

AT0017 2370215Z

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FM ATLANTA (7A-1835-SF-69) (P) (SC 7) SECTION

TO DIRECTOR (7-18251) ROUTINE

ATTN: SUPV. [REDACTED] PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT

BALTIMORE ROUTINE *b7c*

TAMPA ROUTINE

COLUMBIA ROUTINE

BIRMINGHAM ROUTINE

CHICAGO ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

LITTLE ROCK ROUTINE

JACKSONVILLE ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

WAYNE BEPTRAM WILLIAMS; ATKID; MAJOR CASE NUMBER 32; OO: ATLANTA.

TRIAL IN CAPTIONED MATTER HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR
OCTOBER 5, 1981, IN FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, ATLANTA,
GEORGIA.

FSB

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[REDACTED]
etc

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FULTON COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY LEWIS SLATON HAS ADVISED THAT THE BELOW LISTED AGENTS MAY BE UTILIZED AS PROSECUTION WITNESSES IN CAPTIONED MATTER. THESE AGENTS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCES SEPTEMBER 28, AND SHOULD NOT SCHEDULE ANNUAL LEAVE OR OTHER COMMITMENTS FROM THEN THROUGH THE END OF OCT., 1981. THOSE AGENTS WHO WILL BE REQUIRED FOR TRIAL WILL BE ADVISED BY SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATION WHEN THEY WILL BE NEEDED IN ATLANTA AS SOON AS ATLANTA IS MADE AWARE THEREOF.

BALTIMORE DIVISION: SA [REDACTED]

TAMPA DIVISION: SA [REDACTED] AND SA [REDACTED]

COLUMBIA DIVISION: SA [REDACTED]

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION: SA [REDACTED]

CHICAGO DIVISION: SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] AND

SA [REDACTED].

NEW YORK DIVISION AT BROOKLYN/QUEENS MRA: SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WFO DIVISION: SA [REDACTED]

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION: SA [REDACTED]

JACKSONVILLE DIVISION: SA [REDACTED]

FBIHQ AND FBI LABOPATORY: SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]

7
b7c

1 1
PAGE THREE AT (7A-1835-SF-69) UNCLAS

SA [REDACTED]

b7c

BT

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date September 11, 1981

Re: ATKID;
WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
KIDNAPING; MC 30;
OO: ATLANTA

By attached teletype the Atlanta Division advised that four Special Agents testified in the Fulton County Superior Court regarding a motion to suppress evidence obtained during the stopping of subject Williams on the James Jackson Parkway Bridge 5-22-81. Testimony centered around the splash heard at the James Jackson Parkway Bridge, the surveillance which followed immediately thereafter, and the subsequent interview and search of Williams' vehicle. Mentioned in the testimony was the fact that Williams stated upon being stopped that he knew that this concerned the murder/missing children investigation.

The testimony as stated above took place despite the fact that service of subpoenas in this matter was not technically in accordance with Georgia state law. The prosecution representing Fulton County Georgia in conjunction with the U.S. Attorney's Office, Atlanta, Georgia, is of the opinion that the above testimony is evidence of good faith on the part of the prosecution in this matter and did not jeopardize the prosecutions case.

Additionally, Judge Clarence Cooper ruled on several motions submitted by the defense

- 1 - Mr. Mullen
- 1 - Mr. Steel
- 1 - Mr. Young
- 1 - Mr. Monroe

FBI/DOJ

104
KID

which indicated that the defense will not receive any funds to assist their research nor will the city be required to finance a polling of citizens to determine if Williams can receive a fair trial.

QAC
fel

APPROVED: *WMM* Adm. Servs. *MJA* Laboratory _____
Crim. Inv. _____ Legal Coun. _____
Director _____ Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____ Ident. _____ Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____ Inspection _____ Tech. Servs. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____ Intell. _____ Training _____

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RR HQ

11 SEP 81 02 18 z

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

R 102125Z SEP 81

FM ATLANTA (7A-1835) (P) (SQ 7)

TO DIRECTOR (7A-13251) ROUTINE

ATTN: SUPV. [REDACTED] PERSONAL CRIMES

BT

UNCLAS

ATKID; WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; KIDNAPING; MC 30; OO: ATLANTA.

RE AT TELCALL TO HQ 9/10/81.

FOLLOWING IS BRIEF SNYOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS HELD IN FULTON
COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT REGARDING MOTION TO SUPRESS EVIDENCE
OBTAINED IN CAPTIONED MATTER AS RESULT OF THE STOPPING OF
SUBJECT WILLIAMS ON JAMES JACKSON PARKWAY BRIDGE 5/22/81:

THE FOLLOWING SA'S TESTIFIED AT ABOVE HEARING: [REDACTED] - 18241 C70

[REDACTED] BIRMINGHAM; [REDACTED], ATLANTA; [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED] ATLANTA. ESSENTIALLY, TESTIMONY CENTERED
AROUND THE SPLASH BEING HEARD AT THE JAMES JACKSON PARKWAY
BRIDGE, THE SURVEILLANCE WHICH FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

15 SEP 16 1981

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Exec AD Adm.	
Exec AD Inv.	
Exec AD LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
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PAGE TWO ATKID

AND THE SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW AND SEARCH OF WILLIAMS' VEHICLE ON THE SAME EVENING ON I-285 A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE JAMES JACKSON PARKWAY (JJP) BRIDGE. MENTIONED IN TESTIMONY OF SA

b7c [REDACTED] WAS THE FACT THAT WILLIAMS STATED UPON BEING STOPPED THAT HE KNEW THAT THIS CONCERNED THE MURDERED/MISSING CHILDREN INVESTIGATION.

JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER RULED ON SEVERAL MOTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE DEFENSE AND ESSENTIALLY THE RULINGS HAVE NO SUBSTANTIVE EFFECT ON THE CASE. GENERALLY, THE DEFENSE WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY FUNDS TO ASSIST THEIR RESEARCH, NOR WILL THE CITY BE REQUIRED TO FINANCE A POLLING OF CITIZENS TO DETERMINE IF SUBJECT CAN RECEIVE FAIR TRIAL.

QUESTION WAS RAISED BY DEFENSE AS TO APPEARANCE OF WITNESSES RESULTING FROM SUBPOENAS ISSUED BY HER OFFICE. THE DEFENSE ALLEGED THAT WITNESSES WERE REFUSING TO RESPOND TO HER SUBPOENAS AND THEREFORE WERE IN CONTEMPT OF COURT. PROSECUTION STATED SUBPOENAS WERE NOT SERVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GEORGIA LAW AND THEREFORE WERE NOT BINDING ON POTENTIAL WITNESSES. THIS, IN FACT, WAS THE CASE. GEORGIA LAW REQUIRES PERSONAL SERVICE OR

107
709

PAGE THREE ATKID

RECEIPT OF REGISTERED RECEIPT FROM U.S. MAILS, WHICH CAN BE USED AS PROOF OF SERVICE. NONE OF THE WITNESSES HAD RECEIVED PERSONAL SERVICE IN THIS INSTANCE. THE PROSECUTION REPRESENTING FULTON COUNTY HAS CONFERRED WITH USA'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, AND HAVE AGREED THE BEST COURSE OF ACTION WOULD BE TO COOPERATE WITH THE DEFENSE IN THIS INSTANCE IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE HANDLING OF THIS PARTICULAR MOTION CONCERNING THE STOP ON THE JJP BRIDGE. PROSECUTION FEELS THIS IS EVIDENCE OF GOOD FAITH ON THEIR PART AND DID NOT SEE ANY JEOPARDY TO THE PROSECUTION'S CASE. IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, AGENTS IN THIS INSTANCE AS MENTIONED ABOVE APPEARED AND DID TESTIFY IN COURT, ALTHOUGH SERVICE WAS TECHNICALLY NOT HANDLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GEORGIA LAW.

BT

102
705

SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)

9/23/81

Director, FBI (7-18251)

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
ATKID;
MAJOR CASE #30
KIDNAPING

Re urairtels dated 8/27/81 and 9/2/81There ~~are~~ (are) being forwarded to **your office**by **Profit by Air, BL#66990512**
(method of transmittal)**one 40"x60"**
(number or quantity)**trial exhibit and thirteen landmark names** prepared by Special Projects
(article(s) or item(s))

Section, Laboratory Division, re captioned matter.

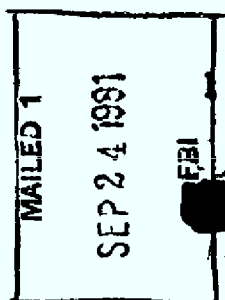
The following action should be taken by your office:

- ☐ Check charts against submitted work papers or roughs.
- ☐ Advise of exact trial date, soon as known.
- ☒ After action completed advise Bureau, attention Special Projects Section, re use and value of charts. Include comments, if any, by court officers.
- ☐ Note list of chart titles on attached sheet.
- ☐ Note Special Projects Section Comments on attached sheet.

COMMENTS:

Package contains one 40"x60" trial chart depicting the floor plan and surrounding property of subjects residence, mounted and suitable for trial use. Thirteen landmarks set in type with sticky backs which will adhere to photographic display also included. Reference map being returned in package along with small copy of chart.

- Package

MAIL ROOM ☐

15 SEP 28 1981

FBI/DOJ

AT0008 2642039Z

RR HQ BA TP CO BH CG WF LR JK LA

DE AT

R 212030Z SEP 81

ATLANTA (7A-1835-SF69) (P)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (7A-18251) ROUTINE

BALTIMORE ROUTINE

TAMPA ROUTINE

COLUMBIA ROUTINE

BIRMINGHAM ROUTINE

CHICAGO ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

LITTLE ROCK ROUTINE

JACKSONVILLE ROUTINE

LOS ANGELES ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

ATTN: SUPV. [REDACTED] PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS, ATKID, MAJOR CASE #30, 00: AT

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND RECIPIENT OFFICES, DATED

AUGUST 29, 1981.

9/10 112

Exec AD-Adm.	
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Exec AD-LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
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RECEIVED
SEP 1 112
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[REDACTED]

etc

(1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7-18251-6123 etc

16 SEP 30 1981

EXB

FS6

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108

PAGE TWO (7A-1835-SF69) UNCLAS

REFERENCED TELETYPE ADVISED THAT TRIAL IN CAPTIONED MATTER HAD BEEN TENTATIVELY SET FOR OCTOBER 5, 1981, BY FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE CLARANECE COOPER. IN RESPONSE TO NUMEROUS PRE-TRIAL MOTIONS FILED BY THE DEFENSE, COOPER HAS SINCE POSTPONED TRIAL INDEFINITELY, STATING THAT IT WOULD TAKE HIM A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF TIME TO DO THE LEGAL RESEARCH NECESSARY TO RULE ON THESE MOTIONS. COOPER HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION WHEN A NEW TRIAL DATE WILL BE SET, BUT FULTON COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS SINCE FILED A COUNTER MOTION SEEKING TO LIMIT THE SCOPE OF THE DISCOVERY ALLOWED THE DEFENSE. JUDGE COOPER ALSO GAVE THE DEFENSE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, TO PROVIDE THE NAME OF THE SCIENTIFIC EXPERT TO BE UTILIZED TO EXAMINE HAIR AND FIBER EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE. THIS EXPERT WILL CONDUCT HIS EXAMINATIONS AT THE GEORGIA STATE CRIME LABORATORY, WHERE THE EVIDENCE IS CURRENTLY STORED.

ASSISTANT FULTON COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY GORDON MILLER HAS // ADVISED THAT THE BEST ESTIMATE OF A NEW TRIAL DATE IS AROUND NOVEMBER 1^{5th}, 1981. 11/2/81?

FOR INFORMATION OF LOS ANGELES AS A RESULT OF THE NOVEMBER 1, TRIAL DATE ESTIMATE SA [REDACTED] CURRENTLY UNDER *6-7c*

111
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PAGE THREE (7A-1835-SF69) UNCLAS

TRANSFER TO LOS ANGELES, WILL REMAIN IN ATLANTA UNTIL END
OF TRIAL. IF TRIAL DATE IS SET BEYOND NOVEMBER 1, 1981,
APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS WILL BE MADE RE SA [REDACTED] b7C

BUREAU AND RECIPIENT OFFICES WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF
PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER AS WELL AS THE DATE OF
THE TRIAL AS SOON AS IT IS SET BY JUDGE COOPER.

BT

112

IMMEDIATE

Exec AD Adm.	
Exec AD Inv.	
Exec AD LES	
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Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

Transmit attached by Facsimile - CLEAR

Precedence

FBIHQ, Attn: Assistant Director John Mintz

SAC, NEW ORLEANS, Attn: ²³Director's Sec'y

To: William H. Webster

Date: 9/28/81

From: SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835) (P) (SQ 7)

Time Transmitted:

Subject: ATRID
 MAJOR CASE 30
 OO:AT

Initials:

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception

☒ Other Letter of Judge Clarence Cooper
 8/27/81; Superior Court Order
 of Judge Clarence Cooper, 8/27/81

Special handling instructions:

Re FBIHQ telephone call of Assistant Director John Mintz
 to Supervisor [REDACTED] Atlanta, 9/28/81.

Approved: *[Signature]*

RECORDED

Recommendations concerning Director's speech at IACP
 furnished Mr. Colwell 9/28/81. Copy of this order sent to N.O. by
 Atlanta, at my request, for info. of Director.

7-115-1-67C

2-ENCLOSURE

10 SEP 30 1981

CALLED?

By 1055
 Time 4:11

f.b.

113

The Superior Court
of the
Charter Judicial Circuit
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Charles F.
Clarence Cooper

FILED IN OFFICE

AUG 7 1981
Martha Nelson
DEPUTY CLERK SUPERIOR COURT
FULTON COUNTY GEORGIA

August 27, 1981

District Attorney Lewis Slaton
Defense Attorney Mary Welcome
Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown
Clark of Superior Barbara Price
Sheriff Leroy B. Stischcombe, Jr.

RE: State of Georgia vs. Wayne E. Williams

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter confirms the telephone conversations of this morning (August 27, 1981).

Due to the publicity this case has received the reporting of alleged evidence and the release of names of prospective witnesses and their probable testimony this Court, on its own motion, felt it necessary, in light of U.S. Supreme Court decisions, in order to safeguard Defendant's constitutional rights to issue an order restricting the release of extra judicial statements.

As stated over the phone, I have instructed both prosecution and defense attorneys that it is their responsibility to see that those persons under their control, (employees, agents and potential witnesses, etc.) receive a copy of the attached order or otherwise are informed of its contents. These same instructions have also been given to Court personnel and law enforcement officials.

I had hoped that such an Order would not be necessary, but as stated at the arraignment (at which time I gave a stern judicial warning), I would do so if it became necessary to issue same.

Please express the seriousness of this order and the possible consequences if it is not obeyed.

Sincerely,

Clarence Cooper
Clarence Cooper

CC:ngb

1-18-1-67
ENCLOSURE

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Transmit attached by Facsimile - UNCLAS

9 OCT 81 04 19z

Precedence

To: FBIHQ - RM 5094

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

From: SAC, ATLANTA 7A-1835

Time: Transmitted -

Subject: WAYNE B. WILLIAMS
ATKID - MC 32
KIDNAPPING
OO: AT


Initials -

☐ Fingerprint Photo☐ Fingerprint Record☐ Map☐ Newspaper clipping☐ Photograph☐ Artists Conception☐ Other

Special handling instructions:

HAND CARRY TO

PERSONAL CRIMES

Approved: 

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

7 OCT 19 1981

59 OCT 22 1981

Exec AD-Adm.	
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Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

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Post Office Box 1683
Atlanta, Georgia 30370

March 9, 1981

Deputy Chief M. G. Redding
Special Task Force
Bureau of Police Services
175 Decatur Street, Southeast
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Chief Redding:

Reference is made to your letter of February 27, 1981, and the draft proposed agreement pertaining to the Atlanta Task Force on Missing and Murdered Children enclosed therewith.

Please be advised that I have reviewed the draft proposal and fully agree with your position that all local law enforcement agencies pool their resources and consolidate all investigation pertaining to the missing and murdered children cases under the direction of the Atlanta Task Force. This would of course include not only the investigation of the cases themselves, but such related matters as crime scene investigations, media relations, and the processing of physical evidence.

However, because the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) encounters no jurisdictional barriers and because of inherent operational differences in both investigation and administration, it is not feasible for the FBI to become a member of the Task Force. We will, of course, continue to work closely with the Task Force and fully share all information of mutual interest. Our ability to investigate this matter on a nationwide basis augments and strengthens your investigation. Further, our laboratory and technical facilities will remain at your disposal.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
JOHN D. GLOVER
Special Agent in Charge

OUT - 60742

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED *loc*

INDEXED

FILED *ma*

Enclosure

1 - Addressee
Atlanta (7A-1835)
CM/cer/mrc
(2)
[Signature]

am
[Signature]
7A-1835-SF 33 -
116 93
[Signature]

CITY OF ATLANTA

MAYNARD JACKSON, MAYOR
BUREAU OF POLICE SERVICES
175 DECATUR ST., S.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

LEE P. BROWN
Public Safety Commissioner

February 27, 1981

GEORGE HAPPEL
Chief of Police

Mr. John Glover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
275 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Dear Mr. Glover:

Please find attached a draft of the proposed agreement outlining the Metropolitan Atlanta Task Force on Missing and Murdered Children. Please review this and give me your comments back no later than Monday, March 2, 1981, if possible. I would like to have our next meeting on Friday, March 6, 1981, to finalize this proposal.

If you need any additional information, please call me at 658-7530 or my home at 366-9520. I thank you for your continued help and support.

Sincerely,

M. G. Redding
Deputy Chief M. G. Redding
Special Task Force

NR:ch

Attachment

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

117

ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL CITY

CITY OF ATLANTA

MAYNARD JACKSON, MAYOR

BUREAU OF POLICE SERVICES

175 DECATUR ST., S.E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30335

LEE M. BROWN
Public Safety Commissioner

GEORGE HAPPER
Chief of Police

March 12, 1981

Mr. John Glover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
275 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Glover:

Please review the attached proposal to be sure that I have covered all issues that were agreed upon by all parties in attendance at our meeting on Tuesday, March 10, 1981.

If this meets with your approval, this will be the official agreement between all agencies. I have also attached a copy of the news release that was given to the press on March 11, 1981. I appreciate your continued help and support.

Sincerely,

Monie
Deputy Chief J. G. Rekling
Special Task Force

MER:ch

Attachments

Mathews *AM*

74-1935-552

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 12 1981	
FBI - ATLANTA	

Monie

118

ATLANTA METROPOLITAN TASK FORCE ON MISSING & MURDERED CHILDREN

Since July of 1979, 21 black children from the Atlanta metropolitan area have disappeared. Twenty of them were subsequently found murdered and one is still missing. Nine of the victims' bodies were found within the geographical boundaries of the City of Atlanta, four in the City of East Point, two in Fulton County, three in DeKalb County, one in Cobb County, and one in Rockdale County.

