

Scientific Evidence Inc.



To the lawyer, industrialist, banker, business man and responsible private citizen in the United States or other countries, there is now available a really comprehensive crime investigation service. For the first time the individual facing a difficult problem involving crime or the suspicion of crime, can employ a group of criminologists of the highest skill. Laboratory techniques comparable to those employed by Federal and state governments are at the service of the legal profession, of industry, business and the private individual. The scope of this new organization can best be indicated by listing the men who are directing its activities.

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1947

THE DETECTION of crime, in many instances, is not a job for public law enforcement agencies. A vast field of suspected crime requires that dependable evidence be gathered before a complaint can be lodged with Federal, state or municipal authorities. Another field of private inquiry, equally large, concerns pseudo-criminal problems in which no prosecution is indicated or desired. A third, and often very important type of investigation, calls for the gathering of facts and of proof when no criminal act is involved.

To the lawyer, industrialist, banker, business man, there is now available a really comprehensive crime investigation service. For the first time the individual facing a difficult problem can employ a group of criminologists of the highest skill. Laboratory techniques comparable to those employed by Federal and state governments are at the service of the legal profession, of industry, business and the private individual. The scope of this new organization can best be indicated by listing the men who are directing its activities.*

- RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER, *Director of Investigations, Criminologist*—New York City
- CLARK SELLERS, *Examiner of Questioned Documents*—Los Angeles, California
- LEONARDE KEELER, *Scientist, Criminologist, (Inventor of the Lie Detector)*—Chicago, Illinois
- LEMOYNE SNYDER, M.D., *Medico-legal Director, Michigan State Police*—Lansing, Michigan
- WILLIAM W. HARPER, *Physicist and Criminal Investigator*—Pasadena, California

The brief biographical sketches of these men on the following pages show each to be a leader in his field. *Associated with them is a group of crime detection experts located in the several population centers of the country.* They include outstanding physicists, medico-legal authorities, questioned document examiners, fingerprint and ballistic experts, micro-chemists, pathologists, toxicologists, etc.

To appreciate the need of such an organization, it must be realized that a large percentage of evidence of crime is developed by unofficial sources. The police, the sheriff, the state police and the Federal law enforcement agencies deal largely with crime *after* there is evidence that a crime has been committed, *after* the complaint has been entered, or *after* the warrant has been issued. The public in general

*Homer Cummings of Washington, D. C., is General Counsel for Scientific Evidence, Inc.

does not realize how large a part of the burden of gathering evidence of crime falls on the individual citizen, the lawyer, the private investigator and the private specialist in crime detection.

The services of the specialist have always been available to the individual client. *The difficulty has been that the client often did not know what expert to employ nor where to find him.* The group now organized as Scientific Evidence, Inc., offers the leading talent to be found in every field having to do with the investigation of crime. A consultation of these experts, the concentration of their knowledge and experience to a specific problem can be of inestimable value.

Is the answer to be found through chemistry? pathology? handwriting? physics? or in the medico-legal field? Does the problem suggest the use of the polygraph (lie detector), the dictograph, the camera or one of a score of other scientific devices? Does the case call for no physical equipment whatever, but demand the attention of investigators of such over-all experience that they can apply to it large doses of common sense? Each member of the group is thoroughly familiar with the work of the others. If the prospective problem lies outside his special field he will know what to recommend.

A reading of the brief biographies and case histories which follow will indicate the wide field which this service is designed to cover.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.

RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER, Director of the Schindler Bureau of Investigation, is one of the world's few well known private investigators. In a long and busy career he has directed inquiries into every conceivable type of problem—in every state in the Union, in all the countries of Western Europe and in the Latin American Republics.

A native of Upper New York State, he served his apprenticeship under the late William J. Burns in San Francisco. He quickly rose to the position of manager of a staff of agents engaged in the investigation of municipal graft in that city. At the conclusion of this work he returned to New York where he was appointed Eastern Division Manager of the world's largest detective agency. In this position he was director of investigations for the American Bankers Association.

