



Filming of *Sampson & Delitzsch*

Nedy Lamarr 6th from left

C.B. DeMille 5th from left

Henry Wilcoxon 7th from left

FBI SA G. H. Franklin 3rd from left

1949 LA office inspection tour



FBI Inspection Team
LA, Calif. office inspection, 1949
Center: Bob Hope
3rd from left FBI SA George H. Franklin



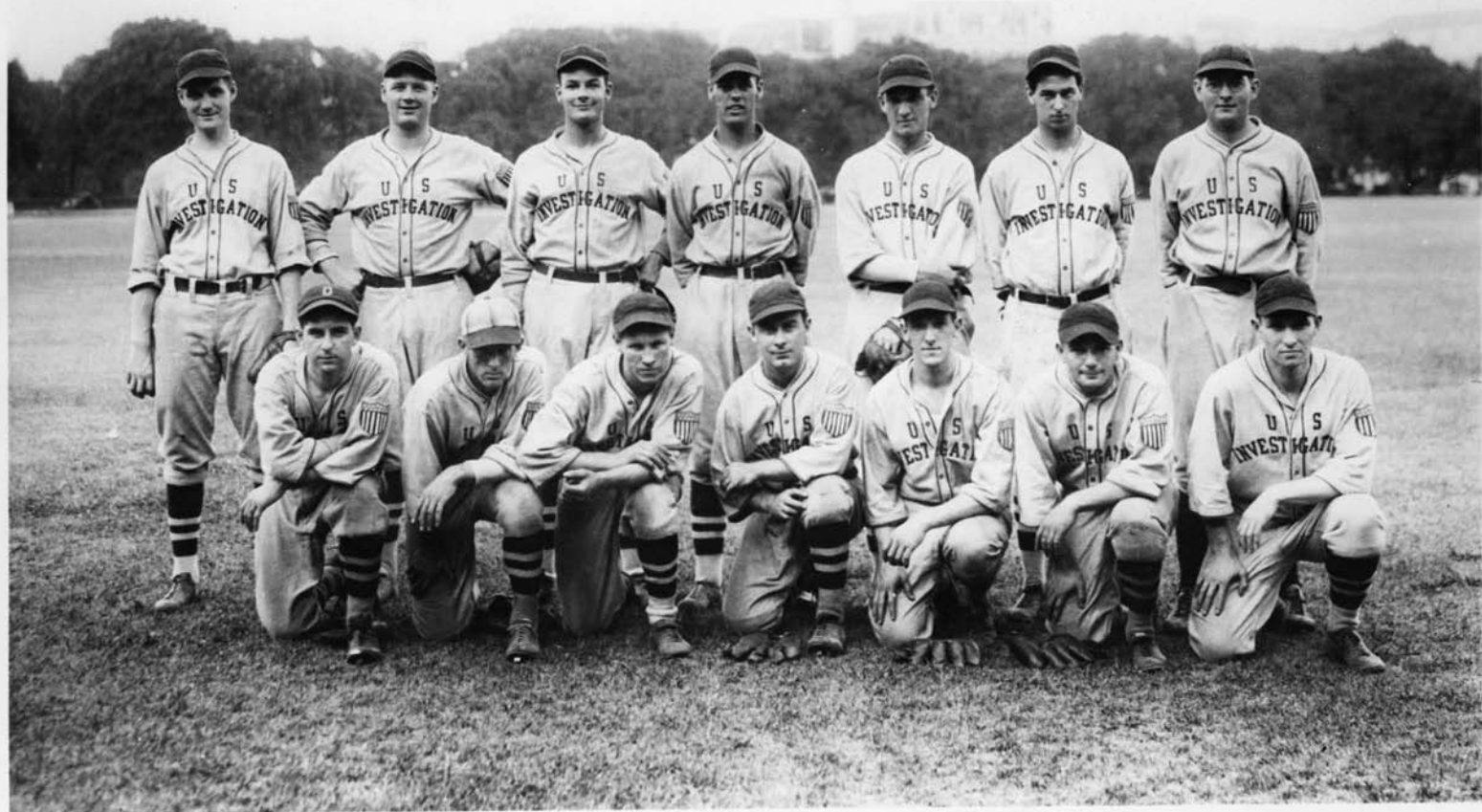
FBI Inspection team

LA, Czik. Inspection, 1949

3rd from left SA George H. Franklin

5th from left actress Rhonda Fleming

United States Bureau of Investigation Baseball Team - 1932



Above: Blake, Colliflower, Batson, Medler, Singman, Riley, Taylor
Below: Duffey, Rosser, Snyder, Connor, Fisher, Shapiro, Rauber



PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION — TRAINING SCHOOL OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FBI Police Academy

LEFT TO RIGHT:

