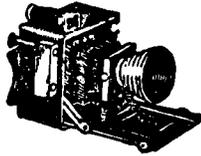


THE PRINT

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An Association for Scientific Investigation and Identification Since 1937*

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Latent Print Development On Paper Towels

(This article is reprinted from the January / March, 2001 issue of Forensic News, published by the Arizona Identification Council.)

By **ALISON SCHELL**, Identification Specialist
Chandler Police Department
Chandler, Arizona

In October 1999, at approximately 3:30 am, a woman called police, reporting that she had just been sexually assaulted. She had been awakened in the middle of the night by a subject attacking her. He put a pillowcase over her head and raped her repeatedly over a period of about two hours. He then tied her up and left the residence.

As a crime scene technician, I responded to the scene with officers and detectives. I was able to sit in on the initial interview with the victim. I learned that during the time the suspect was in the house, he had touched several items in the home, such as drinking glasses, soda cans, and various items in the victim's bedroom. The victim advised that the perpetrator had used paper towels to wipe down these items, and to wipe his hands after using some lubricant during the assault.

Processing all of the items at the scene yielded negative results. In addition to several other items, I collected the paper towels that the victim advised the suspect had used, as well as the entire roll.

Before processing the collected paper towels, I experimented with clean paper towels of the same brand. Lab personnel placed prints on several of these control pieces. Some sheets were dipped into a tray of ninhydrin, while others had ninhydrin applied by a steady stream from a wash bottle. Steam was applied to expedite the development of results. After inspecting the results of both types of application, it was concluded that the wash bottle application yielded better results.

Ninhydrin was then applied to the two paper towels that the suspect was known to have handled. The towels were each placed in a plastic ziplock bag and left in a dark area. When checked seven hours later, a distinct handprint had developed on one sheet, with ridge detail located in the interdigital and thenar area of the palm.

Latent print examiner Kelly Speckels identified the palm print to the suspect in the case. Ultimately, the suspect entered into a plea agreement and was sentenced to 24 years in prison.

Forensic advances providing more clues to unsolved crimes

(This article is a reprint from the May 7, 2001 issue of the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin.)

By **MELISSA PINION-WHITT**
Staff Writers

Sabrina Plourde hasn't gone for a walk by herself in 20 years.

After her sister was raped and killed in the early hours on a Montclair street in 1981, she still feels uneasy going to her car at night.

"People say, 'Oh, it's been 20 years,' but it's something you just don't forget," said the 37-year-old woman, now an Antelope Valley resident.

Thanks to advances in DNA analysis technology and Montclair detectives who haven't given up on the case, Plourde might get some of the closure she's sought over the years. Montclair police are teaming with the FBI to test 20-year-old DNA evidence collected from the crime scene to try and identify Plourde's assailant.

Forensic investigation has come a long way in 20 years – from the days when nearly every beat officer carried fingerprint brushes in their squad cars to recent years, when DNA is bringing new life to criminal cases, some decades old.

Technology has allowed forensic officials to not only test different types of DNA and compare it with samples in databases, but they can now replicate DNA to create larger samples.

Gov. Gray Davis last year approved the allocation of \$50 million to crime labs statewide to process DNA evidence from more than 20,000 unsolved rape and homicide cases, said Jan Bashinki, chief of the Bureau of Forensic Services for the California Department of Justice.

It's a three-year project, but DNA and law enforcement officials alike anticipate big breaks in a number of unsolved crimes.

Behind the yellow tape

In addition to advances in DNA technology, police have found more effective ways to investigate crime scenes, so the evidence stays as true to the crime scene as possible.

Up until the 1980's, an Ontario police officer who arrived on a murder scene would become both the detective and forensic specialist.

"If you showed up in a police car, whether you're a detective or a police officer, they'd let you in," to the crime scene, said Ann Punter, evidence property supervisor for the Ontario Police Department. "Prior to the early 80s, you'd see that."

That had several drawbacks. The responding officer didn't have as much time to investigate a crime scene,

because the officer's regular calls for service would stack up in the meantime.

