

STATE OF NEW YORK

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

For the year 1935



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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

SIR.—This is the eighteenth annual report of the Division of State Police.

In presenting this report an endeavor has been made to concentrate on the more outstanding activities noted throughout the year and the results of several important changes in general policy connected with crime prevention and crime detection, as well as the services rendered by this force generally to the people of this State in the areas covered by our men.

The New York State Police has been functioning since 1917, and during the past year they have performed their functions as always without fear or favor, and operated on a high plane of efficiency. Every member has done his best to maintain the fine ideals of this division and to them must go the credit for our achievements.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Establishment

Chapter 697, Laws of 1935, effective May 4, 1935, authorized establishment within the Division of State Police of a bureau of investigation. Section 94-a of the Executive Law, added by this chapter, is quoted in its entirety:

“§ 94-a. Bureau of investigation. The superintendent may establish, within the division of state police, a bureau of investigation and assign to it members of the state police in such numbers as may be required for the purpose of investigating and detecting violations of the criminal laws of the state. The superintendent may employ, from time to time, within the appropriation, such skilled experts, scientists, technicians or other specially qualified persons as he deems necessary to aid the bureau in preventing or detecting crime, apprehending criminals, or preparing and presenting evidence of violations of the criminal laws of the state. Upon request of the head of any state department, or of any police agency or of any district attorney within the state, the superintendent may assign to such requesting authority members of the state police attached to the bureau of investigation in such numbers and for such periods of time as he may deem necessary for the purpose of investigating and detecting felonies committed within the state. Members of the state police assigned to the bureau of investigation are empowered to co-operate with departments of the United States government in the investigation of violations of the federal laws of the grade of felony within this state. The superintendent may, from time to time,

establish headquarters or stations in such localities of the state as he shall deem most suitable for the efficient operation of the bureau of investigation."

At the time this section was proposed, no request for funds or increase of personnel was made, as it was impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what additional finances or men might be required.

Organization and Operation

On June 1, 1935, the bureau began operations, and has functioned continuously since that date. Upon its inception, cases awaiting investigation required the immediate assignment of about forty men, but within a very short period, this number was increased to approximately eighty-five devoting their full time to crime inquiries pertaining, for the most part, to felonies. As a result of these assignments, it was necessary to reduce our regular highway patrol force, details for State and county fairs, and many other activities which form a part of the routine State police service.

In selecting men for the bureau of investigation, care was exercised to designate those members of our force who, as a result of years of application, study and experience, seemed best qualified to carry on the required work of the unit. Within each of the six troop areas, selection was further based upon a knowledge of conditions within the respective sectors and acquaintance with the inhabitants thereof, particularly those who might be associated with criminal operations. For successful investigative procedure, it is quite apparent that sources of information and points of contact, together with a knowledge of persons and localities, are of extreme value. The State of New York covers an extensive area, and the rural portions usually surround urban territory, a situation which invites the migratory criminal to commit his depredations in the country and return to a hide-out or haven in the larger municipalities. Again, New York has a large population, somewhat heterogeneous in character. Because of these facts, knowledge of all criminal operations or of every local condition could hardly be possessed by such a comparatively small group of police.

Basing investigative activity, therefore, with the troop sector as a focal point, has thus far proven to be a successful method of operation. Such a plan, however, does not preclude assigning men to sections of the State where they are unacquainted or practically unknown, if, as, and when a particular case presents concealed identity as an essential for successful termination. The percentage of our investigations where failure to conceal identity places the operative at a disadvantage has been very low.

After choosing these men, one of their number best qualified as to investigative and administrative ability was selected to supervise each district unit. The respective troop commanders assigned

to this supervisor, from time to time, such personnel as was required to meet the fluctuating demands for this class of service. While such operation has worked effectively, it is now apparent that centralized supervision of these district details at Albany headquarters would greatly increase the co-ordination of activities. To compensate the uniformed force for loss due to the permanent assignment of troopers to investigations, and to provide for centralized supervision of this bureau, it was recommended to your Excellency that at least one hundred men be added to the division. Included within this number were six additional lieutenants, one in direct charge of investigations in each of the six State police troop territories, one officer of proper grade with two assistants commissioned on the headquarters staff to supervise, co-ordinate, direct and assist the district branches, and two additional staff sergeants at headquarters to care for the added clerical duties created by reason of centralized supervision. An act authorizing this increase should be effective early in 1936, for it is essential that the training be completed in time to permit the assignment of these men to patrol duty at the beginning of spring activities.