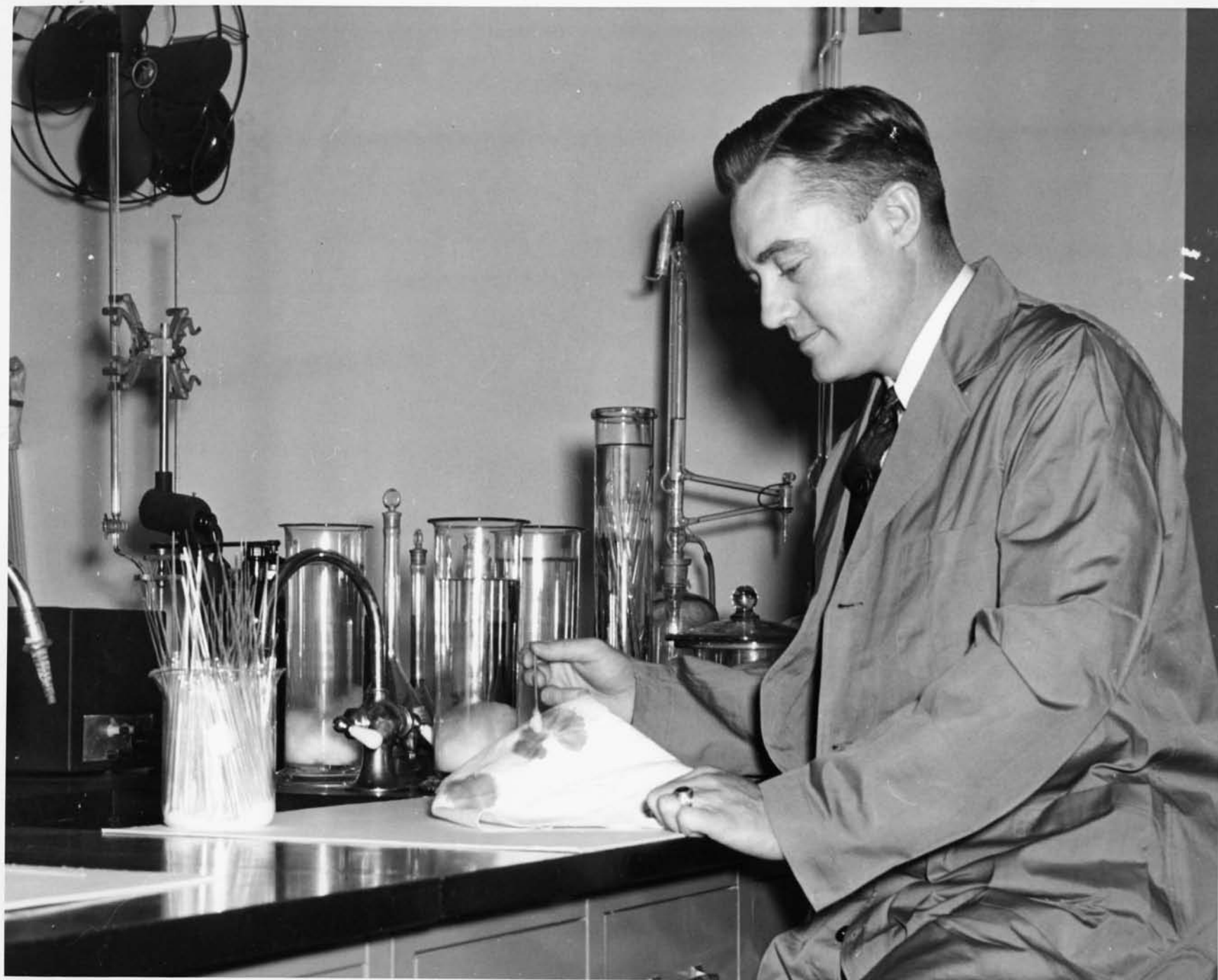
J. E. Thornton; W. F. Wood; C. E. McRae; J. B. Dickerson; W. L. Buchanan; P. A. Pratt;
 F. S. Dunn; C. H. Carson; G. H. Franklin; J. V. Murphy; W. G. Blackburn; R. A. Guerin;
 G. C. Woltz; H. E. Plaxico; W. L. Listerman; A. R. Miller; H. C. Van Pelt; C. S. Bellino;
 M. F. Glynn; A. Miller; J. Newman; C. O. Lawrence; M. Sorola; G. B. Norris; R. L. Fagan;
 S. L. Fortenberry; J. E. Brennen; E. E. Diemer; H. H. McKee; G. H. Phinney; B. L. Damron.

FBI SA underlined



FBI Police Academy Quantico, VA

Front row left: SA George H. Franklin, Instructor



FBI SA George H. Franklin

Corner On More

By **KIRK L. SIMPSON**
(Associated Press Writer)

of disaster hover ominously over France to question of her physical ability to fight on for st her German foe, however great her courage r of her troops.

st a grim background of German attack that ing momentum hourly, not waning in power, ence between Prime Minister Churchill and eyna u n could

agic significance. t somewhere in th France's war Petain and Wey each undisclosed

their nature, those de- have turned on the isis facing France on They were based nen utterly realistic re- vious plight of France ht days of a German leled in scope and fe-

urs of that meeting erman victory claims. d that the assault had to the threshold of enter; that steel-tipped reached across the Marne west and east slashed in behind onne Forest-Magnot in the Champagne, surrender of 20,000 troops of the chan-

Line Pierced to which the French etreated from Paris, n that the Marne line punctured a score of Paris, although the that on the equally line to the west their holding, and even success in hurling lers. contours of the 200- it are uncertain. Nor On Page Four)

Arms Display To Be Held Tonight

A miniature "war scene" will be created at the airport tonight when G. H. Franklin, FBI firearms expert, gives a public demonstration of various types of arms and accessories used in apprehending criminals at night.

This demonstration will start at 7:30 p. m., and be concluded at 9 o'clock. It will include use of tracer bullets in sub-machine guns; flares and other practical articles when culprits are attempting escape under cover of darkness.

The general public is invited to attend, being requested to leave cars parked at the air port fence. The range is on the opposite side of the field.

Officers in the police training school today spent their morning and afternoon sessions in studying use of firearms, both in lecture series and at the open range.

Tomorrow's program will be a day-long discussion of scientific aids for crime prevention and detection by H. A. Smith, Washington, FBI expert.

WEATHER

Forecasts: New Mexico, scattered thunderstorms tonight and Friday; little change in temperatures. U. S. Gamercio readings for 24 hours Ending at 8 a. m. today: high 81, low 43.

production, will be presented at the Navajo tribal council house at Window Rock tonight and will be brought to Gallup next Monday night, under the sponsorship of the Gallup 20-30 club.