And because so many people had access to crime scenes, evidence had a greater chance of getting fouled or disappearing, Punter said.

"It's a scientific fact that every person who enters anywhere—whether it be a crime scene or somewhere else—takes something with them when they go in," she said. "Every time they go out, they leave with something."

Ontario police formed an official forensic team in the early 1980s to help cut down on the problem. They are a group on non-sworn personnel with training in handling evidence, examining blood spatters, fingerprinting and photography, Punter said.

Matt Gonzalez, a forensic specialist on the team, spent last Monday examining evidence collected after a man fleeing from police crashed his car and escaped earlier that morning.

The man, a suspected prowler, left behind a pack of cigarettes, a Lotto scratcher and a .38 Special caked with dirt and grass. But it was the three latent fingerprints forensic specialists found on the car itself that interested the forensic team most.

And after a robbery of a Bank of America branch inside an Albertson's grocery store last month, Gonzalez found another fingerprint in an abandoned car.

This time, he had to use some of the newer forensic gadgets to spot it.

He used what police call an Alternate Light Source: a device which can be used to shine different laser wavelengths on fingerprints or other hard-to-see items. A fluorescent powder substance called Redwop – powder spelled backward – is used along with the ALS to show invisible fingerprints.

"Without the ALS, we probably wouldn't have found it. We probably would have overlooked it," he said.

DNA

The state's DNA database now contains more than 100,000 DNA profiles from people convicted and sent to state prison, Bashinki said. Prior to the 1980s, blood and semen were the only items that could be examined to identify potential suspects.

Now, officials at the state Department of Justice's Berkeley DNA Lab can compare a hair strand or even saliva from a ski mask with blood samples they have in their database. Since the lab was opened under Bashinki's direction in 1989, more and more DNA samples keep rolling in from law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

"It continues to just grow and we always knew it was very valuable technology, but nationally and internationally, it's surpassing what we expected back then," she said.

One local case brought back into the headlines as the result of DNA analysis is that of Kevin Cooper.

Cooper is on Death Row for a 1983 quadruple murder in Chino Hills. Peggy and Doug Ryen, both 41, were killed in their home on English Road, near Peyton Drive. Their 10-year-old daughter, Jessica, and a neighbor, 11-year-old Christopher Hughes, were also slain.

Earlier this year, Cooper requested DNA testing because he believed it would help him land a new trial and acquittal. Attorneys last month, after more than four months of negotiations, agreed to test several items seized from the crime scene and other locations.

Those items include a blood-stained T-shirt found several miles from the scene, a hatchet used in the murders and a blonde hair found in the hands of one of the victims. Punter, who did forensic work on the Cooper investigation and photographed the autopsies of the victims, said she analyzed some 200 fingerprints lifted from the residence known as the "hideout" and from the Ryen home.

Cooper admitted to hiding out in a residence nearby the Ryen house after escaping from the California Institute for Men in Chino. Punter said she was able to find evidence that Cooper was at the hideout because of a bare footprint found on the floor of the bathroom. Cooper submitted a footprint to Punter and it matched.

Though the Ontario Police Department doesn't have a DNA analysis lab, Punter said she believes that DNA testing won't change the outcome of the Cooper case.

"DNA is a very good tool and none of us want to see innocent people go to jail. Yes, there have been some people who were wrongly accused. But statistically, if we looked at all the cases in the country or in San Bernardino County, DNA will not change the results on a whole lot of cases," Punter said.

But even if DNA doesn't change the results in already tried cases, detectives hope that it might shed new light on unsolved crimes.

Murder cases revived

James Emmett Farr walked out of jail in San Bernardino County a free man in August 1979. Prosecutors at that time failed to present enough evidence to link Farr to the fatal stabbing of 32-year-old Bobbie Givens at the Beverly Hotel in Ontario.

But DNA evidence and a confession by Farr, 47, have brought him back to a jail in California where he will stand trial, a judge decided last month. Police testified that recently completed DNA testing confirms that blood on Givens' shirt is a genetic match with blood found on clothes Farr wore when arrested in 1979.