In July of 1980, the Atlanta Department of Public Safety established a Special Task Force for the sole purpose of investigating the cases of the missing and slain children. Presently, the following agencies have assigned investigators to the Special Task Force on Missing and Murdered Children:

1) Atlanta Bureau of Police Services, 2) Clayton County Police Department, 3) DeKalb County Police Department, 4) East Point Police Department, 5) Fulton County District Attorney's Office, 6) Fulton County Police Department, 7) Georgia Bureau of Investigation, 8) Rockdale County Sheriff's Department, and 9) Cobb County Police Department.

Because of the multijurisdictional involvement in these cases, it is necessary to establish clearly defined guidelines for the operation of the Special Task Force. This conclusion is based upon the collective agreement of all agency heads involved after they reached the conclusion that the Task Force is the best way to proceed in handling the cases of the missing and murdered children. To that end, this document represents an official agreement between the 12 law enforcement agencies listed hereafter:

Atlanta Bureau of Police Services, Clayton County Police Department, Cobb County Police Department, Dekalb County District Attorney's Office for the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit, Dekalb County Police Department, East Point Police Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fulton County District Attorney's Office, Fulton County Police Department, Fulton County Sheriff's Department, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, and Rockdale County Sheriff's Department.

This agreement is not legally binding but represents an agreement of their willingness to abide by the guidelines contained herein designed to insure maximum cooperation and coordination for the purpose of achieving the single objective of solving the heretofore unsolved cases involving missing and murdered children. All parties agree to the following stipulations:

- (1) Organizationally, the Task Force shall remain under the control and command of the Atlanta Department of Public Safety, subject to all rules, regulations, procedures, and directives that govern that department.
- (2) The Commander of the Task Force shall be appointed by and report to the Atlanta Commissioner of Public Safety.
- (3) All personnel assigned to the Task Force shall be under the supervision of the Commander of the Task Force.
- (4) The Commander of the Task Force shall have the responsibility of coordinating all aspects of the investigation of cases assigned to the Task Force, regardless of the law enforcement jurisdiction in which the body or evidence is located. The individual agency where the body is discovered will have the responsibility of making the original offense report.

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#77

All copies of supplemental reports in reference to these investigations will be forwarded to the Task Force within 72 hours. The Task Force will maintain a master file on all individual cases. In the event the Task Force is abolished, all original case files and evidence will be returned to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction on the particular case.

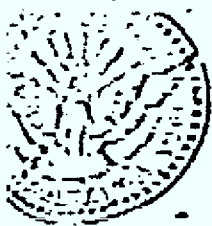
- (5) Members of the Task Force, by this agreement, are authorized to cross and work in different law enforcement and judicial jurisdictions for the purpose of collecting and coordinating evidence in (including crime scenes) and conducting investigations of the cases assigned to the Task Force. The Commander of the Task Force will create a Crime Scene Team made up of the best qualified individuals from within the 12 agencies representing the Task Force. He will see that the medical examiner takes control of the crime scene until the body is removed. Once the body is removed, the Crime Scene Team will take control of the immediate area to conduct an evidence search. One person will be designated for collecting and transporting all evidence to the Crime Lab. Local jurisdictions may conduct any search they deem appropriate outside of the immediate crime scene area.
- (6) The specific assignment of personnel to the Task Force from another jurisdiction shall be the result of an agreement reached by the Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner and the head of the respective agency involved.
- (7) All personnel assigned to the Task Force shall work under the direction of the Task Force managers and supervisors.
- 121
118

- (8) All personnel assigned to the Task Force shall be detached from their respective jurisdictions and shall be assigned on a full time basis. They shall be utilized as deemed appropriate by the Task Force Commander, and if possible, investigators from other departments will be assigned to work the cases from their own jurisdictions. However, due to the tremendous volume of investigative leads that the Task Force receives daily, these investigators will also have to assist in following up on investigative leads.
- (9) The Task Force Commander shall have the authority to remove any person from the Task Force if and when he determines that such removal is in the best interest of the operation of the Task Force. If this occurs, the Commander of the Task Force will submit, in writing, the reason he requests the individual to be removed from the Task Force.
- (10) All agencies agree that no one will make public statements or statements to the news media about any evidence related to the ongoing investigations. The Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner shall be responsible for handling all media matters on behalf of the Task Force. If a body is found, medical examiners and department heads in individual jurisdictions may make a brief statement in reference to that discovery, but will not discuss evidence. It was also agreed that the agency in which the child lived would have the responsibility of notifying the next of kin. No one will release the name of the child until the next of kin has been notified.

- (11) If the body of a black child under the age of 17 is discovered and it fits the characteristics of the other murdered and missing children, regardless of jurisdiction, the responsible law enforcement agency will immediately secure the crime scene and notify the Task Force. The Task Force will not be involved if it is determined the death is accidental or if the perpetrator is known.
- (12) The Task Force Commander shall have the opportunity to investigate the crime scene in cases as defined in #11 above. He shall see that all evidence that is gathered is turned over to an evidence custodian, who in turn shall immediately transport all evidence to the Georgia State Crime Lab, and see that all evidence in reference to these cases is properly recorded and will supply individual agencies with copies of any reports from the Crime Lab upon request.
- (13) Participating Task Force agencies agree to provide personnel on a temporary basis to assist the Task Force Commander in the initial investigation and area search if and when a body is discovered.
- (14) The Task Force shall coordinate all homicide investigations of black children under the age of 17 if the characteristics of the homicides are similar to the characteristics of the homicides now being investigated by the Task Force, if mutually agreed upon by the Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner and the head of the agency which has jurisdiction over the case.

- (15) It shall be the responsibility of the Task Force Commander to maintain a master file on all cases assigned to the Task Force. In order to control requests for information, each agency will provide the Task Force with the names of their coordinators. The Task Force in turn will provide each agency with the name of a contact person at the Task Force in order to obtain this information.
- (16) To insure that there is no duplication of effort, an agency conducting an independent investigation or investigative activity will notify the Task Force Commander.
- (17) Participating agencies agree that all medical records, reports from the Georgia State Crime Lab, and reports of the medical examiner shall be sent to the Task Force.
- (18) The Task Force shall maintain liaison with the respective district attorneys and shall be provided necessary legal advice by the district attorney's office who is responsible for prosecuting a case assigned to the Task Force that rests in his given judicial district.
- (19) The Atlanta Commissioner of Public Safety shall convene, on a periodic basis, meetings of the agency heads participating in the Task Force. Such meetings shall be designed to keep all members updated on the investigations and to insure coordination and cooperation. Such meetings shall be considered confidential and no statements shall be made publicly or to the news media about the proceedings of the meetings. Such meetings shall be monthly or more often if needed.
- 124
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- (20) The Task Force Commander will provide each individual department head with a weekly attendance record outlining the number of hours their investigators worked that previous week.




DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 11, 1981

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSIONER LEE P. BROWN MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TODAY:

Because of the multi-jurisdictional involvement in the cases of the missing and murdered children, law enforcement agencies in the metropolitan area have held meetings to develop guidelines designed to ensure maximum cooperation and coordination. At a meeting held on March 10, 1981, the following guidelines were agreed upon:

- 1) Organizationally, the Task Force shall remain under the control and command of the Atlanta Department of Public Safety, subject to all rules, regulations, procedures, and directives that govern that department;
 - 2) The commander of the Task Force shall be appointed by and report to the Atlanta Commissioner of Public Safety;
 - 3) All personnel assigned to the Task Force shall be under the supervision of the commander of the Task Force;
 - 4) The commander of the Task Force shall have the responsibility of coordinating all aspects of the investigation of cases assigned to the Task Force, regardless of the law enforcement jurisdiction in which the body or evidence is located;
 - 5) Members of the Task Force, by this agreement, are authorized to cross and work in different law enforcement and judicial jurisdictions for
- 

the purpose of collecting and coordinating evidence in (including crime scenes) and conducting investigations of the cases assigned to the Task Force;

6) The specific assignment of personnel to the Task Force from another jurisdiction shall be the result of an agreement reached by the Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner and the head of the respective agency involved;

7) All personnel assigned to the Task Force shall work under the direction of the Task Force managers and supervisors;

8) All personnel assigned to the Task Force shall be detached from their respective jurisdictions and shall be assigned on a full time basis. They shall be utilized as deemed appropriate by the Task Force commander;

9) The Task Force commander shall have the authority to remove any person from the Task Force if and when he determines that such removal is in the best interest of the operation of the Task Force. Upon removal, the person shall return to his agency of employment;

10) All agencies agree that no one will make public statements or statements to the news media about any evidence related to the ongoing investigations. The Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner shall be responsible for handling all media matters on behalf of the Task Force;

11) If the body of a Black child under the age of 17 is discovered and evidence suggests that the case is related to the cases under investigation by the Task Force, regardless of jurisdiction, the responsible law enforcement agency shall both immediately secure the crime scene and notify the Task Force commander;

12) The Task Force commander shall have the opportunity for investigating the crime scene in cases as defined in 11 above. He shall see that

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all evidence that is gathered is turned over to an evidence custodian who, in turn, shall immediately transport all evidence to the Georgia State Crime Laboratory;

13) Participating Task Force agencies agree to provide personnel on a temporary basis to assist the Task Force commander in the initial investigation and area search if and when a body is discovered;

14) The Task Force shall coordinate the investigations of all homicides of Black children under the age of 17 if the characteristics of the homicides are similar to the characteristics of the homicides now being investigated by the Task Force and if mutually agreed upon by the Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner and the head of the agency which has jurisdiction over the case;

15) It shall be the responsibility of the Task Force commander to maintain a master file on all cases assigned to the Task Force. He shall make information available to participating agencies when requested by agency coordinator;

16) Each participating agency shall supply the Task Force with all information it has that relates to any case being investigated by the Task Force. To insure that there is no duplication of effort, an agency conducting an independent investigation or investigative activity of such a case will notify the Task Force commander;

17) Participating agencies agree that all medical records, reports from the Georgia State Crime Laboratory, and reports of the medical examiner shall first be sent to the Task Force and that Task Force shall supply copies to the appropriate agency;

18) The Task Force shall maintain liaison with the respective district attorneys and shall be provided necessary legal advice by the district

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ADP

attorney's office who is responsible for prosecuting a case assigned to the Task Force that rests in his given judicial district; and

19) The Atlanta Commissioner of Public Safety shall convene meetings of the agency heads participating in the Task Force. Such meetings shall be designed to keep all members updated on the investigation and to ensure coordination and cooperation. Such meetings shall be confidential.

As a result of yesterday's meeting, DeKalb County will assign another investigator to the Task Force and Cobb County will assign an investigator. Presently, the following agencies have assigned investigators to the Special Task Force on Missing and Murdered Children: 1) Atlanta Bureau of Police Services, 2) Clayton County Police Department, 3) Cobb County Police Department, 4) DeKalb County Police Department, 5) East Point Police Department, 6) Fulton County District Attorney's Office, 7) Fulton County Police Department, and 8) Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

"All agencies are working toward achieving the single objective of solving the unsolved cases of the missing and murdered children," Brown said.

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ATLANTA METROPOLITAN TASK FORCE ON MISSING & MURDERED CHILDREN

Participating Agencies

1. Atlanta Bureau of Police Services
2. Clayton County Police Department
3. Cobb County Police Department
4. DeKalb County District Attorney's Office for the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit
5. DeKalb County Police Department
6. East Point Police Department
7. Federal Bureau of Investigation
8. Fulton County District Attorney's Office
9. Fulton County Police Department
10. Fulton County Sheriff's Department
11. Georgia Bureau of Investigation
12. Rockdale County Sheriff's Department

*The Superior Court
of the
Atlanta Judicial Circuit
Atlanta, Georgia 30303*

*Chancellor
Clarence Cooper*

August 27, 1981

FILED IN OFFICE

AUG 27 1981
Martha Miller
DEPUTY CLERK SUPERIOR COURT
FULTON COUNTY GEORGIA

District Attorney Lewis Slaton
Defense Attorney Mary Walcome
Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown
Clerk of Superior Barbara Price
Sheriff Leroy B. Stinchcombe, Jr.

RE: State of Georgia vs. Wayne E. Williams

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter confirms the telephone conversations of this morning (August 27, 1981).

Due to the publicity this case has received the reporting of alleged evidence and the release of names of prospective witnesses and their probable testimony this Court, on its own motion, felt it necessary, in light of U.S. Supreme Court decisions, in order to safeguard Defendant's constitutional rights to issue an order restricting the release of extra judicial statements.

As stated over the phone, I have instructed both prosecution and defense attorneys that it is their responsibility to see that those persons under their control, (employees, agents and potential witnesses, etc.) receive a copy of the attached order or otherwise are informed of its contents. These same instructions have also been given to Court personnel and law enforcement officials.

I had hoped that such an Order would not be necessary, but as stated at the arraignment (at which time I gave a stern judicial warning), I would do so if it became necessary to issue same.

Please express the seriousness of this order and the possible consequences if it is not obeyed.

Sincerely,

Clarence Cooper
Clarence Cooper

CC:hjb

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128

FILED IN OFFICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY

STATE OF GEORGIA

STATE OF GEORGIA,
Plaintiff

v.

WAYNE B. WILLIAMS,
Defendant.

AUG 27 1981
Marta P. Ryan
DEPUTY CLERK SUPERIOR COURT
FULTON COUNTY GEORGIA

Indictment No. A-56186

ORDER RESTRICTING EXTRA JUDICIAL STATEMENTS BY
THE PROSECUTION, COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE, POTENTIAL
WITNESSES, COURT PERSONNEL AND MEMBERS OF THE
SPECIAL TASK FORCE INVESTIGATING THE TWENTY-EIGHT
CHILD SLAYING CASES.

Having noted through the news media the names of two potential prosecution witnesses as well as statements made by them regarding matters pertinent to the upcoming trial of Wayne B. Williams, the Court, of its own motion, has weighed and considered its impact on the Defendant's Constitutional right to a fair and impartial trial. Since it is the trial judge's responsibility to control prejudicial pretrial publicity and the Defendant's right to a fair trial, the Court finds it absolutely necessary to prevent a recurrence of such publicity by restricting comments to the media by the Prosecution, Counsel for the Defense, potential witnesses, court personnel and members of the Special Police Task Force, including the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Director of the Bureau of Police Services or anyone affiliated with law enforcement.

Said restrictions are being imposed in keeping with the U.S. Supreme Court rulings in Sheppard v. Maxwell 384 U.S. 333 (1976) and Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart, 427 U.S. 539 (1966). In Sheppard v. Maxwell, the U.S. Supreme Court focused on the trial court's duty to protect the Defendant's constitutional right to a fair trial, as follows:

"Due process requires that the accused receive a trial by impartial jury free from outside influences. Given the pervasiveness of modern communications and the difficulty of effacing prejudicial publicity from the minds of the jurors, the trial court must take strong measures to ensure that the balance is never weighed against the

accused... course, there is nothing that describes the press from reporting events that transpire in the courtroom. But where there is a reasonable likelihood that prejudicial news prior to trial will prevent a fair trial, the Judge should continue the case until the threat abates, or transfer it to another county not so permeated with publicity. In addition, sequestration of the jury was something the Judge should have raised sua sponte with counsel. If publicity during the proceedings threatens the fairness of the trial, a new trial should be ordered. But we must remember that reversals are but palliatives; the cure lies in those remedial measures that will prevent the prejudice at its inception. The courts must take such steps by rule and regulation that will protect their processes from prejudicial outside interferences. Neither prosecutors, counsel for defense, the accused, witnesses, court staff nor enforcement officers coming under the jurisdiction of the court should be permitted to frustrate its function. Collaboration between counsel and the press as to information affecting the fairness of a criminal trial is not only subject to regulation, but is highly censurable and worthy of disciplinary measures." *Id.*, at 362-363 (emphasis added)."

The U.S. Supreme Court in Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart observed "... that pretrial publicity--even pervasive, adverse publicity--does not inevitably lead to an unfair trial. The capacity of the jury eventually empaneled to decide the case fairly is influenced by the tone and extent of the publicity, which is in part, and often in large part, shaped by what attorney, police and other officials do to precipitate news coverage. The trial judge has a major responsibility. What the Judge says about a case, in or out of the courtroom, is likely to appear in newspapers and broadcasts. More important, the measures a Judge takes or fails to take to mitigate the effects of pretrial publicity--the measures described in Sheppard--may well determine whether the Defendant receives a trial consistent with the requirements of due process... ."

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For a trial judge to predict that information may in fact undermine the impartiality of jurors is difficult if not impossible. The difficulty of drafting an order that will effectively keep prejudicial information from prospective jurors is similarly difficult but is within the responsibility of the trial judge.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Court orders and directs that during the pendency of this case and until final determination in the trial court, prosecution, counsel for the defense, potential witnesses, court personnel, members of the Special Police Task Force, including Commissioner of Public Safety, the Director of the Bureau of Police Services and/or persons affiliated therewith shall not release, make or authorize the release of any extra judicial statements, for dissemination by any means of public communication, relating to any matters having to do with the Wayne E. Williams case.

This order applies to all parties having any responsibility in the prosecution and defense of this case. The contempt powers of the Court will be used and any violation of this order will be appropriately dealt with commensurate with the facts.

SO ORDERED this 27th day of August, 1981.

Clarence Cooper
JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER
FULTON SUPERIOR COURT
ATLANTA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

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H

IMMEDIATE

Transmit attached by Facsimile - CLEAR

Precedence

FBIHQ, Attn: Assistant Director John Mintz

SAC, NEW ORLEANS, Attn: Director
 To: William H. Webster 28 SEP 81 19 53Z Date: 9/28/81

From: SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)(P)(SQ 7) Time Transmitted:

Subject: ATRID CORP. Initials:
 MAJOR CASE 30
 OO:AT

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception

☒ Other Letter of Judge Clarence Cooper,
 8/27/81; Superior Court Order
 of Judge Clarence Cooper, 8/27/81

Special handling instructions:

Re FBIHQ telephone call of Assistant Director John Mintz
 to Supervisor [REDACTED] Atlanta, 9/28/81.

etc
 Approved: *[Signature]*

601/0001

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 1/2

FILED IN OFFICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY

STATE OF GEORGIA

AUG 27 1981

STATE OF GEORGIA,
Plaintiff

DEPUTY CLERK SUPERIOR COURT
FULTON COUNTY GEORGIA

v.

WAYNE B. WILLIAMS,
Defendant.

Indictment No. A-54186

ORDER RESTRICTING EXTRA JUDICIAL STATEMENTS BY
THE PROSECUTION, COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE, POTENTIAL
WITNESSES, COURT PERSONNEL AND MEMBERS OF THE
SPECIAL TASK FORCE INVESTIGATING THE TWENTY-EIGHT
CHILD SLAYING CASES.

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"Due process requires that the accused receive a trial by impartial jury free from outside influences. Given the pervasiveness of modern communications and the difficulty of effacing prejudicial publicity from the minds of the jurors, the trial court must take strong measures to ensure that the balance is never weighed against the

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SO ORDERED this 27th day of August, 1981.

