

MAAFS NEWSLETTER

A Publication of the Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists

Editors: Dr. Donald R. Lundy
Dr. Antonio A. Cantu

Vol. 3 No. 1
February 1975

The Fall 1974 MAAFS Meeting

The fourth semi-annual meeting of the MAAFS, held on Nov. 1 and 2, 1974 at the Ramada Inn in Rockville, Md., was arranged and chaired by Howard Dobres and Richard Fox, both from the Washington, D. C. Regional DEA Laboratory. Eleven different papers were presented varying from drug analysis to apple juice identification.

The meeting, which was attended by over sixty-five registrants, was well planned and organized. This, together with the fine quality of papers presented and the exchange of ideas which resulted, is again indicative of the Association's growing success.

As usual, the highly appreciated participants of the meeting were the instrument companies which made sure that the time-honored custom of the pre-banquet libration was upheld. Such a custom made our meeting be a true symposium (see Greek definition). In addition to this and their instrument displays they presented papers on current instrumental developments emphasizing their forensic applications. We would like to offer thanks to Beckman Instruments, represented by William W. Miller and Thomas Fox, and Waters Associates, Inc., represented by Janet R. Strimaitis and David W. Skiles.

In keeping with what is becoming a tradition, another fine after dinner talk was presented. Inspector Robert L. Dollard, Director of Morals Division, Metropolitan Police Department, stressed, through a series of examples, his experiences on the value of forensic science in criminal investigations.

Our thanks to Howard and Dick for organizing a fine meeting and contributing to the success of our Association. Congratulations!

Abstracts of Papers

Following are the Abstracts of the talks presented at the Fall MAFS Meeting.

FORENSIC SCIENCE AT THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

By Robert Mills
Program Manager
Investigative Aids
Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory
National Bureau of Standards

The Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory at the National Bureau of Standards is conducting several projects of interest to forensic scientists. These projects relate for example, to identification of auto headlight glasses and paints, to detection of gunshot residue, and to standardization of narcotic field test kits. The objectives of these projects will be explained and when possible, tentative results given.

CAPILLARY COLUMN APPLICATIONS TO COMBINED GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY--
INFRARED SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

By Robert F. Brady, Jr., PhD.*

Infrared spectra of organic vapors are obtained for samples separated by gas-liquid chromatography. The use of a capillary-column ensures elution of each separated component in a volume of carrier gas comparable with that of the micro vapor cell used to contain the sample during measurement of its spectrum. The minimal amount of sample needed to record an interpretable spectrum is reduced two - to five-fold when the eluted compound is first condensed to permit removal of the carrier gas, and then revaporized for measurement of its infrared spectrum. The minimal amount is further reduced by a factor of four to ten when amplification of the spectrophotometer output and noise filtering are employed. Liquid samples as small as 5 nl give interpretable vapor-phase infrared spectra when both these steps are used consecutively. An application of this technique to the separation and analysis of the components of a coal tar distillate is described.

*Research Chemist
U.S. Custom Service
Washington, D. C.

FRUIT JUICE INVESTIGATION

By Dr. J. M. Adams
U.S. Customs Service
Baltimore, Md.

Early in 1973 certain imports of apple juice were discovered to be adulterated.

In order to establish the nature of the adulterant and the extent of adulteration, an intensive investigation was begun which involved a wide range of analytical instrumentation and the examination of imported fruit juices from fifteen or more countries around the world.

This investigation required the use of gas chromatography, atomic absorption spectrometry, mass spectrometry, and ultraviolet spectrophotometry as well as other less sophisticated techniques.

The investigation culminated in establishing that the imported apple juice was actually a mixture of apple juice with grape juice and sugar in approximately equal proportions. The resultant duties and penalties involved exceed \$1,000,000.

APPLICATIONS OF LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY TECHNOLOGY TO FORENSIC ANALYSES

By Janet R. Strimaitis
Forensic Marketing Specialist
Waters Associates
Millford, Mass.

A brief introduction to liquid chromatography will include a description of a complete LC system and the various modes of the technology. A discussion of LC capabilities pertinent to the forensic scientist will include identification of illicit drugs and subsequent confirmation by IR; determination of drugs in plasma; characterizations of oils, paints, and inks; analysis of explosives; separation of adulterating compounds from syrup and meat; and the technique of preparative liquid chromatography.

THE USE OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY AND SPECTROSCOPY
IN A FORENSIC LABORATORY

By A. Bober
U.S. Customs Service
Baltimore, Md.