In another case, Dean Eric Dunlap, a former Victorville resident, faces charges stemming from the 1992 kidnap, rape and murder of a 9-year-old San Bernardino girl after a DNA sample tied him to the crime.

Dunlap is suspected of kidnapping Sandra Astorga from San Bernardino on Jan. 10, 1992. Her body was found Jan. 30. Eight months after Sandra disappeared, Dunlap pleaded guilty to molesting his girlfriend's 12-year-old daughter. Upon his release from prison four years later, he submitted

a DNA sample, which was entered into a statewide database.

That sample matched semen samples taken from a green T-shirt found near Sandra's body and a pair of panties found near her book bags, sheriff's officials testified.

Dunlap could face the death penalty if convicted on all charges, including special circumstances of kidnapping with intent to rape.

Waiting for justice

In Montclair, police detectives haven't forgotten Selena Keough, the 21-year-old woman raped and killed in 1981 while walking home from the Club Unicorn, then located at 5074 Holt Blvd. in Montclair.

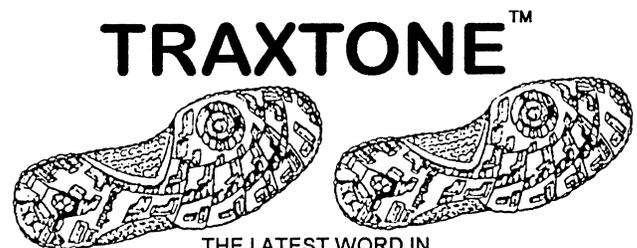
Montclair police Detective Roger Price was a student at Montclair High School around the time of the Keough murder. He didn't learn about the case until last year while preparing to attend an FBI seminar. It was a sergeant who originally worked on the case years ago who told him about it.

"The circumstances surrounding it were tragic and the effect that it had on people surrounding the victim...made it stick out in (the officer's) minds," he said.

A DNA match would be good news for Sabrina Plourde, Keough's younger sister. Plourde said that even 20 years later, the simplest things bring her back to that day when she lost her sister. She thinks about it when she goes to her car at night and won't go for walks alone.

"It's hard. It will always affect me," she said. "It will affect my children and probably their children."

Melissa Pinion-Whitt can be reached by e-mail at m_pinion-whitt@dailybulletin.com or by phone at (909) 483-9378.



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Smudged Prints

(This article is reprinted from ABCNEWS.com. Thanks to Terea Johnson, Hermosa Beach Police Department for the submission.)

DNA Tests? Not quite. Rather, fingerprints have been used for decades with nearly unassailable authority by our courts and our culture.

Almost everyone agrees that no two fingerprints are the same. However, the prints that investigators find at a crime scene are usually just partial prints that are smudged. And critics say there's never been a scientific test to prove that you can reliably make a match with these partial prints.

"Fingerprint analysis is a 19th century law enforcement technique that has never been subjected to 20th century scientific standards," said Rob Epstein, Philadelphia public defender.

Fingerprint Analysis Questioned

Experts believe this method of crime analysis has not been properly scrutinized that scientists are starting to question law enforcement's methods.

"We do know that errors are being made of a grotesque nature," said James E. Starrs, a professor at George Washington University.

One case that is making experts ask questions is that of Ricky Jackson, who was convicted of murder in Pennsylvania in 1998 based solely on fingerprint evidence. He was released when the Federal Bureau of Investigation figured out the prints were not his.

"The average Joe in America knows absolutely nothing about fingerprints," said Jackson. "All I knew is that the fingerprints in question were not mine."

Good Matches Hard to Find

Critics say there are no set standards among fingerprint examiners as to what qualifies as a match. They also point out that the qualifications required to become a fingerprint examiner vary widely at different law enforcement agencies.

Defenders say fingerprint evidence has been used with a high level of success for nearly a century. But according to a 1995 proficiency exam given to fingerprint examiners, 20 percent of them made mistakes.

But no matter how careful investigators may be, mistakes still happen. In the future, some say, DNA evidence may take over making fingerprints look as old-fashioned as Sherlock Holmes and Watson.

