



Australian and New Zealand FORENSIC SCIENCE SOCIETY



June 2004
Issue 3

Inside this Issue:

Message from the President 2

Fun Forensics 2

DNA Evidence:
Challenges and Changes 3

JUNE MEETING:
The Chamberlain Inquiry
Dr Tony Raymond 4

JULY PUBLIC MEETING:
Inside the Forensic World 4

AFI MEETING:
Fatal Fire Investigation:
From Fire Scene to
Post Mortem 4

New Society Members 5

Profile: Shirleyann Gibbs 5

The Power of the Mind 5

What are they Teaching
at School now? 6

FEATURE ARTICLE:
An Overview of the Field
of Forensic Document
Examination
Paul Westwood 7

Contact Details 10

**Don't miss the included
brochure for the July Public
Meeting: Inside the Forensic
World**

NSW Branch Newsletter

NSW Branch ANZFSS Inc ABN 33-502-753-392

Plea From our Memberships Officer

OH NO!! Some of us have been naughty and forgotten to renew our memberships for 2004. Look at what you're doing to our poor Memberships Officer!

RENEW FOR 2004 NOW because shortly you will be deleted from the mailing list. Consequently this issue of the newsletter will be your last ☹.

If you have lost your renewal form - **don't panic!** If your details have not changed, please send payment ASAP to: The Secretary PO Box 207, Lidcombe, NSW 1825.

If your details have changed, include a hardcopy of the renewal or change of details form - please note that we cannot make changes on the database without the hardcopy.

For those who have yet to receive their Membership Cards - they are on their way.

A final note: please resolve these issues promptly to avoid unnecessary stress on Aldo. Thankyou!



Aldo

Thanks from the Editor

I hope you enjoy this edition of the newsletter. There are some people I would like to thank for their invaluable ongoing assistance over the past few months.

Aldo and Claude have particularly been a wonderful help, not only critically appraising the newsletter, but offering me suggestions on how to rectify problems with it. Thankyou to the Committee Members who get the info to me on time. My husband and parents are excellent support staff, who don't mind helping with the stuffing and labelling of the newsletters every month - a BIG thankyou. Also, thankyou to the members who provide feedback and participate in interactive sections of the newsletter. It is much appreciated.

- Ed



Message from the President

Dear ANZFSS Members,

“Darwin Supreme Court”, “missing body in the outback”, “victim pursued by the media”... doesn't this look like *deja-vu*? The committal hearing into the alleged murder of backpacker Peter Falconio brings back memories of the Chamberlain case.

According to The Age (19/05/04), one newspaper even invented the term *Lindyfication* referring to the way Joanne Lees is treated by the media. Arriving in Australia in 1996, I only had a limited knowledge of the Chamberlain case. Of course, I had heard about it during my undergraduate studies and had watched the rather average movie “A Cry in the Night”. But I could not realise how deep it was in the collective Australian psyche. I did not have to wait for long as it became apparent on my first ever arrival at Sydney airport. As it is often the case my luggage was missing and I went to lodge a claim at the luggage service desk. I started to talk to a customer service staff member who at some point asked me my occupation. I replied “Lecturer”, and as she was interested to know more about it, I added “Lecturer in Forensic Science”. And here came the question “Wow! So what do you think about the Chamberlain case?” I had not left the Customs area and, 16 years after Azaria's disappearance, the Chamberlain case was still a hot topic!

The Chamberlain case is often cited by some as an example of how and why Forensic Science is unreliable, subjective, leading to miscarriage of Justice, etc. My personal view is rather the opposite. Notwithstanding the fact that it has been, and probably still is, a grieving experience for a lot of people, it also constitutes an invaluable landmark. We can see and appreciate how our field improved and organised itself as a true (dare I say academic) discipline and profession in the last 24 years. In this context, the role of our Society is significant. Many young scientists who currently enter the field were not even born at the time of Chamberlain. It is up to us to foster a “forensic culture” which can assist, guide and inspire them towards professional best practice.

I have not mentioned Chamberlain innocently, as we will have the pleasure to welcome at our June meeting Dr Tony Raymond, Director of the National Institute of Forensic Science. Tony will present “his” version of the case. It will undoubtedly be interesting as he has acted as the principle scientific agent for the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Chamberlain convictions and the Inquiry into the McLeod-Lindsay Conviction. Stay tuned!