At the beginning of World War I, Mr. Schindler opened his own agency and organized protective and anti-sabotage systems for several shipyards and munitions plants. In partnership with his brother, Walter S. Schindler, he began a general detective practice for lawyers, industrialists, state, county and municipal authorities and private individuals. His agency has grown to be one of the best known private investigating bureaus in the United States.

As President of International Investigators, Inc., Mr. Schindler is intimately acquainted with the outstanding detective talent in all large cities on the North American continent and in Europe. He is American Agent for the British Detectives Association and honorary member of the British Executives Association. Among his other organizations are the Explorers Club, Arctic Society, Adventurers Club (of which he is President), Artists and Writers Association, American Platform Guild, Canadian Club (New York), Jonathan Club (Los Angeles), and Tavern Club (Chicago).

Mr. Schindler has lectured throughout the United States and other countries on various phases of crime detection and investigation. He is a frequent guest speaker on the radio.

The investigation of murder is, of course, an official affair and is the problem of police and other law enforce-



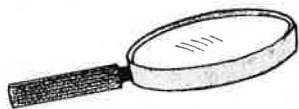
RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER

ment agencies. R. C. Schindler, however, has solved several of the most difficult murder cases of our times. Some of these came to him from the authorities themselves when routine police methods failed to find a solution, others from the relatives of the deceased. In the former category was the Marie Smith case at Asbury Park, New Jersey, a murder investigation that has become a classic. The psychological methods employed to identify the murderer and bring him to justice have been described in a score of feature articles in one of which Dorothy Dix called it "The most amazing piece of detective work I have ever seen."

An investigation for surviving members of the family of Mrs. Arthur Warren Waite sent Waite to the electric chair for the murder of his wife's father and mother. The wife was next on the poisoner's list.

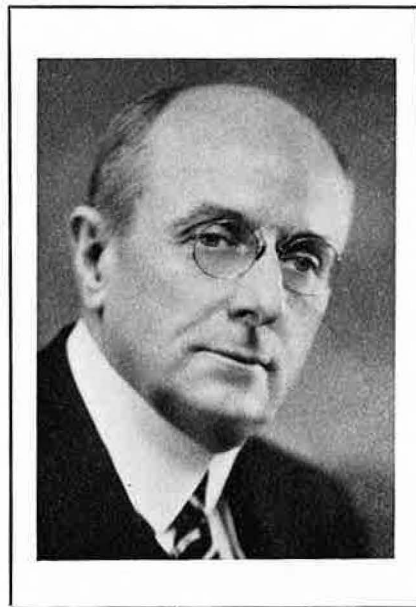
Mr. Schindler's talents have also been available to persons falsely accused of crimes of which they are innocent. Such was the case of Alfred de Marigny accused of murdering his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, at Nassau. De Marigny seemed doomed to die on the gallows, but his wife, Nancy Oakes, believed him innocent and employed Schindler.

Most of the problems submitted to Mr. Schindler are civil rather than criminal. An example was the famous "Life Buoy" soap case. The Lever Brothers Company had developed the soap but imitators were cutting sales by millions with competing soaps similar in color, shape and odor. The company realized that odor, color, etc. are public property and that they had grounds for suit only if it could be proven that rival manufacturers had deliberately imitated Life Buoy for purposes of unfair competition. Under a carefully prepared pretext former employees of the suspected companies were interviewed and their statements recorded. They described in detail their experiences in analyzing Life Buoy and preparing formulas for imitations. This evidence won a Federal cease and desist order against the imitators.



RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER

Homer Cummings, former United States Attorney General, says: "In my judgment Raymond C. Schindler is a great detective. He has at his fingertips the techniques of his craft. He never falls into the error of yielding to snap judgments and never evolves theories of his cases until the last scrap of evidence has been developed and analyzed. I never knew a man to move more swiftly or with surer touch. I had reason to acquaint myself with the intricacies and apparent contradictions of the famous case of Sir Harry Oakes, whose ghastly death at Nassau stirred world-wide interest and speculation. Schindler was employed in this difficult matter and handled the problem in a masterful way. He has made an outstanding success of his chosen work, and is loyal to its most exacting and ethical standards."



Homer Cummings of Washington, D. C.
is General Counsel for
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.