This presentation, a well-rounded play by government officials who have had prior amateur theatrical experience, is reported a laugh-hit from start to finish.

A portion of the proceeds from the local showing will be used by the Gallup service organization in club project work. Tickets are available here at Thrifty Drug store, the Daily Independent and from various club members.

They also will be sold at the door of the junior high school auditorium, where the local presentation will be held.

CHILDREN TO MARCH

Any child desiring to march with the First Ward school recreational group in the Flag Day parade is requested to be on the local postoffice steps at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Indian Affairs

WASHINGTON, Testimony by Indian John Collier that a the report reflected activity, was descri by Representative (tana Democrat, as "r

Collier had told ti affairs committee th bill to exempt some Wheeler-Howard Ini tion act was made up ing else than fifth ganda.

The senate passed "I don't see anyth port that proves any made except a sever of your department," Collier at the hearin;

Representative Bu Dakota Republican, the Indians have con Indian bureau's pr "form of collectivism Russia."

Burdick added "m

Graduation Exercises For G



Students at the Command and General Staff School ment exercises at which national guard officers from Clifford Powell, commander of the New Jersey Nation officer ever to complete the course.

W

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paper"

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13 (P)— today it ould not 22 as de- eaders. that we gram," he the an-

ume from a in the sentatives ngress to ve all the ashington

p. 1

Six Killed During Weekend In New Mexico Accidents

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)
Accidents took a toll of six lives and left eight persons injured over the weekend in New Mexico.
Three of the dead were in Albuquerque where an auto racer plunged into a group of spectators during a Sunday dirt-track race.
A farmer was dragged to death under a hay rake by a runaway team at Alameda, near Albuquerque.

FIFTY OFFICERS TAKE TRAINING

More than 50 officers—members of northwestern New Mexico city and county enforcement agencies, the Navajo police service, the federal alcohol tax unit, state patrol and New Mexico Mounted Patrol—convened here today for the opening sessions of the week-long police training school.

Introductory remarks today relative to purpose of the school and other parts of the program, included: State Police Chief Tom Summers, H. R. Duffy, FBI agent in charge of the El Paso office; Richard Manson, Santa Fe, assistant U. S. attorney; Captain Ben Martinez, Santa Fe state police headquarters and Sgt. Dave Jackson, local state patrolman.

Duffy, who will direct the various parts of the program in which FBI specialists, including G. H. Franklin, El Paso, and H. A. Smith, Washington, will participate, spoke principally of the training accorded the nation's officers through the National Police Academy.

This afternoon's program was confined to lectures on note-taking, report writing, investigative procedure and the jurisdiction of federal investigative organizations.

Duffy, Manson and Franklin will highlight tomorrow's session with police powers, FBI jurisdiction and films on the mechanics of arrests on the street, in buildings, in vehicles and on raids.

More officers are expected daily.

Today's Baseball

National League
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 3; 4th.
Boston at St. Louis, unreported.
New York-Chicago, postponed.
Only games.

American League
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 0; 2nd.
Detroit-New York and Cleveland-Boston, postponed.
Only games.

Automobile accidents left one dead and one seriously injured at Roswell, one dead and four injured at Gallup, and one seriously injured at Tierra Amarilla.
The Albuquerque race track tragedy was the object of a district attorney's investigation today, but authorities announced the driver, E. O. Clark of Albuquerque would not be held.

Three Victims

Dead in the accident were Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Bennett and Ary Niece, all of Albuquerque.

State police quoted Clark as saying dust prevented him from seeing the group gathered at the edge of the track on a curve, as his machine plunged out of control. There was no guard rail.

W. E. Templeton, president of the Albuquerque Racing Club, sponsors of the races, said spectators had been warned repeatedly not to gather there and that a guard was sent around every five minutes to keep persons away.

Clark received minor injuries as did another driver, Henry Puccetti, whose racer plunged off the track and overturned during a previous race.

Bennett, about 40, came to Albuquerque about nine years ago from El Paso and was a bookkeeper for Skousen Brothers, contractors. His

San Juan County Starts Campaign Against Radicals

FARMINGTON, June 10. (AP) — "Putting its house in order," this little San Juan basin community today called a mass meeting for Thursday to move against subversive activities and to prevent "unauthorized action or hysteria."

The mayor and five other official and civic leaders signed a call for the meeting coincident with American Legion action urging national legislation to stop "subversive activities of foreign powers, who plot against our democracy."

"Foreign events," said the notice, "have proved

Issue Nine

Dan Cupid during the past his handwork marriage like within the past

These include Patricia Iren cago and Joe Los Angeles; An Jesus Olivas, b M. Spirey and Erich, Okla.; C Dale and Zora vich, Albuquerque Morris Wolf, C ryan Henning, Ra E. McLean, Ga beth I. Hardy, Frank M. Luc Ausencia Quin James Auoya, Ga Vidovich, of Me. Brimhall of Frui Lee McDaniels of

MAY MOON HELPS RA

LAS CRUCES, J.

—Above normal r furnished much nee ranges in all part Range feed has mai and the present s generally sufficient green during June, of Agriculture anno In McKinley cou is good and livesto A big lamb crop is not much wool con At Crownpoint, the poor While grass is now badly needed. county, stock and ra are reported the t Most of the wool national on-auction l are trying to contri fall delivery.

Condition of rang state in general ave cent of normal comp a month ago and 81.5, average. Condition of ported at 88 per cer against 85 a month ag year average of 83.2 lambs are reported as of normal, against 81 and 84.8 for a ten-ye

Boston W

BOSTON, June 10. eight blood territories

Begin Erecting Radium Steel

orkmen at the Inter-Tribal an Ceremonial grounds this ning, under the direction of ge Hight, foreman, began ion of the large steel uprights h are to furnish the main orts for the steel work of the grandstand.

