

STATE OF NEW YORK

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

For the year 1934



HEADQUARTERS

JOHN A. WARNER, *Superintendent*
GEORGE P. DUTTON, *Deputy Superintendent*
ALBERT B. MOORE, *Captain-Inspector*
GEORGE M. SEARLE, *Lieutenant-Inspector*

STANLEY C. BEAGLE..... *Sergeant-Major*
THOMAS A. KEMMY..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JOHN R. McCORMICK..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JAMES W. WHITE..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JOSEPH L. MCGIVERN..... *Staff-Sergeant*
RAYMOND B. ADAMS..... *Staff-Sergeant*

Captains:

Winfield W. Robinson, Troop "A"..... Batavia
Charles J. Broadfield, Troop "B"..... Malone
Daniel E. Fox, Troop "C"..... Sidney
Stephen McGrath, Troop "D"..... Oneida
John M. Keeley, Troop "G"..... Troy
Christopher Kemmler, Troop "K"..... Hawthorne
Inspector, James Flynn, Long Island Park Detail..... Babylon

Lieutenants:

William J. George, Troop "A"..... Batavia
Lawrence G. Nelson, Troop "A"..... Batavia
Gerald D. Vaine, Troop "A"..... Batavia
Joseph B. Lynch, Troop "B"..... Malone
Harold C. Herrick, Troop "B"..... Malone
Charles B. McCann, Troop "B"..... Malone
Daniel Faber, Troop "C"..... Sidney
James J. Montgomery, Troop "C"..... Sidney
John A. Gaffney, Troop "C"..... Sidney
John A. Cosart, Troop "D"..... Oneida
John P. Ronan, Troop "D"..... Oneida
John J. Morrissey, Troop "D"..... Oneida
Merritt E. Doescher, Troop "G"..... Troy
Francis S. McGarvey, Troop "G"..... Troy
Garrie A. Sager, Troop "G"..... Troy
Edward O. Hageman, Troop "K"..... Hawthorne
Jacob B. Lockman, Troop "K"..... Hawthorne
Walter F. Reilly, Troop "K"..... Hawthorne
Charles J. Finnick, Long Island Park Detail..... Babylon

Dr. Lewi Donhauser..... *Surgeon-Inspector*

Each troop consists of ninety-five officers and men.

for the last three weeks of the recruit course in order to give them the benefit of refresher training. It is planned, in the future, to adopt refresher courses for previous graduates as a manner of improving their efficiency and keeping them well informed as to changes in practice and procedure applicable to police duties.

The high type of men being recruited for police service is interesting to note as the following list, including educational attainment and previous occupation of our 1934 recruit class, will indicate:

Grammar school	8
One year high school	5
Two years high school	13
Three years high school	12
High school graduate	12
One year college	6
Two years college	4
College graduate	1
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Total	61
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OCCUPATIONS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO ENTERING POLICE SERVICE

Accountant	2
Army officer	1
Blacksmith	1
Bookkeeper	2
Cable splicer	1
Carpenter	1
Chauffeur	3
Civil engineer	1
Clerk (office)	14
Crane operator	1
Electrician	3
Firemen	1
Game protector	1
Instructor—boys' work	1
Laborer	3
Lineman	1
Mechanic (auto)	3
Policemen	4
Salesmen	7
Soldier	2
Stenographer	2
Student	2
Student aviator	1
Swimming instructor	1
Toolmaker	2
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Total	61
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Municipal students in this class represented the following police departments:

Easthampton, N. Y.

Middletown, N. Y.

Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police, Albany, N. Y.

Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia State Police.

The school has been working in close harmony with the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, and for the first time in the history of that organization one of our commissioned officers was singularly honored by being elected president of that body. The close liason between municipal and State police within New York is productive of many beneficial results.

We continued to act as a clearing house for all police agencies in the distribution of police information, court decisions, amended laws and general procedure. Over five hundred requests for such information were received during the year.

On request of the authorities of the town of Mamaroneck, N. Y., a survey of their police department was conducted and recommendations for improvement made by such survey were, for the most part, adopted by the board of trustees of that town.

Representatives of the school were present at the National Street and Highway Safety Conference held at Washington, D. C., and also the Attorney-General's Crime Conference.

Our assistance was given to the League of Virginia Municipalities in the conduct of their zone police training schools, and also to the state police of the state of Virginia at their annual police training camp held at Virginia Beach.

On request of the president of Cuba, Carlos Mendieta, the services of Inspector Albert B. Moore were loaned to that Republic for the purpose of instituting a general revision of police distribution and the institution of practical police training of the various police units throughout Cuba. The officials of the Cuban government have expressed their gratitude for the assistance rendered to them, and have indicated that the training and redistribution of their police forces have greatly aided in the prevention and suppression of troubles arising in various parts of the island.