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CLARK SELLERS, *President of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners*, is generally considered to be the leading active practitioner in his field. His clients, in over half of the states of the Union (and in several foreign countries) have included the United States Department of Justice, the F. B. I., U. S. Secret Service, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Post Office Department, State Attorney Generals, Superior Court Judges and Judges of the

United States District Courts. His private clients include many banks, industrial concerns and individuals.

Mr. Sellers is the author of numerous articles on questioned documents. Among the most widely read are: "Science and Advancements in the Examination of Questioned Documents;" "Strange Wills;" "Spurious Type-written Documents;" "Physical Evidence vs. Eye Witness Testimony;" and "The Handwriting Evidence Against fraudulent stuffing of the ballot boxes in the Allis-Chalmers strike.

Mr. Sellers has been called into many noted cases. He was summoned by the Attorney General of New Jersey to examine the ransom letters in the Lindbergh kidnapping case. His work, and that of his associates, proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this foul crime was done by Bruno Hauptmann.

Sometimes clearing an innocent victim of circumstances, he has convicted poison-pen writers and blackmailers, torn a great deal of money from the grasp of forgers, and helped to put away a long list of murderers. He identified William Edward Hickman, one of the cruelest killers of all time, as the kidnapper and murderer of little Marion Parker. Other headlined cases include the Winnie Ruth Judd murder case, Gordon Northcott and his murder farm, the Rudolph Valentino estate case, the Mae West Jewel Robbery case, the death of Paul Bern (husband of Jean Harlow), the Eric Pedler extortion case and the fraudulent stuffing of the ballot boxes in an Allis-Chalmers strike.

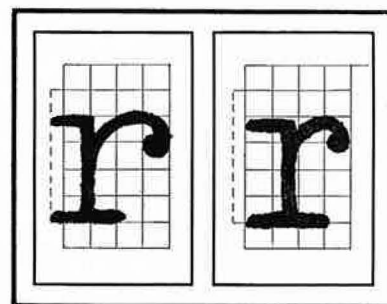
The layman is surprised to learn of the variety of questions submitted to an Examiner, calling for the skilled use of microscopes, ultra-violet and infra-red rays, polar-

ized lighting, screens and filters, chemistry of inks and papers, precise measuring devices and special cameras.

In a recent case Mr. Sellers spent three weeks testifying in a Texas court that a complete life cycle in documents—birth entry in the family Bible, marriage certificate, deeds to property, diary, and even a tombstone—had been forged. All of these records were linked in the disputed ownership of oil-producing lands worth millions.

A fascinating chapter on questioned documents would have to do with typewriting. Each typewriter has its own individual characteristics—a fact which enables the expert to determine if a page of a will has been substituted, or a fraudulent paragraph added to a contract or a receipt. In a recent case Mr. Sellers proved that part of a will had been written on a typewriter which was not manufactured until several years after the date on the document.

In England Mr. Sellers made a study of Shakespeare's handwriting for the purpose of comparing it with a signature allegedly written by Shakespeare which was found recently in a private collection in the United States. He found the assignment important as well as fascinating since Shakespeare's signature is probably the most valuable in existence,—only six of them being known at this time. In London Mr. Sellers studied the methods used by questioned document examiners in the service of Scotland Yard. He will play a leading part in the activities of Scientific Evidence, Inc.





LEONARDE KEELER, *Scientist, Criminologist* and inventor of the Polygraph (Lie Detector), is a native of Berkeley, California. He worked his way through Stanford University by acting as a guide to expeditions into the Sierra Nevada Mountains. His interest in criminology was developed by his early association with the famous August Vollmer, reorganizer of the police departments of Detroit, Los Angeles and other cities. Twenty-five of Vollmer's men have be-

come Police Chiefs in cities throughout the country.

Under Vollmer, Mr. Keeler studied ballistics, fingerprinting and various other detective techniques. Under Vollmer's direction he began experimenting with the then crude devices known as "lie detectors" which measured the blood pressure and respiration of persons under questioning. He has gradually perfected both the apparatus itself and the techniques involved in using it effectively. The Polygraph (Greek—"many pictures") records changes in blood pressure, pulse, respiration and skin electricity.