"Well, 'foolproof' is a big word," said Lt. Harry Giaodano of the Philadelphia police. "I think [fingerprints are] the most exact science we have in criminal law enforcement right now."

ABCNEWS' Dan Harris in New York contributed to this report.

Forensic crime lab should be collaborative project

(This article is reprinted from the June 10, 2001, issue of the San Gabriel Valley News. Thanks to Dale Falicon, LASD for the contribution.)

By **STEVE COOLEY**, District Attorney
Los Angeles County

Thousands of rapes and sexual assaults against women remain unsolved in Los Angeles because the city and county crime labs aren't equipped to handle the amazing advances in DNA testing.

That means the victims of these heinous crimes must suffer in silence and live in fear until police get a break in the case. Only after a suspect is identified and the case is brought to the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office for prosecution is a DNA test completed.

Science isn't the issue. Each week in Great Britain, forensic investigators are solving 300 cold cases, everything from auto theft to assaults, in cases previously without suspects. With vision and proper planning, Britain built sophisticated crime labs and created a national DNA database and began doing cold hits, checking every DNA sample taken at crime scenes against their databases of felons and parolees to find matches.

If we had a similar system in Los Angeles County, we could achieve the same impressive results. Instead, several hundred homicides and more than 1,000 sexual assault cases remain unsolved because of a backlog in DNA testing at the Sheriff's Department's crime lab alone, frustrating independent police departments throughout the county and needlessly jeopardizing public safety.

Thanks to Sheriff Lee Baca's initiative in securing funding and Gov. Gray Davis' response to public safety, Los Angeles County now has an historic opportunity to build a state-of-the-art crime lab at California State University, Los Angeles.

Unfortunately, crime fighting will not make a quantum leap forward unless the proposed \$96 million Regional Forensic Crime Lab is transformed into a truly visionary and collaborative project. Baca and LAPD Chief Bernard Parks should strive to open the process to the community for public discussion. Key crime lab customers, such as the District Attorney's Office, municipal prosecutors and the 46 police agencies serving nearly one-third of the county's residents must be meaningfully included in determining the final scope of any new county crime lab.

Mistrust of the criminal justice system is at an all-time high. To help restore the public's faith in the justice system, all agencies that gather, evaluate and present evidence must establish uniform protocols and procedures. A single set of benchmarks in the gathering, analysis and presentation of forensic and scientific evidence is critical.

For 30 years, the two public crime labs have been treated like neglected stepchildren. There has not been the commit-

ment to hire and train enough criminalists, replace aging equipment or add space to protect evidence.

A 1997 Grand Jury report on the crime labs operated by the Sheriff's Department and the Los Angeles Police Department noted that each lab received a fraction of the budget they requested each year. Citing just one example of inadequate funding, the report said the city approved spending \$108,000 to buy one piece of replacement equipment for the LAPD's lab in the 1996-97 budget, even though the lab, over a 5-year period, requested 300 pieces of new and replacement equipment estimated to cost \$3.8 million.

Presently, the LAPD lab has two DNA experts to do testing while the sheriff's lab has eight, leaving both labs overwhelmed with cases and understaffed to search DNA state and national databases similar to the British system.

To do adequate cold-case testing in addition to the current trial casework, each lab needs 40 DNA experts today.

Most importantly, the process to develop a new crime lab needs public scrutiny as well as public input. Historic shortcomings and failures of each lab should be acknowledged and evaluated openly and honestly.

We should be discussing the four or five critical functions to be included at the CSULA site. Function and operation should dictate design. To determine this, input is vital from the public, women's advocacy groups and others in the criminal justice system dependent on a crime lab's product.

A state-of-the-art DNA center is also the first line of defense in clearing people wrongly accused and ensuring there is justice for all.

A crime lab with focused objectives and appropriate priorities will propel every law enforcement agency in Los Angeles County into the 21st century in forensic science.

This county's 9 million residents could feel more secure in their homes and communities knowing their law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies have the tools and technology to solve cold crimes through DNA testing and national DNA data banks.

