

STATE OF NEW YORK

---

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

For the year 1933



## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

---

*To His Excellency, The Honorable HERBERT H. LEHMAN,  
Governor of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR—Respectfully submitting the sixteenth annual report of the Division of State Police, covering its activities for the year of 1933.

In accordance with your wishes, and, in compliance with the necessary demands for economy, every possible effort was made to keep expenditures at a minimum. Conditions in the field of law enforcement from time to time however, demand unforeseen mobilization in instances of disorder or catastrophe. Funds for such purposes cannot be anticipated when requests are made for appropriations. During the past year, several of these emergencies arose, in the absence of which, it would have been possible to operate more economically.

Most of the members of the force were included in the salary reductions prescribed by the Legislature, and it is a pleasure to report the excellent spirit of the personnel in realizing that such a contribution from them was necessary in the furtherance of the required economy program.

The division has recognized the tremendous importance of crime prevention programs instituted throughout the entire country. Men from practically every profession and business are contributing of their time and experience in the formulating of plans whereby a substantial reduction of crime may be accomplished.

This division has co-operated wholeheartedly with these movements by being represented at the various conferences, and by putting into practice certain of the recommendations as set forth. We realize that the greatest contribution toward economical law enforcement is in the prevention of crime, and the aim of this division is strenuously directed toward that end.

During this year, there has been no necessity for special legislation effecting the division, and with the contemplated revision of the Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure, as undertaken by a committee appointed by your excellency, we are eagerly anticipating a further reduction in crime through the simplification of the more complicated sections of law which now make enforcement rather difficult.

We are submitting herewith detailed reports of some of the more important items which have been outstanding during the year last past.

### POLICE SCHOOL

On February 28, 1933, the fourteenth session of the Police School was concluded with the graduation of seventy-three students from an original enrollment of seventy-five. Including this class, a total

of 1,696 have been awarded diplomas since the inception of the school in 1921.

Unfortunately, probably due to financial conditions existing in various municipalities throughout the State, the representation of local police at this school was appreciably less than at previous sessions. It is also noted that very few of the municipal zone police training schools, supervised by the Conference of Mayors of the State of New York, in conjunction with the State Police School, were operated during 1933. This condition was necessitated by the curtailment of local appropriations for training purposes, and is regrettable, due to the extreme need for the training of local enforcement officers, particularly in matters which would raise their standard of efficiency in coping with present day problems of criminal investigation, and again, in the important field of crime prevention. We do not believe that too much stress can be placed upon the necessity for a comprehensive program of police training. While rapid strides have been made with the State Police School and with the system of municipal zone police training schools, nevertheless, it is apparent that this education and training fails to reach most town and county officers. These individuals are oftentimes first at the scene of a crime but because of their lack of knowledge concerning criminal investigation, evaluation and safeguarding evidence, etc., the successful conclusion of the case is seldom attained.

There can be no doubt that every officer charged with the enforcement of statutes, and more important, with the safeguarding of the rights of our people, should be required to have at least a basic training before he is permitted to exercise the functions of his office.

The school detailed a representative to the conference held at the University of Chicago for the purposes of initiating a nation-wide police training program. We are glad to report that the program submitted by the school was adopted by this conference as suitable for use by all states.

Upon request of the senate committee investigating "racketeering," the school presented a memorandum recommending proper selection of personnel and adequate training as a concrete basis for the more efficient operation of all police agencies.

The city officials of Middletown, New York, requested a survey of their police department, and the recommendations submitted by the school for the betterment of their police service were accepted and adopted.

Upon request of Governor Pollard of the state of Virginia, and with the approval of your excellency, the services of Inspector A. B. Moore, director of the school, were made available to that state for a period of one week. The second year's training program for police officers throughout the state of Virginia, instituted for the schools organized during 1932, continued to function on a state-wide basis. The state police department of Virginia were allowed the services of Deputy Inspector Searle, who has made a

special study of tear gas and associated weapons, for the purpose of organizing emergency squads within that department, and in schooling them in the use of gas and associated riot equipment.