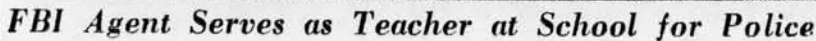
in the rapid progress made it red that most of these beams e in place in the next two ee days.

of the steel is now on the and as soon as the large ts are in place work will riveting the skeleton frame nd braces for the stand. A ount of concrete work also to be done, and construc- necessary forms is being

ug of the race track is also rogress. A crew of between 0 men is being employed e WPA project, including killed steel workers. said today he was con- at the grandstand would in time for this year's d.

FIVE REFINERY

SBURG, Kans. (AP) — A finery has been opened 1 sponsors claim is the United States own- rated by the consumers products. It has a cap- 000 barrels of refined



FBI's Third School to Be Open To Auxiliary Police on Duty

of crowds at evacuation points during air raids.

might arise during chemical warfare.

	Sales	High	Low	Closed
Air Reduct	2	35½	35½	35½
Allis-Ch Mfg	5	28½	28½	28½
Am Rad-St S.....	27	4½	4½	4½
Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½
Anaconda	7	27½	27½	27½
Atl Cst Line.....	4	25	24½	25
Atl Refining	8	22½	22½	22½
Bendix Aviat	14	36	35½	35½
Beth Steel	18	64	63½	64
Calumet-Hec	2	6½	6½	6½
Ches-Ohio	8	36	35½	36
Chrysler Corp	26	48½	47½	48½
Coca-Cola	13	70	69	69
Coca-Cola A	2	57½	57½	57½
Colgate-Palm P	1	13½	13½	13½
Coml Solvents	5	9½	9½	9½
Comwlth-Sou	9	3½	1½	3½
Congol-Nalrm	2	15½	15½	15½
Cont Can	9	26	25½	26
Cont Oil Del	10	22½	22	22½
Corn Products	2	53½	53½	53½
Crucible Steel	3	32	32½	33
Curtiss-Wright	9	8	7½	8
Curtiss-Wr A	1	25½	25½	25½

Thrd Ave 4a
West Md 4a



FBI SA Geo. H. Franklin
Civilian Defense Instruction Class
1942/43



Far Rt. FBI SA George H. Franklin
Civilian Defense School 1942/43

INSTRUCTORS' SCHOOL - MAY 8 to 20, 1939

T. F. Baughman
T. D. Beach
W. G. Blackburn
L. V. Boardman
J. E. Brennan

D. A. Bryce
C. G. Campbell
E. P. Coffey
I. W. Conrad
A. Cornelius

W. S. Devercaux
G. W. Dingle
E. R. Donaldson
E. C. Dorris
G. J. Engert

W. H. Espey
G. H. Franklin
R. F. Gleason
C. E. Hennrich
R. H. Hicks

L. A. Hince
A. P. Kitchin
R. P. Kramer
F. M. Miller
N. H. McCabe

W. John McNulty
C. A. Nicholson
I. E. Nitschke
D. J. Parsons
L. R. Pennington

A. T. Potter
H. H. Reinecke
E. Scheidt
J. F. Sears
W. M. Sirene

J. W. Vincent
W. R. Walsh
E. C. Wenig

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Duquesne Case

In February of 1939 William Sebold, a naturalized American citizen, returned to Germany. Upon his arrival he was contacted by the Gestapo and questioned in considerable detail about his occupational activities in the United States, particularly with reference to his employment in airplane factories.

In July, 1939, an individual contacted Sebold using the name of Dr. Gassner who threatened Sebold in order to induce him to return to the United States as a German espionage agent. Following Sebold's agreement to serve in the United States as an espionage agent, he was sent to Hamburg where he was trained in espionage work and instructed in such items as the concealing and transmitting of information and the operation of a telegraph key and making microphotographs and the like.

While in Hamburg he lived at the Kloptstock Pension which was the quarters for espionage agents then in training. Prior to leaving Hamburg he was given the names of Colonel Fritz Duquesne, Herman Lang, Lilly Stein, and Everett Roeder whom he was instructed to contact after his arrival in New York City. Sebold was given a separate microphotograph for Duquesne, Stein, and Roeder which contained lists of information they were to get and forward to Germany. Sebold was further given microphotographs for himself which contained detailed instructions he was to follow and information he should develop. Sebold himself was given \$1,500, \$500 of which was to be paid to Roeder. A verbal message was sent to Lang.

Further instructions were that Sebold should contact some amateur radio operator upon his arrival and obtain instructions in radio transmission. Sebold was to get the operator to transmit messages for him or he himself was to buy a radio transmission set for use in sending messages to Germany. Sebold was furnished mailing addresses in China, South America, and Portugal. He was also told to join the National Guard in the United States in order to learn about the latest military equipment.

Sebold sailed from Genoa, Italy, and arrived in the United States on February 8, 1940, where he was met by an Agent of the FBI. He told his story and agreed to cooperate and carry on his activities as a German espionage agent.

In compliance with instructions which Sebold had received in Germany, he met Duquesne, Roeder, Stein, and Lang, giving to each the items which were sent over. Each meeting was of course under close FBI supervision and surveillance. From this time on Sebold carried out instructions which were given him by FBI Agents.

The matter of communication was of course important, and following instructions Sebold received in Germany, arrangements were made to erect a short wave radio station at Centerport, Long Island. This of course was done by technical experts of the FBI, and the station first contacted the German espionage station AOR at Hamburg on May 20, 1940.

