasons, including retirement, which accounted for only 6% of the total no longer carried on the rolls. At APPENDIX T is a copy of the current exit survey form.

As of May 1, 1997 the Academy had a total of 4,953 members of which 3,766 were full dues-paying members, 202 were Retired, 266 were Trainee Affiliates, and 456 were Students. A matrix showing the May 1997 membership is shown above in Fig. 45.

SECTIONS

At the February 1991 meeting of the Board of Directors, a letter from Dr. Theodore P. Perros of the General Section inquired about the possibility of forming a forensic chemists section. He included letters from others who supported the idea. The petition was denied for technical reasons; the letter was not written in the form of a petition, and none of the supporting letters indicated that the writers would join such a section. No further requests were received by succeeding boards relative to forming a forensic chemists section.

After years of debate over the disposition of section funds not spent at the end of the fiscal year, the 1992 Board acceded to section arguments that the funds were rightfully theirs and that they needed to build reserve funds for special programs. To accommodate these section funds, individual "Special Section Accounts" were opened. Funds used from these accounts would require section approval at annual business meetings.

The long-time rule that section funds left over at the end of the fiscal year would be returned to the Academy General Operating Fund was based on the rationale that all funds were generated by and, thus, came from the Academy. Therefore, any section money remaining at the end of the year would revert to Academy control. That rule worked quite well in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s because section activities seldom involved large expenditures of money and because the loci of AAFS activities resided at the Academy level rather than at the section level.

The Academy's Code of Ethics indirectly came under scrutiny in a somewhat unique manner in 1993. The Odontology Section requested that it be authorized to have its own code of ethics. At issue were not the specific provisions of the section's proposed code but rather the role and breath of authority of the long-established AAFS code. The Board denied the Odontology Section request, ruling that one code and its accompanying procedures must apply to all members of the Academy.

The current Academy and section requirements for membership and promotion are included at APPENDIX U.

Chapter Eleven is devoted to a chronological listing of the leaders of the Academy Sections from 1950 to 1997.

PUBLICATIONS

Newsletter

The *Academy News* announced in the fall of 1991 that it would no longer provide, on request, free copies to non-members. A subscription could be purchased by non-members for $15 per year.

It was pointed out at a Board meeting in the early 1990s that, although the Academy's annual dues were tax deductible, the costs of *Academy News* and the *Journal* were not, e.g., $15 for the *Academy News* and $35 for the *Journal.*

In the 1990s several suggestions were made concerning the *Academy News*. One suggestion was to incorporate it into the *Journal* and another was to convert it to a monthly magazine. Neither suggestion was adopted. However, significant changes were made in the newsletter's format. A new look was introduced with the September 1996 issue. At the same time, the bimonthly publication increased in size to over 32 pages.

The *Journal*

The years 1992 and 1993 were very busy for the *Journal.* The stewardship of the *Journal* changed hands and the publishing contract with ASTM was renewed.

Dr. Dominguez retired in 1992 as Editor after 17 years of service. Three words used in the announcement of his retirement beautifully described the sentiment of the membership toward him: "affection, admiration and appreciation."

Selected to replace him was Robert E. Gaensslen, Ph.D. Dr. Gaensslen was then a Professor and Director of Forensic Sciences at the University of New Haven. Prior to assuming the position of Editor, Dr. Gaensslen was an Associate Editor of the *Journal.*

In 1993 the Academy renewed its *Journal* contract with ASTM for a five-year period—January 1, 1994, through December 31, 1998. Although the new contract did not cover advertising in the *Journal,* ASTM reported that a recently completed marketing survey indicated there was a potential market for it. The Board opted to not accept advertising because the margin of income over cost was unfavorable. Historically, the *Journal* once carried advertising but it was abandoned because of postal regulations related to increased costs of mailings for magazines that contained advertising.

Beginning with the January 1995 issue of the *Journal,* its size was increased to an 8 1/2 x 11 format. In so doing, technical factors such as art placement became more efficient and readability was improved. At no expense to the Academy, ASTM also upgraded the quality of the paper used.

A history of the *Journal,* written by Editor Robert E. Gaensslen, is found at Chapter Eight.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

An Academy publication, *News & Views, A Forum For Forensic Toxicology,* founded in the early 1980s, is the surviving member of a group of "News and Views" publications that once flourished. The Toxicology publication is published quarterly and true to its subtitle, "A Forum," it covers a wide spectrum of topics. Its current Editor is Amanda J. Jenkins. Assistant Editors are Christine Moore and Brenda K. Papke.

One of the activities considered by the 1991 Board—in its effort to become more proactive in all facets of its operations—was to publish a book containing actual cases in which the forensic sciences played an important role. The anecdotal book would be aimed at the general public. In 1991 an appeal was made to the members of the Academy for potential cases for the book. The response was disappointingly low and the concept has been placed on hold.

A somewhat unexpected publication market developed in 1992 in the form of requests for manuals used at Toxicology Section Workshops held at the Academy's annual meetings. The demand came from individuals who could not attend the workshops but desired a copy of the workshop manual. One Toxicology Section Workshop manual was placed on the market by the Academy in 1991, two in 1992, one in 1993, and two in 1994.

1991
- "The Effect of Drugs on Human Performance and Behavior: Drugs and Driving/Drugs in the Workplace"

1992
- "The Benzodiazepines Pharmacology & Analytical Techniques"
- "Frontiers in Forensic Toxicology"

1993
- "Back to Basics"

1994
- "Back to the Future: Statistical Approaches to Accuracy in Toxicology"
- "The Ins and Outs of Capillary Gas Chromatography"

President Stajic created a new committee in 1992 called the Special Publications Committee, headed by Sanford A. Angelos, M.S., M.Ed. The charge to the committee was to review the current AAFS publications and recommend other publication needs. Its first recommendation—to publish the annual meeting proceedings utilizing detailed abstracts—was approved in 1993, and the first edition was distributed at the AAFS 1995 Annual Meeting in Seattle. The stated purpose of the *Proceedings* is "to publish the abstracts of technical oral papers and posters presented at the annual meeting." Whereas the 1995 Meeting *Program* was only 63 pages in length, the 1995 *Proceedings* was 223 pages.

MEETINGS

The meeting sites for the period 1990 through 1997 were as follow:

1990	Cincinnati Clarion & Hyatt Regency Hotels/Convention Center
1991	Anaheim Marriott Hotel
1992	Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans
1993	Marriott & Westin Hotels, Boston
1994	San Antonio Marriott Riverwalk & Rivercenter Hotels
1995	Seattle Sheraton/Convention Center
1996	Orpyland Hotel, Nashville
1997	New York Marriott Marquis Hotel

The site for the 1998 50th Anniversary Meeting is the San Francisco Hilton and Towers Hotel, and the 1999 meeting will take place at the Disney Coronado Springs Hotel in Orlando.

Although the meeting site for the 50th Anniversary Meeting in 1998 is San Francisco, that decision was not arrived at easily. As early as 1991, several sites were considered (none of which were San Francisco). Of these, Chicago received the 1991 Board's approval. However, as reported in the Board Minutes for February 19, 1994, "Not only did the sections feel noncommittal about meeting in Chicago, no section felt AAFS should meet in Chicago for historical or other reasons." Bowing to the will of the membership, the 1994 Board overturned the Chicago decision and started anew the search for an acceptable site for the 50th Anniversary gala. Before approving San Francisco, the Board rejected St. Louis (the locale of the first meeting of the Academy), several other cities, and a cruise ship.

In the early 1990s the Board of Directors addressed a problem not faced before—what to do about unscheduled programs and sessions conducted at the annual meetings. The decision was made to create an ad hoc committee to study the problem and to recommend corrective action. Since 1991, there have been no further reports of the conduct of programs not approved by the Academy's Program Committee.

The 1992 Annual Meeting in New Orleans had a built-in entertainment program in the form of nine Mardi Gras parades scheduled during the week of the meeting. Despite the parades and the late night revelry, meeting attendees filled the seats promptly every morning. Their thirst for knowledge competed quite admirably with other possible thirsts.

The 1993 Plenary Session—"Assisted Suicide, The Law and Forensic Science"—was video taped and advertised for sale in a VHS format for $24.95. No copies were sold. Similarly, audio tapes have never sold well. As it did at the 1997 meeting in New York, the Academy has occasionally allowed audio recording firms to tape scientific sessions (if the presenter has given prior approval). The 1997 sales were typical of all previous efforts—low.

Also, in 1993, an innovative program was introduced, the Multidisciplinary Symposium for Law Enforcement Officers. As stated in the meeting program for that year, the purpose of the program was to focus attention of law enforcement personnel upon those disciplines of the forensic sciences that interfaced with law enforcement activities. The symposium has become a regular feature of each annual meeting since 1993.

In 1994, the sections were informally polled as to their interest in scheduling an annual meeting in other than the "Lower 48" states. As reported in the February 1994 minutes of the Board, "Overall, the response was favorable." No action was taken by the Board on that information, which was precisely the same reaction of the Academy's governing members in the 1950s when Hawaii was first recommended as a meeting site.

President Pitluck announced at the 1995 mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee that he was forming a 50th Golden Anniversary Committee to work in conjunction with the History Committee on special activities for the 1998 meeting. Douglas Lucas accepted the appointment as committee chairman. (He was President of the Academy on the occasion of the 25th Silver Anniversary celebration.) Following are the members of the committee.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

Jan S. Bashinski	Douglas M. Lucas, *Chair*
Martha A. Blake	Michael A. Peat
John D. DeHaan	Haskell M. Pitluck
Kurt M. Dubowski	Boyd G. Stephens
Kenneth S. Field	Anne Warren
Anthony Longhetti	Vickie Watts

The Academy set a record at the Nashville meeting. In excess of 2,000 individuals pre-registered for the meeting.

At that meeting, President Pitluck departed from the usual social events. Instead of holding the traditional stand-up "Welcoming" and "Wine and Cheese" receptions he

FIG. 46—Louise Mandrell and President Pitluck.

FIG. 47—*(Left to right)* The 1996 meeting. Kenneth E. Melson, Richard R. Souviron, Mary Wenderoth-Kelly, Andre A. Moenssens, Attorney General Janet Reno, Alex Kozinski, Henry C. Lee, Haskell M. Pitluck, and Carol Henderson.

opted for a Tuesday evening sit-down "Country Western Bar-B-Que Nashville-style topped off with a sizzling performance by Louise Mandrell."

The Keynote Speaker at the 1996 Plenary Session was United States Attorney General Janet Reno speaking on "Forensic Sciences Under Scrutiny."

In 1997, President Rosner introduced the concept of Academy-wide luncheons with outstanding speakers. In his report to the Board at the February 17, 1997, meeting in New York, Dr. Rosner noted that the luncheons filled a time period when attendees were unable to acquire additional knowledge and insights and were unable to earn continuing education credits. The two scheduled luncheons were well attended and well received.

The 1997 Student Academy meeting in New York was a huge success. Over 700 students from area high schools and colleges attended. (The record attendance was set at the 1990 meeting in Cincinnati, approximately 800 attendees.) By way of comparison, Dr. Goldman's first "Junior" Academy (1978—San Diego) was attended by 95 students. The New York attendance was attained through the combined efforts of the Local Arrangements Committee (Co-Chaired by Jeffrey R. Burkes and Marina Stajic) and the Student Academy Committee (Co-Chaired by James L. Frost and Carla M. Noziglia).

ADMINISTRATION

Throughout the 50 years of financial administration, the Academy's leaders have conscientiously striven to build a monetary reserve fund to cover expenses in the event the Academy should suffer a catastrophic financial loss. A typical example would be the last minute cancellation of an annual meeting because of a horrendous natural disaster. A crippling winter storm in the North, a hurricane in the South, a tornado in the Midwest, or an earthquake in the West come to mind.

In the 1950s and 1960s financial management authorities recommended that a nonprofit organization such as the Academy should establish a reserve fund equal to 10% of its operating budget. Since then the recommended reserve has vacillated between 10% and 100%. Today, the conventional wisdom is that the Academy should have in reserve funds equal to six months operations. The Academy is slowly achieving that level of reserve.

On July 31, 1991, the Academy became a landlord! It purchased a brick office building on the west side of Colorado Springs for $215,000. The Board of Directors paid for the acquisition with $65,000 of Academy money and negotiated a bank loan of $150,000. In making the purchase the Academy acquired ample office space for its future needs plus income from two tenants who rented half of the 7,000 square feet structure. (For several years the Academy leaders had considered the purchase of a office building in Colorado Springs because the economic conditions were right for such a move, i.e., paradoxically, acceptable office rental properties were expensive but good office buildings on the market were relatively inexpensive.) Pictures of the Academy's new home appear in Fig. 48.

It will be recalled that in the late 1980s the "Freedom Fund" was created as a forced savings program wherein 10% of the annual excess of income over expenses would be deposited in a reserve fund from which only the interest earned in a given year could be applied to the Academy's operating fund. As of December 31, 1996, the Freedom Fund had grown to approximately $76,000.

Beginning in 1992, the Academy staff initiated an extensive upgrading of its computer system. The organization entered the computer age in the early 1980s with the purchase of a Mohawk mini computer system that was used to perform some accounting and membership functions. That daring venture was followed by the introduction of a system of work stations and new hardware. The on-going conversion program is an extensive upgrade of

FIG. 48—The Academy's office building in Colorado Springs.

every function performed at the Academy office. The platform is a Novell 486 Network with Pentiums at all seven workstations. The productivity software is Microsoft Windows with Word for Windows, Excel, and Microsoft Office. The membership function is in Data-Ease (a DOS-based data base) and will be converted to a Windows version in the future. The backup system is accomplished on magnetic tape daily.

The Academy made the following electronic communications advances during the 1990s.

- Published member E-Mail addresses in the Membership Directories.
- Established Internet accounts for Membership, General Administration, Meeting Matters, and Accounting.
- Obtained an 800 number exclusively for membership applicants.
- Opened a web site and is currently deliberating over the areas in which to expand this service.

In 1993 the Academy paid off the mortgage on its office building based on an analysis of the benefits to be derived from such an action. The Academy's CPA Audit Firm, Baird, Kurtz & Dobson, concluded that the Academy could save between $10,000 and $34,000 by paying off the mortgage, depending on the movement of future interest rates for securities it held.

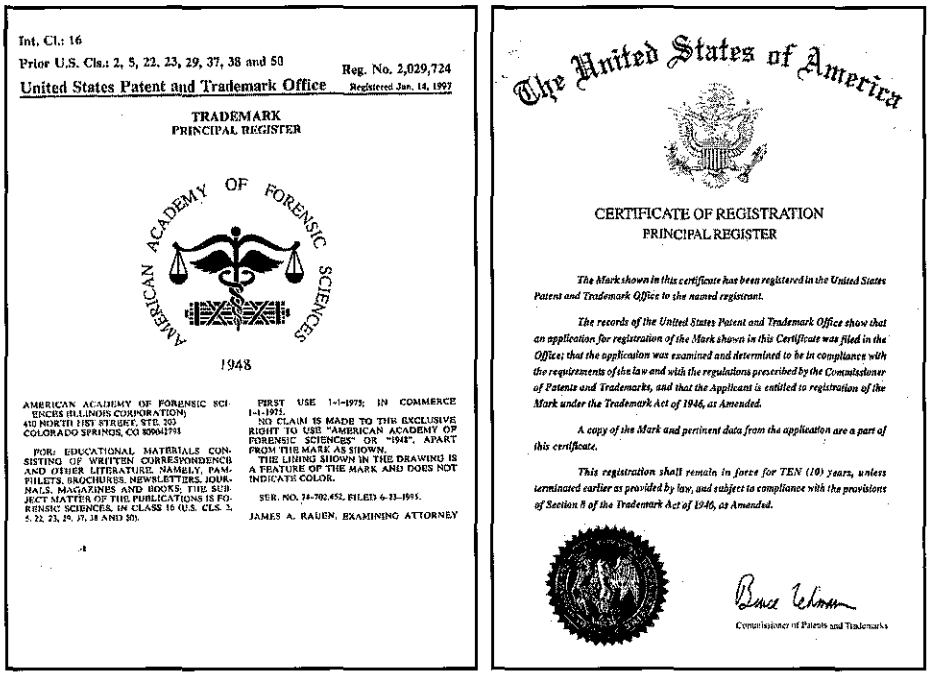
In a first of its kind action, the 1994 Board of Directors approved a plan to loan a maximum of $20,000 to the International Association of Forensic Science (IAFS) to be used as "seed money" in preparing for its pending 1999 meeting in Los Angeles. Five thousand dollars was made available in 1996 and the remainder in FY97. Since IAFS meetings are designed to be self-financing ventures and a market analysis showed that such events were well attended, the Board granted the loan on the assumption that all funds would be recovered.

The new Academy's logo was accepted as a registered trademark by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on January 14, 1997. A copy of the two page certificate attesting to this action is shown in Fig. 49.

The conduct of the annual meetings has always been the single most demanding function administered by the staff and is ever increasing in its complexities. The planning for the next meeting goes on throughout the year and some of the preliminary work (such as site selection) may be in progress for several years. At the height of the December/January/February planning and preparation period, as many as four temporary employees are hired to assist in the office work. At the meeting site, registration personnel are hired from the local agency charged with supporting conventions. Additionally, the Academy Local Arrangements Committee recruits literally hundreds of local justice system personnel to aid in the conduct of the meeting.

An indication of the growth of meeting administrative functions can be gauged by the amount of material taken to the meeting by the staff. As late as 1980, the entire meeting needs were transported to the meeting site as staff members' checked baggage. The meeting needs for the 1997 meeting in New York exceeded 8,000 pounds and required the services of a commercial transcontinental trucking company.

The administration of and record keeping for membership services has also increased many fold. The membership records of all Academy members plus those of rejected applicants were kept in three dossier binders from 1954 (when Dr. Camp assumed the office of Secretary-Treasurer) until the late 1960s. Each individual was assigned a separate page. Today, paper storage requires several large five-drawer filing cabinets for the active membership, an additional cabinet for recently retired, deceased, and dropped members, many storage boxes of old records deemed essential, and a computer system for handling daily and periodic membership activities.



Int. Cl.: 16

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 5, 22, 23, 29, 37, 38 and 50

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 2,029,724

Registered Jan. 14, 1997

TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

1948

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES (ILLINOIS CORPORATION)
410 NORTH 21ST STREET, STE. 203
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80904-2798

FOR: EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS CONSISTING OF WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER LITERATURE, NAMELY, PAMPHLETS, BROCHURES, NEWSLETTERS, JOURNALS, MAGAZINES AND BOOKS; THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PUBLICATIONS IS FORENSIC SCIENCES, IN CLASS 16 (U.S. CLS. 2, 5, 22, 23, 29, 37, 38 AND 50).

FIRST USE 1-1-1975; IN COMMERCE 1-1-1975.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES" OR "1948", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

THE LINING SHOWN IN THE DRAWING IS A FEATURE OF THE MARK AND DOES NOT INDICATE COLOR.

SER. NO. 74-702,452, FILED 6-23-1995.

JAMES A. RAUEN, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

The United States of America

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

The Mark shown in this certificate has been registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office to the named registrant.

The records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office show that an application for registration of the Mark shown in this Certificate was filed in the Office; that the application was examined and determined to be in compliance with the requirements of the law and with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks; and that the Applicant is entitled to registration of the Mark under the Trademark Act of 1946, as Amended.

A copy of the Mark and pertinent data from the application are a part of this certificate.

This registration shall remain in force for TEN (10) years, unless terminated earlier as provided by law, and subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Trademark Act of 1946, as Amended.

Bruce Lehman

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

FIG. 49—AAFS trademarked logo and registration.

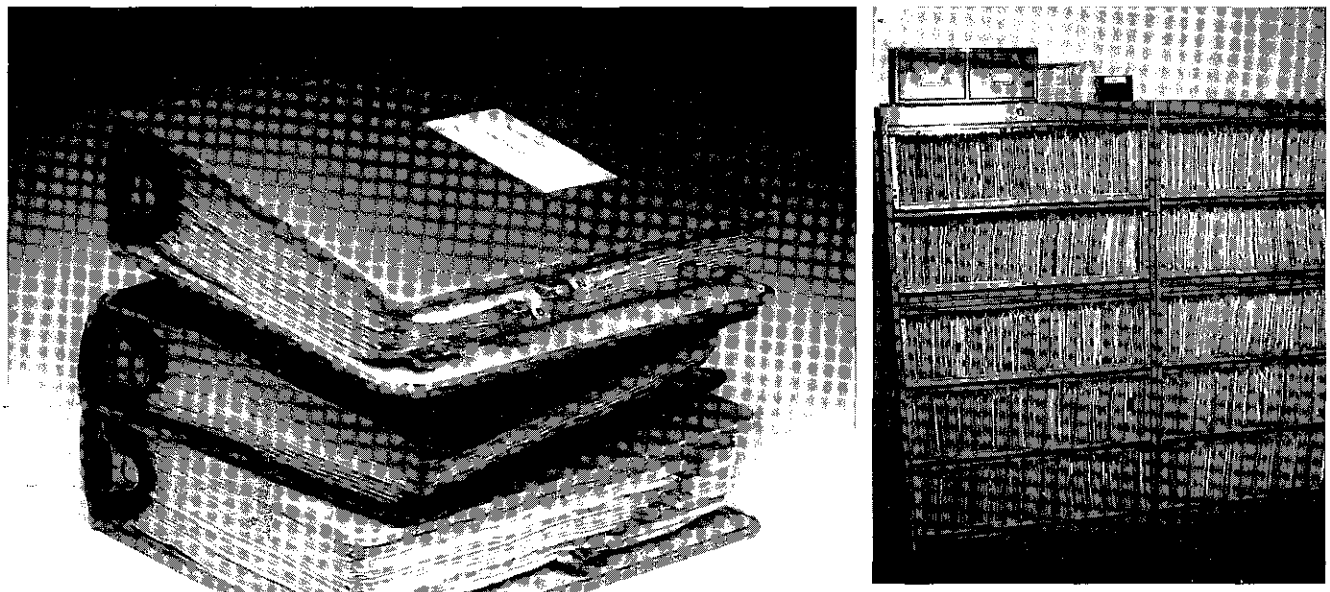


FIG. 50—The complete old membership records *(left)* and a few of the current files *(right)*.

COMMITTEES

At its mid-year meeting the 1991 Executive Committee under the direction of President Campbell approved the formation of a committee to write and publish the history of the Academy for distribution at and after the 50th Anniversary Meeting. The members of the committee were as follows.

HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY COMMITTEE

Robert H. Cravey	Maureen Casey Owens
Duayne J. Dillon	Joseph L. Peterson
Abel M. Dominguez	Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.
William G. Eckert	Charles J. Stahl, III
Kenneth S. Field, *Chair*	Marina Stajic
Douglas M. Lucas	Ralph Turner *(Deceased)*

Anne Warren, *ex officio*

It was envisaged that the book would be formatted as a chronology of the Academy's first 50 years and that it would be published by ASTM (the publisher of the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*) as a supplement to the January 1998 issue of the *Journal*. The book would be distributed to the attendees of the Academy's 1998 Golden Anniversary meeting in San Francisco. Academy members not attending that meeting would receive their copy by mail in the months to follow.

In the spring of 1994 the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC)—created by then President Froede in 1989—submitted its Strategic Plan to the President and the Board of Directors. The Board directed that the plan be distributed to the Academy membership via the September 1994 *Academy News*. The plan is included at APPENDIX V.

The committee's composition was as follows:

Mary Fran Ernst	William R. Maples*
Kenneth S. Field, *Chair*	Don Harper Mills
Richard C. Froede	Michael A. Peat
Robert E. Gaensslen	Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.
Daniel I. Labowitz*	Charles J. Stahl, III
Douglas M. Lucas	John I. Thornton*

*Resigned due to the press of business.

In the Preface to the report, the committee noted that the plan was "about change, about needed changes in the structure and operations of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and about how they can be accomplished."

The report was divided into three sections. *Section I* dealt with four issues the committee considered critical to the Academy's future.

Critical Issue #1. Create Electronic Communications between the Academy and its members and other interested members of the profession. The Academy should become the communications center for the profession.

Critical Issue #2. Establish an Academy Spokesperson to represent the forensic science profession—on a wide range of issues—to appropriate authorities in the public and private sectors. Such a person should be an appointed official of the Academy.

Critical Issue #3. Provide Profession Oversight to monitor the standards of each discipline and to authenticate the qualifications of its members.

Critical Issue #4. Conduct increased Education and Training within the Academy meetings and initiate collaborative programs throughout North America.

Section II covered issues germane to the Academy's future but not deemed as critical as those cited in Section I.

Section III recommended the formation of four task forces to study, in depth, the feasibility of the concepts advanced in the plan. Section III also offered an implementation schedule.

The SPC emphasized that its plan was just the beginning of needed dialogue between forensic scientists and technicians and the professional society dedicated to serving them—the Academy.

The chairmen of the four task forces were as follows:

Electronic Communications	H. Chip Walls
Academy Spokesperson	Andre A. Moenssens
Professional Oversight	Michael B. Eyring
Education and Training	Patrick Clifford

As of the writing of this history, two task forces have discharged their responsibilities—the Academy Spokesperson and the Electronic Communications Task Forces. The Education & Training and the Professional Oversight Task Forces are continuing their analyses of the issues.

The chairmanship of the Ethics Committee changed hands in 1994. Douglas Lucas retired as its long-time chairman and Don Harper Mills assumed the post. Dr. Mills was one of the framers of the Academy's original Code of Ethics, circa 1976.

At the 1997 Board meeting, President-Elect Peat announced that he was going to create an informal Exhibitors Liaison Committee composed of several exhibitors and chaired by one of the AAFS Vice Presidents. The function of the committee was to make suggestions and recommendations to the Board concerning policies and procedures applicable to the exhibitors, the schedule, and the exhibition hall. With approximately 80 exhibitors per meeting (many of whom purchase 2+ booths), the Academy wished to be responsive to exhibitor needs, suggestions, and complaints. It should be noted that the Academy has always classified the Exhibits as part of the educational offerings available at the annual meetings. Attendees are provided the opportunity to learn about new and improved products, and procedures.

AWARDS

In 1990, the Academy began awarding its newest honor, the Distinguished Fellow Award. Created in the late 1980s, the award recognized Academy members who had given a lifetime of service to the forensic science profession and to the Academy.

The Academy's highest honor, the Gradwohl Medallion, was awarded to Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D., at the 1993 Award Ceremony held at the Academy's Annual Meeting in Boston. Dr. Dominguez was the fifth Academy member to be so honored.

In 1995, at the Annual Meeting in Seattle the sixth Gradwohl Medallion was conferred on Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.

Periodically the question has been raised as to the use of alternative and less expensive metallic compositions other than solid gold in the Gradwohl Medallion. Because of the prestigious nature of the award the Boards' decisions have always been to continue to use the same metal in the medal.

FIG. 51—Gradwohl Laureate Abel M. Dominguez.

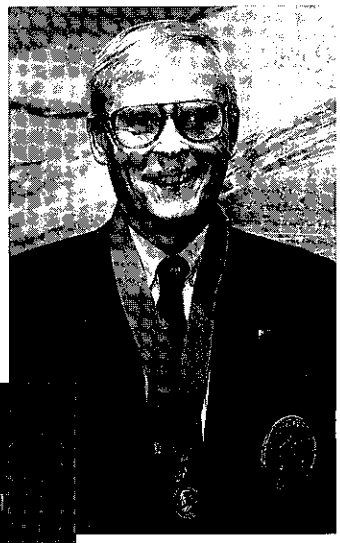


FIG. 52 *(above)*—Gradwohl Laureate Douglas M. Lucas.

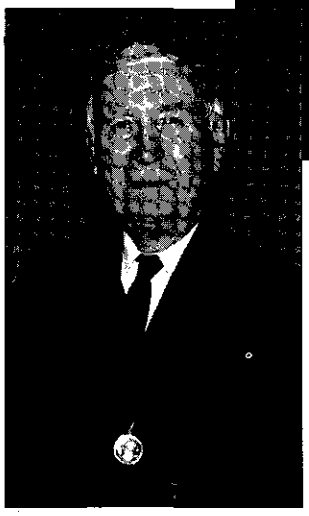


FIG. 53 *(left)*—Gradwohl Laureate Kenneth S. Field.

The seventh recipient of the Gradwohl Medallion was Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A., at an award ceremony held during the Academy's New York City meeting in 1997.

Dr. Michael Finnigan, a Fellow of the Physical Anthropology Section, announced at the 1997 Board meeting in New York City that the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii desired to endow the Academy with approximately $5,000 for an annual award to be given to a member of the Physical Anthropology Section. The interest from the endowment would be used to pay for the award. The Academy Board accepted the endowment, noting that the Academy would serve as the administrator of the corpus (but the Physical Anthropology Section would establish the criteria for the award and would select the recipients).

A summary of all Academy and Section Award Recipients is contained at Chapter Twelve.

FORENSIC SCIENCES FOUNDATION

One of the earliest Foundation publications and certainly its most popular—the *Career Brochure*—was first published in the mid-1970s to provide information to high school and college students and their counselors on the nature of the various disciplines comprising the forensic sciences profession. It was rewritten in 1990 with thanks to Eastman Kodak Corporation for underwriting the printing costs. The current version was published in the fall of 1994. An average of 400 copies are requested annually.

Criminalistics proficiency testing was the product of a Foundation research project in the mid-1970s. In the late 1970s, the Foundation relinquished its control of the program and opted to serve as a sponsor and advisor to the private company that took over the conduct of the tests, Collaborative Testing Services (CTS).

The Foundation's role in these activities diminished with time and the role of ASCLD (American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors) increased. Accordingly, as of January 1993, by mutual agreement, FSF withdrew as an active participant in the testing program and ASCLD assumed that role. In retrospect, the Foundation can look with pride on the yearly rise in the program's scope and quality. The first test sample, in the mid-1970s was mailed to approximately 200 laboratories. As of 1993 approximately 400 laboratories, world-wide, were enrolled in the program.

In the 1990s the Foundation continued its role as a publisher. Following are its major offerings during the period.

- *Medical Examiner and Coroner Jurisdictions in the United States,* R. Gibson Parrish, M.D., and Roy Ing, M.D., of the Center for Disease Control.
- *Death Investigation and Examination, Medicolegal Guidelines and Checklists,* B.A. Lipskin and Kenneth S. Field, Editors.

- *When is a Poison not a Poison* and *Innovative & New Methods of Toxicological Analysis—Scientific Validation for Legal Purposes,* video tapes by Alan S. Curry, Ph.D.
- *A Forensic Science Literature Filing System,* an update, Richard C. Harruff, M.D., Ph.D.
- *A Bibliography of Forensic Aspects of Alcohol,* by James G. Wigmore.
- *Forensic Science Literature Filing System, 1994 Edition,* Richard C. Harruff, M.D., Ph.D. Among other additions, this edition features William H. Wilson's update of the index of the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* from its first issue in 1956.
- *Cigarette Butt Identification Aid,* 14th Edition, Bob Bourhill.
- *Forensic Insect Identification Cards,* James Castner, Jason Byrd, and Jerry Butler.
- *Medicolegal Death Investigation: Treatises in the Forensic Sciences,* Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D., Editor. Dr. Caplan, noted in the book's Preface, the contribution made by Dr. Michael Schaffer in the restructuring and early editorial work on the treatise.

The Foundation's Endowment Fund, initially considered an extraordinarily ambitious program by which to acquire $200,000 by the year 2000, actually reached $133,615 as of December 31, 1996. That figure did not include $10,000 in matching funds that the Academy pledged if Academy members gave at least $10,000 during the year, which they did. In his 1996 Annual Report, Chairman of the Board Richard Frank pointed out that the annual proceeds from the permanent fund would be used "to promote research and study in the forensic sciences."

In the 1994–1995 time frame, the auditing firm of both the Academy and the Foundation recommended that the financial statements of the two organizations be merged. The rationale was that the organizational structure and the functional activities of the two entities were so intertwined that it made financial management sense to accomplish the meld.

Given that financial merge, the Foundation Trustees then decided to study the entire relationship between the Foundation and the Academy, i.e., should the Foundation remain a separate corporation or should it dissolve and become a standing committee of the Academy. Susan Morton, Past Chairman of the FSF Board of Trustees, was designated as the head of that special study committee and immediately named it the Hamlet Committee ("to be or not to be").

As this book goes to press, the Hamlet Committee is continuing its deliberations and the Foundation is continuing to conduct business as usual.

At Chapter Thirteen is a tabulation of the Foundation leadership from 1968 through 1997.

EPILOGUE

In his play, *The Tempest,* Shakespeare noted in an early act that "What's past is prologue" and then proceeded to develop the remainder of the plot.

Such is also the case of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Its *Act 1* has covered its first 50 years as the premier professional society serving the forensic sciences profession. During that period—through its membership—it has helped to define the profession and to elevate the standards of the individual disciplines it serves. During that period it has continuously improved on its decision-making and administrative policies and procedures to the end that it could better serve its constituency.

It is now time for the Academy and the profession it serves to move on to *Act 2.*

It is time to contemplate the future and to adapt to it. The world in which the forensic science profession operates and the Academy exists is changing rapidly. Great technological advances have been made and are in the making. Social values—mores—are markedly different from even the recent past. If the Academy is to persevere, it, too, must change with the times, for such change is the life blood of an enduring service organization. A sightly modified military axiom describes, rather succinctly, the Academy's alternatives for the future: "Lead or get out of the way."

7

MEETING PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

"... the scientific program
... the fundamental raison d'etre."

—DOUGLAS M. LUCAS, M.S., *1997*

MEETING PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.

PROLOGUE

The annual meetings of the Academy are busy affairs which include business meetings, committee meetings, meetings of many outside organizations, breakfast seminars, workshops, social activities and an abundance of networking. Involved members can find themselves actively engaged from 7:00 a.m. to well after midnight. All of these activities are important to the organization and to the membership but, in the end, it is the scientific program that is the fundamental *raison d'etre* for the meetings.

A review of all the past Academy programs reveals how they have evolved with time and brings back memories (mostly pleasant) of people, places, and events. The first two meeting programs consisted entirely of formal oral presentations in plenary sessions. Although such sessions continued to dominate the program through most of the 1950s, the Toxicology, Pathology, and Psychiatry Sections began having one half-day sectional sessions in 1951. The "Police Science" Section (now Criminalistics) had its first session in 1952, Questioned Documents in 1953, and the Immunology Section had a Forensic Serology Seminar, chaired by Dr. Alexander S. Weiner, on Blood Group Nomenclature in 1954. Jurisprudence organized its first sectional program in 1956, the General Section in 1969, Odontology and Physical Anthropology (a combined session) in 1972, and finally, the Engineering Section in 1982.

SOME MEETING FIRSTS

Some components of the program, which are now standard, represented significant innovations when introduced. These include:

1973 First Tuesday Workshop, "Blood Screening For Drugs," moderated by Leo Goldbaum.

1977 First Academy Breakfast Seminar, "Forensic Psychiatry for Non-Psychiatric Forensic Scientists" by Emanuel Tanay. (There had been several informal breakfast sessions in the Psychiatry Section previously.)

First Junior Academy of Forensic Sciences. (The name was changed to "Student Academy" in 1982.)

1981 First Poster Sessions.

First separate session of The Last Word Society (a few papers of this type had been presented in the General Section in 1979 and 1980).

1984 First evening Bring Your Own Slides session.

1993 First Multidisciplinary Symposium for Law Enforcement Officers.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Although plenary sessions have gradually been reduced in number to the present single opening session, their multidisciplinary nature and timely focus on significant issues continue to make them an important and valuable component of the programs. The first "theme" plenary session was in 1957 on "Traffic Accidents" and, over the years, other significant topics have been discussed. Some of these have been:

1958 "What's New in Forensic Science." This was a regular feature of the programs for several years.

1960 "Drugs and Modern Society."

1966 "A Review of the Forensic Science Examinations in the Warren Commission Report."

1969 "Medical-Legal, Moral, and Ethical Problems Involved in Human Tissue Transplantation." (A creative innovation was the inclusion of a theologian on the panel).

1970 "The Trial of Sirhan Sirhan."

1971 "The History of Forensic Science."
1974 "Computers, Complex Instruments and Forensic Science."
1979 "Women and Crime."
1982 "Fire and Arson."
1983 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Revisited."
1986 "The Pursuit of Joseph Mengele."
1987 "Biohazards in the Environment."
1989 "Serial Crime: The Puzzle; Forensic Science: The Solution."
1993 "Assisted Suicide, The Law and Forensic Science."
1996 "Through the Looking Glass: Forensic Science Under Scrutiny."

SECTION PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

While recognizing the importance of the plenary sessions and other general components of the programs, few would argue that these can surpass the significance to the membership of the papers presented in the sectional sessions, either orally or as posters. Perhaps the greatest impression left from a review of the past forty-eight programs is how quickly after a technique was discovered or a major crime or other event of interest to forensic scientists occurred, that it was the subject of a presentation at a meeting. The wonder of this is that there was no Internet for the first forty-odd years of the Academy's existence, no widespread use of fax machines for the first thirty-five, only fuzzy television images for the first five or ten, and the members had to travel by train to Chicago for the annual meetings for the first ten or more years. What follows is a summary of some of the highlights (of necessity somewhat subjective) of the Academy's first forty-eight scientific programs.

1948 (January 19–21)
The Police Academy, St. Louis, MO

Twenty-nine papers were presented including: "Method for Quantitative Identification of Barbiturates," L. R. Goldbaum. This became the standard method for these analyses for many years.

1950 (January 26–28)
Lincoln Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL

The name on the printed program was the "Academy of Forensic Sciences;" whether "American" was omitted deliberately or by accident is unknown. It should also be noted that no meeting was held in 1949, thus explaining the inconsistency between the age of the Academy and the number of scientific programs that have been held. A highlight paper was "The Separation and Determination of Mixtures of Morphine, Heroin, Codeine and Barbiturates by Adsorption," A. Stolman and C. P. Stewart. These authors were major contributors to the literature in forensic toxicology for many years.

1951 (March 1–3)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The first banquet speaker was Hon. Jacob M. Braude, Judge of the Chicago Municipal Court. His title was "Why I like Bad Boys" (wouldn't you love to have heard that one!).

Of greater significance to the members was "The Correlation Between the Concentration of Alcohol in the Brain and That in Arterial Blood and Venous Blood at Various Time Intervals following the Administration of Alcohol," R. N. Harger. This seminal research by one of the great pioneer members of the Academy continues to be one of the most widely cited papers in the field of breath testing for alcohol.

1952 (March 6–8)
Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, GA

"The Applications and Limitations of Infrared Spectrophotometry to Analytical Toxicology," C. J. Umberger and Grace Adams. Commercial infrared spectrophotometers were just starting to become available and this was the first report of a forensic application.

1953 (February 26–28)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The first description of dental evidence at an Academy meeting was presented at a plenary session: "Dental Evidence in Identification," David B. Scott.

1954 (February 25–27)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

Col. Calvin Goddard, the most active proponent of the comparison microscope for firearms identification, gave an invited presentation on "Police Science: Europe's Contribution to America." In contrast to current Criminalistics Section programs, there was only one paper on drugs presented in the Police Science Section: "Ultraviolet Absorption Spectrophotometry in the Solution of Criminalistics Problems Pertaining to the Identification of Pills, Capsules, Narcotics, Drugs and Poisons," L. W. Bradford and J. W. Brackett, Jr.

1955 (February 17–19)
Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, CA

The name of the Police Science Section was changed to Criminalistics and the first papers were presented on glass, muzzle-to-target distance determination, semen identification (acid phosphatase activity) and hair. John Davis of Oakland, CA presented a paper on the "Striagraph," and an important paper on the use of steam distillation for examination of fire debris was given: "Recovery of Flammable Volatiles in Arson Investigation," J. W. Brackett, Jr.

1956 (February 23–25)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

"Examination of Drugs in the Near Infra-Red," A. Stolman and M. Luckens. This was one of the rare descriptions of the use in forensic toxicology of this recently (at that time) commercially available instrumental technique.

1957 (February 28–March 2)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The keynote speaker was Erle Stanley Gardner, who was an Academy member and remained so until his death. His topic was "Confessions of a Cross-Examiner." Two highlight papers were: "Survey of Office Duplicating Processes," James P. Kelley, and "A Statistical Study of Individual Characteristics of Fired Bullets," A. M. Biassotti. The former was of significance because these processes were just starting to become widely available; the latter represented a first noble attempt to introduce some aspect of science to what was, and to a large extent remains, primarily an art.

1958 (February 27–March 1)
Carter Hotel, Cleveland, OH

"Individuality of Blood," Paul L. Kirk, and "The Value of Anti-H Reagents (Ulex europaeus)," A. S. Wiener, Eve B. Gordon, and A. Evans. Presentations on forensic serology were starting to be a significant part of the programs.

"Gas Chromatography in the Qualitation and Quantitative Study of the Alcohols," R. J. Muelling, Jr., N. Chetta and T. K. Farris. This was the first description of what is now such a common technique. Although the GC technique had been developed many years earlier, commercial instruments had been on the market for only a year or two.

"Modern Concepts in Investigation of Aircraft Fatalities," by F. Townsend and V. Steimbridge, was an AFIP contribution which described the emerging specialty of aviation pathology and the establishment of a program by the military to include an intensive medical examination using the practices of the forensic sciences in these investigations. This had a profound impact on subsequent investigative procedures used for both military and civil aviation accidents.

1959 (February 26–28)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

Gas Chromatography was starting to become a technique of major importance to forensic science and three papers describing first applications of it were presented: "Gas Chromatography for the Detection of Carbon Monoxide and Other Volatile Poisons," A. M. Dominguez, "Application of Gas Chromatography in the Crime Laboratory," W. J. Cadman and T. Johns, and "The Identification of Petroleum Products in Forensic Science by Gas Chromatography," D. M. Lucas. The latter two papers were of interest not only for their content but also because the authors, who worked three thousand miles apart and did not know each other, presented almost identical results (instant validation).

1960 (March 3–5)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

A symposium on "Breath Alcohol Tests" featured speakers who were recognized leaders in this rapidly developing aspect of forensic science: R.F. Borkenstein, G. Forrester, R.L. Forney, L. Greenberg, K.M. Dubowski, and R. Donigan.

1961 (March 23–24)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The banquet speaker was Ann Landers, her topic "Trouble—The Great Equalizer." Although some of the members questioned this choice when it first appeared in the program, Ms. Landers proved to be a big hit. Two papers were of interest partly because of their source: "Paper Chromatography in Systematic Toxicological Analysis," A. S. Curry, and "The Study of Group Specific Substances in Keratinized Tissues," C. G. McWright. The former was a contribution from an outstanding British forensic toxicologist and dealt with what was an important technique before being replaced by thin layer chromatography within a few years. The latter was a first contribution to the Academy program by a representative of the FBI Laboratory.

1962 (February 22–24)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

"Application of Radioactivation Analysis in Forensic Investigations," A. K. Perkons and R. E. Jervis. This was the first report on the application of neutron activation analysis (NAA) for hair comparison. It attracted great attention as a result of a perception that it would represent a significant enhancement to conventional microscopic comparisons. This preliminary enthusiasm faded as more research over the next several years established that the problem of wide variations in the elemental composition of single hairs

was intractable. Unfortunately, a very good analytical technique (NAA) fell somewhat into disrepute in some minds because of excessive premature claims for a specific application of it.

"Preliminary Consideration on the Identification of the IBM Selectric Typewriter," Ordway Hilton. The Selectric had been released to the public only in 1961 and presented many new challenges to forensic document examiners.

"Simple Power Source for Electrophoresis," David Crown. Although electrophoresis was later to become a basic tool for the forensic serologist, this first description of it was presented to the Academy in the Questioned Documents Section.

1963 (February 14–16) Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

"The Determination of Trace Metals in Biological Samples by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry," W. Slavin, S. Sprague, F. Rieders, V. Cordova, and E.W. Cieplinski. This forensic application of AAS was presented before most forensic scientists had even heard of the technique.

"Introduction to Demonstrative Evidence," Melvin M. Belli. The late Mr. Belli participated in several programs in the sixties and was never dull.

"Ball Point Ink Differentiation Techniques," R. J. Packard. This was the first presentation on ink examination and described the use of several different irradiation techniques.

1964 (February 27–29) Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The banquet speaker was John Johnson of the Communications Satellite Corp. His topic was "Problems of Law and Science in Outer Space." The timeliness of this topic can be best appreciated by remembering that it would be over five years before Neil Armstrong took that first "giant leap for mankind." Three highlight papers were: "An Inquiry into the Nature of Proof: The Identity of Fingerprints," J. W. Osterburg, and "The Principles of Evidence Evaluation as Applied to Firearms and Tool Mark Identification," A. A. Biasotti. Both papers represented attempts to study the fundamental principles of these important areas of forensic science. Daubert proponents would have been proud.

"Forensic Applications of the Electron Microprobe," by W. P. Whitney and H. L. MacDonell, was an application to forensic science of a brand new tool.

1965 (February 25–27) Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The first papers on forensic serology to be given in the Criminalistics Section were presented. One was on the MN system; all the others were on ABO.

"Sudden Death With Sickle Cell Trait," C. Raven, was the first description to the Academy of a significant issue for forensic pathologists.

"A Rapid Method for the Comparison of Glass Fragments," by E. T. Miller. Miller's technique was widely adopted and is still in use in many laboratories.

1966 (February 24–26) Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The banquet speaker was Col. Homer Garrison, Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety whose topic, not surprisingly, was "The History of the Texas Rangers." The term "Voiceprint" was first heard at the Academy with the presentation of "Sound Spectroscopy," L. G. Kersta.

The first paper on Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) was presented, not in Toxicology or Criminalistics, but in the Questioned Documents Section: "Thin Layer Chromatography Techniques Utilizing The Eastman Chromatogram Sheet and Developing Apparatus," J. Tholl. The next description of TLC for ink comparison was not until nine years later.

Another highlight paper was "Death in Anaphylactic Shock: Proof by Basophil Degranulation," C. S. Petty.

1967 (February 19–25) Princess Kaiulani Hotel, Honolulu, HI

This meeting had several firsts—the first (and so far only) meeting outside the continental United States, the first meeting of more than three days duration (guess why), the first President's Reception and the first spouses' (they were referred to as "ladies") program, "Luncheon With Fashions." There was indeed also a scientific program which included: "The Registry of Forensic Pathology," C. J. Stahl, and "Quality Control in the Small Photography Laboratory," L. M. Dey. The latter is of interest because it is the first mention of "quality control" in an Academy program title.

1968 (February 21–24) Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

The banquet speaker was G. A. Martin, Q.C., a Barrister from Toronto who represented Stephen Truscott at the Supreme Court of Canada review of the very high profile Truscott case. The President of the Academy, Dr. Charles Petty, as well as Dr. Samuel Gerber and Dr. Milton Helpern were among the international panel of forensic pathologists who testified during this unique hearing during which the Court heard oral testimony for the first (and so far

only) time in its history. (An interesting sidelight was the realization at the last minute that the court room did not have a witness box.)

"Age Determination of Bone Fragments," E. R. Kerley. This was the first paper on anthropology and was presented in the Pathology/Biology Section.

1969 (February 26–March 1)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

"The Infrared Analysis of Breath for Determination of Intoxication," D. F. Moore, and "Criminalistics and the Computer," C. R. Kingston. These two papers are the first mention of these two topics at an Academy meeting. It is of interest that they appeared at the same meeting since most evidential breath test equipment in use today are small computers which use infrared absorption as the analytical system.