The school office continued to function in the dissemination of information pertinent to proper police practice and procedure, and answered 485 inquiries bearing on matters of police, legal and technical questions submitted, not only by State police locations, but municipal police as well. The benefit of such an agency, with practically twenty-four hour service every day, in promptly and quickly aiding and advising in questionable cases, contributes materially to the efficiency of our law enforcement agencies in general.

Representatives of the school have met on several occasions with the Conference of Mayors of the State of New York to plan a state-wide standardized police training program, placed on a minimum curriculum basis. New York State leads all others in police training service, and it has been a pleasure to give the services of our school to further such a forward movement.

#### **PISTOL PERMIT FILES**

In connection with the filing of pistol permits as outlined in the annual report for the year 1932, over forty thousand renewals for 1933 were received and filed at our Albany headquarters. Fortunately, we were able to obtain help from the emergency unemployment relief, which permitted us to have sufficient men to bring our files up to date.

The renewals for 1933 were compared with the applications for 1932, cross-indexed and filed for future reference.

The filing system inaugurated in 1933 offers many possibilities in the field of crime detection; many cases are recorded where these pistol files produced information leading to the apprehension of criminals. In one instance, a revolver was stolen from a car in a village on Long Island. Under our system of filing, the card index of all numbers of stolen guns is carried in the general files. As a result of this index, and at a later date, when a person obtained a license for a revolver, it was discovered that such revolver was one reported stolen; this led to the apprehension of the thief. In another case, a burglary was reported by the police department at Elmira, and such report contained the serial number of a revolver. Some months later an application for license was received bearing the number of this stolen revolver. A check back revealed that the revolver reached a pawnshop and was sold to the licensee. The investigation now being conducted will eventually bring the burglar to justice.

When it is no longer possible to obtain help from the government relief agencies to perform this filing task, it will be impossible to keep these files up to their present state of efficiency.

## COMMUNICATION

The field of communication in police service is rapidly becoming more widely recognized as a most valuable asset in the successful detection of crime, apprehension of criminals, and especially in crime prevention work. Communication ranks equally in importance with the requisites of proper personnel, sufficient equipment and adequate transportation, all so essential in any efficient police organization.

Crime has long since ceased to be local in its nature. With the present generally used means of rapid transportation, available to criminals as well, long distances may be placed between the scene of any crime and the point of possible apprehension. It is, therefore, quite apparent that there exists a necessity for very close co-operation between the many police agencies in all areas, large or small. Information concerning crime and escape therefrom must be placed into common channels to be accurately and correctly transmitted throughout a very broad area.

Co-ordinated communication between police agencies likens itself to proper intelligence data supplied to armies in the field. Without intelligence, no army could function successfully, and without proper communication facilities no police department can hope to contribute its share of assistance toward eliminating the crime problems of its locality, the state or Nation.

The police teletypewriter system of the State of New York, interconnected with similar systems of New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania has, during the past two years, proven its value as an effective arm of police service. Hundreds of instances are recorded wherein the successful capture of escaping criminals, the prevention of many crimes and the co-ordination of police activities have been effected through its medium which otherwise might never have been accomplished.

While it is not compulsory for municipalities to become associated with the State teletypewriter system, there might be some merit in the consideration of such a plan during future years. Cities or large villages not part of a police communication system must be under a distinct disadvantage in times of trouble, particularly when outside co-operation might be quickly needed to cut off avenues of escape.

During the year 1933, 136,577 teletype messages were dispatched over this system, and it is gratifying to note that, as a direct result of many of these messages, increased apprehensions of offenders have been made possible.