The Advisory Council on Police Training, composed of representatives of the Conference of Mayors, The New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and this division, have concluded that police training throughout the State must be placed on a compulsory basis. It is, therefore, the intention of that body to offer for consideration by the Legislature, a bill which will require all persons appointed to police organizations, and within one year after their appointment, to attend a police training school for a minimum period of time required to acquaint such recruits with the practice and procedure of police organizations. Such a law, if adopted, would again place New York State in the forefront as a progressive leader in the field of more efficient and co-ordinated police service.

COMMUNICATION

The teletypewriter system continues to function as a valuable adjunct to police service. During 1934, the states of Delaware and Ohio were connected with the police teletypewriter network, and we now have an eight-state intercommunicating system reaching about seven hundred police departments. Annual conferences

of the communication officers of all states have produced an excellent spirit of co-operation among the various police units associated with the system.

One hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and three teletypewriter messages were originated by the New York State points connected with the system and these, in the most part, were distributed to all points on the entire network.

Radio station WPGC has increased our efficiency very materially. Twenty-three radio equipped cars are now patrolling the eleven counties of the capital district area and additional cars are being equipped as fast as funds will permit. It would be impossible to describe the great value of this radio system in the field of prevention and apprehension. Five thousand four hundred and fourteen alarms were broadcast during the year and 2,286 police notices were distributed over the air to our mobile units. Many apprehensions were made as a direct result of radio, which undoubtedly otherwise would not have been possible.

Several municipalities in the capital district area have equipped their mobile units with radio receivers tuned on our frequency, and it is hoped that additional municipalities will take advantage of our offer to radio signal their cars without cost to them.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

This division has made marked progress with the several identification units located at the various barracks and stations throughout the State.

The science of fingerprinting, recognized as a modern means for positive identification, has been given careful attention by various members of the division assigned to identification work.

The splendid central bureau of identification within the Department of Correction at Albany, N. Y., and the identification unit of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., have been most cooperative and helpful as clearing houses for information concerning criminals. Without the existence of such central units, there would be no co-ordinated information available.

Many interesting cases of fingerprint identification are reported in our various investigations. One outstanding instance was the latent print left by a burglar on the open drawer of a cash register. This print was developed and compared with an impression of the suspect's thumb. The comparison proved conclusively his guilt, and he was accordingly convicted. A photograph of this interesting identification is presented in this report.

The division has the very latest in modern identification equipment, without which it would be impossible to avail ourselves of this important branch of police science. All of our identification men have been properly schooled, and are very competent in the work. Many of the smaller municipal police departments, not having identification bureaus of their own, receive such service through our various barracks.

PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU

The cross-index reference of revolvers and pistols kept in Albany headquarters have been of extreme value not only to the State police, but to municipal departments as well in tracing ownership of lost or stolen weapons or weapons found at or near the scene of crime.

TRUCK AND BUS SQUAD

The enforcement of laws relating to motor trucks and buses, and more particularly the detecting of overloads carried by trucks, is a highly technical matter, therefore, it was decided to operate a special squad for these purposes under the supervision of our headquarters. Suitable weighing devices and necessary supplementary equipment were placed on a specially designed truck, which operates in conjunction with patrols of various troops in all parts of the State.

During the year, this special squad checked a total of 7,716 trucks, 912 of which were proceeded against for carrying overloads. Five hundred and thirty-three of these trucks were charged with improper or insufficient equipment and 732 with miscellaneous violations. From the beginning of this year, there has been a gradual decline in the number of overloaded trucks and other infractions of law by this type of vehicle. It is apparent that strict enforcement of truck laws, with a roving patrol having no definite station, tends to discourage such violations.

This special squad also checked 230 buses, only twenty of which were found to be operating with insufficient or faulty equipment. It is obvious, considering the number of buses in operation throughout the State, that there is a strong desire on the part of bus owners to keep within the law, and we believe that a reduction of infractions by trucks will continue to materially decrease. As several of our troop patrols have also been engaged in truck inspection, weighing, etc., the particular figures herein quoted do not represent the sum total of our activities in connection with buses and trucks, however, they are an indication of the general situation throughout the State.