The United States Customs Service has ten laboratories located at major ports of entry to provide technical assistance to Customs officials. Each laboratory's activity is dedicated to law enforcement, primarily the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, but involving the detection of fraud, smuggling, and other illegal activities. A very wide variety of analytical procedures and instruments are employed to accomplish this objective. The methods and equipment chosen in individual cases will be reviewed and discussed in detail.

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF PHENAZONE IN
COMBINATION WITH HERION AND QUININE

By Paul B. Ferrara, Ph.D., Chemist Supervisor
No. Virginia Branch, Bureau of Forensic Science
Merrifield, Va.

We have recently encountered, from different areas of Northern Virginia, numerous metal foil packets of white powder alleged to contain heroin. In addition to positive presumptive tests for the presence of heroin, these samples produce a blue precipitate with cobalt thiocyanate solution (see Jan. '73 Microgram, p. 14). Furthermore, the material formed blue coloration with CoSCN/glycerine which cleared pink upon addition of con. HCl. Addition of CHCl₃ produced a blue lower phase.

Thin layer chromatographic analysis confirmed the presence of heroin, quinine and a third material. This third material was easily differentiated from cocaine by virtue of its R_f of 0.50 in S₁ compared to 0.87 for cocaine. Visualization of the plates with acidified iodoplatinate solution produced brown coloration of the third spot, subsequently identified as phenazone (antipyrine). Phenazone has a relative retention time of 0.55 to heroin using a 5% OV-17 column at 250°C.

The quinine was removed from the samples by eluting through a Celite 545/0.2N. HNO_3 (1.5/1) column with water-washed chloroform. The eluate was triturated with 1,1,1 - trichloroethane, a good solvent for phenazone while a poor solvent for heroin hydrochloride. The trichloroethane solution was evaporated to dryness leaving an oil (phenazone) which was allowed to crystallize.

Identification was made on the basis of I R (1665, 1485, 770 cm^{-1}) and UV (max 244, 267 MeOH) spectra. NMR and MS data were consistent with the structure for antipyrine (phenyldimethylpyrazalone).

Phenazone, a prescription controlled analgesic-antipyretic, is available in bulk powder form through Mallincrodt.

VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
Presented by Charles O'Rear, Ph.D.
Bureau of Forensic Science
Richmond, Virginia

The Academy of Forensic Science has as its objective the training of qualified crime scene search technicians. Law enforcement personnel learn to properly collect, identify, and preserve for laboratory examination items of physical evidence found at crime scenes. The student becomes familiar with the capabilities and limitations of the modern forensic laboratory in the examination of a broad spectrum of materials which can be collected as evidence in criminal cases.

The course is 12 weeks in length. The instructors stress that forensic science is a tool used to obtain the truth, and is not used solely to substantiate the original conclusion arrived at in a criminal investigation.

Special emphasis is placed on recognition, collection and preservation of physical evidence and the proper use of the Forensic Laboratory. The student also receives instruction in the preparation of material and testimony for court room presentation. The role of the forensic laboratory personnel is illustrated by student participation in the laboratory, as well as expert testimony illustrations given by its members.

In addition, field trips to various cities are included in the training program to observe the local approach to crime scene search and evidence collection. Each student is assigned a special study project. Class size is limited to no more than 10 students.

FIREARM IDENTIFICATION PROBLEMS
OR
BULLETS AND BONES
Presented by Cleon C. Mauer
Bureau of Forensic Science
Richmond, Va.

A slide presentation was given by Cleon C. Mauer, Forensic Scientist, Bureau of Forensic Science, Richmond, Virginia. It was brought out that many individuals in a Forensic Laboratory do not really know what their fellowman is doing. Engaged in separate disciplines in their "Fight Against Crime", many are not aware of the problems encountered by other disciplines in the overall activities of a Forensic Laboratory.

Mauer presented slides relating to actual case histories and the problems encountered in the Firearms Section of the Forensic Laboratory. All of us knew that a fired bullet could be identified as having been fired from a specific firearm. However, it was interesting to learn how such examinations are conducted.

The physical appearance of entrance and exit bullet wounds, and the methods used to determine distances involved in gunshot cases were discussed, including the use of infrared photography and chemical examinations, as applied to the field of firearms. Several slides with respect to examinations made involving illegal deer killing and the Forensic Laboratory can assist the Game Wardens were also shown.