Clarence Cooper
JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER
FULTON SUPERIOR COURT
ATLANTA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

(Type or hand print.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Exec AD Inv. _____
 Exec AD Adm. _____
 Exec AD LES _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

TO : Section Chief *m/loan*
 Systems Development Section, Attn.: Room 1929
 Technical Services Division

DATE: 10/13/81

COMMITMENT REPORT

FROM : SA [REDACTED] *LT*Section SAS

SUBJECT: Wayne B. Williams
 ATKID
 Major Case #30
 Kidnapping
 OO: Atlanta

Qat. I

Examiner/s	QF		
Symbol/s	12		
Man Workdays	9/8/81 - 9/16/81		
Date/s	10/5/81 - 10/9/81		
Testified	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Bufile # 7-18251
 Court/Agency FBI
 City & State Atlanta Ga.

Reason for Appearing in Court but not Testifying: (Circle one)

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 01. Guilty Plea | 03. Case Dismissed | 05. Testimony not Needed |
| 02. Case Continued | 04. Stipulation | 06. Mistrial |
| 07. _____ | | |

Miscellaneous Commitments: (MC) (Other than Court Appearances - Circle One)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01. Lecture/Training (Others) | 06. Research/Data Acquisition |
| 02. Training (Self) | 07. _____ |
| 03. Speech | 08. Investigative Support |
| 04. Pretrial Conference | 09. Communication Support |
| 05. Field Examination of Evidence | 10. Conference/Meeting |

Results of Trial _____

Prosecuting Attorney _____ Defense Attorney _____

Details/Unusual or Interesting Circumstances:

NOT RECORDED

9 NOV 6 1981

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 FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**Memorandum**

(Type or hand print.)

TO : Section Chief *m/ear*
Systems Development Section, Attn.: Room 1929
Technical Services Division

FROM : SA [REDACTED] *b7c*

DATE: 10/13/81

COMMITMENT REPORT

Section SAS

SUBJECT: Wayne B. Williams
ATKID
Major Case #30
Kidnapping
OO: Atlanta

Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

Examiner/s	QF		
Symbol/s	20		
Man Workdays	8-10-81 → 8-14-81 8-17-81 → 9-4-81		
Date/s			
Testified	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Bufile # 7-18251
Court/Agency FBI
City & State Atlanta, Ga.

Reason for Appearing in Court but not Testifying: (Circle one)

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 01. Guilty Plea | 03. Case Dismissed | 05. Testimony not Needed |
| 02. Case Continued | 04. Stipulation | 06. Mistrial |
| 07. _____ | | |

Miscellaneous Commitments: (MC) (Other than Court Appearances - Circle One)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 01. Lecture/Training (Others) | 06. Research/Data Acquisition |
| 02. Training (Self) | 07. _____ |
| 03. Speech | 08. Investigative Support |
| 04. Pretrial Conference | 09. Communication Support |
| <u>05.</u> Field Examination of Evidence | 10. Conference/Meeting |

Results of Trial _____

Prosecuting Attorney _____ Defense Attorney _____

Details/Unusual or Interesting Circumstances:

NOT RECORDED

8 NOV 1981

7-18251-
SEVEN
HAD 140

FBI/DOJ

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PAGE TWO (7A-1835-SFC) UNCLAS

REFERENCED TELETYPE ADVISED THAT TRIAL IN CAPTIONED MATTER HAD BEEN TENTATIVELY SET FOR OCTOBER 5, 1981, BY FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE CLAPANECE COOPER. IN RESPONSE TO NUMEROUS PRE-TRIAL MOTIONS FILED BY THE DEFENSE, COOPER HAS SINCE POSTPONED TRIAL INDEFINITELY, STATING THAT IT WOULD TAKE HIM A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF TIME TO DO THE LEGAL RESEARCH NECESSARY TO RULE ON THESE MOTIONS. COOPER HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION WHEN A NEW TRIAL DATE WILL BE SET, BUT FULTON COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS SINCE FILED A COUNTER MOTION SEEKING TO LIMIT THE SCOPE OF THE DISCOVERY ALLOWED THE DEFENSES. JUDGE COOPER ALSO GAVE THE DEFENSE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, TO PROVIDE THE NAME OF THE SCIENTIFIC EXPERT TO BE UTILIZED TO EXAMINE HAIR AND FIBER EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE. THIS EXPERT WILL CONDUCT HIS EXAMINATIONS AT THE GEORGIA STATE CRIME LABORATORY, WHERE THE EVIDENCE IS CURRENTLY STORED.

ASSISTANT FULTON COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY GORDON MILLER HAS ADVISED THAT THE BEST ESTIMATE OF A NEW TRIAL DATE IS AROUND NOVEMBER 1, 1981.

FOR INFORMATION OF LOS ANGELES AS A RESULT OF THE NOVEMBER 1, TRIAL DATE ESTIMATE SA [REDACTED] CURRENTLY UNDER

ETC

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PAGE THREE (7A-1835-SF69) UNCLAS

TRANSFER TO LOS ANGELES, WILL REMAIN IN ATLANTA UNTIL END
OF TRIAL. IF TRIAL DATE IS SET BEYOND NOVEMBER 1, 1981,
APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS WILL BE MADE RE SA [REDACTED] *etc*

BUREAU AND RECIPIENT OFFICES WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF
PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER AS WELL AS THE DATE OF
THE TRIAL AS SOON AS IT IS SET BY JUDGE COOPER.

BT

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AT0209 2642058Z

PP HQ

DE AT

P 212058Z SEP 81 FM ATLANTA (7A-1835)

TO DIRECTOR (7-18251) PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

ATTN: SUPV. *etc* [REDACTED] PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT

SUBJ: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS, ATKID, MAJOR CASE # 30, 00: AT [REDACTED]

EL ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER RULED ON TWO OF THE PRETRIAL MOTIONS FILED BY THE DEFENSE ON BEHALF OF WAYNE WILLIAMS. COOPER DENIED A DEFENSE MOTION TO HAVE WILLIAMS TRIED SEPARATELY ON EACH OF THE MURDERS FOR WHICH HE IS CHARGED. HE ALSO DENIED A DEFENSE MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS MADE BY WILLIAMS THE NIGHT OF MAY 22, 1981, TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO STOPPED HIM AFTER HEARING A LOUD SPLASH IN THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER. *etc*

BT

1A 50 OCT 27 1981

7-18251-6161

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SUBJECT ATKID
FILE 7-18251
SECTION 17 OF 19

Atlanta Child Murders
Wayne B. Williams

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 9/2/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (7A-18251)
 (ATTN: SPECIAL PROJECTS SECTION, PHOTOGRAPHIC UNIT)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835) (SQ. 7) (P)

SUBJECT: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
 ATKID;
 MC #30
 KIDNAPING
 OO: AT

Enclosed for the Bureau are two black and white photographs of sections of the Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Georgia, numbered 15 and 20.

Atlanta has received and displayed to Fulton County Prosecutor Gordon Miller the aerial photographs taken by Photographic Technician [REDACTED] FBIHQ. The photographs are satisfactory both in quality and size for Fulton County purposes, and they are to be used in the upcoming trial of subject Williams.

The second set of photographs of which the enclosed two numbered 15 and 20 are a part depict a section of the river northeast of the James Jackson Parkway Bridge. More specifically, photograph number 20 depicts a sizable bend in the Chattahoochee River of which Assistant District Attorney (DA) Miller feels is of importance in part of his courtroom strategy. It is noted, however, that photograph number 20 differs in size and landmark proportions from photograph number 15 which is one of several other black and white photographs depicting the area of James Jackson Parkway Bridge crossover down to the Bankhead Highway Bridge

③ - Bureau (Enc. 2) SEALED ENCL.
 3 - Atlanta
 (2 - SF 69)
 (1 - 7A-1835)

(6)

9 SEP 4 1981

Approved: [Signature]

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

SPEC. PROJ. SEC.

146

AT 7A-1835 SF 69

over the Chattahoochee. DA Miller has requested that photograph number 20, depicting the bend in the river, be reshot at about the same height as photograph number 15 so it can be matched up with the others in the series, and thereby appearing more compatible.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

SPECIAL PROJECTS SECTION, PHOTOGRAPHIC UNIT:

Will coordinate, through the Atlanta Division, efforts reshoot photograph number 20 as requested above, noting trial date in this matter set for 10/5/81.



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835) (SQ. 7)

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 7-18251

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
ATKID;
MC #30
KIDNAPING

LAB. NO. 10707035 S QF TN
10713066 S QF TN
10722061 S QF
10810091 S QF

OO: Atlanta

Examination requested by: Atlanta and Dallas

Reference: Atlanta airtels dated July 1, 1981 and July 9, 1981;
Dallas airtel dated July 16, 1981; Atlanta airtel
dated July 31, 1981

Remarks: Microscopic Analyses - Miscellaneous -
Instrumental Analyses

The microscopic examinations were conducted by
SA [redacted] The instrumental examinations were
conducted by SA [redacted]

16 JUN 17 1983

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
2 - Dallas (7A-1990) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE(S) INFORMATION IN
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

57 JUN 22 1983
MAIL ROOM ☒

REPORT
of the



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835) (SQ. 7)

September 25, 1981

FBI FILE NO. 7-18251

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
ATKID;
MC #30
KIDNAPING

LAB. NO. 10707035 S QF TN
10713066 S QF TN
10722061 S QF
10810091 S QF

Specimens received July 7, 1981, from SAC, Atlanta, under cover of communication dated July 1, 1981 (10707035 S QF TN):

K93 Sample of green carpet from suspect's residence

Specimen received July 13, 1981, from SAC, Atlanta, under cover of communication dated July 9, 1981 (10713066 S QF TN):

K94 Carpet sample from West Point Pepperell

Specimen received July 22, 1981, from SAC, Dallas, under cover of communication dated July 16, 1981 (10722061 S QF):

K95 Carpet sample from Evans & Black Carpets, Inc.,
Arlington, Texas

Specimen received August 10, 1981, from SAC, Atlanta, under cover of communication dated July 31, 1981 (10810091 S QF):

K96 Sample of blue carpet from Collins and Aikman,
Carpet Division

Result of examination:

The K93 and K94 pieces of carpet are alike in color, design, construction and composition of component parts. No differences were found in an examination of the dye composition of the pile fibers present in K93 and K94. Accordingly, the K93 and K94 pieces of carpet could have been manufactured by the same company. Because of the large number of variables that are present when a carpet is manufactured and when carpet fibers are colored, the

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②

chances of two companies producing carpet of the same color, design, construction and composition is considered to be extremely remote.

The K93 and K94 pieces of carpet were also compared with the K95 and K96 pieces of carpet as well as three samples of carpet obtained from the Wellman Corporation. The Mohasco Corporation was identified as having manufactured one of these samples provided by the Wellman Corporation, while the manufacturers of the other two samples were not identified. One carpet sample identified as having been removed from 100 Glen Acres Circle, Decatur, Georgia, was also compared to the K93 and K94 samples.

Differences were found between the construction of the K93 and K94 pieces of carpet and the other six samples of carpet mentioned above. Accordingly, these six samples could not be associated with the manufacturer of the K93 and K94 samples. Differences were found in the dye composition of four of the above-mentioned six samples, which were yellowish green in color, and the K93 and K94 samples. Accordingly, these four yellowish green samples were dyed with a different dye formulation than the K93 and K94 samples.

The K93 through K96 samples are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory in the event additional examinations are required.

SEP 21 A.M.

Note -

- Show [REDACTED] (TN) b7c
on 1st 2 only

- Do not show
[REDACTED] (RF) b7c
on any

- [REDACTED] dict consolidated b7c
with Deadmans

To Atlanta

2cc Dallas

cc's - Kelleher, Cronin, b7c
3090 3266

Wayne Sibbert 4
50 30

[REDACTED]
3931 M

Results

10707035 SQF TN
10713066 SQF TN
10722061 SQF TN
10810091 SQF

The K93 and K94 pieces of carpet are alike in color, design, construction and composition of component parts. No differences were found in an examination of the dye composition of the pile fibers present in K93 and K94. Accordingly, the K93 and K94 pieces of carpet could have been manufactured by the same company.

Because of the large number of variables that are present when a carpet is manufactured and when carpet fibers are colored, the chances of two companies producing carpet of the same color, design, construction and composition is considered to be extremely remote.

The K93 and K94 pieces of carpet were also compared with the K95 and K96 pieces of carpet as well as three samples of carpet obtained from the Wellman Corporation. The Mohasco corporation was identified as having manufactured one of these samples provided by the Wellman corporation, while the manufacturers of the other two samples were not identified.

One carpet sample identified as having been removed from 100 Glen Acres Circle, Decatur, Georgia, ~~was also compared to~~ the K93 and K94 samples.

1

Differences ^{between} found in the construction of K93 and K94 ^{pieces of carpet} and the other six samples of carpet mentioned above. Accordingly, these six samples could not be associated with the manufacturer of the K93+K94 samples. Differences were found in the dye composition of four of the above-mentioned six samples, which were yellowish green in color, and the K93 and K94 samples ~~were also found~~ ^{were also found} and accordingly, these four yellowish green samples were dyed with a different dye formulation than the K93 and K94 samples.

The K93 through K96 samples are being temporarily retained in the laboratory in the event additional examinations are required.

//

I took [redacted] off the 1st two submissions to these will be considered Final Report - and when the NAA work is completed we can send out a ^{suppl} Report - b7C

Note - [redacted] dict is consolidated with [redacted] b7C

10707035 S QF TN

7/31/81

10713066 S QF TN

10722061 S QF TN RF

b7c

Dictation incorporated into my report

It was determined that the K93 and K94 pieces of carpet, as well as their respective component parts, match each other in texture, type and chemical composition.

It was determined that the K95 piece of carpet exhibits a different pattern of physical construction from the K93 and K94 carpet pieces. In addition, the jute and dried adhesive materials used to manufacture K95 exhibits slight compositional differences from the jute and adhesive materials used in constructing the K93 and K94 specimens. The adhesive and jute material used in the construction of K95 did not, therefore, originate from the same respective source of adhesive and jute materials used in constructing the K93 and K94 carpet samples. CC | DWN

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835) (SQ. 7)

September 25, 1981

FBI FILE NO. 7-18251

LAB. NO. 10707035 S QF TN
10713066 S QF TN
10722061 S QF
10810091 S QF

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
ATKID;
MC #30
KIDNAPING

Specimens received July 7, 1981, from SAC, Atlanta, under cover of communication dated July 1, 1981 (10707035 S QF TN):

K93 Sample of green carpet from suspect's residence

Specimen received July 13, 1981, from SAC, Atlanta, under cover of communication dated July 9, 1981 (10713066 S QF TN):

K94 Carpet sample from West Point Pepperell

Specimen received July 22, 1981, from SAC, Dallas, under cover of communication dated July 16, 1981 (10722061 S QF):

K95 Carpet sample from Evans & Black Carpets, Inc.,
Arlington, Texas

Specimen received August 10, 1981, from SAC, Atlanta, under cover of communication dated July 31, 1981 (10810091 S QF):

K96 Sample of blue carpet from Collins and Aikman,
Carpet Division

Result of examination:

The K93 and K94 pieces of carpet are alike in color, design, construction and composition of component parts. No differences were found in an examination of the dye composition of the pile fibers present in K93 and K94. Accordingly, the K93 and K94 pieces of carpet could have been manufactured by the same company. Because of the large number of variables that are present when a carpet is manufactured and when carpet fibers are colored, the

1
chances of two companies producing carpet of the same color, design, construction and composition is considered to be extremely remote.

The K93 and K94 pieces of carpet were also compared with the K95 and K96 pieces of carpet as well as three samples of carpet obtained from the Wellman Corporation. The Mohasco Corporation was identified as having manufactured one of these samples provided by the Wellman Corporation, while the manufacturers of the other two samples were not identified. One carpet sample identified as having been removed from 100 Glen Acres Circle, Decatur, Georgia, was also compared to the K93 and K94 samples.

Differences were found between the construction of the K93 and K94 pieces of carpet and the other six samples of carpet mentioned above. Accordingly, these six samples could not be associated with the manufacturer of the K93 and K94 samples. Differences were found in the dye composition of four of the above-mentioned six samples, which were yellowish green in color, and the K93 and K94 samples. Accordingly, these four yellowish green samples were dyed with a different dye formulation than the K93 and K94 samples.

The K93 through K96 samples are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory in the event additional examinations are required.