"The Application of Automatic Typewriters to Questioned Document Work," L. Godown. The forerunner of word processing systems using magnetic cards had been developed only a couple of years earlier.

"Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry in Toxicology," C. J. Umberger and P. K. Dee. This happy marriage of two valuable complementary techniques was less than two years old. Of interest, many of the attendees at this session did not see much future for it.

1970 (February 25–28)
Drake Hotel, Chicago, IL

"Applications of Scanning Electron Microscopy in Criminalistics," L. W. Bradford and J. R. Devaney, and "The Fingerprinting of Dried Bloodstains: A Status Report," R. Fox and W.C. Stuver. With the former, it is again shown how quickly new instrumentation has been adopted in forensic science. The latter paper introduced a new phrase to the forensic scientist's vocabulary based on the polymorphic enzyme and protein systems that were rapidly coming "on-line."

"Image Enhancement in Criminalistics Using Computer Methods (Space Techniques Used in Fighting Crime)," R. J. Blackwell. The world had been hearing much about the "spinoff" benefits of investments in the space program. Here was a tangible example for forensic scientists.

1971 (February 21–26)
Del Webb's Townhouse Hotel, Phoenix, AZ

As an indicator of something that was happening in society and its impact on forensic science, the Criminalistics Section required a full one-half day session on drugs to include all the papers accepted. Another indicator of this growing problem was: "Fatal Narcotism in Military Personnel," R. C. Froede and C. J. Stahl.

The Toxicology Section had an evening seminar chaired by Brian Finkle: "GC-MS—Is This a Practical Tool For Toxicologists?" The answer generally seemed to be "Let's wait and see" although the following paper was presented in the Toxicology Section: "The Forensic Application of Combined Gas Chromatography—Mass Spectrometry for the Screening and Identification of Drugs and Narcotics," R. Shaler, R. Montgomery and J. M. Parker.

Drugs and guns are a common combination encountered in forensic science. Thus: "Wound Patterns Due To Injury By Uncommon Firearms," W. U. Spitz and V. J. DiMaio.

1972 (February 29–March 4)
Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, GA

Five papers represented "firsts" for the Academy and were harbingers of things to come. "Routinized PGM Enzyme Identification and the Status of the Adenylate Kinase System," A. Christenson, "An Immunological Technique for the Determination of Drugs by Electron Spin Resonance," E. F. Ullman, "Automation of Blood Alcohol Analysis," J. Solon, "Automatic Optical Fingerprint Recognition," J. Belyea, and "Examination of Human Bite Marks in Homicide Cases," L. Levine.

1973 (February 19–23)
Hilton Hotel, Las Vegas, NV

The Silver Anniversary Meeting. In addition to the several special events at this meeting, the scientific program was again strong and competed effectively with the distractions of Las Vegas. Four papers presented new techniques or applications that were to become routine in forensic laboratories: "Trace Element Analysis by Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy," W. G. Wood and J. M. Mathieson, "Pyrolysis-Gas Chromatographic Analysis of Automobile Paints," W. D. Stewart, "Identifying the Copying Machine Used in Preparation of Simulated Forgeries," J. H. Kelly, and "Chemical Ionization Mass Spectroscopy—A Rapid Technique for Forensic Analysis," D. Beggs and A. Day.

Another paper discussed a topic, quality control, that has since been of continuing interest. It also dealt with an issue that was becoming of increasing national importance: "Department of Defense Quality Control for the Armed Forces Worldwide Urine Screening Program, A. M. Dominguez.

1974 (February 11–15)
Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas, TX

The banquet speaker was Judge John F. Onion of the Texas Court of Appeals and his topic was "The Variability of Constitutional Guarantees of Freedom in Contemporary American Society," a subject of intense interest at that time, even to forensic scientists.

1975 (February 18–21)
Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago, IL

Two papers introduced new techniques to the Academy: "Characterization of Gunshot Residues with X-Ray Analysis," P. Jones, J. Wessel and R. Nesbitt, and "A Study of Radioimmunoassay for LSD in Forensic Toxicology," G. Cimbura.

1976 (February 17–20)
Capitol Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC

A separate book of abstracts was produced to supplement the printed program. The first FTIR paper at the Academy introduced this now-standard technique: "Applications of Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy in Forensic Science," K. Kizer and A. Mantz.

Three other papers were of considerable interest to toxicologists: "Experience With Electron Capture and Nitrogen Detectors in Drug Analysis," R. Best and I. Sunshine, "Detection of Tetrahydrocannabinol in Blood Using a New Fluorescent Derivative and TLC," J. Vinson, D. Patel and A. Patel, and "Capillary Column GC for the Determination of Methaqualone Metabolites," R. Permisohn and L. Kazyak, and another to pathologists: "The Examination of the SIDS Infant: A Protocol," A. M. Jones.

1977 (February 15–19)
Town and Country Hotel, San Diego, CA

A new forensic application for an established serology system and a new instrumental analytical technique were highlights of this program: "Use of Lewis Antigens for Determination of Secretor Status in the Forensic Laboratory," T. Davelis, and "Forensic Toxicology Applications of High Pressure Liquid Chromatography," L. Kopjak.

A highlight for the Pathology Section was: "The Investigation of Electrical Deaths: A Report of 220 Fatalities," R. K. Wright and J.H. Davis.

1978 (February 20–25)
Chase Park-Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, MO

The paper which stimulated the formation of the Last Word Society was one of the highlights: "John Paul Jones: 113 Years From Death to Autopsy," K. S. Field, R. C. Froede, and E. R. Kerley.

A significant event and two new techniques also were discussed "The First Fatality in an Air Bag Equipped Automobile," J. E. Pless, "An Investigation of the Application of Negative Ion Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry in the Forensic Sciences," R. F. Skinner, R. Jenkins, G. Stafford, and D. Predmore, and "LC/MS: Applications in Forensic Toxicology," R. F. Skinner, W. McFadden, T. Jennison and D. B. Predmore.

1979 (Feb.12–17)
Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta, GA

Two new applications were of interest to criminalists: "A Semi-Micro Technique for the Extraction and Comparison of Dyes in Textile Fibers," R. Resua, and "Identification of Accelerants in Fire Residues by Capillary Gas Chromatography," A. Armstrong and R. Wittkower.

1980 (February 20–23)
Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans, LA

In the General Section, there were seven papers about the effect of stress on voice; some were quite critical of the Psychological Stress Evaluator (PSE) which had been patented as recently as 1976. This type of peer evaluation of a new technique demonstrated a valuable service that the Academy is capable of providing. Two new techniques and a topic that was later to become of nation-wide interest were presented: "Isoelectric Focusing in Agarose: Phosphoglucomutase (PGM Locus 1) Subtyping," P. Burdett, and "Computerized Axial Tomography as Applied to the Forensic Sciences," M. E. Scala, and "Cameras in the Courtroom—What Effects on the Forensic Scientist?," H. Pitluck.

1981 (February 17–20)
Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, CA

The luncheon speaker was Christine Crawford Koontz, author of "Mommie Dearest." (This was Hollywood after all!)

1982 (February 8–11)
Orlando Hyatt Hotel, Kissimmee, FL

A paper about a technique which later became of value, particularly to members performing explosives residues analysis, was presented: "Ion Chromatography—History, Theory and Forensic Applications." A. W. Fitchett.

Another which evoked considerable interest was presented to the Last Word Society: "George Armstrong Custer and the Battle of the Little Big Horn: Homicide or Mass Suicide?," J. D. Spencer.

1983 (February 15–19)
Stouffer Hotel, Cincinnati, OH

"The Fluorescence Microscope and Microspectrofluorometer Applied to the Further Characterization of Fiber Samples," T. Kubic, J. King, and I. Dibey. This new technique was followed by the first of the "bug" papers, which, in turn, was followed by the introduction of a new (and, in this context, seemingly appropriately named) instrument with the acronym G.R.I.M., "Determination of the Time of Death by Means of Carrion Insects," W. Rodriguez and

W. Bass, and "The Development of a Semi-Automatic System for the Determination of the Refractive Index of Small Glass Samples," P. S. Hamer.

1984 (February 21–25)
Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, CA

"The Significance of Forensic Hair Comparison," B. Gaudette. This was a first attempt to provide a statistical basis for the significance of microscopic hair comparison. It generated considerable subsequent discussion.

"Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)—A Forensic Enigma," J. J. Ferrer, B. Stephens, and N. D. Sisson. AIDS had only been recognized as a diagnosed syndrome in 1981/82 but was already a matter for concern in forensic science.

Another paper of significance to pathologists was "Anaesthetic/Surgical Death Committee—A Procedure for the Investigation of Anaesthetic/Surgical Deaths," D. T. Reay and J. W. Eisele.

1985 (February 11–16)
Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, NV

Not surprisingly, given the venue, the Howard Hughes Mormon Will Case was a topic for discussion.

1986 (February 10–15)
Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans, LA

"Automatic Gunshot Residue Analysis and a Dual Scanning System By Scanning Electron Microscope," R. S. White. This paper was of importance because it described a solution to what had been a significant problem in GSR analysis by SEM/EDX, the labor-intensive nature of the manual search for GSR particles.

1987 (February 16–21)
Town and Country Hotel, San Diego, CA

The first Academy paper on DNA was presented in the Pathology/Biology Section. The potential applications in forensic science had been published first by University of Leicester Professor Alec Jeffreys in *Nature* in December 1985: "Application of DNA Polymorphism to the Forensic Sciences," J. Glassberg.

1988 (February 15–20)
Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA

The Criminalistics Section had a DNA Symposium at which three RFLP papers were presented. In addition the first PCR presentation was made and the Jurisprudence Section began showing considerable interest with a presentation on DNA: "Analysis of Enzymatically Amplified HLA-DQ Alpha DNA From Single Human Hairs," C. H. von Beroldingen, R. G. Higuchi, G. F. Sensabaugh and H. A. Erlich, and "Science for the Non-Scientist: DNA Fingerprinting Method, Applications, Accuracy and Cost," R. S. Brown.

Also of interest and a first for some members was "Criminal Profiling: Art or Science," J. Douglas.

1989 (February 13–18)
Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, NV

The Criminalistics Section had a DNA symposium with twelve papers (conventional serology papers were down to five) and there were three DNA papers in the Jurisprudence Section. Two papers dealt with fundamental developments that had a major influence on DNA RFLP analysis in North America: "Selection of Restriction Endonuclease and Interprobe Comparison for RFLP Technology," B. Budowle, G. Shutler, J. Waye, D. Adams, and S. Baechtel, and "Computerized Analysis of Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) Data," K. L. Monson.

Although it might have seemed to many that DNA had taken over forensic science completely, two other papers demonstrated that there were still important advances occurring in other disciplines: "Computer Correlation of Cartridge Cases Using Breech Face Marks," K. L. Monson, and "A Look at Facsimile Copies," M. Casey-Owens.

1990 (February 19–24)
Clarion Hotel, Cincinnati, OH

The impact of DNA was demonstrated by the presentation of seventeen DNA papers in the Criminalistics Section. Most dealt with a variety of important details and population distributions but two introduced new systems: "Application of Chemiluminescence Detection of DNA Probes in Forensic Science," P. E. Nisson, P. C. Watkins, and L. Klevan, and "AMP-FLP Analysis By Discontinuous Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis and Silver Staining," B. Budowle and R. Allen.

Other issues in forensic science had not, however, gone away: "Poppy Seeds Ingestion and Opiates Urinalysis: A Closer Look," M. Elsohly, H. Elsohly, and D. F. Stafford.

1991 (February 18–23)
Anaheim Marriott Hotel, Anaheim, CA

Poster sessions had grown to 92 presentations; while DNA continued to dominate with important papers, there were few that could be called "highlights." One in Toxicology was "Evaluation of a Photodiode Array Detector/HPLC Based System for the Detection and Quantitation of Basic Drugs in Postmortem Blood," E. Koves and J. Wells.

1992 (February 17–22)
Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans, LA

A world event that had dominated interest during the previous meeting prompted a presentation at this meeting: "Battle Deaths Sustained by US Forces During Desert Storm," W. T. Gormley, C. S. Springate, and J. Guilleyardo.

Another presentation involved for the first time (apparently), a non-human participant: "Accelerant Detection Dog Training and Demonstration," W. H. Whitstine, Jr.

The Pathology/Biology Section also received an important review: "Death Investigation Laws in the United States, 1990: A Survey of Statutes, Systems and Educational Requirements," D. Combs and R. G. Parrish.

1993 (February 15–20)
Marriott Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, MA

A new instrument, an old subject and a new phenomenon were highlights of this meeting: "Application of the Gene Scanner to AMP-FLP Analysis," C. Comey et al., "Quality Assurance in Forensic Science—A Discussion Group" (in the Jurisprudence Section), and "Counterfeit Sports Type Trading Cards," J. Luber.

1994 (February 14–19)
Marriott Rivercenter Hotel, San Antonio, TX

Two recent major cases were discussed: The Branch Davidian Siege (April 19,1993) and The World Trade Center Bombing (February 26, 1993).

1995 (February 13–18)
Sheraton Hotel, Seattle, WA

A book of *Proceedings* replaced the abstracts and was published separately from the Program. This practice continues. So many papers were accepted for the Criminalistics sessions they had to be split into two separate programs. One paper that generated media interest was: "The Hands of Abraham Lincoln: A Forensic Photographic Analysis," R. B. Leonard and G. J. Davis.

1996 (February 19–24)
Opryland Hotel, Nashville, TN

A good example of the fact that forensic science can encompass almost any subject was: "Forensically Important Flies in Maryland," T. W. Suman, J. E. Smialek and D. G. Wright.

1997 (February 17–22)
Marriott Marquis Hotel, New York, NY

The annual meeting had grown from its twenty-nine papers exclusively in plenary sessions in 1948 to:

- Nineteen meetings of non-AAFS groups, committees, etc.
- Seven Breakfast Seminars
- Twenty Workshops
- Ninety-six poster presentations
- Three hundred and sixty-eight oral presentations
- Ten sections
- Forty-five half day sessions, but only
- One plenary session

Highlights continued to appear as, one expects, they always will: "The Use of Short Tandem Repeats to Identify the Victims of TWA Flight 800," J. B. Sgueglia et al., "Computer Animation and Crime Scene Reconstruction," C. V. Morto, K. Bynum, and P. De Forest, and "The Use of an Objective Classification System to Empirically Study the Individuality of Handwriting," P. A. Manzolillo, G. R. Sperry and R. J. Muehlberger.

GEE! I WISH I'D HEARD THAT ONE

Not all the presentations at an Academy meeting deal with DNA, drugs, death, fraud, or tragedy. In fact, for some, the real challenge is trying to predict from a creative title just what the presentation will be about. Some of these fit into the "Gee, I wish I'd heard that one" category and many are quite scholarly. Some examples selected from over the years include:

- "Has Anyone Seen My Eyeball? (An LSD Experience)"
- "The Determination of Drugs in Underwear"
- "Ocular and Orbital Trauma From Water Balloon Slingshots—A Clinical, Epidemiological, Experimental and Theoretical Study"
- "The Estimation of Heat Unit Requirements of Developing Larvae Using Statistical Regression of Temperature Measurements From a Death Scene"
- "Suicide By Clamshell: A Case Study of Shell Shock"
- "The Case of Man vs Woodpecker and Its Sex Drive"
- "Was Saint Paul Struck by Lightning"
- "Electrocution Due to Urinating on the Third Rail"
- "When the Mississippi Takes Them, Where Do They Go: Case Studies in River Dynamics"
- "Killer Piano: Who Needs a High Note?"
- "Is Your Dope Cook Literate?"
- "Three Strikes and the Seven Dwarfs: Feces, Bugs and Little Green Men in the Land of Snow White"

and the winner is:

- "A Mechanism of Adhesion of Heavy Mineral Soil to the Glans Penis of Noncircumsized Adult Males During Rural Sexual Assault."

(The names of the authors of all these papers have been omitted to protect the innocent.)

CONCLUSION

As stated at the outset of this chapter, this has been a subjective selection from the thousands of titles that have appeared in the AAFS Scientific Programs since 1948. "Highlights" are in the eye (and the mind) of the beholder and omission of a title does not suggest in any way that it (and all the others) was not important. Indeed, every paper presented at the meetings is important to the authors and to the members of the Academy. They are the stimulus for attendance at the meetings and will continue to be so (very few would attend just for the business meetings). Electronic communication will undoubtedly continue to expand but there is no substitute for face to face discussion with colleagues who have presented something which they have found of interest. In retrospect, only a few of the papers presented at the 1948 meeting are relevant today; that does not make them any less important. Consider, what will the papers at the meeting in the year 2048 look like and will any of today's still be of interest?

8

THE *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*

"The Journal of Forensic Sciences is the oldest of the present-day widely circulated English-language internationally oriented forensic science and medicine journals."

—R. E. GAENSSLEN, PH.D., *1997*

THE JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*

R.E. *Gaensslen*, Ph.D.[1]

FORENSIC SCIENCE AND MEDICINE JOURNALS—AN OLD TRADITION

Publication of forensic medical and scientific journals dates back hundreds of years. Although there is a tendency today to be aware of a mere handful of English-language journals in the field that are currently published and enjoy relatively widespread circulation, it should be remembered that we are but the most recent manifestation as well as the beneficiaries of a long, rich publishing tradition.

The beginnings of what is usually regarded as "modern" forensic medicine and science can be found in 19th Century Europe. At that time, forensic medicine tended to encompass not only forensic pathology and medicine, but forensic toxicology, forensic biology, and biochemistry (such as it was), some aspects of forensic anthropology, and some aspects of criminalistics. At various times during the past 200 or so years, forensic medicine and science have been affiliated with public health, "police science," criminology, as well as civil investigations, "insurance medicine," and "social medicine" in various journals, some of which enjoyed widespread circulation and popularity. To some extent, some of these associations persist today, primarily in Europe.

France and Germany produced some of the earliest journals devoted to forensic sciences and medicine. There were many other titles from other countries as well (Fig. 1).

Most of these journals were published under the auspices of a professional society or organization, as is still true today. In Europe and Japan, the long tradition of

Historical Journals—*Some Continuing*

FRANCE:
Annales d'Hygiene Publique et de Medecine Légale (1822); *Archives d'Anthropologie Criminologie et de Medecine Légale*, (around 1885); *Annales de Medecine Legale* (1921); *Criminologie et de Police Scientifique* (1968); *Medecine Legale et Dommage Corporel* (1968)

GERMANY:
Vierteljahrschrift für Gerichtlich Medizin und Öffentliches Sanitätswesen (1852 until 1921); superseded by *Deutsche Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Gerichtliche Medizin*; became *Zeitschrift für Rechtsmedizin*

ITALY:
Archivio di Antropologia Criminale, Psichiatria e Medicina Legale; *Minerva Medicolegale*

RUSSIA (USSR):
Sudebno Meditsinskaya Ekspertiza (1958)

BELGIUM:
Acta Medicina Legalis et Socialis

JAPAN:
Acta Criminologiae et Medicina Legalis Japonica (1928); *Hanzaigaku Zasshi in Japanese*; (*Japanese Journal of Legal Medicine*

U.S.:
Medico-Legal Journal (about 1882)

More Recent Times—*English Language*

U.S.:
American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (1980); *Forensic Science Review* (1989)

EUROPE (at one time from South Africa):
Journal of Forensic Medicine (1954); superceded by *Forensic Science* (later *Forensic Science International*) in 1972

ENGLAND:
Medicine, Science and the Law (1961); *Journal of the Forensic Science Society*; superceded by *Science and Justice* (1961)

CANADA:
Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal (around 1968)

FIG. 1—Forensic science and medicine journals.

*This is a modified version of an article which appeared in *ASTM Standardization News* 1995 Apr; 23(4):60-64, copyright American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428, with permission.

[1]Professor and Director, Forensic Science, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago; Editor, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*.

FIG. 2—Editors of JFS.

medico-legal institutes in major population centers undoubtedly had a major positive effect on the development of forensic medicine and science and helped to foster the rich publishing tradition. The medico-legal institute model was never really adopted in England or in the U.S. There were some medico-legal centers in the U.S. in the last quarter of the 19th Century, and for a time in the present century, but they did not survive.

Most of the forensic medicine and science journals that enjoy wide circulation today are English-language, and of fairly recent vintage. The American Academy of Forensic Sciences was founded in 1948, and began publishing the Journal of Forensic Sciences in 1956. Other journals started around that same time, and a few are more recent.

The general trend toward English as a primary language of scientific and medical communication has doubtless helped the development and increased the worldwide circulation of several of these titles. The Journal of Forensic Sciences (JFS) is the oldest of the present-day widely circulated English-language internationally-oriented forensic science and medicine journals.

SCOPE AND EDITORIAL HISTORY

The scope of JFS is quite broad, and has always mirrored the broad scope of the Academy, its sponsor and owner. JFS publishes in all the fields represented in the Academy: forensic pathology, forensic toxicology, forensic odontology, criminalistics, forensic anthropology, forensic psychiatry (and related behavioral sciences), questioned documents, jurisprudence, forensic engineering, and in related areas like fingerprint analysis and technologies, crime scene reconstruction, analysis of patterns, and other topics of general forensic-science interest.

JFS was published from its inception until 1971 by Callaghan and Company in Chicago. Since 1972, it has been published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in Pennsylvania. In 1987, JFS began publishing six issues per year, up from the previous four, to better accommodate the growing manuscript load, and expedite the appearance of accepted material.

The journal has had five editors (Fig. 2). The greatest period of publication growth occurred during the tenure of Dr. Abel M. Dominguez, who served for 18 years, until 1992, following two years of service as Associate Editor.

GROWTH

The growth in size and scope of the journal can be seen from several different perspectives. Figure 3 shows some "average" data from our four decades. From something less than 500 pages, the journal is publishing around 1600 pages per year in the 1990s. (This number was calculated

in order to make the comparison possible over the four decades. The increase in page size in 1995 increased page space by about 50%, and lowered the actual number of published pages per issue to around 200—about 1200 per volume). Increases in submissions and published pages required that the size and subject-area diversity of our Editorial Board be expanded. We now utilize nearly as many guest and invited peer reviewers each year as there are board members. Guest and invited reviewers are particularly helpful with manuscripts in highly specialized areas. Another major factor has been the growth in submissions from other countries. When the journal began, there were almost no submissions from outside the country, but in 1995 the figure exceeded 50%.

Criminalistics, forensic pathology and forensic toxicology have long been the major contributors of manuscripts. It is also of interest to note the substantial growth in forensic anthropology contributions over the decades. Growth in criminalistics contributions has grown in part because the field has seen two "revolutions" in the forensic analysis of biological evidence during the life of the journal. The first, which extended forensic biology beyond blood groups and into an ever growing array of enzyme and protein genetic markers, began in the late 1960s and ran into the 1980s. The second, of course, was the development of DNA typing. In addition, the drug problem has grown enormously in U.S. society, and the problems associated with drug and controlled substance identification and quantitation in enforcing the laws have prompted significant applied research.

CATEGORIES OF PUBLISHED WORK

In the early years, JFS published primarily full research or review papers, along with some shorter "technical section" items, a few case reports, and book reviews. Today, we still publish papers and occasional reviews, in addition to formal Technical Notes, Case Reports, Brief Communications, an occasional Special Item, and Book Reviews. Editorials have not been a prominent part of our history. Letters to the Editor (Correspondence) have been published for several decades. Generally, letters raise points about previously published items, and the author(s) whose work is at issue are given, and generally accept, the opportunity to respond. Sometimes, letters may express a concern, an opinion, or an observation. Items that present new data are generally not acceptable as Letters, because correspondence is not usually peer reviewed. In 1996, the Correspondence section was moved from the front to the back of the journal in order to considerably shorten the lag time between receipt of a letter and its appearance.

All manuscripts that are ultimately published as papers, technical notes, case reports, or brief communications undergo thorough peer review before acceptance. Thus, items in any one of these categories is subject to the same level of scrutiny as those in any other. Technical Notes are generally but not always shorter than papers. Items that report methods or additional data in areas that have been previously covered in published work are generally published as Technical Notes. These reports often report the results of considerable work, however. Brief Communications, a newer category, are brief by definition. The different categories of published work serve different purposes.

SCOPE AND PHILOSOPHY

As a collection of applied disciplines, forensic science uses, borrows and modifies many basic scientific concepts, techniques and procedures from the traditional sciences. There are lines of inquiry, methodologies, applications, and adaptations of analytical procedures to certain types of specimens, however, that are unique to this field. Generally, the forensic science literature, including JFS, has tended to publish subject matter that is peculiar to the field, rather than trying to duplicate or compete with the mainstream scientific and analytical journals.

We are a peer-review journal. Reviewers are anonymous, and at least two reviewers examine every submitted item. It is our practice to see that reviews are completed within 60 days of submission, and this goal is achieved about 90% of the time. Almost every item that is accepted has been revised by authors at least once.

The most important issue for any editor is that published material be of high quality, and that it be scientifically and/or medically accurate. More emphasis is placed on that point than on any other in making editorial decisions. Because we are a journal of record, published material is likely to be used by advocates in courtrooms for various purposes. Hearings to determine the admissibility of scientific or technical tests at trial, whether under the relevancy standard, the *Frye* "general acceptance" standard, or the newer *Daubert* standard, often feature the use of material published in peer-reviewed journals to make and/or bolster points on one side or the other. Careful attention to accuracy and continuing quality assurance is essential to maintain public as well as judicial confidence in our published work.

EDITORIAL POLICIES

The policies of the journal, and membership on the editorial board, are set by the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. The Board has always supported high quality and accuracy in the journal. The journal's editor recommends individuals for appointment to the editorial board based on the journal's current need for reviewers, and based on an individual's performance

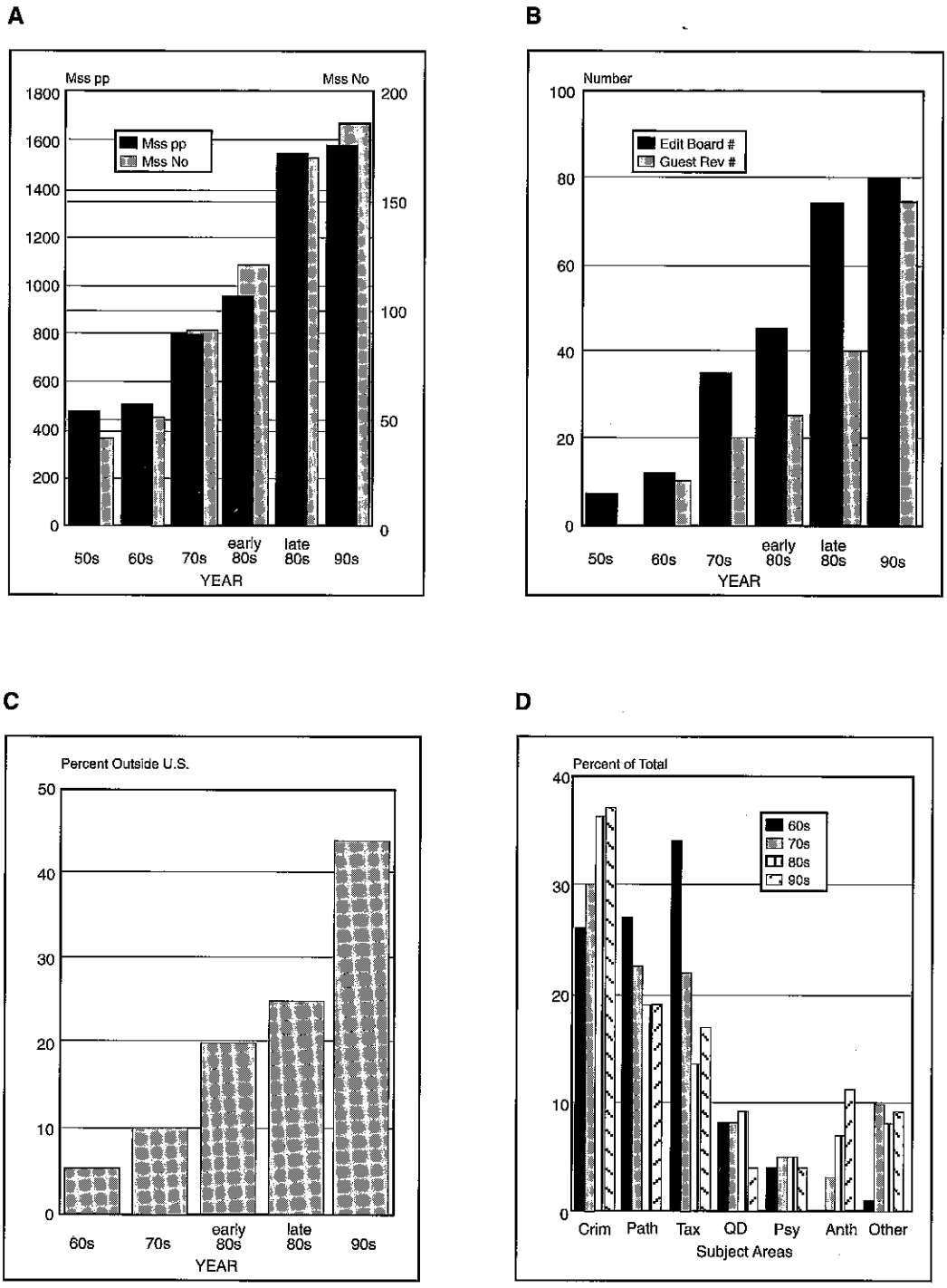


FIG. 3—Growth of JFS.
(A) Both the number of manuscripts and manuscript published pages have dramatically increased. "Manuscripts" are papers, technical notes, case reports, etc. that are subject to peer-review. Data do not include Letters, Replies, Book Reviews, etc. The numbers are rounded averages for two or three random years in the indicated decade, in panel A as well as in panels B and C. (B) Membership on the JFS editorial board has increased from under 10 to around 80. Invited and guest reviewers now typically number over 70 every year. (C) There has been significant growth in the number of items submitted from outside the U.S., reflecting the growing international scope of JFS. (D) The fields of criminalistics (Crim), forensic pathology (Path), and forensic toxicology (Tox) have long been the major sources of submitted items. "QD," questioned documents; "Psy," psychiatry and behavioral sciences; "Anth," forensic anthropology. "Other" includes forensic odontology, general subjects, jurisprudence, and forensic engineering. Although still not a large percentage of the total, there has been a steady increase in submissions from forensic anthropology.

as a guest reviewer. Editorial board members serve five-year terms and may be reappointed.

In many respects, editorial policies and the principles that guide the editor in making decisions have not changed significantly for more than 20 years. The guidelines articulated by Dr. Stahl (1,2) are still essentially intact. Peer-reviewed submissions are seen by at least two reviewers. Occasionally, there may be four or more reviewers. The majority of submissions that survive initial peer review are returned to authors for revision, and many reviewers exercise their right to re-review revised manuscripts. It is not unusual for a manuscript to undergo two cycles of revision before a final decision is made. And some manuscripts are revised multiple times. Usually, revision improves manuscripts, and their chances of acceptance improve. It sometimes happens, however, that revised manuscripts are rejected. In the 1990s, JFS has ultimately accepted and published around 50-55% of the manuscripts submitted to it.

Beginning with Volume 40 (1995), the size of JFS was changed to 8.5 X 11, in concordance with many other biomedical and chemistry journals. The Academy's Board also approved (and ASTM concurred in) adoption of the Uniform Requirements for Submission of Manuscripts to Biomedical Journals by JFS. Promulgated by the International Council of Medical Journal Editors, these requirements are used by several hundred other journals, and are designed in part to help to simplify manuscript preparation by discouraging differing format and style requirements by different journals. Beginning in 1995, JFS published the complete "Uniform Requirements" in every issue. By 1996, the style requirements were being fully enforced.

In addition, the Board approved for JFS formal policies designed to protect the confidentiality of the review process, to avoid any conflicts of interest, and to protect peoples' privacy in case presentations.

Some of these policies were modified for JFS from statements adopted over the years by the International Council of Medical Journal Editors. The confidentiality rules prohibit the editor and reviewers from revealing any information about submitted manuscripts. The editor is prohibited from revealing any information about any submitted manuscript, even the fact that it was submitted. The editor is prohibited from revealing to authors the identities of reviewers. And reviewers are prohibited from discussing submitted items with anyone outside the editorial circle. JFS also adopted a policy that prevents authors from releasing the contents of their accepted manuscripts before actual publication, except by permission of the editor and ASTM, and upon payment of a fee to ASTM. This policy insures that any pre-publication release of a manuscript is identical to the published version.

A few policies that were followed by implication for many years have been more formally articulated in the journal's Instructions for Authors, and in the ASTM Paper Submittal Form that is completed by authors of accepted manuscripts. All authors are now required to sign the ASTM form, indicating that they have read the manuscript and fully concur in its contents. The "Uniform Requirements" indicate that persons listed as authors of a manuscript should have materially participated in the conception, experimental design and implementation, and/or interpretation of the results of the work. In addition, a corresponding author's signature on the cover letter submitting a manuscript to JFS is taken as evidence that the parent organization, agency, or laboratory approves of the submission, and that any required internal reviews have been completed.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

JFS has been an integral and significant part of AAFS's activities for 43 of the Academy's fifty years. It has grown to be the largest regularly published English language forensic science journal. Twenty-four of the first 40 volumes of JFS have been comprehensively indexed (3,4).

As the Academy marks its 50th anniversary, there is considerable discussion about the role of electronic communication. Scientific publishing is undergoing its own changes, in an effort to maintain its standards and practices and yet be in a position to convey information electronically as well as on paper. The Academy, JFS, and ASTM are working together to plan for the future in this regard.

The principal objective of JFS must remain publication of high quality scientific information in the forensic sciences, regardless of the form that the information may take in the future.

REFERENCES

(1) Stahl CJ. Editorial, J Forensic Sci 1974 Jan;19(1):1-2.

(2) Stahl CJ. Guest Editorial, J Forensic Sci 1987 Mar;32(2):301-302.

(3) Dominguez AM (editor). Comprehensive Index to the Journal of Forensic Sciences 1972–1986, Philadelphia: American Society for Testing and Materials, 1987.

(4) Gaensslen RE (editor). Comprehensive Index to the Journal of Forensic Sciences 1987–1995, West Conshohocken (PA): American Society for Testing and Materials, 1996.

THE ACADEMY PRESIDENTS

"The president ... is leader, educator, wielder of power, pump; but, he is mostly a mediator."

—CLARK KERR, *1963*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

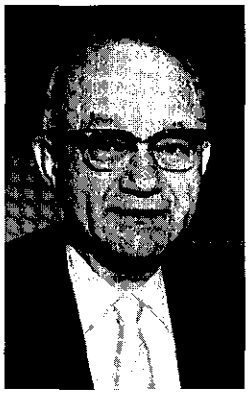
PRESIDENTS

R. B. H. Gradwohl, *M.D.*
1949–1951

S. A. Levinson, *M.D., Ph.D.*
1951–1952

R. N. Harger, *Ph.D.*
1952–1953

Louis J. Regan, *M.D., L.L.B.*
1953–1954



A. W. Freireich, *M.D.*
1954-1955

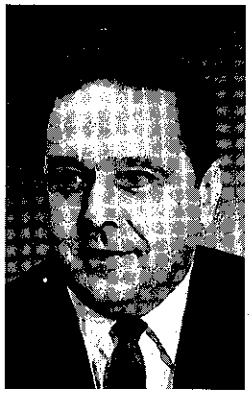
Fred E. Inbau, *B.S., L.L.M.*
1955–1956

Alan R. Moritz, *M.D.*
1956–1957

Val B. Satterfield, *M.D.*
1957–1958

John F. Williams, *B.S.*
1958–1959

Ordway Hilton, *M.S.*
1959–1960

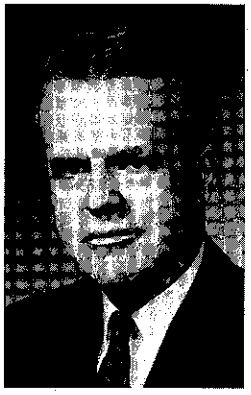


Russell S. Fisher, *M.D.*
1960–1961

S. R. Gerber, *M.D., J.D.*
1961–1962

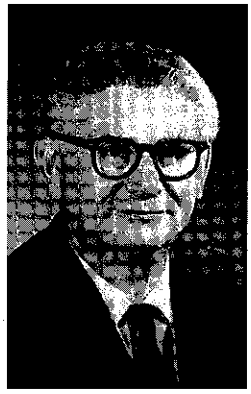
Milton Helpern, *M.D.*
1962–1963

Oliver Schroeder, Jr., *L.L.B.*
1963–1964



Dwight M. Palmer, *M.D.*
1964–1965

Robert B. Forney, *Ph.D.*
1965–1966

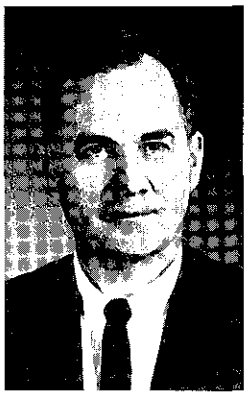


Jack L. Sachs, *L.L.B.*
1966–1967

Charles S. Petty, *M.D.*
1967–1968

Maier I. Tuchler, *M.D.*
1968–1969

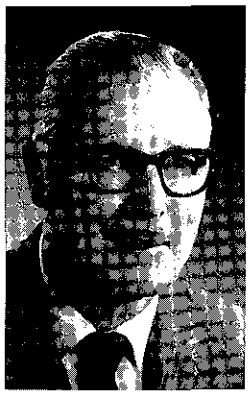
James W. Osterburg, *M.P.A.*
1969–1970



Edwin C. Conrad, *J.D., M.A.*
1970–1971

Cyril H. Wecht, *M.D., J.D.*
1971–1972

Douglas M. Lucas, *M.S.*
1972–1973

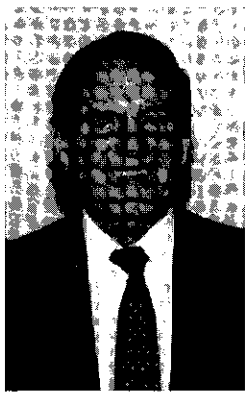


Morton F. Mason, *Ph.D.*
1973–1974

David A. Crown, *D.Crim.*
1974–1975

Robert J. Joling, *J.D.*
1975–1976

James T. Weston, *M.D.*
1976–1977

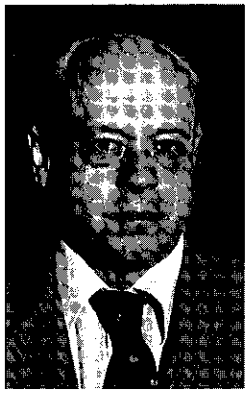


B. Edward Whittaker, *B.S.*
1977–1978

Kurt M. Dubowski, *Ph.D.*
1978–1979

June K. Jones, *M.S.*
1979–1980

Lowell J. Levine, *D.D.S.*
1980–1981



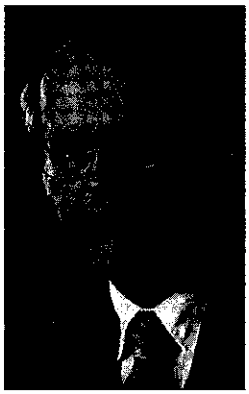
Joseph H. Davis, *M.D.*
1981–1982

Anthony Longhetti, *B.A.*
1982–1983

George E. Gantner, *M.D.*
1983–1984

Yale H. Caplan, *Ph.D.*
1987–1988

Arthur D. Goldman, *D.M.D.*
1985–1986

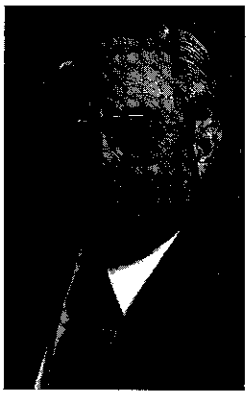


Don Harper Mills, *J.D., M.D.*
1986–1987

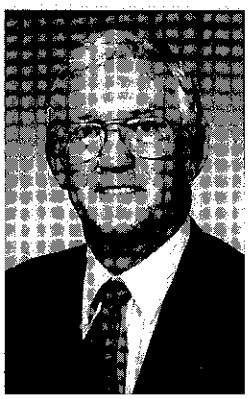
Maureen Casey Owens, *A.B.*
1984–1985

Ellis R. Kerley, *Ph.D.*
1990–1991

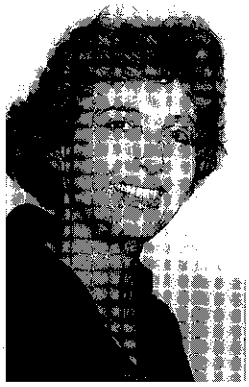
Richard S. Frank, *B.S.*
1988–1989



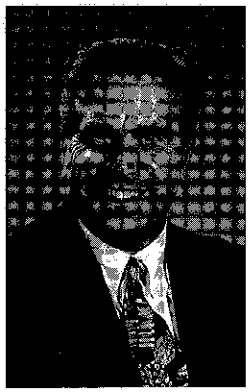
Richard C. Froede, *M.D.*
1989–1990



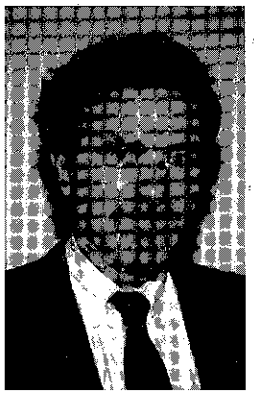
Homer R. Campbell, Jr., *D.D.S.*
1991–1992



Marina Stajic, *Ph.D.*
1992–1993

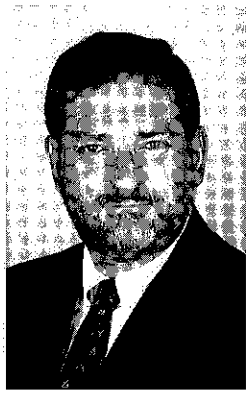


Enrico N. Togneri, *B.A.*
1993–1994



Steven C. Batterman, *Ph.D.*
1994–1995

Haskell M. Pitluck, *J.D.*
1995–1996



Richard Rosner, *M.D.*
1996–1997

Michael A. Peat, *Ph.D.*
1997–1998

10

ROSTERS OF THE ACADEMY'S LEADERSHIP

"The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on."

—WALTER LIPPMANN, *1943*

ACADEMY LEADERSHIP

	1948–1950	*1950–1951*	*1951–1952*	*1952–1953*	*1953–1954*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	R. B. H. Gradwohl, M.D.	R. B. H. Gradwohl, M.D.	Samuel A. Levinson, M.D., Ph.D.	R. N. Harger, Ph.D.	Louis J. Regan, M.D., L.L.B.
President-Elect/Vice President		Samuel Levinson, M.D., Ph.D.	R. N. Harger, Ph.D.	Louis J. Regan, M.D., L.L.B.	A. W. Freireich, M.D.
Immediate Past President			R. B. H. Gradwohl, M.D.	Samuel A. Levinson, M.D., Ph.D.	R. N. Harger, Ph.D.
Secretary-Treasurer	Sidney Kaye, M.Sc.	Ralph F. Turner, B.S.	Ralph F. Turner, B.S.	Ralph F. Turner, B.S.	Ralph F. Turner, B.S.
EXECUTIVE BOARD					
General Member		Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.
General Member		Louis J. Regan, M.D., L.L.B.	Louis J. Regan, M.D., L.L.B.	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.
General Member			Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	Val Satterfield, M.D.	Richard L. Holcomb, M.S.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	A. W. Freirich	A. W. Freireich	A. W. Freireich	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.

	1954–1955	*1955–1956*	*1956–1957*	*1957–1958*	*1958–1959*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	A. W. Freireich, M.D.	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	Alan R. Moritz, M.D.	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.	John F. Williams, B.S.
President-Elect/Vice President	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	Alan R. Moritz, M.D.	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.	John F. Williams, B.S.	Ordway Hilton, M.A.
Immediate Past President	Louis J. Regan, M.D., L.L.B.	A. W. Freireich, M.D.	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	Alan R. Moritz, M.D.	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.
Secretary-Treasurer	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.
EXECUTIVE BOARD/COMMITTEE					
General Member	Richard L. Holcomb, M.S.	Henry A. Davidson, M.D.	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.
General Member	Richard Ford, M.D.	Richard Ford, M.D.	Richard Ford, M.D.	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., L.L.B.
General Member	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.		Ordway Hilton, M.A.	Lester J. Unger, M.D.	Lester J. Unger, M.D.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Richard Ford, M.D.	Richard Ford, M.D.	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.

	1959–1960	*1960–1961*	*1961–1962*	*1962–1963*	*1963–1964*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	Russell Fisher, M.D.	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., L.L.B.
President-Elect/Vice President	Russell Fisher, M.D.	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., L.L.B.	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.
Immediate Past President	John F. Williams, B.S.	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.	Milton Helpern, M.D.
Secretary-Treasurer	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.	W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.
EXECUTIVE BOARD/COMMITTEE					
General Member	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.
General Member	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., L.L.B.	George W. Roche, M.S.	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.
General Member	Lester J. Unger, M.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., L.L.B.	George W. Roche, M.S.	George W. Roche, M.S.	Charles M. Wilson
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	George W. Roche, M.S.	Charles S. Petty, M.D.	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Jack L. Sachs, L.L.B.

ACADEMY LEADERSHIP

	1964–1965	*1965–1966*	*1966–1967*	*1967–1968*	*1968–1969*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Jack L. Sachs, L.L.B.	Charles S. Petty, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.
President-Elect/Vice President	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Jack L. Sachs, L.L.B.	Charles S. Petty, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.
Immediate Past President	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., L.L.B.	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Jack L. Sachs, L.L.B.	Charles S. Petty, M.D.
Secretary-Treasurer	Claude B. Hazen	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.
EXECUTIVE BOARD/COMMITTEE					
General Member	George E. Hall, J.D.	Charles S. Petty, M.D.	Lowell W. Bradford, B.S.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
General Member	Charles S. Petty, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.
General Member	Charles M. Wilson	Charles M. Wilson	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	George G. Swett	George G. Swett
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	Don Harper Mills, M.D., L.L.B.	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., L.L.B.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Edwin C. Conrad, J.D., M.A.

	1969–1970	*1970–1971*	*1971–1972*	*1972–1973*	*1973–1974*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	Edwin C. Conrad, J.D., M.A.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.
President-Elect	Edwin C. Conrad, J.D., M.A.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.	David A. Crown, D.Crim.
Vice President				Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.
Vice President				John R. Hunt, M.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.
Immediate Past President	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	Edwin C. Conrad, J.D., M.A.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
Secretary-Treasurer	Arthur H. Schatz, L.L.B.	Arthur H. Schatz, L.L.B.	James T. Weston, M.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.
EXECUTIVE BOARD/COMMITTEE					
General Member	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.				
General Member	Robert J. Joling, J.D.				
General Member	George G. Swett				
Section Members:					
Criminalistics		Joseph D. Nicol, M.S.	Joseph D. Nicol, M.S.	Joseph D. Nicol, M.S.	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., M.S.
General		John R. Hunt, M.D.	John R. Hunt, M.D.	H. B. Cotnam, M.D.	H. B. Cotnam, M.D.
Jurisprudence		Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.
Odontology			Lester L. Luntz, D.D.S.	Lester L. Luntz, D.D.S.	Lester L. Luntz, D.D.S.
Pathology/Biology		Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Michael M. Baden, M.D.	Michael M. Baden, M.D.
Physical Anthropology				Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.
Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences		Seymour Pollack, M.D.	Seymour Pollack, M.D.	Seymour Pollack, M.D.	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.
Questioned Documents		David A. Crown, D.Crim.	David A. Crown, D.Crim.	David A. Crown, D.Crim.	John J. Harris, B.A.
Toxicology		Abraham Stolman, Ph.D.	Abraham Stolman, Ph.D.	June K. Jones, M.S.	June K. Jones, M.S.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Michael M. Baden, M.D.	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.	J. D. Chastain, B.S.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.