Mr. Keeler doesn't like the name "lie detector". The detection of lies is incidental; primarily, the machine measures *emotion*. The emotion which it usually registers is fear—fear of exposure and punishment. But "lie detector" is probably here to stay. It has sidetracked "polygraph" because the public prefers simple English to obscure Greek.

In 1930 Northwestern University called Mr. Keeler to Chicago where elaborate studies were being made in the application of science to police work. As instructor in the University's famous "Crime Detection Laboratory" he continued his studies in criminology and his perfection of lie detector techniques. A few years later he opened his own offices in Chicago.

The machine has now been used in over 60,000 cases and its power of penetrating guilty secrets has been thoroughly established. Its use, until recently, has been mostly confined to the middle and far west. In other sections of the country it is not so well known to the average layman. Thousands of employees and applicants have been examined on the lie detector in recent years. The high average of dishonesty is fairly constant for groups in a position to take small sums without great danger of being caught. It

has been found that a considerable percentage of the population will commit thefts when the opportunities are frequent and tempting.

In one large retail chain which lost \$1,400,000 a year through employee thefts Mr. Keeler discovered that a large percent of the personnel had been taking property of the company. They were not discharged. On re-examination a year later only 3 percent of the thieves were found to have repeated. Often the question involved is not whether an employee made mistakes in the past, but whether he will be trustworthy in the future.

Banks figure prominently in use of the lie detector, not because human frailty is more rampant in banks than elsewhere, but merely because banks and bonding companies have taken the lead in using scientific methods to reduce dishonesty. More than thirty Chicago banks now have periodical tests. There is a 10 percent reduction in the charge for bonding employees who are regularly tested.

In cooperation with prosecuting officials, police, detective agencies and individuals Mr. Keeler has solved many otherwise baffling crimes in all sections of the country. He has obtained confessions, or produced conclusive evidence of guilt in many murder cases and innumerable lesser crimes. His lie detector technique is as adaptable to clearing the innocent as it is to convicting the guilty. Shortly after fixing the crime of murder on Earl de Castro Mayer in Seattle he went to Michigan where he cleared Joseph Blazenzitz, who had served sixteen years in the penitentiary for a murder of which he was innocent. He has established the innocence of many men and women accused of every type of criminal behavior.

He has worked with the Schindler Bureau of Investigation on several recent cases—always with success. In one of them he identified the thief who stole paintings valued at a hundred thousand dollars from the apartment of Capt. Daniel Sickles at the Savoy Plaza Hotel. In another Mr. Keeler verified the innocence of Alfred de Marigny who faced the gallows on the false charge of murdering his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, at Nassau.

The Hesse crown jewel theft in Germany was given world-wide publicity as the collection was one of the famous of all time. Mr. Keeler has just returned from Germany where his testimony, based on lie-detector findings, resulted in the recovery of the jewels and conviction of the thieves.

His help will be invaluable in solving many problems confronting the clients of Scientific Evidence, Inc.

LEONARDE KEELER

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.



DOCTOR LE MOYNE SNYDER brings to Scientific Evidence, Inc., a unique combination of talents. He is a member of the American Medical Association and is widely experienced in the various phases of criminal investigation.

For the past 15 years Doctor Snyder has served as medico-legal director of the Michigan State Police, as director of homicide investigation for police officials and as consultant to public and private clients throughout the United States.

His education in medicine was obtained at the University of Michigan Medical School, Harvard Medical School, and as resident surgeon of the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York. He studied law, did post-graduate work in legal-medicine at Northwestern University and at the University of Vienna. In 1937-39 Dr. Snyder studied scientific crime detection in the medico-legal centers of Europe. He is associate editor of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* and a member of the International College of Surgeons.

He is a frequent contributor to medical society journals and other scientific publications. His outstanding work is the comprehensive book *Homicide Investigation*, published in 1944. A glance at a partial table of contents of this book will indicate its scope.