RECORDED
7-10-81
djt*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

XTRA
~~Handwritten~~

To: SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835) (SQ. 7)

FBI FILE NO. 7-18251

LAB. NO. 10707035 S QF TN

YOUR NO. ~~RE~~

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
ATKID;
MC #30
KIDNAPING

Examination by:

OO: Atlanta

Examination requested by: Atlanta

Reference: Airtel dated July 1, 1981

Examination requested: Microscopic Analyses - Miscellaneous - Instrumental
Analyses

Specimens received: July 7, 1981

K93 Sample of green carpet from suspect's residence

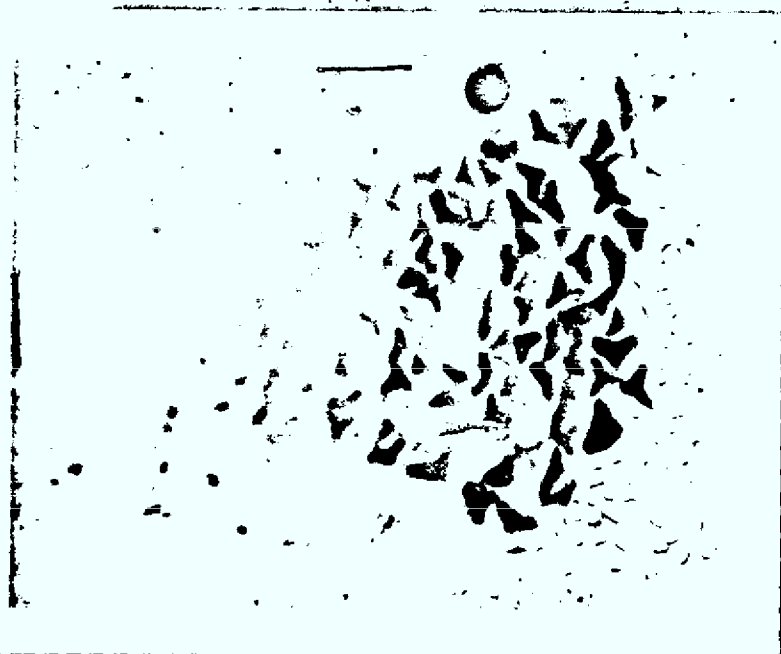
*officer notes
behind this worksheet
including comparison
with other samples of carpet*

*Portion of K93
(~1/4") of Webb
7-14-81
- back w/ dust
7-31-81*

*Rec'd of K93 to
Hamilton 7-27-81*

*also see:
107220615 QF
108100915 QF*

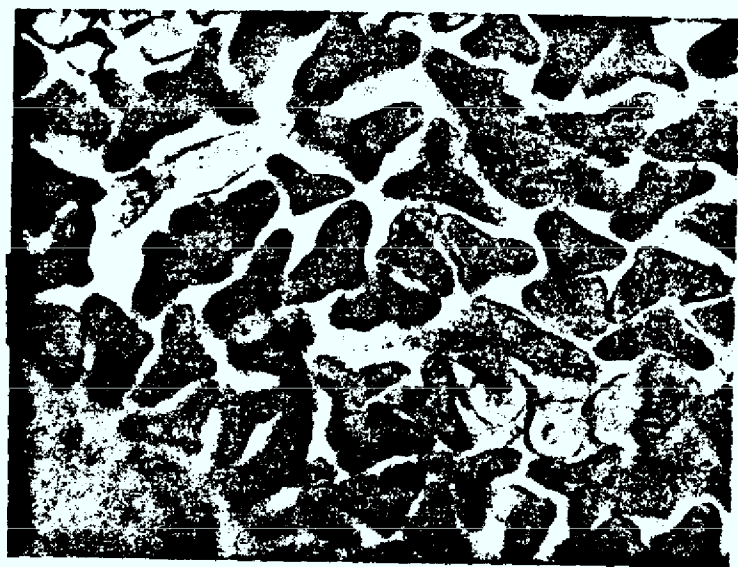
see 10713066 S QF TN



10707035 S QF TN

K93 +
Kodel 245

K93 +
Kodel 245



K93 +
Kodel 245

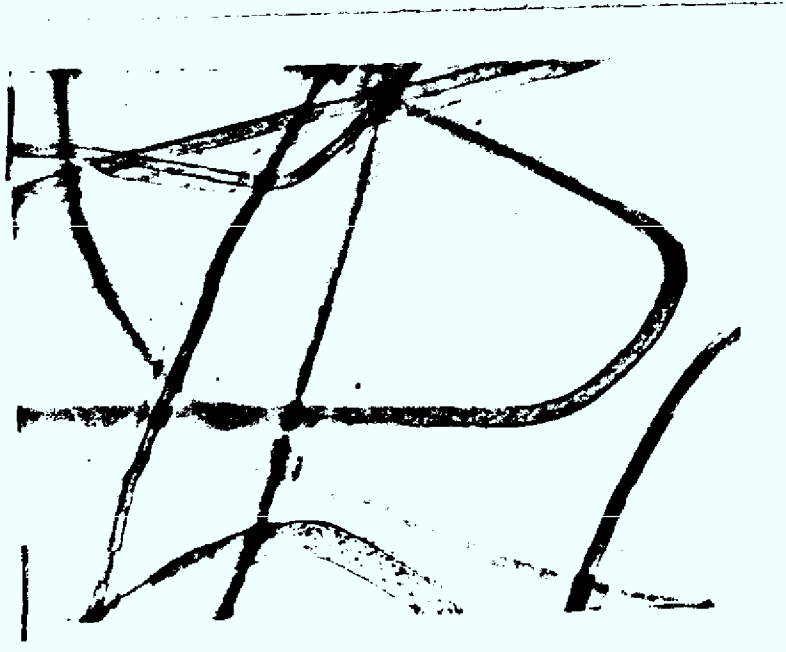
158

80

K93

-K93

-Kadai 245



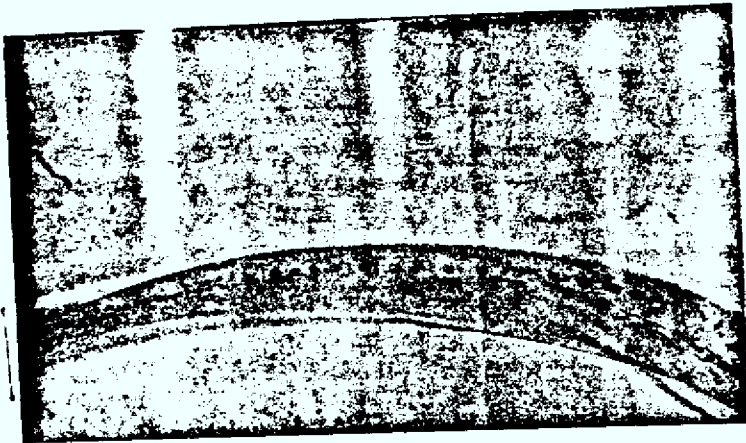
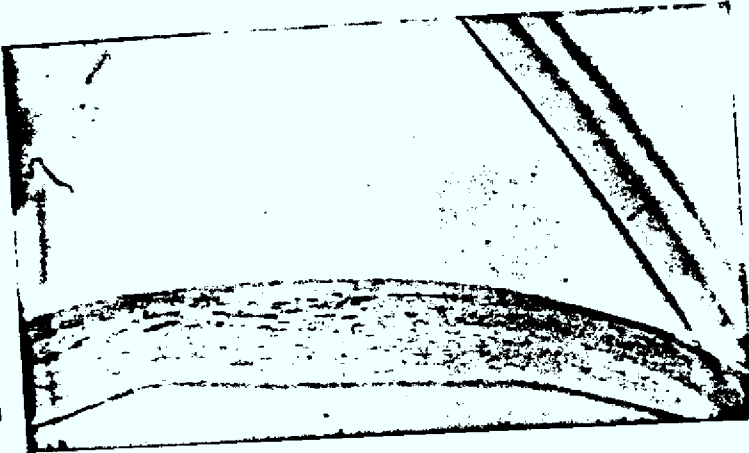
-K93

159

159

1

K93
pile




ATKID

10707035 S QF

K93 (In Mex. motel/clap. arvel.)

a rectangular piece green carpet, approx.
 $4 \frac{5}{8}" (4 \frac{1}{2}" - 4 \frac{3}{4}") \times 5 \frac{3}{4}" (5 \frac{1}{2}" - 6")$



$\frac{3}{8}"$ {  pile ~ $\frac{5}{16}"$
nonwoven synthetic (prim. back)
adhesive (white)
jute (woven, 2nd back)

Pile of single ply yarns -

staple fibers

texturized - irreg crimps (min)

trilobal - irreg  - "short leg" fiber

- also  & 

Prim back -

nonwoven (colorless PP F's) fabric

Sec. back -

jute, 1 ply 2 yarns (W & F)

10 ypi \times 12 ypi

K93 vs K94

PILE FIBERS —

10707035 } 5 AFFTN
10713066 }

TLC run 7/15/81 AM

both alike — 5 spots — yellow (1st)

Microspectrophotometer:
produced like curves

light (?) — pink
lavender (?) — blue

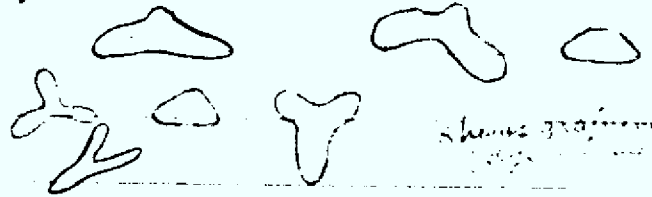
Color = "English Olive" (green)

Fiber = "Wellon" type 181B nylon staple fiber

Cross section = "short leg" trilobal (many)

[variety of
trilobals]

also:



shows graininess
longitudinally

Long. view shows graininess/short longitudinal striations,
diam. differences within each sample
lobe width " " " "

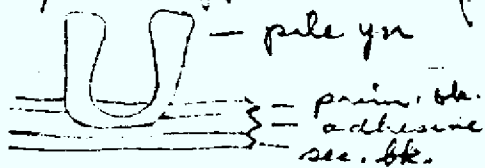
Yarns = bulky (not stretch), crimped, textured, single

Carpet surface = plush, cut pile, tufted cut pile

K93 and K94

10707035 and 10713066 S.C.F.

Carpet type = tufted ^{appears to be} domestic, rather than automatic



side view } 1 2 3 4 5 = 12 ypi
1 2 3 4 = 6 ypi

UUU 1
UUU 2
UUU 3
UUU 4

pile height = ~ 5/16"

gauge = ~ 1/8"

stitches per inch = ~10+

surface texture = plush

color = solid, "English Olive" (green)

garn ply = single (cut pile)

pile fiber = crimped, "Wellon" Type 181B nylon
(crimps set)

staple fiber, cotton

primary back = nonwoven, polypropylene, colorless

secondary back = woven, jute

adhesive - white

↑

ATKID

10. 1035 SQFTN
10713066 SQFTN

TLC - NEED 10

CHECK CONDITION

K93

K94

K93

K93

K94

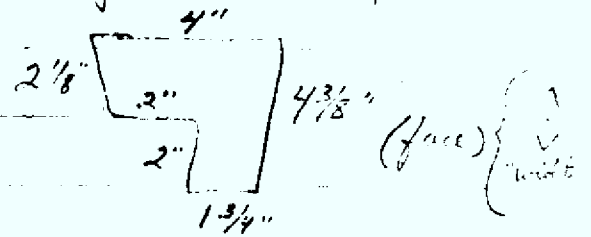
164

18

ATKID

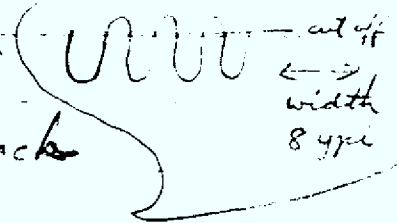
Carpet sample rec'd 6/25/81
Wellman nylon fiber
unknown manufacturer
Sample sent to Larry Peterson 7/7/81

Pc. Gold-colored carpet



~ 5/8" { } cut pile ~ 1/2" (gold-colored fibers)
plastic layer glue (white)
backing
side view

Pile — cut, ~ 1/2" thick
tufted, needed them grain back
8 ypi X 5 ypi



F's — irreg. trilobal nylon (not short long streaks, crimped as in photo)

Lrim back. — woven synthetic, PP strips, trans.
~ 40 ypi along "width" X 14 ypi

Sec. back — 1 ply 2 yns (W & F), thick + thin yns
jute F's
10 ypi X 13 ypi
Plain OIU weave

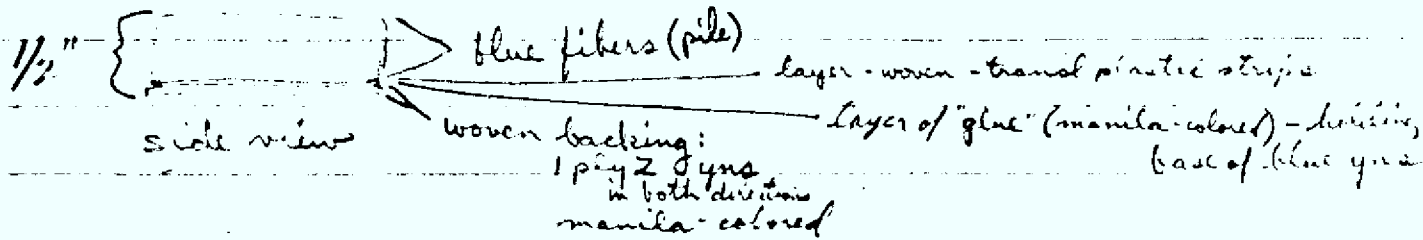
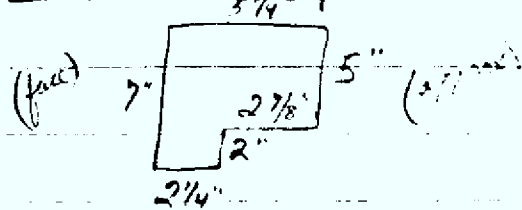
ATKID

Carpet sample rec'd 6/25

Wellman nylon fiber
unknown manufacturer

Sample sent to Larry Peterson 7/7/81

Pc. Blue carpet



Blue fibers/yns — cut pile ~ 3/8" thick (from "plastic layer")
 FS = crimped (worn, as stiffer for foot)
 yns appear to be needleed thru "plastic layer" (which is then glued to backing)
 (6 yarns per inch by 9 " " ")

trilobal (irreg) nylon w/ long streaks, blue & white
 "Plastic layer" — polypropylene strips (flat, striated, translucent)
 ($n_{\parallel} \text{ near } 1.5$)
 ($n_{\perp} < 1.5$) ~ 12 "yn" per inch by ~ 24 "yn" per inch
 plain OIUI weave

Backing — 1 ply Z yns — (warp & filling) — thick & thin yns
 Jute fibers (bundles) — (irreg lumen, x-mbs)
 12 ypi by 14 ypi
 Plain weave: OIUI

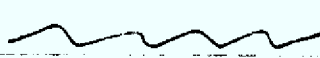
ATKID

[Nylon fiber from
Wellman. Recd 6/25/81]

mass of white fibers

staple fibers

crimped



(ireg) - stuffer box?

some short, many up to $4\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$ "
(possibly orig 5"?)

ireg trilobal

longitudinal striations

a few specks / slight del.

3 slides

[Nylon fiber - 6/25/81
Wellman Inc.]

lg. mass of dk brown fibers

staple, 6"

crimped

(ireg, stuffer box?)

trilobal

long, streaks

2 slides

CARPET

K94 (10713066)

K93 (10707035)


QF

Surface texture = plush, plain, cut pile



Color = solid, green ("English Olive")


Carpet type = tufted, cut pile, single level

Construction -

gauge (distance between rows of tufts across width) =  $5/32$ "

stitches per inch = 10.5

rows per inch (warpways) = 6   ?




" " " (weftways) =  ~ 10

tufts (alignment) = single rows (not double or staggered)

overall thickness = $\sim 3/8$ "

pile height (thickness, from backing to surface) = $\sim 5/16$ "
(decimal, not of an inch)

pile yarn type = single ply, textured/bulky/spun yarn
no apparent twist

pile fibers = staple (~ 6 " long), crimped (wavy),
short leg & reg. trilobal (  ), nylon,
bright luster ("Wellon" Type 181 B nylon)

Primary back = non-woven polypropylene (colorless)
(like Du Pont's "TYPAR")

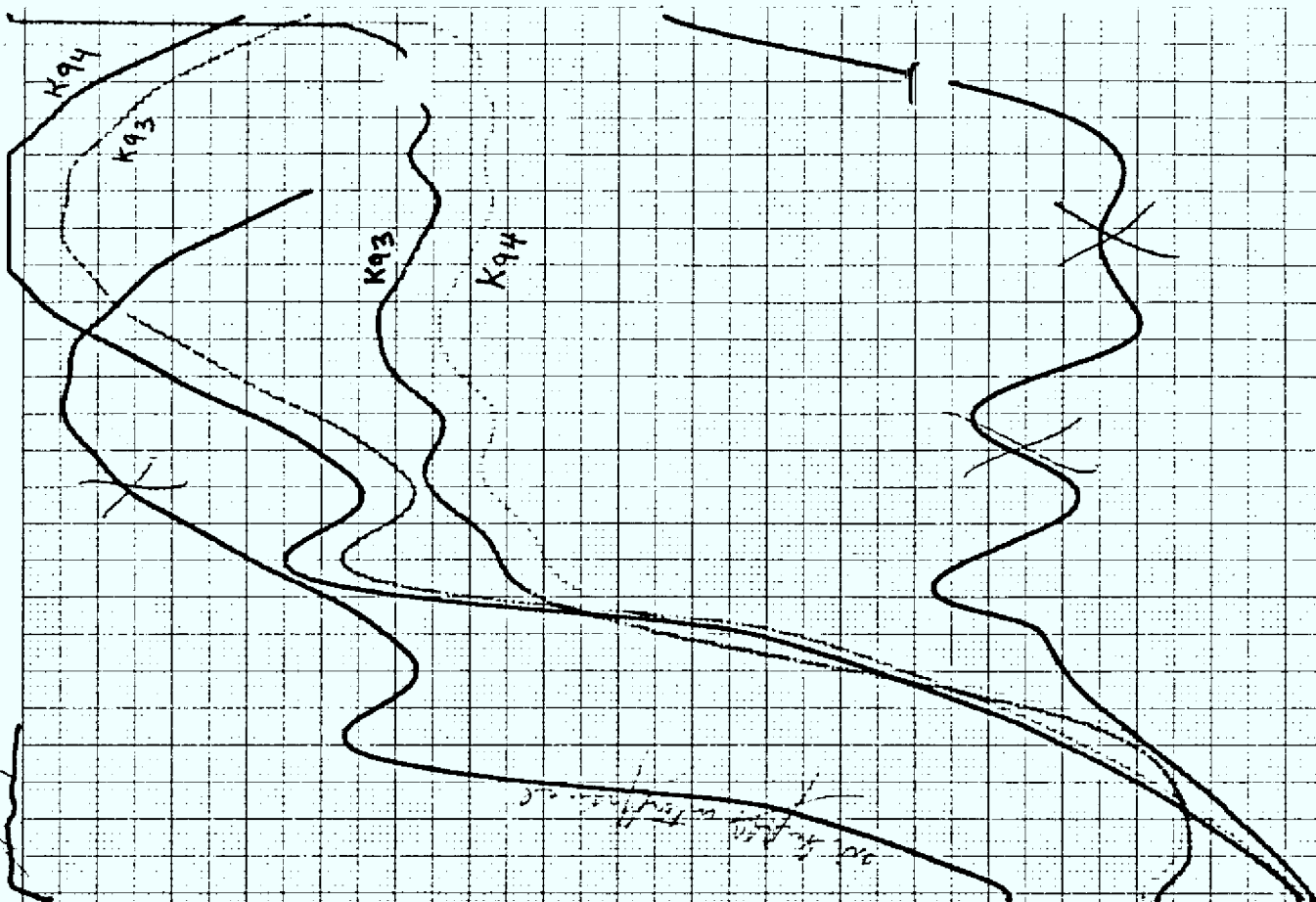
Adhesive (used to laminate 2nd back to Prim. back) = off-white (tan where it touches jute yarn)