RADIOIMMUNOASSAY IN DRUG ANALYSIS
By William W. Miller
Biomedical Group Leader
Applications Research
Beckman Instrument, Inc.
Irvine, Calif.

The basic reaction used in radioimmunoassay will be discussed along with the instrumentation used to measure radioactive samples. A description of the components of a typical RIA kit used in drug analysis will be given followed by a review of kits available for drug analysis.

HANDLING ILLEGAL DRUG LABORATORIES;
CHEMIST APPROACH
By Delbert T. Agee
Bureau of Forensic Science
Richmond, Va.

(No Abstract Provided).

PERK
Presented by Joan Faunce
Bureau of Forensic Science
Richmond, Va.

A brief description of the history, content and usefulness of PERK was presented. PERK stands for the Physical Evidence Recovery Kit designed by Mary Jane Burton to aid the investigator in collecting and preserving suitable types and quantities of evidence in cases of sexual assault. Sexual assault presupposes close physical contact with the inevitable transfer and exchange of secretions and trace materials (hairs, fibers, etc.) PERK provides for the collection of:

- (1) Oral and vaginal secretions for typing comparisons and searching for spermatozoa.
- (2) Known hairs of victim for comparison with pubic combings and hairs recovered from clothing.

Information gained from these kits has assisted in the investigation and successful conclusion of many criminal cases.

Minutes of the Fall Meeting

The meeting was called to order by President Joe Gormley. About 30 people were present. The treasurer not being present, no treasurer's report was read. The minutes from the last meeting were accepted without a reading by a unanimous vote of the membership.

Tony Cantu displayed the membership certificate and card designs. Both cards and certificates will be mailed to the membership as soon as both the Secretary-Treasurer and the Nominating Committee act on these items. There was discussion from the floor concerning charter members.

The Elections Committee presented its nominations for officers; there were no nominations from the floor. Elected by acclamation were: President Charles O'Rear; President-Elect Al Bober; Secretary-Treasurer Norman Law.

Jack Rosenstein and Bell Herndon were nominated from the floor for

the two positions on the Executive Committee. They were elected by acclamation.

The next meeting was tentatively set for either the first or second weekend after Easter, to be located at the Hilton Hotel in Baltimore.

Tony Cantu requested that any members having articles for publication in the MAAFS Newsletter contact him. Abstracts of papers presented at this meeting will be published in the near future.

President Joe Gormley suggested the creation of a MAAFS Historian. After much discussion, Joe Gormley was nominated for and accepted the position as a one-person Historian Committee. The membership voted and approved this measure.

The meeting was adjourned.

Joe Vorozilchak,
Acting as Secretary

Fall 1974 Meeting Attendants

MAAFS President

Joseph L. Gormley

BUREAU OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Charles E. O'Rear
Cleon C. Mauer
Delbert T. Agee
R. D. Cook
Thomas K. Everhart
Paul B. Ferrara
E. F. Reichenbecher
Elmer Gist
Robin D. Porter
June E. Browne
D. T. King
Joan L. Faunce
K. E. Hepner
Daniel Grinnan
H. Mark Groth
Joan Kern
William Crouse
Jane M. Conaway
Cheryl M. Metzler

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Jack Rosenstein
Victor Warner
Richard Fox
Howard Dobres
Daniel Francois
Carol Giesecke
James Jerpe
Donald Johnson
Alice Kruegel
Sebastian Manganello
Norman Mausolf
Paul Morgan
Todd Olson
Gerald Roberts
Frank Sapinza

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Bell P. Herndon
Francis J. Cross
Elmer T. Miller
James M. Wood
Ronald B. Duncan
Stephen P. Allen
James Molner
F. Simms

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL,
TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

Antonio A. Cantu
Donald Lundy
Richard Meyers
Lennie Read

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Rose Lanzetta
Sharon Stafford
Cathy Spicer

U.S. BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

James M. Adams
Alvin Bober
Robert F. Brady, Jr.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Robert Mills

PHILADELPHIA POLICE CRIME LAB

Joseph A. Vorozilchak

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

Harold A. Freed

SUBURBAN HOSPITAL

Norman C. Law
Franklin Cehrs

WILMINGTON MEDICAL CENTER

Nancy Clark

BALTIMORE POLICE DEPT. LAB

Jeane Hostetler

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Inspector Robert L. Dollard

BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC.

William W. Miller
Thomas Fox

WATERS ASSOCIATES INC.