ACADEMY LEADERSHIP

	1974–1975	*1975–1976*	*1976–1977*	*1977–1978*	*1978–1979*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	David A. Crown, D.Crim.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., M.S.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
President-Elect	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., M.S.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	June K. Jones, M.S.
Vice President	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	June K. Jones, M.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.
Vice President	Briggs J. White, Ph.D.	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.
Immediate Past President	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.	David A. Crown, D.Crim.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., M.S.
Secretary	James T. Weston, M.D.	Andre Moenssens, L.L.M., J.D.	Andre Moenssens, L.L.M., J.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.
Treasurer	James T. Weston, M.D.	Andre Moenssens, L.L.M., J.D.	Andre Moenssens, L.L.M., J.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.
EXECUTIVE BOARD/COMMITTEE					
Section Members:					
Criminalistics	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., M.S.	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., M.S.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.
General	H. B. Cotnam, M.D.	Marshall B. Segal, M.D., J.D.	Marshall B. Segal, M.D., J.D.	Marshall B. Segal, M.D., J.D.	Marshall B. Segal, M.D., J.D.
Jurisprudence	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.	Jay Schwartz, J.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.
Odontology	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.
Pathology/Biology	Michael M. Baden, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.
Physical Anthropology	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Clyce C. Snow, Ph.D.	Clyce C. Snow, Ph.D.	Clyce C. Snow, Ph.D.	Walter H. Birkby, Ph.D.
Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.
Questioned Documents	John J. Harris, B.A.	John J. Harris, B.A.	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.
Toxicology	June K. Jones, M.S.	Robert V. Blanke, Ph.D.	Robert V. Blanke, Ph.D.	Robert V. Blanke, Ph.D.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., M.S.	John R. Hunt, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Margaret M. Hibbard	Margaret M. Hibbard	Margaret M. Hibbard	Margaret M. Hibbard	Margaret M. Hibbard

ACADEMY LEADERSHIP

	1979–1980	*1980–1981*	*1981–1982*	*1982–1983*	*1983–1984*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	June K. Jones, M.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	George E. Gantner, M.D.
President-Elect	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	Maureen Casey-Owens, A.B.
Vice President	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.
Vice President	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.	Michael M. Baden, M.D.	Mark S. Shipman, L.L.B.
Immediate Past President	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	June K. Jones, M.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.
Secretary	William G. Eckert, M.D.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.
Treasurer	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Arthur D. Goldman, DM.D.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE					
Section Members:					
Criminalistics	Andrew Principe, B.S.	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	Andrew Principe, B.S.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.
Engineering Sciences			William M. Mazer, D.E.E.	William M. Mazer, D.E.E.	William M. Mazer, D.E.E.
General	Marshall B. Segal, M.D., J.D.	Marshall B. Segal, M.D., J.D.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.
Jurisprudence	Frederic K. Spies, J.D., L.L.M.	Mark S. Shipman, L.L.B.	Mark S. Shipman, L.L.B.	Mark S. Shipman, L.L.B.	Edwin Marger, J.D.
Odontology	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Homer R. Campbell, *Jr*, D.D.S.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr, D.D.S.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr, D.D.S.	William S. Giles, D.D.S., M.A.
Pathology/Biology	George E. Gantner, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.
Physical Anthropology	Walter H. Birkby, Ph.D.	Walter H. Birkby, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.
Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences	Lawrence B. Erlich, M.D.	Lawrence B. Erlich, M.D.	Lawrence B. Erlich, M.D.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D.
Questioned Documents	Francis M. Devine, M.S.	Francis M. Devine, M.S.	Francis M. Devine, M.S.	James H. Kelly, B.A.	James H. Kelly, B.A.
Toxicology	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	Ann E. Robinson, Ph.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	George E. Gantner, M.D.	Michael M. Baden, M.D.	Alphonse Poklis, Ph.D.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.

ACADEMY LEADERSHIP

	1984–1985	*1985–1986*	*1986–1987*	*1987–1988*	*1988–1989*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	Maureen Casey–Owens, A.B.	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.
President-Elect	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.
Vice President	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S.
Vice President	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	James H. Kelly, B.A.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.
Immediate Past President	George E. Gantner, M.D.	Maureen Casey-Owens, A.B.	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.
Secretary	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.
Treasurer	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE/ BOARD OF DIRECTORS					
Section Members:					
Criminalistics	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Thomas A. Kubic, M.S., J.D.	Thomas A. Kubic, M.S., J.D.	Thomas A. Kubic, M.S., J.D.	Carla M. Noziglia, M.S.
Engineering Sciences	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.
General	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.	William F. Berry, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.
Jurisprudence	Edwin Marger, J.D.	Edwin Marger, J.D.	James H. Starrs, L.L.M.	James H. Starrs, L.L.M.	James H. Starrs, L.L.M.
Odontology	William S. Giles, D.D.S., M.S.D.	William S. Giles, D.D.S., M.A.	Edward Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.	Edward Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.	Edward Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.
Pathology/Biology	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.
Physical Anthropology	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.
Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.
Questioned Documents	James H. Kelly, B.A.	James J. Horan, M.S., M.P.A.	James J. Horan, M.S., M.P.A.	James J. Horan, M.S., M.P.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.
Toxicology	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	James H. Kelly, B.A.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin

ACADEMY LEADERSHIP

	1989–1990	*1990–1991*	*1991–1992*	*1992–1993*	*1993–1994*
ACADEMY OFFICERS					
President	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr, D.D.S.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.
President-Elect	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr, D.D.S.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.
Vice President	Edward Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	William F. Berry, M.S.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.
Vice President	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.
Immediate Past President	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.
Secretary	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.
Treasurer	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS					
Section Members:					
Criminalistics	Carla M. Noziglia, M.S.	Carla M. Noziglia, M.S.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.
Engineering Sciences	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Gerald R. A. Fishe, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Gerald R. A. Fishe, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Gerald R. A. Fishe, B.S.M.E., P.E.	David J. Schorr, P.E.
General	William F. Berry, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.	Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.	Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.
Jurisprudence	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.
Odontology	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.
Pathology/Biology	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.
Physical Anthropology	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Michael Finnegan, Ph.D.
Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.
Questioned Documents	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.
Toxicology	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	Michael I. Schaffer, Ph.D.	Michael I. Schaffer, Ph.D.	Michael I. Schaffer, Ph.D.	Graham R. Jones, Ph.D.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Ira R. Titunik, D.D.S. and Cathryn L. Oakes, M.S.	Graham R. Jones, Ph.D.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Anne Warren, B.S. (Interim)	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.

ACADEMY LEADERSHIP

	1994–1995	*1995–1996*	*1996–1997*	*1997–1998*
ACADEMY OFFICERS				
President	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.
President-Elect	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	Barry A.J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.
Vice President	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.	Michael Finnegan, Ph.D.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.L.S.
Vice President	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.
Immediate Past President	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.
Secretary	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	John D. McDowell, D.D.S., M.S.
Treasurer	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS				
Section Members:				
Criminalistics	Ronald L. Singer, M.S.	Ronald L. Singer, M.S.	Ronald L. Singer, M.S.	Michele E. Kestler, M.S.
Engineering Sciences	David J. Schorr, P.E.	David J. Schorr, P.E.	David S. Goldman, M.S., P.E.	David S. Goldman, M.S., P.E.
General	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Robert Thibault, M.F.S.	Robert Thibault, M.F.S.
Jurisprudence	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.	Carol Henderson, J.D.	Carol Henderson, J.D.	Carol Henderson, J.D.
Odontology	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.	Jeffrey R. Burkes, D.D.S.	Jeffrey R. Burkes, D.D.S.	Jeffrey R. Burkes, D.D.S.
Pathology/Biology	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Edmund R. Donoghue, M.D.	Edmund R. Donoghue, M.D.	Edmund R. Donoghue, M.D.
Physical Anthropology	Michael Finnegan, Ph.D.	Michael Finnegan, Ph.D.	Kathleen J. Reichs, Ph.D.	Kathleen J. Reichs, Ph.D.
Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Stanley R. Kern, M.D.
Questioned Documents	A. Lamar Miller, M.S.A.	Lamar Miller, M.S.A.	Lamar Miller, M.S.	Janet Fenner Masson, B.J.
Toxicology	Graham R. Jones, Ph.D.	Graham R. Jones, Ph.D.	Vickie Watts, M.S.	Vickie Watts, M.S.
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	David S. Goldman, P.E. and Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Ronald L.Singer, M.S.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.

11

ROSTERS OF SECTION LEADERSHIP

"The genius of a good leader is to leave behind him a situation which common sense, without the grace of genius, can deal with successfully."

—WALTER LIPPMANN., *1943*

SECTION LEADERSHIP: CRIMINALISTICS

DATES	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
1950–1951	Ralph F. Turner, M.S.	
1951–1954	J. D. Nicol, M.S.	
1954–1955	Clemens R. Maise, M.S.	
1955–1956	John F. Williams, B.S.	
1956–1958	Lowell W. Bradford, B.S.	George W. Roche, M.S.
1958–1959	George W. Roche, M.S.	Mary E. Cowan, B.S.
1959–1960	Mary E. Cowan, B.S.	Walter Jack Cadman, B.A.
1960–1961	Walter Jack Cadman, B.A.	Charles A. Davis
1961–1962	Charles A. Davis	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.
1962–1963	Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.
1963–1964	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
1964–1965	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Charles A. McInerney, A.B.
1965–1966	Charles A. McInerney, A.B.	K. Robert Bunten, L.L.B.
1966–1967	Raymond H. Pinker, B.S.	David Q. Burd, A.B.
1967–1968	David Q. Burd, A.B.	Wilkaan Fong, B.S.
1968–1969	Wilkaan Fong, B.S.	Herbert L. MacDonell, M.S.
1969–1970	Herbert L. MacDonell, M.S.	J. D. Chastain, B.A.
1970–1971	J. D. Chastain, B.A.	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., B.S.
1971–1972	B. Edward Whittaker, Jr., B.S.	Theodore R. Elzerman, B.S., M.S.
1972–1973	Theodore R. Elzerman, B.S., M.S.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.
1973–1974	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.
1974–1975	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	John P. Klosterman, M.S.
1975–1976	John P. Klosterman, M.S.	John F. Anderson, B.S.
1976–1977	John F. Anderson, B.S.	June E. Browne, B.A.
1977–1978	June E. Browne, B.A.	J. Eldon Straughan, B.A.
1978–1979	J. Eldon Straughan, B.A.	Carlos Rabren, M.S.
1979–1980	Carlos Rabren, M.S.	John I. Thornton, D.Crim.
1980–1981	John I. Thornton, D.Crim.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.
1981–1982	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S.
1982–1983	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S.	Donald A. Flynt, B.S.
1983–1984	Donald A. Flynt, B.S.	Jan S. Bashinski, M.Crim.
1984–1985	Jan S. Bashinski, M.Crim.	Thomas A. Kubic, M.S., J.D.
1985–1986	Robert E. Gaensslen, Ph.D.	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.
1986–1987	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.	Carla M. Noziglia, M.S.
1987–1988	Carla M. Noziglia, M.S.	Ronald L. Singer, M.S.
1988–1989	Ronald L. Singer, M.S.	Howard A. Harris, Ph.D., J.D.
1989–1990	Howard A. Harris, Ph.D., J.D.	Jerry D. Nelson, B.S., M.P.A.
1990–1991	Jerry D. Nelson, B.S., M.P.A.	Kay J. McClanahan, B.S.
1991–1992	Kay J. McClanahan, B.S.	Sanford A. Angelos, M.S., M.Ed.
1992–1993	Sanford A. Angelos, M.S., M.Ed.	Michele E. Kestler, M.S.
1993–1994	Michele E. Kestler, M.S.	Richard L. Tanton, B.A., M.B.A.
1994–1995	Richard L. Tanton, B.A., M.B.A.	Elaine M. Pagliaro, M.S.
1995–1996	Elaine M. Pagliaro, M.S.	Susan H. Johns, M.A.
1996–1997	Susan H. Johns, M.A.	Joseph P. Bono, M.A.
1997-1998	Joseph P. Bono, M.A.	Richard E. Bisbing, B.S.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: ENGINEERING SCIENCES

DATES	*CHAIRMAN*	*SECRETARY*
1980–1981	Kenneth S. Feder, B.S.	Charles A. Nagler, Ph.D.
1981–1982	Kenneth S. Feder, B.S.	Charles A. Nagler, Ph.D.
1982–1983	Kenneth S. Feder, B.S.	Charles A. Nagler, Ph.D.
1983–1984	Kenneth S. Feder, B.S.	Peter R. Peterson, M.A.
1984–1985	William M. Mazer, D.E.E.	Peter R. Peterson, M.A.
1985–1986	Nathan Putchat, P.E., P.P., J.D.	Peter R. Peterson, M.A.
1986–1987	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	John Reed Davis, P.E.
1987–1988	David Jay Shorr, P.E.	Gerald R. A. Fishe, P.E.
1988–1989	Gerald R. A. Fishe, P.E.	Donn N. Peterson, P.E.
1989–1990	Donn N. Peterson, M.S.M.E., P.E.	Harold J. Wilkinson, M.S.C.E., P.E.
1990–1991	Harold J. Wilkinson, M.S.C.E., PE	George E. Liebler, B.EE., P.E.
1991–1992	George E. Liebler, B.E.E., P.E.	Robert Neil Anderson, Ph.D.
1992–1993	Robert N. Anderson, Ph.D.	Raymond K. Hart, Ph.D.
1993–1994	Raymond K. Hart, Ph.D., J.D.	John A. Talbott, B.S., P.E.
1994–1995	John A. Talbott, B.S., P.E.	Donald J. Myronuk, Ph.D., P.E.
1995–1996	Donald J. Myronuk, Ph.D., P.E.	Raymond Wm. Mires, Ph.D.
1996–1997	Raymond Wm. Mires, Ph.D.	Thomas L. Bohan, Ph.D., J.D.
1997-1998	Thomas L. Bohan, Ph.D., J.D.	Thomas P. Shefchick, B.S.E.E., P.E.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: GENERAL SECTION

DATES	*CHAIRMAN*	*SECRETARY*
1967–1968	David A. McCandless, L.L.B.	George W. O'Connor, M.C.
1968–1969	John R. Hunt, M.D.	Harry L. Felker, Jr.
1969–1970	John R. Hunt, M.D.	Harry L. Felker, Jr.
1970–1971	John R. Hunt, M.D.	Richard J. Lease, M.S.
1971–1972	John R. Hunt, M.D.	Arthur J. Bilek, M.S.W., B.S.
1972–1973	Arthur J. Bilek, M.S.W., B.S.	Richard J. Lease, M.S.
1973–1974	John R. Hunt, M.D.	Richard A. Harte, M.S.
1974–1975	John R. Hunt, M.D.	Marshall B. Segal, J.D., M.D.
1975–1976	Richard P. Crossley, D.O.	Evelyn M. Goldstein, B.S.
1976–1977	Richard P. Crossley, D.O.	Evelyn M. Goldstein, B.S.
1977–1978	Evelyn M. Goldstein, B.S.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.
1978–1979	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.
1979–1980	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.
1980–1981	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.
1981–1982	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.	Thomas T. Puckett, M.S.
1982–1983	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.	Thomas T. Puckett, M.S.
1983–1984	Ross C. Bennett, M.D.	Thomas T. Puckett, M.S.
1984–1985	Thomas T. Puckett, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.
1985–1986	William F. Berry, M.S.	Walter F. Atwood, L.L.B., B.A.
1986–1987	William F. Berry, M.S.	Walter F. Atwood, L.L.B., B.A.
1987–1988	Walter F. Atwood, L.L.B., B.A.	Zug G. Standing Bear, Ph.D.
1988–1989	Zug G. Standing Bear, Ph.D.	Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.
1989–1990	Zug G. Standing Bear, Ph.D.	Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.
1990–1991	Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.L.S.
1991–1992	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Robert Thibault, M.F.S.
1992–1993	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Robert Thibault, M.F.S.
1993–1994	Robert Thibault, M.F.S.	James G. Young, M.D.
1994–1995	Robert Thibault, M.F.S.	James G. Young, M.D.
1995–1996	James G. Young, M.D.	Dawn B. Young, Ed.D.
1996–1997	James G. Young, M.D.	Dawn B. Young, Ed.D.
1997-1998	Dawn B. Young, Ed.D.	Jon J. Nordby, Ph.D.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: JURISPRUDENCE

DATES	*CHAIRMAN*	*SECRETARY*
1950–1951	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	
1951–1952	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	
1952–1953	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	
1953–1954	Fred E. Inbau, L.L.M.	
1954–1955	Elwyn L. Cady, Jr., L.L.B.	
1955–1956	George E. Hall, J.D.	
1956–1957	George E. Hall, J.D.	Orville Richardson, J.D.
1957–1958	Henry Wing, M.D., L.L.B.	George E. Hall, J.D.
1958–1959	Rowland H. Long, L.L.M.	Arthur H. Coleman, M.D.
1959–1960	Arthur H. Coleman, M.D.	Arthur H. Schatz, L.L.B.
1960–1961	Arthur H. Schatz, L.L.B.	Jack L. Sachs, L.L.B.
1961–1962	Jack L. Sachs, L.L.B.	Marshall W. Houts, L.L.B.
1962–1963	Marshall W. Houts, L.L.B.	Robert J. Joling, L.L.B.
1963–1964	Robert J. Joling, L.L.B.	Mark F. Joseff, L.L.B.
1964–1965	Mark F. Joseff, L.L.B.	K. Robert Bunten, Jr., L.L.B.
1965–1966	K. Robert Bunten, Jr., L.L.B.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., L.L.B.
1966–1967	Don Harper Mills, M.D., L.L.B.	Edwin C. Conrad, L.L.B., M.A.
1967–1968	Edwin C. Conrad, L.L.B., M.A.	John W. Miner, L.L.B.
1968–1969	John W. Miner, L.L.B.	Walter L. Oblinger, L.L.B.
1969–1970	Walter L. Oblinger, L.L.B.	Arnold H. Crane, J.D.
1970–1971	Richard C. Allen, J.D., L.L.M.	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.
1971–1972	Andre A. Moenssens, J.D., L.L.M.	Jay Schwartz, J.D.
1972–1973	Jay Schwartz, J.D.	Edward D. Rosenberg, J.D.
1973–1974	Don Harper Mills, M.D., L.L.B.	Robert J. Joling, L.L.B.
1974–1975	Jay Schwartz, J.D.	Mark S. Shipman, L.L.B.
1975–1976	Mark S. Shipman, L.L.B.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.
1976–1977	William J. Cowlin, J.D.	Edwin Marger, J.D.
1977–1978	Edwin Marger, J.D.	Frederic K. Spies, L.L.M.
1978–1979	Frederic K. Spies, L.L.M.	Joseph F. Keefe, J.D.
1979–1980	Joseph F. Keefe, J.D.	Godfrey Isaac, J.D.
1980–1981	Godfrey Isaac, J.D.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.
1981–1982	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.	James E. Starrs, L.L.M.
1982–1983	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.	James E. Starrs, L.L.M.
1983–1984	James E. Starrs, L.L.M.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.
1984–1985	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Lawrence T. Kurlander, J.D.
1985–1986	Lawrence T. Kurlander, J.D.	Kevin L. McCloskey, Ph.D., J.D.
1986–1987	Michael T. Kelly, J.D.	Richard Isaac, M.D., L.L.B., F.C.L.M.
1987–1988	Richard Isaac, M.D., L.L.B., F.C.L.M.	Melvin B. Lewis, J.D.
1988–1989	Melvin B. Lewis, J.D.	Gerald T. Bennett, J.D.
1989–1990	Gerald T. Bennett, J.D.	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.
1990–1991	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.	Carol Henderson Garcia, J.D.
1991–1992	Carol Henderson Garcia, J.D.	Cynthia L. Windsor, J.D.
1992–1993	Cynthia L. Windsor, J.D.	J. Brown Moseley, J.D.
1993–1994	Cynthia L. Windsor, J.D.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.
1994–1995	James E. Starrs, L.L.M.	Saul Boyarsky, M.D., J.D.
1995–1996	James E. Starrs, L.L.M	Danielle D. Ruttman, J.D.
1996–1997	Danielle D. Ruttman, J.D.	Stephen A. Brunette, J.D.
1997-1998	Stephen A. Bruunette, J.D.	James E. Starrs, L.L.M

SECTION LEADERSHIP: ODONTOLOGY

DATES	*CHAIRMAN*	*SECRETARY*
1971–1972	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Edward D. Woodridge, Jr., D.D.S., L.L.B.
1972–1973	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Edward D. Woodridge, Jr., D.D.S., L.L.B.
1973–1974	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Edward D. Woodridge, Jr., D.D.S., L.L.B.
1974–1975	Edward Woodridge, Jr., D.D.S., L.L.B.	Arthur D. Goldman, DM.D.
1975–1976	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Stanley Schwartz, DM.D.
1976–1977	Arthur D. Goldman, D.M.D.	Stanley Schwartz, DM.D.
1977–1978	Stanley Schwartz, D.M.D.	John W. Beckstead, D.D.S.
1978–1979	John W. Beckstead, D.D.S.	William S. Giles, D.D.S., M.S.D.
1979–1980	John W. Beckstead, D.D.S.	William S. Giles, D.D.S., M.S.D.
1980–1981	William S. Giles, D.D.S., M.S.D	Raymond D. Rawson, D.D.S., M.A.
1981–1982	William S. Giles, D.D.S., M.S.D	Raymond D. Rawson, D.D.S., M.A.
1982–1983	Raymond D. Rawson, D.D.S., M.A.	Edward E. Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.
1983–1984	Raymond D. Rawson, D.D.S., M.A.	Edward E. Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.
1984–1985	Edward E. Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.
1985–1986	Edward E. Herschaft, D.D.S., M.A.	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.
1986–1987	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.	Gregory S. Golden, D.D.S.
1987–1988	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.	Gregory S. Golden, D.D.S.
1988–1989	Gregory S. Golden, D.D.S.	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.
1989–1990	Gregory S. Golden, D.D.S.	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.
1990–1991	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.	Jeffrey R. Burkes, D.D.S.
1991–1992	John D. McDowell, D.D.S.	Jeffrey R. Burkes, D.D.S.
1992–1993	Jeffrey R. Burkes, D.D.S.	James McGivney, D.M.D.
1993–1994	Jeffrey R. Burkes, D.D.S.	James McGivney, D.M.D.
1994–1995	James McGivney, D.M.D.	Allan J. Warnick, D.D.S.
1995–1996	James McGivney, D.M.D.	Allan J. Warnick, D.D.S.
1996–1997	Allan J. Warnick, D.D.S.	Michael P. Tabor, D.D.S.
1997–1998	Allan J. Warnick, D.D.S.	Michael P. Tabor, D.D.S.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: PATHOLOGY/BIOLOGY

DATES	*CHAIRMAN*	*SECRETARY*
1950–1951	Milton Helpern, M.D.	
1951–1952	William E. B. Hall, M.D.	
1952–1953	William E. B. Hall, M.D.	
1953–1954	Geoffrey T. Mann, L.L.B., M.D.	
1954–1955	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.	
1955–1956	Russell S. Fisher, M.D.	
1956–1957	Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., L.L.B.	Frank P. Cleveland, M.D.
1957–1958	Frank P. Cleveland, M.D.	Arthur E. O'Dea, M.D.
1958–1959	Arthur E. O'Dea, M.D.	Charles S. Petty, M.D.
1959–1960	Charles S. Petty, M.D.	E. H. Johnston, M.D.
1960–1961	E. H. Johnston, M.D.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.
1961–1962	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Joseph E. Campbell, M.D.
1962–1963	Sidney B. Weinberg, M.D.	Joseph E. Campbell, M.D.
1963–1964	Joseph E. Campbell, M.D.	Henry H. Sweets, Jr., M.D.
1964–1965	Henry H. Sweets, Jr., M.D.	Robert W. Bonifaci, M.D.
1965–1966	Robert W. Bonifaci, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.
1966–1967	William G. Eckert, M.D.	Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
1967–1968	Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., L.L.B.
1968–1969	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., L.L.B.	William Q. Sturner, M.D.
1969–1970	William Q. Sturner, M.D.	Charles J. Stahl, III, M.D.
1970–1971	Charles J. Stahl, III, M.D.	Michael M. Baden, M.D.
1971–1972	Michael M. Baden, M.D.	Werner U. Spitz, M.D.
1972–1973	Werner U. Spitz, M.D.	Frank P. Cleveland, M.D.
1973–1974	Frank P. Cleveland, M.D.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.
1974–1975	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.
1975–1976	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	David K. Wiecking, M.D.
1976–1977	David K. Wiecking, M.D.	John Pfaff, Jr., M.D.
1977–1978	John Pfaff, Jr., M.D.	Frank O. Raasch, Jr., M.D.
1978–1979	Frank O. Raasch, Jr., M.D.	Robert C. Hendrix, M.D.
1979–1980	Robert C. Hendrix, M.D.	Irvin M. Sopher, M.D., D.D.S.
1980–1981	Irvin M. Sopher, M.D., D.D.S.	Werner U. Spitz, M.D.
1981–1982	Werner U. Spitz, M.D.	Robert L. Catherman, M.D.
1982–1983	Robert L. Catherman, M.D.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.
1983–1984	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	James S. Bell, M.D.
1984–1985	James Spencer Bell, M.D.	Robert J. Stein, M.D.
1985–1986	Robert J. Stein, M.D.	Thomas F. Hegert, M.D.
1986–1987	Thomas F. Hegert, M.D.	Joshua A. Perper, M.D., L.L.B., M.S.C.
1987–1988	Joshua A. Perper, M.D., L.L.B., M.S.C.	J. E. Smialek, M.D.
1988–1989	J. E. Smialek, M.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.
1989–1990	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Brian Blackbourne, M.D.
1990–1991	Brian D. Blackbourne, M.D.	Edmund R. Donoghue, Jr., M.D.
1991–1992	Edmund R. Donoghue, Jr., M.D.	Michael A. Graham, M.D.
1992–1993	Michael A. Graham, M.D.	Stephen D. Cohle, M.D.
1993–1994	Stephen D. Cohle, M.D.	Randy L. Hanzlick, M.D.
1994–1995	Randy L. Hanzlick, M.D.	Jay Dee Dix, M.D.
1995–1996	Jay Dix, M.D.	M. Lee Goff, Ph.D.
1996–1997	M. Lee Goff, Ph.D.	Patrick E. Lantz, M.D.
1997–1998	Patrick E. Lantz, M.D.	Julia C. Goodin, M.D.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

DATES	*CHAIRMAN*	*SECRETARY*
1972–1973	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	William M. Bass, III, Ph.D.
1973–1974	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	William M. Bass, III, Ph.D.
1974–1975	William M. Bass, III, Ph.D.	Richard G. Snyder, Ph.D.
1975–1976	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Walter H. Birkby, Ph.D.
1976–1977	Walter H. Birkby, Ph.D.	Rodger Heglar, Ph.D.
1977–1978	Rodger Heglar, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.
1978–1979	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Martha D. Graham, Ph.D.
1979–1980	Martha D. Graham, Ph.D.	Sheilagh T. Brooks, Ph.D.
1980–1981	Sheilagh T. Brooks, Ph.D.	Michael Finnegan, Ph.D.
1981–1982	Michael Finnegan, Ph.D.	Charles P. Warren, M.A.
1982–1983	William M. Bass, III, Ph.D.	Charles P. Warren, M.A.
1983–1984	Richard L. Jantz, Ph.D.	Judy M. Suchey, Ph.D.
1984–1985	Judy M. Suchey, Ph.D.	J. Stanley Rhine, Ph.D.
1985–1986	J. Stanley Rhine, Ph.D.	George W. Gill, Ph.D.
1986–1987	J. Stanley Rhine, Ph.D.	George W. Gill, Ph.D.
1987–1988	George W. Gill, Ph.D.	J. Michael Hoffman, M.D., Ph.D.
1988–1989	J. Michael Hoffman, M.D., Ph.D.	Robert I. Sundick, Ph.D.
1989–1990	Robert I. Sundick, Ph.D.	Douglas H. Ubelaker, Ph.D.
1990–1991	Douglas H. Ubelaker, Ph.D.	Ted A. Rathbun, Ph.D.
1991–1992	Ted A. Rathbun, Ph.D.	Norman J. Sauer, Ph.D.
1992–1993	Norman J. Sauer, Ph.D.	Madeleine J. Hinkes, Ph.D.
1993–1994	Madeleine J. Hinkes, Ph.D.	Kenneth A. R. Kennedy, Ph.D.
1994–1995	Kenneth A. R. Kennedy, Ph.D.	Kathleen J. Reichs, Ph.D.
1995–1996	Kathleen J. Reichs, Ph.D.	Alison Galloway, Ph.D.
1996–1997	Alison Galloway, Ph.D.	Karen Ramey Burns, Ph.D.
1997–1998	Karen Ramey Burns, Ph.D.	Diane L. France, Ph.D.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: PSYCHIATRY & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

DATES	*CHAIRMAN*	*SECRETARY*
1950–1951	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.	
1951–1952	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.	
1952–1953	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.	
1953–1954	Val B. Satterfield, M.D.	
1954–1955	Henry A. Davidson, M.D.	
1955–1956	Ralph S. Banay, M.D.	
1956–1957	Ralph S. Banay, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D
1957–1958	Ralph S. Banay, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D
1958–1959	Allen W. Byrnes, M.D.	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.
1959–1960	Dwight M. Palmer, M.D.	Nathan Blackman, M.D.
1960–1961	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D	Nathan Blackman, M.D.
1961–1962	Nathan Blackman, M.D.	Louis H. Gold, M.D.
1962–1963	Nathan Blackman, M.D.	Louis H. Gold, M.D.
1963–1964	Louis H. Gold, M.D.	Harry R. Lipton, M.D.
1964–1965	Louis H. Gold, M.D.	Harry R. Lipton, M.D.
1965–1966	Harry R. Lipton, M.D.	Ewing Crawfis, M.D., L.L.B.
1966–1967	Harry R. Lipton, M.D.	Douglas Goldman, M.D.
1967–1968	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., L.L.B.	Douglas Goldman, M.D.
1968–1969	Irwin N. Perr, M.D., L.L.B.	Werner Tuteur, M.D.
1969–1970	Werner Tuteur, M.D.	Seymour Pollack, M.D.
1970–1971	Seymour Pollack, M.D.	Emanuel Tanay, M.D.
1971–1972	Emanuel Tanay, M.D.	Robert C. Doherty, M.D.
1972–1973	Robert C. Doherty, M.D.	William Libertson, M.R.C.S., L.A.C.P.
1973–1974	William Libertson, M.R.C.S., L.A.C.P.	Judianne Densen-Gerber, J.D., M.D.
1974–1975	Judianne Densen-Gerber, J.D., M.D.	Louis H. Gold, M.D.
1975–1976	Judianne Densen-Gerber, J.D., M.D.	Emanuel Tanay, M.D.
1976–1977	Emanuel Tanay, M.D.	Louis H. Gold, M.D.
1977–1978	Robert L. Sadoff, M.S., M.D.	Louis H. Gold, M.D.
1978–1979	Lawrence B. Erlich, M.D.	Abraham L. Halpern, M.D.
1979–1980	Park E. Dietz, M.D., M.P.H., Ph.D.	Valentin P. Klymenko, M.D.
1980–1981	Park E. Dietz, M.D., M.P.H., Ph.D.	Valentin P. Klymenko, M.D.
1981–1982	Park E. Dietz, M.D., M.P.H., Ph.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.
1982–1983	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Dennis F. Koson, M.D.
1983–1984	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Dennis F. Koson, M.D.
1984–1985	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Dennis F. Koson, M.D.
1985–1986	Dennis F. Koson, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.
1986–1987	Dennis F. Koson, M.D.	Robert Weinstock, M.D.
1987–1988	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert D. Miller, M.D., Ph.D.
1988–1989	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert D. Miller, M.D., Ph.D.
1989–1990	Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Robert D. Miller, M.D., Ph.D.
1990–1991	Bruce Harry, M.D.	Stanley Robert Kern, M.D.
1991–1992	Bruce Harry, M.D.	Stanley Robert Kern, M.D.
1992–1993	Bruce Harry, M.D.	Stanley Robert Kern, M.D.
1993–1994	Stanley R. Kern, M.D.	Alan R. Felthous, M.D.
1994–1995	Stanley R. Kern, M.D.	Alan R. Felthous, M.D.
1995–1996	Stanley R. Kern, M.D.	Alan R. Felthous, M.D.
1996–1997	Stanley R. Kern, M.D.	Alan R. Felthous, M.D.
1997–1998	Alan R. Felthous, M.D.	Daniel A. Martell, Ph.D.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

DATES	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
1950–1951	Clark Sellers	
1951–1952	Clark Sellers	
1952–1953	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	
1953–1954	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	
1954–1955	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.
1955–1956	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.
1956–1957	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.	Cecil D. Brooks, B.S.
1957–1958	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.	Cecil D. Brooks, B.S.
1958–1959	Cecil D. Brooks, B.S.	Donald B. Doud
1959–1960	Donald B. Doud	James V. P. Conway
1960–1961	James V. P. Conway	Linton Godown
1961–1962	Linton Godown	Philip L. Schmitz, B.S.
1962–1963	Philip L. Schmitz, B.S.	Roy A. Huber, B.S.
1963–1964	Roy A. Huber, B.S.	George G. Swett
1964–1965	George G. Swett	Simeon Wilson
1965–1966	Simeon Wilson	Alwyn Cole
1966–1967	Alwyn Cole	Howard C. Doulder
1967–1968	Howard C. Doulder	Paul A. Osborn
1968–1969	Paul A. Osborn	David A. Crown, M.S.
1969–1970	David A. Crown, M.S.	Ronald M. Dick
1970–1971	Ronald M. Dick	Jan Beck, A.B.
1971–1972	Ronald M. Dick	Jan Beck, A.B.
1972–1973	Jan Beck, A.B.	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.
1973–1974	Jan Beck, A.B.	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.
1974–1975	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.	Francis M. Devine, B.A., M.S.
1975–1976	Maureen A. Casey, A.B.	Francis M. Devine, B.A., M.S.
1976–1977	Francis M. Devine, B.A., M.S.	John E. Costain, B.A.
1977–1978	Francis M. Devine, B.A., M.S.	John F. McCarthy, M.S.
1978–1979	John F. McCarthy, M.S.	James H. Kelly, B.A.
1979–1980	John F. McCarthy, M.S.	James H. Kelly, B.A.
1980–1981	James H. Kelly, B.A.	James J. Horan, M.P.A., B.S.
1981–1982	James H. Kelly, B.A.	James J. Horan, M.P.A., B.S.
1982–1983	James J. Horan, M.S., M.P.A.	Joseph P. McNally, B.S., M.P.A.
1983–1984	James J. Horan, M.S., M.P.A.	Joseph P. McNally, B.S., M.P.A.
1984–1985	Joseph McNally, B.S., M.P.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.
1985–1986	Joseph P. McNally, B.S., M.P.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.
1986–1987	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.
1987–1988	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.
1988–1989	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.	Jack R. Calvert, B.S.
1989–1990	Frankie E. Franck, M.S.	Jack R. Calvert, B.S.
1990–1991	Jack R. Calvert, B.S.	A. Lamar Miller, M.S.
1991–1992	Jack R. Calvert, B.S.	A. Lamar Miller, M.S.
1992–1993	A. Lamar Miller, M.S.	John S. Gencavage, B.S.
1993–1994	A. Lamar Miller, M.S.	John S. Gencavage, B.S.
1994–1995	John S. Gencavage, B.S.	Robert J. Muehlberger, B.A.
1995–1996	John S. Gencavage, B.S.	Robert J. Muehlberger, B.A.
1996–1997	Robert J. Muehlberger, B.A.	Janet Fenner Masson, B.J.
1997–1998	Robert J Muehlberger, B.A.	Martha A. Blake, M.Crim.

SECTION LEADERSHIP: TOXICOLOGY

DATES	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
1950–1951	A. W. Freireich, M.D.	
1951–1952	A. W. Freireich, M.D.	
1952–1953	A. W. Freireich, M.D.	
1953–1954	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	
1954–1955	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	
1955–1956	Henry C. Freimuth, Ph.D.	
1956–1957	Henry C. Freimuth, Ph.D.	Raymond J. Abernethy, A.B.
1957–1958	Henry C. Freimuth, Ph.D.	Raymond J. Abernethy, A.B.
1958–1959	Irving Sunshine, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
1959–1960	Irving Sunshine, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
1960–1961	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.
1961–1962	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.	Carl J. Rehling, Ph.D., L.L.B.
1962–1963	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.	Carl J. Rehling, Ph.D., L.L.B.
1963–1964	Carl J. Rehling, Ph.D., L.L.B.	H. Ward Smith, Ph.D.
1964–1965	H. Ward Smith, Ph.D.	Fredric Rieders, Ph.D.
1965–1966	Fredric Rieders, Ph.D.	Arthur J. McBay, Ph.D.
1966–1967	Arthur J. McBay, Ph.D.	Thaddeus J. Domanski, Ph.D.
1967–1968	Arthur J. McBay, Ph.D.	Thaddeus J. Domanski, Ph.D.
1968–1969	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.	June K. Jones, M.S.
1969–1970	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.	June K. Jones, M.S.
1970–1971	June K. Jones, M.S.	Richard W. Prouty, B.S.
1971–1972	June K. Jones, M.S.	Richard W. Prouty, B.S.
1972–1973	Richard W. Prouty, B.S.	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.
1973–1974	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.	Leo A. Dal Cortivo, Ph.D.
1974–1975	Leo A. Dal Cortivo, Ph.D.	Robert V. Blanke, Ph.D.
1975–1976	Robert H. Cravey, M.S.	James C. Garriott, Ph.D.
1976–1977	Robert H. Cravey, M.S.	James C. Garriott, Ph.D.
1977–1978	George R. Nakamura, Ph.D.	Naresh C. Jain, M.S., B.S., Ph.D.
1978–1979	Naresh C. Jain, M.S., B.S., Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.
1979–1980	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Randall C. Baselt, Ph.D.
1980–1981	James C. Garriott, Ph.D.	Joseph R. Monforte, Ph.D.
1981–1982	Joseph R. Monforte, Ph.D.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.
1982–1983	M.A.rina Stajic, Ph.D.	Joseph Balkon, Ph.D.
1983–1984	Joseph Balkon, Ph.D.	Richard F. Shaw, B.S.
1984–1985	Richard F. Shaw, B.S.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.
1985–1986	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	Ronald C. Backer, Ph.D.
1986–1987	Ronald C. Backer, Ph.D.	Leonard R. Bednarczyk, Ph.D.
1987–1988	Leonard R. Bednarczyk, Ph.D.	Michael I. Schaffer, Ph.D.
1988–1989	Michael I. Schaffer, Ph.D.	John R. McCutcheon, B.S.
1989–1990	J. Rod McCutcheon, B.S.	Alphonse Poklis, Ph.D.
1990–1991	Alphonse Poklis, Ph.D.	Graham R. Jones, Ph.D.
1991–1992	Graham R. Jones, Ph.D.	Patricia H. Field, Ph.D.
1992–1993	Patricia H. Field, Ph.D.	Vickie Watts, M.S.
1993–1994	Vickie W. Watts, M.S.	H. Horton McCurdy, Ph.D.
1994–1995	H. Horton McCurdy, Ph.D.	C. Nicholas Hodnett, Ph.D.
1995–1996	C. Nicholas Hodnett, Ph.D.	Bruce A. Goldberger, Ph.D.
1996–1997	Bruce A. Goldberger, Ph.D.	William L. Hearn, Ph.D.
1997–1998	William L. Hearn, Ph.D.	Daniel S. Isenschmid, Ph.D.

12

ROSTERS OF AWARD RECIPIENTS

"And now the matchless deed's achieved, determined, dared, and done."

—CHRISTOPHER SMART, *1763*

ACADEMY AWARD RECIPIENTS

GRADWOHL LAUREATE

1978	Milton Helpern, M.D.*
1979	Rolla N. Harger, Ph.D.
1984	James T. Weston, M.D.*
1987	Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr., J.D.
1993	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.
1995	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
1997	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.

DISTINGUISHED FELLOW

1990	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.
	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.
	Ordway Hilton, M.A.
	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
	Irvwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D.
1991	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
	June K. Jones, M.S.**
	Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr., J.D.
	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.
1992	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.
	Richard C. Froede, M.D.
	Emanuel Tanay, M.D.
1993	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.
	Anthony Longhetti, M.P.A.
	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.
1994	William M. Bass, III, Ph.D.
	Henry C. Lee, Ph.D.
	David J. Purtell, Ph.B.
1995	Charles J. Stahl, M.D.
	Irving Sunshine, Ph.D.
1996	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.
	James E. Starrs, L.L.M.

*Awarded posthumously.
**Deceased.

ACADEMY REGIONAL AWARDS

YEAR	*RECIPIENT*	*ORGANIZATION*
1983	Steven M. Sottolano	Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Philip J. Sallee	Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
1984	Jeffrey J. Wong	California Association of Toxicologists
1985	David M. Sugiyama	California Association of Criminalists
	James O. Pex	Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists
	Vickie W. Watts	Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
1986	Mr. Goyne	Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
1987	Eric Parsons	California Association of Criminalists
	John Onstwedder, III	Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Joy Carroll-Reho	Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists
1988	James Harrington	Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists
1989	Allen Cornelius	Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Wayne Jeffrey	Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists
	Leonora Brun-Conti	Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Robert G. Rodriguez	Southwestern Association of Toxicologists
1990	Martin Brady	Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Richard A. Guerrieri	Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists
1991	Deborah Friedman	Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
	James E. Meeker	California Association of Toxicologists
	Jennifer Super-Mihalovich	California Association of Criminalists
	Ingrid K. Dearmore	Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists
1992	Donn Christian	Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
1993	Nick Dawson	Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Jeffrey C. Kercheval	Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists
	Donald Doller	Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists
1994	Max Courtney	Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Analivia Harris	Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists
	Kenneth E. Peck	Southwestern Association of Toxicologists
1995	Chris Edward Taylor	Southern Association of Forensic Scientists
1996	Dean M. Gialamas	California Association of Criminalists
1997	Joanne Squeglia	Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists
	Jay Henry	Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: CRIMINALISTICS

YEAR	*Section Distinguished Service Award*	*Paul L. Kirk Award*	*Outstanding Service Award*
1979	J. D. Chastain, B.A.		
1980	John I. Thornton, D.Crim.		
1981	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.		
1982	W. Jack Cadman, B.A.		
1983	Briggs J. White, Ph.D.		
1984	John W. Gunn, Jr., B.S.		
1985	Walter C. McCrone, Ph.D.		
1986	Henry C. Lee, Ph.D.		
1987	George F. Sensabaugh, D.Crim.		
1988		Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	
1989		Anthony Longhetti, B.A.	
1990		Irving C. Stone, Jr., Ph.D.	
1992		Jan S. Bashinski, M.Crim.	
1993		Robert E. Gaensslen, Ph.D.	
1994		Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	
1995		Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Carla M. Noziglia, M.S.
1996		Ralph F. Turner, M.S.*	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
1997		Thomas A. Kubic, M.S., J.D.	Howard A. Harris, Ph.D., J.D.

*Awarded posthumously.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: ENGINEERING SCIENCES

YEAR	*Andrew H. Payne, Jr., Special Achievement Award*	*Founder's Award*
1989		Kenneth R. Feder, B.S. William M. Mazer, D.E.E. Charles A. Nagler, Ph.D.
1990	Andrew H. Payne, Jr., B.S.C.E., P.E.*	
1991	Robert N. Anderson, Ph.D.	Donn N. Peterson, P.E.
1992	William G. Hyzer, P.E.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.
1993	Donald J. Myronuk, Ph.D.	George E. Liebler, P.E. Harold J. Wilkinson, P.Eng.
1994	Ira J. Rimson, M.S., P.E.	
1995	John A. Talbott, B.S., P.E.	Eugene F. Tims, D.Sc., P.E.
1996	Eleanor P. Posey, B.S., P.E.	David J. Schorr, P.E.
1997	David S. Goldman, M.S., P.E.	Gerald R. A. Fische, P.E.

*Awarded posthumously.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: GENERAL SECTION

YEAR	*Section Award*	*John R. Hunt Award*	*Meritorious Service Award*	*Achievement Award*
1980	John R. Hunt, M.D.			
1982	Marshall B. Segal, M.D., J.D.			
1983		Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.		
1984		Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.		
1985		Paul W. Kehres, M.S.		
1986		Ross C. Bennett, M.D.		
1987		William M. Sholty, M.D.		
1988		Harry Hollien, Ph.D.		
1990		Walter F. Atwood, B.A., L.L.B.		
1991		Betty Pat. Gatliff, B.A.		
1992			William F. Berry, M.S.	
1993			Paul W. Kehres, M.S. Michael B. Eyring, B.S.	
1994		Mary Fran Ernest, B.L.S.	Jon J. Nordby, Ph.D.	
1995		B. Gil Brogdon, M.D.	Vernon O. McCarty, B.S.	
1996		Ronnie B. Harmon, M.A.	Robert Thibault, M.F.S. Zug G. Standing Bear, Ph.D., M.S.F.S.	
1997		William F. Berry, M.S.	Suzanne M. Froede, M.A.	Paul E. Kish, B.S.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: JURISPRUDENCE

YEAR	RECIPIENT
1981	Edwin C. Conrad, J.D., M.A. Robert J. Joling, J.D., A.B. Jack L. Sachs, J.D.
1982	Richard C. Allen, J.D., L.L.M. Jay Schwartz, J.D.*
1983	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D. Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.
1984	Arthur H. Schatz, J.D. Mark S. Shipman, L.L.B.
1988	Edwin Marger, J.D. James E. Starrs, L.L.M.
1991	Haskell M. Pitluck, Jr., J.D.
1993	Kenneth E. Melson, J.D.
1996	Harold A. Feder, J.D.*

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: ODONTOLOGY

YEAR	RECIPIENT
1981	David B. Scott, D.D.S.
1985	Robert Siegel, D.D.S.* Reidar F. Sognnaes, D.M.D.*
1986	Edward D. Woodridge, Jr., D.D.S., L.L.B.
1988	George Furst, D.D.S.
1990	Norman D. Sperber, D.D.S.
1991	S. Miles Standish, D.D.S.
1992	Edward E. Herschaft, D.D.S.
1993	Lester Luntz, D.D.S.**
1995	Thomas C. Krauss, D.D.S.*
1996	Paul G. Stimson, D.D.S., M.S.*
1997	Curtis A. Mertz, D.D.S.