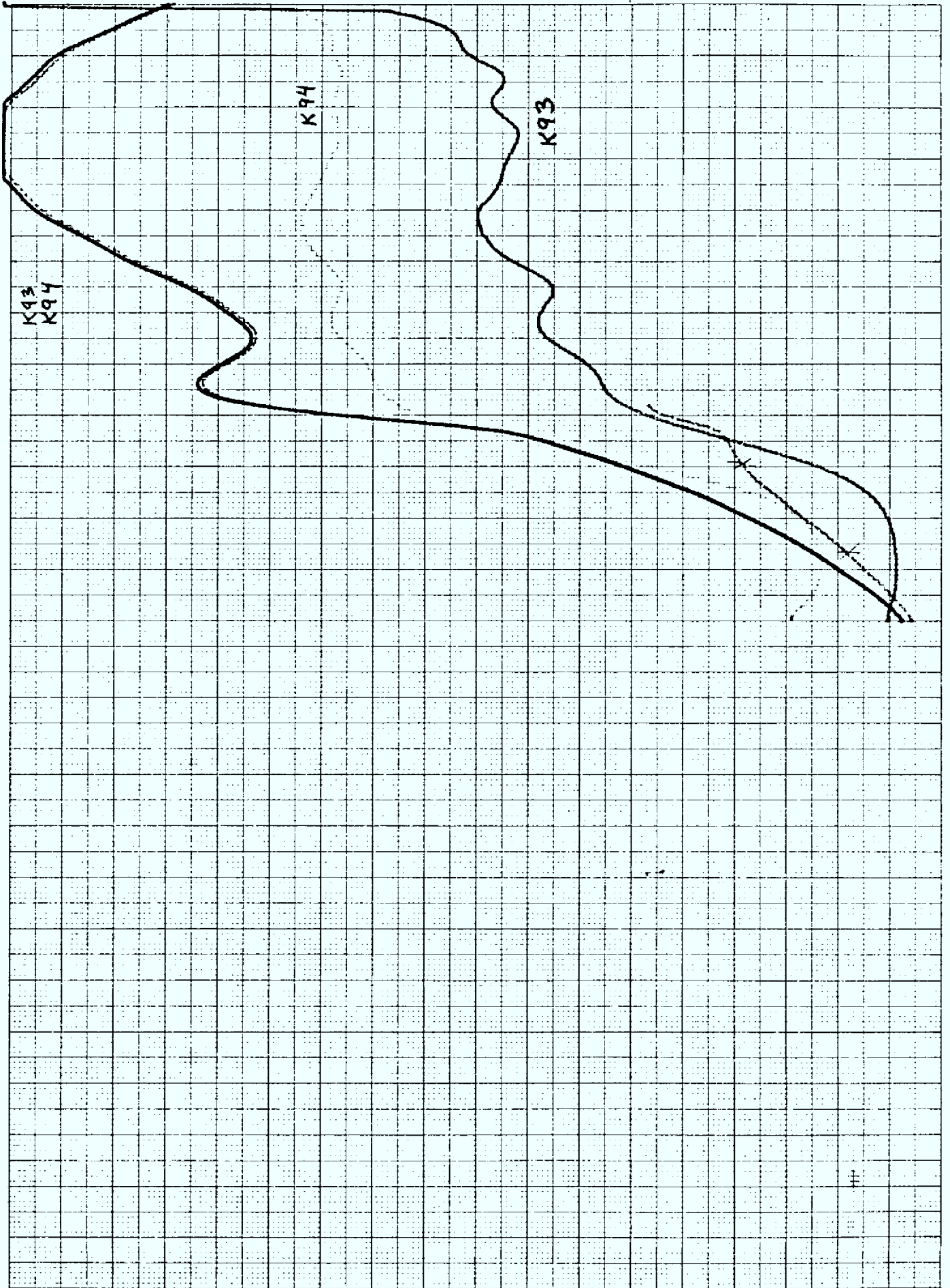
Secondary back = woven (01U/6/1), jute
1 ply 2 yarns, clean, no coating
(on underside), approx. 10 ypi by 12 ypi
(to 11 by 13 ypi)

K93 { TLC — ~ 5 dyes, alike
K94 { MSP — like curves

108
QF

18-51-7



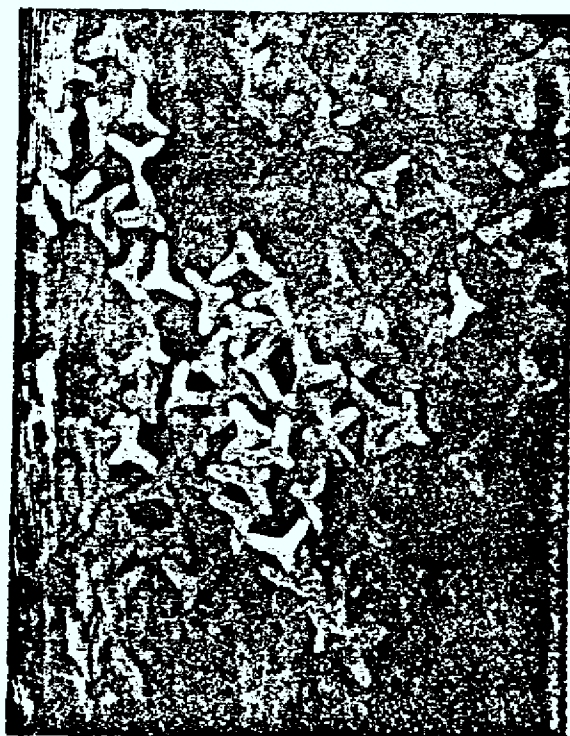




~~NON STREAK~~



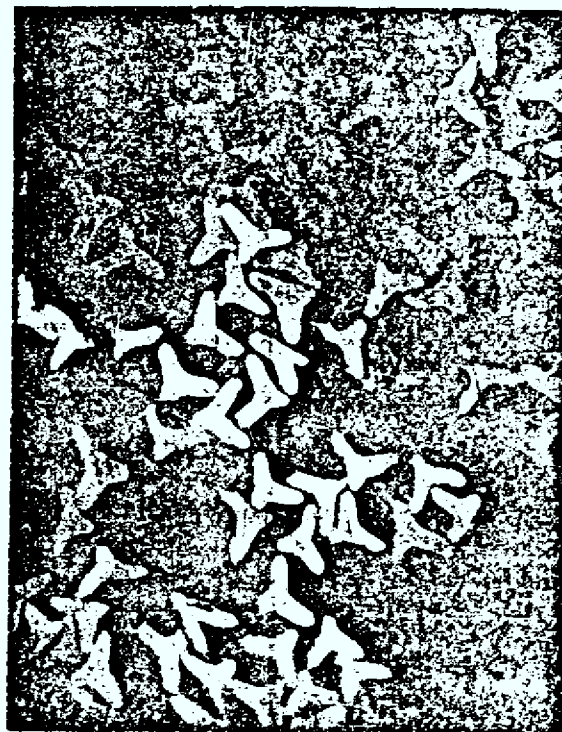
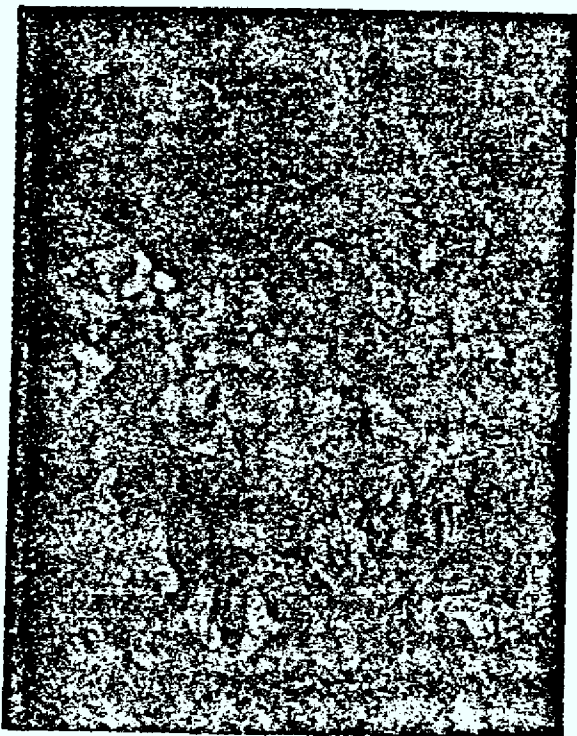
NON STREAK



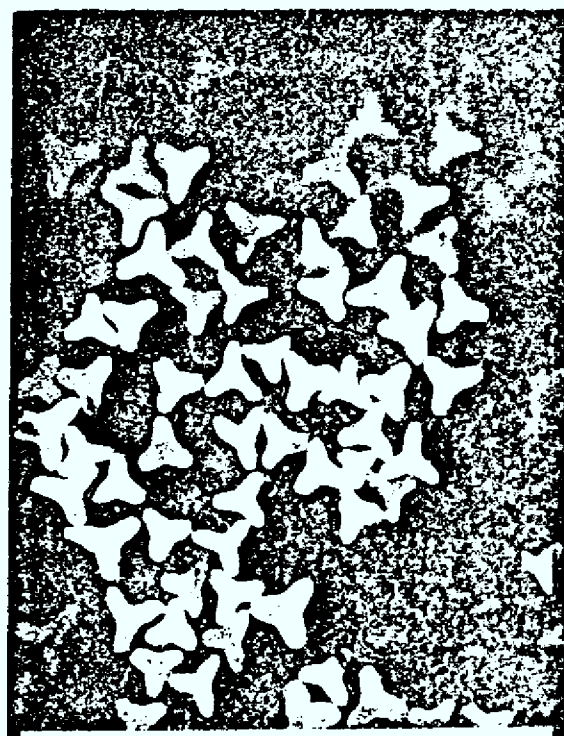
WELLMAN TYPE 180B
LOT 4069

711

PALMETTO STREAK
JAN '73.



WELLOW 18 DENIER
60X
1-25-71



FIBER PRODUCED
AFTER OCTOBER
1974

LOT 4073
BALE 3384
10/29/74
60X

Source:
"Carpet Substrates"



Figure 25

EFFECT OF BOND STRENGTH ON CONTINUOUS
FILAMENT NONWOVEN CARPET BACKING

INADEQUATE BOND STRENGTH	OPTIMUM BOND STRENGTH	EXCESSIVE BOND STRENGTH
POOR SHEET INTEGRITY	BONDS BREAK BEFORE FILAMENTS	SUBSTANTIAL BREAKAGE OF FIBERS AND LOSS OF SHEET STRENGTH
	RETAIN CONTINUOUS FILAMENT CHARACTER AND SHEET STRENGTH	

INCREASING BOND STRENGTH

Figure 26

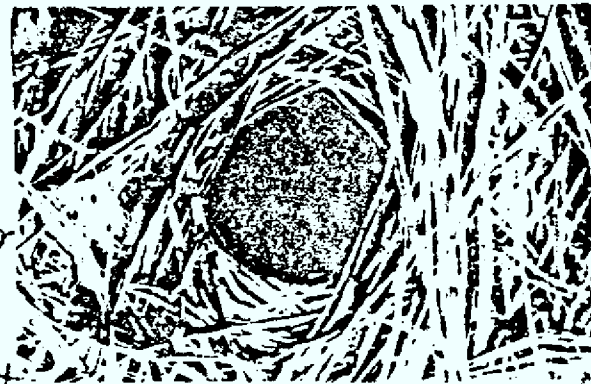


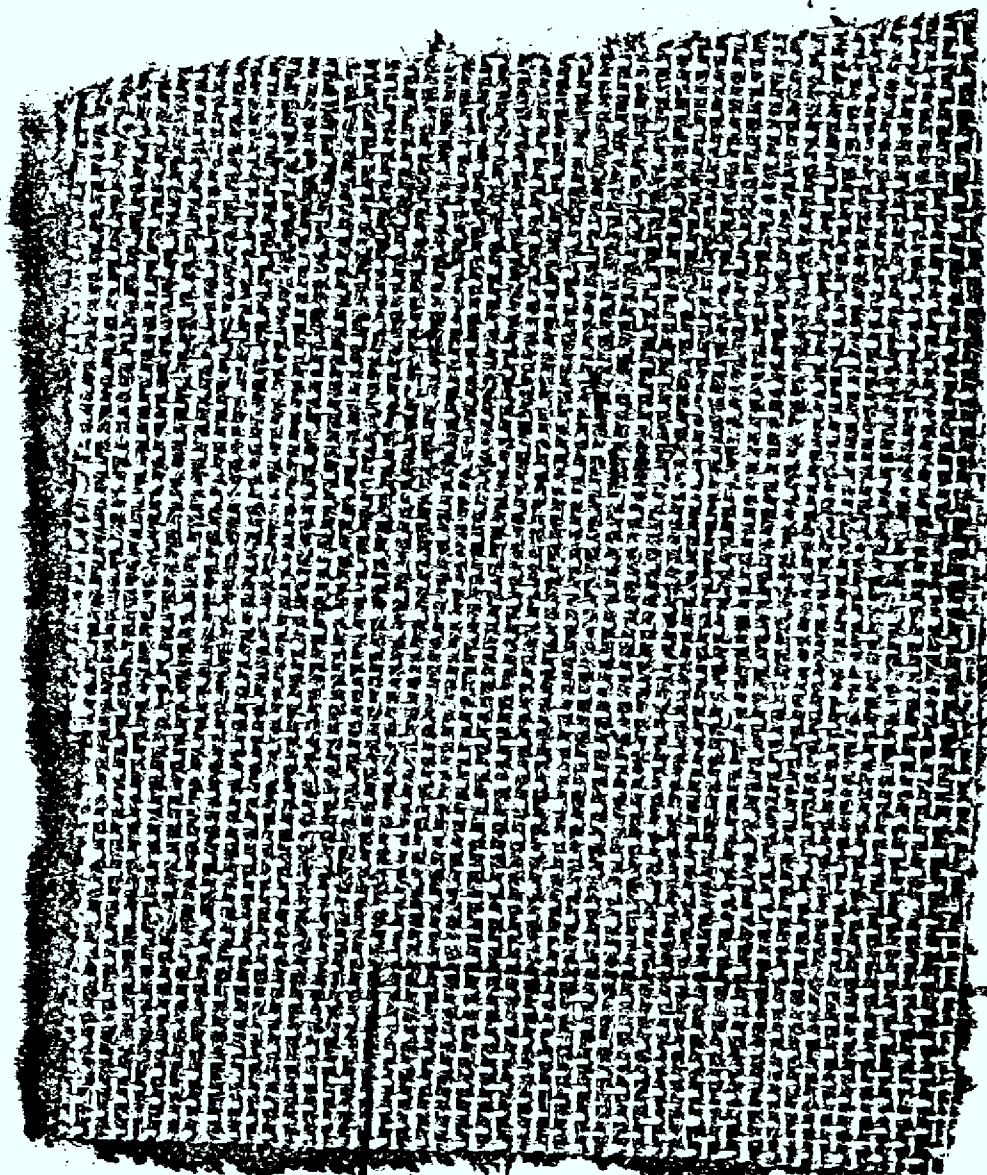
Figure 27

*Primary back
for K93 &
K94
generally
similar
to,*

but the filaments

*in K93 & K94 appear to be slightly
more parallel to each other.)*

NOTE: Du Pont's "Tyvar" is a spunbonded nonwoven substrate
made from 100% polypropylene
filament.



} 7/1/81

} initials:
JP
(?)

↔ 12 yns

1" X 2" pc.
removed to
send to Wellman

↓ 10 yns

1" square
removed in
lab for testing

10707035 S QF

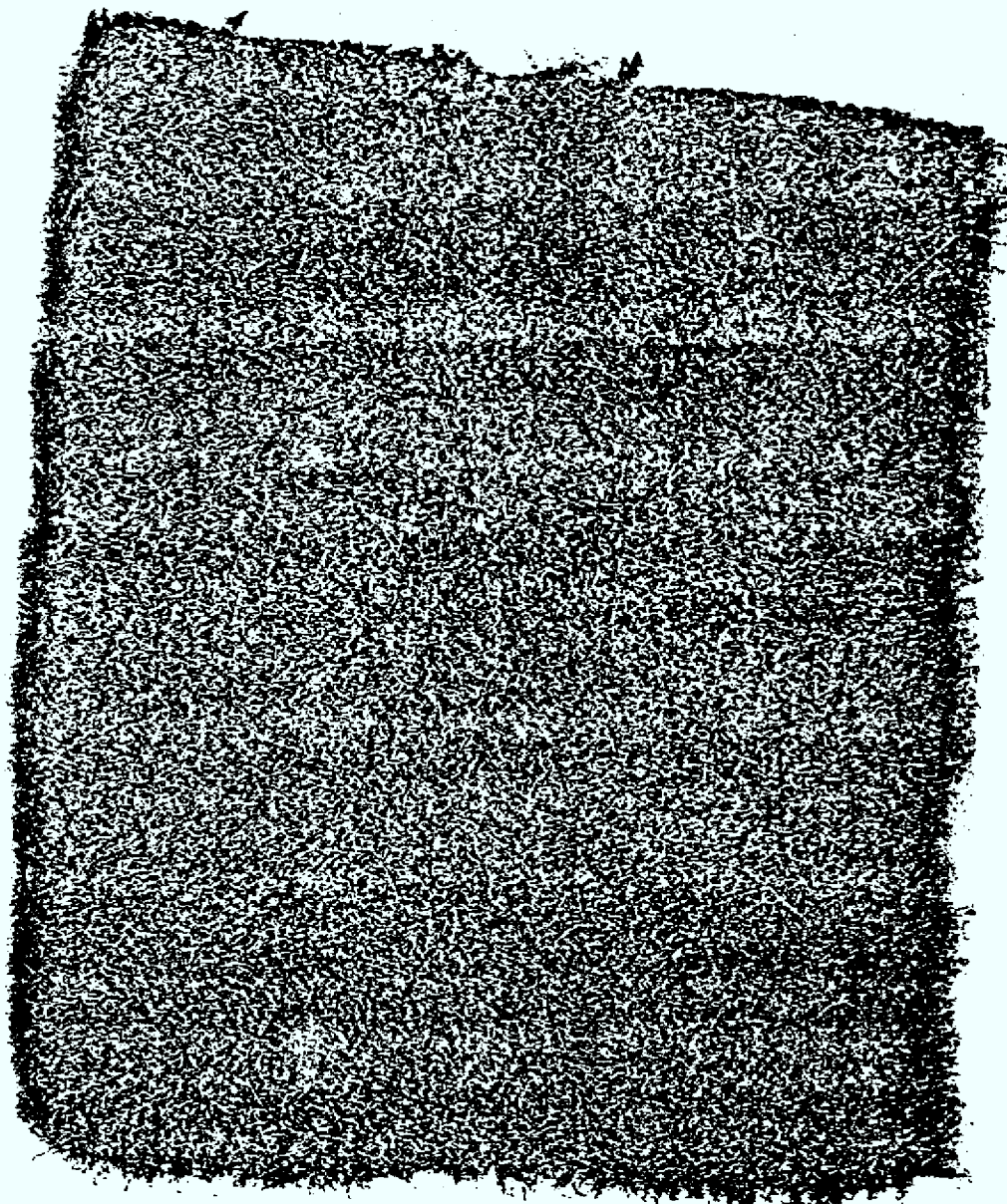
XEROX of K93 (BACK)