The German authorities directed Erwin Siegler, a butcher on the S.S. Manhattan, to contact Sebold through means of the radio station. In

contacts with Siegler and others Sebold met and learned of many other men who were carrying on German espionage activities. Almost all of these were naturalized American citizens. Many of them were employees on steamships who acted as couriers or who collected information.

The German government sent money to Sebold either by courier or by cable or telegraphic transfer of funds. He was to use this for his own expenses and from time to time to pay other agents.

On various occasions the German espionage heads abroad requested different types of information such as the number of airplanes manufactured, new developments in antiaircraft guns, methods of protecting American shipyards, and information concerning the sailings and arrivals of foreign and United States ships in American harbors. The information developed as a result of these requests by the various espionage agents and by Sebold himself was reviewed by representatives of the War Department, Navy Department, and the FBI prior to being sent to Germany. When being sent the information was either coded for radio transmission or microphotographs were made of it. In some instances the original documents were sent.

In December, 1940, Sebold rented an office in New York City and operated under the guise of a Diesel engineer. He held various meetings with espionage agents in his office which meetings were observed by Bureau Agents. The radio station which was set up by the FBI continued to operate until the case was broken. Over 300 messages were sent to Germany and approximately 200 received.

On June 29, 1941, it was announced that 29 individuals involved in the case had been detained and charged with the conspiracy to engage in espionage activities in the United States. Eighteen of these were in custody in the Metropolitan New York area, four were in custody in New Jersey, one in Michigan, and one in Wisconsin. Five other individuals had previously been taken into custody on other charges. Four other persons were subsequently arrested, making a total of 33. Prior to the commencement of the trial in September, 1941, 17 of the 33 subjects entered pleas of guilty to the charges filed against them; two others entered similar pleas during the course of the trial which concluded in December, 1941.

On January 2, 1942, the 33 persons involved in the case were sentenced in Federal Court in Brooklyn, New York, to total prison terms exceeding 320 years and were assessed fines of \$18,000.

MEMORANDUM

Re: Ludwig Case

When Kurt Frederick Ludwig and five of his hand-picked fellow spies were found guilty in Federal Court in New York, March 6, 1942, the United States Government scored its second major smashing blow against German espionage in America.

For nine months preceding the arrest of Ludwig and his associates last August, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation kept the nine suspected espionage agents under constant surveillance, recorded their every move, and gathered the evidence to prove their guilt. Three pleaded guilty and six chose to stand trial.

The smashing of the Ludwig spy case by Director J. Edgar Hoover's FBI follows closely the trial of the Duquesne spy case in which 33 German agents were found guilty in Federal Court in Brooklyn. They received sentences exceeding 320 years imprisonment and fines amounting to \$18,000.00.

Kurt Frederick Ludwig, the master spy of the second ring, was apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI at Cle Elum, Washington, on August 3, 1941, after intensive investigation dating from January, 1941. He was under continuous surveillance, and his travels lead from New York to Florida and from one coast to the other. He and his group were keenly interested in Army forts and camps.

Those convicted in Federal Court were:

Kurt Frederick Ludwig, 38, born in Fremont, Ohio, but a resident of Germany most of his life.

Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, 26, Long Island housewife.

Rene Froehlich, 31, a former Army private who sold Ludwig defense magazines and gathered ship information.

Dr. Paul T. Borchardt, 53, a former German army major, who analyzed the data collected.

Frederick Schlosser, 19, who found out when ships would sail.

Carl Victor Mueller, 36, a machinist who helped collect production figures.

The three members of the spy ring who pleaded guilty are Lucy Boehmler, 18, Ludwig's secretary; Hans Pagel, 20, and Carl Herman Schroetter, Miami boat captain.

Ludwig was born in Fremont, Ohio, on December 4, 1903. He went to Germany with his parents in 1909, and returned to the United States in 1925. He returned to Germany again in 1933 and came back to the United States in 1940. Although ostensibly engaged as a salesman for ornamental leather

goods, he actually was a full-time spy.

The principal method of communication to Germany used by the spy ring was by means of mail drops. A harmless personal letter would be mailed from New York to a co-conspirator in Spain, Portugal, Argentina, or even Germany. That person in turn would tear off the outside envelope and send the previously addressed letter on its way to the appropriate person inside Germany. Even had the letter been intercepted, an outsider reading it would have noticed nothing unusual. The vital message was written with secret ink on the back of the letter. Ludwig carried innocent appearing white pills, which, when dissolved in a glass of water, provided the necessary writing fluid. A small bundle of toothpicks carried in his vest pocket served as writing instruments.

It remained for the Technical Laboratory of the FBI to discover the hidden writing upon intercepted documents. Special Agents who are handwriting experts testified at the trial and volumes of incriminating evidence were introduced. The messages carried stories pertaining to the movement of British ships carrying supplies from the United States to England, details regarding the construction of aircraft by the United States, the identity, locations and number of troops in various garrisons of the United States Army, and other information pertaining to the defense activities of the United States.

Ludwig used a camera and at no time was he hesitant about snapping the shutter. Favorite subjects for his lens were Army and Navy training posts, power stations, harbors, aircraft, engines, important bridges and all types of public utility nerve centers.

In his cottage at Long Island, Ludwig had stored powerful short wave receiving and transmitting sets, but there was little indication that he used them at any time.

While Ludwig did most of his work alone, there were several associated with him. Chief among these was Ulrich von der Osten, a Nazi army officer, who had come to the United States in February, 1941, via Japan, to direct the efforts of the Ludwig ring. Shortly after coming here, he was struck by a taxicab in New York City and died. Ludwig was with him when the accident occurred, made away into the crowds with the Nazi officer's brief case, and carried on as leader of the ring. Von der Osten had come into the United States under a Spanish passport. Funeral and burial expenses were paid by the Spanish Consulate in New York.