*Awarded posthumously.
**Deceased.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: PATHOLOGY/BIOLOGY

YEAR	*Section/Meritorious Service Award*	*Milton Helpern Award*
1987	Lemoyne Snyder, L.L.D., M.D. Charles P. Larson, M.D.	
1988	Russell S. Fisher, M.D. John I. Coe, M.D.	
1989	George E. Gantner, M.D.*	
1990	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	
1991		Alan R. Moritz, M.D.* Joseph H. Davis, M.D.
1992		James T. Weston, M.D.* Charles S. Petty, M.D.
1993		James Spencer Bell, M.D.* Richard C. Froede, M.D.
1994		Allen M. Jones, M.D.* Charles J. Stahl, III, M.D.
1995		Joseph Spelman, M.D.* Robert Stein, M.D.*
1996		James L. Frost, M.D.
1997		Lester Adelson, M.D. Samuel R. Gerber, M.D., J.D.*

*Awarded posthumously.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

YEAR	*Section Award*	*T. Dale Stewart Award*	*J. Lawrence Angel Award*
1980	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.		
1981	T. Dale Stewart, M.D., D.Sc.		
1982	Wilton M. Krogman, Ph.D. Mildred Trotter		
1983	Harry Shapiro Thomas McKern*		
1984	J. Lawrence Angel, Ph.D.		
1985	William M. Bass, III, Ph.D.		
1986	Alice M. Brues, Ph.D.		
1987		Kenneth A. R. Kennedy, Ph.D. Dan Morse, M.D.	
1988		Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.	Alison Galloway, M.A.
1989			Laura C. Fulginiti, B.A.
1990			Tal Simmons, M.A.
1991		Walter H. Birkby, Ph.D.	Pamela Mayne, M.A.
1992		Richard G. (Jerry) Snyder, Ph.D.	Rex McDonald, B.A.
1993		J. Stanley Rhine, Ph.D.	J. Christopher Dudar, B.S.C.
1994		Sheilagh T. Brooks, Ph.D.	Michele S. Church, M.A.
1995			Emily A. Craig, M.S.
1996		William R. Maples, Ph.D.	James E. Dawson, M.A. Rebecca R. Ackermann, M.A.
1997			Michael W. Warren, B.A.

*Awarded posthumously.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: PSYCHIATRY & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

YEAR	*Section Award*	*Maier I. Tuchler Award*	*Fellowship Research Award*
1978	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.		
1979	Seymour Pollack, M.D.		
1980	Irwin N. Perr, J.D., M.D.		
1982	Louis H. Gold, M.D.		
1984	Emanual Tanay, M.D.		
1987		Richard Rosner, M.D.	
1989			Neil S. Kaye, M.D.
1990			Pascal Suavayre, Ph.D.
1991		Robert Weinstock, M.D.	Daniel A. Martell, Ph.D.
1992			Daniel Greenberg, M.B.
1993			Brian Ladds, M.D.* Betsy J. Bittman, M.D.[1]
1995			
1997	Robert K. Ressler, M.S.[2]	Stanley R. Kern, M.D.	

[1] *Honorable Mention, Psychiatry/Psychology Paper*
[2] *Special Section Award*

*Awarded posthumously.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

YEAR	*Section Award*	*Ordway Hilton Award*
1980	Ordway Hilton, M.A.	
1981	David J. Purtell, Ph.B. Linton Godown	
1983	John J. Harris, B.S.	
1987	Maureen Casey Owens, A.B.	
1989		James H. Kelly, B.A.
1991		Susan E. Morton, B.A.
1992		Thomas V. McAlexander, B.S.
1993		Jan Beck, A.B.
1994		Philip D. Bouffard, Ph.D.
1995		James F. Larner, M.S.
1997		A. Lamar Miller, M.S.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: TOXICOLOGY

YEAR	*Section Award*	*Rolla N. Harger Award*	*Alexander O. Gettler Award*	*Irving Sunshine Award*	*Ray Abernethy Award*
1979	Rolla N. Harger, Ph.D.				
1980	Morton F. Mason, Ph.D.				
1981	Irving Sunshine, Ph.D.				
1982	Ray J. Abernethy, A.B.				
1983	Abraham Stolman, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Leo R. Goldbaum, Ph.D.		
1984		Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Henry C. Freimuth, Ph.D.		
1985		Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Sidney Kaye, Ph.D.		
1986		Robert V. Blanke, Ph.D.	Abraham Freireich, M.D.*		
1987			Fredric Rieders, Ph.D.		
1988			Jane H. Speaker, Ph.D.	Bruce A. Goldberger, Ph.D.	
1989		Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.		Vickie Watts, M.S.	
1990		Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.	Leo A. Dal Cortivo, Ph.D.	Robert Fitzgerald, Ph.D.	
1991			Jack E. Wallace, Ph.D.	Daniel S. Isenschmid, M.S.	
1992		Richard F. Shaw, B.S.	James C. Garriott, Ph.D.	Marilyn A. Huestis, M.S.	
1993		Richard W. Prouty, B.S.	Thorne J. Butler, M.D.		
1994		Randall C. Baselt, Ph.D.	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.		James Valentour, Ph.D.
1995				Kathryn S. Kalasinsky, Ph.D.	Ronald C. Backer, Ph.D.
1996		Joseph R. Monforte, Ph.D.		Amanda J. Jenkins, Ph.D.	Dennis J. Crouch, M.B.A.
1997		Jesse H. Bidanset, Ph.D.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	Gary W. Kunsman, Ph.D.	Theodore J. Siek, Ph.D.

*Awarded posthumously.

SECTION AWARD RECIPIENTS: TOXICOLOGY

YEAR	*SCHOLARSHIP AWARD*	*JUNE K. JONES SCHOLARSHIP AWARD*
1991	Nancy Holly Bruce Goldberger	
1995		Amanda Jenkins Robert Joseph
1997		Robert Joseph Rebecca Jufer

13

ROSTERS OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCES FOUNDATION'S LEADERSHIP

"The purpose of the foundation shall be to serve the membership of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for the betterment of the forensic sciences and their services to society."

—FSF, *BYLAWS*

FOUNDATION LEADERSHIP

	1968–69	*1969–70*	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*
OFFICERS					
Chairman	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.
President	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.
Vice President	—	—	—	—	—
Secretary	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.
Treasurer	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.
TRUSTEES	James V. P. Conway	James V. P. Conway	James V. P. Conway	James V. P. Conway	James V. P. Conway
	Walter E. Craig	Walter E. Craig	Walter E. Craig	Walter E. Craig	Walter E. Craig
	Raymond H. Lapin, M.P.A.	Raymond H. Lapin, M.P.A.	Raymond H. Lapin, M.P.A.	Raymond H. Lapin, M.P.A.	Raymond H. Lapin, M.P.A.
	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.	James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.
	Charles P. Larson, M.D.	Charles P. Larson, M.D.	Charles P. Larson, M.D.	Charles P. Larson, M.D.	Charles P. Larson, M.D.
	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.	Milton Helpern, M.D.
	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.
	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.	Jack L. Sachs, J.D.
	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR		Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.	Paul J. Matte, M.D., J.D.

FOUNDATION LEADERSHIP

	1973–74	*1974–75*	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*
OFFICERS					
Chairman	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.
President	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Theodore R. Elzerman, M.S.	Theodore Elzerman, M.S.	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.
Vice President	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.
Secretary	Theodore Elzerman, M.S.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.
Treasurer	Theodore Elzerman, M.S.	Leo A. Dal Cortivo, M.S.	Leo A. Dal Cortivo, M.S.	Robert E. Finnegan, Ph.D.	
TRUSTEES	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.
	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Robert E. Finnegan, Ph.D.	Robert E. Finnegan, Ph.D.	Robert E. Finnegan, Ph.D.	Robert E. Finnegan, Ph.D.
	Theodore Elzerman, M.S.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.
	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	Theodore Elzerman, M.S.	Theodore Elzerman, M.S.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.
	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	Andrew H. Principe, B.S.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.
	Walter E. Craig	James C. Katz	James C. Katz	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
	James V. P. Conway, R.P.I.	Robert G. Storey, Esq.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.
	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.
		Walter E. Craig	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.
		Richard C. Allen, J.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.
		Leo A. Dal Cortivo, M.S.	Richard C. Allen, J.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.
		Seymour Pollack, M.D.	Leo A. Dal Cortivo, M.S.	Richard C. Allen, J.D.	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.
		Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Seymour Pollack, M.D.	Leo A. Dal Cortivo, M.S.	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.
		Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Seymour Pollack, M.D.	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.
		David A. Crown, D.Crim.	Robert J. Joling, J.D.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Richard R. Souviron, D.D.S.
		James T. Weston, M.D.	Andre A. Moenssens, J.D., L.L.M.	Edward Whittaker, B.S.	John J. Harris, B.S.
			James T. Weston, M.D.	Andre A. Moenssens, J.D., L.L.M.	Richard C. Allen, J.D.
				James T. Weston, M.D.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.
					Seymour Pollack, M.D.
					Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.
					Edward Whittaker, B.S.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Joseph L. Peterson, D.Crim.	Joseph L. Peterson, D.Crim.

FOUNDATION LEADERSHIP

	1978–79	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*
OFFICERS					
Chairman	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.
President	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.
Vice President	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.
Secretary	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.
Treasurer	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.
TRUSTEES	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.
	Robert E. Finnegan, Ph.D.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.
	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	James T. Weston, M.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.	James T. Weston, M.D.
	James T. Weston, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.
	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Richard Enders, J.D.	Richard Enders, J.D.	Richard Enders, J.D.
	Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.
	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Richard H. Fox, B.S.
	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.
	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.	William G. Eckert, M.D.
	William G. Eckert, M.D.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.	William J. Cowlin, J.D.
	Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D.	Walter C. McCrone, Ph.D.	Walter C. McCrone, Ph.D.	Walter C. McCrone, Ph.D.	Walter C. McCrone, Ph.D.
	Bryan S. Finkle, Ph.D.	David B. Scott, D.D.S.	David B. Scott, D.D.S.	David B. Scott, D.D.S.	David B. Scott, D.D.S.
	Maier I. Tuchler, M.D.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	June K. Jones, M.S.	June K. Jones, M.S.	June K. Jones, M.S.
	Richard R. Souviron, D.D.S.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Joel S. Sexton, M.D., M.S.	Joel S. Sexton, M.D., M.S.	Joel S. Sexton, M.D., M.S.
	John J. Harris, B.S.	June K. Jones, M.S.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.
	Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.		Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.
	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.				
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Joseph L. Peterson, D.Crim.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.

FOUNDATION LEADERSHIP

	1983–84	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
OFFICERS					
Chairman	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
President	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
Vice President	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	James H. Kelly, B.A.	Edwin Marger, J.D.
Secretary	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.
Treasurer	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.	Edwin Marger, J.D.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S.
TRUSTEES	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	E. J. Salcines, Esq.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.
	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Lowell J. Levine, D.D.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.
	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
	Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.
	Richard Enders, J.D.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell Pitluck, J.D.
	Oliver Schroeder, Jr., J.D.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.
	Richard H. Fox, B.S.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.
	Larry B. Howard, Ph.D.	Edwin Marger, J.D.	Edwin Marger, J.D.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.
	June K. Jones, M.S.	William M. Mazer, D.E.E.	William M. Mazer, D.E.E.	Edwin Marger, J.D.	Edwin Marger, J.D.
	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.	Ronald K. Wright, M.D., J.D.	Ronald K. Wright, M.D., J.D.	William M. Mazer, D.E.E.	William M. Mazer, D.E.E.
	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	James H. Kelly, B.A.	James H. Kelly, B.A.	Ronald K. Wright, M.D., J.D.	Ronald K. Wright, M.D., J.D.
		Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D.	James H. Kelly, B.A.	James H. Kelly, B.A.
		Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Thomas A. Johnson, D.Crim.	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.
				Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S.
					John I. Coe, M.D.
					William R. Maples, Ph.D.
					David B. Scott, D.D.S.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.

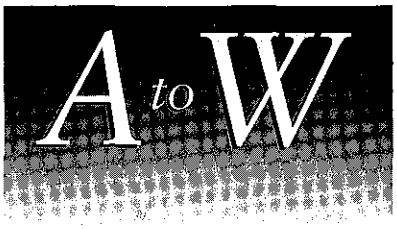
FOUNDATION LEADERSHIP

	1988–89	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*
OFFICERS					
Chairman	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.
President	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	—	—	—	
Vice President	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.
Secretary	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Mark L. Bernstein, D.D.S.
Treasurer	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.
TRUSTEES	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.
	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.	Yale H. Caplan, Ph.D.
	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.	Douglas M. Lucas, M.S.
	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Kenneth S. Field, M.B.A.	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.
	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Robert H. Cravey, B.S.	Vernon O. McCarty, B.S.
	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Park Elliott Dietz, M.D., M.P.H.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.
	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Barry A. J. Fisher, M.S., M.B.A.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.
	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.	Kenneth R. Feder, B.S.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.
	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S.	Daniel I. Labowitz, J.D., M.F.S.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.
	John I. Coe, M.D.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Mark L. Bernstein, D.D.S.
	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	Mark L. Bernstein, D.D.S.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.
	David B. Scott, D.D.S.	David B. Scott, D.D.S.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.
	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	Richard C. Froede, M.D.	David B. Scott, D.D.S.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.
		Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.	Homer R. Campbell, Jr., D.D.S.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.
			Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D.	Marina Stajic, Ph.D.	
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Beth Ann Lipskin, B.A.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.

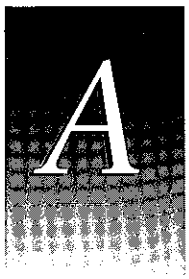
FOUNDATION LEADERSHIP

	1993–94	*1994–95*	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*
OFFICERS					
Chairman	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.
Vice Chairman	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Stephen A. Brunette, J.D.
Secretary	Mark L. Bernstein, D.D.S.	Mark L. Bernstein, D.D.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.
Treasurer	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.
TRUSTEES	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	Susan E. Morton, B.A.	
	William F. Berry, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.	William F. Berry, M.S.	
	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	Richard S. Frank, B.S.	
	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.	Stephen A. Brunette, J.D.	Stephen A. Brunette, J.D.	Stephen A. Brunette, J.D.
	Vernon O. McCarty, B.S.	Vernon O. McCarty, B.S.	Diane L. France, Ph.D.	Diane L. France, Ph.D.	Diane L. France, Ph.D.
	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.
	Joseph H. Davis, M.D.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Vernon O. McCarty, B.S.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.
	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.
	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Mary Fran Ernst, B.S.	Gregory S. Golden, D.D.S.	Gregory S. Golden, D.D.S.
	Mark L. Bernstein, D.D.S.	Mark L. Bernstein, D.D.S.	William M. Goza, J.D., D.H.L.	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.	Abel M. Dominguez, Ph.D.
	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	Ali Z. Hameli, M.D.	Donn N. Peterson, B.S.M.E., P.E.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.	Patricia J. McFeeley, M.D.
	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	William R. Maples, Ph.D.	Gregory S. Golden, D.D.S.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.	Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.
	Enrico N. Togneri, B.A.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Haskell M. Pitluck, J.D.	Diane K. Tolliver, B.S., M.P.A.	Diane K. Tolliver, B.S., M.P.A.
	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Steven C. Batterman, Ph.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	Richard Rosner, M.D.	
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, B.S.	Anne Warren, BS

APPENDICES



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 

Program of the First American Medicolegal Congress

FINAL PROGRAM

FIRST AMERICAN MEDICOLEGAL CONGRESS

Under the auspices of the
BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS,
St. Louis, Missouri

January 19-21, 1948

Members of the Board of Police Commissioners
COLONEL H. SAM PRIEST, *President*
COLONEL BEN L. LIBERMAN
COLONEL THOMAS H. COBBS
COLONEL FRANCIS L. GEORGE

ORGANIZING CHAIRMEN

DR. R. B. H. GRADWOHL
Director, Research Bureau
St. Louis Police Department

DR. ISRAEL CASTELLAÑOS
Director, National Bureau of Identification
Havana, Cuba

SIDNEY KAYE
Secretary-Treasurer
Toxicologist, Office of Chief Medical Examiner
Commonwealth of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

MEETING PLACE
Police Academy, 12th & Spruce Streets
St. Louis, Missouri

HOTEL HEADQUARTERS
Sheraton-Coronado Hotel
3701 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis 8, Missouri

LIAISON COMMITTEE – Medical and Legal
MR. RICHMOND COBURN, *President,* St. Louis Bar Association
MR. J. CLAYBOURNE BUSH, *President,* Mound City Bar Association
DR. LLEWELLYN SALE, *President,* St. Louis Medical Society
MR. EDWIN D. FRANEY, *President,* Lawyers' Association of St. Louis

Monday, January 19, 1948

9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon — Registration
2:00 p.m.

1. Address of Welcome — HONORABLE A. P. KAUFMANN, Mayor of St. Louis
2. Address — Governor or Representative of Governor of Missouri
3. Address — Colonel H. SAM PRIEST, *President,* Board of Police Commissioners
4. Address — Colonel JEREMIAH O'CONNELL, *Chief,* St. Louis Police Department
5. Outline of Purposes and Suggestions for Organization
   R. B. H. GRADWOHL, M.D., *Director,* Research Bureau, St. Louis Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri
6. Standardization and Organization of Police Science Technics
   RALPH F. TURNER, *Assistant Professor,* Department of Police Administration, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan
7. Blood Alcohol — Its Applications and Pitfalls from Medicolegal Standpoint
   I. M. RABINOWITCH, M.D., Montreal, Canada
8. The Use of the Intoximeter
   LEMOYNE SNYDER, M.D., *Medicolegal Adviser,* Michigan State Police, Lansing, Michigan
9. Miscroscopy in Criminal Investigation
   ISRAEL CASTELLAÑOS, M.D., *Director,* National Bureau of Identification, Havana, Cuba
10. The Use of Blood Tests in Cases of Disputed Parentage
    ALEXANDER S. WIENER, M.D., *Serologist,* Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, New York, N. Y.
11. Blood Grouping of Blood Stained Evidence in Medicolegal Examination
    B. J. WHITE, M.D., *Chemist,* Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
12. Grupos, Sub-Grupos, Tipos y Factores Sanguineos en Criminalistica
    PROF. DR. LUIS SANDOVAL S., *Catedra de Tecnica Forense,* Facultad de Quimica y Farmacia, Universidad de Chile. Laboratorio de Policia Tecnica de la Direccion General de Investigaciones
13. Blood Stains in Police Work
    DR. DELIO GARCIA ROMEU, *Professor Chemistry,* National Bureau of Identification, Havana, Cuba

Tuesday, January 20, 1948

9:00 a.m.

14. Forensic Psychiatry
    LOWELL S. SELLING, M.D., *Director,* Mental Health Program, Florida State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida
15. The Sex Criminal
    VAL SATTERFIELD, M.D., *Assistant Professor,* Clinical Psychiatry, Washington University Medical School; Consulting Psychiatrist, St. Louis Police Department, St. Louis, Mo.

16. The Psychopathic Personality as a Social and Psychiatric Problem
ALEX J. ARIEFF, M.D., and DAVID B. ROTMAN, M.D., The Psychiatric Institute, Chicago, Illinois

17. War Crimes: Their Medicolegal and Social-Psychological Aspects
LEO ALEXANDER, M.D., *Associate Director of Psychiatric Research*, Boston State Hospital, Instructor Psychiatry, Tufts College Medical School, Boston, Mass.

18. Forensic Psychiatry in the Navy
COMMANDER W. R. GRISWOLD (MC) USN, *Chief of Neuropsychiatry*, Portsmouth Naval Prison, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

19. Medicolegal Aspects of the Polygraph
LEONARDE KEELER, Chicago, Illinois

2:00 p.m.

20. A Rapid Procedure for the Detection and Estimation of Alkaloids in Body Materials with Demonstration of a Simple Tilting Extractor for this Purpose
R. N. HARGER, Ph.D., *Professor* of Biochemistry and Toxicology, Indiana University Medical School, Indianapolis, Indiana

21. The Barbiturate Problem
W. J. R. CAMP, M.D., *Professor* of Pharmacology and State Toxicologist in the University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois

22. Fractional Sublimation of Micro Samples Isolated from Biological Materials
C. J. UMBERGER, M.D., *Micro-Analyst*, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, New York, New York

23. Identification of Different Barbiturates in Fatal Poisonings
C. J. UMBERGER, M.D., *Micro-Analyst*, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, New York, New York, and M. FELSTEIN, M.D., *Assistant Micro-Analyst*, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, New York, New York

24. Method for Quantitative Identification of Barbiturates
L. GOLDBAUM, M.D., *Toxicologist*, Army Medical School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

25. The Treatment of Barbiturate Poisoning with Intravenous Amphetamine Sulfate
A. W. FREIREICH, M.D., *Toxicologst*, office of *Chief Medical Examiner*, Nassau County, New York

26. Firearms Evidence — Fact and Fiction
GEORGE W. KEENAN, Bureau of Identification, Department of Public Safety, Rochester, New York

27. The Recovery, Custody, Marking, and Preservation of Physical Evidence and Standards of Comparison Including Firearms Exhibits
CHARLES M. WILSON, *Supt.*, State Crime Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin

Tuesday, January 20, 1948
7:00 p.m.

Dinner for Members, Friends, and Ladies, at Sheraton-Coronado Hotel. Please secure tickets at Registration Desk in time to make arrangements.
Speaker of the evening will be DR. R. EMMET [illegible] St. Louis, Missouri.

Wednesday, January 21, 1948

9:00 a.m.

28. Toxicities and Hazards of the Newer Insecticides and Rodenticides
COLONEL JOHN R. WOOD, *Medical Corps, Chief*, Medical Division, Army Chemical Center, Maryland

29. Sudden and Unexpected Natural Death
MILTON HELPERN, M.D., *Deputy Chief Medical Examiner*, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, New York, New York

30. Investigation of Food and Drug Poisoning under the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act
ROY S. PRUITT, *Chief*, St. Louis Station, Food and Drug Administration, St. Louis, Mo.

31. Identification of Seminal Stains
SIDNEY KAYE, *Toxicologist*, Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia

32. Medicolegal Investigation of Deaths in Conflagrations
FRANK R. DUTRA, M.D., *Pathologist*, Kettering Laboratory of Applied Physiology, University of Cincinnati Medical School; Pathologist to Coroner of Hamilton County, Ohio

33. Limitations for the Forensic Scientist
G. G. SWETT, *U. S. Postal Inspector*, Examiner Questioned Documents, St. Louis, Mo.

34. Title Unannounced
INSPECTOR FLOYD TRUSCOTT and MAJOR ROBERT J. BARRETT, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.

35. Title Unannounced
DR. NERIO ROJAS, Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina

36. Diagnostic Value of the "Finger Stain" in the Marihuana Addict
JOSE A. DIAZ PADRON, M.D., *Chief* of the Forensic Chemistry Laboratory of the National Bureau of Identification, Havana, Cuba

2:00 p.m.

37. Legal Loopholes in Toxicological Investigations
ORVILLE RICHARDSON, A.M., *J. D.*, St. Louis, Missouri, and HERBERT S. BREYFOGLE, M.D., *Chief Medical Examiner*, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia

38. The Relationship of Trauma to Cancer
CYRIL COSTELLO, M.D., *Surgeon and Research Associate* to the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital; *Instructor in Surgery* at Washington University Medical School; *Medical Director*, St. Louis City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

39. The Importance of Subdural Hematoma from a Medicolegal Viewpoint
PROFESSOR GUILLERMO URIBE CUALLA, *Director*, Institute of Legal Medicine, Bogota, Columbia, S. A.

40. Temperature Variations with Respect to the Specific Gravity of Glass Fragments
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DONALD F. McCALL, *Department of Police Science and Administration*, Technical Police Laboratory, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington

Correspondence relative to the meeting should be addressed to Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, 3514 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis 3, Mo.

Appendix **B**

The Snyder Committee Organizational Report, January 21, 1948

INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Guests:

Your Committee on a Permanent Organization met informally yesterday afternoon and evening with a number of guests to this Congress. Many important and helpful suggestions were made to us, and all of these were carefully considered at a lengthy meeting attended not only by all members of your Committee, but also by others whom we invited to participate in our discussion. This interim report represents the unanimous and combined judgment of all of the Committee and those who met with us last night.

With a full understanding and appreciation of the valuable contributions made by many others before, and yet realizing the need of continued concerted effort to complete this law-science diathesis, we, the members of your Committee, have proposed the following resolutions:

First, Be it Resolved that this assembly warmly commend Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Dr. Israel Castellanos, of Havana, Cuba, for their initiative in proposing and organizing this meeting, and that Dr. Gradwohl be duly honored by our appreciation for the unremitting time, thought and energy which he has so unselfishly given to making this meeting possible.

Be it Further Resolved that the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of St. Louis be apprised of our gratitude for its hospitality and aid in this meeting and

the promotion of an advancement in law-science relationships.

Be it Further Resolved that this convocation of men interested in a better understanding and more perfect co-operation between Law and Science be recorded as desirous of joining with others unable to attend in establishing and supporting a permanent organization, national or Pan-American in scope, for the following or similar purposes:

> To promote the use of scientific methods and knowledge in the solution of legal problems and controversies, (2) to develop and extend a better understanding of the application of legal doctrines to scientific professions, (3) to improve professional qualifications of scientists engaged in the assistance of the courts and attorneys, and (4) to plan, organize and administer meetings, publications, reports and other projects for the stimulation and advancement of the above purposes, and the standardization and improvement of scientific techniques, tests and criteria.

Your Committee further feels that this germ of a permanent organization conceived in the minds of many interested in these purposes should be nurtured to full growth and esteem among all men of learning and jurisprudence. So important is that step of initial organization that further reflection by this entire assembly should be given to this subject before we act.

There are two avenues open to us. We may either proceed to the formation here and now of a permanent organization and the election of a small group of officers to carry on after we disband, or we may defer the formation of that organization until we all

have the opportunity of consulting with and eliciting the assistance of others not present today. Briefly, this second method would contemplate the formation of a committee, either large or small, which would act to invite others to meet and join with us later, perhaps this summer, at some centrally located place in the United States, there to form a society or institute devoted to the purposes we have mentioned. Such a Steering Committee could be drawn from any or all of us here at this meeting and probably should include many others representing all geographical sections of this nation and divisions of science related to law. You will note that many such sections and divisions are not present today. Without them our efforts may be premature, abortive and wasted. Every person here today will know large numbers of men who will undoubtedly be of one mind with us in the formation of a permanent organization. We should weigh carefully the desirability of consulting them upon the form of a Constitution and the procedures and mechanics of developing these purposes to which we prescribe. These men, many of whom were invited to attend, but who could not be here, are our fellows in common thought and endeavor not only in Science and in Law, but also in the desire to participate in the initial molding of such an organization.

Your Committee at the present time is strongly inclined, therefore, to this second choice of sharing the honor and responsibility of final organization with our colleagues and associates who did not or could not attend this Congress. However, we have elected not to submit a

consequences are thoroughly understood by this entire assembly.

Therefore, this Committee tenders an interim rather than a final report, and desires perpetuation until tomorrow so that these two alternatives may be freely discussed and carefully considered by all of us here - not just those on the Committee - before we undertake action which may be precipitate or inadvisable, and for those reasons may fail to bear fruit. We propose, therefore, and now submit that each of you here reflect upon these matters of procedure and consult with one another so that a consensus of opinion and thought may crystallize and then be offered in a final report tomorrow.

January 20, 1948.

LEMOYNE SNYDER,
LEONARDE KEELER,
CHARLES THOMAS,
SIDNEY KAYE,
ORVILLE RICHARDSON.

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

There can be no Justice without Truth, whether that Truth be attested by lay or expert witnesses. That Truth of which we speak is something more than the mere willingness of witnesses to relate what they saw, heard or know. Individual fidelity to this moral standard which we term honesty is only one aspect of Truth and is not always sufficient to serve the ends of ultimate Justice between two litigants or members of society. The witnesses at witchcraft trials many years ago were honest enough in the testimony they gave. Yet they were imperfect gatherers of knowledge and their testimony was not truthful in the larger sense that it corresponded with reality. Without deviating into an epistemological discussion concerning the ability of any human agency to separate the perceiver from the perceived, it is commonly known that all knowledge is either consciously or unconsciously encumbered not only with the imperfections of the observer, but mostly by preconceived notions, prejudices and inadequate mechanisms for differentiating between appearances and reality.

Science, as an empirical method of discovering eternal truths in nature, is the one important handmaiden by which Truth and then Justice may be unfolded. And in so far as science has advanced to unroll a cloud of ignorance from the minds of men, to that extent have the legal controversies of men been more equitably adjusted.

Therefore, it has always been the sincere hope and endeavor of all men of a common mind, either scientists, lawyers or jurists, to further the ends of justice by maintaining a greater correlation between Science and Law. Some of these men have from time to time banded together in law-science socities or institutes to promote those worthy purposes.

At the present time and to our knowledge no national medicolegal society, no national society of any kind, exists for the purposes outlined in our interim report directed mainly toward greater co-operation between Law and Science. We have all agreed that the formation of such a society is not only desirable, but is imperative if material progress in this law-science relationship is to continue.

As a part of our final report we have thought it well to bring before you again one of the resolutions submitted in our interim report and adopted as a part thereof:

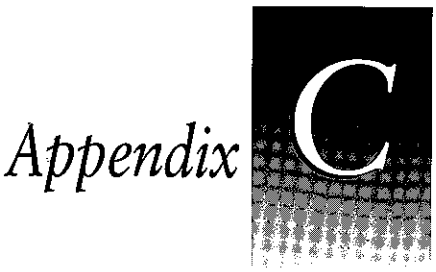
> Be it Further Resolved that this convocation of men interested in a better understanding and more perfect co-operation between Law and Science be recorded as desirous of joining with others unable to attend in establishing and supporting a permanent organization, national or Pan-American in scope, for the following or similar purposes:
>
> To promote the use of scientific methods and knowledge in the solution of legal problems and controversies, (2) to develop and extend a better understanding of the application of legal doctrines to scientific professions, (3) to improve professional qualifications of scientists engaged in the assistance of the courts and attorneys, and (4) to plan, organize and administer meetings, publications, reports and other projects for the stimulation and advancement of the above purposes, and the standardization and improvement of scientific techniques, tests and criteria.

This society or institute must be national in scope and represent all geographical sections of this nation and all divisions of science which interact with law to promote justice. After further thought and deliberation upon the matter since yesterday, your Committee has proposed the following resolution:

> Be it Resolved that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a committee which will act pro tem or as a Steering or Invitational Committee with the following instructions:
>
> First, to sound out thought throughout the United States of all scientists, lawyers and jurists who would be of substantial assistance in the attainment of our purpose, and obtain from them suggestions and assistance in the formation of a national mediolegal society or national institute of law-science relationships.
>
> Second, after stimulating interest in these matters and making known our purposes to others, to appoint a time and place within the next year for a convocation of interested individuals who desire to participate in the formation of such a society or institute.
>
> Third, to arrange a program for that meeting and to accept and spend any voluntary financial contributions which may be offered to assist this Committee.

January 21, 1948.

LEMOYNE SNYDER
LEONARDE KEELER
CHARLES THOMAS
SIDNEY KAYE
ORVILLE RICHARDSON.



Steering Committee Meeting Attendees

Steering Comm. meeting.

1 Oct. 1942
Hotel Pierre
N.Y. City.

ROSTER

Ordway Hilton

Albert D. Osborn

Jesse L. Carr

Calvert Stein (Neuropsychiatry)
175 State St.
Springfield, Mass.

A.W. Freireich

C.M. Wilson
Madison, Wisconsin

A.S. Wiener

Max Rinkel
Boston, Mass.

Sidney Keye
Richmond, Va.

J.W. Holloway
Chicago, Ill.

Alan R. Moritz
Boston, Mass.

Edmund I. Rockaday
Jefferson City, Mo.

Edward F. Burke
Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester 4, N.Y.

Dr. H.C. Solomon, Director
Boston, Mass. (Was not there, represented by
Dr. Max Rinkel, Boston Psychopathic Hospital)

John C. Huden
Castleton, Vermont

George Keeman
Rochester, N.Y.

Lowell S. Selling
Orlando, Florida

V.V. Satterfield

LeMoyne Snyder
Lansing, Mich

Charles Umberger

Milton Helpern

S. Schatkin

Dr. L.J. Unger

R.B.H. Gradwohl chm.
Rebl F Turner Secy.
2 4 + RBHG

Appendix **D**

Registration List, 1950 Meeting

REGISTRATION AT THE 1950 MEETING

Raymond J. Abernathy, A.B. 7F
Harold L. Beddoe, M.D.
Robert V. Blanke, Ph.D.* 7F
F. P. Bornstein, M.D. 4F
E. J. Boyd, M.D.
Bernard C. Brennon
Edward J. Burke, Ph.D. 1RF
A. W. Byrnes, M.D.
W. J. R. Camp, M.D., Ph.D.
Evan E. Campbell, M.D.
Frank P. Cleveland, M.D.* 4F
F. E. Coburn, M.D.
T. Dickerson Cooke
Theodore J. Curphey, M.D. 4RF
I. Davidsohn, M.D.
Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.* 7F
Frank R. Dutra, M.D.
Louis M. Eyermann
Milton Feldstein, Ph.D. 7F
Robert B. Forney, Ph.D.* 7F
Glen C. Forrester, Ph.D. 1RF
Henry C. Freimuth, Ph.D. 7F
A. W. Freireich, M.D. 7F
V. A. Gant, M.D.
Erle Stanley Gardner, LL.B.
S. R. Gerber, M.D., J.D. 4F
Alexander O. Gettler, Ph.D.
Lauren J. Goin, M.S. * 1F
Leo R. Goldbaum, Ph.D. * 7F
R. B. H. Gradwohl, M.D.
George E. Hall, J.D. 3F
William E.B. Hall, M.D. 4F
R. N. Harger, Ph.D. 7F
M. O. Hart, M.D.
James S. Hammers, M.D.
Arthur A. Hellbaum, M.D.
William R. Heilman
Milton Helpern, M.D. 4F
Ordway Hilton, M.A. * 6F
C. H. Hine, M.D. 7F
Richard L. Holcomb, M.S.
Edwin J. Holman
Major A. E. A. Hudson
Paul C. Hutchinson
Fred E. Inbau, LL.M. * 3F
Herman D. Jones, Ph.D. 4RF
Sidney Kaye, Ph.D. * 7F
Edgar Kivela, Ph.D.* 7F
Niels C. Klendshoj, M.D. 7F
Wilton M. Krogman, Ph.D. 1RF

REGISTRATION AT THE 1950 MEETING

Ted Kwiatkowski, B.S.
Mrs. Frances G. Lee
Samuel A. Levinson, M.D. 4RF
Herbert P. Lyle, M.D. 1RF
Clemens R. Maise, M.S.
Geoffrey T. Mann, M.D.* 4F
J. H. Mathews, Ph.D.
George E. McNally
William D. McNally, M.D.
D. K. Merkeley, M.D. 5F
Alan R. Moritz, M.D. 4RF
C. W. Muehlberger, Ph.D.
Chief R. W. Nebergall
Joseph D. Nicol, M.S.* 1F
R. W. Pierce, M.D.
Raymond H. Pinker, B.S. 1RF
John F. Polli, Ph.D., LL.B. 1M
Robert E. Quirk
S. M. Rabson, M.D. 4F
Louis J. Regan, M.D., LL.D.
Orville Richardson, J.D. 3F
Peter B. Rodriguez
Howard J. Rose
Val B. Satterfield, M.D.
Glenn M. Schultz
John Scudi, M.D.
Clark Sellers 6F
H. A. Shoemaker, Ph.D.
Paul W. Smith, M.D.
LeMoyne Snyder, LL.D., M.D. 4F
Joseph W. Spelman, M.D.
Henry Steeger
Abraham Stolman, Ph.D. 7F
Wilbur Teeters, M.D.
John A. Temmerman, B.S. 1RF
Charles C. Thomas
Henry Turkel, M.D.
Ralph F. Turner, M.S. 1F
Charles J. Umberger, Ph.D. 7F
Lester J. Unger, M.D.
James C. Walker, M.D.
Joseph T. Walker, M.D.
Robert K. Waller, M.D.
S. H. Walters
A. S. Wiener, M.D. 4F
Detective Paul L. Wilhelm
John F. Williams, B.S. 1F
Briggs J. White, Ph.D.* 1F
Charles M. Wilson 1RF

*** PRESENT MEMBERS**

(Who were involved in the formation of the Academy 1948–1950)

Appendix E

Constitution of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Adopted 1950*

*From the Michigan State University Archives and Historical Collections.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

CONSTITUTION

Article I--Name

This organization shall be known as the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Article II--Purposes

The objects and purposes of this Academy shall be:

(1) To promote the use of scientific methods and knowledge in the solution of legal problems and controversies,

(2) To develop and extend a better understanding of the application of legal doctrines to scientific professions,

(3) To improve professional qualifications of scientists engaged in the assistance of the courts and attorneys, and

(4) To plan, organize and administer meetings, reports and other projects for the stimulation and advancement of the above purposes, and the standardization of scientific techniques, tests and criteria.

Article III--Eligibility

All persons with a sincere desire to promote the purposes of this Academy are entitled to apply for membership.

Article IV--Meetings

A meeting shall be held annually at a time and place selected by the Executive Committee. The purpose of this meeting shall be to present scientific papers, view exhibits, elect officers, and transact such business as may be necessary.

Article V--Officers

The officers of this Academy shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. These officers shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall hold office until their successors have been elected at the following annual meeting.

Article VI--Incorporation

The Academy shall have the authority to elect a board of trustees and to provide for articles of incorporation whenever it may deem this necessary.

Article VII--Amendments

The Academy may amend any article of this Constitution by a three-fourths vote of the voting members present at any regular annual meeting provided that copies of such proposed amendment or amendments shall have been mailed to all voting members at least 15 days in advance of the annual meeting at which final action is to be taken.

* * * * * * * *

BY-LAWS

CHAPTER I--Membership

Section 1.

There shall be four classes of membership in the Academy; Fellows, Active Members, Associate Members, and Honorary Members.

(a) Fellows-- Only thos applicants shall be eligible to become Fellows who possess a doctorate degree from a recognized university, or members of the bar who have been in active practice ten years. These applicants shall have published original contributions in one or more fields included by the forensic sciences. At the descretion of the membership committee any of these qualifications may be waived in special cases. full ... , no ... 7 years.

(b) Active Members -- Applicants who hold an AB or BS degree or equivalent or who have made contributions to the ~~literature~~ field in one or more fields of the forensic sciences are eligible to admission as Active Members.

(c) Associate Members-- Individuals not yet possessing the above qualifications but who are especially interested in furthering the purposes of the Academy are eligible for Associate Membership.

(d) Honorary Membership-- Individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the forensic sciences may be elected to Honorary Membership regardless of their special training or background.

Section 2.

(a) Fellows and Active Members shall be privileged to participate in any meeting and take part in any proceeding and shall be eligible to any office of honor within the gift of the Academy. A member who is under suspension shall not be permitted to take part in any proceedings or be eligible for any office until relieved of such disability.

(b) Associate Members and Honorary Members shall be privileged to attend any scientific, social or business meeting of the Academy , except in Executive Session, but are not privileged to vote or hold office.

Section 3.

(a) A member who violates any of the provisions of this Constitution and By-Laws shall be liable to censure, suspension or expulsion. Charges against a member must be in writing and delivered to the Secretary who shall immediately furnish copies to the accused and to the Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee shall investigate the charges and report its findings to the Executive Committee. No action shall be taken by the Ethics Committee until at least ten days have elapsed after the presentation of the charges to the accused, and furthermore, no action shall be taken by the Ethics Committee until the accused and the accusers have had ample opportunity to be heard.

(b) If the Secretary of the Academy learns by any means whatsoever that a member has been found guilty of a felony or is guilty of gross misconduct even though no criminal charge has been made, it then becomes the duty of said Secretary of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences to make the charge in writing and deliver copies to the accused and to the Ethics Committee, which shall take action as specified in paragraph (a) except that if a member is confined in prison after being convicted of a felony the Ethics Committee may act without a hearing for the accused.

(c) After receiving the report of the Ethics Committee the Executive Committee shall make a finding either

(1) That the charges are not sustained; or

(2) That the charges are sustained, and that the accused shall be

(a) Censured, or

(b) Suspended for a definite period of time, or

(c) Expelled.

(d) If the Executive Committee makes a finding that a member should be censured, the committee shall censure such member and mail a copy of such censure to all members of the Academy.

(e) If the Executive Committee makes a find that a member should be suspended or expelled, such suspension or expulsion shall require a two-thirds vote of the members eligible to vote present at the next regular meeting.

(f) Kindly efforts in the interest of peace, conciliation or reformation, so far as possible and expedient, shall precede the filing of formal charges affecting the character or standing of a member, and the accused shall have opportunity to be heard in his own defense in all trials and proceedings of this nature.

(g) Members expelled from this Academy for any cause shall be eligible to re-apply for membership after one year from date of expulsion and on the same terms and in like manner as original applicants.

(h) Applications for membership in the Academy shall be made upon blanks furnished by the Secretary and the application shall be endorsed either on the blank or by letter by two members of the Academy except in the case of Honorary Membership.

CHAPTER II--Officers

Section 1.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Academy and the Executive Committee and shall perform such duties as custom and parliamentary usage may require.

Section 2.

The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties. He shall preside in the absence of the President and shall succeed to the Presidency in case of the death or resignation of the President.

Section 3.

The Secretary shall record the minutes of the meetings and receive and care for all records and papers belonging to the Academy. He shall notify each member of the Academy of the time and place of the meetings and state the program. He shall keep account of an properly safeguard all funds of the Academy which come into his hands. He shall keep a list of the members of this Academy in good-standing, noting each members correct address.

Section 4.

All officers shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall assume office immediately thereafter.

CHAPTER III—Committees

Section 1.

Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the immediate past-President, the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and two members at large selected by the Academy.

It shall be the duty of this committee to transact such business as is not specifically vested in the membership of the Academy as provided by the By-Laws. The Executive Committee shall act upon all applications for membership upon the recommendation of the membership committee. The Executive Committee shall set the time and place for the annual meeting. It may fix dues and fees, incur expenses and authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to disburse funds in payment of same. It shall be the privilege of any member of the Academy to appear before or meet with this Committee for presentation or discussion of any subject.

The following committees shall be appointed by the President;

(a) Program (b) Membership (c) Public Relations (d) Publications.

There shall be an Ethics Committee consisting of the three immediate past-presidents of the Academy. Until such time as there are three past-presidents of the Academy the President shall appoint the members of this committee from the eligible members of the Academy.

The President is empowered to create any new or special committees which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Academy.

The members of the various committees shall carry out the duties generally associated to the particular committee to which they are named.

CHAPTER IV--Funds and Expenses

Section 1.

Funds for meeting the expenses of the Academy shall be raised by annual dues, voluntary contributions, and such income as may come to the Academy through collective endeavor of its members. Dues for the various classes of membership shall be set by the Executive Committee and disbursements by the Secretary-Treasurer may be made only on the authorization of the Executive-Committee. Special assessments may be voted by the Academy upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Any member who shall fail to pay his annual dues or special assessment within three months of billing shall be held as suspended without action on the part of the Academy. A member suspended for non-payment of dues or assessments shall be restored to full membership on payment of all indebtedness. Members more than one year in arrears shall be automatically dropped from the roll of members.

Section 2.

The fiscal year of this Academy shall be from January to December, inclusive.

CHAPTER V--Rules of Order

Section 1.

The rules contained in the POCKET MANUAL OF RULES OF ORDER, by Henry M. Robert, shall determine the parliamentary practice of the Academy in all cases to which they apply, and when they are not

inconsistent with the Constitution or By-Laws of the Academy.

Section 2.

A quorum of this Academy shall be 25% of the total number of Fellows and Active Members.

CHAPTER VI--Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the eligible members present, provided that the members present have been informed of the proposed amendment at least one day in advance of voting.

Appendix F

AAFS *Newsletter,* Number 1, June 1950

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

NEWS LETTER

Number 1 June, 1950

From the Record

The first meeting of the American Medico-Legal Congress was held in St. Louis, Missouri, January 17-19, 1948, under the guidance of Dr. R.B.H. Gradwohl.

A Steering Committee meeting called by Dr. Gradwohl was held in New York City, October 18, 1948.

The second meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, January 27-29, 1950. A business meeting was held January 28, 1950, at which time a constitution was adopted and the organization became known as the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. The following officers were elected unanimously:

President	Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl 3514 Lucas Avenue St. Louis, Missouri
Vice-President	Dr. Samuel Levinson University of Illinois College of Medicine 808 South Wood Street Chicago 12, Illinois
Secretary-Treasurer	Professor Ralph F. Turner Department of Police Administration Michigan State College East Lansing, Michigan
Executive Board	Dr. Milton Helpern 106 East 85th Street New York City 28, New York and Dr. Louis J. Regan 1925 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California

Immediately after the meeting, the newly elected officers met and decided on further plans. Since that date, the following has been accomplished:

1. The Academy has been divided into sections in order to best serve the needs of the members.

Forensic Pathology	Jurisprudence
Forensic Psychiatry	Police Science
Forensic Toxicology	Questioned Documents
Forensic Immunology	

2. Chairmen of the sections as appointed by the president are:

Forensic Pathology	Dr. Milton Helpern 106 East 85th Street New York City 28, New York
Forensic Psychiatry	Dr. Val Satterfield 4500 Olive Street St. Louis, Missouri
Forensic Toxicology	Dr. A. W. Freireich 180 Hempstead Avenue Malverne, New York
Forensic Immunology	Dr. A. S. Wiener 64 Rutland Road Brooklyn 25, New York
Jurisprudence	Professor Fred Inbau Northwestern University School of Law Chicago, Illinois
Police Science	Professor Ralph F. Turner Department of Police Administration Michigan State College East Lansing, Michigan
Questioned Documents	Mr. Clark Sellers 458 South Spring Street Los Angeles 13, California

* *

COMMITTEES

Program Committee

Dr. A. W. Freireich, Chairman
180 Hempstead, Malverne, N.Y.

Dr. Val Satterfield
4500 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. C. W. Muehlberger
463 Rosewood, E. Lansing, Mich.

Publications Committee

Prof. R. F. Turner, Chairman

Mr. Sidney Kaye
404 E. 12th Street, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Frank Dutra
Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio

Membership Committee

Dr. E.J. Umberger, Chairman
400 E. 29th St. NYC.

Dr. W. J. R. Camp
Univ. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Louis J. Regan
1925 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Ray Pinker
Police Crime Laboratory
Los Angeles, Cal.

Committee on Admissions

Dr. R. N. Harger, Chairman
U. of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

Prof. Milton N. Krogman
Univ. of Penna. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. A. S. Wiener
64 Rutland Rd. Brooklyn 25, N.Y.

Committee on Ethics

Dr. LeMoyne Snyder, Chairman
705 Amer. State Bank Bldg.
Lansing, Michigan

Mr. J. W. Holloway
535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Charles Wilson
State Crime Laboratory
Madison, Wisconsin

* *

MEMBERSHIP PROCEDURE

The following procedure for the routine acceptance of members has been adopted.

1. Prospective members will fill out application blanks in duplicate and forward them to the secretary.

2. A record of this application will be made and the blank sent on to the chairman of the section indicated. It is presumed that the chairman of each section, with the help of any associates he may select, will be in a favorable position to make initial comment on the acceptability of the applicant.