General Considerations of Homicide Investigation.
Examination of the Scene of a Homicide.
Estimating the Time of Death.
Examination of Blood Stains.
Homicide Due to Gunshot Wounds.
Homicide Due to Cutting and Stabbing Wounds.
Deaths Due to Asphyxia.
Drowning and Bodies Found Dead in Water.
Examination of Burned Bodies.
Deaths Due to Poisoning.
Effect and Detection of Alcohol.
Deaths Due to Direct Violence.
Deaths Due to Criminal Abortion.

LE MOYNE SNYDER

Examination For Suspected Sexual Assault. Popular Fallacies in Homicide Investigation.

Published only two years ago this volume, with its graphic illustrations and case histories, is rapidly becoming the standard text book in its field. The book has been favorably reviewed by many scientific journals. Police departments in several cities have bought a copy for every man on the force. It is widely used in police and detective training schools.

Dr. Snyder describes the well equipped laboratories that are available to help in the investigation of crimes of violence but stresses the point that the finest laboratory often is powerless to give practical assistance unless there has been an equal degree of scientific work done on the case at *the scene of the crime* and that in only a few areas do officials receive adequate training for this essential work.

Many cases of murder have been solved and those responsible brought to justice through the skill and resourcefulness of Dr. LeMoyne Snyder. His field is police science and his specialty is homicide but his investigative techniques are adapted to a wide range of lesser crimes.

Prior to the organization of Scientific Evidence, Inc., he was closely associated with its other directors and has cooperated with them in the solution of several difficult detective problems. His unusual ability to disregard the immaterial and to cut through to the heart of an investigative problem will be of great service to the clients of Scientific Evidence, Inc.



SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.



WILLIAM W. HARPER, forensic physicist, received his academic training at Columbia, the University of California and California Institute of Technology where he did graduate research in X-rays, radioactivity, atomic physics and cosmic rays. At Northwestern University Medical School he was special consultant in electro-physiology and bio-physics.

Mr. Harper is the author of various articles having to do with police and investigative sciences.

Among his more recent writings for the *American Journal of Police Science* and the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* are:

"Behavior of Bullets Fired Through Glass"

"Latent Fingerprints at High Temperature"

"Spectrographic Examination of Gunshot Wounds"

"A Graphical Method for the Determination of Motor Vehicle Speeds from Skidmarks"

"Fingerprint Forgery"

For the past ten years Mr. Harper has devoted his entire time to service of public and private clients. At Pasadena he maintains the best equipped private police laboratory in the Southwest. It contains photographic apparatus of all kinds for both field and laboratory investigations; microscopic, photomicrographic and spectrographic equipment; general physical and chemical laboratory equipment; machine shop for the construction of demonstration and experimental models; and a large technical library.

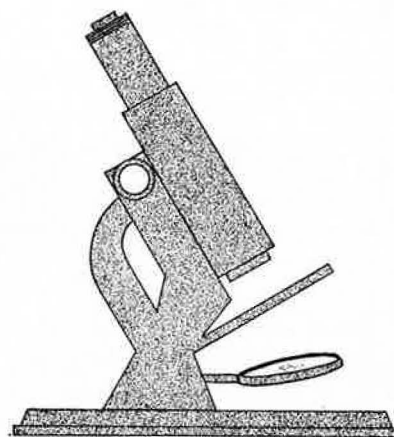
For five years Mr. Harper was in charge of the technical training of the Pasadena Police Department and a frequent lecturer at the Los Angeles Police Academy. He now conducts both field and laboratory investigations in all types of cases, including arson, explosions, robbery, burglary, homicide, counterfeiting, sabotage, forgery, mail fraud, etc. Among his current or recent clients are the Police Departments of most of the larger cities of Southern California, sheriffs, district attorneys, the United States Secret Service, Post Office Department, War and Navy Departments, numerous insurance companies, law firms, industrial organizations and private individuals.

WILLIAM W. HARPER

Prior to the War Mr. Harper was instructor for the United States Office of Education in the defense training program. He conducted a course in Industrial Plant Protection, which dealt with the organization, operation and training of industrial police. During the War he served as Special Agent, Office of Naval Intelligence, in charge of technical investigations for the 11th Naval District. The work included the investigation of sabotage, arson, accidents, suspicious deaths and all criminal offenses within Naval jurisdiction.