Legislation enacted during the 1934 session of the Legislature requiring certain trucks and buses to carry emergency lighting equipment, such as flares, lanterns, etc., has undoubtedly prevented many serious highway accidents throughout the State. Heretofore, when the lighting equipment on such vehicles became defective, their presence on the highways was a menace to moving traffic, however, the requirement that they display their emergency lighting equipment, under such circumstances, has given much added protection to the traveling public in the vicinity of breakdowns of heavy trucks and large buses. This legislation was one of the most constructive pieces of safety legislation enacted in many years.

Mr. E. W. Wendell, principal grade separation engineer, Division of Engineering, Department of Public Works, has been most helpful in his assistance rendered to this division in the matter of truck law enforcement.

The excessive speed of heavily laden vehicles is somewhat of a problem, particularly when such vehicles are descending grades and, on three or more laned highways, there is a tendency to keep to the center of the highway rather than to the extreme right. Whenever possible, these vehicles are checked and the drivers are warned, however, with the limited number of troopers available in this division, it is almost impossible to adequately cover the many miles of highways used by these vehicles.

We have recommended to the Joint Legislative Uniform Vehicular Traffic Control Commission that operators of passenger buses be required to submit to examinations for chauffeur's licenses, which examinations should be somewhat more rigid than those given to the applicant for the ordinary chauffeur's license.

DIVING APPARATUS

During the past year, we purchased one complete shallow water diving apparatus, which has proven to be a very useful and progressive piece of police equipment. The outfit consists of a helmet, air hose, air pump, wading dress and weighted belt.

Under normal water temperature, the outfit may be used without the wading dress or weighted belt, but in the cooler seasons of the year, it is necessary to use the wader and belt in conjunction with the balance of the equipment. In the summer months, the diver wears only a bathing suit, which is sufficient for average water temperatures.

The operation of this equipment is very simple and numerous members of Troop G are proficient in its use.

It is possible to descend to depths of fifty feet. This has been found extremely valuable as a time and labor saver in the location of drowned bodies, lost or stolen property which has been submerged, and particularly in the recovery of evidence discarded by criminals in bodies of water.

In drowning cases, it was formerly necessary to use the old drag method, which consumed the time of many men, oftentimes without result. With this device, however, it is possible for a trooper to submerge and walk around the bottom of lakes, rivers, etc., making location of objects or drowned bodies a comparatively simple matter.

The apparatus is simple in construction, perfectly safe, and requires little practice to become proficient in its use.

The accompanying photograph shows the outfit in its entirety.

SUPERVISION OF UNOCCUPIED PREMISES BY STATE POLICE

One of the police problems existing in the rural and resort sections of New York State prior to 1927 was the burglarizing of summer homes or unoccupied rural residences during the winter season of the year. These burglaries and attendant depredations

COMMENTS BY TROOP COMMANDERS

Troop B—Malone

We feel, in view of the large number of vacant premises placed under State police supervision and the few larcenies committed therein, that these warning placards are very effective as a crime prevention measure. With one exception, nothing of great value has been taken in these burglaries. At various times, evidence of maurauding in the vicinity of these posted premises has been noted, but there was no attendant entry or burglary.

Troop K—Hawthorne

In addition to the burglaries reported above, we have had a few cases of larcenies wherein outside property was removed. In one instance, a statue was taken from a lawn, and, in other cases, rail fences were removed apparently for the purpose of providing fire-wood for some of the local inhabitants; there were eight losses of this nature. Considering the extent of territory and the number of places of this character under our supervision, we believe that the record justifies the posting of these premises as a crime prevention measure. It further provides a method for discovering evidences of crime committed during the winter months, and which would not come to the attention of owners until the spring of the year. Periodical inspections bring to light offenses or attempted offenses within a very short time after their occurrence.

We believe that the owners of these premises could co-operate a little closer by providing better and more secure fastenings. The removal of small and valuable pieces of property therefrom would do much toward reducing the temptation to steal. Owners are oftentimes lax in fastening premises which have been discovered to have been opened and have often delayed in making inventory to establish what was actually lost. Many times, we learn that owners include in their reported losses articles which previously were removed by them to their city or town house. Each owner should take a complete and thorough inventory of the prperty left in such unoccupied premises at the time that he closes it for the winter.

JOHN ADAMS WARNER,
Superintendent.