One method used by this spy gang to secure military secrets was to become friendly with soldiers on leave, and elicit information from them. Lucy Boehmler, Ludwig's 18-year-old secretary, was particularly good on this assignment. She served as a government witness, and said Ludwig and his co-conspirators were so immersed in their work they spent even their spare time visiting airplane factories and flying fields around New York.

Miss Boehmler was born in Germany and her first meeting with Ludwig was through a German-American Bund leader. She assisted Ludwig in preparing letters to his principals in Germany, and traveled with him along the Eastern seaboard in May, 1941, when he visited Army posts and airports making observations. This information was transmitted through mail drops to Heinrich

Himmler, Gestapo Chief, via Madrid, Spain. The various aircraft plants were given code names such as "Grace", "Bessie" and "Sarah."

Lucy Boehmle was introduced to Kurt Ludwig by Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, 26-year-old Queens housewife, who also was a gymnastics instructor in the New York Turn Verein, and a very active member of the espionage gang. Mrs. Mayer pleaded not guilty to espionage charges, but was found guilty by the jury. She was preparing to flee to Japan, having memorized the facts concerning the B-19, the world's largest bomber, when she was arrested by Special Agents of the FBI. Her husband, Walter Mayer, a German citizen, was already in Japan, attempting to return to Germany.

While Ludwig was under surveillance in one instance, he was seen to meet a soldier in uniform, subsequently identified as Rene C. Froehlich. The latter was born in Dresden, Germany, in 1911, and came to the United States in 1923. He claimed citizenship through the naturalization of his father. Froehlich was inducted into the United States Army on February 21, 1941. He was closely associated with Ludwig in obtaining information for transmittal to Germany and in meetings with the other members of the ring.

When the 33 spies in the Duquesne case were apprehended by Mr. Hoover's Special Agents in June, 1941, Ludwig and his ring were struck with fear. Ludwig retreated to a summer resort in Pennsylvania, and temporarily ceased his activities. In a few weeks he began an automobile trip to the West Coast alone. Special Agents of the FBI were ever close to his heels.

Ludwig spent one night in late August, 1941, in a tourist camp near Yellowstone Park. During the evening he burned numerous papers and documents. From his actions it was apparent he intended to leave the United States and, based upon a warrant of arrest, FBI Agents took Ludwig into custody on August 23, 1941, at Cle Elum, Washington, near Seattle.

Throughout the investigation and prosecution of this case, the Technical Laboratory of the FBI, working in close harmony with the investigators in the field, proved an invaluable aid.

In tracking down spies an entirely different plan of strategy must be used from that employed in apprehending bank robbers or kidnappers. If the FBI were to arrest a spy as soon as he is identified, foreign espionage systems would be greatly pleased. It would then be easy for the foreign government to assign new agents to take the place of those whose identity had been revealed. That would place the FBI right back where it started. The real test of effectiveness lies in the number of spying enemies who are located, their contacts established, the sources of information uncovered and later controlled. The underlings of espionage are relatively harmless and their arrest will accomplish little. But when placed under surveillance a foreign agent becomes a valuable source of information to the FBI. Premature arrests or publicity would do irreparable damage to the investigation.

Actual Nazi efforts to spy on America have for the most part not been widely publicized. Headlines do not catch spies. The well-trained Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have closed the gates to many a Nazi attempt to penetrate. They have enjoyed the splendid cooperation of all law enforcement agencies, as well as wholehearted support of loyal and patriotic citizens everywhere.

On March 13, 1942, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard sentenced seven of the spies to a total of 117 years in prison. Two others were sentenced on March 20, 1940, to a total of 15 years imprisonment.

Sentences were as follows:

Kurt Frederick Ludwig--20 years
Rene C. Froelich--20 years
Paul T. Borchardt--20 years
Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer--15 years
Karl Victor Mueller--15 years
Hans Helmut Pagel--15 years
Frederick Edward Schlosser--12 years
Carl Herman Schroetter--10 years
Lucy Boehmler--5 years

Purpose of report writing

1. ^{permanent} Making a record of the investigation, recording facts
2. to place facts in writing to Dist. Ct.
3. to pass on to successor
4. for Statistical purposes.
5. administrative.

record all info. in report
the ~~four~~ W's

1. What
2. Where
3. When
4. with what (facts of case)
5. Why
Why's

COLLECTION - PRESERVATION - IDENTIFICATION

AND SHIPPING OF EVIDENCE

I. Introduction

- A. Primary part of officer's work and he should be prepared to handle any situation quickly and decisively.
- B. Very seldom have a second chance - Case is often made or lost in first few minutes or hours of investigation.
 - (1) Illustrate F. P. on door - spoiled by officer going in. Can't tie defendant to scene.
- C. Checking evidence at the scene of a crime puts officer in glare of spotlight.
 - (1) Reporters always there.
 - (2) Curious public present.
 - (3) Searching inquiry of defense attorneys.
 - (4) Mistakes magnified by succeeding events in most cases.
 - (5) No time to reflect-usually must know what you are doing to be effective.
- D. All men in school have had experience in collecting evidence - Want to exchange experiences for mutual benefit of all present.

II. Purpose of Collecting and Preserving Evidence.

- A. To apprehend criminal.
 - (1) Through leads found at scene.
- B. To successfully present air-tight case to court.

III. Investigation at a Crime Scene.

- A. Same principles apply to small petty thefts as to murders - Get all evidence exactly as it exists when you arrive.

IV. Protection of Crime Scene.

- A. Necessary to avoid contamination.
 - 1. By persons or conditions not related to crime.
 - 2. False leads may be obtained unless this is done.
 - 3. False data may be recorded.
 - 4. True data may be omitted because of contamination.