3. The blank will then be sent to the Committee on Admissions for approval.

4. The Committee on Admissions will make their recommendations to the President who in turn will present the name of the applicant to the voting membership for final acceptance.

* *

DUES

The matter of dues is being held in abeyance until a better understanding of the Academy's financial obligations is obtained.

* *

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Committee is still exploring several possibilities for the publication of the proceedings of the Academy. Further announcements will appear in the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

* *

NEXT MEETING

The third meeting of the Academy is tentatively set for the early part of 1951, in Chicago, Illinois.

All persons interested in presenting papers should contact Dr. A. W. Freireich, 180 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne, New York, Chairman of the 1951 Program Committee.

* *

The Executive Committee is considering inviting manufacturers of scientific apparatus, etc., to participate in the next meeting. If you have any suggestions, please contact the committee.

* *

Members who may wish to display a technical exhibit are requested to contact Dr. Gradwohl.

RALPH F. TURNER
Secretary-Treasurer

Appendix G

First Financial Statement of the Academy, 1954

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

April through October 15, 1954

INCOME

Dues	
1951	$140.00
1952	60.00
1953	60.00
1954	810.00
	[1070.00]
Proceedings	
Vol. 1	72.00
Vol. 2	255.00
Tox.Curves	9.00
Total Income	1406.00

EXPENDITURES

Secretary's Office	
Office supplies	$136.25
Postage	62.76
Steno help	-
Travel	-
	[199.01]
Meetings	41.65
Section expenses	
Police Science	20.00
Publications (Newsletter & Proceedings)	
Printing	31.31
Postage	72.28
Travel	-
Steno (Newsletter)	63.55
	[167.14]
Total Expenditures	427.80

Balance for period April through October 15, 1954	$978.20
Beginning balance (April 1954)	1180.89
Transfer from Special Account:	
Proceedings, Volume 2	1035.64
Toxicology Curves	17.00
BANK BALANCE October 15, 1954	$3211.73

****

PROCEEDINGS

Volume 1 (1951) 400 copies printed $8.00 per copy	Total cost of publication	$2284.53	
	Minimum costs for mailing (400 x 15 cents)	60.00	
		$2344.53	
	Total income from sales	2028.80	
	Deficit (with 36 copies remaining)	315.73	
Volume 2 (1952) 500 copies printed $5.00 per copy	Total cost of publication	$1793.79	
	Minimum costs for mailing (500 x 15 cents)	75.00	
		$1868.79	
	Total income from sales	1290.64	
	Deficit (with 173 copies remaining)	578.15	
Volume 3 (1953)	Cost thus far	386.79	
Volume 4 (1954)	Cost thus far	680.13	
	TOTAL DEFICIT ON PROCEEDINGS		$1960.80

WJRC'pc

Appendix H

The Illinois Certificate of Incorporation, 1964

1-3213

Certificate Number 22064

STATE OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To all to whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Whereas, *Articles of Incorporation duly signed and verified of*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

have been filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on the 15th *day of* April *A. D. 19*66*, as provided by the* "GENERAL NOT FOR PROFIT CORPORATION ACT" *of Illinois, approved July 17, 1943, in force January 1, A. D. 1944;*

Now Therefore, I, WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLAIN, *Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby issue this Certificate of Incorporation, and attach hereto a copy of the Articles of Incorporation of the aforesaid corporation.*

In Testimony Whereof, *I hereto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Illinois.*

Done at the City of Springfield, this 15th *day of* April *A.D. 19*66* *and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and* 88th.

(SEAL)

William H. Chamberlain

SECRETARY OF STATE

[redacted]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

ARTICLE II - OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSES

The objectives and purposes of this Academy shall be to encourage the study, improve the practice, elevate the standards, and advance the cause of the forensic sciences; to promote the standardization of scientific techniques, tests and criteria; and to plan, organize, and administer meetings, reports and other projects for the stimulation and advancement of these and related purposes.

ARTICLE III - ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP

Academy membership, in the various classifications subsequently prescribed, shall be available only to those persons of professional competency, integrity and good moral character

a) who are actively engaged in the field of forensic science and who have made some significant contribution to the literature of forensic science; or
b) who have advanced the cause of forensic science in some other significant manner; or
c) who are pursuing a career which has as its purpose the attainment of either of the foregoing objectives (a) or (b).

ARTICLE IV - MEETINGS

An Annual Meeting shall be held at a time and place selected by the Executive Committee, constituted as provided in the By-Laws. At the Annual Meetings, for which ten percent of the total number of voting members shall constitute a quorum, there shall be a scientific program, an election of officers, and the transaction of such business as may be necessary. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

The officers of this Academy shall consist of a President, President Elect, and Secretary-Treasurer. These officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting and shall hold office for one year or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI - AMENDMENTS

Any Article of this Constitution, or any provision of the By-Laws, may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the voting members present at any regular Annual Meeting, provided that copies of each proposed amendment shall have been mailed to all voting members at least thirty (30) days in advance of the Annual Meeting at which final action is to be taken.

BY-LAWS

CHAPTER I - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1.

There shall be five classes of membership in the Academy:
a) Fellow
b) Provisional Member
c) Retired Fellow
d) Associate Member
e) Corresponding Member

The qualifications for the various membership are as follows:

a) Fellow. All present members of the Academy other than Provisional Members, Corresponding Members, and Associate Members, who are in good standing at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall be classified as Fellows. Thereafter it shall be the function of the Executive Committee to determine which of the present or future Provisional Members or Associate Members should be classified as Fellows; and in the making of that determination consideration shall be given to the member's efforts and attainments in the field of forensic science and his interest in the objectives and purposes of the Academy as stated in Article II of this Constitution.

b) Provisional Member. Every person elected to membership shall be classified as a Provisional Member for one (1) year. At the end of his one-year period as a Provisional Member, such member, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, may be made a Fellow or an Associate Member, or continued as a Provisional Member, or dropped from Academy membership. Any such decision of the Executive Committee shall be final and not appealable to the general membership.

c) Retired Fellow. A Fellow who has had twenty-five (25) consecutive years of service with the Academy, or who has reached the age of seventy (70), may be classified by the Executive Committee as a Retired Fellow, who then shall be excused from all fees and dues, but he shall retain all the privileges of a Fellow.

d) Associate Member. Any person who is pursuing a career as a laboratory technician or research assistant in some field of forensic science, or who is engaged in some related activity and has a substantial interest in one or more of the forensic sciences, as well as an interest in the objectives and purposes of this Academy, is eligible as an Associate member. Associate Members may attend any of the Academy's scientific or social meetings, and they may serve as Section members as well as on special committies to which they may be appointed; but they shall not be privileged to hold Academy offices or vote at general Academy meetings. Their dues shall be one-half that specified for Fellows.

After three (3) consecutive years in good standing, Associate Members are eligible for classification as Fellows at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

e) Corresponding Member. Present members of the Academy who are in good standing, and who reside outside of the continental United States and Canada, may accept the status of Corresponding Member and thereby be excused from the payment of dues, but they shall not be eligible to vote or hold office. Additional Corresponding Members may be appointed from time to time within the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 2.

As herein used, the word member shall refer to any one in the foregoing classifications of membership. The term "voting member," however, shall refer only to Fellows, and Retired Fellows.

Section 3. Applications for Membership

a) Applications for membership shall be made upon the forms furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer, and the applications shall be endorsed by letters from two members, which letters shall be sent directly from the endorsers to the Secretary-Treasurer. Both the application form and letters of recommendation must be made in duplicate. No applicant whose application is incomplete in any way or whose letters of recommendation have not been received on or before September 15 preceding the Annual Meeting shall be considered for membership at that meeting.

b) The Secretary-Treasurer shall send to all members, before October 15, a list containing each applicant's name, address position, and a brief sketch of the applicant's professional background. This data shall be accompanied by an invitation to all members to submit any pertinent information they may possess regarding the applicant's qualifications for membership. The Secretary-Treasurer shall also forward all applications and endorsing letters to the Chairman of the Membership Committee on or before October 15.

c) The Membership Committee shall investigate each applicant's qualifications and make a complete report on all pending applications to the Executive Committee on or before January 1.

d) The list of the names of all applicants, reported favorably upon by the Executive Committee, shall be presented to the voting membership at the Annual Meeting for final approval.

Section 4.

a) Any member whose professional or personal conduct becomes adverse to the best interests and purposes of the Academy shall be liable to censure, suspension or expulsion. Charges against a member must be in writing and delivered to the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall immediately furnish copies to the accused and to the Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee shall investigate the charges and report its findings to the Executive Committee, but no action shall be taken by the Executive Committee until the accused and the accusers have had a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

Upon an unanimous vote of the Executive Committee the accused may be censured, suspended or expelled, but the accused shall have a right to appeal to the voting membership of the Academy. In effecting an appeal, the appellant must file a brief typewritten notice of his appeal, together with eight legible copies of any typewritten statement he may wish to submit in his behalf, with the Secretary-Treasurer not less than sixty (60) days prior to the next Annual Meeting. The Secretary-Treasurer shall immediately advise each member of the Executive Committee of the appeal, and forward to each one a copy of the supporting statement submitted by the appellant. The Executive Committee shall then prepare a written statement of the reasons for its action and file the same with the Secretary-Treasurer not less than forty (40) days prior to the approaching Annual Meeting. Within ten (10) days thereafter, the Secretary-Treasurer shall mail to each voting member of the Academy a copy of the appellant's notice of appeal and his supporting statement, if any, and a copy of the Executive Committee's statement.

AMENDMENT

Part (b) of Section 4 of Chapter I:

> "A member of any classification, except Retired Fellow, who in a period of five (5) consecutive years has not shown any active interest in the Academy may be dropped from the membership roll by the Executive Committee. By active interest is meant attendance at Annual Meetings, or participation in the program of the Annual Meetings, or publication in the official journal."
>
> This amendment is to be operative on passage.
>
> ADOPTED AT GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING OF FEBRUARY 22, 1962.

A vote of three-fourths of the voting members registered at the Annual Meeting shall be required to overrule the action of the Executive Committee in regard to censure, suspension, or expulsion of a member.

CHAPTER II - GOVERNMENT

Section 1.

The general management of the Academy, including levying of dues and assessments, shall be the responsibility of an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, the President-Elect, the immediate Past-President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and three Fellows-at-large. The term of office for each Fellow-at-large shall be three years, and their elections shall occur upon the expiration of the terms of office of the present Fellows-at-large.

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of at least five (5) of its members and any order of the Executive Committee shall not be passed unless the motion shall have at least four (4) assenting votes.

AMENDMENT

Chapter II, Section 1:

> "In the event of a lack of a quorum of the Executive Committee, the presiding officer shall appoint sufficient number of former members of the Executive Committee to establish a quorum. Should these not be available, he shall appoint a sufficient number of Fellows in good standing for this purpose."
>
> ADOPTED AT GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING OF FEBRUARY 27, 1964.

Section 2.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Academy and the Executive Committee, and shall perform such duties as custom and parliamentary usage may require.

Section 3.

The President-Elect shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, He shall act for the President in his absence or disability, and if the office of President becomes vacant, the President-Elect shall then succeed to the Presidency to serve as President for such unexpired term and for the term of one year thereafter.

Section 4.

In case of vacancy in the office of both President and President-Elect, the Executive Committee shall elect a Fellow to serve as President until the election of a successor at the next Annual Meeting of the Academy.

AMENDMENT

Chapter II, Section 4:

"In the event a vacancy occurs in the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, the President shall nominate a Fellow in good standing for consideration by the Executive Committee, to fill this vacancy. Should his nominee not receive four assenting votes, he shall nominate additional Fellows in good standing until one is selected. The voting of the Executive Committee may be conducted by telephone provided written confirmation by letter of each Committee member is made promptly. The appointment shall extend until the next Annual Business Meeting."

ADOPTED AT GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING OF FEBRUARY 27, 1964.

Section 5.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of the meetings and receive and care for all records and papers belonging to the Academy. He shall notify each member of the Academy of the time and place of the meetings and state the program. He shall keep account of and properly safeguard all funds of the Academy which come into his hands. He shall keep a list of the members of this Academy in good-standing, noting each member's correct address.

Section 6.

All officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting and shall assume office immediately thereafter.

Section 7.

Although all members shall be privileged to attend and participate in any of the Academy's scientific sessions or social functions, the business sessions of the Academy shall be open only to Fellows and Retired Fellows, and only they may vote or hold office.

CHAPTER III - COMMITTEES

Section 1.

In addition to the Executive Committee, the Academy shall have a Council, an Ethics Committee, and certain standing and special committees, as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Council.

The Council shall consist of the Chairman and Secretary of each Section, as such Sections are hereinafter defined, and the Council shall act as advisor to the Executive Committee with respect to the interests of the various Sections.

The Chairman and Secretary for each year's Council shall be the Chairman and Secretary of each Section in annual rotation according to the alphabetical listing of the various Sections.

The Council shall meet one or more times during the Annual Meeting of the Academy, and whatever reports or recommendations it may prepare for the consideration of the Executive Committee shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Academy for presentation to the Executive Committee.

A quorum of the Council shall consist of a majority of its members.

Section 3. The Ethics Committee.

There shall be an Ethics Committee consisting of three Past-Presidents, one of which shall be designated to serve as Chairman.

Section 4. Standing and Special Committees.

There shall be the following standing committees:

a) Educational
b) Membership
c) Nominating
d) Program
e) Publications
f) Public Relations

With the exception of the Membership Committee, on which each Section shall have a representation, the other committees shall each be composed of three (3) Fellows.

The report which the Membership Committee shall submit to the Executive Committee must disclose the numerical vote of the Committee members with respect to each applicant.

Except for the Nominating Committee, the President shall make all appointments to the various committees. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee not later than the noon hour of the first day of the Annual Meeting.

The Nominating Committee shall submit to the membership, at the business session of the Annual Meeting, a list of nominees, which shall consist of at least one nominee for each office to be filled. Additional nominations may thereupon be made from the floor.

CHAPTER IV - SECTIONS OF THE ACADEMY

a) The entire membership of the Academy, insofar as it is feasible, shall be assigned to Sections on the basis of their expressed desire in accordance with their specific interest in various fields of forensic science.

b) A Section is defined as a group of ten (10) or more members mutually interested in a specific field of forensic science.

c) Any ten (10) members may petition the Executive Committee for the establishment of a new Section.

d) The Executive Committee may establish whatever Sections it may deem desirable.

e) Each Section shall have a Chairman and Secretary. of the rank of Fellow. The Chairman of each Section may appoint committees within the Section.

f) Sections shall not levy dues, nor shall any Section incur Academy expense without specific authorization from the Executive Committee, nor shall any Section conduct surveys or indulge in any other activity or undertaking outside the Academy without approval of the Executive Committee.

g) The first order of business of a Section at the Annual Meeting shall be the nominations for its Chairman and Secretary. Elections shall be held just prior to the adjournment of the Section meeting, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Academy shall be informed in writing of the results of the election.

h) Each Section shall have available from the treasure of the Academy up to ten (10) percent of the annual dues paid to the Academy by members of the Section for carrying out Section business; this shall be based on dues assessed and collected for the fiscal year of the Academy in which the meeting is held. No such funds shall be expended, or any financial obligations incurred, however, without approval of the Executive Committee.

CHAPTER V - FUNDS AND EXPENSES

Section 1.

Funds for meeting the expenses of the Academy shall be raised by annual dues, assessments, voluntary contributions, and such income as may come to the Academy through the collective efforts of its members. No financial obligations of the Academy, however small, may be incurred by any one or any group of members, except upon prior authorization of the Executive Committee, and disbursements by the Secretary-Treasurer may be made only upon the authorization of the Executive Committee.

Any member who shallfail to pay his annual dues and/or other obligations by the first of October of the current fiscal year shall be automatically dropped from the roll of members, and may be readmitted only upon the filing of a new application, which shall receive the same, but only the same, consideration as is customarily given to other applications.

Section 2.

The fiscal year of this Academy shall be from January through December, inclusive.

CHAPTER VI - RULES OF ORDER

Section 1.

The rules contained in the POCKET MANUAL OF RULES OF ORDER, by Henry M. Robert, shall determine the parliamentary practice of the Academy in all cases to which they apply, and when they are not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-Laws of the Academy.

As amended February 28, 1957.
As directed for publication by the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Appendix I

Resolution Creating the Forensic Science Foundation, 1969

EXTRACT from Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences; Held at Chicago, October 2, 1969

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, by unanimous action on October 2, 1969, determined to establish a Foundation for the purpose of promulgating research, educational programs, consultation facilities, public relations, automating data, dissemination of materials and publications, training, assistance to educational institutions, speaker's bureaus, classification of written matter, assistance to law enforcement agencies, and to aid our national, state, and local institutions of justice in regard to forensic sciences; and

WHEREAS, in order to implement the foregoing concept, the Executive Committee further deems it best that such Foundation be separate but associated with The American Academy of Forensic Sciences. The basis for such determination is the present structure and changing leadership of the Academy. Such lack of continuity of personnel does not readily lend itself to continuation of programs of research or the promulgation of the above goals. However, the Executive Committee, by virtue of the Academy memberships' expertise, recognizes that the members can logically serve as a reservoir for carrying forth these goals, affording ideas and personnel to inaugurate and carry out research areas within the foregoing goals within such Foundation; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee further fully realizes and appreciates that the implementation of the Foundation concept, and implementation of subsequent research projects, educational programs, consultation facilities, dissemination of materials and publications, as well as the other foregoing goals, would be better served by association with an established corporate entity engaged in the implementation of grants and whose resources include experts in governmental organizational analyses, and the administration of justice; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences has given due consideration to the resources and experience of suitable corporations, and has concluded that such corporations have much to offer in development and implementation of the concept to a Foundation and its subsequent research activities and attendant goals set forth above;

NOW THEREFORE, based on the foregoing, the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences hereby approves of the following committee to work with representatives of a suitable corporation to explore and implement initial action to fulfill these objectives, to wit:

✔ James W. Osterburg, M.P.A.
✔ Robert J. Joling, A.B., J.D.
✔ Charles S. Petty, M.D. - WEIHT. - MILTON
✔ David A. Crown, D.Crim.
✔ Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
✔ Joseph D. Nicol, M.S.
Maier I. Tuchler, M.D. - ? No [illegible] 11/10/11/17

****

Appendix J

First Academy Membership Certificate

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY

of

FORENSIC SCIENCES

to

Encourage the Study
Improve the Practice
Elevate the Standards
Advance the Cause

of

FORENSIC SCIENCE

Certifies that

_____

is designated a ***FELLOW*** *of the Academy*

Given this_____day of_____19___,
at Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

_____ _____
President *Secretary*

Appendix K

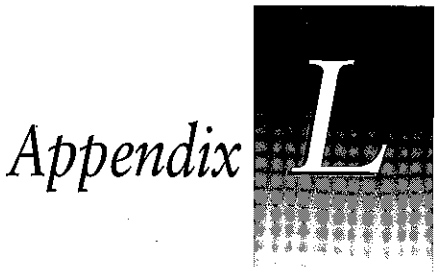
Membership Requirements, 1963

NEWSLETTER - AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES - April, 1963
Page 8

After thorough consideration of the problem of membership requirements, the Executive Committee has adopted the following program:

	Education * Plus	Experience
CRIMINALISTICS	--	5 years
	B.S.	4 years
	M.S.	3 years
	Doctorate	2 years
IMMUNOLOGY	--	5 years
	B.S.	4 years
	M.S.	3 years
	Doctorate	2 years
JURISPRUDENCE	LL.B. or Practicing Atty.	5 years
	LL.M.	3 years
	Doctorate	2 years
Pathology & Biology	Doctorate	5 years
	M.S. after Doctorate	3 years
	Board eligible or Certified	2 years
PSYCHIATRY	Doctorate	5 years
	M.S. after Doctorate	3 years
	Board eligible or Certified	2 years
QUESTIONED Documents	--	5 years
	B.S.	4 years
	M.S.	3 years
	Doctorate	2 years
TOXICOLOGY	--	5 years
	B.S.	4 years
	M.S.	3 years
	Doctorate	2 years
GENERAL	--	5 years
	B.S.	4 years
	M.S.	3 years
	Doctorate	2 years

* Highest degree only will be used for computation.



First Proposed Rules of Ethics, 1963

RULES OF ETHICS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Preamble

The purity and efficiency of judicial administration depends as much upon the character, conduct and demeanor of lawyers, physicians and forensic scientists in this great trust as upon the fidelity and ability of the courts or the honesty and intelligence of jurors.

No rule will determine the duty of the lawyer, physician and forensic scientist in the varying phases of every case. What is right and proper must be ascertained in view of the peculiar facts in the light of conscience and the conduct of honorable men in similar cases and by analogy to the duties enjoined by statute and canons of ethics.

The following general rules are adopted by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for the guidance of its members, yet the enumeration of particular duties should not be construed as a suggestion that others equally imperative do not exist, though not specifically set forth.

I. Candor and Fairness.

The conduct of a forensic scientist before the court and with lawyers and other fellow scientists should be characterized by candor and fairness.

It is neither candid nor fair for a forensic scientist to misquote the facts or to consider facts which are not in evidence

in giving an opinion, or to express an opinion based on procedures or techniques long abandoned by scientists in the area in which the witness practices, or to give an opinion with knowledge of its invalidity. It is unprofessional to deal other than candidly with facts in taking the statement of witnesses and to express an opinion based in whole or in part on facts which he knows are not admissible in evidence. Neither should he make statements in support of his opinion which are not supported by the evidence in the case, nor should he make statements which are intended to influence the jury improperly. The forensic scientist will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by an artifice or false statement of fact or false opinion.

The forensic scientist must endeavor to obtain all of the facts relating to his client's case before advising thereon, and he must give a candid opinion relating to the subject under investigation to his client and to his client's lawyer so that the probable result of pending or contemplated litigation may be properly evaluated and the lawyer may express an intelligent belief as to the chance of success and advise his client to do what he believes to be in his best interest.

II. How Far May a Forensic Scientist Go In Supporting a Client's Case?

A forensic scientist owes complete devotion to the interests of his client to the end that nothing be taken or withheld from him or his attorney save by the rules of law legally applied. No fear of public unpopularity should restrain him from the full

discharge of his duty. In the courts a client is entitled to the benefit of every remedy and defense provided by law and he has a right to expect his attorney to assert every remedy or defense, and the forensic scientist should stand ready to assist in the establishment of every remedy or defense which is consistent with the evidence. The office of attorney and the integrity of the forensic scientist does not permit violation of the law or any manner of fraud or chicane. He must obey his conscience and not that of his client.

III. Conflict of Opinion Among Colleagues.

A client's proffer of assistance of additional scientists should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence. A scientist should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original forensic scientist, but if the scientist first retained is relieved, another may come into the case. When scientists jointly associated in a case cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interests of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him and to his attorney for final determination. The decision of the client and his attorney should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impractical for the scientist whose judgment has been overruled to cooperate effectively. In this event, it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him from further participation in the case. Where there is disagreement, however, public criticism of a fellow member is unwarranted and unprofessional.

IV. Participation in Fraud or Trickery.

The forensic scientist will employ in any matter confided to him such means only as are consistent with the truth and honor and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by an artifice or false opinion.

V. Duty on Discovery of Fraud or Imposition.

When a forensic scientist discovers that some fraud or deception has been practiced which has unjustly imposed upon the court or party, he should endeavor to rectify it immediately, at first by advising his client and his client's attorney and if the client refuses to give up the advantage thus unjustly gained, the forensic scientist is justified in withdrawing from the case or in taking whatever other action he deems proper to correct the fraud.

VI. Conflicting Interest.

It is the duty of the forensic scientist at the time of retainer to disclose to his client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties and any interest in or connection with the controversy which might influence the client in the selection of the scientist. When a client employs a forensic scientist, he has a right to presume if the latter is silent that he has no engagements which interfere in any way with his exclusive devotion to the cause confided to him.

VII. Confidences of a Client.

A forensic scientist is under a duty to preserve his client's confidences. This duty outlasts his employment and he should not accept employment which involves or may involve the disclosure or

use of these confidences. It is recognized that the forensic scientist must disclose information received from his client when directed to do so by the court in which he appears as a witness.

VIII. Right to Withdraw.

A forensic scientist may refuse at his pleasure to take a case. He may also withdraw from a case when he finds it desirable to do so. His retirement should be based on his being satisfied that the client is behaving or insisting that he behave in a manner contrary to ethical standards. The desire to withdraw may rest on his not choosing any longer to represent the client, as for example, where the latter refuses to pay for his services or where the client's behavior shows decided lack of confidence. In any event, he should afford the client reasonable opportunity to secure another scientist. He should not withdraw on the eve of a trial merely because the client refuses to pay him or to secure him his accrued charges. On the withdrawal he must return the client's papers, even though they may be used improperly. This fact he should communicate to the client's attorney.

IX. Punctuality.

It is recognized that the dispatch of the business of the courts cannot depend upon the convenience of the litigants, the lawyers or the witnesses, including forensic scientists who are called to testify. It is frequently impossible to know, even a day ahead, when a case will be reached for trial. It is the duty of the forensic scientist not only to his client but also to the courts to be punctual in attendance.

X. Attitude Toward Jury.

A forensic scientist must never converse privately with jurors about the case, and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them even as to matters foreign to the case.

XI. Expenses.

It is recognized that an attorney may not properly agree with a client that the attorney will pay or bear the expense of litigation. The attorney may in good faith advance expenses as a matter of convenience, but always subject to reimbursement.

XII. Acquiring Interest in Litigation.

A forensic scientist should not purchase any interest in the subject matter of litigation in which he is involved as a witness.

XIII. Fixing the Amount of the Fee.

In fixing fees forensic scientists should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and service as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the services, though his poverty may require a less charge or even none at all. In determining the amount of the fee, it is proper to consider (1) time and labor required, conditions under which services are performed, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill necessary to conduct the case; (2) whether acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the forensic scientist appearing for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction and in which there is reasonable expectation that his employment, in a given case, will involve the loss of other employment or antagonism with other clients; (3) the customary charges for forensic scientists in the

community in which they practice; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services.

These are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the services.

XIV. Contingent Fees.

A forensic scientist should never enter into a contract to give his services based on contingent compensation. It is recognized that a lawyer may not agree to pay a contingent fee to a forensic witness on behalf of his client.

XV. Membership in the Academy.

Any member of the Academy who may be called upon to state his professional qualifications as a witness in court shall refrain from stating that he is a member of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. However, if he is asked to list the scientific organizations to which he belongs, he may so indicate.

XVI. Other Codes of Ethics.

It is recognized that the canons of the American Bar Association and the bar association of the state in which he practices govern the conduct of the lawyer.

It is recognized that the canons of the American Medical Association and the medical society of the state in which he practices govern the conduct of the physician.

It is recognized that the canons or code of ethics governing the conduct of forensic scientists engaged in any other specialty govern the conduct of such scientists.

Appendix M

Select Presidential Committee Interim Report, 1970

TO: Executive Committee, AAFS. Forwarded directly from O. Schroeder per instructions from Sec.-Treas. Schatz for your perusal prior to the Executive Committee meeting, June 25-27, 1970.

FROM: Select Presidential Committee: Freireich, Helpern, Hilton, Sachs, Schroeder, Chm. (Alternates: Williams, Palmer)

INTERIM REPORT: June 19, 1970

The Committee met on April 30, 1970, 9 A.M. - 2 P.M., in the offices of Dr. Helpern, New York City. At our request, Sec.-Treas. Schatz met with us from 10:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. A fruitful, frank, friendly discussion occurred. We submit for the Executive Committee's reaction and comments the following answers to the questions propounded to the Committee.

1) The definition of "forensic sciences" or "forensic science";

2) The question of inclusion of representatives of the social and/or behavioral sciences into the Academy, either as members of existing sections or as members of additional sections.

We prefer to respond with one answer to these two related questions.

To paraphrase Mr. Justice Holmes in matters such as these "a page of history is worth a volume of logic." Fortunately three members of our Committee -- Drs. Helpern and Freireich and Mr. Hilton - were at the creation of the Academy. In fact, their vigorous labors aided to bring forth the creation. Their continuing interest and work for the Academy has been undiminished. Over two decades ago, when the organizing session for the Academy met in St. Louis and the Steering Committee for the new Academy met shortly thereafter in New York, a basic decision was made. At the creation some argued for the establishment of a Medico-Legal Society for attorneys and physicians. Others rejected this limited approach and urged a Forensic Sciences Society to include all persons professionally scientific and intimately associated in their professional practice with the administration of justice. The "forensic sciences" philosophy rather than the "medico-legal" philosophy was ultimately accepted with strong support from most of the "founding fathers."

In simple terms, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences was conceived as an inclusive not exclusive, expanding not limited, open not closed, dynamic not static, professional society. To undergird these concepts the constitution speaks in broad words and wide horizons setting forth the Objectives and Purposes in Article II.

> The objectives and purposes of this Academy shall be to encourage the study, improve the practice, elevate the standards, and advance the cause of the forensic sciences; to promote the standardization of scientific techniques, tests and criteria; and to plan, organize,

> and administer meetings, reports and other projects for the stimulation and advancement of these and related purposes.

and defining eligibility for membership in Article III:

> Academy membership, in the various classifications subsequently prescribed, shall be available only to those persons of professional competency, integrity and good moral character
> a) who are actively engaged in the field of forensic science and who
> have made some significant contribution to the literature of forensic science; or
> b) who have advanced the cause of forensic science in some other significant manner; or
> c) who are pursuing a career which has as its purpose the attainment of either of the foregoing objectives (a) or (b).

In the governmental structure of the Academy the concept of Sections was adopted to facilitate the gathering together in one group all the forensic scientists "with specific interest" in a particular field of the forensic sciences. (Chap. IV, para. a). The process for establishment of new Sections reflected the founding concepts of inclusiveness, expansion, openness and growth. The establishment of a new Section was made easy. Any ten members could petition the Executive Committee for the creation of a new Section. (Chap. IV, para. c). The Executive Committee is authorized to establish whatever Sections it may deem desirable. (Chap. IV, para. d). One is reminded of the dynamic "necessary and proper" clause of the U. S. Constitution where the Congress in Article I Sec. 8 is given the open-ended authority to achieve the fulfillment of the great purposes of the U. S. Constitution. Our Academy Constitution and By-laws are similar.

The Academy further accomplishes its ever-expanding purposes through the annual program. A perusal of the past ten years' annual programs for the Academy reveals not only emphasis on the traditional courtroom approach to the use of forensic sciences in the administration of justice but also an increasing concern with how forensic sciences may be utilized in the achievement of justice through the actions of legislatures, executive officers and administrative bodies.

Most recently one detects the beginning of a great new program in justice for America through federal grant programs similar to our historical experiences as a nation in agriculture with the enactments in the 1860's of the Morrill Act, Homestead Act and Land Grant College Act; and, also in health with the enactments a half-century ago of the programs under the National Institutes of Health, the Public Health Service, and the federal health grants-in-aid to the states. Our annual programs and all the professional practitioners in the Academy are feeling the impact of the new Law Enforcement Assistance Act, Safe Street Act, and the Presidential Reports on Criminal Justice and National Violence. Furthermore we are also involved increasingly with substantive problems such as drug abuse which concerns the Academy Sections of toxicology, pathology, psychiatry, and jurisprudence. Detection and punishment

through courtroom procedures has been the traditional arena for the forensic scientist's professional practice. Now we are witnessing his active role in prevention and treatment.

Our Committee is proud of these advances. We believe the original concept of an expanding forensic sciences society, not a restrictive medico-legal society, is not only being achieved but should be further encouraged.

With this background, a modest attempt at the definition of "forensic sciences" can be made. We are mindful that to put "forensic sciences" into the nutshell of a simple definition is difficult, to keep it in the nutshell is impossible.

At the outset we are reluctant to define forensic science or the forensic sciences. Because to define in addition to explaining also implies to delimit, to place boundaries. The concept of an ever-expanding, unlimited and even an undefined science makes it possible to grow and adapt as man's horizon of knowledge continues to enlarge.

There are two keys to the definition:

(1) The adjective "forensic"

(2) The plurality of the word "sciences"

With these two keys we can unlock the seeming enigma and arrive at a simple definition which explains, yet does not limit.

"Forensic science is the application of those portions of all the sciences as they relate to law."

If any further explanation is necessary, examples, such as, "forensic medicine" (that part of medicine which has to do with the law) and "biochemistry" (that part of chemistry which has to do with living things) can be cited.

In conclusion, there is no single science which is totally forensic (unless one accepts jurisprudence as a science!). The utilization of the forensic aspects of all the sciences is the only possible definition.

Now having said it what do we mean? Law is the key. It is represented by the word "forensic", a very poor word for a very great idea. We are stuck with the word, but we are not restricted by the idea. Whatever sciences are needed to fulfill the processes of law and the administrations of justice are within the intellectual purview of the Academy. To the traditional sciences like pathology and biology, toxicology, are added psychiatry, criminalistics, and questioned documents as well as jurisprudence, which many say is a science but few truly believe it. We have even added a general Section to encompass those professional practitioners who are concerned scientifically with the law and justice but do not fit comfortably into the traditional Academy Sections.

If law be the key, science is the lock. Once the decision was made not to be satisfied with a medico-legal society in 1948 where do we draw the outer limits, if any, of what is acceptable within the Academy. Science in our definition is not a substantive topic it is a procedural process. Any body of knowledge which generates new knowledge or interprets old knowledge by an orderly, tested method or in accordance with basic rules of rational thought should be included within the term "sciences" for our Academy's purposes.

To comprehend the Committee's analysis of the problem of definition and meaning we suggest three divisions of "sciences".

First are the natural sciences, generally precise in knowledge, capable of accurate measurements, comfortable with decisions based on probabilities, closely related to natural rules. A few examples are in order: the amount of alcohol in the blood of a human body, the centimeter statistics of the cut in a human body, the thickness of paper or type of ink, size of a footprint, caliber of a bullet, chemical composition of a powder.

Second are the behavioral sciences: intangible, not generally precise, usually difficult if not impossible to measure mathematically. While the natural sciences deal primarily with fact, behavioral sciences introduce opinions inferred from facts. Several examples would be: the type of cut wound in a human body as indicative of what was in the assailant's mind, the interpretation of a human being's actions and judgments based on the alcoholic content of his blood, whether a person's signature was deliberately disguised or abnormal due to the influence of drugs, whether the manner of death be homicide, suicide or accident.

The third area of science we identify as the social sciences. We move now from the concern for one individual to the concern for a group. Group dynamics affect the social sciences. We think in terms of economics, sociology, psychology. Some refuse to accept these as sciences at all because the traditional testing through scientific method generally has not been wholly achieved as yet. Others even if they accept the scientific basis for these social disciplines may dub them with disturbing identities such as calling economics the "dismal science" during the 18th century. If it were dismal then, what should we call it today -- disastrous? We do discern, however, the increasing involvement of these social sciences with the law processes and justice administrations, particularly in the preventative and rehabilitative phases of criminal law and justice as well as the overall health problems which are moving inexorably from emphasis on the individual to emphasis on the community. Even in the traditional courtroom aspect of the forensic sciences where the medical expert, the questioned documents expert, the criminalistics expert, the toxicological expert have reigned supreme, the economic expert is entering. He provides expert opinion based on economic facts -- the economic value to a widow and orphans of a breadwinner father and husband killed tortiously, the economic value of a wage loss to a person made permanently and totally disabled by a negligent driver in an automobile accident. In addition the whole problem of suicide is often involved intimately with sociology as well as psychiatry.;

We suggest to all the Fellows of the Academy that, with this understanding of our philosophy, purpose and history, the admission of individuals into the Academy should be determined on what their involvement with law and justice is and not on what the Fellows may

consider to be a traditional science. Let us ask these questions: Is the applicant professionally involved with law and justice? Is the applicant in the daily professional practice of using his scientific skills in the administration of justice? Does he utilize scientific methods that would fall within any of the three categories set forth above? The process of admission could be in several steps for the individuals who would not qualify for the specific Sections. He would be first admitted into the General Section. Once in the General Section if ten or more with specific, common scientific interests desire to create a special Section of their own they are authorized to petition the Executive Committee, which has exclusive authority to establish whatever Sections it deems desirable. We would recommend to the Executive Committee that this procedure should not become a process for fragmenting the established disciplines. Wherever feasible we encourage strongly all members functioning within the already established Sections.

We even suggest a new concern for the Academy, eventually with a specific Section. The vital and emerging area of the ecological sciences. The use of these sciences in law is obvious at the present time: lawsuits, legislation, administrative rulings, water pollution boards, air pollution boards, etc.

With these functions, as detailed above, performed with understanding, we believe the Academy will not merely survive it will contribute meaningfully to meet the challenges confronting law in its utilization of sciences to achieve justice.

We turn now to the second controversial matter submitted to our Committee for study and comment:

> The acceptability by the Academy of "The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc." in general principle and concept and as specifically set up.

All members of the Select Presidential Committee concur in the following comment except Mr. Jack Sachs who abstained from voting.

The Academy was created to encourage improvement in the utilization of the sciences in the administration of justice.

In the past the fulfillment of these objectives and purposes has been achieved by constantly expanding the activities of the Academy. We began with annual meetings and educational seminars which are still a vital part of our activities. We then created a Journal of Forensic Sciences to further expand knowledge and experiences. Next we created an annual publication called What's New. Now, to fulfill all the purposes and objectives of the Academy new techniques have been suggested: the creation of a Foundation to obtain funds for education, study, and research. Recent developments in our national policy can provide such funds. The Law Enforcement Assistance Program is a primary source. Also there are the older programs funded under the Public Health Service, National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and the more recent National Highway Safety Program. All these are sources of public funds and complement the many private foundations which are concerned with all of the

sciences and their impact on human society. The formation of a Foundation appears to be the next natural step to augment and implement the purposes and objectives set forth 22 years ago.

Foundation memberships should be open to all Fellows of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences upon the condition that they contribute $10.00 for a year for a period of 5 years. In addition a commitment from the Fellow in time and effort must be made so that when called upon to work in the field of education, study, and research for the Foundation he will respond. A new thrust is necessary for the needs of human society and our Academy. On that basis we should now create the Foundation. We suggest these guidelines: A Board of Trustees with some degree of permanency, 5 year terms with staggering selections so that each year several terms will expire and new trustees could become eligible.

The Board of Trustees should number 20 members to that all disciplines can be represented with at least two members from each Section. An executive committee of 5 trustees would be wise. The Board of Trustees would determine Foundation policies; the executive committee of the Board of Trustees would be responsible for the activation of the policies.

The Select Presidential Committee prefers not to detail further the Foundation charter and by-laws. Of concern is the tax exemption status under Internal Revenue Service Rules. It is imperative to achieve the tax exempt status. Adjustments within the spirit of the above guidelines may be necessary to qualify for tax-exemption. When legal counsel so determines we can review the results.

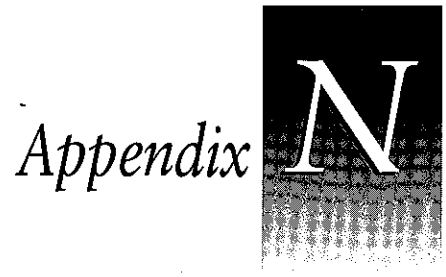
Upon reflection, if the Executive Committee accepts these principles, we urge the detailed preparation of the Foundation Charter and By-laws to satisfy these guidelines and the Internal Revenue tax exemption.

When the Foundation Charter and By-laws are done this Select Presidential Committee will review and prepare our final report for September 10, 1970, mailing to all Academy Fellows to their comments can be received, acted upon and a final report written for Academy action at the 1971 business meeting.

The Select Presidential Committee has not made a determination on the fourth matter:

> A review of the application for provisional membership in the Criminalistics section of Dr. Paul A. Kirk whose acceptance as such member was presented to the general membership for acceptance by the executive committee.

A news report in the San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle of June 7, 1970, announced the death of Dr. Kirk. In view of this unfortunate event, the membership of Dr. Kirk in the Academy has become a moot question requiring no action by the Select Presidential Committee.



The Mason White Papers, 1974

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

11400 ROCKVILLE PIKE, SUITE 515 • ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852 • (301) 881-0537

February 20, 1974

THE MASON WHITE PAPERS

(Background Information:

During his term as president of the Academy, President Mason became increasingly aware of the nation's recognition of the role of the forensic scientist in the criminal justice system. With this recognition there is developing a need to study the nature and structure of our organization and its relationship to the forensic scientist and his methods. President Mason addressed communications to the 1973-1974 Executive Committee outlining his thinking in three major areas of concern and seeking approval to appoint long-term ad hoc committees of past and present officers to study these proposals. This action met with the approval of the Executive Committee with the understanding that the details of these proposals, the method of study, and the committees appointed to conduct these studies be disseminated to each member of the Academy with instructions that they be urged to communicate their thoughts on these matters to appropriate committee members.) The proposals in their entirety follow.

1. CONCERNING CERTIFICATION OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS:

Over a period of many years the Academy has remained hesitant about dealing in depth with the problems of certification. This, I believe, was in part due to many of the early members strongly favoring keeping the Academy inclusive rather than exclusive in its posture, and thus with minimal requirements for membership. The multidisciplinary makeup of the Academy is such that, of necessity, great differences actually existed in extra-Academy sectional requirements for membership and intra-Academy sectional requirements imposed or suggested. For example, statutory requirements at once determined that a pathologist had five or six years* of post-university or college training and at least two additional years were spent if he were Board-certified, whereas in some sections

*Under certain circumstances this may now be reduced to four or five years.

The Mason White Papers
February 20, 1974
Page 2

much less or no college training was specified. Presently all sections require at least a baccalaureate degree.

Developments in respect to health care such as those embodied in the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) and the more recent law having to do with Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSROs) and the imminent National Health Insurance legislation re-emphasized the increasing intensity of the Federal effort to improve quality of professional services by mechanisms which include defining the education, past and continuing training and/or experience required of individuals directly or indirectly providing health care. Inasmuch as various segments of the Criminal Justice system are now heavily subsidized by Federal agencies, there is every reason to believe that similar efforts will be directed toward it. It will be well for the Academy, by its own example to be a model for specification of educational requirements for practice of the forensic sciences and to be a source of consultative advice in respect to any forthcoming legislation.

It is likely that present studies of the forensic sciences, including the assessment being prepared under the grant to FSF Inc. will provide a great deal of material to be of value in defining formal educational requirements and/or experience appropriate for the practice of the various elements of the forensic sciences at specified levels of responsibility. It seems reasonable to utilize this and other such information in establishment of an in-house Board Certification program. If effective, it is highly likely that it would be recognized in the actions of legislative bodies.* If the AAFS does not have an operating certification program embracing all of the defined subdivisions of the forensic sciences, thus spelling out requirements for practice at the highest level, then the risk that other agencies will make the recommendations to be imposed becomes very great. There seems little doubt that a certification program would enhance the image of the Academy as a professional organization. Certification for many years has been recognized (indeed, established)

---

*As was, very importantly, the certification program of the American Board of Clinical Chemistry in connection with the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act.

as an effective means of improving professional status in connection with the various medical specialties, these being representative of rather sharply defined exclusive components of the statutorily closely regulated activity. Certification, however, has also been found useful by more inclusive professional groups which presently either have no statutory limitations or only very modest ones--e.g., the American Association of Clinical Chemists through the American Board of Clinical Chemistry (also certifying in toxicological chemistry) and the American Industrial Hygiene Association through the American Board of Industrial Hygiene. (The latter, dealing with a multidisciplinary structure analogous to the Academy, grants separate certification in comprehensive practice, toxicological aspects, engineering aspects, chemical aspects, radiological aspects, air pollution aspects, and acoustical aspects.)

It therefore seems proper that the Academy should carefully consider the question of whether to undertake certification. Because of the many issues involved in terms of desirability and the complexities of implementation, it is the appropriate task for a committee which includes members having had experience with other certification programs.

I have, therefore, appointed such a committee to be charged with (a) making a recommendation regarding desirability and feasibility of an Academy certification program, and (b) if desirable and reasonable, outlining a structure of implementation for consideration by the Executive Committee.

The decision on desirability and feasibility should be reported to the Executive Committee prior to its 1974 mid-year meeting. If the second item of the charge is pursued, a report to the Executive Committee by the fall of 1974 would be hoped for, as a subsequent preparation of the reports for consideration by the membership would be another and time-consuming task.

The Fellows asked to act on this Committee on Certification were Dr. Kurt Dubowski, Chairman, Dr. James Weston, Dr. Milton Feldstein, Dr. Charles Kingston, Mr. Ordway Hilton, Dr. Ellis Kerley and Dr. Don Harper Mills.

2. CONCERNING "RECOMMENDED METHODS":

During the fall of 1973 a number of items surfaced which made

The Mason White Papers
February 20, 1974
Page 4

it evident that perhaps several agencies with other primary interests are considering entry into the precincts of the forensic sciences by virtue of establishing control of selection of "Official Methods" for the various sections or their subdivisions. These agencies include the Bureau of Laboratories of the Center for Disease Control (Atlanta, Georgia), the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the American Society for Testing and Materials. It may be inferred from discussions by representatives of such agencies which have been heard by a number of Academy members that there might be attempts, by working through appropriate governmental agencies, to impose the necessity of employment of a single "Official" method for each of the many kinds of examinations made in the course of forensic casework. There is no doubt that such a development would be highly distasteful to most forensic scientists.

Much of the argument in support of such regimentation is based upon the claims that forensic caseworkers do not have officially designated and tested procedures upon which they may rely and thus may employ unproven methods which are quickly discovered to be defective because of inadequate performance monitoring of forensic activities. It must be admitted that experience has shown that the mere appearance of methods in journals or in books is an inadequate gauge of dependability.

The Academy would do well immediately to forumulate a listing of references to methods which knowledgeable members of the disciplines involved have found sufficiently satisfactory on the basis of experience so that they could be described as "recommended." Listing of more than one method for a given examination is preferable when such exist.

Over a period of time performance standards for various kinds of methodologies should be developed where applicable. These should be accompanied by precise procedural descriptions of individual methods including necessary precautions to be taken, and where feasible, documentation of reliability (e.g., by results of performance monitoring), specificity (with listing of tests bearing on this), and accuracy and precision (e.g., standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc.).

It should be noted that implementation of the suggested program places a much smaller burden on the time of individuals involved than some earlier ones which had been

contemplated (e.g., the "Proven Methods" program of the Toxicology Section). This is because they will be dealing with methods already described, but with additions based upon their own experience.

Such listings, and evidence of real concern over assurance of adequacy of methods should effectively defend against a Federal bureau granting control or restrictive influence over the procedures to some group other than the Academy.

I have, therefore, appointed an Ad Hoc Committee consisting of the 1973-1974 Section Chairmen to explore this matter in terms of feasibility, program content and mechanics of implementation with a report to be made to the Executive Committee prior to its mid-year meeting in 1974. Because the Toxicology Section has been concerned with the problem of recommended methodologies for many years, Mr. Bryan Finkle has been designated as Chairman. The other members of this committee are: Richard H. Fox, John R. Hunt, Robert Joling, Lowell Levine, Frank P. Cleveland, Ellis R. Kerley, William Libertson, and Jan Beck.

If the study is considered feasible, the Committee should also consider the question as to whether it should eventually become a Standing Committee of the Academy, perhaps designated "Committee on Recommended Methods."