Claude Roux
President
May 26th, 2004



Fun Forensics

“You must be a forensic scientist if...”

... you have your child's fingerprints on the wall in your office!

... you count the points on the fingerprints on your champagne glass at your wedding!

These are the winning entries of our competition. Congratulations goes to Christie Wallace for sending them in to us.





DNA Evidence - Challenges and Changes Meeting 28th April, 2004

The night was opened with congratulations to Allan Hodda, elected as the winner of the ANZFSS President's Medal at the recent Symposium in New Zealand. Allan is particularly recognised in this award for his contributions as president of the NSW Branch for the past 7 years. You could not think of a more deserving recipient!

Claude Roux presented Allan with his plaque. Our congratulations and thanks to Allan!



Allan Hodda receiving his plaque from Claude Roux

We then had the pleasure of hearing from our scholarship winners.

Simon Walsh (Centre for Forensic Science, University of Technology, Sydney) presented a literature review on legal perceptions of forensic DNA profiling. He explained the interaction of forensic biologists with the police and the courts, and highlighted some of the problems associated with a lack of understanding of forensic biology from the rest of the justice system.

Simon contrasted the viewpoint of the forensic scientist with the viewpoint of the legal literature, using particular examples to illustrate the blatantly ignorant arguments in some of the literature being published.

I certainly hope that Simon can achieve his objectives of bringing about an awareness of the problems he encountered in the legal literature and reduce the damaging effects they may have on forensic biology in the justice system.



Simon Walsh



Kirsty McAllister



Sarah Robinson

Kirsty McAllister (Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, Division of Analytical Laboratories) then presented a number of challenges to DNA evidence in Australia. She outlined several cases that set precedents for further argument in the courts. In this way, Kirsty mapped the progress of DNA evidence in the courts and showed how we have arrived at today's use of the evidence.

So far we have managed to successfully defend against challenges to DNA in the courtroom - and with the work of people like these three fine speakers, I am confident that we will continue that trend.

Sarah Robinson (Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, Division of Analytical Laboratories) gave us a taste of her current research into particular rare variant alleles found in the Australasian population. She explained the features of the alleles, and how this may indicate a relationship between Indigenous Australians and the Papuan people.

Our thanks to the speakers for their interesting and informative presentations



ANZFSS JUNE MEETING

Dr Tony Raymond - The Chamberlain Inquiry

DATE: Tuesday, 22nd June 2004

TIME: 6:30pm for nibbles, 7:00pm start

VENUE: Institute of Forensic Medicine, Glebe

COST: Free to members, \$5 for non-members

Please be aware that this meeting may be subject to change depending on speaker availability, but is correct at the time of this publication. If changes are made, you will be contacted by mail, so please watch out for this as a precautionary measure.

Come to the June meeting to find out about what REALLY happened during the Chamberlain Inquiry. Learn about the influence of forensic experts, media, the public, the courts and the Chamberlain family on the outcome of the case.

Find out how Dr Tony Raymond headed the investigations during the Royal Chamberlain of Inquiry, and the conclusions he arrived at. And find out how we have moved on since then to create a better system of forensic investigation using the recommendations made by Dr Raymond.



Lindy & Azaria Chamberlain

ANZFSS JULY MEETING

Inside the Forensic World - Public Seminar

DATE: Saturday 17th July, 2004

TIME: 9:00am - 4:00pm

VENUE: University of Technology, Sydney

COST: \$30 per person

Please see the brochure enclosed with the newsletter



NSW ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INVESTIGATORS MEETING

Fatal Fire Investigation, From Fire Scene to Post Mortem

DATE: Thursday 1st July, 2004

TIME: 6:30pm for refreshments

VENUE: Ryde Eastwood Leagues Club, Ryedale Road, West Ryde

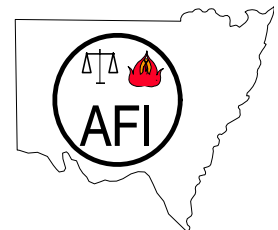
COST: Free for ANZFSS Members

BOOKING: Essential to ensure a place: contact Secretary Norm Hewins by email: firefly_511@bigpond.com or by telephone: 0418-654-584

SPEAKERS:

Dr Peter Ellis - Director of the Department of Forensic Medicine, ICPMR, Westmead

Inspector Ross Brogan - NSW Fire Brigades



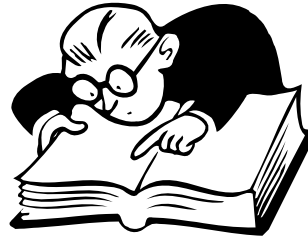
The speakers will involve you in fatal fire investigations, showing the methodologies used at the fire scene investigation through the eyes of the practitioners, and lead you into the world of the Pathologist at the Post Mortem



Welcome to New Society Members

The NSW Branch extends a warm welcome to our newly ratified members:

Ellen BRAYBON	Lisa Mingari
Kate GRIFFITHS	Kellie-Anne THOMAS
Steven MILEHAM	Kristin THOMAS



New Committee Member Profile: Shirleyann Gibbs - Safety Scientist

Shirleyann (Shann) Gibbs originally qualified as an occupational therapist and worked in Sydney and London before returning to Australia with her English husband. Their home and garden in St Ives have been works in progress ever since. They have four sons and currently eight grandchildren (three boys and five girls).

Shann worked in the rehabilitation of child and adult patients, eventually specializing in neurological dysfunction and setting up in private practice. Since few OTs then operated ex-hospital she was invited to collaborate with a physician who wanted a task analyst to pioneer an on-site ergonomics, treatment and injury prevention OHS program. This in turn led to further clinical and industrial projects and work as an expert witness in



forensic OHS. As this aspect of her work gradually dominated her activities, she decided to undertake further study and began a Master of Safety Science at the University of New South Wales. This course comprised four major strands of management, engineering, law and health. Her Master's re-

search about the handling of cytotoxic drugs in six teaching hospital oncology pharmacies led directly to her doctoral research into complex systems in the health industry. The self-funded work took nine years and involved some 382 interviews and site inspections at 143 different field work locations in seven countries (Australia, New Zealand, USA, UK, France, Switzerland and Malaysia). In 1999 her paper based on some of this research won the IEA (International Ergonomics Society) Liberty Mutual Prize for original occupational safety research.

Her current interests involve preparation of expert witness reports; research projects; teaching engineering communication at UTS; and being the voluntary editor of *Ergonomics Australia*, the official, refereed journal of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society of Australia. She attended 2002 UTS Introduction to Forensic Science Day at the instigation of Aldo Severino; she then attended the AGM and joined the ANZFSS. This year she is on the committee and hopes to be a behind-the-scenes worker while learning about other aspects of forensic science and perhaps interesting others in some of her contamination control concerns!

Shann's bubbly personality and warm disposition are a welcome addition to our Committee.

The Power of the Mind

I cdnuolt blveiee taht I cluod aulacly uesdnatnrd waht I was rdgnieg

THE PAOMNNEHAL PWEOR OF THE HMUAN MNID

Aoccdnrig to a rscheearch at Cmabrigde Uinervtisy, it deson't mtttaer in waht oredr the ltteers in a wrod are, the olny

iprmoatnt tihng is taht the frist and lsat ltteer be in the rghit plcae. The rset can be a taotl mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit porbelm.