AS REC'D IN LAB

7/7/81

174

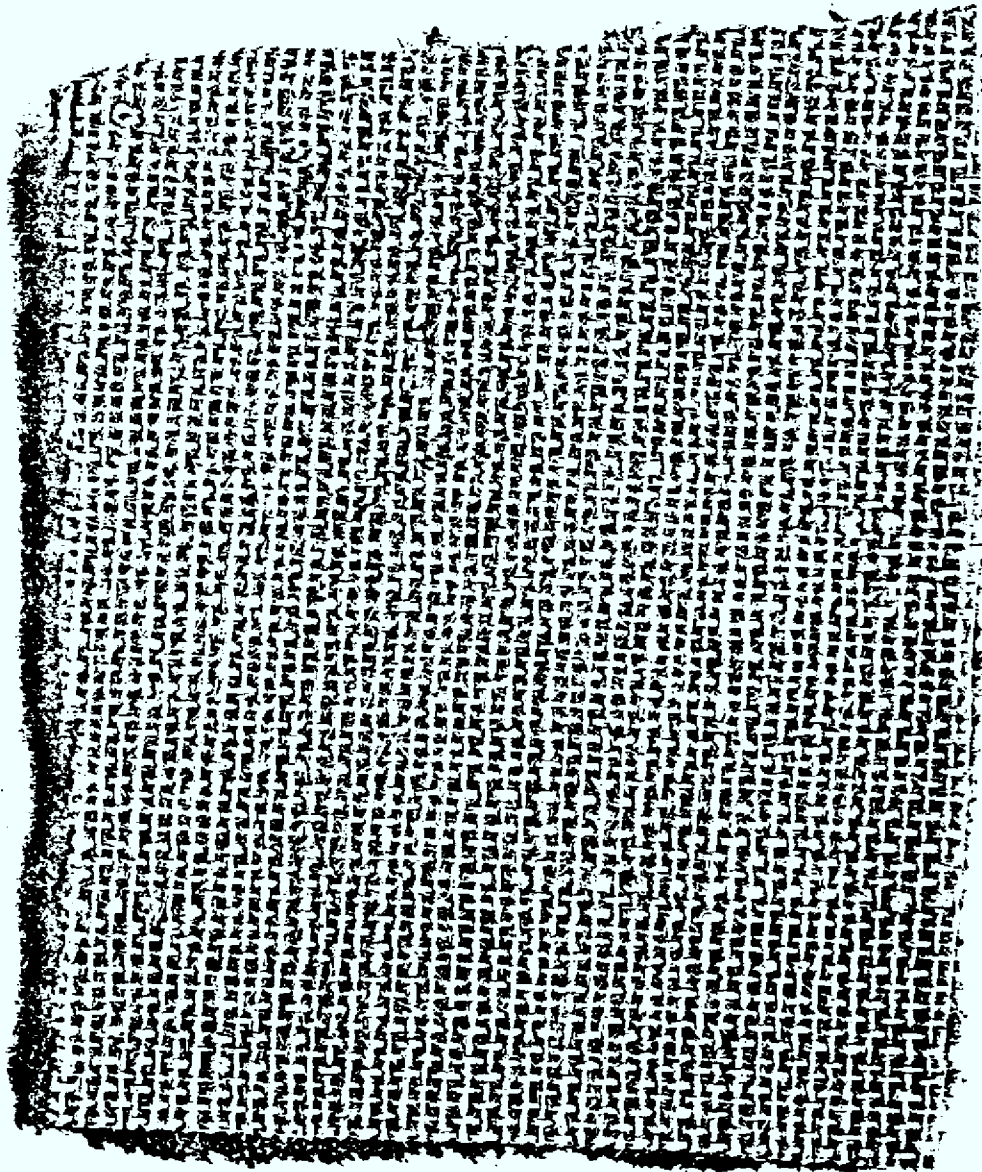
Note
"streaks" →
due to
xerox machine



10707035 S QF
XEROX of K93 (FACE)
AS REC'D IN LAB
7/7/81

175

10707035 s QF
K93 (BACK)



Shows secondary backing
warp & filling = 1 ply 2 yrs (not much size variation but
some thick & thin;
color varies from beige to Cl. tan
along one yarn)

plain (10/1) weave
↓ 10 ypi (10-11)
→ 12 ypi (12-13)

RECORDED
7-10-81
djt*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

XTRA *etc*

To: SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835) (SQ. 7)

FBI FILE NO. 7-18251
LAB. NO. 10707035 S QF TN
YOUR NO. 10713066 S QF TN

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
ATFID;
MC #30
KIDNAPING

Examination by:

OO: Atlanta

Examination requested by: Atlanta

Reference: Airtel dated July 1, 1981

Examination requested: Microscopic Analyses - ~~Miscellaneous~~ *Instrumental Analyses*

Specimens received: July 7, 1981

K93 Sample of green carpet from suspect's residence

K93 - K94 from QF, 7/14/81
K93 - K94 red'd. QF, 7/31/81

<u>Lab. No.</u>	<u>Specs.</u>	<u>Exams</u> <u>Inst. - Polymers</u>	<u>Subs. Co's</u>
10707035S	1	9	TN
10713066S	1	9	TN
10722061S	1	10	TN

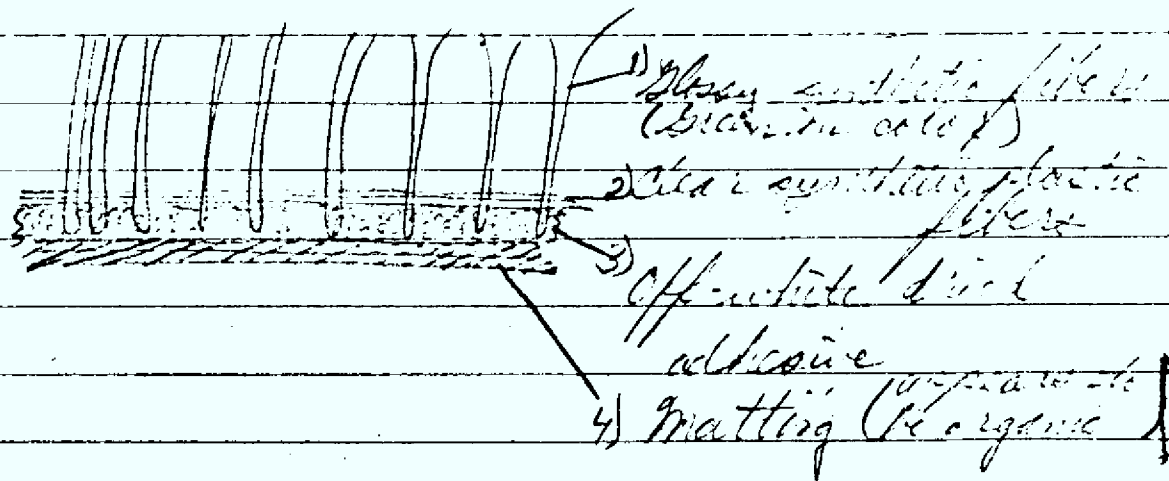
17
FBI/DOJ

BD

10707035 S GF TN *RJH*
10713066 S GF TN

199 - Sample of green carpet from suspect's residence.

Item consists of a small plastic miller containing a cut portion of a larger submitted piece of carpet.
Physical Construction:



IR Analysis

The fibers were separated from the carpet, placed in a test tube and 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (HFIP) was added. The fibers dissolved very quickly and gave a light brown-colored solution. The solution was then run on an NMR cell on 170. 78
Result: Nylon filament

107070355 QF TN

107135665 QF TN

x93 - (cont'd)

Reilly

The clear synthetic plastic was removed from the rest of the carpet and placed in a test tube. The sample was then pyrolyzed and the resultant residue was covered with CHCl_3 . The solution was spotted on an NaCl cell and run on FTIR.
Result: Polypropylene derivative

The dried adhesive was separated from the rest of the carpet and placed in a test tube. CHCl_3 was added and the solution soaked with the adhesive for 48 hours. The solution was then spotted on an NaCl cell and run on FTIR.
Result: Synthetic rubber derivative

The remainder of the adhesive, not soluble in CHCl_3 , was smeared onto a glass slide and run on XRD for filler analysis.
Result: Calcium carbonate filler

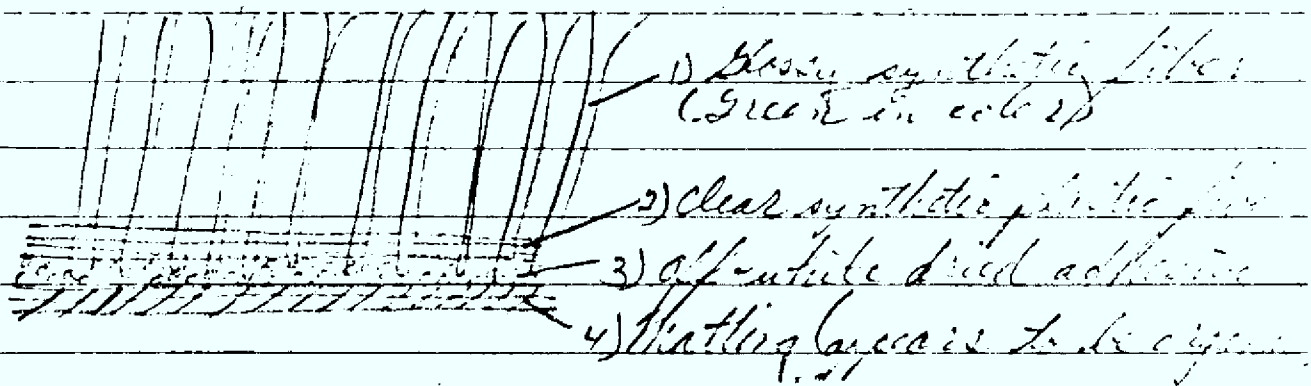
107070355 GF 711

107130665 GF 711

Ray

K94 - Sample of green carpet from West
Point Peppercell manufacturer.

Item consists of a small plastic
pillbox containing a cut portion of a
larger submitted piece of carpet.
Physical Construction:



FT Analysis

The green fibers were removed from
the rest of the carpet and treated exactly
like the K93 fibers. The analysis was
performed on FTIR.

Result: Nylon filament

The clear synthetic plastic was re-
moved from the rest of the carpet and

K7C70355 GI TH ~~Ray~~

K7190665 GI TH

K94 - (cont'd)

was treated exactly like the K93
clear plastic. The analysis was performed
on FTIR.

Result: Polypropylene derivative

The dried adhesive was separated
from the rest of the carpet and treated
exactly like the K93 adhesive. The CHCl_3
soluble portion was then analyzed on
FTIR.

Result: Synthetic rubber derivative.

The remainder of the adhesive,
not soluble in CHCl_3 , was smeared onto
a glass slide and run on XRD for
filler analysis.

Result: Calcium Carbonate filler

107070355 GF 7N

107130665 GF 7N

Rally

GC Analysis

K93 (Green fibers) } match

K94 (Green fibers) }

K93 (Clear plastic) } match

K94 (Clear plastic) }

K93 (Adhesive) } match

K94 (Adhesive) }

K93 (Jute) } match

K94 (Jute) }

The
Condensed Chemical
Dictionary

NINTH EDITION

Revised by

GESSNER G. HAWLEY

Coeditor, Encyclopedia of Chemistry
Coauthor, Glossary of Chemical Terms



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LONDON

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Goodrich, 1905-
QD5.C5 1976 \$40.3 76-19024
ISBN 0-442-23240-3

18
100

sour taste. Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol, ether, and organic solvents; stable in acidic solutions; decomposes in alkaline solution.

Derivation: Isolation from muscle tissue; yeast phosphorylation of adenosine.

Use: Biochemical research.

Commercially available as the disodium, dipotassium, and dibarium salts.

adenylic acid (adenosine monophosphate; AA; adenosine phosphate; adenosinephosphoric acid; AMP) $C_{10}H_{12}N_5O_7P$. The monophosphoric ester of adenosine; i.e., the nucleotide containing adenine, D-ribose and phosphoric acid. Adenylic acid is a constituent of many important coenzymes. Cyclic adenosine-3',5'-monophosphate is designated by biochemists as cAMP (q.v.).

Properties (muscle adenylic acid): Crystalline solid; m.p. 196–200°C. Readily soluble in boiling water. Gives only traces of furfural when boiled with 20% hydrochloric acid.

(yeast adenylic acid monohydrate): Long crystalline rods. Decomposes 195°C. Anhydrous form decomposes at 208°C. Almost insoluble in cold water; slightly soluble in boiling water. Gives quantitative yield of furfural when distilled with 20% HCl.

Derivation: Yeast adenylic acid by precipitation from yeast nucleic acid. Muscle adenylic acid by precipitation from tissues; by hydrolysis of ATP with barium hydroxide; by enzymatic phosphorylation of adenosine.

Uses: Medicine and biochemical research.

adhesion. The state in which two surfaces are held together by interfacial forces, which may consist of valence forces or interlocking action, or both. (ASTM)

adhesive. Any substance, inorganic or organic, natural or synthetic, that is capable of bonding other substances together by surface attachment. A brief classification by type is as follows:

I. Inorganic

1. Soluble silicates (water glass)
2. Phosphate cements
3. Portland cement (calcium oxide-silica)
4. Other hydraulic cements (mortar, gypsum)
5. Ceramic (silica-boric acid)
6. Thermosetting powdered glasses ("Pyroceram")

II. Organic

1. Natural

- (a) Animal
 - Hide and bone glue; fish glue
 - Blood and casein glues
- (b) Vegetable
 - Soybean, starch, cellulose, rubber latex and rubber-solvent (pressure-sensitive).
 - Gums, terpene resins (rosin), mucilages
- (c) Mineral
 - Asphalt, pitches, hydrocarbon resins

2. Synthetic

- (a) Elastomer-solvent cements
- (b) Polysulfide sealants
- (c) Thermoplastic resins (for hot-melts)
 - Polyethylene, isobutylene, polyamides, polyvinyl acetate
- (d) Thermosetting resins
 - Epoxy, phenolformaldehyde, polyvinyl butyral, cyanoacrylates.
- (e) Silicone polymers and cements

See also following entries. For further information refer

to Adhesives Manufacturers Association, 441 Lexington Ave., New York.

adhesive, high-temperature. (1) Organic polymers, e.g., polybenzimidazoles, that retain bonding strength up to 500° F for a relatively long time (500–1000 hours); above 500° F, strength drops rapidly, 80% being lost after 10 minutes at 1000° F.

(2) Inorganic (ceramic), e.g., silica-boric acid mixtures or cermets produce bonds having high strength above 2000° F; adhesive lap-bond strengths can be over 2000 psi at 1000° F. These adhesives are used largely for aerospace service, and metal/metal and glass/metal seals.

adhesive, hot-melt. A solid, thermoplastic material which quickly melts upon heating, and then sets to a firm bond on cooling. Most other types of adhesives set by evaporation of solvent. Hot-melt types offer the possibility of almost instantaneous bonding, making them well-suited to automated operation. In general, they are low-cost, low-strength products, but are entirely adequate for bonding cellulosic materials. Ingredients of hot-melts are polyethylene, polyvinyl acetate, polyamides, hydrocarbon resins, as well as natural asphalts, bitumens, resinous materials, and waxes.

Uses: Rapid and efficient bonding of low-strength materials, e.g., bookbinding, food cartons, side-seaming of cans, miscellaneous packaging applications.

See also *sealant*.

adhesive, rubber-based (cement, rubber). (1) A solution of natural or synthetic rubber in a suitable organic solvent, without sulfur or other curing agent; (2) a mixture of rubber (often reclaimed), filler, and tackifier (pine tar, liquid asphalt) applied to fabric backing (pressure-sensitive friction tape); (3) a room-temperature curing rubber-solvent-curable mixture, often made up in two parts, which are blended just before use; (4) rubber latex, especially for on-the-job repairing, such as conveyor belts; (5) silicone rubber cement (see "RTV" and silicone (uses)).

Hazard: Those containing organic solvents, (1) and (3) above, are flammable.

Shipping Regulations: Cement, liquid, n.o.s., (Rail) Red label. (Air) Flammable Liquid label.

adiabatic. A process, condition, or operation during which there is no gain or loss of heat from the environment.

adipic acid (hexanedioic acid; 1,4-butanedicarboxylic acid) $COOH(CH_2)_4COOH$.

Properties: White, crystalline solid. M.p. 152° C; b.p. (100 mm) 265° C; sp. gr. (20/4° C) 1.360; flash point (closed cup) 385° F. Slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and acetone. Relatively stable. Combustible; low toxicity.

Derivation: Oxidation of cyclohexane, cyclohexanol, or cyclohexanone with air or nitric acid.

Grades: Technical; F.C.C.

Containers: Glass bottles; tins; 50-lb multiwall paper bags; drums.

Uses: Manufacture of nylon and of polyurethane foams; preparation of esters for use as plasticizers and lubricants; food additive (neutralizer and flavoring agent); adhesives.

"Adipol."™ Trademark for a series of adipate plasticizers.

"CO Fatty Alcohols."⁴⁴⁷ Trademark for a series of primary straight chain fatty alcohols. "TA-1618" is principally C_{16} and C_{18} ; "Umbrex" is principally C_8 , C_9 and C_{10} .

Properties: Clear colorless liquids to waxy white solids. Sp. gr. 0.81-0.88. Combustible.

Containers: Tank cars and trucks.

Uses: Cosmetic ingredients, foamers, evaporation retardant, lubricants; chemical intermediates in cosmetics, detergents, dispersants, emulsifiers, lube oil additives, nonionic surfactants, plasticizers, solvents, wetting agents.

coffearine. See trigonelline.

coffinite $U(SiO_3)_{1-2}(OH)_2$ (or $USiO_4$, with appreciable $(OH)_2$ in place of some SiO_3). A naturally occurring uranium mineral. Color black; sp. gr. 5.1; luster adamantine; commonly fine-grained and mixed with organic matter and other minerals.

Occurrence: Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona.

Use: Ore of uranium (Colorado).

cognac oil, green (wine yeast oil). Volatile oil obtained by steam distillation from wine lees. A green to bluish-green liquid with the characteristic aroma of cognac. Soluble in most fixed oils and in mineral oil. It is very slightly soluble in propylene glycol and insoluble in glycerine. Combustible. Low toxicity.

Grade: F.C.C.

Use: Flavoring agent.

"Coherex."⁴⁴⁹ Trademark for a dust inhibitor, consisting of a stable, concentrated emulsion, based on natural petroleum resins.

cohune oil. A edible non-drying oil, with properties similar to coconut and babassu oils. Its composition is 46% lauric acid, 16% myristic acid, and 10% oleic acid, balance mixed acids. Obtained from a palm native to Mexico and Central America. Combustible; nontoxic.

"Coilife."³⁰⁸ Trademark for special epoxy resin encapsulation of random wound stators utilizing solventless epoxy resin formulations and rotational seasoning process.

coke. The carbonaceous residue of the destructive distillation (carbonization) of bituminous coal, petroleum, and coal-tar pitch. The principal type is that produced by heating bituminous coal in chemical recovery or beehive coke ovens (metallurgical coke), one ton of coal yielding about 0.7 ton of coke. It is used chiefly for reduction of iron ore in blast furnaces, and as a source of synthesis gas. Petroleum yields coke during the cracking process. Coke derived from petroleum residues and coal-tar pitch is used for refractory furnace linings in the electrorefining of aluminum and other high-temperature service; also for electrodes in electrolytic reduction of alumina to aluminum, as well as in electrothermal production of phosphorus, silicon carbide, and calcium carbide.

cola (kola; kola nuts; kola seeds; Soudan coffee; guru). Contains caffeine, theobromine.