3. CONCERNING A POSSIBLE NEED FOR RESTRUCTURING OF THE ACADEMY:

During the past year certain descriptive and operational difficulties encountered by the Academy and its officers which might be the consequence of a now possibly outmoded organizational structure have been brought to my attention.

For example, as the degree of specialization of interests in forensic sciences increases, small groups desiring separate identity and more freedom in function are evolving within existing Sections. Assignment of newly accepted Provisional Members to appropriate Sections is progressively less supported by logic, and is, in fact, often somewhat misleading. Thus the members of a group specializing in forensic serology are not Criminalists in the broad sense of the meaning of that term. Assignment of them to the Pathology-Biology Section or the General Section does not provide any degree of separate identity or function, and, indeed, creates a heterogeneity in composition of the Section which appears to be unattractive to some qualified

The Mason White Papers
February 20, 1974
Page 6

individuals considering application for membership in the Academy. To assign a specialist confining himself to drug identification to the Toxicology Section and thus, in a sense, to define him as a "toxicologist" may imply capabilities and interests he does not wish (or at least should not wish) to claim. The same sorts of difficulties would apply to polygraph specialists, voice-print specialists, to those involved in such matters as instrumentation engineering and a variety of other forensically related activities to be found within the sub-groups of engineering. There is no doubt in my mind that the increasing participation of social scientists in technical or technique-related forensic matters will be reflected in terms of applicants for membership, to further compound sectional assignment problems. Although there is considerable reluctance to even consider extension of the Academy membership spectrum so that some form of association may be arranged for out and out social scientists and certain law enforcement administrative personnel, it seems inevitable that this shall occur, for these are the people receiving and determining the reception of large Federal grants and contracts. Support for purely technical forensic matters or for studies limited largely to aspects of trial and conviction are relatively meager. The present grant supporting the Forensic Sciences Foundation is a case in point. A study of community factors involved in decline in usage of LSD in an urban environment would be expected to receive support far beyond a study of the specificity of radioimmunoassay for the determination of LSD in biological specimens.*

---

* There is no doubt that a good many of our members would find a parochial society a more agreeable one. This is manifeste by the appearance of an increasing number of splinter-groups which meet to discuss informally their mutual problems under circumstances considered more pleasing than those of a convention. Most, but not all of these groups place geographic restrictions on invited participants.

  Such groups are generally unable to command support from local, state or Federal agencies and do not achieve an image sufficient to play any role in influencing public policy, expenditures, or educational developments in respect to the forensic sciences. The Academy is committed to playing such roles and some degree of bigness--or organizational complexity--is the inevitable result.

It seems clear that study of the sectional structure of the Academy is needed to determine if it can be improved by revision. As the octopus of Federal regulation tightens its grip, it is highly likely that requirements for practice in a variety of fields related to medicine and criminal justice (and many others) will be rigidly specified. A revision which categorized members more nearly in terms of their actual professional activity would also serve the purpose of simplifying implementation of requirements having to do with such accreditation.

I was not present at the meetings which resulted in the founding of the Academy but in retrospect it might be concluded that the sectional organization chosen was (quite properly and understandably) empirical and expedient in the best sense of that word. It did, indeed, provide for many years a satisfactory subdivision into seven groups with clearly common and minimally overlapping interests, and with differing degrees of formal education found desirable, necessary, or specified statutorily. Thus, this type of organization became embodied in our constitution. Since, there has been deletion of one and addition of three well-defined Sections. Suitability of a status quo is always fleeting, and after twenty-five years it is not surprising that the elements of the Academy structure should at least be restudied. Any revision would require examination of the entire constitution and by-laws for compatibility.

I have, therefore, appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to study these matters. The Committee consists of the Section representatives on the 1973-1974 Executive Committee and two representatives at large. The initial list which has been approached to undertake this responsibility is as follows:

Oliver Schroeder (Chairman and Member-at-Large)
Ralph Turner (Member-at-Large)

Edward Whittaker
H. B. Cotnam
Don Harper Mills
Lester Luntz
Michael Baden
Ellis Kerley
Irwin Perr
John Harris
June Jones

In appointing the Committee the following modus operandi and time frame are suggested:

The Mason White Papers
February 20, 1974
Page 8

1. Decision upon whether organizational revision is necessary. If so, a brief description of changes tentatively considered for study should be reported to the Executive Committee prior to the mid-year meeting, 1974. If the report states that no revision is to be considered, this automatically discharges the Committee.

2. Agreement upon nature of changes proposed in broad terms with referral by November 15, 1974 of a report to the Secretary-Treasurer for study by the 1974-1975 Executive Committee, with return of comments and suggestions to the Ad Hoc Committee Chairman by December 15, 1974.

3. Presentation by the Ad Hoc Committee Chairman of the substance of the report at the Annual Business Meeting, 1975. This is for informational purposes, only. No action is to be required.

4. Submission of the report to the 1975-1976 Executive Committee for approval and implementation.

5. If approved, referral of the report to a Constitutional Revision Committee for conversion of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee into precise individual and compatible constitution and by-laws provisions for presentation to the Fellows for action at the Annual Business Meeting, 1976.

Consideration of the following by the Ad Hoc Committee in its deliberation would be appreciated:

A case may be made for being able to classify all present and likely future persons directly or indirection involved with forensic matters into three broad categories of professional activity; namely, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences and Behavioral Sciences. An increasing number of educational institutions are adopting this feature of structural description. Assignment to one of these categories might be the primary action in respect to an application for membership.*

*Thus an applicant would apply for membership in the Academy. Assuming receipt of a valid and complete application form, the Secretary-Treasurer could make the primary categorical assignment. Assessment of the merit of the application would be a subsequent procedure involving the governing body of the category and that of its subdivision into which the applicant is ultimately assigned.

The Meson White Papers
February 20, 1974
Page 9

Members could then be assigned, logically, to various subdivisions of these primary categories, these subdivisions including the present Sections of the Academy Structure; e.g.,

Life Sciences	Physical Sciences	Behavioral Sciences
Pathology	Common Origin Identification	Jurisprudence
Hematology	Firearms Examination and Ballistics	Psychiatry
Serology	Identification and Characterization (non-biological)	Psychology
Immunology	Document Examination	Environmental Control
Odontology	Forensic Chemistry	Bionomics
Physical Anthropology	Analytical Toxicology	Cultural Anthropology
	Environmental Chemistry	
	Chemical and Physical Instrumentation	
	Forensic Engineering	

Such a structural reorganization would require revamping of the rules governing not only membership, but also the officers and management of the new structure and its subunits. Thus, the Executive Committee could comprise the officers of the Academy (President, President-Elect, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer [or Secretary and Treasurer, as the case may be]), the immediate Past-President, and the Chairman and one other elected Fellow from each of the primary categories as Fellows-at-Large.* The Editor of the Journal of Forensic Sciences could be a permanently invited participant in all meetings of the entire Committee in an ex-officio capacity. It might be worthwhile

* If the terms on the Executive Committee are kept at three years, this would mean every third chairman of a category would be a "Fellow-at-Large" on the Committee.

The Mason White Papers
February 20, 1974
Page 10

to specify addition of a member from the Board of Trustees of FSF, Inc. so that an uneven number of voting members is maintained. Rotation of these chairmanships among the subdivisions of the primary categories could be assured by an appropriate modification of the Swett-Dubowski amendment. Each primary category could have one elected chairman and secretary and its intramural (sub-unit) governing body could consist of the chairman, secretary and one representative from each of its subdivisions.* A mechanism for addition or deletion of subdivisions would be needed.

The By-laws, properly, are silent on the format of the Annual Program accompanying the Annual Business Meeting, so that the Executive Committee and Program Chairman may arrange it in any way deemed appropriate. It seems likely that in the near future both program time and number of meetings proceeding simultaneously will have to be increased.

A possible arrangement of the Annual Meeting under existing circumstances would be to have a single (and opening) Plenary Session provided by one of the three major categories in rotation. With the present meeting time-frame this would allow for four half-days of meeting time to be assigned to each major category plus the evening of registration to be made available upon application to the Executive Committee prior to its mid-year meeting. The disposition of time and place to the subdivisions of a given category could be a function of its governing body. (The composition of the latter would assure against roughshod control by a single subdivision.)

The processing of applications for membership and the promotion of members to Fellows could be conveniently undertaken by having each primary category having its own membership committee, chosen as is presently the case for the Academy Membership Committee. Intercategory objections to an applicant could be referred to the Executive Committee for resolution. Various other committees would be appointed within each category and could function as is the case presently.

---

* e.g., an elected subdivision "governor." Additional subdivision officers could include a secretary and program chairman.

Funds and expenditures could be dealt with as before, except that Academy funds reverting to Sections, now, would revert to the governing bodies of the primary categories for disposition.

These considerations, given in some detail as an exemplar, are not to be construed as a limiting charge to the proposed committee, but should indicate the breadth of the study requested of them and some of the specific areas which must be dealt with if any structural change is made.

MORTON F. MASON, PH.D.

Appendix O

Report of the Committee on Certification, 1975

ATTACHMENT 6 OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, February 18, 1975

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

11400 ROCKVILLE PIKE, SUITE 515 • ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852 • (301) 881-0537

February 6, 1975

Dr. David A. Crown
President, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
State Department Building, Room 3517
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Doctor Crown:

This is a report of the AAFS Committee on Certification, in keeping with instructions to me by the AAFS Executive Committee on May 21, 1974 to delineate mechanisms for certification of forensic scientists.

In the "Mason White Papers" dated February 20, 1974, the section entitled "Concerning Certification of Forensic Scientists" contains the following pertinent statement:

> "I have, therefore, appointed such a committee to be charged with (a) making a recommendation concerning desirability and feasibility of an Academy certification program, and (b) if desirable and reasonable, outlining a structure of implementation for consideration by the Executive Committee..."

In keeping with this charge, the Committee on Certification (roster attached) pursued its deliberation by correspondence, by telephone, and through individual personal contacts. Full consensus and agreement has been reached by the Committee on the policy aspects of the recommendations which follow. On May 21, 1974 we reported to the AAFS Executive Committee as follows:

> "Our initial conclusions are that a suitable scheme for certification of forensic scientists is desirable, and that, on balance, certification of forensic scientists is deemed feasible. In accordance with its charge and its initial conclusions, the Committee on Certification plans to proceed with its further assignment of outlining a structure of implementation for consideration by the AAFS Executive Committee."

The Committee has through further correspondence and individual contact between Committee members considered and developed its recommendations. Our deliberations have led to the following findings and conclusions:

1) Attitudes toward and demand for certification of individual forensic scientists are currently in a state of marked flux, with the entire spectrum represented from strong demand for

certification to total disinterest. In addition to AAFS, several other well-established or newly organized groups with interest in the forensic sciences are contemplating appropriate roles in certification of individuals within their respective professional fields (e.g., American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, NAME, Society of Toxicology).

2) In several disciplines with a recognized forensic science subspecialty (e.g., pathology), functional and apparently adequate certification programs for forensic science practitioners now exist. No immediate changes in these arrangements seem necessary.

3) In other professions with a recognized forensic science subspecialty (e.g., toxicology), various separate groups are currently active in the formulation and consideration of new certification programs. None of those currently under consideration will adequately meet the needs of forensic practitioners (or meet public need with respect to forensic scientists).

4) No single organization has so far assumed or achieved leadership in the development and implementation of a broadly based certification program ultimately applicable to all major forensic science disciplines. There are strong indications that several of these disciplines will very soon proceed toward certification independently, unless a suitable certification program is rapidly developed and implemented by an appropriate umbrella group within which they can function satisfactorily.

5) It is the consensus of the Committee on Certification that a meaningful certification program in the forensic sciences is unquestionably necessary, that there is great urgency in initiating at least a pilot program of certification of forensic scientists, and that the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and/or the Forensic Sciences Foundation are suitably situated to undertake this task in the immediate future.

The Committee believes that the following guiding principles should underlie the certification effort, being necessary for maintenance of the competence, integrity, and sound development of any certification program:

1) The credentialing process should be entirely separate from AAFS (or other) membership affairs, and available on an equal basis to all qualified persons (not only AAFS members).

2) Credentialing of individuals (i.e., evaluation of qualifications and background, examination, and granting of certificates of qualification) should be carried out as a strict peer-review system. Applicants for certification in a given discipline or field (e.g., criminalistics) should be evaluated entirely and exclusively by recognized practitioners in the same field, with due allowance for subspecialization.

3) The certifying body should be an independent, single-purpose organization, so organized as to be free from inappropriate pressures of any kind from its founders or any other organization, group, or individual. A modular concept should prevail in the organization of the certifying body. Those disciplines currently desiring certification could at once designate parallel but separate credentialing groups of rotationally elected members of their own profession, while other disciplines could subsequently join the operation in a parallel manner. The structure of the certifying body should be subject to change to meet new problems and situations, but by a process of due thought, sound deliberation, and substantial agreement.

4) Qualifications for certification should be initially established at the highest feasible level under present circumstances, and raised if and when subsequent conditions require and permit.

In keeping with the above basic principles, we recommend that a new credentialing body, feasibly called "American Board of Forensic Sciences," be established under the aegis of the Forensic Sciences Foundation. To meet present and future needs for credentialing of forensic scientists while accommodating several highly heterogeneous groups of practitioners with substantially different backgrounds in various basic disciplines, the Board should have the following organizational and operational attributes:

1) An appropriately independent and operationally autonomous certification body should be organized under the aegis of the Forensic Sciences Foundation and/or the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, with provision for subsequent additional sponsorship by other appropriate groups. The FSF would provide an organizational umbrella and necessary support services. (Pertinent models for such relationships and activities exist i.a. in FASEB, the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, which serves as the umbrella and support operation for six constituent member societies which are autonomous corporations; and in the American Board of Medical Microbiology which is sponsored by 10 cognizant societies and operates under the aegis of the American Society for Microbiology.)

2) A modular concept should prevail: Those disciplines currently desiring certification under the American Board of Forensic Sciences would immediately designate parallel but separate credentialing groups of rotationally elected members of their profession (presumably initially derived from the corresponding AAFS Sections.) Other disciplines could subsequently join in parallel manner and in coequal status. The credentialing decisions of the individual discipline credentialing group (e.g., "Council on Forensic Toxicology" or"Commission on Forensic Toxicology") would be final.

3) The credentialing process should be entirely separate from AAFS or any other membership considerations, and available to all qualified voluntary applicants. Credentialing of individuals should be carried out as a strict peer-review system, and applicants for certification in a given field (e.g., criminalistics) should be evaluated entirely and exclusively by recognized practitioners in the same field.

4) The Board would designate recognized forensic science specialties, and issue certificates of qualification in each such specialty to all voluntary applicants meeting promulgated qualifications and requirements. Certain common qualification elements should apply to certification in all specialties by the Board: Good moral character and high ethical standing, stipulated minimum educational and professional experience requirements (to be established by the Board on recommendation of the several Councils or Commissions), payment of designated fees and charges, successful passing of examinations, etc. (It is recognized that establishment of the required minimum educational level is a difficult and complex issue. While final action in this regard must remain the province of the Board, it seems probable that the initial minimum educational requirement should be at the baccalaureate level, or alternatively at the master's degree level with provision for substitution of acceptable experience for graduate education.) Consideration should be given to an initial "grandfather" period of limited duration, during which waiver of written examinations would be discretionary with the Councils (or Commissions) for otherwise fully qualified applicants of established professional standing.

5) The major emphasis of the requirements and qualifications for certification should be on the *forensic science aspects* of each recognized specialty, especially in those fields with established personnel credentialing programs in the parent discipline.

6) To the extent possible, provision should be made for the certification program to be self-supporting from fees and charges paid by the applicants. In this connection and for other cogent reasons, provision should be made for periodic re-evaluation and re-certification of the continuing qualifications and competence of the diplomates of this Board, with appropriate charges. An initial five-year requalification cycle is recommended. (Based on recent applicable experience of newly established credentialing bodies in other fields, an initial subsidy of about $10,000 to $15,000 will probably be required to begin core operations.)

7) Provision should be made from the start for those elements known to be necessary for full recognition of this certification program by applicable federal, state, and local authorities (including such agencies as the U. S. Civil Service Commission). Accordingly, arrange-

Dr. David A. Crown

February 6, 1975
Page Five

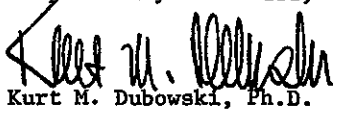
ments are needed for appropriate representation of the public interest, verification and validation of all key applicant background information (such as academic record transcripts, etc.), and administration and grading of written examination on an anonymous basis uniformly applicable to all applicants.

It seems appropriate, and the Committee recommends, that leadership and initial staffing of the peer review groups come from the AAFS through its Sections. A chart outlining a possible organizational structure for the proposed certification body is attached.

Professional credentialing is a complex, multi-faceted activity involving recognition of the professional qualifications of individuals (by certification, licensure, registration, etc.), accreditation of educational programs, and often regulation of operating establishments such as laboratories (by licensure, registration, etc.) A logical and necessary next step after credentialing of individuals via certification is the accreditation of educational programs. The Committee on Certification does not wish to present specific recommendations with regard to this matter, but would like to point to the ultimate need for a scheme for accreditation of educational programs in the forensic sciences. Such accreditation could be accomplished through a mechanism parallel to but separate from the proposed Board, but with liaison to and input from it, as is the case in other fields. National recognition by the U. S. Office of Education requires certain attributes of such accreditation programs (see attachment) and several of these are also applicable to certification programs.

The Committee stands ready to receive any further instructions or assignments the Executive Committee may deem appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

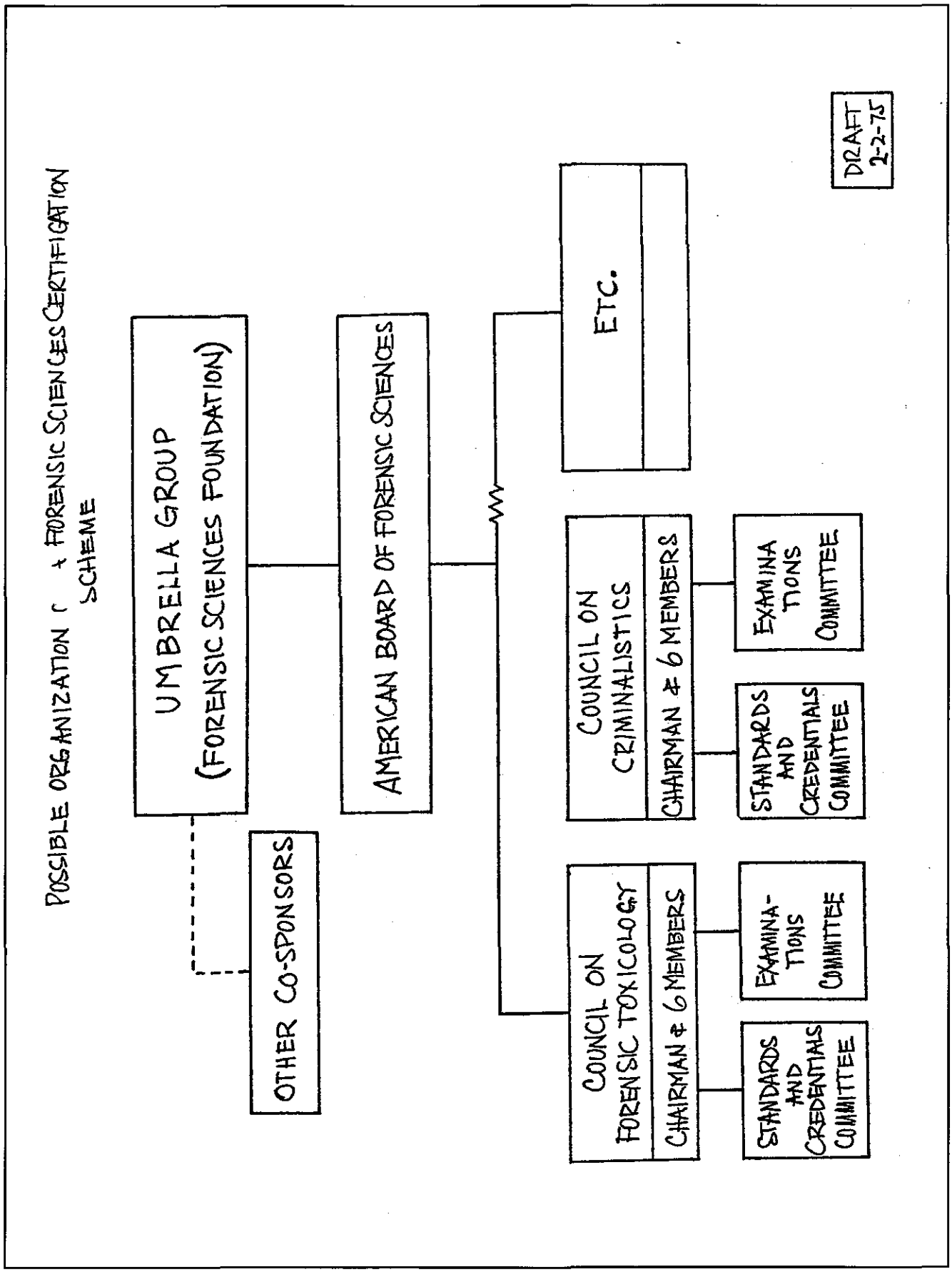


Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D.
Chairman
AAFS Committee on Certification

KMD/ne

Attachments

PLEASE REPLY TO:
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
P. O. BOX 26901
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. 73190


POSSIBLE ORGANIZATION & FORENSIC SCIENCES CERTIFICATION SCHEME
UMBRELLA GROUP (FORENSIC SCIENCES FOUNDATION)
OTHER CO-SPONSORS
AMERICAN BOARD OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
COUNCIL ON FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY
CHAIRMAN & 6 MEMBERS
EXAMINA-TIONS COMMITTEE
STANDARDS AND CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
COUNCIL ON CRIMINALISTICS
CHAIRMAN & 6 MEMBERS
EXAMINA TIONS COMMITTEE
STANDARDS AND CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
ETC.
DRAFT 2-2-75

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

COMMITTEE ON CERTIFICATION

Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D., Chairman — (405) 271-4770
University of Oklahoma College of Medicine
P. O. Box 26901
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73190

Milton Feldstein, Ph.D. — (415) 771-6000
Bay Area Air Pollution Control District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, California 94109

Ordway Hilton, M.A. — (212) 227-7095
15 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Ellis R. Kerley, Ph.D. — (301) 454-4154
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20842

Charles R. Kingston, D.CRIM. — (914) 949-7870
#6 Surrey Close
White Plains, New York 10607

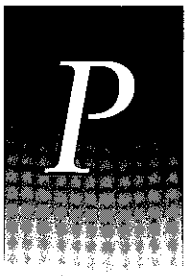
Don Harper Mills, M.D., J.D. — (213) 597-6571
1141 Los Altos Avenue
Long Beach, California 90815

James T. Weston, M.D. — (505) 277-3125
Office of the Chief Medical Investigator
University of New Mexico School of Medicine
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Morton F. Mason, Ph.D. ex officio — (214) 631-3220 X589
Department of Pathology, B-167A
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School
5323 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235

April 15, 1974

Dr. M. I. Tuchler
4426 North 36th STreet
Phoenix, Arizona 85018

Appendix 

Code of Ethics, 1977

EXCERPT from AAFS Special Report, Appendix II:

The Bylaws Revision and Ad Hoc Committee on Code of Ethics co-chaired by Douglas Lucas and Don Harper Mills and composed of representatives from each section (in most cases the Section Chairman) spent a great deal of time considering necessary amendments to the bylaws. The major change involves the incorporation of a Code of Ethics, which is presented as the new Chapter II...

CHAPTER II - CODE OF ETHICS

Section 1 - The Code. As a means to promote the highest quality of professional and personal conduct of its members, the following constitutes the Code of Ethics which is endorsed and adhered to by all members of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences:

> Every member of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences shall avoid any material misrepresentation of training, experience, or area of expertise.
>
> Every member of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences shall avoid any material misrepresentation of data upon which an expert opinion or conclusion is based.

Section 2 - Guiding Principles. Separate and distinct from the Academy's mandatory Code of Ethics, yet essential to the attainment of the highest quality of professionalism, the following are deemed to be guiding principles -- voluntarily endorsed by all forensic scientists:

(a) The forensic scientist should maintain his professional competency through existing programs of continuing education.

(b) The forensic scientist should render technically correct statements in all written or oral reports, testimony, public addresses, or publications, and should avoid any misleading or inaccurate claims.

(c) The forensic scientist should act in an impartial manner and do nothing which would imply partisanship or any interest in a case except the proof of the facts and their correct interpretation.

Section 3 - Member Liability. Any member whose professional or personal conduct becomes adverse to the best interests and purposes of the Academy shall be liable to censure, suspension or expulsion. Specifically, investigative action may stem from alleged violations under any of the following provisions of these bylaws:

(a) CHAPTER I, Section 1 - Misrepresentation of one or more of the criteria for membership in the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

(b) CHAPTER II, Section 1 - Violation of any of the provisions of the CODE OF ETHICS.

(c) CHAPTER IV, Section 12 - Unauthorized public statements representing the Academy.

Section 4 - Investigative Body. There shall be constituted a standing Ethics Committee (see Chapter V for composition) the primary functions of which will be:

(a) To order retrospective investigations and, as necessary, to serve as a hearing agency concerning past conduct of individual members.

(b) To act as an advisory body, rendering opinions on the ramifications of contemplated actions by individual members in terms of the Code of Ethics.

Section 5 - Investigation Initiating Action. The following are the principle forms by which the Ethics Committee may initiate investigative proceedings:

(a) A member of the Academy may submit formal written allegations of violations concerning a member to the Secretary of the Academy (see Judiciary Process, below).

(b) The Ethics Committee may institute an inquiry based on any evidence brought to its attention which indicates the need for further query or positive action under the provisions of these bylaws. Appropriate to this form of action, section officers, upon receipt of a complaint concerning the professional or personal conduct of a member of their section, shall refer said complaint to the Ethics Committee in writing, accompanied by a recommendation, if any, concerning the need for further investigation. Such recommendation, however, shall not be binding on the Ethics Committee. Similarly, whenever the Ethics Committee contemplates appointing an Academy Fellow or Fellows to investigate a member it shall immediately consult with the Section Chairperson (or, if disqualified, the Section Secretary) of the applicable section

for substantive advice concerning further action. Such advice shall not be binding on the Ethics Committee.

Section 6 - Judiciary Process. The following procedure shall apply to any written allegations of unethical or wrongful conduct against a member of the Academy whether initiated by a member or resulting from an inquiry originated by the Ethics Committee:

(a) Written allegations against a member must be delivered to the Academy

Secretary, who shall immediately furnish official copies to the accused and to the Ethics Committee.

(b) The Ethics Committee shall appoint an Academy Fellow or Fellows to investigate the allegations and then to present the charges on behalf of the Academy to the Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee shall then formally hear the charges and shall give both the accused and accuser(s) a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to be confronted. It shall make a report, to include a recommendation, to the Executive Committee.

(c) Upon unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, the party accused of unethical or wrongful conduct may be censured, suspended, or expelled but the accused shall have the right to appeal such action to the voting membership of the Academy. No Executive Committee member currently accused under the provisions of Chapter II, Section 3 shall sit in deliberation on any matter concerning ethics.

(d) In effecting an appeal, the appellant must file a brief typewritten notice of the appeal, together with any typewritten statement he ;may wish to submit in his behalf, with the Academy Secretary not less than sixty (60) days prior to the next Annual Meeting of the Academy. The Secretary shall immediately advise each member of the Executive Committee of the appeal and shall forward to each a copy of the supporting papers submitted by the appellant.

(e) The Executive Committee shall then prepare a written statement of the reasons for its actions and file the same with the Academy Secretary not less than forty (40) days prior to the pending Annual Meeting.

(f) Within ten (10) days thereafter, the Academy Secretary shall mail to each voting member of the Academy a copy of the appellant's notice of appeal and his supporting statement, if any, and a copy of the Executive Committee's statement.

(g) A vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the voting members registered at the Annual Meeting shall be required to overrule the action of the Executive Committee in regard to censure, suspension, or expulsion of a member.

To accommodate the inclusion of the new Chapter II - Code of Ethics, subsequent chapters will be renumbered accordingly.

CHAPTER V - COMMITTEES

Section 1 - Designation. In addition to the Executive Committee, the Academy shall have a Council, an Ethics Committee, other standing committees, and certain ~~standing and~~ special committees as hereinafter provided.

Section 3 - Ethics Committee. ~~Whenever a charge is brought against a member in accordance with Section 7 of Chapter 1 of these Bylaws, there shall be constituted an Ethics Committee, composed of the three most immediate Past Presidents able to serve, the immediate past chairman of the section to which the member complained of belongs or the current chairman of the section if the former is disqualified or unable to serve, and a member of the Jurisprudence Section appointed by the President. The Ethics Committee elects its own chairman.~~

Section 3 - Ethics Committee. This standing committee shall serve as an investigatory, hearing and advisory committee as heretofore presented.

(a) The Ethics Committee shall be composed as follows:

Voting Members

(1) Four (4) regular members shall be elected by the Executive Committee, with staggered three (3) year terms.

(2) For each case considered by the Ethics Committee a fifth voting member shall be the chairperson of the section to which the subject belongs (or the section secretary, if the chairperson is already a member of the Ethics Committee or is otherwise disqualified).

Nonvoting Member

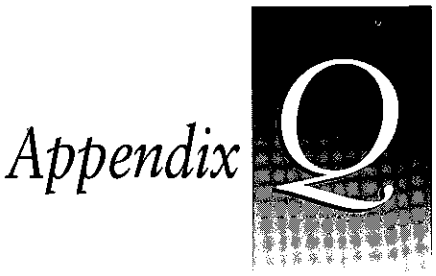
At the request of the chairperson of the Ethics Committee a member of the Jurisprudence Section shall be appointed by the President of the Academy to serve as an advisor to the Ethics Committee, without vote.

(b) The Ethics Committee shall formulate its own written rules and procedures, to be approved by the Executive Committee. It elects its own chairperson.

(c) The Ethics Committee shall submit requests to the Executive Committee on a case-by-case basis for funds to conduct investigations and hearings.

(d) No person currently accused under the provisions of Chapter II, Section 3 of the bylaws shall serve on the Ethics Committee.

Section 4 - Other Standing Committees. There shall be the following additional standing committees: (remainder unchanged)



The Gradwohl Medallion Criteria

THE GRADWOHL MEDALLION CRITERIA

The criteria for the Gradwohl Medallion were set forth in 1975:

AWARD NAME.

The award shall be known as the Gradwohl Medallion and the recipient shall be cited as a "Fellow of Distinction" or as the "Gradwohl Laureate".

CRITERIA

1. The recipient must have been a Fellow of the AAFS and may be either an active, retired or deceased member. No more than one award should be made in any given year.

2. The award should be made only to persons having attained exceptional distinction in terms of:

   a. creative activity such as research in the physical sciences or literary accomplishments which distinctly advance one or more of the forensic sciences either in terms of a single achievement or from cumulative achievements over a period of time.

   b. outstanding service to the AAFS over a long period of time, the service resulting in generally recognized and beneficial improvements in the AAFS.

   c. outstanding attainment in a public position and services in activities in which the forensic sciences are concerned, e.g. a high-level judicial position, a public safety director, a national bureau directorship.

   d. combination of a, b and c.

3. Frequency of Bestowing the Gradwohl Medallion - The award need not be given every year and it is anticipated that, based on present circumstances, it would be unlikely that an individual of the caliber desired would be encountered more often than once in every three to five years. More frequent awards made to lesser persons would tend to lessen the meaning and significance of the honor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDALLION

The award shall consist of a small 14k gold medal displaying the likeness of R.B.H. Gradwohl, founder of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

NOMINATION PROCEDURE

Nominations for the recipient of the Gradwohl Medallion may be submitted to the Awards Committee by any AAFS member or by committee members themselves. The committee shall review all nominees, if any, and shall recommend in writing one nominee to the Executive Committee for its consideration during its interim meeting. The Executive Committee shall approve or disapprove of the committee's recommendation and shall report its decision to the Board of Directors. Request for consideration of a candidate may be made by the membership if a supporting petition signed by 50 Fellows is presented to the Executive Committee.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATE

Members of the Awards Committee shall select the recipient of the medal from among the singular or cumulative nominees proposed annually by each section, each of whom may have received a section award, and each of whom must have previously agreed by signed letter to accept either the Gradwohl Medal and/or such a section award. If the intended recipient of the medal predeceases its award, a survivor shall receive the award. If no survivor is thought to exist, or no proper person chooses to receive the award, the medal shall revert to the AAFS Office unless directed otherwise by the Executive Committee.

APPROVAL OF CANDIDATE

No more than one individual shall be nominated for the Gradwohl Medallion. If a candidate is selected, his/her name shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration during its mid-year meeting, or by mail by August 1st to the full Executive Committee if no mid-year meeting is held.

APPROVAL OF RECIPIENT

The Executive Committee shall notify the Executive Director in writing of the approved candidate. The Executive Director shall prepare the proper engraving to include the recipient's name, city and state, the next annual meeting and the date.

DISAPPROVAL

Executive Committee disapproval shall result in no award being made at the next annual meeting.

PRESENTATION

Presentation of the Gradwohl Medallion shall occur during the AAFS Annual Business Meeting or the Members in February.

Appendix R

People-to-People Delegate Lists:

China (1986)

USSR (1988)

China (1992)

Russia (1994)

AAFS 1986 DELEGATIONS TO CHINA

DELEGATION #1

Don Harper Mills, Delegation Leader
Roger J. Adams
David A. Bellomy
Nancy C. Bellomy
William F. Berry
Cleland C. Blake
Sharon A. Blake
Rondal R. Bridgemon, Jr.
A. Jay Chapman
Donald A. Flynt
James L. Frost
George C. Govatos
Ingrid R. Haylock
Lillie A. Hilton
Ordway Hilton
June K. Jones
Beth Ann Lipskin
James H. Lyon
JoAnn R. Lyon
Lillian S. Mills
Lumir J. Nemecek
Alice T. Perillo
Benjamin A. Perillo
Mary L. Pierson
Alphonse Poklis
Mariam R. Salvadorini
Valso A. Salvadorini
James B. Sawyer
Kwei L. Su
Philo S. Su
Caryl G. Weaver
George Burtard Weaver

DELEGATION #2

Douglas M. Lucas, Delegation Leader
Kenneth M. Betz
Rogert H. Dingeman
Sandra K. Dingeman
Theodore R. Elzerman
Nanette G. Galbraith
Oliver Galbraith III
Elizabeth J. Howenstine
James Robert Howenstine
Mary Ellen Irey
Nelson S. Irey
Alice R. Kiel
Frank W. Kiel
Barbara H. Kielman
Edmund R. Kielman
Lawrence C. Kier
Elizabeth B. LeFevre
William F. LeFevre
Marie M. Lucas
John F. McCarthy
Carol A. Nelson
Jerry D. Nelson
Michael Podlecki
Gladys M. Schroeder
Oliver C. Schroeder, Jr.
Charline C. Smith
Paul W. Ulbrich
Donald E. Upton
Donald J. VanKirk
Wyva A. VanKirk
Michael H. West
Burton E. Whittaker

AAFS 1988 DELEGATION TO THE U.S.S.R.

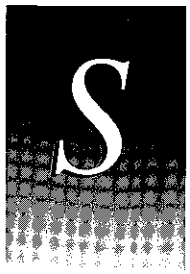
Homer R. Campbell Jr., Delegation Leader
Karen T. Campbell
Beth Ann Lipskin
James M. Adcock
Carol A. Adcock
Peter T. Ausili
Chris W. Beheim
Kenneth M. Betz
Ester M. Bledsoe
Giacomo J. Bologna
Robert O. Bost
Janet L. Bryant
Mary E. Cowan
Richard W. Donovan
Chesley P. Erwin
Mary P. Fitzgerald
R. E. Gaensslen
Jacqueline J. Gaensslen
Nanette G. Galbraith
Oliver Galbraith,III
Alene M. Games
Lucien C. Haag
James E. Hamby
Patricia L. Hamby
Raymond K. Hart
Robert F. Kerber
Joanne E. Kerber
Gregory E. Laskowski
David B. Magy
Kenneth D. McDermott
Raymond W. Mires
Susan E. Morton
George I. Ogura
Marvis S. Ogura
A. Atley Peterson
Michael T. Propst
Susan J. Propst
Jack K. Raney
Susan A. Rasmussen
Fredric Rieders
Richard A. Sams
W. Warren Schafer
Hal F. Sharpe, Jr.
Michael G. Sheppo
Melvin L. Sommer
Dorothy K. Sommer
Duane E. Spencer
Norma T. Spencer
Marina Stajic
Thomas Streed
Albert P. Ulbrich
Paul W. Ulbrich
Bruce W. VanderKolk
Ludmila Walker
James R. Young

AAFS 1992 DELEGATION TO CHINA

Marina Stajic, Delegation Leader
Eric Baccino
Judith Batterman
Steven C. Batterman
E. Muriel Cheriton
W. Ross Cheriton
Judith L. Erickson
Robert P. Gibb
Ruth E. Gibb
Sheilah E. Hamilton
Diana K. Holsinger
Kazuhiko Kibayashi
Rumiko Kibayashi
Emma E. McAlexander
Thomas V. McAlexander
John W. Petras
Pio R. Rechani-Lopez
Donald R. Uges

AAFS 1994 DELEGATION TO RUSSIA

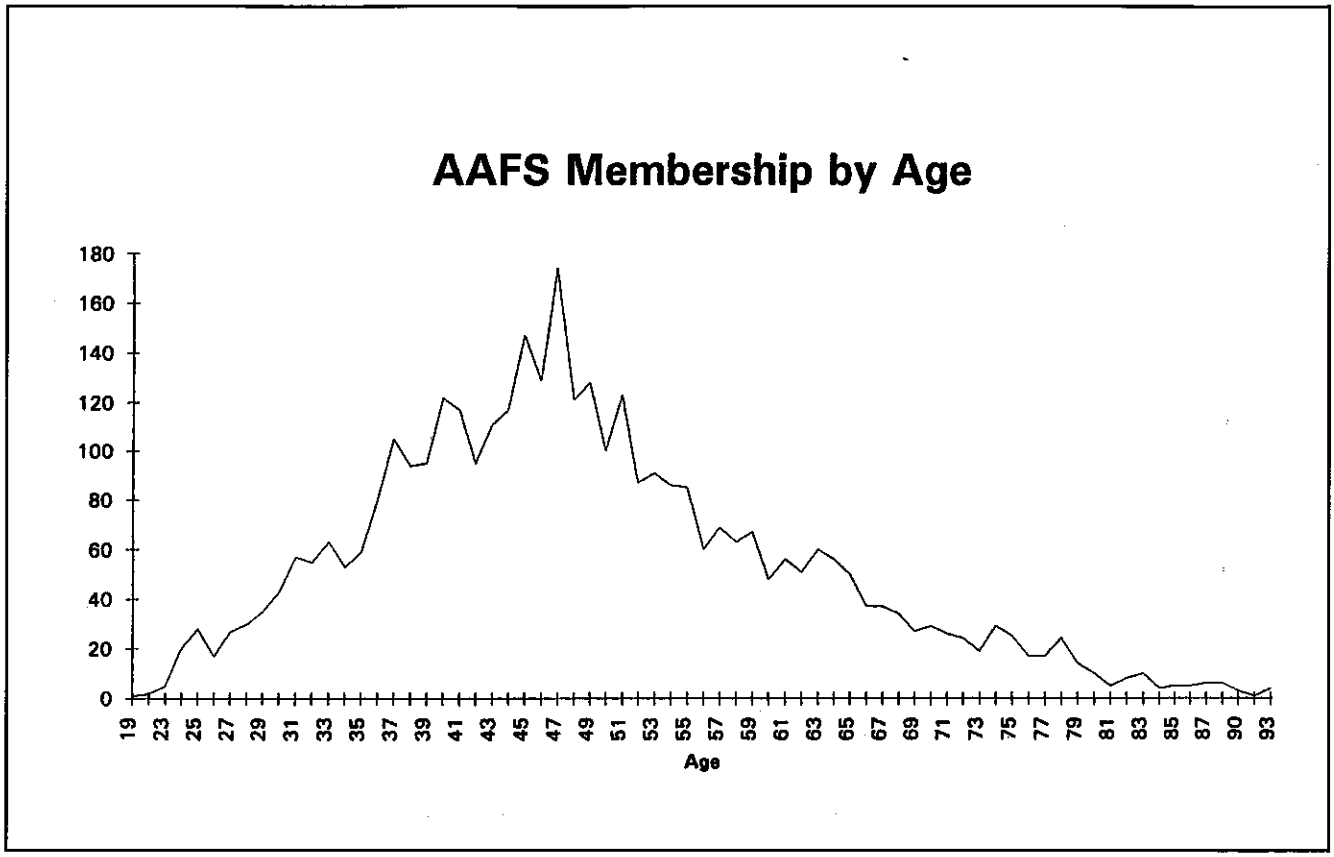
Steven C. Batterman, Delegation Leader
Judith Batterman
Yung Chung
Casey Choi
Herbert Egerer
Barbara J. Egerer
Donald E. Garrett
John E. Holloway
Godfrey Isaac
Nelson K. Jennett
Phillip J. Levine
Rosalind Marks
Thomas P. Riley
Laura Riley
Yong-Myun Rho
Shin-Soon Rho
David Schorr
Beverly Schorr
David Turngren

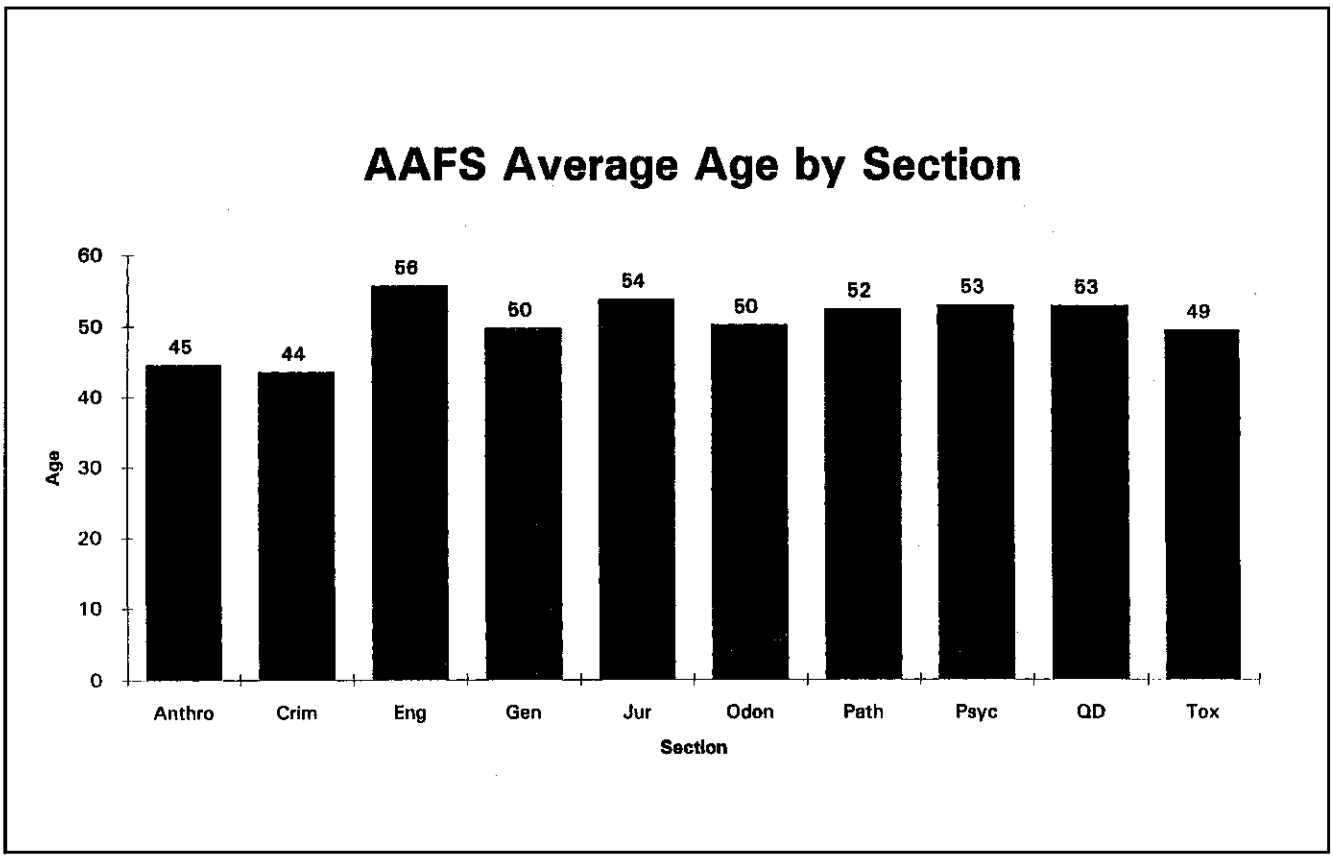
Appendix 

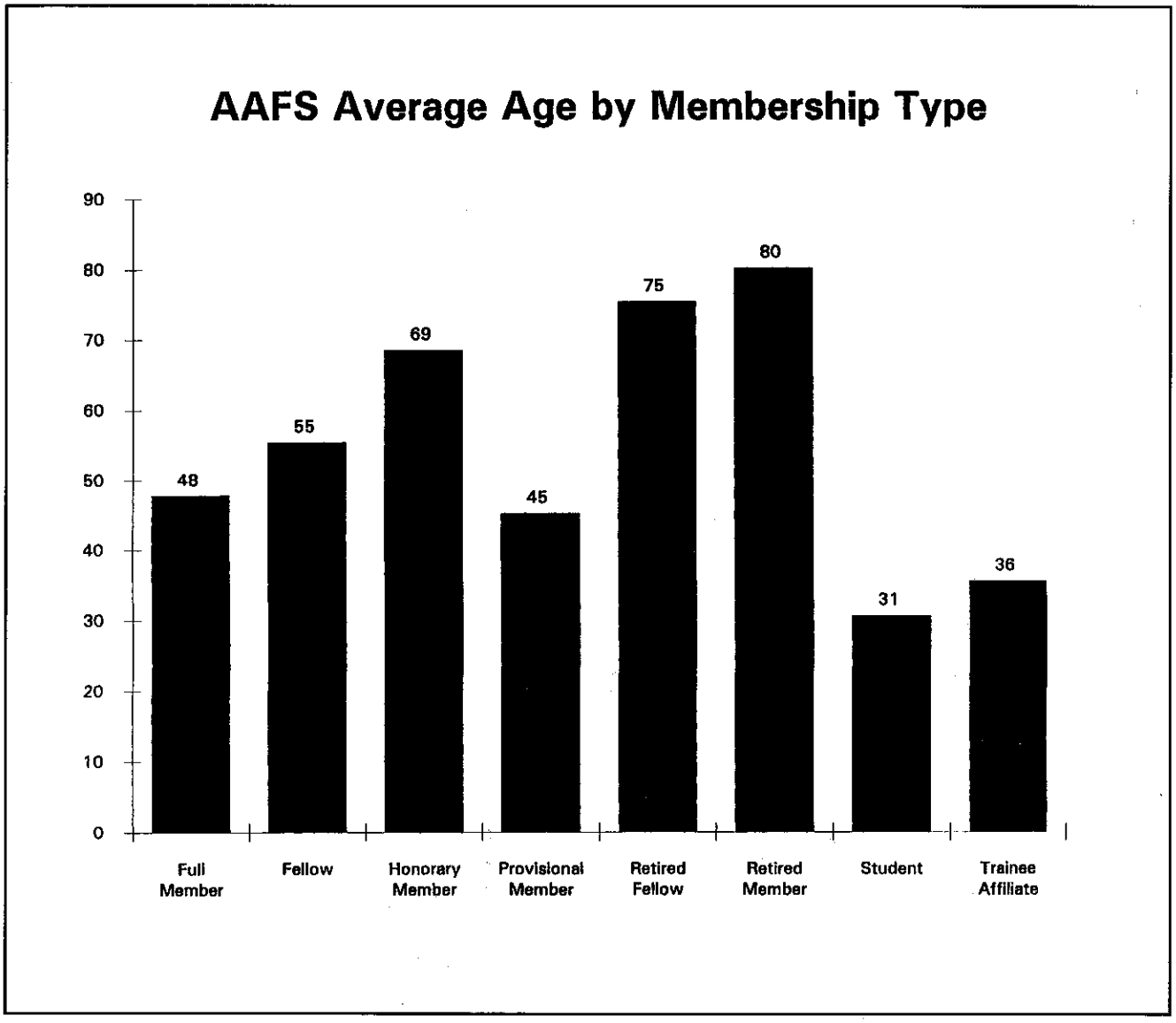
AAFS Membership Analysis, 1994

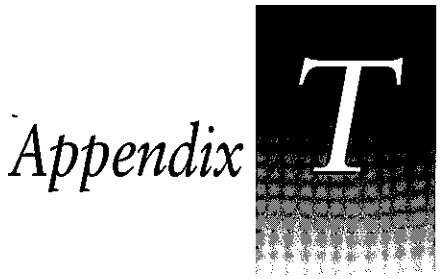
By Section, Type, Age

NANCY J. JACKSON
Membership Services Coordinator


AAFS Membership by Age
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
19 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65 67 69 71 73 75 77 79 81 83 85 87 90 93
Age


AAFS Average Age by Section
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Age
45
44
56
50
54
50
52
53
53
49
Anthro
Crim
Eng
Gen
Jur
Odon
Path
Psyc
QD
Tox
Section


AAFS Average Age by Membership Type
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
48
55
69
45
75
80
31
36
Full Member
Fellow
Honorary Member
Provisional Member
Retired Fellow
Retired Member
Student
Trainee Affiliate



Exit Survey Form

LET'S PART AS FRIENDS

Our records indicate that you have not renewed your membership in the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS). It would be extremely helpful if we knew why you chose not to renew your membership. Please take a moment to share your reasons with us. It will help us serve the AAFS members more effectively.