B. First duty is to arrange for protection.

1. Either remain at scene or have another officer remain.
2. Newspapers photographers and all others should be kept out.
 - a. Example broken glass from bulbs.
 - (1) Baltimore Murder - admissions sold to crime scene.
 - b. Handling of evidence and resulting fingerprints.
 - c. Footprints left.
 - d. Disturbance of tire tracks.
3. Some European departments have rigid rules in this respect.
 - a. Switzerland - name of every person who approaches scene of crime is noted in report.

C. Methods of protecting scene.

1. Lock up scene, if indoors is a possibility.
2. Best method is physical protection by officers.
 - a. Shows continuous custody.
 - b. If possible, lock and seal room.
 - (1) Seal similar to box car may be used.
 - c. As experience shows average search of scene of crime is possibly six to eight hours, usually an officer can be detailed to stay.
3. Search should be conducted as soon as possible.
 - a. In homicide cases, medical examiner should make exam at once.
 - (1) Possible victim may not be in fact dead.
 - (2) Some places require victim's body be taken to hospital for examination.
4. Protection should last until examination is complete.

V. Scientific examination of crime scene.

- A. Consists of assembling and arranging data in orderly manner.
1. Inferences may be better drawn if so arranged.
 2. Object - perfect recognition of all the facts and orderly arrangement.

B. Mental attitude of investigator.

1. Must have open mind.
 - a. Open mind is receptive.
 - b. Will be more searching.
 - c. Will insure him from building up a picture based on false promise or theory.
2. Don't start definite line of investigation too early.
 - a. All available evidence should first be considered.
 - b. His line of investigation will usually come at proper time if this is done.

3. Perception.

- a. Ability to perceive the facts.
 - (1) Difference between looking and seeing.
 - (2) Perception brings in "apperception" - things perceived in investigator's experience.
 - (3) Ability may be developed by practice.
 - (a) Ordinary individual has poor perception.
 - (b) Example of witnesses at scene of crime.

C. Systematic search must be made.

- 1. Starting point determined.
 - a. Room or place divided into sections.
 - b. Each man should make detailed notes with respect to article before moved.
 - c. Number of men used depends on number available and area to be searched.
- 2. Originality is an important element.
 - a. Examine for all possible leads.
 - b. Keep facilities of a crime laboratory in mind, such as spectrographic equipment.
- 3. Technical examination.
 - a. Examination of body by medical officer.
 - b. Photographing scene and evidence.
 - (1) Photos from varying distances and angles.
 - (2) Legal requirements.
 - (a) Some states forbid pictures in evidence showing body.
 - (b) Some not even allow an "X" to represent body.
 - (3) FBI Procedure
 - (a) To take photo with body.
 - (b) To take photo without body.
 - (4) If indoor crime scene, first photo should be of entrance; then scene from angles.
 - (a) Take enough photos to insure good ones.
 - (5) Special photographs.
 - (a) Photos of particular objects.
 - (1) Blood stains, dents in furniture, etc.
 - (6) Records of photos in notes - camera equipment - light, etc.
 - c. Fingerprint examination.
 - (1) All objects where fingerprints might be expected to show up should be processed.
 - (a) Smooth surfaces, papers, telephone, glasses, door knobs, electric light fixtures, shades, etc.

- (b) Examination should be complete.
- (2) Photographing and lifting latents.
 - (a) Prints should be photographed and identifying data placed on small slip, which is part of photo.
 - (b) Prints should be lifted and properly marked.
- 4. Note taking.
 - a. Should be detailed.
 - (1) Officer may refresh memory on stand.
 - b. Should amount to inventory of article in room.
 - c. Time each recording in notes made should be indicated.
 - d. Care should be exercised.
 - (1) Directions, N. S.E. and W. observed; use compass.
 - (2) Distances accurately measured.
- 5. "Charting" the scene.
 - a. Of greatest importance in showing true picture.
 - b. Should be as accurate as possible.
 - (1) Graph paper should be used.
 - (2) Should be made to scale.
 - (3) Use tape-measure.
 - c. Make separate graphs for floor and wall plans.
 - (1) Be as detailed as necessary.
 - (2) Time spent may save week of investigation.
- 6. Care of notes taken.
 - a. Should be kept in case file, which is FBI practice.
 - b. Should be properly labelled.
 - c. System of filing not as important as fact they are used and not misplaced.
- 7. What should appear in notes?
 - a. Time and place taken.
 - b. Your name and name of others making examination.
 - c. Dimensions of crime scene.
 - d. Location of objects.
 - e. Detailed description of objects.
 - f. Where object disturbed from natural position, facts as to normal position should be given.
 - (1) Overturned Chair
 - (2) Ink well spilled on rug, etc.
 - (3) Information obtained from persons familiar.
 - (a) Good idea to question before examination made and then later compare.
 - g. Interviews with witnesses at scene - Talked to while fresh.

VI. Preservation of Evidence.

- A. Must follow search of a scene.

B. Fingerprints

1. Must be handled before moving objects, etc.
2. Careful observation and powdering of every surface possible for prints to be on.
3. Photograph latents.
4. Lift prints on rubber.
 - a. Identify by notes - on each lift.
5. Illustration.
 - a. Shooting of officer, Huntington, W. Va. Searchlight of criminal not preserved - used by brother officer.

C. Papers at Scene.

1. Cellophane protects prints.
2. Writings of value in cases for leads and evidence.
3. Seal with evidence tags - note position etc, in notebook.
4. Taking of specimens of writing.
Rules of procedure
Identifying for court presentation.