The Commissioner of Correction, in his annual report for 1933, indicates that major crimes have decreased approximately eleven per cent, while an increase has been noted in the apprehension of persons committing major offenses. There can be little doubt that communication has played its part in bringing about both results. It has often been said that criminals will seldom operate in any locality where their apprehension will likely follow. There can be

no greater contribution toward apprehension than that provided by an adequate communication system.

Communication as a factor in crime prevention programs is likewise important. We have obtained definite results by reason of working arrangements with the hotel association of this State. Notices of worthless check passers, forgers, etc., are promptly communicated by the hotel man suffering the loss to some station on this system. Every other station on receipt of notice concerning such swindlers, informs a hotel key-man at that point who, in turn, notifies other hotels in his key district. The teletypewriter system was directly responsible for the apprehension of twenty-four such swindlers by reason of this communication arrangement and a reduction in losses of many thousands of dollars. Copies of teletypewriter messages relating to matters under governmental supervision are relayed to such units as the secret service, department of justice, customs officers, and other similar agencies. General information of value to merchants, storekeepers, etc., is being constantly distributed, thereby forewarning them of frauds perpetrated in other areas and permitting them to prepare themselves in case similar practices are attempted against their establishments.

The teletypewriter system is not only used as an adjunct in the field of police service, but it renders to the people of the State information concerning highways and highway conditions during times of storms, etc., by disseminating consolidated reports to the various automobile clubs. Many messages of notification to friends and relatives of persons ill or dead are carried over its lines; persons long missing have been found and, in fact, many other humanitarian services are rendered to the general public through its widespread network.

The system has been reduced to the minimum number of stations consistent with safety of coverage, and we believe that any further reduction would seriously impair the efficiency of the system as a whole.

Our entire telephone service throughout the State has been co-ordinated, making it possible for any citizen desiring the services of the State police to merely notify the telephone operator, and thereupon to be promptly placed in communication with the nearest outpost at the minimum cost for such call.

During the spring of 1933, the need for communication with our mobile units became very apparent. Radio for sometime has been recognized as a necessity in police work, especially when roving patrols are scattered throughout rural areas.

A plan was offered by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, whereby they agreed to build a radio transmitter capable of supplying radio service to the eleven counties policed by Troop G throughout the Capitol district area. This transmitter went into operation on September 21, 1933. Twelve patrol cars and twenty fixed stations were equipped with radio receivers and we believe it will prove interesting to give here a detailed explanation of this system.

**WPGC***Transmitter*

The WPGC transmitter is a 5 kilowatt General Electric unit, all AC operated. We believe this to be one of the first high power transmitters in the country to be operated entirely from AC power supply. The elimination of motor generators and other moving parts makes for greater reliability as well as increasing the safety to the operating personnel. Where continuous service is required, reliability is of maximum importance.

RCA Transmitting Radiotrons are used throughout the equipment. The transmitter is crystal controlled using a quartz crystal ground to the operating frequency of 1534 kilocycles. The crystal amplifier output is fed into a UX-865 buffer stage which drives a UV-860. The output of this stage excites 1 UV-849. The audio signal from the remote broadcasting line is amplified by a three stage line amplifier which drives 2 UV-211 fifty watt Radiotrons. The output of the 211 stage is supplied to 2 UV-849's which act as modulators. The modulated output of the intermediate amplifiers drives the power amplifier of the transmitter equipped with two water cooled UV-863 Radiotrons. These tubes are rated at 10 kilowatts each.

The output of the power amplifier is coupled directly to the transmission line leading to the antenna tuning house, where the signal is supplied to the antenna through standard transmission line terminating equipment. The output of the transmission line is coupled to the antenna so resonated to the operating frequency as to give a minimum loss of energy. The antenna current is measured at the tuning house and by means of a rectified circuit the antenna current is also indicated at the transmitter for the operator's use.

*Antenna*

The antenna used for the radiation of the WPGC signal is of the vertical T cage type, suspended by insulated cable from two 300 foot steel towers. Due to the availability of the General Electric broadcasting towers a very effective antenna system was constructed for WPGC. This results in a high efficiency of radiation probably unequalled by any police transmitter in the country.