Janet R. Strimaitis
David W. Skiles

Certificates and Membership Cards

The Association will soon be issuing certificates of membership. A membership card will now be issued immediately following the payment of the yearly dues.

Several problems arose among members in the executive committee concerning who is eligible for membership certificates and qualifications for charter membership.

With respect to charter members, the main problem lies in the completeness of the list of registrants at the Williamsburg Meeting

(Spring 1973) who joined the Association. These members plus those who attended either of the previous two organizational meetings, (July 1972 at BNDD Lab and Oct. 1972 at AOAC Meeting) constitute the Charter members. We have a complete listing of members who attended the two organizational meetings. If you feel you are a Chartered member and received a regular membership certificate please refer this to our Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Norman C. Law of the Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Md., and immediate action will be taken in providing you with the proper certificate.

As to who should get a certificate, there appear to be several problems centered around the question of payment of dues and attendance of a Meeting. It was decided that a person who joined the Association, paid dues for at least one year since January, 1973, and attended at least one meeting of the six so far held (two of which were organizational) shall receive a certificate. Those persons meeting all the above requirements except that of attending a meeting may receive a certificate if a valid reason is provided for failure to attend a meeting. We strongly advise such persons to make strong efforts to attend a forthcoming meeting.

Promoting growth, strength and activity in our organization is vital. Consequently we stress again your participation in Meetings and the Newsletter. Furthermore, if you are presently inactive, please consider regaining an active status by paying your 1975 dues.

The Coming Spring 1975 Meeting

Messrs. Al Bober and Jack Rosenstein are chairmen of the coming Spring 1975 Meeting. Following are some preliminary details:

DATES: April 25, 26, 1975

PLACE: Baltimore Hilton Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

REGISTRATION COST: \$10.00

TENTATIVE PROGRAM: (See below)

APPROX. BANQUET AND LUNCHEON COST:

\$5.00 Luncheon

\$10.00 Banquet

Call for Papers

If you are interested in presenting a paper at this coming meeting, please contact:

Mr. Alvin Bober
U.S. Customs Laboratory
103 S. Gay Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Phone: (301) 962-2920

TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR MAAFS SPRING MEETING
April 25 and 26, 1975
Baltimore Hilton
Carroll Room

April 25, 1975

Alvin Bober, Presiding

8:30 a.m. Registration and Coffee
9:30 a.m. Opening Remarks, Alvin Bober
Symposium on the Responsibility and Posture of the
Expert Witness in the Courtroom.
9:40 a.m. Dr. Sigmund Manne, Psychologist
10:10 a.m. Daniel Marcus, Public Defender
10:40 a.m. Andrew J. Radding, Asst. U.S. Attorney
11:10 a.m. T.B.A. , Professor of Criminology
11:40 a.m. Discussion and Questions from the floor.
12:00 noon LUNCH
1:30 p.m. Andrew Rekus, BG&E Co.
Identification of small particles
2:00 p.m. T. O. Ziebold, Braddock Services Inc.
Thermoluminescent Dosimetry (TLD)
2:30 p.m. J. Strimaitis, Waters Associates
Applications of Liquid Chromatography in Forensic
Science.
3:00 p.m. G. Hermann, U.S. Customs Laboratory
GC-Mass Spectroscopy Applications in Police Laboratories
3:30 p.m. L. May, Catholic University of America
Analysis and Identification of Blood by New
Instrumental Techniques.
4:00 p.m. T.B.A.
5:00 p.m. Business Meeting
6:30 p.m. RECEPTION AND COCKTAIL HOUR
7:30 p.m. Banquet
Speaker - Commissioner Paul Lawrence, U.S. Customs

April 26, 1975

Jack Rosenstein, Presiding

Symposium on the Analysis of Prohibited and
Restricted Drugs

9:00a.m. - An Overview of DEA Laboratory Operations - Richard
S. Frank, Acting Chief, Forensic Sciences Division
DEA, Washington, D. C.
9:30a.m. - Discoloration of Illicit Drug Samples and Its
Significance - James M. Moore, Forensic Research
Chemist, Special Testing & Research Laboratory,
DEA, McLean, Virginia

10:00a.m. - Indepth Analysis of Clandestine Methamphetamine Exhibits - Ted Kram, Forensic Research Chemist, Special Testing & Research Laboratory, DEA, McLean, Virginia

10:30a.m. - Coffee Break

10:45a.m. - Drug Analogs from Clandestine PCP Laboratory - Howard L. Dobres, Forensic Chemist, Mid-Atlantic Regional Laboratory, DEA, Washington, D. C.