1. Which AAFS services did you find most beneficial? (check all that apply)

- ☐ *Academy News* (bi-monthly newsletter)
- ☐ *Journal of Forensic Sciences* (bi-monthly journal)
- ☐ **AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting**
- ☐ **Section Workshops and Seminars**
- ☐ **Annual Membership Directory**
- ☐ **AAFS Personal & Professional Contacts**
- ☐ **Forensic Sciences Foundation**
- ☐ **Access to Current Research & Information**
- ☐ **Contributing to the Advancement of Forensic Science**
- ☐ (other) _____

2. Please share with us the reason(s) you did not renew your AAFS membership.

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. What would it take to have you renew your membership in the American Academy of Forensic Sciences?

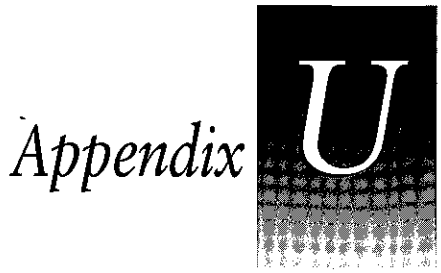
_____
_____
_____
_____

Your Name (Optional): _____
Section Affiliation: _____
Organization: _____

Thank you for taking the time to share your views with us. Please return this survey in the enclosed postage paid, pre-addressed envelope to:

AAFS
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

P.S. If you would like to talk to us about your membership, please call Nancy Jackson, Coordinator, at (719) 636-1100.



Membership and Promotion Requirements

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences, a nonprofit professional society organized in 1948, is devoted to the improvement, the administration, and the achievement of justice through the application of science to the processes of law.

AAFS

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences is a professional society dedicated to the application of science to the law. Its membership includes physicians, criminalists, toxicologists, attorneys, dentists, physical anthropologists, document examiners, engineers, psychiatrists, educators and others who practice and perform research in the many diverse fields relating to forensic science. The members of the Academy reside in all 50 states and possessions, in Canada, and in more than 40 countries of the world.

As a professional society the Academy is committed to the promotion of education and to the elevation of accuracy, precision, and specificity in the forensic sciences. It does so via the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*—its internationally recognized scientific journal, newsletters, the conduct of seminars and meetings, and the initiation of actions and reactions to various issues of concern. It conducts an annual scientific meeting wherein hundreds of scientific papers are presented and workshops are held. For its members, the Academy provides placement service and scientific reference studies. It also provides a limited referral service. The Academy, as the world's most prestigious forensic organization, represents its members to the public and serves as the focal point of public information concerning the forensic science profession.

Application Instructions & Requirements

1. **DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION**
   Your completed application, including reference forms, must be received prior to November 1 in order to be acted upon at the AAFS annual meeting in February.
2. **FEES**
   The required application fee must accompany the application form. The application fee is $25.00 for Provisional Members and is $15.00 for Students and Trainee Affiliates.
3. **REFERENCES**
   a. Two reference forms are included. All sections (with the exception of Psychiatry) require TWO references in support of applications.
   b. It is the applicant's responsibility to distribute the form to the recommenders who must return them directly to AAFS by the November 1 deadline.
4. **SECTION REQUIREMENTS**
   Your application must provide all of the information required by the Academy and by the section to which you are applying. CAREFULLY REVIEW THE ACADEMY AND SECTION REQUIREMENTS WHICH FOLLOW.

Basic Requirements

Membership is available only to those persons of professional competence, integrity and high moral character:

1. Who are actively engaged in the field of forensic science and who have made some significant contribution to the literature of forensic science, *or*
2. Who have advanced the cause of the forensic sciences in some other significant manner, *or*
3. Who are pursuing a career that has as its purpose the attainment of requirements 1. or 2. above, *and*
4. Who satisfy the requirements for membership of the section applied to or recommended for, *and*
5. Who have earned a baccalaureate or higher academic degree from an accredited college or university (except Student members).

Requirements for Student Membership

Applicant must be enrolled in an undergraduate, graduate or accepted supervised training program leading to a career in one of the forensic sciences.

Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership

A. Applicant must have completed his/her formal education (undergraduate or graduate degree programs) and be enrolled in a training program in one of the forensic science disciplines, *or*

B. Applicant must have completed his/her education and training and be fulfilling the experience requirement for Provisional Membership in the section most suited to his/her professional interest.

Membership Categories

There are three regular membership categories within the Academy.

- ☐ Provisional Member
- ☐ Member
- ☐ Fellow

PROVISIONAL MEMBERSHIP is the level at which applicants enter the Academy, with the exception of Student and Trainee Affiliate membership. Advancement to Member and then to Fellow is usually accomplished within a period of years for which each section establishes additional criteria.

The STUDENT and TRAINEE AFFILIATE levels exist for individuals who are enrolled in forensic science undergraduate and graduate programs or who are completing requirements for Provisional Membership. Student status may be maintained until the requirements for Trainee Affiliate are met; Trainee Affiliate status may be maintained until the requirements for Provisional Membership are met.

Section Requirements

Criminalistics

A. **Student**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must provide one (1) letter of reference from his/her academic advisor. Additional references are not required to be Student members of the Academy.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must provide one (1) letter of reference from his/her immediate supervisor. Additional references are not required to be Trainee Affiliate members of the Academy.

C. **Provisional Member**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university in one of the natural sciences (or forensic science or criminalistics), *and*
3. Have a minimum of two (2) years experience in the field of criminalistics during which a substantial portion of the applicant's time is devoted to the examination and evaluation of physical evidence and providing expert testimony in courts of law as to the results obtained as a result of those examinations and evaluations, *or*
4. A Ph.D. degree from an accredited college or university in one of the natural sciences (or forensic science or criminalistics, or a recognized derivative of the natural sciences, such as biochemistry) and a minimum of three (3) years experience as a full-time faculty member with the rank of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor or Professor, in a four-year, accredited educational institution granting baccalaureate or higher degrees in forensic sciences or criminalistics during which the majority of the applicant's teaching effort has been in subjects involving forensic science.
5. Two letters of reference. References must be full Members or Fellows of the Criminalistics Section of the Academy and must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.

Engineering Sciences

A. **Student**
Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**
Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled.

C. **Provisional Member**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must provide proof of a baccalaureate or graduate degree from an accredited four-year college or university in engineering or an engineering related science, *and*
3. Be actively engaged in the application of forensic engineering science for a minimum of four (4) years, *or* a masters degree and three (3) years of similar experience, or an earned doctoral degree can be substituted and two (2) years of similar experience, *and*
4. Provide transcripts of graduate and undergraduate credits, along with photocopies of certificates, diplomas, degrees and licensures, *and*
5. Provide proof of active participation in the field of forensic engineering science over the past four years, such as client references, court appearances including court case number, engineering research or projects related to forensic engineering.
6. Two letters of reference. At least one reference shall be from either a full Member or Fellow of the Academy. References must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.

General

A. **Student**
Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**
Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled.

C. **Provisional Member**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree and have five (5) years experience in one of the forensic sciences which is not within the scope of another section of the Academy, or a masters degree and four (4) years of similar experience, or a doctorate degree and three (3) years of similar experience.
(Note: Past experience is counted if (a) related to current forensic discipline field, and (b) was not required to obtain educational degree.), and
3. Satisfy any additional requirements established for its members by a specific forensic science discipline represented in the General Section, *and*
4. Demonstrate current involvement in the forensic discipline for which applying.
5. Two letters of reference. One reference must be from a full Member, Fellow or Retired Fellow of the General Section. The second reference may be from either a General Section member, an Academy member or an acceptable reference from someone active in the forensic sciences. References must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.

Jurisprudence

A. **Student**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must be enrolled in a law school program leading to a law degree or in an approved "Law Reading" program leading to qualification for taking the Bar examination.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have been awarded a law degree or otherwise be qualified to take the Bar examination or have a license in good standing to practice law, and be fulfilling the experience requirement for Provisional Membership in the Jurisprudence Section.

C. **Provisional Member**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have received a law degree at least two (2) years prior to the date of application for Provisional Membership, *or*
3. Have had a license in good standing to practice law for at least two (2) years immediately prior to application for Provisional Membership, *or*
4. Have received a law degree at least one (1) year prior to the date of application for Provisional Membership and have participated in a minimum of one program of the Academy prior to becoming a Provisional Member. Participation may include the presentation of papers, acting as a moderator or panelist of a program, or serving as an active member of a committee of the Jurisprudence Section, *or*
5. Have a license in good standing to practice law at least one (1) year immediately prior to the date of application for Provisional Membership and have participated in a minimum of one (1) program of the Academy prior to becoming a Provisional Member. Participation may include the presentation of papers, acting as a moderator or panelist of a program, or serving as an active member of a committee of the Jurisprudence Section, *or*
6. Have received a law degree or a license in good standing to practice law during the year immediately prior to the meeting at which Provisional Membership is considered and have participated in a minimum of one (1) program of the Academy as a Student member, *or*
7. Have completed such other academic and professional achievements, both in law and in forensic science, in a foreign country over a period of not less than six (6) years deemed to be substantially equivalent to the requirements of the Academy by the section chair and secretary at the time of the application.
8. Two letters of reference. References are not required to be members of the Academy, but must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.

Odontology

A. **Student**
Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. One (1) year or less experience in forensic odontology.

C. **Provisional Member**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have earned a dental degree (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), *and*
3. Completed a formal course of instruction in forensic odontology such as offered at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology or its hour for hour equivalent, *and*
4. Be actively associated with an agency engaged in forensic odontology, *and*
5. Two letters of reference. References must be either full Members or Fellows of the Odontology Section of the Academy and must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.
6. Have one (1) year or more experience in forensic odontology.

Pathology/Biology

A. **Student**
Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**
Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled.

C. **Provisional Member**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have earned a doctorate degree (M.D., D.O. or Ph.D.) and have been actively engaged in his/her field of interest in pathology or a biologically related science for at least one (1) year, *and*
3. Be actively engaged in the field of forensic science, including: pathology, forensic pathology, veterinary pathology, serology, immunohematology, microbiology, or other biological science at the time of application, *and*
4. Have made a significant contribution to the literature of forensic sciences, *or* have been pursuing a course of study as a resident in pathology, have advanced the cause of forensic science in some other significant manner, *and*
5. Two letters of reference. References must be full Members or Fellows of the Academy and must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.

Physical Anthropology

A. **Student**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Must be enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program leading to a degree in physical anthropology or forensic anthropology, *and*
3. Must be sponsored by a Member or Fellow of the Physical Anthropology Section by written recommendation, *and*
4. Must be recertified each year by sponsor as training continues.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Must complete a graduate degree in physical anthropology or forensic anthropology, *and*
3. Must be sponsored by a Member or Fellow of the Physical Anthropology Section by written recommendation, *and*
4. Must be recertified each year by sponsor as training continues.

C. **Provisional Member**
1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have earned a masters or doctorate degree, *and*
3. Submit a complete curriculum vitae indicative of active engagement in or publication in, or pursuit of a career in, or other contribution to forensic anthropology, *and*
4. Demonstrate involvement in ongoing forensic anthropology in one of the following ways:
   a. Provide copies of two (2) forensic case reports, *or*
   b. Provide copies of two (2) research papers on forensic anthropology authored by the applicant and presented at scientific meetings, *or*

c. provide a copy of one (1) paper on forensic anthropology published in a refereed journal.

5. Two letters of reference. References must be from either two section Fellows or one section Fellow and one full Member from the Anthropology Section of the Academy and must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.
6. Above requirements can only be waived by two-thirds decision of members present at an annual section business meeting.

Psychiatry & Behavioral Science

A. **Student**

Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**

Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled.

C. **Provisional Member**

1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Psychiatrists must hold an M.D. degree and devote the majority of his/her medical practice to the specialty of psychiatry.
3. Psychologists must meet the following requirements:
   a. Ph.D. in clinical, neuro-, forensic, counseling, or school psychology from a program approved by the American Psychological Association, and completion of an internship approved by the American Psychological Association, *or*
   b. Ph.D. in clinical, neuro-, forensic, counseling, or school psychology from a program approved by one of the six regional accrediting institutions of U.S. Department of Education, and licensure to practice psychology in one state, and successful passing of the Examination for the Professional Practice of Psychology (EPPP).

Questioned Documents

A. **Student**

Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**

Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled.

C. **Provisional Member**

1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Must have earned a baccalaureate or higher academic degree from an accredited college or university, *and*
3. Have successfully completed formalized training in the field of questioned document examination for at least two (2) years duration from a recognized questioned document laboratory or under the direct supervision of document examiners who are Members or Fellows of the Academy or of the ASQDE or who are Diplomates of the ABFDE, *and*
4. Be actively engaged or employed, full time, in the examination of questioned documents for at least two (2) years, independent of any program of training, and for that period must be personally responsible for conducting and reporting such examinations without technical supervision.
5. Two letters of reference. References must be full Members or Fellows of the Questioned Documents Section of the Academy and must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications. Exceptions to this requirement may be considered for applicants residing outside of the United States and Canada, in which case, references may be otherwise evaluated or accepted if approved by a majority vote of the members present at an annual business meeting of the section.

Toxicology

A. **Student**

Basic Academy Requirements for Student Membership must be fulfilled.

B. **Trainee Affiliate**

Basic Academy Requirements for Trainee Affiliate Membership must be fulfilled.

C. **Provisional Member**

1. Basic Academy Requirements for Membership must be fulfilled, *and*
2. Applicant must have earned a baccalaureate or graduate degree in one of the natural sciences from an accredited institution, and sixteen (16) semester credit hours in chemistry, *and*
3. Be actively engaged in forensic toxicology for at least one (1) year immediately prior to application, *and*
   a. Have made a significant contribution to the literature of forensic toxicology, *or*
   b. Have been pursuing a course of study for at least one year for an advanced degree applicable to the educational needs of a forensic toxicologist, *or*
   c. Have advanced the cause of forensic toxicology by laboratory service or in some other significant manner.
4. Two letters of reference. References must be full Members or Fellows of the Toxicology Section of the Academy and must be able to comment knowledgeably on the applicant's qualifications.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

MAIL TO: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669
(719) 636-1100 TeleFax (719) 636-1993 1-800-701-AAFS

Street Address: 410 North 21st Street
Suite 203
Colorado Springs, CO 80904-2798

Applications for membership are acted upon only at the Annual Meeting in February of each year. To be considered at that time the application must be complete by **November 1** (including letters of reference). Applications must be accompanied by the application fee of $25.00 for Provisional Member; $15.00 for Trainee Affiliate and for Student. (The application fee is not refundable.)

PLEASE TYPE

1 PERSONAL DATA

Name _____ How did you hear of AAFS? _____

Business Address _____ Home Address _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____ Social Security Number _____

Date of Birth _____ Place of Birth _____

Citizenship _____ Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2 MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY

☐ Provisional Member ☐ Trainee Affiliate ☐ Student

3 SECTION

☐ Criminalistics
☐ Engineering Sciences
☐ General
☐ Jurisprudence
☐ Odontology
☐ Pathology/Biology
☐ Physical Anthropology
☐ Psychiatry & Behavioral Science
☐ Questioned Documents
☐ Toxicology

4 REFERENCES

See specific section requirements for references in Application Instructions Brochure.

(a) _____

(b) _____

5 MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT

An Application for Membership is acceptable only when completed, signed, and accompanied by the appropriate application fee.

My signature below authorizes the AAFS or any of its officers or agents to verify the accuracy of any of the information provided in or as part of this application.

Should this application be acted upon favorably, I agree to adhere to the Code of Ethics and Conduct of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT

"As a means to promote the highest quality of professional and personal conduct of its members, the following constitutes the Code of Ethics and Conduct which is endorsed and adhered to by all members of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences:

a. Every member of the AAFS shall refrain from exercising professional or personal conduct adverse to the best interests and purposes of the Academy.

b. Every member of the AAFS shall refrain from providing any material misrepresentation of education, training, experience or area of expertise. Misrepresentation of one or more criteria for membership in the AAFS shall constitute a violation of this section of the code.

c. Every member of the AAFS shall refrain from providing any material misrepresentation of data upon which an expert opinion or conclusion is based.

d. Every member of the AAFS shall refrain from issuing public statements which appear to represent the position of the Academy without specific authority first obtained from the Board of Directors."

Signature _____ **Date** _____

5/96

6 PREFERRED MAILING ADDRESS

Name _____

Address _____

_____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

E-Mail Service (i.e., MSI, Internet, etc.) _____

E-Mail Address _____

7 PREFERRED DIRECTORY LISTING

Name _____ Title _____

Address _____

_____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

TeleFax _____

8 AAFS PARTICIPATION

Annual Meetings attended, by year *(note presentations)* _____

_____

9 EMPLOYMENT

Current Job Title _____ Date Started _____

Employer _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Description of Job Functions _____

_____

_____

10 MISCELLANEOUS

Do you wish to have your name REMOVED from any mail solicitations that the Academy receives? ☐ yes ☐ no

Do you wish to be included in the Academy's Expert Witness Database? If yes, please list forensic expertise below:

_____

Are you multi-lingual? If yes, please specify language(s) that you are able to read and/or speak fluently:

_____

PRIOR PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

POSITION	EMPLOYER	DATES

EDUCATION

Begin with High School diploma, year and place; include baccalaureate degree, post-graduate degree(s) and any continuing education.

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE	YEAR CONFERRED	PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC FIELD

TRAINING

INSTITUTION / LOCATION / TOPIC	DATES	SUPERVISOR / INSTRUCTOR

LICENSURES AND PRIVILEGES

List National and Local Accreditations and Privileges, e.g., American Boards in Medicine, State Medical and Bar licensures, etc. Attach photocopy of certificate. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

Has your license ever been revoked? (If YES, please explain)

Have you ever been censured for unethical conduct or procedure? (If YES, please explain)

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? (If YES, please explain)

MEMBERSHIP IN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Include offices, positions held and dates.

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS

Past and present – give dates.

MAJOR RESEARCH INTEREST AND SUPPORT

Past and present.

HONORS

MILITARY SERVICE

List dates.

PUBLICATIONS

If in different fields, please group accordingly.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Attach additional sheets or curriculum vitae, as necessary.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
REQUIREMENTS FOR PROMOTION
(to Member or to Fellow)

AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion

A. The criteria for promotion are applicable to all members seeking promotion to Member or to Fellow. Applications must be received at the AAFS office no later than November 1 to be considered for approval at the AAFS annual meeting.

B. The criteria for original membership in the AAFS apply to promotions:
   1. Membership shall be available only to those persons of professional competence, integrity and high moral character:
      a. Who are actively engaged in the field of forensic science and have made some significant contribution to the literature of forensic science, *or*
      b. Who have advanced the cause of forensic science in some significant manner, *or*
      c. Who are pursuing careers which have as the purpose, the attainment of either of the foregoing objectives.

   2. In addition, the following criteria for service to the AAFS and to forensic science in general is used:
      a. Service to the AAFS. This includes attendance at the annual meetings and participation in the program. Attendance at a minimum of one (1) meeting is required for advancement from Provisional Member to Member and one (1) additional meeting for advancement from Member to Fellow. However, if exigencies such as workload requirements, finances or ill health preclude such attendance, this will be taken into consideration.
      b. Service in the general area of forensic sciences. This is intended to recognize the individual who performs outstanding service in the execution of his/her regular responsibilities but who, in so doing, is unable to excel in other endeavors.
      c. Service in the area of forensic science research. Any contribution which the individual has made since his/her admission to the AAFS or latest advancement will be given consideration.
      d. Service in the area of forensic science education or training. Any effort (either by formal or informal curricula) to disseminate the scientific information which the individual has acquired throughout his/her career will be considered.

Criminalistics

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

   1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

   2. Serve two (2) years as a Provisional Member, *and*

   3. Attend a minimum of one (1) annual meeting of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

   1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

   2. Serve two (2) years as a full Member, *and*

   3. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted.

   4. Meet one (1) or more of the following requirements on three (3) separate occasions within ten (10) consecutive years prior to the annual meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered (not to include the annual meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered):
      a. Be *presenting* author of a paper presented at an annual meeting of the AAFS, *or*
      b. Prepare and submit a paper that is accepted for publication in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* or other peer-reviewed scientific journal. This requirement is fulfilled if the applicant's name appears as an author on the paper. Letters to the Editor or Book Reviews will not be considered in fulfilling this requirement, *or*
      c. Participate as a moderator, assistant moderator or panelist at two (2) or more annual meetings of the AAFS, *or*
      d. Participate as an active member or chair of a committee of the Criminalistics Section two (2) or more years.

Engineering Sciences

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

   1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

   2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS within five (5) consecutive years. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

   3. Meet the following requirements within six (6) consecutive years prior to the annual meeting at which the title of Member is being considered (not to include the annual meeting at which the title of Member is being considered):
      a. Author or co-author a minimum of two (2) scientific papers presented an AAFS annual meetings, *or*
      b. Publish two (2) articles in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* or other peer reviewed scientific journal, *or*
      c. Participate as an active member or chair on committees of the Engineering Sciences Section for two (2) or more years, *or*
      d. Any combination of two (2) of the above prior to the annual meeting at which promotion to Member is conferred. (Note: at least one (1) of the contributions must be from category a. or b.)

5/96

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Meet two (2) of the following requirements prior to the annual meeting at which promotion to Fellow is conferred:
   a. Author a minimum of two (2) scientific papers presented at an annual meeting of the AAFS, *or*
   b. Publish two (2) articles in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* or other peer reviewed journal, *or*
   c. Participate as an active member or chair of two (2) committees of the Engineering Sciences Section for one (1) year, *or*
   d. Any combination of two (2) of the above prior to the annual meeting at which promotion to Fellow is conferred. (Note: at least one (1) of the contributions must be from category a. or b.)

General

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, and any such additional requirements as may be established for its members by a specific forensic science discipline represented in the General Section, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted (special consideration may be given for promotion after attendance at one (1) meeting if extenuating circumstances have prevented attendance for two (2) years and all other promotion requirements have been met), *and*

3. Meet two (2) or more of the following requirements prior to the annual meeting at which promotion to Member is conferred:
   a. Participate as an active member or chair on a committee of the General Section or AAFS. One (1) year of committee work equals one (1) contribution. The Committee Chair will submit a list of active members at the end of each year to the Section Chair, *or*
   b. Participate in the annual program of the AAFS by presentation of paper, workshop or seminar (program participation does not include moderating a routine General Section program session), *or*
   c. Author a scientific paper that is accepted for publication in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences, and*

4. Demonstrate active work in the forensic sciences at the time the promotion application is filed.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, and any such additional requirements as may be established for its members by a specific forensic science discipline represented in the General Section, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of three (3) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted (special consideration may be given for promotion after attendance at two (2) meetings if extenuating circumstances have prevented attendance for three (3) years and all other promotion requirements have been met), *and*

3. Meet three (3) of the following requirements prior to the annual meeting at which promotion to Fellow is conferred (Note: at least one (1) of the contributions must be from category b. or c.):
   a. Participate as an active member or chair of a committee of the General Section or AAFS. One (1) year of committee work equals one (1) contribution. The Committee Chair will submit a list of active members at the end of each year to the Section Chair, *or*
   b. Participate in the annual program of the AAFS by presentation of paper, workshop or seminar (program participation does not include moderating a routine General Section program session), *or*
   c. Author a scientific paper that is accepted for publication in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences, and*

4. Demonstrate active work in the forensic sciences at the time the promotion application is filed.

Jurisprudence

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Have a license in good standing to practice law, or have full time status as a professor on the law faculty of any university, *and*

3. Obtain two (2) recommendations from Members or Fellows of the Academy, *and*

4. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

5. Participate in one (1) program of the AAFS at an annual meeting by presentation of papers, acting as a moderator or panelist of a program, or serving as an active member or chair of a committee of the Jurisprudence Section.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Have a license in good standing to practice law, or have full-time status as a professor on the law faculty of any university, *and*

3. Obtain two (2) recommendations by Fellows of the Jurisprudence Section of the AAFS, *and*

4. Attend a minimum of one (1) meeting of the AAFS. Neither the meeting at which the applicant becomes a Member nor the meeting

at which promotion to Fellow is being considered shall be counted in fulfilling this requirement, *and*

5. Participate in one (1) program of the AAFS at an annual meeting by presentation of papers, acting as a panelist of a program, or serving as an active member or chair of a committee of the Jurisprudence Section.

Odontology

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Participate in a minimum of two (2) programs of the AAFS at two (2) annual meetings by presentation of two (2) papers. Acting as a moderator or panelist on the program, or activities as a member of a section committee at two (2) different meetings of the AAFS may be substituted for one (1) paper.

Pathology/Biology

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS and Pathology/Biology Section. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Demonstrate active engagement in a field of forensic science including pathology, forensic pathology, veterinary pathology, serology, immunohematology, microbiology, or other biological science.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of four (4) annual meetings of the AAFS and Pathology/Biology Section. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Demonstrate active engagement in a field of forensic science including pathology, forensic pathology, veterinary pathology, serology, immunohematology, microbiology, or other biological science, *and*

4. Advance the work and purpose of the Pathology/Biology Section by:
   a. Presentation of one (1) or more oral or poster sessions at an annual meeting, *or*
   b. Publication of one (1) or more articles in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*.

Physical Anthropology

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Submit for review two (2) recent written case reports, or publications, or evidence of teaching or other contributions to forensic anthropology.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of three (3) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Submit for review two (2) written case reports, or publications, or evidence of teaching or other contributions to forensic anthropology.

Psychiatry & Behavioral Science

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of one (1) annual meeting of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Be certified by the American Board of Psychiatry & Neurology or by the American Board of Professional Practice in Psychology, *and*

3. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted.

4. Have served three (3) years as a Member or one (1) year in the event of participation in a joint session of the AAFS or scientific presentation in a section other than the Psychiatry & Behavioral Science Section, *and*

5. Demonstrate active participation in the Psychiatry & Behavioral Science Section. Participation may include the presentation of a scientific paper or serving as a moderator at an AAFS annual meeting, publication in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, or active participation on a working committee within the Psychiatry & Behavioral Science Section.

Questioned Documents

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the Questioned Documents Section of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Present at least one (1) technical paper or participate in the scientific program of the Questioned Documents Section. Participation may include serving as a moderator or panelist at an AAFS annual meeting, publication in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, or participation on a working committee within the Questioned Documents Section.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the Questioned Documents Section of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Present at least one (1) technical paper that is accepted for publication by the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*.

Toxicology

A. Provisional Member to Member.
While serving as a Provisional Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the Toxicology Section of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Provisional Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Be actively engaged in the field of forensic toxicology at the time of application for advancement.

B. Member to Fellow.
While serving as a Member, the applicant must:

1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, *and*

2. Be actively engaged in forensic toxicology at the time of application for advancement, *and*

2. Attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the Toxicology Section of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted; however, the meeting at which the title of Member is being considered shall not be counted, *and*

3. Advance the work and purpose of the Toxicology Section in two (2) or more of the following ways while a Provisional Member or Member:
   a. Present or co-author at least one (1) technical paper at an annual meeting of the AAFS at an oral or poster session, *or*
   b. Prepare and submit a paper on forensic toxicology that is accepted for publication in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* or other peer-reviewed scientific journal, *or*
   c. Participate as a moderator, assistant moderator, host or panelist at two (2) or more annual meetings of the AAFS in scientific sessions, workshops, breakfast roundtables, Student Academy or other recognized AAFS meeting sessions, *or*
   d. Participate as an active member or chair of a committee of the Toxicology Section for one (1) or more years, or other equivalent service to the Toxicology Section, such as newsletter editor, *or*
   e. Other service to the section or the profession determined to be acceptable by the Toxicology Section Chair and Secretary, such as (1) submit evidence of teaching or training activities in the area of forensic toxicology, or (2) certification by the American Board of Forensic Toxicology.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
APPLICATION FOR PROMOTION

MAIL TO: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669
(719) 636-1100 TeleFax (719) 636-1993

Street Address: 410 North 21st Street
Suite 203
Colorado Springs, CO 80904-2798

To be considered for promotion to the next higher class of membership, this form must be submitted prior to **November 1**, to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, P.O. Box 669, Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669. ***PLEASE TYPE***

1 PERSONAL DATA

Name _____ Current Job Title _____

Business Address _____ Home Address _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Telephone _____ Telephone _____

TeleFax _____ Social Security Number _____

Date of Birth _____ E-Mail Address _____

Citizenship _____ Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2 AAFS PARTICIPATION

Annual Meetings attended, by year *(note presentations)* _____

_____

Attach additional sheets or curriculum vitae, as necessary.

EDUCATION

Begin with High School diploma, year and place; include baccalaureate degree, post-graduate degree(s) and any continuing education.

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE	YEAR CONFERRED	PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC FIELD

LICENSURES AND PRIVILEGES

List National and Local Accreditations and Privileges, e.g., American Boards in Medicine, State Medical and Bar licensures, etc. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

Have you ever been censured by any licensing agency? (If YES, please explain)

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? (If YES, please explain)

Has your license ever been revoked? (If YES, please explain)

My signature below authorizes the AAFS or any of its officers or agents to verify the accuracy of any of the information provided in or as part of this application.

Signature _____ **Date** _____

5/96

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Starting with present position, listing any apprentice or similar training.

MEMBERSHIP IN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Include offices, positions held and dates.

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS

Past and present — give dates.

MAJOR RESEARCH INTEREST AND SUPPORT

Past and present.

HONORS

MILITARY SERVICE

List dates.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

PUBLICATIONS

If in different fields, please group accordingly.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

APPLICANT REFERENCE FORM

MAIL TO: American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669
(719) 636-1100 TeleFax (719) 636-1993

STREET ADDRESS: 410 North 21st Street Suite 203
Colorado Springs, CO 80904-2798

PLEASE TYPE

PART I — To Be Completed by the Applicant

Applicant Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Section to which you have applied: _____

PART II — To Be Completed by the Reference and Returned to AAFS

A. KNOWLEDGE OF APPLICANT

Please describe your knowledge of the applicant to include: length of time known to you; working relationship; type of forensic work applicant performs; percentage of time devoted to forensic work; training in forensic science.

B. ETHICS

To the best of your knowledge has the applicant ever been censured for unethical conduct or procedure? (If YES, please explain.)

C. RECOMMENDATION

Do you recommend that the applicant be admitted to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences? (If NO, please give reason(s).) Does your recommendation require any qualifications? (If so, please note.)

D. COMMENTS

Please use the space below for any other comments you wish to make concerning the applicant.

Please complete the information requested below; sign and return this form directly to AAFS.

Name: _____ Telephone: _____

Title/Position: _____ AAFS member: _____

Business Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Signature _____ **Date** _____

6/94

Appendix V

The Strategic Planning Committee Report, 1994

A STRATEGIC PLAN
FOR THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

SECTION I. CRITICAL ISSUES

A. BACKGROUND

1. AAFS Objectives

The stated Objectives of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS), as cited in its Bylaws, are:

> "*** to promote education for and research in the forensic sciences; to encourage the study, improve the practice, elevate the standards and advance the cause of the forensic sciences; to promote interdisciplinary communications; to plan, organize and administer meetings, reports, and other projects for the stimulation and advancement of these and related purposes."
> 1994 Membership Directory

Within the context of the above mission, this report contains a series of statements as to what the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC) believes the future for the AAFS can be.

2. Regionalization of Forensic Science Service

Preliminary to the determination of critical issues facing the AAFS and the profession, the SPC considered plausible scenarios in which the forensic sciences profession might operate in the future. Based on demographic factors related to growth and crime, recent functional consolidation trends within government and the will of the people (as demonstrated at the polls), the SPC considers as a plausible future the national regionalization of government forensic science services. (It is important to note that a 'region' could be a single city, a group of cities, a county or a group thereof or a region could be comprised of one or more states.)

As demonstrated at recent election polls, the citizens of the United States insist that the costs of government--at all levels--be drastically reduced. Given such a mandate, any government service that is labor intensive and can be consolidated undoubtedly will be. Government provided forensic science services is such an example.

The idea of grouped forensic science activities is hardly new; Canada and Great Britain have used this concept for years and several states have found it expedient to do so. Other nation-wide, government services such as Department of Veterans Affairs activities are already regionalized. And still others, such as human services and health care, are being considered for such change.

In the private sector, the College of American Pathologists is currently proposing to study the concept of regionalized autopsy centers.

Successful consolidation is dependent on two characteristics; the ability to pool like services or families of services and the ability to share those services. As with health care and welfare programs, government forensic science services meet both these criteria.

One possible configuration for the regionalization of government forensic services would be to continue to perform some common, more routine functions locally (on the basis of cost/effectiveness) but to consolidate the full spectrum of services--especially specialized services--at regional facilities.

Admittedly, such a concept would go against the grain of our political and geographical structure of government. However, in the long run, the need for conservation of resources and the adoption of equality of available service would prevail over the inevitable "turf" and funding fights that would surely arise.

As conceived by the SPC, Regional Centers for Forensic Science would probably be funded by a combination of pooled government resources and contract work. Scientists and technicians employed at such facilities would be a mix of hired and contract personnel. Services provided would be primarily on a "user pay" basis, a basis not expected to be favored by prosecuting attorneys or by the police.

3. Regionalization of AAFS Services

With or without some form of the above regional service concept, the AAFS is visualized as becoming an aggressive, pro-active organization. If it proposes to serve the anticipated needs of its members and the profession in the rapidly changing years ahead, it also must so serve its clients, the public and regulatory bodies.

The AAFS of the future must become a collaborating partner with the many regional and discipline-oriented societies existing today. Only through joint effort can the profession expect to *effectively* and *efficiently* advance the profession in the future. Several organizations should be able to accomplish what one organization will find extremely difficult to do. One means by which to achieve the desired level of coordination might be through some form of an inter societal council, the members of which are all the existing forensic science organizations.

This Strategic Plan concentrates on four areas that the SPC feels are critical to the future of the AAFS and the forensic science profession: (1) communications, (2) representation to all its clients and the public, (3) establishment & adherence to standards, and (4) education & training.

B. CRITICAL ISSUE NO. 1: ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

A significant future role for the AAFS should be to become the communication center for its members and hopefully for the forensic science profession and its clients and regulators.

Of the four areas deemed most critical to the AAFS's future (communications, spokesman, oversight, and education & training) the relatively easiest to initiate would be the establishment of a comprehensive electronic communications network. However, the SPC estimates that it might well be the most expensive. It also might take the longest time to implement, fully.

In the past 15 years the world has progressed rapidly in the generation and transmission of information and will move even faster in the decades ahead. Today, the sheer volume of information available to decision makers is rapidly approaching the point where the information will be too voluminous to be properly assimilated. The advent of personal digital assistants (versatile mobile computers) portends the continuous flow of almost infinite quantities of information. "Information Inundation" describes the future. Needed is a means of obtaining forensic science information and processing it in a configuration readily usable by the recipient. Of equal importance will be the need to train everyone in the management of information, i.e., "What do I need to know vs. what would be nice to know vs. what don't I really need?"

The AAFS could assume the communication leadership role in the profession by planning for and upgrading a multiple communication network, to include the following four functions.

1. Bulletin Board

Although, eventually, the Bulletin Board (BB) would replace the AAFS newsletter, it is conceptualized by the SPC that in the beginning the BB would cover only selected newsletter features ... two examples of which could be two current features of the printed newsletter: "Employment Opportunities" and "Meetings and Conferences."

The process of creating a bulletin board is well documented since there are literally thousands of electronic bulletin boards in operation in the United States today. In preparation for this role, AAFS could identify all members interested in the bulletin board concept and their areas of interest. Armed with this information, the AAFS could then create a bulletin board directory that would identify all bulletin boards devoted in part or in whole to the forensic sciences (to include international bulletin boards and academic links). It is conceivable that the suggested AAFS managed Data Base (see item 3., below) could share the bulletin board directory.

In assuming this role as a networking agent for the profession, the AAFS could assist members by making the interface with the desired bulletin boards or by serving as the subscriber ... as in the case of Internet.

AAFS members and non-member subscribers to the service could access the BB via an 800 number. All others could gain access by way of a published 900 number (paying a user fee based, in part, on telephone time).

The start-up and initial operating costs of the BB would require appropriated funds from the AAFS annual budget. However, those costs would be offset by subscriber and 900 number fees and eventually from the savings generated by the reduced costs of printing and mailing the newsletter.

2. *Academy News*

The progressive installation of an electronic newsletter would depend on the members' ability to receive (and, perhaps, record) each edition. In the immediate future, features appearing on the BB will also have to be printed and mailed in the normal format to members who do not have the necessary electronic equipment or who prefer printed copies.

The SPC visualizes that the electronic news would be available on a 24 hour basis and would be constantly updated to provide "real time" news and information. Bulletin board newsletters have shown a strong ability to generate customer comments through the use of electronic mail. This could be an excellent opportunity to generate dialogue between members and for AAFS leaders to communicate with the membership ... thus addressing a major concern (about the lack of dialogue and communications with our leaders) that was registered by the responders to the 1992-93 Questionnaire (Appendix A).

The SPC strongly believes that a task force should be formed at an early date to ascertain such things as the mechanics of placing a BB/Newsletter on line; the ability and desire of the members to receive information in such a manner; the phasing of the project; ultimate newsletter content; comparative costs; the time table for each phase of effort, etc.

3. Electronic Data Base

In its consideration of entering the field of electronic communications, the SPC visualized the creation of an all inclusive data base. Such a system would not be a gigantic storage facility located at the AAFS office. Rather, it would be a network system.

In an article appearing in the June 6, 1993, issue of the *Denver Post* (Section G), George Gilder reported that whereas in 1989 only 7% of the personal computers in use were connected to local area networks, today more that 60 million of the roughly 120 million PCs are in networks ranging from libraries to mailing list companies to career opportunities to specialized data bases.

The giant of all networks is an organization called Internet, with a worldwide clientele of 11,000 public and private computer *networks*. Approximately 11 million people currently use the system--to include, as an example, a recent subscriber, "Online Career Center Inc.," a nonprofit company that offers employment data to over 3,000 companies. The AAFS, in its role as interface agency for the profession, could easily link up with any of the services using Internet.

The AAFS data base coverage would be one of many issues to be studied by an implementation task force. Although some data would be generated by the AAFS, such as future meeting information, meeting minutes (and perhaps meeting proceedings), abstracts, past *Journals* and Indices, etc., most information would be accessed from consenting owners of valid data. Included in this concept could be the many specialized pools of forensic information and statistics generated at forensic science facilities throughout the world, e.g., individual laboratories and organizations; the FBI and other government facilities; international sources such as the Home Office, Canada and Australia; Med-Line; Tox-Line; CDC; proficiency testing entities; libraries, educational and training institutions, etc. The savings to the profession by not having to reinvent the wheel could be enormous. Several devices are on the market or soon will be for use in data storage and retrieval systems. Even today's storage capabilities are prodigious. Systems such as CD-ROM (compact disc-read only memory) and CD-I (compact disc-interactive) can store over 270,000 pages of text on a single disc. One of the latest organizations to offer CD-ROM is the National Institute of Justice. It has placed more than 125,000 Justice Abstracts on one disc. At the current time, the major cost in the use of such systems is the formatting and preparation of the data to be stored. Such efforts can cost as high as $25,000. The creation of a master disc is somewhat less expensive: $1,500. However, by the time the AAFS enters the field, these costs should have dropped dramatically.

Some specific types of information that could be made available under this concept include: government regulations, safety manuals, significant court decisions, shelf references on methodologies and protocols, source books (such as paint, glass, paper, firearms, tissue, inks), etc.

The SPC, after careful study of the 1992-93 Questionnaire responses, feels that in the future, one vital key to gaining AAFS members and to holding them will be through the ready availability of a forensic science data base network.

4. The *Journal*

In the movement toward an electronic journal, the AAFS would face the same two problems confronting others who are considering entering the field of paperless publications, e.g., customer acceptance and cost. Advocates of the concept agree that to be successful, the system will have to be rewarding and easy to use.

The current research leader in the field of electronic media is MIT. Its media laboratory is working for a consortium of companies that include: Gannett Co., Knight-Ridder Inc., Times Mirror Co., Tribune Co., Hearst Corp., and IBM. The goal is to advance the art of electronic newspaper and journal publication.

Currently, the *Chicago Tribune* can be read through a computer service and *Newsweek* is working on a project to provide New York telephone customers with local news via computers. *Omni Magazine* has now gone online with selections from its writers and editors.

As a means by which to provide its members with concise, rapid, current information of their choosing, the SPC feels that the AAFS will eventually enter the field of paperless publications. To do so, the implementation task force formed to study this issue will undoubtedly consider layered information, i.e., a brief of the paper or article in question ... which could be expanded, incrementally, to the full text or could be printed on the user's computer system.

C. CRITICAL ISSUE NO. 2: AAFS SPOKESPERSON

1. Forensic Science: The Non Participant

As concluded by the SPC, a dire need exists to establish a spokesperson for the AAFS and the profession. Four examples illustrate this point.

- DNA. The AAFS and the forensic science profession played only a minor role in the international discussions concerning DNA standards.
- DAUBERT. Of the over 20 amicus briefs submitted in "*Daubert vs. Dow Pharmaceuticals*," none were from the forensic sciences.
- CARNEGIE COMMISSION. No member of the AAFS or of the profession served on the Carnegie Commission's committee designated to study the education and training needs of the judiciary in the use of science and technology in Federal courts.
- FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER. Of the 74 participants in Federal Judicial Center's Conference on the use of court-appointed experts, held in November 1993, none were forensic science experts.

We do serve as a forum for topical issues facing the profession, but we seldom, if ever, take a public stand on the results of our deliberations. From the above four examples of non-participation by the forensic sciences profession it is clear that public and private entities treat us as a voiceless profession (if, in fact, they even know that we exist).

2. The Need

The 1992-93 SPC Member Survey clearly pointed out the need and desire of the members for a spokesperson who would represent the forensic sciences at all levels of authority in the public and the private sector.

To truly serve as a spokesman, that designated individual would need the necessary authority, knowledge and facts to represent (fairly) all the disciplines of the profession on a wide range of issues before an even wider range of interest groups.

In the March 1993 issue of *Association Management*, Paul Forbes and Bruce Butterfield wrote:

> "In your relations with the government, think about how you can contribute solutions to problems before the legislative and administrative bodies feel obligated to address them. ** You can have a real impact on policy if you form coalitions with interest groups and work with government to find solutions before the ground swell for political action develops."

From experience with federal legislative and administrative bodies, the SPC visualizes "Rapid" response as being on an immediate basis. Three typical Washington scenarios demonstrate this point.

a. A Reaction Scenario. An administrative, legislative, regulatory body or private organization member calls to say that Committee X is contemplating including Topic Y on its agenda for its meeting tomorrow. "Can you provide me background material and your organization's position by this afternoon?"

b. A Preventive Scenario. You have just picked up a rumor that Topic X is getting to be a hot issue with the judiciary *or* that a Senator has received one too many complaints about Topic X from valued constituents. Nothing has been done about the issue to-date. You immediately invite the court administrator *or* one of the Senator's office aides to lunch and provide written material intended to kill the issue or to support it ...as is the wont of your profession.

c. An Initiating Scenario. The scientific community has determined that a developing capability has potential ethical overtones (or quality control problems or whatever) that warrant early attention. The orchestrated campaign (designed to present the profession's position) must be aimed not only at the multitudinous regulatory bodies that could be expected, in time, to initiate action if no one else does but also must address public education ... *and* the campaign must be launched soon.

Although the above scenarios are cast in the arena of the federal government, the same situations are repeated in the 50 state legislatures and in myriad county and local governmental agencies.

3. The Duties of a Spokesperson

It is the opinion of the SPC that the AAFS spokesperson would wear many hats. Candidate duties, not in priority, could include:

- ♦ Public Relations
- ♦ Industrial Liaison
- ♦ Media Point of Contact
- ♦ Legislative Liaison
- ♦ Educator/Lecturer
- ♦ Researcher (Fact Finder)
- ♦ Reporter
- ♦ Judicial Liaison
- ♦ Long Range Planner

This raises the need for an electronic communications system wherein the spokesperson can broadcast the views of the AAFS in speedy fashion, such as via a simultaneous FAX service (the sending of messages to hundreds of targeted organizations within minutes), or by voice mail.

Obviously, our spokesperson could not operate without an effective early warning system. In part, this function could be performed by the spokesman's office operating both as a clipping service and as a frequent visitor to key governmental and private organization offices. However, as visualized by the SPC, the main source of advance information could come from the profession itself, perhaps via individual members of advisory (watchdog) committees organized for that purpose. Their support would be especially needed in monitoring the actions of the 50 state legislatures and the decision making bodies within major municipalities.