*Remote Control*

While the General Electric Company maintains a licensed operator on duty at the transmitter twenty-four hours a day, the operation is remotely controlled from State Police Headquarters in Albany. Two private lines supplied by the New York Telephone Company connect the remote control point in Albany to the transmitter at South Schenectady. One line, the microphone circuit, is equalized at the transmitter end for all voice frequencies. The second line provides direct telephone communication between transmitter and remote point. On this line, is simplexed the relay circuit operated by the dispatcher for putting the transmitter on and off the air. An indicator light at the remote control desk shows the

operation of the on-off relay at the transmitter. This line, in emergencies, may also be switched in for use with the microphone. When used as a broadcast line, this second circuit is not available for telephone communication.

### *Broadcasting Booth*

The remote control soundproof booth at State Police Headquarters in Albany is equipped with a double button carbon microphone which supplies the audio signal to the line through a two stage D.C. audio amplifier. This amplifier is equipped with a 1000 cycle tuning fork oscillator. This signal may be switched on the broadcast line as an alarm note before a message is broadcast. The filaments of the amplifier tubes are lighted at all times to allow for immediate operation. A volume indicating meter is supplied with the amplifier. This enables the dispatcher to control his voice level. The transmitter will modulate 100 per cent without distortion.

### *Transmitter Operation and Maintenance*

Each operator at the transmitter holds a license issued by the Federal Radio Commission, and is responsible for the satisfactory operation of the transmitter. He signs the log when coming on and going off duty. This log contains entries made each time the transmitter carrier is put on the air. In addition to the time of the broadcast and an identifying description each entry records the duration in minutes of each announcement, the temperature of the crystal heater, the antenna current, the power amplifier plate voltage, power amplifier plate current, modulation current, average and maximum per cent of modulation. A General Electric oscillograph showing positive and negative modulation of the carrier wave is part of the operating equipment. Filament voltage is applied to the tubes at all times to allow for instantaneous service when plate voltage is cut on.

The operating frequency of the transmitter is measured three times each week by the General Engineering Laboratory of the General Electric Company, whose primary standards of frequency are checked daily with the signals of the U. S. Naval Observatory station NAA at Arlington, Virginia, and weekly with WWV, controlled by the frequency standards of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Laboratory measurements of WPGC's signal are accurate to plus or minus ten cycles per second. Under the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Radio Commission, WPGC is licensed for emergency service as a State Police transmitter. With this classification, the commission allows a frequency tolerance of plus or minus .04 per cent of the assigned frequency. In the case of WPGC whose frequency is designated as 1534 kilocycles or 1,534,000 cycles per second, the allowable variation is plus or minus 614 cycles per second. The frequency variation of WPGC has always been maintained well within these limits.

Due to the continuous service schedule on which the transmitter operates, special arrangements for servicing and maintenance were made. The period from 1:30 to 3:30 A.M. each day has been set



aside for transmitter maintenance, as the radio traffic at this time is less than at other times during the day. The transmitter operator inspects the radio tubes, water hose connections, electrical connections, switches, relays, contacts, and thoroughly cleans the transmitter. If adjustments are necessary, they are made at this time.

An electrodynamic monitoring loud speaker is provided for the operator's use in checking the audio quality of the transmitter output. This speaker may be switched from the transmitter output on to the broadcasting line from Albany for quality checking.

Due to the proximity of other high powered transmitters, it has been necessary to carefully break up all guying cables used with the WPGC antenna to prevent distortion of the radiation pattern. Field intensity measurements with calibrated equipment have been made, checking the signal strength as radiated by the antenna. WPGC is strategically located to cover the Mohawk valley, the upper and lower Hudson valley and the Adirondack foothills as well as the Capitol district cities, comprising the district patrolled by Troop G of the State Police, barracked at Troy.