In short, with enough DNA experts working in a state-of-the-art crime lab, we can discover the identity of predators, rapists and murderers and put them behind bars.

The stakes in Los Angeles County are enormous. Let's get it right this time.

(Editor- DNA is gaining a lot of attention in the media. Some people even suggest that it will eventually replace fingerprints. My question is, "When will law enforcement management and politicians realize that for less money, they can perform more cold searches and solve more crimes through the use of fingerprints?" The enormous AFIS databases are already established and DNA databases are never going to outgrow the AFIS databases. All that we need is additional personnel (typically at a lower salary than DNA experts) to provide dramatic increases in providing cold hits. DNA is a great tool, but to suggest the futuristic substitution for fingerprints is unrealistic. There is room and a need for both types of investigations. But on a dollar for dollar basis, fingerprints will continue to be a more cost effective crime solving tool.)

Testimony of police lab scientist in doubt

(This article is a reprint from the May 2, 2001 issue of The San Diego Union-Tribune. Thanks to Susan Lindgren, San Diego Police Department for the contribution.)

New York Times News Service

OKLAHOMA CITY— State and federal officials are investigating hundreds of cases, including those of 13 people on death row and 10 who have been executed, in which an Oklahoma City police lab scientist may have given improper testimony about evidence.

From 1980 to 1993, police lab scientist Joyce Gilchrist was involved in roughly 3,000 cases, often helping prosecutors win convictions by identifying suspects with hair, blood or carpet fibers taken from crime scenes. But Gilchrist is now the subject of an investigation ordered this week by Gov. Frank Keating to re-examine all of her felony cases after her credibility was denounced by an FBI report that found she had misidentified evidence or given improper testimony in at least five of eight cases the agency reviewed.

The case that helped prompt the investigation involved a man convicted of rape 16 years ago after Gilchrist linked him to the crime through hair evidence. But recent DNA testing determined that semen taken from the crime scene did not match the man, Jeffrey Pierce. And the FBI report contradicted Gilchrist's findings on the hairs, determining that they did not match Pierce. Officials said Pierce could soon be released.

The immediate focus of the state investigation is the 23 capital trials in which her testimony helped win convictions. Keating's spokesman, Dan Mahone, indicated the evidence against those defendants was overwhelming, regardless of Gilchrist's testimony.



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MINUTES OF MEETING

Saturday, June 2, 2001

LOCATION: Steven's Steak House, City of Commerce
HOST: Susan Garcia
SECRETARY: Ed Palma
SPEAKER: Elizabeth Devine, Technical Advisor
for "CSI" TV Show
PROGRAM: The Hit T.V. Show "CSI"

Call to Order at 2005 hours (8:05 P.M.) by President Bob Goss

ATTENDANCE: Past Presidents - Dell Freeman (1973), Tim Golt (1992), Jim Lawson (1995), Bill Leo (1996), and Clint Fullen (1998). Executive Board - All present except Alan McRoberts, Tony Clark-Stewart, Art Coleman. Members and guests - 178.

GIFTS: Provided by Host Susan Garcia; Pat Palma; Rick Michel-son, Grossmont College; Marvin Spreyne; Dick Rogers EVI-PAQ and Elizabeth Garcia.

OLD BUSINESS:

Second Reading:

Jess Baez, L.A.P.D. (Active)

Motion to Accept: Amy Adams

Second: Linda Rodriguez

Donna Brandelli, L.A.S.D. (Active)

Motion to Accept: Steve Tillmann

Second: Gary Jackson

Dusty Clark, DOJ - Sacramento (Active)

Motion to Accept: Diana Castro

Second: Rodrigo Viesca

Christine Moore, O.C.S.D. (Active)

Motion to Accept: Linda Rodriguez

Second: George Durgin

Denise Aguilar, O.C.S.D. (Active)

Motion to Accept: Gary Jackson

Second: George Durgin

Amber Utley, S.B.S.D. (Active)

Motion to Accept: Victoria Payson

Second: Rachel Leo

Michael Utley Jr., Student (Associate)

Motion to Accept: Steve Tillmann

Second: Susan Garcia

Melissa Goiatz, Student (Associate)