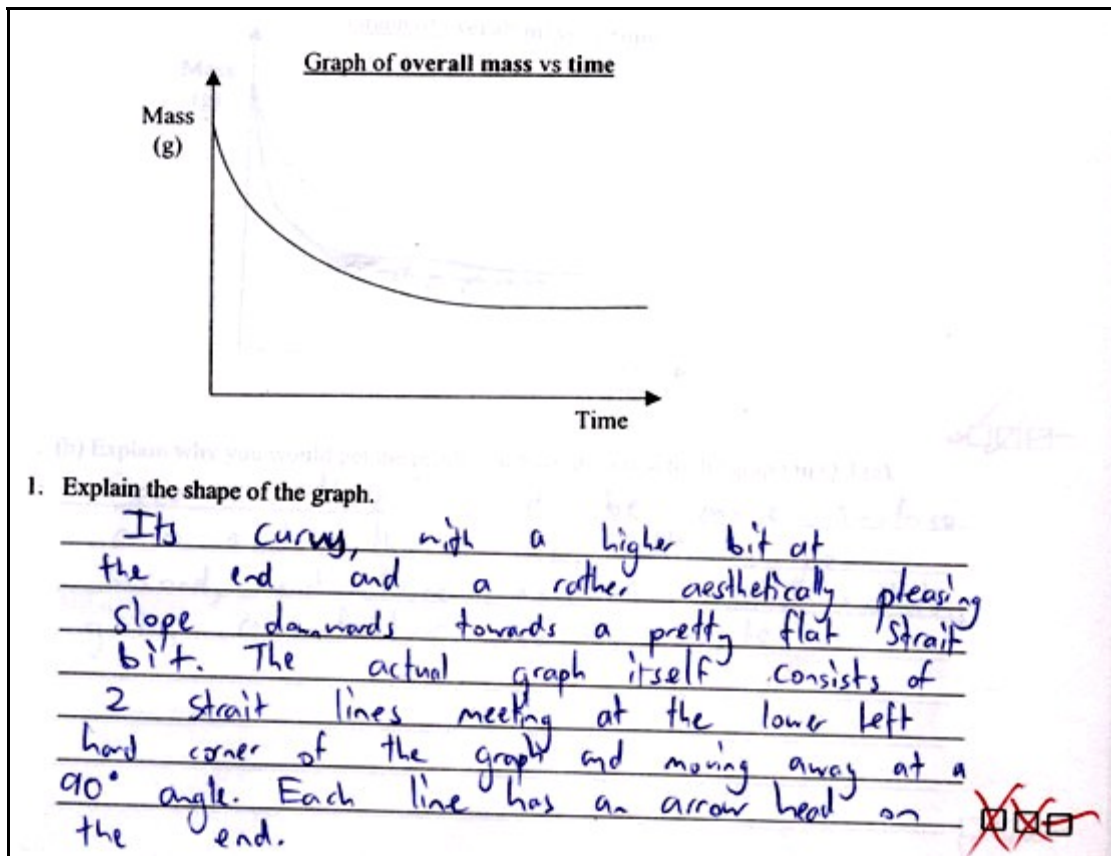
Tihs is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe.

Amzanig huh?



What are they teaching at school now?

The following are answers given on a chemistry exam (thanks to Aldo for providing these funnies):



(d) When acidified potassium permanganate is added to a solution of sodium iodide, a reaction occurs.

(i) Write a balanced equation for the reaction by writing balanced half equations and combining them.

MnO_4^- → something

something else → another thing

stuff → other stuff



FEATURE ARTICLE

An Overview of the Field of Forensic Document Examination by Paul Westwood

INTRODUCTION

Document examination embraces every aspect of determining the genuineness or provenance of a document of interest to an enquirer and which may be of relevance in actual or anticipated litigation. Many lawyers and investigators do not fully appreciate the potential of this forensic discipline in assisting them to bring cases to a successful and perhaps timely conclusion.

The purpose of this article is as follows: to assist legal practitioners in deciding whether they have a case which could be assisted by timely engagement of a document examiner; to give guidance on finding a qualified document examiner; to indicate what the document examiner requires of the lawyer by way of documentation and relevant background instructions; to give an indication of the likely costs of engaging a document examiner; and to discuss new and ongoing developments of electronic signature and handwriting recognition which are of direct relevance to improving security in areas such as the burgeoning commercial use of the internet.

THE WORK OF THE DOCUMENT EXAMINER

The greater part of the work of the document examiner relates to the comparative examination of signatures and handwriting. Other aspects of the work include the following:

- developing latent writing impressions in documents caused by the act of writing on an overlying sheet of paper;
- determining the sequence of impressions and actual writing on the subject document;
- determination of the relative and, occasionally, absolute time when entries were made;
- determining the likely sequence of line crossings;
- detection of alterations in documents, including page substitutions;
- decipherment of obliterated and erased writings;
- determining the source of anonymous letters, extortion notes, etc.;
- non-destructive examination and comparison of inks and papers using photo-analytical methods;
- chemical analysis of inks for the purpose of dye comparisons;
- determining the source and date of documents produced by various typewriter, printing and reproduction (eg. photocopy) methods; and
- decipherment of typewriter ribbons and the possible matching of specific entries to a suspect typewriter ribbon.