This radio service is furnished on a leased basis, we paying the General Electric Company an annual rental charge for the transmitter. Rental includes all technical service, replacements, operating costs, and in fact every expense necessary to put the radio signals on the air. Radio transmitter operation is quite technical, and we believe that in leasing a transmitter with full service, we have overcome many of the difficulties encountered by police departments operating their own transmitters. The General Electric engineers have been very generous with their time and assistance, the General Electric laboratories have given us the benefit of much research study, and from an operating standpoint, it is our opinion that the leasing of this transmitter has provided us with the highest class of radio service possible to obtain at a very minimum figure. Were we to have erected our own transmitter, necessity for expert employees would be present, whereas, under the present arrangement, no additional personnel has been required.

At this time, we would like to call Your Excellency's attention to the very helpful attitude of the Federal Radio Commission and of all members of the General Electric Company with whom we have contacted in the field of radio.

Our transmitter has not been operated for a sufficient time to give any statistical figures as to results, but we are glad to report that, in a sufficient number of cases, it has more than proven its worth.

The additional security felt by the residents of our rural districts because of radio patrol cars responding to calls, within a very short time, is gratifying to note.

Since the inception of our radio service on September 21, 1933, to the end of this present year, over 7,500 items have been broadcasted, and in one particular instance, the mobilization of radio cars at a given point was responsible for the apprehension of two robbers

who, at gun point not only held up an interstate bus, but drove away with the bus and the passengers as well. Were it not for the radio system, their capture might have been greatly delayed or never have been made at all.

In addition to the radio cars operating from our own transmitter, we have five radio equipped cars throughout Erie county, operating from the Buffalo city police department station WMJ, and three radio cars in Monroe county constantly in communication with the Rochester city police station, WPDR.

It is hoped that many more of our cars may be radio equipped during the coming year.

Radio service has been offered free of all charge to municipal police departments within the area of the transmitter signals, upon notification to this division that their cars have been equipped with receivers. Such service permits municipalities to have all of the benefits of radio without the expenditure of any funds for the erection or maintenance of transmitters. Five municipalities have already been equipped with receiving sets.

JOHN ADAMS WARNER,

*Superintendent.*

## RECORD OF ARRESTS

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Abandonment	70	38	24
Abduction	20	7	11
Abortion	2	0	1
Adultery	26	11	12
Agricultural Law, violations of	12	12	0
Aiding prisoner to escape	3	0	2
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, violations of	32	12	18
Animals, cruelty to	177	158	7
Arson	32	7	21
Assault	1,363	905	194
Bastardy	37	10	25
Bigamy	11	1	10
Billiard Room Law, violations of	21	18	0
Blackmail	1	0	1
Burglary	591	207	354
Burglars' tools, possessing	2	0	2
Checks, passing worthless	111	86	11
Children, abandonment of	6	4	1
Children, carnal abuse of	5	2	1
Children, endangering life and health of	3	3	0
Children, endangering morals of	27	20	3
Children, failing to provide for	29	26	3
Children, improper guardianship of	5	3	0
Children, wayward minor	34	31	0
Cockfighting	158	158	0
Coercion	1	1	0
Conservation Law, violations of	608	568	32
Conspiracy, criminal	4	2	2
Contempt of court	49	41	7
Crime, attempt to commit	8	2	3
Crime, threat to commit	17	8	2
Defrauding innkeepers	178	143	18
Deserters, U. S. Army and Navy	1	1	0
Disorderly houses	12	5	6
Disorderly conduct	3,940	3,651	112
Disorderly persons	249	200	29
Domestic Relations Law, violations of	26	17	3
Education Law, violations of	33	27	2
Escaped inmates	81	80	1
Escaped prisoners	17	16	1
Extortion	10	5	5
Federal violations, assault	3	0	3
Federal violations, burglary	2	0	2
Federal violations, conspiracy	2	2	0
Federal violations, counterfeiting	29	23	5
Federal violations, Customs Law	6	1	2
Federal violations, forgery	1	0	1
Federal violations, Immigration Law	38	33	5
Federal violations, impersonating an officer	1	0	0
Federal violations, Liquor Law	104	15	88
Federal violations, Mann Act	1	1	0
Federal violations, Motor Vehicle Theft Act	9	2	5
Federal violations, Narcotic Law	1	0	0
Firearms, unlawful discharge of	10	10	0
Firearms, unlawful possession of	1	0	0
Forgery	70	23	40
Fraud	95	72	9
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property	11	6	1