Motion to Accept: Diana Castro

Second: Marvin Spreyne

Jacqueline Arredondo, Student (Associate)

Motion to Accept: Diana Castro

Second: Dale Falicon

Eric Huber, Student (Associate)

Motion to Accept: Diana Castro

Second: Amy Adams

Maria Wright-Wilson, Student (Associate)

Motion to Accept: Marvyn Spreyne

Second: Susan Garcia

Chris Lowe, Student (Associate)

Motion to Accept: Diana Castro

Second: Ren Capati

Swear-Ins by Past President Clint Fullen

Tom Washington - San Diego Police Dept.

Karen Ciruso - Riverside District Attorney

Michael Robinson - L.A.S.D.

Robert Webber - L.A.S.D.

John Vanderschaaf - L.A.S.D.

Craig Johnson - L.A.S.D.

Yvette Stewart - L.A.S.D.

Camille Bourque - L.A.S.D.

Nicole Salim - El Monty Police Dept.

Sherrie Hill - Bakersfield Police Dept.

NEW BUSINESS:

First Readings:

Peter Barajas, L.A.P.D. (Active)

Recommended by Amy Adams, L.A.P.D.

David M. Miranda, Pasadena Police Dept. (Active)

Recommended by Lisa Jackson, L.A.S.D.

Kai S. Wong, L.A.P.D. (Active)

Recommended by Amy Adams, L.A.P.D.

Lourdes Aboytes, Student (Associate)

Recommended by Ed Palma, S.D.P.D.

Maria Chavez, Private Investigations (Associate)

Recommended by Lisa Jackson, L.A.S.D.

Erika Eaves, Student (Associate)

Recommended by Gary Jackson, O.C.S.D.

Stephanie M. Garcia, Student (Associate)

Recommended by Elaine Sena-Brown, S.M.P.D.

Lorna Yvonne Gampon, Student (Associate)

Lorraine Luna, Student (Associate)

Barbara Esi Mensah, Student (Associate)

Recommended by Diana Castro, L.A.P.D.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Next Meeting: Hacienda Hotel, El Segundo, CA

Date/Time: August 4, 2001/5:30 pm

Host: Elaine Sena-Brown

MISC: Leonard Berdan, Santa Monica PD, retired, passed away May 9th, 2001. Leonard was a past president of IAI and was once an active member of SCAFO.

Tony Clark-Stewart has been elected as President for the California State Division of the International Association of Identification, (C.S.D.I.A.I.), for 2002.

In memory of Lou Herbert, the Riverside District Attorney's Office has mounted a Memorial Plaque with Lou's picture in the Forensic Unit with a name plate added to the door dedicating it as the Lou Herbert Forensic Unit in honor of Lou's accomplishments.

Attendance Drawing: not won by Christopher Kirby, George Reis, or Georgina Holmes-Watson No Winners: cash amount now \$50.00!

Door Prizes won by 33 members and guests in attendance.

Motion to Adjourn by: George Durgin Seconded by: Amy Adams

Meeting Adjourned at: 2100 hours (9:00 P.M.)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The April meeting had approximately 120 members and guests. We had the good fortune of seeing and talking with 10 past presidents of SCAFO. They were Bob Topliff (1967), Dell Freeman (1973), Steve Evans (1986), Alan McRoberts (1991), Tim Golt (1992), Clark Fogg (1994), Jim Lawson (1995), Clint Fullen (1998), Tom LaPisto (1999) and Art Coleman (2000). Thank you for your dedication and service to this great organization.

Although his power point presentation had a mind of its own, Sgt. John Aerts of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department gave an informative presentation on the County's Consolidated Criminal History Reporting System (CCHRS).

Congratulations to First Vice President George Durgin who recently retired from Escondido Police Department and was hired by Orange County Sheriff's Dept. as a Forensic Supervisor.

Announcements for the 2001 SCAFO Annual Training Seminar were handed out during the meeting. This year the seminar will be held on Friday, October 19th, and Saturday, October 20th, at Cal Poly Pomona. Be sure to mark your calendars and plan on attending.