While Mr. Harper's expert services are often utilized to convict the guilty, he is quite frequently employed to free the innocent. Such a case occurred a few months ago in Los Angeles. Two men were standing trial for murder. Testimony had been introduced which placed them at the scene of the crime—by means of a set of automobile tire tracks on a muddy road. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty when Harper was able to prove that the marks were not the Firestones on the defendant's car but were all U. S. Royals. The prosecutor, a gentleman more interested in the truth than in a conviction said to the jury: "The testimony of Mr. Harper, the expert produced by the defense, cannot be contradicted, is not contradicted, and we made no endeavor to contradict it, nor are we now making any effort to explain it away." To prevent the miscarriage of justice sometimes requires all the facilities that science has to offer.

Mr. Harper's unsurpassed equipment and wide experience are available to the clients of Scientific Evidence, Inc.



SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.

Inquiries are solicited from state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, attorneys, banks, insurance companies, industrial and mercantile concerns and individuals. Address:

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.

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Los Angeles 13, Calif.
Telephone: Trinity 9659

OR



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Phone: Vanderbilt 6-3850

New York 17, N. Y.



CLARK SELLERS

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Los Angeles 13, Calif.



LEONARDE KEELER

134 South LaSalle St.

Phone: Central 8446

Chicago 3, Illinois



DR. LEMOYNE SNYDER

705 American State Bank Bldg.

Phone: Lansing 2-1481

Lansing 68, Michigan



WILLIAM W. HARPER

615 Prospect Blvd.

Phone: Sycamore 6-8111

Pasadena, Calif.

CONSENT AND ELECTION TO WIND UP THE
AFFAIRS OF AND TO VOLUNTARILY
DISSOLVE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.,
A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER, LEMOYNE SNYDER, WILLIAM W. HARPER and CLARK SELLERS, being the shareholders in SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC., a California corporation, holding 80% of the voting power therein, do hereby state and declare:

1. That we do hereby consent to the winding up of the affairs and to the voluntary dissolution of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC., a California corporation, and we hereby elect to wind up the affairs of and voluntarily dissolve said corporation;

2. That each of us is the owner of five (5) of the total twenty-five (25) issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of said corporation; that the only other shareholder in said corporation was Leonarde Keeler, now deceased, who held, at the time of his death, five (5) of said total twenty-five (25) shares.

3. That no meeting of the Board of Directors of said corporation has been held since the organization meeting held on March 21, 1947, at which the officers hereinafter named were elected; that the directors are widely separated and that it is impractical to get them together for a formal meeting; that Raymond C. Schindler, Clark Sellers, Leonarde Keeler, LeMoyne Snyder, and William W. Harper were appointed in the Articles of Incorporation of said corporation to act as directors for it until the first annual meeting of the shareholders or until the selection and qualification of their successors; that no shareholders' meeting has ever been held; that since the organization meeting Leonarde Keeler has died; that no officer or director of said corporation has at any time resigned or been removed; and, that at this time said Raymond C. Schindler is and ever since the date of said

organization meeting has been the President, LeMoyne Snyder the Vice President, William W. Harper the Secretary and Treasurer, and Clark Sellers the Chairman of the Board.

4. That the only asset of the corporation consists of cash in the sum of \$998.37;

5. That we, the undersigned, RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER, LeMOYNE SNYDER, and WILLIAM W. HARPER, in our capacity as such shareholders, do hereby authorize said CLARK SELLERS to sign and file the Certificate of Election required by Section 4603 of the California Corporations Code, to pay or to cause to be paid from the funds of the corporation now on hand all fees, costs and expenses incident to the winding up of the affairs and the voluntary dissolution of said corporation, including any and all taxes and other liabilities incident thereto, if any there be, required to effectuate such dissolution, and to make or to cause to be made distribution of the residue of said sum to the shareholders of said corporation as required by law; and,

6. That we, the undersigned, in our capacity as such directors, hereby ratify, approve and adopt, on behalf of the corporation, the action herein taken by the shareholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our respective names hereto this _____ day of _____, 1958.

(Raymond C. Schindler)

(LeMoyne Snyder)

(William W. Harper)

(Clark Sellers)

As Shareholders and Directors of
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, INC.