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Fraudulently secreting mortgaged property....	24	14	4
Fraudulently secreting personal property....	4	2	1
Fugitive from justice.....	24	20	2
Gambler, common .....	11	9	2
Gambling .....	57	54	3
Gambling devices .....	188	179	5
General Business Law, violations of.....	5	5	0
General Highway Traffic Law, violations of..	8	8	0
Homicide .....	3	2	1
Incest .....	14	4	9
Indecency .....	32	29	2
Insanity Law .....	160	160	0
Intoxication, public .....	1,449	1,430	7
Juvenile delinquency .....	265	218	30
Kidnaping .....	31	18	8
Labor Law, violations of .....	67	54	4
Larceny .....	3,116	2,590	245
Letters, threatening .....	1	1	0
Libel .....	1	1	0
Lost persons found .....	7	7	0
Lotteries .....	1	1	0
Malicious mischief .....	276	227	10
Manslaughter .....	55	8	35
Material witness .....	19	2	4
Mental Deficiency Law.....	42	41	0
Murder .....	45	14	20
Navigation Law, violations of.....	2	1	0
Non-support .....	5	4	1
Nuisances .....	34	23	11
Obscenity .....	1	1	0
Officer, impersonating .....	1	1	0
Officer, interfering with .....	2	2	0
Officer, resisting .....	13	10	2
Park ordinances, violations of.....	717	709	1
Parole, violations of .....	52	41	9
Peddling without license.....	22	22	0
Perjury, subornation of.....	10	2	8
Probation, violation of.....	42	37	5
Public Health Law, violations of.....	32	31	0
Public Officers Law, violations of.....	2	0	2
Public Safety Law, violations of.....	26	12	12
Public Welfare Law, violations of.....	1	0	1
Rape .....	135	27	96
Receiving stolen goods .....	26	5	14
Riot .....	70	8	62
Robbery .....	81	48	16
Sabbath breaking .....	83	73	10
Security to keep peace.....	5	1	2
Seduction .....	2	1	1
Sodomy .....	6	2	4
Town and village ordinances, violations of....	39	36	2
Trains, riding on illegally .....	19	19	0
Tramps .....	507	503	1
Trespassing on private property.....	49	45	4
Unlawful assembly .....	71	0	0
Unlawful entry.....	43	20	16
Vagrancy .....	177	171	2
Vehicle and Traffic Law, violations of.....	29,463	28,724	235
Voting illegally .....	9	0	9

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Weapons, carrying concealed .....	59	17	28
Weapons, possessing dangerous .....	50	25	19
Weapons, unlawful discharge of .....	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>46,158</b>	<b>42,394</b>	<b>2,049</b>
			Per cent
Total number of arrests .....	46,158		100
Total number of convictions .....	42,394		91
Cases pending .....	2,049		5
Discharged cases .....	1,715		4

#### STATEMENT OF MILES PATROLLED

Mounted patrols .....	107,594
Motorcycle, automobile, etc. ....	8,578,393
<b>Total miles of road patrolled</b> .....	<b>8,685,987</b>
Investigation without arrests .....	28,118
Automobiles recovered .....	422
Sheep-killing dogs killed .....	255
Value of property recovered .....	\$264,784.18
Fines collected .....	\$252,661.28