I have asked Secretary Ed Palma to furnish the names of new members and applicants to Editor Alan McRoberts following each meeting for posting in the SCAFO web site and The Print. I wanted our membership to know who was recently sworn-in as a new member and allow an opportunity to comment on individuals applying for membership.

The June 2nd meeting was at "Stevens Steak House" in City of Commerce. One hundred and seventy-eight members and guests listened to guest speaker Elizabeth Devine, former LASD Lead Criminalist and current forensic technical advisor for the hit TV show "C.S.I." Elizabeth was

informative and funny as she told us how the actors and writers do their respective jobs to complete each episode of CSI. She confirmed the actors know that real C.S.I.'s don't interview the bad guys. Great program. Thanks Elizabeth! I would like to thank Director Susan Garcia for the great job of arranging the guest speaker and the restaurant that was able to hold the large crowd we had.

During the second reading to accept Dusty Clark from D.O.J. as a member, I was asked to comment about the 2000 Board of Directors unanimous opposition to his membership. I stated that the 2000 Board of Directors had discussed his application and were in agreement to not support Dusty for membership. What was not stated nor asked for further clarification by any member present was why the Board made that decision. The primary reason to not support Dusty is that he is a point counter. And he holds true to those beliefs with his statements and teachings, which is in direct conflict with this Association's position and teachings that there is no requirement for any minimum point standard. The majority of members present, without any further comments or questions, voted to accept Dusty as a new member.

At the meeting we had 10 swear-ins, 12 second readings and 10 new applicants. As members, we have a responsibility to the organization to welcome new and old members. So at the next meeting you attend say 'HI' to someone you don't know and introduce yourself. See you at the August meeting in El Segundo.

Fraternally,

Bob Goss, President
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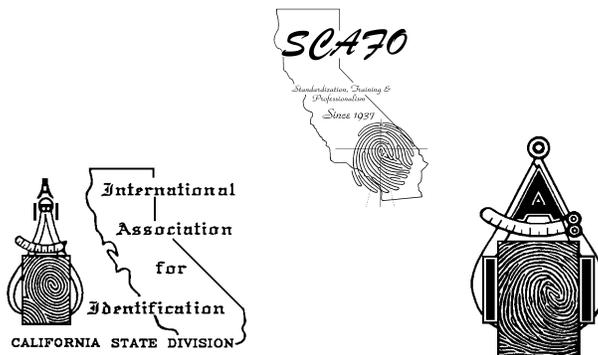
- President Theodore Roosevelt, 1908

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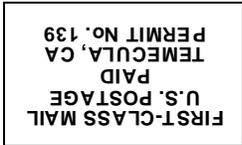
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S.C.A.F.O.

in this issue

pg.

- 1 Latent Print Development on Paper Towels
- 2 Forensic Advances Providing More Clues to Unsolved Crimes
- 4 Smudged Prints
- 4 Forensic Crime Lab Should be Collaborative Project
- 5 Testimony of Police Lab Scientist in Doubt
- 6 June Meeting Minutes
- 7 President's Message

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SCAFO Members  
get "yourname@scafo.org"  
See instructions on the  
website's email page.

*-- Upcoming Events/Schools/Seminars --*

- July 22 - 28, 2001 International Association for Identification  
Miami, FL
- August 4, 2001 *S.C.A.F.O. Meeting*  
Host Elaine Sena-Brown  
Santa Monica Police Department  
Hacienda Hotel, El Segundo, CA
- October 19 - 20, 2001 *S.C.A.F.O. Seminar*  
Cal-Poly Pomona  
Coordinator George Durgin  
Orange County Sheriff's Department
- December 1, 2001 *S.C.A.F.O. Meeting*  
Host George Durgin  
Orange County Sheriff's Department
- April 7 - 11, 2001 C.S.D.I.A.I.  
Monterey, CA  
Host Tony Clark-Stewart
- August 4 - 10, 2002 International Association for Identification  
Las Vegas, Nevada

Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers  
An Association for Scientific Investigation and Identification Since 1937