11:15a.m. - Use of Automatic Data Processing in DEA Laboratory Operations - Don Johnson, Investigative Services Section, Forensic Sciences Division, DEA

12:00 Noon - Close

2:00 p.m. Tour of the Baltimore Police Laboratory
Director, Thomas Muller.

Chairman, Alvin Bober
Co-Chairman, Jack Rosenstein
Registration Chairman, Albert Mills

Registration Information and other reservations should be forwarded to:

Mr. Albert Mills
Room 704
U.S. Customs Laboratory
103 S. Gay Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
301-962-2920

A laboratory and equipment exhibit will be opened to the registrants.

- - - - Registration Deadlines - - - -

Registration fees should be submitted no later than April 11, 1975, i.e., two weeks before the meeting.

Enclosed are room reservation cards for the Baltimore Hilton Hotel. Please make your arrangements with them directly no later than by April 11, 1975.

MAAFS CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

NAME AND OBJECTIVES

Section I - Name

The name of this organization shall be:

MID-ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS,

referred to hereafter as the Association.

SECTION 2 - Area

Membership shall be drawn primarily, but not exclusively, from:
Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and
the District of Columbia.

SECTION 3 - Objectives

The objectives shall be:

- A. To encourage the exchange and dissemination of ideas and information within the field of forensic sciences through improving contacts between persons and laboratories engaged in the forensic sciences.
- B. To stimulate research and the development of new and/or improved techniques.
- C. To promote high standards of performance and facilitate professional recognition of persons working in forensic science.

BY - LAWS

CHAPTER I MEMBERSHIP

SECTION I: Classes

There shall be three (3) classes of membership in the Association.

- (a) Charter
- (b) Regular
- (3) Emeritus

The qualifications for the classes of membership are:

- (a) Charter. A forensic scientist attending any meeting of this body prior to the adoption of the initial constitution (March 1973) and who otherwise meets the requirements for regular membership shall be classified as a Charter Member. This membership classification shall be held as long as the person meets all requirements for Regular Membership.
- (b) Regular. A regular member is a person who by education, training and experience is actively interested and engaged in promoting the objectives of the Association, except that prior to the adoption of the initial constitution (March 1973) regular members are exempt from requirement (b) under qualifications for membership (attendance at one meeting prior to membership).
- (c) Emeritus. Any charter or regular member may be proposed by the Membership committee for Emeritus status if he has had twenty-five (25) years service in the field of forensic sciences or is at least sixty-five (65) and has served a minimum of five (5) years as a charter or regular member of the Association.

This classification must be confirmed by favorable vote of three-fourths (3/4) of members voting at the fall business meeting.

SECTION 2: Voting Member

The term "voting member" shall refer only to charter, regular and emeritus members. Only "voting members" may attend the business meetings.

SECTION 3: Application for Membership

Application for membership must be made in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer and endorsed by at least one of the voting members.

Requirements are:

- (a) Application must be made on the form approved by the Membership Committee and returned with the non-refundable application fee at least 90 days prior to a meeting. The

nominating committee has the authority to waiver the 90 day waiting period on an individual basis.

- (b) The applicant must have attended at least one previous meeting.

If the applicant meets the requirements, the application is forwarded by the Secretary-Treasurer to the Chairman of the Membership Committee for action. Proposal for membership from the Membership Committee may be made only at the fall business meeting.

Section 4: Maintenance of Membership

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

- (a) Termination upon Request of a Member.
A member may terminate his membership upon written request to the chairman of the Membership Committee. This committee informs the members of the Association of such termination at the next regular business meeting.
- (b) Termination for failure to pay dues.
Anyone delinquent in dues payment in excess of one year will be dropped from membership. Payment of back dues is required when reapplying for membership.
- (c) The Membership Committee, when notified by the Secretary-Treasurer that a charter or regular member failed to attend at least one meeting in a three-year period, will automatically terminate the membership of said member and the Secretary-Treasurer will strike his name from the list of members.
- (d) Anyone who fails to show interest in, or brings discredit upon the Association or the field of Forensic Sciences, may be dropped from membership in the Association. Termination of membership shall in this case be accomplished only with the approval of three-fourths (3/4) of the members voting at any business meeting. Elucidation and presentation of the pertinent facts shall be the responsibility of the Membership Committee.

CHAPTER II

OFFICERS AND MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1 - Officers

The officers shall consist of a President, President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, Newsletter Editor, and immediate Past President.