Derivation: Seeds of *Cola nitida* or other species of *Cola*.

Habitat: West Africa; West Indies; India.

Containers: Bags.

Hazard: Moderately toxic.

Use: Soft drinks.

colamine. See ethanolamine.

colchicine $C_{21}H_{25}NO_6$. An alkaloid plant hormone.

Properties: Yellow crystals or powder; odorless or nearly so. Soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform; moderately soluble in ether; affected by light; m.p. 135-150°C. Solutions are levorotatory.

Derivation: From *Colchicum autumnale* by extraction and subsequent crystallization. Has been synthesized.

Grades: Technical; U.S.P.

Hazard: Highly toxic; 0.02 gram may be fatal if ingested.

Use: Medicine; to induce chromosome doubling in plants.

cold flow. The permanent deformation of a material that occurs as a result of prolonged compression or extension at or near room temperature. Some plastics and vulcanized rubber exhibit this behavior; in metals it is known as creep.

cold rubber. Synthetic rubber produced by polymerization at relatively low temperatures; specifically, SBR or butadiene-styrene elastomers produced by polymerization at about 40°F compared with usual temperature of about 120°F. A special catalyst system is required.

colemanite. The ore of calcium borate ($Ca_2B_4O_{11} \cdot 5H_2O$). Sp. gr. 2.26-2.48. Used to replace boric acid in the manufacture of glass fibers. Mined in Turkey, it began to be imported into the U.S. in large volume in 1965 and is competitive with domestically produced B_2O_3 , derived from kernite.

"Colex." Trademark for a finely powdered bone glue used for adhesion in water paints.

colistin $C_{41}H_{81}N_{13}O_{16}$. Antibiotic produced by a soil microorganism. Probably identical to polymyxin E and closely related chemically to polymyxin B, since it is a polypeptide composed of amino acids and a fatty acid. See polymyxin.

collagen. A fibrous protein comprising most of the white fiber in the connective tissues of animals and man, especially in the skin, muscles and tendons. The most abundant protein in the animal kingdom, it is rich in proline and hydroxyproline. The molecule is analogous to a three-strand rope, in which each strand is a polypeptide chain; it has a molecular weight of about 100,000. Glue made from the collagen of animal hides and skins is still widely used as an adhesive. So-called "soluble" collagen is that first formed in the skin; upon aging it becomes increasingly crosslinked and less hygroscopic. "Soluble" collagen is being used in the cosmetic industry as the basis for face creams, lotions and hair-dressing preparations. Special forms of collagen have been developed for dialysis membranes. Microcrystalline collagen is being used in prosthetic devices and other medical and surgical applications. Regenerated collagen, used in sausage casings, is made by neutralizing with acid collagen that has been purified by alkaline treatment. Collagen is converted to gelatin by boiling in water, which causes hydrolytic cleavage of the protein to a mixture of degradation products. See also gelatin.

2,4,6-collidine (2,4,6-trimethylpyridine) $(CH_3)_3C_5H_4N$.

Properties: Colorless liquid. B.p. 170.4°C; freezing point -44.5°C; sp. gr. 0.913 (20/20°C); refractive index (n_D 20/D) 1.4981. Soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in water. Combustible.

Grades: Technical (97.5% purity).

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inhibited during storage. Safety data sheet available from Manufacturing Chemists Assn., Washington, D.C.

Uses: Polystyrene plastics; SBR, ABS and SAN resins; protective coatings (Styrene-butadiene latex; alkyls); styrenated polyesters; rubber-modified polystyrene; copolymer resins; intermediate

Shipping regulations: (Rail) Not listed. (Air) (inhibited) No label required; (uninhibited) Not acceptable.

styrene-acrylonitrile. See polystyrene.

styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR). By far the most widely used type of synthetic rubber; its consumption for all applications is about four times that of polybutadiene, its nearest competitor, and 1½ times that of all other elastomers combined. Its manufacture involves copolymerization of about 3 parts butadiene with 1 part styrene. These materials are suspended in finely divided emulsion form in a large proportion of water, in the presence of a soap or detergent. Also present in small amounts are an initiator or catalyst which is usually a peroxide, and a chain-modifying agent such as dodecyl mercaptan.

Uses: Tires, footwear, mechanical goods; coatings; adhesives; solvent-release sealants; carpet backing. See also rubber, synthetic; polymerization; free radical.

styrene nitrosite. A compound resulting from the reaction between styrene and nitrogen dioxide and used as a qualitative or quantitative specific test for monomeric styrene in mixtures with other hydrocarbons.

styrene oxide $C_8H_8CHOCH_2$.

Properties: Colorless to pale straw-colored liquid. Boiling range (5 to 95%) 194.2–195°C; f.p. –36.6°C; flash point 180°F (COC); refractive index (n_D²⁵) 1.5328; sp. gr. (25/4°C) 1.0469; miscible with benzene, acetone, ether, and methanol. Combustible. Hazard: Moderately toxic and irritant.

Uses: Highly reactive organic intermediate.

"Styresol."²⁶ Trademark for a group of styrenated alkyd resins with air-drying and baking properties and high resistance to gasoline, alkalies, acids, and water.

"Styrocrete."²³³ Trademark for latex formulation used as an additive for cement mortar to bond plastic foam to various surfaces.

"Styretex."²⁷⁴ Trademark for styrenated alkyd resins.

"Styrofoam."²³³ Trademark for expanded, cellular polystyrene (avail. in colors).

Used: Insulating material; light-weight materials for boats, toys, etc.; separators in packing containers; airport runways; highway construction; battery cases.

"Styron."²³³ Trademark for polystyrene resins; general purpose, medium and hi impact, heat and impact-heat resistant, and light-stabilized resins ("Styron Verelite"). Available in wide range of translucent and opaque colors, as well as natural and crystal.

Uses: Packaging, toys, appliance parts, bottle closures and containers, hot and cold drinking cups, television cabinet backs, automotive components and machine housings, lighting equipment.

styryl carbinol. See cinnamic alcohol.

suberane. See cycloheptane.

suberic acid (octanedioic acid) $HOOC(CH_2)_6COOH$.

Properties: Colorless crystals from water; m.p. 143°C; b.p. 279°C at 100 mm. Sparingly soluble in ether; soluble in alcohol and hot water; slightly soluble in cold water. Combustible.

Derivation: Oxidation of cyclooctene or cyclooctane.

Uses: Intermediate for the synthesis of drugs, dyes and high polymers.

suberone. See cycloheptanone.

sublimation. The direct passage of a substance from solid to vapor without appearing in the intermediate (liquid) state. An example is solid carbon dioxide which vaporizes at room temperature; the conversion may also be from vapor to solid under appropriate conditions of temperature.

subnuclear particle. A particle either found in the nucleus or observed coming from the nucleus as the result of nuclear reaction or rearrangement, i.e., neutrons, mesons, etc.

substance. Any chemical element or compound. All substances are characterized by a unique and identical constitution, and are thus homogeneous (q.v.). "A material of which every part is like every other part is said to be homogeneous and is called a substance." (Black and Conant, "Practical Chemistry.") See also homogeneous.

substantive dye. See direct dye.

substituent. An atom or radical that replaces another in a molecule as the result of a reaction. See substitution.

substitution. The replacement of one element or radical by another as a result of a chemical reaction. Chlorination of benzene to produce chlorobenzene is a typical example; in this case a chlorine atom replaces a hydrogen atom in the benzene molecule.

substrate. (1) A substance upon which an enzyme or ferment acts. (2) Any solid surface on which a coating or layer of a different material is deposited.

subtilin. An antibiotic produced by the metabolic processes of a strain of *Bacillus subtilis*. It is a cyclic polypeptide similar to bacitracin in chemical structure and antibiotic activity, but not as important clinically. Subtilin is active against many gram-positive bacteria, some gram-negative cocci, and some species of fungi. It is a surface tension depressant, and its antibiotic action is increased by use of wetting agents.

Properties: Soluble in water in pH range 2.0–6.0; soluble in methanol and ethanol (up to 80%); insoluble in dry ethanol or other common organic solvents. Relatively stable in acid solutions. Inactivated by pepsin and trypsin, and destroyed by light.

Uses: Medicine; seed disinfectant.

succinaldehyde (butanedial) $OHCCH_2CH_2CHO$.

Properties: Liquid; sp. gr. 1.064 (20/4°C); b.p. 169–170°C. Refractive index 1.4254. Soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. The name succinaldehyde is often incorrectly used in commerce as a synonym for succinic anhydride.

succinic acid (butanedioic acid) $CO_2H(CH_2)_2CO_2H$.

Properties: Colorless crystals; slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether; odorless; acid taste. Sp. gr. 1.552; m.p. 185°C; b.p. 235°C. Combustible. Low toxicity.

Derivation: Fermentation of ammonium tartrate.

Grades: Technical; C.P.; F.C.C.

Containers: Bottles, barrels; kegs; fiber drums.

Uses: Medicine; organic synthesis; manufacture of lacquers, dyes, esters for perfumes, succinates; photography, in foods as a sequestrant, buffer, neutralizing agent.

succinic acid, 2,2-dimethylhydrazide

$(CH_3)_2NNHCOCH_2CH_2COOH$.

Properties: White crystals; m.p. 155°C; pH 3.8 (500

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500

The
Condensed Chemical
Dictionary

NINTH EDITION

Revised by

GESSNER G. HAWLEY

Coeditor, Encyclopedia of Chemistry
Coauthor, Glossary of Chemical Terms



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ene diols having an average polymer length of about 7.5 oxyethylene units.

Properties: Cream-colored, soft, waxy or pasty solid at 25°C; faint, fatty odor and a slightly bitter, fatty taste. Soluble in toluene, acetone, ether, and ethanol. Nontoxic.

Use: Emulsifier in bakery products.

polyoxyethylene (40) monostearate (polyethylene glycol stearate). A mixture of the mono- and distearate esters of mixed polyoxyethylene diols and corresponding free glycols. The monostearate can be represented as: $H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOCOC_{17}H_{35}$, (n is approximately 40).

Properties: Waxy, light tan, nearly odorless solid; congealing range 39–45°C; soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and acetone; insoluble in mineral oil and vegetable oils. Nontoxic.

Grade: U.S.P.

Uses: Ointments; emulsifier; surfactant; food additive.

polyoxymethylene. Any of several polymers of formaldehyde and trioxane. See acetal resin.

polyoxypropylene diamine (POPDA). Any of six high molecular weight amines of low viscosity and vapor pressure, high primary amine content, and light color. Used as cross-linking agents in epoxy coatings, imparting high flexibility and adhesion at low temperatures. Other possible uses are in polyamide and polyurethane coatings, adhesives, elastomers and foams, as intermediates for textile and paper treatment, and viscosity index improvers in lube oils.

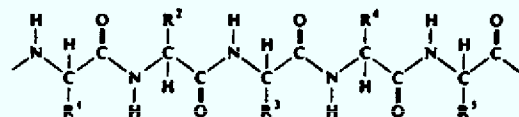
polyoxypropylene ester. See polypropylene glycol ester.

polyoxypropylene-glycerol adduct. One of several condensation polymers of propylene oxide and glycerol, with molecular weights in the range 1000 to 4000. Clear, stable, almost colorless, noncorrosive liquids. Uses similar to those of polypropylene glycol (q.v.).

"Poly-pale."²⁴⁶ Trademark for pale, hard, thermoplastic resins; 40% dimeric resin acids; acid number 145; USDA color WG; softening point 102°C. Available in solid and flake forms.

Uses: Adhesives, lacquers, varnishes, printing inks.

polypeptide (peptide). The class of compounds composed of acid units chemically bound together with amide linkages (CONH) with elimination of water. A polypeptide is thus a polymer of amino acids, forming chains that may consist of several thousand amino acid residues. A segment of such a chain is as follows:



The sequence of amino acids in the chain is of critical importance in the biological functioning of the protein, and its determination is one of the most difficult problems in molecular biology. The chains may be relatively straight, or they may be coiled or helical. In the case of certain types of polypeptides, such as the keratins, they are cross-linked by the disulfide bonds of cystine. Linear polypeptides can be regarded as proteins. See also protein; polyamide; keratin.

polyphenylene oxide. See "PPO."

polyphenylene triazole [$-C_6H_4-C_2N_3(C_6H_5)-$]_n. A polymer stated to be serviceable up to 500°F for films, coatings, adhesives, and lamination.

"Polyphos."²⁴⁴ Trademark for a water-soluble glassy sodium phosphate of standardized composition, ($Na_{12}P_{10}O_{31}$) analyzing 63.5% P_2O_5 (ratio of $Na_2O:P_2O_5$ is 1.2:1). It is closely similar to a sodium hexametaphosphate and sodium tetrakisphosphate; frequently the three names are used interchangeably.

Grades: Ground; walnut-size to pea-size lumps.

Containers: 100-lb bags; 100-, and 350-lb drums.

Uses: Boiler water compounds; detergents; textiles; leather tanning; photographic film developing; deflocculation of clays; flotation and desliming of minerals; dispersion of pigments; paper processing; industrial and municipal water treatment.

polyphosphazene. See phosphazene.

polyphosphoric acid $H_{n+1}P_nO_{3n+1}$, for $n > 1$. Any of a series of strong acids, from pyrophosphoric acid, $H_4P_2O_7$ ($n = 2$), through metaphosphoric acid (large values of n).

Properties: Viscous, water-white liquid; water-soluble; does not crystallize on standing. Hygroscopic. The commercial acid is a mixture of orthophosphoric acid with pyrophosphoric, triphosphoric and higher acids and is sold on the basis of its calculated content of H_3PO_4 , as, for example 115%. Superphosphoric acid is a similar mixture sold at 105% H_3PO_4 . These acids revert slowly to orthophosphoric acid on dilution with water.

Hazard: Moderately toxic by ingestion; strong irritant.

Uses: Dehydrating, catalytic and sequestering agents; for metal treating; many applications where a concentrated monooxidizing acid is needed; laboratory reagent.

See also phosphoric acid.

polypropylene (C_3H_6). A synthetic crystalline thermoplastic polymer, with molecular weight of 40,000 or more. Note: low molecular weight polymers are also known which are amorphous in structure, and used as gasoline additives, detergent intermediates, greases, sealants, and lube oil additives; also available as a high-melting wax.

Derivation: Polymerization of propylene with a stereospecific catalyst (q.v.) such as aluminum alkyl.

Properties: Translucent white solid; specific gravity 0.90; m.p. 168–171°C; tensile strength 5000 psi; flexural strength 7000 psi; usable up to 250°F. Insoluble in cold organic solvents; softened by hot solvents. Maintains strength after repeated flexing. Degraded by heat and light unless protected by antioxidants. Readily colored; good electrical resistance; low water absorption and moisture permeability; poor impact strength below 15°F; not attacked by fungi or bacteria; resists strong acids and alkalis up to 140°F; but is attacked by chlorine, fuming nitric acid, and other strong oxidizing agents. Combustible, but slow-burning. Nontoxic. Fair abrasion and good heat resistance if properly modified. Can be chrome-plated, injection- and blow-molded, and extruded.

Forms: Molding powder; extruded sheet; cast film (1 to 10 mils); textile staple and continuous filament yarn; fibers with diameters from 0.05 to 1 micron and fiber webs down to 2 microns thick; low-density foam.

Uses: Packaging film; molded parts for automobiles, appliances, housewares, etc.; wire and cable coating.

food container closures; coated and laminated products; bottles (with PVC); printing plates; fibers for carpets and upholstery; cordage and bristles; storage battery cases; crates for soft-drink bottles; laboratory ware; toys; synthetic seaweed to encourage silt deposition; radiator grills; trays and containers for storing precision equipment; artificial grass and turfs; plastic pipe; wearing apparel (acid-dyed); fish nets; surgical casts; strapping; synthetic paper; reinforced plastics.

polypropylenebenzene. See dodecylbenzene.

polypropylene, chlorinated. White, odorless, nonflammable powder. A film-forming polymer used in coatings, inks, adhesives and paper coatings.

polypropylene glycol ester. Exactly analogous to polyethylene glycol ester (q.v.).

polypropylene glycol monobutyl ether. See butoxy polypropylene glycol.

polypropylene glycol (PG). $\text{HO}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O})_n\text{H}$. One of a group of compounds comparable to polyethylene glycols (q.v.), but more oil-soluble and substantially less water-soluble. Classified by approximate molecular weight, as 425, 1025, and 2025. Non-volatile, noncorrosive liquids; lower molecular weight members are soluble in water. Solvents for vegetable oils, waxes, resins. Combustible; low toxicity.

Uses: Hydraulic fluids; rubber lubricants; antifoam agents; intermediates in urethane foams, adhesives, coatings, elastomers; plasticizers; paint formulations; laboratory reagent.

polypropyleneimine. Polymeric form of propyleneimine (q.v.). Available in 50% aqueous solution.

Uses: Textile paper, and rubber industries.

polypropylene oxide ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$). A derivative of propylene used as intermediate for urethane foams.

polypyrrolidone. Synonym for nylon-4.

"Polyrad."²⁶ Trademark for reaction products of "Amine D" and ethylene oxide.

Grades: Various grades which differ in chain length of polyoxyethylene units and free amine content. Vary in viscosity at 25°C from 0.5 to 24.8 poises.

Uses: Corrosion inhibitors and detergents in petroleum processing equipment; wetting and emulsifying agents; inhibiting hydrochloric acid.

"Polyram."²⁵ Trademark for a wettable powder used as a fungicide and approved for many vegetables. Toxic by ingestion and inhalation.

polysaccharide. A combination of nine or more monosaccharides, linked together by glycosidic bonds. Examples: starch, cellulose, glycogen.

See also carbohydrate; phycocolloid.

polysiloxane. See siloxane.

"Poly-Solv."²⁴ Trademark for a series of glycol ether solvents for paints, varnishes, dry cleaning soaps, cutting oils, insecticides.

D2M. Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether. Used as anhydrous reaction medium for organometallic syntheses.

polysorbate (USAN name for a polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester). One of a group of nonionic surfactants obtained by esterification of sorbitol (q.v.) with one or three molecules of a fatty acid (stearic, lauric, oleic, palmitic) under conditions which cause splitting out of water from the sorbitol, leaving sorbitan. About 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of sorbi-

tol are used in the condensation to effect water solubility.

Properties: Lemon to amber oily liquids; sp. gr. about 1.1; faint odor and bitter taste; most types are soluble in water, alcohol, and ethyl acetate. Combustible; nontoxic.

Grades: Polysorbate 20 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate). Polysorbate 60 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate). Polysorbate 80 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate). Polysorbate 65 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate).