The document examiner should also be aware of related forensic disciplines, such as fingerprint examination, chemical analysis, DNA profiling, computer forensics,

have some knowledge of signature and handwriting recognition software and the correct use of statistics. Finally, the document examiner should be able to refer work where appropriate to recognised experts in such other fields.

The cases that give rise to the demand for the services of a document examiner are many and varied and are not restricted to major commercial disputes and criminal trials. The following summaries demonstrate the range and scope of the forensic application of document examination.

The administration of Estates often gives rise to allegations of forgery in respect of Wills and other documents expressing testamentary intention. As well as cases involving all types of non-genuine signatures on such documents, the authors have also examined many documents where it has been established that the disputed signature is genuine but the document is fraudulent. Such fraudulent documents have been based on signed blank pieces of paper intended for some other purpose, receipts, invoices, slips of paper bearing a name and address, and typed letters with the signature block well displaced from the text of the letter. Occasionally attempts are made to simulate both the handwriting and signature of a deceased person to produce a holographic Will.

In a recent case, a dispute involved a quarter of a billion dollars worth of transactions on over a hundred documents, each containing a very simple signature in the same name. Having compared these signatures with a large sample of undisputed signatures and despite the inherent extreme simplicity of the subject signatures it was possible to conclude that the questioned signatures were very probably the product of some person attempting to simulate the form of the genuine signature. The undisputed signatures exhibited a fluent writing movement and a wide range of natural variation whereas the questioned signatures had the appearance of having been drawn and were all too similar to one another.

From time to time tertiary institutions have called for assistance in determining whether one student has substituted for another student in an examination. The provision of writing samples based on assignments submitted by the students concerned has led to cheating being revealed on some occasions whilst on other occasions it has been possible to lift suspicion from a particular student.

Issues frequently arise regarding the preparation of diary notes and other records such as patient history cards, journal entries, file notes, records of interview, and so on. A detailed study of the questioned entries using microscopy, photo-analytical techniques and electrostatic development



An Overview of the Field of Forensic Document Examination, cont...

("ESDA") of latent writing impressions often shows that suspect entries could not have been made as part of an ongoing contemporaneous record. It is also sometimes possible to conclude that a particular entry could not have been made at the time claimed because of the observed physical interaction of other writings in the document.

Documents are often suspected of being the subject of meticulous fraudulent addition and/or deletion (chemical or mechanical erasure). On other occasions some potentially important details on a document may have been heavily obliterated. Despite the fact that the human eye may not detect the fraudulent manipulation of a document or be able to see through an obliterating medium, infrared luminescence and reflected infrared techniques can more often than not reveal the original details of the document.

The need to source the origins of anonymous letters, notes and similar documents often arises in both domestic and commercial settings. Cases such as these have often been successfully resolved by handwriting comparison with a suspect's writing and/or by ESDA detection of latent writing impressions in the anonymous document, caused by the act of writing on an overlying document, which might provide evidence of the perpetrator.

The two main areas of work of the forensic document examiner will now be considered in more detail.

HANDWRITING & SIGNATURE EXAMINATIONS

To maximise the evidential potential of a document it is very important to submit the original for examination wherever this is possible. However, useful findings, albeit usually qualified, are still possible with reproductions. Signatures and/or handwriting submitted by way of comparison material should also be in original form and should ideally consist of two classes of documents:

- samples written during the normal course of business, some of which should be contemporaneous with the questioned material; and
- samples written specifically for the purposes of comparison.

Signatures are the most frequent type of questioned writing and hence are discussed in some detail below. A person's handwriting also frequently attracts attention in litigation. Questions arise as to whether entries in various business records, diaries, forms, letters, notes, minutes, etc were made by a particular person or whether multiple entries in certain records were made by one or more people.

For both signature and handwriting questions, the document examiner makes a detailed examination of the questioned and known signatures or handwriting with the aid of hand magnifiers and microscopes in order to ascertain, amongst other parameters, the precise method of construction of letter formations or signature components, their

variations, how various letters relate to one another and the fluency of the writing. Following a detailed examination of all of the writings, the examiner can usually reach a conclusion on the likelihood that the questioned and known writings/signatures were written by the one person. That degree of subjective probability may be so high, or occasionally so low, that the document examiner is able to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Qualified and indeterminate findings may be of assistance in determining how best to proceed with an investigation and can be of assistance to the courts in those cases where it is combined (by the Court) with other evidence.