RECORD OF ARRESTS

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Abandonment	75	54	13
Abduction	10	4	5
Adultery	38	9	24
Agricultural Law, violations of.....	18	15	1
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, violations of.	321	214	71
Animals, cruelty to.....	210	192	10
Arson	46	14	28
Assault	1,471	1,000	175
Bastardy	29	12	14
Bigamy	12	4	6
Billiard Room Law, violations of.....	3	2	1
Blackmail	1	0	1
Bribery	1	1	0
Burglary	543	219	287
Business and trade.....	8	2	6
Checks, passing worthless.....	81	58	10
Children, abandonment of	13	5	7
Children, carnal abuse of.....	13	3	4
Children, endangering life and health of.....	6	4	2
Children, endangering morals of.....	21	13	5
Children, failing to provide for.....	37	34	0
Children, improper guardianship of.....	17	17	0
Children, wayward minor	57	52	1
Cockfighting	78	78	0
Coercion	1	0	0
Conservation Law, violations of.....	491	458	20
Contempt of court.....	52	39	11
Crime, attempt to commit.....	13	1	8
Crime, threat to commit.....	16	11	3
Defrauding innkeepers	117	93	10
Deserters, U. S. Army and Navy.....	8	8	0
Disorderly conduct	3,726	3,513	51
Disorderly houses	7	3	4
Disorderly persons	247	199	21
Domestic Relations Law, violations of.....	23	17	1
Education Law, violations of.....	33	29	1
Embezzlement	1	1	0
Escaped inmates	98	98	0
Escaped prisoners	47	45	2
Extortion	12	3	8
Federal violations, assault.....	4	2	1
Federal violations, burglary.....	3	0	3
Federal violations, Communication Law (un- licensed broadcasting)	2	2	0
Federal violations, counterfeiting	16	6	10
Federal violations, Customs Law	5	0	5
Federal violations, Immigration Law	7	3	4
Federal violations, larceny	1	1	0
Federal violations, Liquor Law	59	2	55
Federal violations, Motor Vehicle Theft Act....	4	4	0
Federal violations, smuggling	2	0	2
Federal violations, Tax Law	16	7	9
Firearms, unlawful possession of.....	3	1	1
Forgery	78	33	38
Fraud	100	81	5
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property.	11	9	1
Fraudulently secreting mortgaged property...	14	11	1
Fraudulently secreting personal property....	3	3	0

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Fugitive from justice.....	25	24	1
Gambler, common	17	16	1
Gambling	115	107	2
Gambling devices	203	189	2
General Business Law, violations of.....	10	8	1
General Highway Traffic Law, violations of...	48	44	2
Homicide	12	3	4
Incest	12	1	11
Indecency	66	61	4
Insanity Law	157	156	0
Intoxication, public	2,101	2,078	13
Juvenile delinquency	309	257	42
Kidnaping	5	2	3
Labor Law, violations of.....	56	42	2
Larceny	2,956	2,454	214
Letters, threatening	1	1	0
Libel	1	1	0
Lost persons found.....	19	19	0
Malicious mischief	322	255	19
Manslaughter	57	4	39
Material witness	17	4	8
Mental Deficiency Law.....	47	47	0
Murder	16	5	10
Navigation Law, violations of.....	2	2	0
Nonsupport	5	3	2
Nuisances	19	17	2
Obscenity	3	2	0
Officer, impersonating	1	1	0
Officer, interfering with.....	5	4	0
Officer, resisting	15	11	3
Parole, violations of.....	67	57	10
Peddling without license.....	6	3	0
Perjury, subornation of.....	8	2	5
Probation, violation of.....	32	25	6
Public Health Law, violations of.....	19	17	2
Public Officers Law, violations of.....	5	3	1
Public Safety Law, violations of.....	24	15	9
Rape	158	45	90
Real Property Law.....	1	1	0
Receiving stolen goods.....	23	10	11
Robbery	69	28	36
Sabbath breaking	8	8	0
Security to keep peace.....	3	3	0
Seduction	1	0	1
Sodomy	13	4	9
Town and village ordinances, violations of....	13	7	3
Trains, riding on illegally.....	6	6	0
Tramps	235	233	0
Trespassing on private property.....	32	29	3
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle.....	61	40	17
Unlawful entry	34	20	11
Vagrancy	117	111	5
Vehicle and Traffic Law, violations of.....	34,469	33,728	202
Weapons, carrying concealed.....	52	17	34
Weapons, possessing dangerous.....	50	35	13
Weapons, unlawful discharge of.....	2	2	0
Total	50,459	46,953	1,799

		Per cent
Total number of arrests.....	50,459	100
Total number of convictions.....	46,953	93
Cases pending	1,799	4
Discharged cases	1,707	3

STATEMENT OF MILES PATROLLED

Mounted patrols	74,537
Motorcycle, automobile, etc.....	8,383,472
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Total miles of road patrolled.....	8,458,009
Investigations without arrest.....	29,274
Automobiles recovered	486
Sheep-killing dogs killed.....	296
Value of property recovered.....	\$316,926.85
Fines collected	\$292,127.24