Uses: Surfactant; emulsifying agent; dispersing agents; shortenings and baked goods; pharmaceuticals; flavoring agents; foaming and defoaming agents. See also sorbitan fatty acid ester.

polystyrene ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHCH}_2$). Polymerized styrene (q.v.), a thermoplastic synthetic resin of variable molecular weight depending on degree of polymerization.

Properties: Transparent, hard solid; high strength and impact resistance; excellent electrical and thermal insulator. Attacked by hydrocarbon solvents but resists organic acids, alkalis, and alcohols. Not recommended for outdoor use; unmodified polymer yellows when exposed to light, but light-stable modified grades are available. Easily colored, molded and fabricated. Copolymerization with butadiene and acrylonitrile and blending with rubber or glass fiber increase impact strength and heat resistance. (See ABS; SAN). Nontoxic.

Forms: Sheet, plates, rods, rigid foam, expandable beads or spheres.

Hazard: Combustible; autoignition temperature about 800°F. See also under foam, plastic.

Uses: Refrigerator doors; air conditioner cases; containers and molded household wares; machine housings; electrical equipment; toys; packaging; clock and radio cabinets; phonograph records. (As foam); thermal insulation; light construction as in boats, etc.; ice buckets, water coolers; fillers in shipping containers; furniture construction. (As spheres): Radiator leak stopper.

See also "Styron"; "Styrofoam."

"Polysulfide."²² Trademark for a mixture similar to sulfated potash (q.v.), in which sodium replaces sulfur. Yellow to yellow-green powder; sodium polysulfide content, 56% min; total sulfur, 50.7% min.

Containers: 10-lb tins (6/case); 100-lb drums.

Uses: Coloring copper and brass; stripping copper-plated deposits; purifying cyanide plating solutions.

polysulfide elastomer. A synthetic polymer in either solid or liquid form obtained by the reaction of sodium polysulfide with organic dichlorides such as dichlorodiethyl formal, alone or mixed with ethylene dichloride. Outstanding for resistance to oils and solvents and for impermeability to gases. Poor tensile strength and abrasion resistance but are resilient and have excellent low-temperature flexibility. Some grades have fairly strong odor, which is not objectionable in most applications. Sealant grades are furnished in two parts which cure at room temperature when blended.

Uses: Gasoline and oil-loading hose; sealants and adhesive compositions; binder in solid rocket propellants; gaskets; paint spray base.

See also "Thiokol."

polysulfone. A synthetic thermoplastic polymer.

Properties: Hard, rigid transparent solid; tensile strength 10,000 psi; sp. gr. 1.24; flexural strength 15,000 psi; good electrical resistance; minimum creep; low expansion coefficient. Soluble in aromatic

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actors to provide heat for desalination of sea water and generation of electric power.

"Nu-Pon."⁴⁴ Trademark for epoxy resin primers and enamels for household appliances, metal products, and corrosion-resistant applications.

"Nuroz."⁷⁹ Trademark for a polymerized wood rosin. Uses: Adhesives; gloss oils; paper label coatings; oleoresinous varnishes; solder flux; spirit varnishes; waxed paper and hot melt compounds; synthetic resins.

"Nusat."¹³⁴ Trademark for proprietary satin finish nickel-plating additive.

"Nuso."³¹ Trademark for highly aromatic oils used as resin plasticizers.

Nusselt number. A value used in heat transfer studies and calculations to compare heat losses by conduction from various shaped objects under various conditions. It combined into a single number the actual heat loss (Q), the temperature difference (ΔT) between the body and its surroundings, the size (d) and shape of the body and the thermal conductivity (k) of the fluid surrounding the object, in the equation $Nu = Qd/\Delta Tk$.

"Nuto."³¹ Trademark for lubricating oils of good color and high resistance to oxidation; recommended for circulating and hydraulic systems.

"Nutralac."²⁴⁴ Trademark for a hydrated compound consisting of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

Uses: Dairy and food industry for neutralizing acidity in cream and related foods; d.l. washing preparations; leather tanning; and textile processing.

nutrient. Any element or compound that is essential to the life and growth of plants or animals, either as such or as transformed by chemical or enzymatic reactions. In plants, nutrients include numerous mineral elements as well as nitrogen, carbon dioxide and water. In animals and man the primary nutrients are the proteins, carbohydrates and fats obtained from plants, either directly or indirectly, supplemented by vitamins and minerals. Water and oxygen are included in this definition. All told, there are 43 basic nutrients. See also food.

nutrient solution. A water solution of minerals and their salts necessary for plant growth which is used instead of soil, the plants being supported by mechanical means. Such solutions contain combined nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, calcium, sulfur, and magnesium, together with traces of iron, boron, zinc, and copper. They are extensively used for commercial growing of flowers and vegetables particularly on islands, and also to some extent for house plants.

nutrification. Addition of nutrients to a food either to replace those lost in processing (restoration), to provide nutrients that are not normally present in the food (fortification), or to bring the food into conformity with a specific standard for that food.

nutrition. The effects of nutrients on living organisms and the biochemical mechanisms involved in bringing them about; also, that subdivision of biochemistry which deals specifically with these effects. In plant nutrition the essential requirements are carbon dioxide and water, from which the plant forms carbohydrates by photosynthesis (q.v.); nitrogen, which is essential for the synthesis of proteins by the plant,

with the aid of nitrogen-fixing bacteria; as well as phosphorus, calcium, potassium and a number of trace elements (micronutrients). Besides proteins and carbohydrates, plants also synthesize vitamins and various fats and oils. Thus they provide a basis for human nutrition, both directly (grain and other vegetables) and indirectly (meats and dairy products), though the conversion to protein values for human nutrition is only about 10% for meats.

Human diet requires proteins (milk, eggs, fish and some vegetables); carbohydrates (plants); fats (oils) from both plants and animals; minerals from milk and meats; salt (chloride); vitamins from green vegetables and citrus fruits; and water. Micronutrients are furnished by sea food, cereals, vegetables, and fruit.

Human digestive processes involve primarily the hydrolysis of complex carbohydrates to simple sugars, of proteins to a mixture of amino acids, and of fats to glycerol and higher fatty acids. Hydrolysis is catalyzed by various enzymes (q.v.) in the saliva and digestive tract. The end products of digestion are absorbed across a semipermeable membrane in the intestine and thus enter the blood stream, unusable products being eliminated. The efficiency of digestion plus absorption is about 92% for protein, 95% for fat and 98% for carbohydrates. See also metabolism; digestion (1); plant (1); nutrient; RDA.

nut shells. In a fine-ground state the shells of coconuts and other nuts are a source of decolorizing carbon; the pits of peaches and similar fruits have been used for gas-adsorbent carbon.

nux vomica. See strychnine.

"Nu-Z."⁹³ Trademark for a fine cream-white powder assaying 52% zinc. Used as a foliar application to correct zinc deficiencies in plants, and in animal nutrition.

NW acid. Abbreviation for Neville and Winther's acid. See 1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid.

"Nydrazid."⁴¹² Trademark for isoniazid (q.v.).

"NyeBar."⁴¹³ Trademark for a liquid applied around oiled areas to retard oil spreading. A solvent evaporates leaving a polymer film across which lubricants do not spread or creep.

"NyeFret."⁴¹³ Trademark for a dolphin oil lubricant which reduces fretting corrosion for small springs and other instrument components. Viscosity 6 centistokes at 100°F.

"NyeSolve."⁴¹³ Trademark for a nonflammable, low-toxicity solvent for cleaning oils and oil-held soils from fine instruments.

"Nylafil."¹³⁹ Trademark for glass fiber-reinforced nylon.

nylidrin hydrochloride $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{NHCH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{HCl}$. para-Hydroxy-alpha-[1-(1-methyl-3-phenyl-propylamino)-ethyl] benzyl alcohol hydrochloride.

Properties: White, odorless, tasteless, crystals or powder; slightly soluble in water, alcohol; very slightly soluble in chloroform, ether; pH of 1% solution is between 4.5 and 6.5.

Grade: N.F.

Use: Medicine (treatment of heart disease).

nylon. Generic name for a family of polyamide polymers characterized by the presence of the amide group $-\text{CONH}-$. By far the most important are nylon

66 (75% of U.S. consumption) and nylon 6 (25% of U.S. consumption). Except for slight difference in melting point, the properties of the two forms are almost identical, though their chemical derivations are quite different. Other types are nylons 4, 9, 11, and 12 (see Grades).

Properties: Crystalline, thermoplastic polymers. May be extruded as monofilament over a wide dimensional range. Filaments are oriented by cold-drawing. Tensile strength (high-tenacity) up to 8 grams per denier (about 100,000 psi). Sp. gr. 1.14. Melting point (66) 264°C; (6) 223°C. Low water absorption. Good electrical resistance, but accumulates static charges. Highly elastic, with rather high percentage of delayed recovery at low strain values; low permanent elongation. Moisture absorption 4% at 65% R. H. Wet strength about 90% of dry strength. Can be dyed with ionic and nonionic dyestuffs. Attacked by mineral acids, but resistant to alkalis and cold abrasion. Soluble in hot phenols, cresols and formic acids; insoluble in most organic solvents. Difficult to ignite; self-extinguishing; melts, forming beads. Resistant to attack by moths, carpet beetles, etc. Compatible with wool and cotton; increases wear and crease resistance in 30% blends with natural fibers. Nontoxic. Rods and blanks are machinable.

Forms: Monofilaments, yarns, bristles, molding powders, rods, bars, sheets. Microcrystalline nylon is now available.

Grades: Nylon 66 is a condensation product of adipic acid and hexamethylenediamine developed by Carothers (q.v.) in 1935. Adipic acid is obtained by catalytic oxidation of cyclohexane. Nylon 6 is a polymer of caprolactam (q.v.), originated by I. G. Farbenindustrie in 1940. Nylon 4 is based on butyrolactam (2-pyrrolidone); its tenacity, abrasion resistance, and melting point are said to be about the same as for the 6 and 66 grades. It has excellent dyeability. See "Tajmir."

Nylon 610 (trademarked "Tynex") is obtained by condensation of sebacic acid and hexamethylenediamine, and nylon 11 (trademarked "Rilsan") from castor bean oil (developed in France). Nylon 12 (also called "Rilsan" 12) is made from butadiene, also by a French process involving photodinitrosation of cyclododecane by actinic light from mercury lamps. Its properties are similar to those of nylon 11. Nylon 9 can be made from 9-aminononanoic acid, present in soybean oil. It has properties specifically desired in metal coatings and electrical parts; higher electrical resistance than 6 and 66; absorbs less moisture; and has better distortion resistance.

Uses: Tire cord; hosiery; wearing apparel component; bristles for toothbrushes, hairbrushes, paint brushes

(nylon 610); cordage and towlines for gliders; fish nets and lines; tennis rackets; rugs and carpets; molded products; turf for athletic fields; parachutes; composites; sails; automotive upholstery; film; gears and bearings; wire insulation; surgical sutures; artificial blood vessels; metal coating; pen tips; osmotic membranes; fuel tanks for automobiles.

See also polyamide; aramid.

Note: Not all nylons are polyamide resins, nor are all polyamide resins nylons, e.g. "Versamide." One class of polyamide resins distinct from nylons is derived from ethylenediamine; they may be liquids or low-melting solids and have lower molecular weight than nylons. Another class, called aramids, is aromatic in nature.

"NyoGel."⁴⁴¹ Trademark for a series of low shear thixotropic greases and semifluid instrument lubricants for use where nonspreading properties are critical.

"NyoSil."⁴⁴³ Trademark for a wide temperature silicone instrument oil halogenated for improved wear properties. Viscosity 55 centistokes at 100°F.

nystatin (fungicidin) C₄₄H₇₇NO₁₉. An antifungal agent. **Properties:** Yellow to light tan powder; odor suggestive of cereals; hygroscopic; affected by light, heat, air and moisture. Sparingly soluble in methanol, ethanol; very slightly soluble in water; insoluble in chloroform, ether and benzene. In solution is rapidly inactivated by acids and bases. Nontoxic.

Derivation: Produced by fermentation with *Streptomyces noursei* and *aureus*.

Grades: U.S.P.

Use: Medicine; feed additive.

"Nytal."⁴⁴⁴ Trademark for talc or magnesium-calcium silicate.

Uses: Dusting uncured rubber; filler in specialized applications.

nytril. Generic name for a manufactured fiber containing at least 85% of a long-chain polymer of vinylidene dinitrile. $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH})_n-$, where the vinylidene dinitrile content is no less than every other unit in the polymer chain (Federal Trade Commission).

Properties: Soft, resilient fabric is obtained; is easy to clean; does not pill; resists wrinkling, and retains shape after pressing.

Uses: Fur-like pile fabrics; sweaters; yarns; blended fabrics for coats and suits.

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ENCLOSURE

FILE #.7A-1825.1...677X..
CONTENTS: LAB WORKSHEET ITEMS
107070355 OF TN Charts
DO NOT STAMP OR HANDLE AS ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☒ For your information: 83 PAGES OF LABORATORY
WORKSHEET ITEMS NOT DUPLICATED

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

7-18251-677X ENCLOSURE

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1 - Mr. Bayse
(Attn: Mr. [REDACTED])
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

AIRTEL

10/6/81

Director, FBI (7A-18251)

SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS
ATKID;
MC#30, KIDNAPING
OO: ATLANTA

Reurairtel 9/2/81.

As requested in reairtel and several telcals from Atlanta, the Photographic Operations and Forensic Examination Unit (POFEU) has reshot the necessary aerial photographs. At the same time, we have retaken those originally photographed as the weather conditions were advantageous. Due to the improved weather, large court exhibits will appear more distinct with an increase in contrast, sharpening of shadows and decrease in severe haze which previously existed.

Photographer, [REDACTED] POFEU and SA [REDACTED] WFO and SA [REDACTED] Baltimore (Bu pilots) departed WDC via Bureau Beech Baron aircraft equipped with an aerial photographic system, approximately 7PM 9/10/81, ETA 10PM 9/10/81.

This matter had been coordinated with SA [REDACTED] Technical Services Division, SA [REDACTED] POFEU, SA [REDACTED] CID and SA [REDACTED] Atlanta. SA [REDACTED] coordinated with ASAC Baltimore and Supervisor [REDACTED] at WFO on 9/9/81.

Note: Baltimore and WFO to pay for pilot's travel and expenses. CID to pay for [REDACTED] expenses.

1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field Office

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INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/20/81

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;
 ATKID;
 MAJOR CASE 30;
 OO: ATLANTA

Atlanta Division advises that three Special Agents of the FBI, whose names appeared in the affidavit for the search warrant of the Williams' residence, have been subpoenaed by Williams' Attorney, Mary Welcome. Gordon Miller, Assistant District Attorney, Fulton County, Georgia, advised that the three Special Agents would not have to appear, but would be placed on standby. Assistant United States Attorney Andrew Ekonomou, Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia, was notified and concurred with Miller's plan of action. Defense Attorney Welcome will attempt to suppress the evidence obtained as a result of the search warrant.

Fulton County Superior Court Judge Clarence Cooper has been reviewing documents of the Atlanta Task Force Headquarters regarding the 29 victims in this case for exculpatory statements in reference to the motions filed by Defense Attorney Welcome. It is speculated by Assistant United States Attorney Miller that the trial date for caption will be on or about 12/28/81.

Information circulating in Atlanta is that Wayne Williams has fired Defense Attorney Tony Axom because Axom approached Williams to enter a plea of guilty to second degree murder charges because the Government had a strong case against Williams. This rumor has not been verified by the Atlanta Division.

1 - Mr. Mullen 4 APPROVED:
 1 - Mr. S. Andrews
 1 - Mr. Young
 1 - Mr. Monroe

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
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Mr. Conrad	
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Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
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TO DIRECTOR, FBI (7A-18251) ROUTINE

BT

U N C L A S

ATTENTION: SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS ATKID; MAJOR CASE 30; 00: ATLANTA

ON OCTOBER 20, 1981, A SUPPRESSION HEARING IS SCHEDULED BEFORE JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER IN FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WITH RESPECT TO SUPPRESSING EVIDENCE OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF THE SEARCH OF WAYNE WILLIAM'S HOME. SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] HAVE BEEN SUBPOENAED BY THE DEFENSE TO APPEAR. GORDON MILLER, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA, ADVISED THAT THE ABOVE AGENTS WOULD NOT HAVE TO APPEAR AT THIS TIME, BUT SHOULD BE PLACED ON STAND BY.

HE STATED THAT THEY WERE SUBPOENAED BECAUSE THEIR NAMES APPEARED IN THE AFFADAVIT FOR THE SEARCH WARRANT. AUSA ANDREW EKONOMOU, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WAS NOTIFIED

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AND CONCURRED WITH MILLER'S PLAN OF ACTION.

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DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ATTN: SUPV.

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ET.

WILLIAMS

WAYNE HERMAN WILLIAMS; ATKID.

HEARING HELD THIS DATE FULTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT RE DEFENSE MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF SEARCH WARRANTS ISSUED BY STATE COURT JUDGE THOMPSON, FULTON COUNTY, 6/2/81 & 6/22/81.

ASSISTANT FULTON COUNTY DA GORDON MILLER ADVISED HE CALLED AS PRINCIPLE WITNESS JUDGE THOMPSON, STATE COURT, FULTON COUNTY, FOR PURPOSE OF DEFENDING PROBABLE CAUSE IN AFFIDAVIT. HE THEREAFTER REQUESTED HIS CASE REGARDING ABOVE MOTION.

DEFENSE CALLED DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF MORRIS REDDING, WHO WAS

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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THAS BUREAU
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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PAGE TWO ATKID

AFFIDAVIT FOR ABOVE WARRANTS. DURING QUESTIONING BY DEFENSE COUNSEL MARY WELCOME, CHIEF REDDING WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED IN A SERIES OF INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS AS TO WHY SO MANY OF THE VICTIMS' NAMES WERE MENTIONED IN THE AFFIDAVIT. REDDING WAS COMMITTED TO REPLY THAT IT WAS THE DETERMINATION OF THE INVESTIGATION THAT HE IN FACT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OF THOSE VICTIMS INNUMERATED THEREIN.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT NOW MAKES A MATTER OF COURTROOM RECORD THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSUMPTION THAT THE SUBJECT, ALTHOUGH NOT CHARGED WITH NUMEROUS HOMICIDES, IS CONSIDERED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THOSE WHEREIN FIBER EVIDENCE HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

PRESIDING JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER WILL RULE ON TODAY'S MOTION MOST PROBABLY ON 12/21/81.

ASSISTANT FULTON COUNTY DA MILLER WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN A CONFERENCE WITH [REDACTED] FBI LAB, AS TO FEASIBILITY OF WORKING UP ALL OF THE FIBER EVIDENCE OBTAINED DURING THE ENTIRE INVESTIGATION AND CURRENTLY ON DEPOSIT AT THE GEORGIA CRIME LAB. MILLER INDICATES THAT UNDER STATE LAW, IT IS POSSIBLE TO SHOW SIMILAR AND COMMON PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR WHICH INDICATE A SCHEME

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