SECTION 2 - Duties of Officers

- A. President - Presides at the executive committee and business meetings, conducts the business of the Association, and promotes the fulfillment of the objectives of the Association.
- B. President-Elect - Replaces the President should he leave office or be incapacitated for any reason, presides at meetings in the absence of the President, and assists the President as required.
- C. Secretary-Treasurer - Records the minutes of the meetings and maintains the Association's records, keeps account of and safeguards the funds of the Association. If the Secretary-Treasurer is absent from a meeting, the presiding officer shall appoint a temporary secretary to record the minutes of the meeting.
- D. Newsletter Editor - Periodically publishes a newsletter for the Association and maintains an accurate list of the membership and their addresses.
- E. Past-President - Serves on the executive committee and assists the President as required. If both the President and the President-Elect are absent from a meeting the immediate past president shall preside.

SECTION 3 - Qualification of Officers

Only members in good standing may hold office or serve on the Executive Committee.

SECTION 4 - Nomination of Officers

Candidates for office shall be selected by a nominating committee with nominations from the floor accepted.

SECTION 5 - Term of Office

Officers and members-at-large of the Executive Committee shall be elected by majority vote of those members voting at the fall meeting.

The President-Elect elected each year, after 1 year becomes President for 1 year and then becomes Past President for 1 year. Original officers will serve terms of 18 months.

The Secretary-Treasurer is elected for two (2) years.

The Newsletter Editor is appointed by the Executive Committee. He has no voting power on the Executive Committee.

SECTION 6 - Elections

No proxy voting shall be allowed.

SECTION 7 - Management

The general management of the Association shall be by majority vote of the Executive Committee except as otherwise indicated in these By-Laws.

- A. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers (as listed in SECTION 1); two (2) members-at-large to be elected for terms of two years. The first terms are to be for one and two years to provide for staggering of terms. Initially another member-at-large shall be elected to serve in place of the Past-President.
- B. Expenditure of funds up to \$15.00 may be approved by the President. Expenditure over \$15.00 shall require the approval of the Executive Committee. Checks shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer, President-Elect or the President.
- C. All officers and members of the Executive Committee shall serve without compensation except for costs and actual expenses incurred on behalf of the Association.
- D. Fiscal year of the Association shall be January 1 through December 31.
- E. Should the Association be dissolved, the Executive Committee shall dispose of any assets remaining after all existing liabilities have been paid. Such assets may go only to another organization with purposes as prescribed by the By-Laws.

F. Roberts Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary guide.

SECTION 8 - Quorum

- A. Ten percent of the voting members shall be considered a quorum to conduct the business of the Association.
- B. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of three (3) members. Votes may be taken by telephone provided they are confirmed by letter.

SECTION 9 - Vacancies

Should any office (other than President) or Executive Committee position become vacant, the Executive Committee shall elect a qualified successor to serve the balance of the term.

SECTION 10 - Public Statements

No officer or member may make statements on behalf of the Association without the approval of the Executive Committee.

CHAPTER III

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1 - Standing Committees

The President shall appoint the following standing committees from the regular members:

- A. Membership - Appointed at the Fall meeting to serve for one year. The membership committee shall process the applications as outlined in the By-Laws.
- B. Nomination - Appointed at the Spring meeting to select candidates for office to be presented at the Fall meeting. The slate shall be distributed to the membership prior to that meeting.

If the President fails to appoint the above committees within 90 days after taking office, the Executive Committee may make the necessary appointments.

SECTION 2 - Temporary Committees

The President shall appoint from the membership other committees as required.

CHAPTER IV

APPROVAL OF THE BY-LAWS

SECTION 1 - Temporary By-Laws

The Association shall operate under temporary By-Laws until permanent By-Laws are approved. These temporary By-Laws shall be recommended by the By-Laws Committee and approved by the elected officers.

SECTION 2 - Permanent By-Laws

The temporary By-Laws shall be presented to the Charter Members by the By-Laws Committee, and become permanent as approved by a two-thirds vote of the Charter Members present at a business meeting.

CHAPTER V

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1 - Procedure

Proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to the President at least ninety (90) days prior to a meeting. The proposed amendment shall then be distributed to the voting members at least 30 days prior to the next business meeting.

SECTION 2 - Vote Required

Amendments to the By-Laws shall require approval by two-thirds of the voting members present.

MAAFS Newsletter
Dr. D. R. Lundy Dr. A. A. Cantu
Dept. of Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
1111 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