RESULTS OF SIGNATURE EXAMINATIONS

If an original signature is a simulation of the genuine signature style, it must have been produced by one of the following methods:

- direct freehand copying of a genuine signature;
- freehand copying of a genuine signature from memory;
- direct or indirect tracing of a genuine signature.

Where the signature is not a simulation, further scenarios which must be considered are:

- a person writing a normal signature or modifying the signature and later disavowing that signature;
- a freehand production with no attempt to replicate the genuine signature;
- chance coincidence of form in signatures of two people (rare but possible).

It should be noted that a finding that a questioned signature is genuine does not necessarily mean that the document upon which it appears is genuine.

Freehand Simulation of a Genuine Signature

The task of producing a high quality freehand simulation is very difficult as the forger has to possess a thorough understanding of both the gross and subtle characteristics of the signature which is being copied, be able to reproduce that signature with a degree of fluency consistent with the genuine signature and be able to suppress his/her own writing characteristics whilst attempting to replicate those of the genuine signature.

Tracing and Image Transfer

Forgers frequently resort to direct or indirect tracing to minimise the risk of introducing some gross error in form into the signature or because of an inability to reproduce a reasonable freehand copy of the signature. Microscope, infrared and ESDA examinations are used to reveal evidence of any guidelines, which may have been used to produce a traced copy.



An Overview of the Field of Forensic Document Examination, continued...

Generally speaking, if two (or more) signatures of reasonable length and complexity exhibit near total coincidence in form, then it can be stated that they are based on a common unknown model or, alternatively, one of the signatures under examination may be the model from which the other signature was traced. It is often the case that the known signatures submitted for comparative examination include the model used as a basis for the tracing.

Photocopy cut-and-paste and other image manipulation techniques are also frequently encountered in questioned signature cases and can similarly be shown to be such once the model signature has been found. Other evidence of document manipulation is often found in such cases in the form of duplicated photocopy trash marks.

Disavowed Signatures

In some cases it is not uncommon to encounter cases where it is possible to state with confidence that, whilst the "signature" in question exhibits gross differences when compared with the known signatures, it was nevertheless written by the writer of the known signatures. This situation may arise where a person genuinely does not recall having signed the document in question; or where the signatory seeks to keep options open by incorporating in an otherwise normally written signature an obviously different feature which could later be used to support denial of the signature.

In both situations, one has to ask the question: what is the likelihood of a forger reproducing all of the subtle and unconscious features which are characteristic of the genuine signatures, whilst at the same time introducing gross differences into the signature? The objective of the forger is to replicate the genuine signature. If the perpetrator has the ability to observe and reproduce the subtleties of the genuine signature, he/she is extremely unlikely to introduce features which will attract attention to the signature and cause it to be questioned.

Freehand Production Where No Attempt is Made to Replicate Another Person's Signature

It sometimes happens that the forger will have no knowledge of the form of the genuine signature of the person whose signature is to be forged. In these circumstances the forger will obviously make no attempt to imitate the signature of the other person but may attempt to introduce some disguise into the signature in order to conceal natural writing characteristics. Nevertheless, the forger frequently provides within the signature the evidence which may lead to determination of the likely writer. Access to a large sample of the forger's normal writing will often provide sufficient material upon which to reach a conclusion.

Fictitious signatures can also be considered under this classification as they are written without any attempt to

reproduce a genuine signature of any person. Such signatures usually appear on receipts for the supply of goods. Subsequent comparison of the fictitious signature with the writings and signatures of the suspect may lead to the identification of the writer.

Computer Transactions and the Electronic Signature

Despite the large amount of commerce being accomplished electronically, we are still a long way from the paperless society. A significant proportion of fraudulent transactions depend upon inadvertent acceptance of documents which might appear to be genuine but which are not genuine for one of many possible reasons. The document examiner is still called upon to determine which aspects of conventional documents provide evidence of non-genuineness. Nevertheless, the document examiner nowadays has to be aware of the growing media of electronic commerce and have contacts with experts in the appropriate disciplines for examinations outside the area of traditional document examination. There are many initiatives being made in making electronic transactions more secure (and many are currently not very secure). One of the most interesting is in the field of electronic signature recognition. The potential for this field is great, since it combines the traditional role of the written signature as being the ultimate imprimatur of a person's agreement to the effect of a document or transaction with the means to check the validity of that signature on line and in a far more sophisticated manner and with far greater reliability than the often cursory glance by the bank teller or shop assistant.