Companion to the network of advisory committees would be the operation of a forensic science electronic data base. In short, the spokesperson would be at the core of "networking."

Obviously, the individual selected for this position would have to be a person of high standing in the profession and equally highly regarded by his or her diverse outside contacts.

4. The Spokesperson--An Executive Vice President

The SPC recommends that the spokesperson be an appointed official of the AAFS with a title such as Executive Vice President (EVP). Recently, the American Medical Association established such a position with approximately the same functions as recommended here.

The EVP would be responsible to the AAFS Board of Directors (Board). However, given the authority to act (or NOT to act) in designated broad areas, the EVP should not be saddled with the necessity to get the Board's permission to act in specific situations. Rather, given broad authority, he/she would be responsible for his/her actions. The mechanics of how to arrive at a timely consensus concerning a matter of importance to the profession will be at the heart of the deliberations of any task force designated to study this issue.

The EVP, as conceived by the SPC, would, generally, not address the details of specific cases but, rather, would deal with the issues/principles/procedures involved. Coordination with local forensic science authorities would be of great importance.

It is not contemplated that the EVP would respond to fast breaking local news. To offset this logistical inability, the EVP would prepare educational articles and conduct courses on media relations.

As an appointed officer, the EVP, would not displace any current elected officers, e.g., President, Vice Presidents, Secretary or Treasurer. The EVP would, however, assume some of the currently undetermined substantive (as opposed to administrative) functions of the current office of Executive Director.

D. CRITICAL ISSUE NO. 3: AAFS OVERSIGHT

The consensus of the SPC is that the forensic science profession is not uniform in the quality of its professional oversight responsibilities and that this is a functional area in which the AAFS could assume a role. Further, the SPC recommends that the AAFS study carefully its policies and procedures relative to its responsibility to verify (and regularly update) the authenticity of its members' stated qualifications.

1. Oversight of the Profession

Perhaps more so than any of the other three critical issues, the matter of "oversight" will be the most sensitive and will require the maximum in cooperation and coordination between the myriad public and private sector forensic sciences service organizations, the professional societies

and associations, and the AAFS. Any consortium organized for this purpose would include (as examples): certifying boards, ASCLD, and ASTM's Committee E-30 (Forensic Sciences).

In this oversight role, the AAFS would serve as a facilitator and coordinator of certification, accreditation and proficiency testing programs. As such, AAFS would coordinate the establishment of standards--to include public recognition of those who meet the standards. Increasingly, the federal government is pressuring for organizational bodies to certify the certifiers and accredit the accreditors--and not necessarily from within the profession. By having the AAFS assume this role, the possibility of outside, relatively uninformed oversight would be reduced.

The role of oversight is not new to the AAFS. In the 1970's the AAFS established a committee under the leadership of Kurt Dubowski to oversee the certification research project being accomplished by the Forensic Sciences Foundation. The result of that effort was the establishment of five certification boards each of which is allowed to acknowledge its board certified members in the AAFS Membership Directory. This oversight function will continue as more boards ask for recognition.

Other professions are addressing the matter of oversight. There now exists within the medical profession an organization called the American Board of Medical Specialties whose role is to see that each of the medical boards meets the desired standards of the medical profession. In 1975, during the formulation of the forensic science boards, Dr. Dubowski recommended the establishment of an oversight board to be called the American Board of Forensic Sciences. No action was taken on the concept.

Each step in the process of attaining true oversight will be marked by acts of accommodation by all parties involved. Oversight will either be a condition imposed by the courts of the future, or it will be established and monitored internally by the profession. It is, therefore, critical that the forensic sciences organize for this inevitability before the government steps in. Self rule is far better for the good of the profession than its alternative--government regulation with its inherent cost, bureaucracy and inflexibility.

The AAFS is especially recommended for the oversight function because of its multidisciplinary orientation. Further, with the advent of the position of spokesman, an organizational structure would be in place to support the oversight role. Recall that the spokesman would be charged to keep the profession informed as to the current thinking in government circles and vice versa.

2. Oversight of AAFS Activities

The first of these activities is the AAFS's responsibility to vouch for the competence of applicants for membership. According to the AAFS Bylaws, the Board has the final authority as to the acceptability of an applicant for membership, using as its criteria the recommendations of the sponsoring section and the eligibility and qualifications for membership cited in Article I of the Bylaws. The question is, "Is this adequate oversight of the admittance process?"

The second responsibility of the AAFS is to ensure the continued authenticity of its members' stated expertise. This is not a matter of conduct, which is covered by the code of ethics. Rather, this is a question of whether or not individual members have maintained current their stated qualifications via continuing education or any other means by which to keep up with the state of the art. It is recommended that the AAFS study this responsibility in detail.

E. CRITICAL ISSUE NO. 4: AAFS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Whereas the current AAFS education and training program is predominantly centered on papers generated by research (papers are traditionally assigned the prime time during AAFS meetings), the SPC envisions AAFS programs of the future being heavily oriented toward workshops and seminars to be conducted both at the site of its annual meeting and nationwide.

1. Current Education and Training Activities

Currently, the available profession-wide training programs are spotty. As an example, the FBI is a primary training source for criminalistics but, as indicated by Ken Nimmich of the Scientific Training Unit at the FBI's Quantico facility, they simply cannot cover every need.

Judging from the results of the 1992-93 SPC Questionnaire, there are serious gaps in the availability of training in several disciplines. As examples, training in non-DNA serology is hard to find. Methodology review courses in a wide variety of subjects are scarce. And compounding the problem is the fact that many excellent training opportunities are lost to the professional because they are conducted (with little or no publicity) by individual laboratories for their own personnel and for outside personnel within a narrow geographical area.

2. The Need

The SPC finds that there is a dire need for some organization to assume the lead in the provision for organized training in essential subjects covering all disciplines of the profession. Such an organization could be the government or it could be one of the regional, national or international societies. The basis criteria for assumption of education and training leadership would include a multi-disciplinary orientation and the ability to manage such a program.

Being the education and training arm of the profession carries with it the responsibility to respond in a timely manner to the needs of the members and subscribers to the service. The curricula would include not only orientations and reviews but also matters on the cutting edge, to include new or alternative methodologies and protocols and multidisciplinary approaches to casework.

Other topics such as security, safety, office administration, media relations, court procedure, relations with all elements of the justice system and with the public, etc., could be included in the offerings.

As noted earlier, the members of the FBI has indicated that they would be quite willing to cooperate, coordinate and collaborate with AAFS on education and training, nationwide. Apropos the possibility of forming an education and training team with agencies of the federal government,

there has been a noticeable trend in recent years toward greater government cooperation with the private sector on a wide array of issues. Although tighter government budgets may be a leading factor in this trend, the government is also beginning to recognize that the private sector offers much in almost all facets of governmental operations.

It would be prudent, in the eyes of the SPC, for the AAFS to consider assuming this education and training role at an early date. In so doing it could serve the profession as coordinator of all the education and training activities now available in North America and develop courses (in the form of workshops and seminars) where none currently exist ...utilizing, in part, the envisioned AAFS electronic communications capability. Organizations such as the Council on Forensic Science Education would be included in any consortium created for this purpose.

Under the SPC regional center concept, the individual elements of the regions would continue the current **practice of conducting** OJT and specialist training to satisfy their own needs. The AAFS could assist in such training by utilizing traveling workshops if hands-on training would be required or by electronic communications presentations.

To best accomplish its role as an education and training producer and coordinator, provision eventually would have to be made by the AAFS for a studio. Additionally, hookup with a satellite system (such as that used by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs) should be considered.

A major concern in implementing this ambitious vision would be the matter of financing. An early consideration by the implementation task force would be the possibility of placing most training and education on a commercial (profit) basis ... to include payment of some form to instructors. This would be yet another extension of the "user-pay" concept visualized earlier in this report.

3. The Role of the Forensic Sciences Foundation

At some point in its deliberations, the task force designated to study the education and training issue should consider the role to be assigned to the Forensic Sciences Foundation (FSF)... whose stated "Purpose," as cited in the 1994 AAFS Membership Directory is:

> "** to serve the membership of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the forensic sciences generally through the conduct, management, sponsorship and coordination of research and educational activities for the betterment of the forensic sciences and their services to society."

FSF has, in the past, conducted education and training courses for the profession and it has published text books. Currently, it is the accrediting agent for AMA's continuing education Category I credit program, it serves as the Business Agent for the Council on Forensic Science Education and is the Administrative Office for two certifying boards.

SECTION II. OTHER ISSUES

The matters discussed in this section are related in a generic sense to the Critical Issues presented in Section I. None, however, are related to any specific Critical Issue on a one-on-one basis. The sequence of presentation of the issues presented in Section II in no way connotes priority.

A. TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS

The AAFS policies (written or unwritten) cited in this section of the report have assumed, in the eyes of many responders to the SPC 1992-93 Questionnaire, the importance of sacred cows, i.e., virtually above criticism or change.

1. The AAFS Organization

The AAFS's future organizational structure--its titles, boxes and lines--can only be drawn, meaningfully, when its future roles and missions are defined. As Louis H. Sullivan wrote in 1896, "Form ever follows function."

That truism not withstanding, the SPC recommends that when studying the future organization of the AAFS, cognizance be given to the fact that the AAFS organizational structure has always been designed more for the planning and conduct of education and training programs at annual meetings than it has been for the governance of its members.

Prior to 1948, there were no national professional societies in the United States solely dedicated to *all* the forensic science disciplines. In 1948, the AAFS became the first such. When formed, the AAFS membership consisted of seven disciplines: Immunology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, Police Science, Psychiatry, Questioned Documents, Toxicology and a small group of at-large professionals not covered by the above.

In 1954, the AAFS recognized that Police Science might be too narrow a title for the discipline it represented and changed the name to Criminalistics. The General Section was formed in 1958, Immunology was phased out in the 1960's and Pathology became Pathology/Biology. In the 70's, Anthropology and Odontology were organized and the latest, Engineering Sciences, was created in the early 80's.

> *Today, we have essentially the same organizational structure and modus operandi that we had many years ago when (annually, in the bitter Winter) we took the train to Chicago to attend the AAFS's "Annual Meeting" at the Drake Hotel!*

a. AAFS Sections. The AAFS faces a serious problem relative to the number of sections it can support. There are limits to the span of control for every organization, i.e., at some point the span becomes so large and unwieldy that the ability to direct, support and monitor the

organization is seriously eroded. Logistical problems also arise. Perennially, the AAFS faces the problem of accommodating ten sections with breakout rooms of adequate size. Rather than creating new sections for disciplines emerging from existing ones, consideration should be given to the utilization of subsections within the existing structure.

b. Proliferation of Forensic Science Organizations. During the past 46 years other organizations have formed to fill needs not perceived as being satisfied in the AAFS. Examples include: several regional societies, NAME [National Association of Medical Examiners] that began as a Pathology/Biology Section committee, SOFT [Society of Forensic Toxicology], ASCLD [American Society of Crime Lab Directors], and several others. The 1993 AAFS Membership Directory lists 18 allied forensic science organizations that publish newsletters, journals and conduct meetings.

Still other organizations have expanded their roles and missions to include forensic science matters. As examples: CAP [College of Anatomical Pathologists] now has a forensic pathology committee ASCP [American Society of Clinical Pathology] also covers forensic pathology matters, etc.

Additional examples of the changing nature of the role envisioned in 1948 for the AAFS include the many organizations involved in the education of the judiciary, to include: ABA, ATLA [American Trial Lawyers Association], Federal Judicial Center, Carnegie Institute, Rand's Institute for Civil Justice and many others. Many of the above mentioned organizations meet or have met during the AAFS annual meeting, thus further compartmentalizing the disciplines.

Sad to say, each of the above examples of the proliferation of forensic science organizations has, in some way, diluted the AAFS leadership role.

c. Federation. Periodically the question is asked; "Should the AAFS become a federation, an umbrella organization for the many forensic science disciplines and societies?"

There are many federations operating today for the benefit of industries and professions. Such arrangements can provide economies in staffing, member services, purchasing, meetings, etc.

However, by federating, the AAFS would have but a fraction of its current impact on the profession, i.e., each organization/discipline that joins the federation would be incorporated as an autonomous entity.

When considering "federation" in the light of the four critical issues previously advanced by the SPC in this paper, the development of a sophisticated forensic science electronic communications system and the development of an expanded training and education capability need not suffer under the federation concept. However, the role of a spokesperson and oversight function could be much more difficult to implement by the AAFS were it to become a federated body. Would this be a hardship to the profession? Such a question should be studied.

2. The Annual Meeting and Program

a. The Meeting. Since 1948, the AAFS has held one meeting per year ... usually during the month of February in the major convention cities of the USA. Efforts to schedule the annual meetings in smaller cities have been unsuccessful because of logistics ... the AAFS requires an extraordinary amount of conference space and a large number of sleeping rooms. The concept of holding a large meeting every other year in combination with smaller regional meetings in the off year should be studied.

It is recommended that periodic demographic studies be made of meeting attendees. Specifically, what trends are evident in the composition of the members and non members in attendance. Some national organizations are finding that the number of their members in attendance is declining while non-member attendance is climbing.

It is acknowledged that annual meetings afford the profession the opportunity to keep up with new developments in the various disciplines. From the 1992-93 Questionnaire, it is also obvious that annual meetings rate high because they afford members the opportunities to get together with old friends, to discuss cases with their peers and to make new acquaintances. It is also recognized by the SPC that the annual meeting is a major source of AAFS revenue.

Nevertheless, the SPC believes alternatives to having one large annual meeting in a major city should be kept in mind. Just as the SPC visualizes the regionalization of governmental services (see Section I. A. on page 1), so also does it visualize the regionalization of some AAFS activities, such as joint meetings, workshops and seminars. Regionalized meetings (held in collaboration with regional and national societies) would draw to the meetings many AAFS members and non-members who otherwise would not or could not attend the big annual meeting.

b. The Program. The AAFS annual meeting program generally consists of four profession-oriented segments: workshops and seminars, breakfast sessions, plenary sessions, and the presentation of papers. Of these, the presentation of papers is held sacred ... they are always scheduled during "prime time" (approximately 8:00am to 4:00pm) and few if any other profession-oriented activities are allowed to compete.

It is suggested by the SPC that the presentation of individual papers during prime time is not always in the best interest of the members. In the 1992-93 Member Survey, objections were voiced (in general terms) to the quality of more than a few of the papers presented. This gives rise to an SPC recommendation that abstracts be subjected to more rigorous screening and that all program presentations for which continuing education credits are given be subjected to written post-presentation evaluation. The various accrediting agencies with whom the AAFS and the FSF deal are demanding more stringent controls on the quality of each credit hour awarded.

Consistent with the SPC belief that the AAFS should accept the coordinating role in the conduct of multidisciplinary education and training within the profession, the committee strongly believes workshops and seminars should be moved into the prime time slots. In the 1992-93 Survey it was suggested that such courses as the review of fundamentals and the coverage of proven advanced/new procedures should be a regular offering. The need for "hands-on" workshops was also noted. Necessarily, some oral paper presentations would have to be scheduled for the "off" hours.

The SPC also recommends increasing *by many-fold* the use of poster sessions (which have been on an increase in recent years). However it does so with a cautionary note: the poster sessions are in need of guidelines and quality control. Too many presentations in recent years were made with unacceptable graphics, grease pencil scribbles, etc. And, once again, post-presentation evaluations should be *de rigueur*.

Guidelines for *program* scheduling might include the following:

Breakfast Seminars	45 Min.	Full Day Schedule	6.5 Hrs.
Luncheon Seminars	50 Min.	Evening Seminars/Workshops	Variable
Quarter Day Schedule	2.0 Hrs.	Poster Presentations	Quarter Day, each
Half Day Schedule	3.5 Hrs.	Paper Presentations	Not to conflict with all others

(Note the recommend that luncheon seminars be introduced.)

Finally, as it pertains to the program, the SPC recommends the inclusion, at each annual meeting, of the following Board sponsored topics:

- an open forum.
- recent legislative actions and trends.
- recent important court cases.

The 1994 SPC Consensus Conference elicited many comments that an "Open Forum" could be partially structured by announcing in the AAFS newsletter one or two topics that would be featured ... with the understanding that an "open" period would follow.

c. The Program Planning Organization Structure. In analyzing the SPC's earlier recommendations (that the AAFS assume a role in the multidisciplinary education and training of the profession), the current process of establishing the education and training program for the AAFS annual meeting should be reviewed.

Today, the AAFS President-Elect appoints a Program Chairman for the overall meeting together with several added individuals appointed to head specific program activities such as workshops, seminars, plenary sessions, etc. Simultaneously, each section appoints a program chairman charged to design discipline oriented programs.

Two aspects of the current AAFS-level program structure were studied by the SPC: (1) the need for a long-range program plan wherein education and training needs could be systematically satisfied (this applies to recurring needs as well as to new developments in the profession), and (2) the need for continuity (tenure) in the program committee membership.

The SPC recommends the creation of an AAFS Program Committee the membership of which would include representatives selected by each AAFS discipline plus members selected at-large. Each member of the AAFS Program Committee would serve for three years.

In addition to analyzing current needs (and the means by which they could best be addressed) the AAFS Program Committee would maintain current a long-range plan. This should entail the conduct of periodic surveys of members as to their "needs" and the analysis of the effectiveness of current offerings. The committee also would be responsible for the master scheduling of events, for the inclusion of needed seminars and workshops and for monitoring the execution of the program.

The type and intensity of evaluations of individual presentations undoubtedly will continue to be dictated by the continuing education certification organizations. When such is not the case, the AAFS Program Committee would be responsible for the evaluation of all presentations under its aegis and for oversight of evaluations conducted by the sections. In short, every presentation made at an AAFS meeting should be formally evaluated in some form.

3. Governance

a. Leadership. The leadership of the pro-active AAFS of the future, as envisioned by the SPC, would continue to be recruited from the membership. Such leadership could continue to be vested in elected volunteer officers and a mix of elected and appointed governing bodies--as the roles and missions require and the membership deems acceptable.

Thus, the highest governing board--the body charged with fiduciary responsibility—would be assigned the responsibility to keep approved plans on track ... such as the Strategic Plan. And, via the time honored vehicle of delegated authority, it would assign the execution of plans and the normal operations of the AAFS to appointed officers and staff. In essence, that is the manner in which the AAFS operates today.

Under this concept, the elected officers and boards would provide strategic direction for the AAFS and would monitor major programs via its authority to delegate and supervise. The EVP and the head of administration would serve the Board on day-to-day matters.

Of the two key appointed officers, the proposed EVP would be concerned with substantive issues and the director of administration would be responsible for such matters as marketing, communications, development, membership, finance, meeting planning/conduct, etc.

One potential problem looms concerning the above division of labor between elected, appointed and hired officers, committees and staff. The classical division of leadership/execution roles assumes that member volunteers will have the necessary time to devote to their expanded responsibilities. If the AAFS decides to become pro-active in the execution of any of the critical issues raised in this paper, the time spent on governance and execution functions will increase. Can tomorrow's AAFS volunteer leaders afford the added time needed to lead a pro-active organization?

b. Policies and Procedures. It is quite possible to stifle the proper attitude and activities of a Board and its administrative staff by burdening them with over restrictive policies and procedures. Such must be guarded against by the AAFS.

John Carver, in his book, *Boards That Make A Difference,* states in his Preface:

> "Board members arrive at the table with dreams. **Yet, by and large, do not spend their time exploring, debating and defining those dreams. Instead, they expend their energy on a host of demonstrably less important, even trivial, items."

He goes on to say that even when agendas are filled with projects, programs and services, the discussion centers on administration rather than results. And through it all, the policies and procedures of the organization exemplify the Board's concern for the administration of the organization rather than for its governance.

It is not the assigned task of a Board to be the micro-managers of the organization. Rather, its role is to govern. With the proper delegation of responsibility and commensurate authority to its appointed officers, committees and staff, policy and procedures should provide room for ideas rather than constraints.

It is recommended by the SPC that the current *Policy and Procedure Manual* be reviewed in light of the basic tenets of Board governance, namely: to maintain vibrant the mission of the AAFS via objectives, programs and projects; to establish minimum policies essential to their responsibilities of governance; to delegate and supervise the administration of the affairs of the organization and, above all, to remain visionary.

c. Parochialism. The AAFS's significant characteristic--a multidisciplinary organization--is becoming less and less a distinction. Sections appear to be turning inward--to becoming more self centered. What seems now to be of secondary importance is one of the AAFS original tenets: that you are first and foremost a member of the AAFS and that for convenience in creating needed programs, you are then assigned to the section relating to your discipline.

The role of the AAFS is ***not*** to supplant single discipline societies. Rather, its role is to compliment, cooperate and collaborate with them via multidisciplinary education, training, research and the monitoring of the profession's performance. Is such an AAFS role realistic in today's fast moving society? It is believed to be so. Few cases involving the forensic sciences are solved solely through the expertise of one discipline. Rather, today it takes more team effort, more cooperative science and technology teamwork to successfully solve the complex issues facing us.

The possibility of reorganizing along functional lines (death investigation, person crimes, property crimes, drugs, fraud, etc.) has been discussed over the years but has never been seriously studied. Once the future functions of the AAFS have been agreed upon, alternative AAFS organizational structures should be studied ... keeping in mind that any organization of the AAFS is more to facilitate its education and training programs than it is for governance.

4. Newer (Younger) Member Involvement

The governance of the AAFS and its sections is vested primarily in its senior members. All officers of the AAFS and its Sections must be Fellows--regardless of the qualifications of other members. Similarly, election to the Board and committees is dominated by senior members. Youth has very little voice in the AAFS.

The SPC does not consider that this policy represents a serious flaw in the governance of the AAFS but it is pointed out that the issues being raised in this paper will take considerable time to implement fully and that in all probability, only current Provisional Members will be around to see the entire program come to fruition. Accordingly, it is recommended that the task forces created to study the issues raised in this paper include in their membership younger members of the AAFS.

Involving the younger members of the AAFS in the governance process is an excellent form of self insurance--ensuring a succession of leaders. For that reason, the SPC endorses such policies as the General Section's efforts to recruit Provisional Members to serve as Scientific Program Moderators and the Toxicology rule that members elected to the Board may only serve one term.

5. Election Process

In its election process, the AAFS disenfranchises many of its members--to include: those who fail to attend the annual meeting; those who attend the meeting but fail to attend the AAFS or the Sections' business meetings; and anyone who has not attained the rank of Member. Alternative nomination committee procedures and the election process should be considered.

In another area, aside from the Directors elected by the Sections and the option to allow the AAFS Secretary and Treasurer to serve four terms, the AAFS can literally turnover its leadership each year. It has not happened but its ramifications should be studied.

Consider the following: The new AAFS President assumes office at the conclusion of the meeting at which elected. That President must, for the first five months live with the budget created by the previous President (the AAFS fiscal year is July 1 to June 30). In addition, whatever major issues the new President wishes to raise or policies to pursue, whatever philosophical concept he/she wishes to implement, he/she must do so primarily by mail, telephone or FAX. Because he/she will have only one mid-year meeting with a reduced element of the full Board (the Executive Committee) in which to implement his/her wishes. The SPC feels that in this very complex society in which we operate, it is imperative that the President at least be afforded the opportunity to execute the responsibilities of his/her office by operating under a full years' budget developed in his/her capacity as President-Elect. The same may be said about the office of Section Chairman.

6. Member Entry Classification and Promotion

a. Entry Level Classification. The SPC recommends that the member classification system be analyzed, especially as to its use of the classification, "Provisional Member." In the early days of the AAFS, the classification of "Provisional Member"--and the requirement that a member had to attend meetings if promotion was to be gained--was the device used to ensure meeting attendance. The SPC feels that such a device is no longer critical to the financial viability of the AAFS.

b. Rigidity as to Entry at the "Provisional Member" Level. If the Provisional Member classification is to continue, consideration should be given to authorizing entry into the AAFS at a higher classification in exceptional cases. Some applicants are of such renown or have demonstrable experience well above the norm as to warrant recognition for their credentials by admittance to the AAFS above the classification of "Provisional Member."

c. Promotion Criteria. Germane to the possible reduction in the presentation of individual research papers is a related issue: the criteria for promotion in the AAFS. Currently, most sections include the presentation of papers as one criterion for promotion. If the SPC recommendation concerning the reduction in the role of such papers is adopted, promotion criteria will have to be modified.

SECTION III. IMPLEMENTATION

Obviously, much research, analysis, planning and scheduling remains to be accomplished before any of the recommendations noted in this paper become reality. The SPC recommends the formation of four task forces to study the concepts as to their feasibility of accomplishment. Each task force would establish overall objectives (expected outcomes), specific tasks necessary to attain the cited objectives, action schedules and resource requirements.

A. RECOMMENDED TASK FORCES

1. Electronic Communications
   a. Bulletin Board (Newsletter)
   b. Forensic Science Journal
   c. Data Base
2. Academy Spokesperson
3. Profession Oversight
4. Education and Training
   a. For AAFS Meetings
   b. For Nationwide Courses

B. RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE

1. Year One
   a. AAFS Board Create Roles and Missions for Implementation Task Forces and Appoint Members
   b. Task Forces Establish Working Policies and Procedures
   c. Begin Formulation of Research and Analysis Plan
   d. Commence Work on Planned Activities
   e. Report Progress to Board and, Subsequently, to Membership

2. Years Two and Three
   a. Task Forces Complete Roles and Missions Study, Prepare Recommendations
   b. Create Implementation Actions and Schedules
   c. Task Forces Report to Board at Designated Times via Appropriate Means

C. STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

1. Orient Task Force Chairmen
2. On Request, Meet With Task Forces
3. Monitor And Evaluate Planning Activities

APPENDIX A
(To the SPC Strategic Plan)

1992-93 MEMBER SURVEY REPORT

In the Summer of 1992, an Academy-wide survey, on a variety of subjects, was mailed by the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC) to a statistically valid sample of AAFS members.

Because of the strong influence the survey results have had on the deliberations of the SPC, the process followed in the conduct of the survey, the votes cast on selected questions and key findings thereof are included in this appendix. (*This material has been extracted from the survey report made available at the Registration Desk at the 1993 AAFS meeting in Boston.)*

1. THE 1992-93 SURVEY ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

a. *Sample Size.* It was not possible to include the entire AAFS membership in the mailed survey (too costly and unmanageable). Although a sample as low as 6% of the membership would have been statistically valid, the SPC desired to obtain the views of a much broader--yet still manageable--representation. Accordingly, a sample of one-fifth of all Fellows, Members and Provisional Members was selected.

b. *Stratified, Random Sample.* Precautions were taken to eliminate bias in the selection of survey participants by using a stratified sample, i.e., an equal percent of participants was taken from the three membership classifications within each of the AAFS's ten sections. Thus, from 30 membership lists, every fifth name was drawn ... for a total of 614 names.

2. RESPONSE RATES AND DISTRIBUTION

a. *Response Rate.* Of the 614 questionnaires mailed, 471 were returned for an excellent response rate of 76.7%.

b. *Responses by Membership Classifications.* 74% of the Fellows included in the sample responded to the questionnaire, compared with 91% for Members and 65% for Provisional Members. Three percent of the responders failed to indicate their membership classification.

c. *Response by AAFS Section.* The rate of response by AAFS sections was as follows:

Criminalistics	76.6%	Path/Bio	79.9%
Engineering Sci	61.5	Physical Anthro	85.7
General	71.4	Psych/Behav Sci	69.6
Jurisprudence	53.9	Questioned Doc	80.0
Odontology	83.9	Toxicology	72.1

Unknown 01.5%

3. FINDINGS

Following are tables showing the number of "A. Evaluation" and "B. Importance" votes cast per question ... followed by the SPC findings.

a. *Electronic Communications.*

For each of the following subject areas, please indicate: A. How you currently evaluate the conduct of the activities of the Academy and B. Your opinion of the importance of each activity.	A. I evaluate the current conduct of the activities of the Academy as:					B. My opinion as to how important the listed activities should be is:				
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION	VERY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT SO IMPORTANT	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	NO OPINION
Newsletter	116	258	83	5	2	131	248	41	2	2
Journal	232	150	26	9	3	339	91	7	1	2

There is a high correlation between how an individual evaluates a current activity or product and what he/she perceives as its importance. Thus, as can be seen from the above tally, publications of the AAFS generally were rated as being currently in the "Good" to "Excellent" categories but they were considered to be of greater importance than their current evaluation.

Further, written comments made by the responders in several "open-ended" survey questions indicated the need for a study of over-all AAFS publication requirements ... to include the possibility of an electronic bulletin board.

In a series of questions relating to communications with AAFS and section leaders *one-third* of the responders gave an evaluation of "Fair" or "Poor." It is suggested that a significant part of this problem may be in the types of communications available with which to carry on dialogue between leaders and the membership.

b. *AAFS Spokesman.*

	A. I evaluate the current conduct of the activities of the Academy as:					B. My opinion as to how important the listed activities should be is:				
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION	VERY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT SO IMPORTANT	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	NO OPINION
5. Representing forensic science to: a. Other relevant professional associations (law enforcement, judicial, district attorney, etc.)	57	130	105	36	107	211	158	24	2	18
b. Legislative and other policy-making bodies	14	94	100	56	172	174	197	32	3	34
c. The public	15	89	118	92	131	128	204	61	11	34
d. The scientific community	57	172	90	40	82	186	182	17	1	18
e. Government law enforcement & regulatory agencies (federal - state - local)	36	136	98	48	127	203	191	24	2	18
f. Educational systems (undergraduate, graduate & technical schools)	20	99	131	68	130	152	207	51	1	29

The AAFS received relatively poor grades for its current representation of forensic sciences to a wide variety of groups and organizations. As seen in the above table, of six such questions only 199 responder votes of 2,650 cast evaluated the AAFS's current representation activities as "Excellent."

However, 1,054 votes stated that the listed activities were "Very Important."

Said another way, one-third (919) of the total votes cast (2,650) felt that the AAFS's current activities of representing the profession were "Excellent" (199) or "Good" (720), whereas two-thirds felt that the current efforts were, at best, "Fair" (642), if not "Poor" (280) or "No Opinion" (749).

The highest score was given for the AAFS's representation of the profession with "d. The scientific community," i.e., 52% said that the AAFS did an "Excellent" or "Good" job. Since no records were found that showed that the AAFS had ever taken significant actions to represent itself to other professions, it is assumed that this level of confidence was the product of individual interaction by forensic scientists and technicians with their related disciplines.

The SPC is concerned about the large number of survey participants who had "No Opinion." Specifically, what does such a vote mean, e.g., disinterest or lack of information on which to judge the issue. This matter needs to be investigated further because disinterest associates with non involvement and any of information suggests a breakdown in communications.

c. *Education and Training.*

For each of the following subject areas, please indicate: A. How you currently evaluate the conduct of the activities of the Academy. and B. Your opinion of the importance of each activity.	A. I evaluate the current conduct of the activities of the Academy as:					B. My opinion as to how important the listed activities should be is:				
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO OPINION	VERY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT SO IMPORTANT	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	NO OPINION
Plenary session	72	190	66	6	99	97	206	54	7	61
Breakfast seminars	66	196	46	7	106	77	199	66	2	72
Scientific sessions	154	207	35	7	38	318	98	1	—	14
Poster sessions	66	214	70	11	56	185	183	46	2	32
Evening sessions (Last Word, B.Y.O.S. Serology Roundtable, Facial Reconstruction etc.)	134	179	25	7	92	126	202	42	2	52
Exhibits	82	244	56	4	50	92	251	59	2	25
Workshops	115	190	60	8	72	251	152	6	—	13

As can be seen from the responses to the seven survey questions shown above, the responders generally indicated that the cited education and training activities were of greater importance than their evaluation of the current conduct of education and training activities. The SPC considers this response to apply profession-wide, not just to AAFS offerings.

In a separate survey question, participants were asked: "In addition to its February Annual Meeting, should the Academy conduct other seminars/workshops/scientific sessions?" The response was 333 YES and 105 NO. (Thirty-three responders failed to answer this question.)

In the section of the survey devoted to "Open-ended Questions," a significant number of responders noted the need for refresher training and for workshops on new procedures.

Queries concerning the tally of the remainder of the questions asked in the 1992-93 Membership Survey can be addressed to the AAFS office.

Congratulatory Letters

AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF
CRIME LABORATORY DIRECTORS, INC.

March 25, 1997

Michael A. Peat, PhD
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

Dear Dr. Peat:

It is my sincere honor to congratulate the American Academy of Forensic Sciences on it's 50th anniversary.

The Academy in it's five decades of existence has been instrumental in the advancement of the forensic sciences. From the publishing of the Journal of Forensic Sciences to the conduction of the annual meeting, the American Academy defines the profession of forensic science.

The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD) wishes the Academy many more years of success.

Sincerely,

Kevin L. Lothridge

Kevin L. Lothridge
President

KLL:lac

15TH MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Barry A. J. Fisher, President

March 27, 1997

Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.
President
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

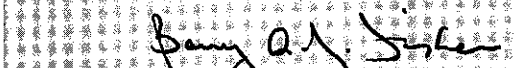
Dear Dr. Peat:

On behalf of the International Association of Forensic Sciences, we extend our very best wishes to the American Academy of Forensic Science on the occasion of the Academy's 50th anniversary.

From 1948 to the present, the American Academy, through its annual meetings, and its internationally regarded *Journal of Forensic Sciences,* has provided a valuable professional service to its members and forensic practitioners around the globe.

We happily join the chorus of friends and colleagues worldwide in wishing the members and fellows of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, its officers and professional staff, continued success in the years to come. We rise to say, "Thank you for your leadership and service to the forensic science community and for a job well done!"

Very truly yours,



Barry A.J. Fisher
President, 1996-1999

2020 WEST BEVERLY BOULEVARD ❖ LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90057
☎ 213-974-4601 fax 213-413-7637 bajfisher@earthlink.net

International Association for Identification

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RONALD C. JACKSON
President
735 Stites Crescent
Gloucester, Ontario, K1J 6Y9
Canada
Phone: (613) 747-9783
Fax: (613) 747-1489

Apr. 7th, 1997

Michael A Peat, PhD.,
President,
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Colorado Springs
Colorado.

Dear Sir;

On behalf of the Executive and members of the International Association for Identification, I wish to extend our sincerest congratulations to you, your executive and members of the A.A.F.S on the celebration of the Organizations 50th Anniversary.

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences has, over its fifty years of service to the Forensic and Justice communities demonstrated outstanding dedication to the development of science in support of law enforcement. As we prepare to enter a new millennium I am confident that the Academy will continue to be a leader in the field of Forensic Science.

On this auspicious occasion, I wish to assure you of the continued support and cooperation of the International Association for identification in your ongoing service to the Forensic Science community.

Yours Sincerely,
R.C. Jackson,
President,
International Association for Identification.

If you are interested in scientific identification and investigation, you should be affiliated with the International Association for Identification. Information and applications may be obtained by contacting the Office of the Secretary Treasurer, P. O. Box 2423, Alameda, CA 94501-0247.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
2660 Southvale Crescent, Suite 215
Ottawa (Ontario), Canada K1B 4W5
TELEPHONE and FAX: (613) 738-0001

LA SOCIETE CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES JUDICIAIRES

Founded / Fondée 1953 — Incorporated / Incorporée 1963

April 7, 1997

American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P. O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

Re: Your 50th Anniversary

Ladies and Gentlemen

As the other national forensic science organization sharing the North American continent with you, we congratulate you on your 50th Anniversary.

We understand that you plan to celebrate that Anniversary in San Francisco in February 1998, and I plan to be in attendance to join in that celebration.

We in the Canadian Society of Forensic Science look forward to joining you as a long standing multi-disciplined forensic society when we celebrate our 50th Anniversary in 2003.

Our best wishes to you for many years of continued success and mutual cooperation across our common international border.

Yours most sincerely

The Canadian Society of Forensic Science

H. J. Wilkinson, P.Eng., DIIFES C.Arb.
President

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC DOCUMENT EXAMINERS

ARIZONA • CALIFORNIA • COLORADO • NEVADA • NEW MEXICO • UTAH

SWAFDE

April 8, 1997

American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0699

To whom it may concern,

As the President of the Southwestern Association of Forensic Document Examiners (SWAFDE) I was asked if I would like to write a letter to the Academy commemorating its 50th Anniversary. What do you tell someone who reaches the "BIG 50?"

When I was but five years old, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences was founded. I first learned of its existence in 1972 when I received a copy of the Journal of Forensic Sciences, and enjoyed many of the articles within its pages. Several years later I was accepted a member of the Academy and have enjoyed its benefits ever since.

Over the past 50 years the AAFS has grown from a humble beginning to its well deserved pinnacle of respectability within the forensic community. As one of the few organizations to accept professionals from a variety of forensic specialties, it has always managed to keep its standards high.

The Southwestern Association of Forensic Document Examiners is a regional organization of over 100 professional document examiners from around the United States, but primarily from the Southwest region. SWAFDE just celebrated its 15th anniversary in the fall of 1996 and I can appreciate the pride that comes from "proudly" looking back over the many accomplishments of the past 15 years.

The AAFS should indeed be proud of its many, many accomplishments over the past 50 years and look forward to the next 50 years with excitement and enthusiasm. The past 50 years has brought more scientific knowledge to the human race that the previous 2000 years combined, and the next 50 years may show similar results.

It is an exciting time in history to be involved with forensic science. As the President of SWAFDE may I speak for all of our members as we congratulate the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for its accomplishments over the past 50 years, and hope that our two organizations can continue to work together side-by-side for the betterment of the forensic community.

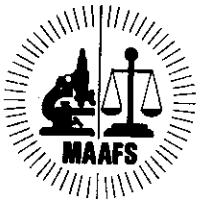
CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR 50th ANNIVERSARY! MAY THERE BE MANY MORE!

Continued success,

George J. Throckmorton

George J. Throckmorton
President, SWAFDE

A Nonprofit Professional Organization Founded in 1981



MAAFS
MID-ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION
of FORENSIC SCIENTISTS

April 15, 1997

Dr. Michael A. Peat, President
American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS)
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

Dear Dr. Peat,

For myself and the Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists (MAAFS), I offer hearty congratulations to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences on its fifty years of invaluable service to the field of forensic science. The year 1998 will also herald the 25th anniversary for MAAFS.

The Academy has continued to encourage the exchange and dissemination of ideas and information between scientists and laboratories engaged in forensic science as well as promoting education and research. As a result, the Academy had been the leader in establishing confidence and respect within the courts of this country.

The MAAFS organization in conjunction with AAFS has reflected on what has transpired over the last 25 years, and it is apparent that the status our organizations command within the judicial system evolved from public sentiment, judicial decisions and scientific research. We applaud the strides that have been achieved by the Academy, but more specifically we applaud those individuals that have tirelessly put forth professionalism and pride in every task taken on. Only through this exuberance of energy will excellence continue to flourish as shown in the 50-year product - the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Very truly yours,

Susan M. Ballou

Susan M. Ballou
MAAFS President, 1996-1997

California Association of Toxicologists

April 16, 1997

Michael A. Peat, Ph. D.
President
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

Dear Dr. Peat:

On behalf of the California Association of Toxicologists, I extend our congratulations to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences as the Academy celebrates its 50th anniversary.

Since many members of the California Association of Toxicologists are actively involved in the practice of forensic toxicology, we are well aware of the vital role that the Academy has played over these many years in providing educational opportunities for toxicologists throughout this country and internationally.

Our sincerest wishes for continued success throughout the next 50 years. May the Academy, its officers, staff and members receive the recognition they so richly deserve.

Sincerely yours,

Rodger L. Foltz

Rodger L. Foltz, Ph. D.
Immediate Past President

Southern Association of Forensic Scientists

Resolution

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences is the premier Forensic Science professional organization in the world and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences promotes education and research in the Forensic Sciences and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences strives to elevate the standards and practice of Forensic Science and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences publishes selected articles in the Journal of Forensic Sciences, the preeminent publication in the profession and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences connects forensic scientists from around the world at the annual meetings of the academy and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences promotes the certification of individuals in specific disciplines and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences promotes accreditation of laboratories and is itself accredited to provide continuing education in several disciplines and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences is guided and guides its members with a comprehensive Code of Ethics and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences supports the Regional Forensic Science organizations through awards to new scientists in the profession and;

Whereas, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences has served the Criminal Justice system and the world community in these worthy activities for fifty years;

Be it therefore Resolved by the Southern Association of Forensic Scientists;

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences is hereby heartily and sincerely congratulated on fifty years of leadership in the Forensic Science Profession and;

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences is commended for the vision to create the original and preeminent Academy in the profession and;

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences is encouraged to continue their work to uplift the profession and the individuals who are its practitioners.

Adopted this 18th day of April, 1997

Terry Mills III, President

Brian J. Bouts, Secretary/Treasurer

April 21, 1997

Michael A. Peat, Ph.D.
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

Dear Michael Peat, Ph.D.,

The Board of Directors and the members of the Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists would like to offer congratulations to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for its 50th Anniversary. For the past five decades, the Academy, has been in pursuit of excellence in the Forensic community via numerous avenues of communication. This advancement has been obtained through the Journal of Forensic Sciences, the Academy Newsletter, the annual scientific meeting, various seminars, workshops, announcements and reference studies.

The Academy has encouraged the Forensic community to elevate their standards of competency and advanced the cause of forensic science. The Regional associations have followed in this pursuit of promoting interdisciplinary communication in meeting similar goals and objectives. The Regional Associations should pool all their resources along with the Academy's and bring the cutting edge of Forensics to where it belongs, the bench.

The Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists celebrates the Academy's 50 years of Forensic excellence and wishes the organization many more in the future.

George W. Chin
NEAFS President

MIDWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS, INC.

"A PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION"

April 24, 1997

Michael A. Peat, PhD.
AAFS President
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669

Dear Dr. Peat:

On behalf of the more than 800 members of the Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists (MAFS), I would like to extend my congratulations to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) as it celebrates 50 years of service to the forensic science community. The AAFS, through its emphasis on education, research, and the ethical practice of forensic science, has established itself as one of the premier international organizations for forensic science professionals.

We in MAFS share the Academy's desire to see high standards of practice as the norm in the forensic science profession, and we look forward to our ongoing interaction with the Academy as we strive to promote this goal.

Best wishes for continued success as we enter the 21st Century.

Sincerely,

Patricia Clausen Wojtowicz

Patricia Clausen Wojtowicz
MAFS President, 1997-1998

American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law

One Regency Drive, P.O. Box 30 • Bloomfield, Connecticut 06002-0030
(860) 242-5450 (800) 331-1389 FAX (860) 286-0787

April 29, 1997

Michael A. Peat, Ph.D., President
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P. O. Box 669
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901-0669

Dear Dr. Peat,

It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law (AAPL), I extend congratulations to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of AAFS. AAFS and AAPL have a substantive record of inter-organizational cooperation:

1. A significant number of forensic psychiatrists in AAFS are also members of AAPL, and there is an active, formal liaison committee from AAPL to AAFS.

2. AAFS, in cooperation with the Forensic Sciences Foundation, co-sponsored the American Board of Forensic Psychiatry; AAPL became a co-sponsor soon thereafter.

3. AAFS, in cooperation with AAPL, co-sponsored the Accreditation Council on Fellowships in Forensic Psychiatry.

4. For the last decade, AAFS has sponsored panel presentations at the annual scientific programs of AAPL, introducing forensic psychiatrists in AAPL to the other forensic sciences.

5. Three of the past presidents of AAPL have held leadership roles in AAFS:

Park Dietz, M.D., M.P.H., Ph.D., past president of AAPL during 1994-95, served on the AAFS Board of Directors and was a Trustee of the Forensic Sciences Foundation.

Irwin N. Perr, M.D., J.D., past president of AAPL during 1978-79, served as a vice-president of AAFS and was a recipient of AAFS's Distinguished Fellow Award.

Richard Rosner, M.D., past president of AAPL during 1987-88, is the immediate past president of AAFS and a Trustee of the Forensic Sciences Foundation.

The American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law salutes the American Academy of Forensic Sciences on its 50th Anniversary, with all best wishes for continued success in the forthcoming third millennium.

Very truly yours,

Ezra E. H. Griffith, M.D.
President

American Society
- of -
Questioned Document Examiners

President
Roy A. Huber

Internet:
http://www.asqde.org

PO Box 382684
Germantown, TN 38183-2684

E-mail address:
members@asqde.org

Michael A. Peat, PhD, President,
American Academy of Forensic Sciences,
P.O. Box 669,
Colorado Springs, CO, 80901-0669

May 2nd, 1997

Dear Dr. Peat:

The American Society of Questioned Document Examiners would like to express it congratulations to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary, in 1998. Through active association over many of these years, our Society members have followed the Academy's growth and progress with more than a passing interest.

We are pleased that the Academy has shown the professional leadership that it has in the advancement of forensic science. We wish it well in the years ahead in meeting the exciting new challenges to forensic science in the fast approaching 21st century.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Huber

Roy A. Huber, President

California Association of Criminalists

Office of the President
Peter D. Barnett
Forensic Science Associates
3053 Research Drive
Richmond CA 94806

510-222-8883
FAX: 510-222-8887
e-mail: pbarnettt@crl.com

May 5, 1997

Michael A. Peat, Ph. D.
President, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
P.O. Box 669
Colorado Springs CA 80901

Dear Dr. Peat,

The California Association of Criminalists congratulates the American Academy of Forensic Sciences on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. It is appropriate that the Academy will celebrate its 50th anniversary in California - the home of some of the oldest forensic science laboratories in the United States, the first regional forensic science organization, and some of the first forensic science educational programs.

Members of the California Association of Criminalists have served in many positions for AAFS over the years. Former Academy presidents Tony Longhetti, David Crown and Enrico Togneri are Californians; former Criminalistics Section chairs Jan Bashinksi, and Barry Fisher are directors of California laboratories. Other California criminalists have served in various academy offices, as meeting organizers, and in other academy positions over the years. The Academy has recognized the special contributions to the field of criminalistics by former University of California Professor Paul Leland Kirk by naming the Criminalistics Section's annual award in his memory.

The Academy, through the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* and the annual meeting, provides a microscope through which the forensic science profession can be observed. The observers - whether they be colleagues or clients, plaintiffs or defendants, politicians or citizens - can evaluate our commitment to technical excellence and professional responsibility.

At the same time, the Academy provides a telescope for the profession: We can anticipate future possibilities, review past problems, and focus on current needs. The support the Academy has given to other forensic science organizations such as ASTM, TWGDAM and TWGMAT, the American Board of Criminalistics and the various regional associations demonstrates the commitment of the Academy to the development

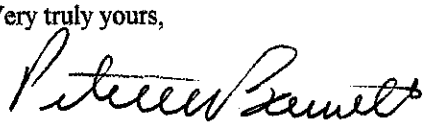
Michael A. Peat, Ph. D.
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
May 5, 1997

of professional opportunities, the recognition of professional achievements, and the improvement of professional practice of Academy members and others in the forensic sciences.

As we move into the 21st Century, the California Association of Criminalists looks forward to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences fulfilling its role as the advocate for technical competence, professional responsibility, and personal integrity of forensic scientists. As the national representative of forensic scientists of all disciplines, the Academy has a unique opportunity, and special obligation, to promote the proper use of science in the justice system.

Congratulations on the first 50 years. We hope that the Academy will continue to grow, contribute, and lead for the next 50.

Very truly yours,



Peter D. Barnett