D. Firearms evidence.

1. Prevalent at many crime scenes.
2. Guns.
 - a. Have recorded exact position in room - particularly where in relation to a body.
 - b. Suicide or murder.
 - (1) Position of gun.
 - (2) Position of slugs in cylinder (illustrated)
 - (3) Powder Pattern on hands or clothing.
Diphenylamine Test
Sulphuric acid - not always trustworthy
 - c. Preserve in cellophane.
 - d. Shipment - unloaded.
 - (1) Wire through barrel - Bad.
 - (2) Identify by tying tag with identifying data on it. Scratches listed if number filed off for future identification.
3. Cartridges.
 - a. Reveal caliber of weapon used.
 - b. Position may be important.
 - c. Identifying - scratch mark inside case.
 - d. Packing for shipment - in cotton and seal with evidence tag - preserves chain of evidence.
4. Slugs
 - a. From a body, woodwork, etc. great care to prevent mutilating markings on nose.

- b. Place of entry reveals direction of shot unless a ricochet.
 - c. Identify with scratch on base.
 - d. Pack singly in cotton - seal with evidence tag to make admissible.
 - e. Illustrate. Sheriff gave boys slugs as souvenirs - identified later.
5. On all above evidence detailed notes are recorded on position and condition of evidence when located.

E. Stains - Blood - Semen - Miscellaneous

1. Blood Stains

- a. At scene of homicide, assault, rape, hit and run cases.
- b. Apt to be found on any surface, crevice etc. careful search necessary.
- c. May be one of several colors according to age.
- d. Methods of handling for examination.
 - (1) Send article with stains on into laboratory.
 - (2) On porous material like plaster, soil, etc. send section to laboratory.
 - (3) Wet Stains - clean blotting paper or into bottle - cotton on top.
 - (4) Dried Stains, scrape with clean knife into box, or can be dissolved in distilled water and blotted up.
- e. Packing for shipment.
 - (1) Great care to prevent contamination by moisture, dirt, etc.
 - (2) Labelled clearly and marked evidence - Pieces of clothing, tag and wrap separately.
- f. Possible inferences from appearance of blood stains.
 - (1) Height from which drop fell. Drops are oval shape, Higher up, jagged stain. Way up, splatters into several small drops.
 - (2) Direction of movement -
 - Blood spots point in direction of movement -
 - Form jagged projection in direction of movement.
 - May have spots pointing in both directions in places - indicates swinging hand, club, etc.
 - Continuous smears - indicates body possibly dragged.
 - (3) Age of Stains
 - (a) Fresh, bright scarlet
 - (b) Proceeds to brown, dark brown, black.

- (c) Color not conclusive of age, however - other elements enter - atmosphere, etc.
- (d) Clotting, 3-9 minutes on drop.
- (e) Drying, over hours, depending on size.
Drop, 1 to 2 hours.
Pool, may take 10 to 12 hours.
- (4) Benzidine Test.
Benzidine crystals.
Grain alcohol - drops of acetic acid concentrated.
Placed on stain, then touched with peroxide - Blue color indicates possible blood.
No blue - no blood.
- 2. Semen Stains.
 - a. Undergarments
 - b. Bed linen
 - c. Ultra-violet does it through florescence. Not conclusive.

F. Miscellaneous Evidence at Crime Scene.

- 1. Glass Fractures.
 - a. Position of pieces indication of direction of blow.
- 2. Footprints
 - a. Careful measurement.
 - b. Photographs to scale
 - c. Casts in plaster of paris
 - d. Identical treatment for tire casts, etc.
 - e. Pack in cotton for shipment.
 - f. Inferences from footprints.
 - (1) Merely helpful suggestions - don't jump at conclusion.
 - (2) Man or woman - adult or child by size.
 - (3) Height - long-legged people take longer stride.
 - (4) Weight - sometimes in soft earth by depth of print.
 - (5) Balance - heavy people, feet wide apart - Also pregnant women.
Also staggers - Possible intoxication indicated by prints.
 - (6) Limp - possibility where length of stride obviously unequal and depth of impression unequal. Also where one foot dragged along.
 - g. Cases - good for Game Wardens.
Stealing corn, suspect shoe fitted track in field.
Case of barn burning - Testimony of witness to peculiarity of prints of defendant's shoe admitted in evidence.

3. Tool marks.
 - a. Take wood if possible.
 - b. Photograph to scale
 - c. Lift in putty, etc., moulage.
4. Tooth Marks
 - a. Can be photographed on a surface.
 - b. Casts can be made for preservation.
 - c. Possible evidence in store breaks.
5. Ashes
 - a. Preserve in box or between panes of glass if not disintegrated.
 - b. Possible to compare cloth ashes.
 - c. Charred paper can be read at times.
6. Fibre Examinations.
 - a. Cloth
Pattern - color - weight and weave.
Torn parts can be put together.
 - b. Hair and fibres
Look anywhere for these
Possibility of window frame having hair or fibre from clothing caught in splinter.
 - c. Feathers
Chicken stealing - hunting illegally.
Feathers on suspect's clothes can be compared with feathers of chickens or birds shot.
 - d. Pack in small pill boxes sealed with scotch tape and identified.
7. Dirt and Debris
 - a. Best to send clothing in for vacuum cleaning.
Care to avoid contamination.
Tag and wrap separately.
 - b. From under fingernails - should be in separate boxes, labelled by fingers.
8. Metals
 - a. Can be compared
 - b. Spectographic analysis.
 - c. Great care to protect from outside contamination.
9. Letter to Bureau Laboratory
To Director - Attention Technical Laboratory.
Extra copy with evidence.
Describe surroundings of evidence.
Ask examination wanted.
If indicated - telegraphic reply.