Indeed, the stored electronic signature can contain far more quantitative information about a signature and its dynamics than can be gleaned from microscopic examination of the results of signing a piece of paper. The document examiner of the near future may well be called upon to examine such stored parameters in order to determine the genuineness or otherwise of a disputed electronic signature.

THE ROLE OF THE LAWYER

To preserve the evidentiary value of documents, the lawyer undertaking the case should take the following steps:

- contact a document examiner as soon as possible for preliminary advice;
- do not allow the document to be treated for latent fingerprint development prior to submitting it to the document examiner; processing for latent fingerprints may alter valuable evidence and will render the use of ESDA ineffective in detecting latent writing impressions evidence;
- always submit the original document for examination when it is available or obtainable; preserve and protect the questioned and known documents from



An Overview of the Field of Forensic Document Examination, cont...

extremes of temperature, humidity and from receiving inadvertent writing impressions pending delivery to the document examiner;

- provide background information on the nature of the case - this will often result in the document examiner requesting and obtaining further relevant documentation.

WHERE TO GO?

How does one go about engaging a document examiner to assist with a case? While there is no difficulty in finding trained and non-trained people in this field in the Yellow Pages and legal journals, lawyers should thoroughly research the background of any expert they are considering engaging. Be sure that you are engaging a person who has undergone a structured training programme under the guidance of qualified and experienced document examiners in a dedicated and recognised document examination laboratory and that the person has the necessary experience and equipment to undertake the required examination and has a quality assurance procedure.

Unfortunately the courts are sometimes prepared to allow evidence to be given on matters pertaining to document examination and handwriting issues in particular by anyone who can demonstrate that they have what the courts perceive to be a better knowledge of the subject than the lay person. This precedent comes from a time when few people were literate. The sometimes gross incompetence of people who have not received proper training in the field can result in the courts being seriously misled on an

issue, and usually adds great amounts of time to the hearing. These experts can also bring the profession of questioned document examination into disrepute as their incompetence is immortalised in cases involving them and later referred to as being indicative of the lack of efficacy of document examination in assisting the courts.

The Australasian Society of Forensic Document Examiners is the professional organisation for Document Examiners, having members drawn from both government and private practice throughout Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Hong Kong and can be contacted for information as to which members of the Society are available to undertake consultancy, for general enquiries or in case of difficulties with forensic document examination results.

COSTS

Costs are usually calculated on an hourly basis and vary from one private expert or document examination company to another. Typical costs for a straightforward questioned signature comparative examination, with suitable specimens and an appropriate report by this firm range from \$800 to \$2500. Costs can be significantly less or more than this range. Usually a more precise estimate of costs can be provided upon receipt of the documents or good copies of them.

For further information, please contact the Editor, and your inquiry will be forwarded.

Contact Details

If you have any query, comment or suggestion about this newsletter or any information contained within, please do not hesitate to contact us.

NSW Branch ANZFSS
PO Box 207
Lidcombe NSW 1825

Phone: 02 9646 0222
Fax: 02 9646 0333

Email: anzfss@dal.wsahs.nsw.gov.au
Editor: shaheen.aumeer@uts.edu.au

Website:
<http://www.nifs.com.au/ANZFSS/ANZFSS.html?Index.asp&1>

Final Words:

*"We haven't got the money,
so we've got to think!"*

- Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937)

Your Committee:

President:	Claude Roux
Vice President:	Kirsty McAllister
Treasurer:	Peter Jamieson
Secretary:	Sarah Robinson
Merchandise:	Alison Sears
Newsletter Editor:	Shaheen Aumeer-Donovan
Memberships:	Aldo Severino
Public Officer:	Allan Hodda
Committee Members:	Anna Borowitzka
	Donnah Day
	Michael Dawson
	Denise Donlon
	Samantha Furlong
	Shirleyann Gibbs
	Eric Murray
	Samantha Stewart
	Meiya Sutisno
	Tamara Sztynnda
	Ross Vining
	James Wallman
	Ian White