It has long been suggested by many prosecutors, coroners, and other governmental officers interested in matters relating to crime detection, that the State should have a unit of qualified investigators available to assist these officers, and prepared to help smaller police units not having organized investigation or detective bureaus within their respective municipalities. Many of these officials further proposed that the State should establish a central crime laboratory, properly equipped and staffed, and available as an aid to investigation when scientific or technical assistance seemed necessary. It is believed that the existing bureau of investigation within the State police has met the first part of this proposal, and that we are now fully prepared to extend to all enforcement units thoroughly competent assistance in the investigation of crime through our staff of trained and experienced investigators.

Scientific Police Laboratory

The second recommendation, pertaining to a crime laboratory, has been given much careful study and consideration. By the terms of our law, the Superintendent of State police is empowered to employ, within the appropriation for such purpose, necessary experts, scientists, technicians, and other qualified persons to aid in detection or apprehension, or in the subsequent preparation or presentation of evidence in connection with violations of the criminal laws.

Immediately after the passage of this section, we began compilation of a list of experts particularly qualified in many diversified branches of science or technique, who would be available on call to assist in the primary investigation of crime and in the subsequent presentation of evidence connected therewith. Questionnaires were submitted to each of these individuals, and to various labora-

tories, etc., including several in State and municipal departments, and the information thus gathered was carefully classified and filed for future reference. With this list of over one hundred experienced experts, scientists and technicians, we are in a position to obtain, in practically every section of the State and on very short notice, technical or scientific assistance with a minimum of expense for travel or service.

This division has been very fortunate in having as its scientific laboratory adviser and director Dr. Bradley H. Kirschberg, of Schenectady, N. Y., a research and forensic chemist of considerable note. Dr. Kirschberg is extremely interested in the application of scientific aids to crime detection. In his laboratory, we have assembled much scientific police equipment. This includes ballistics and photomicrograph apparatus, distillation units, magnifiers, helixometers, microscopes, comparators and many other devices necessary for the study of bullets, shells, chemicals, hand-writing, etc.

While our equipment of this character has not been received in its entirety, when it is finally installed we shall have at our command a very complete research laboratory to be used as a basis for scientific operations throughout the State, and to co-ordinate the activities of the experts and scientists who have already signified their willingness to serve on a per diem basis. It is believed that the employment of these experts on a temporary basis, rather than on a full-time salary, is to be preferred, because many of them are able to contribute aid in only one particular branch which is not essential in a majority of cases.

The laboratory at Schenectady has already functioned in a highly efficient manner, notably in two outstanding cases, during the course of which it collaborated extensively with our investigators. For the county of Jefferson, the laboratory connected important lines of evidence dealing with micro-chemical analysis of various soils in relation to the scrapings from the shoes of the suspect. This was a case of extortion, which resulted in nine indictments, six arrests, and six convictions. Again, in a Washington county case, the crime of arson, first degree, was reconstructed by the laboratory, necessitating reproduction of two explosions before the time element could be scientifically established, proving the certainty of the suspect's guilt without his actual presence when the explosion occurred.

May I call you excellency's attention to the able prosecution of the Jefferson county case by the Hon. Howard B. Donaldson, district attorney, and to the untiring efforts of Hon. James Gibson, Jr., district attorney of Washington county. It is also worthy of note that that the verdict of guilty of arson first degree obtained in Washington county was the first one handed down in that or any surrounding county for many years. Not only in these two cases, but in many others, the bureau of investigation and the laboratory have functioned effectively. District attorneys and presiding justices have praised the careful investigations made by our troopers

and the extreme value of the unbiased scientific opinions given by our experts.

The laboratory was also active in reducing the passage of counterfeit money, particularly in the Schenectady sector, when the ultra-violet radiation apparatus was made available to all bankers and merchants suspecting that currency offered was not genuine.

The statute permitting temporary employment of experts is doubly valuable because of the absence of suspected bias which might be present in the case of full-time employees.

Future plans for the laboratory include the publication, from time to time, of the results of various experiments, either in connection with actual cases or through research endeavor. Pamphlets will be distributed for the benefit of all law enforcement agencies within the State, conveying to them completely and accurately the possibilities of applied science in criminal investigation. This description of actual results should overcome somewhat the exaggerated possibilities set forth by many writers of fiction.

Another contemplated project of the laboratory is to obtain federal aid for:

(a) A thorough study on comparison ballistics from a microscopic and photographic standpoint.

(b) Further study on the metallurgical side of discharged bullets, buck shot, etc.

(c) Photography under direct illumination of ultra-violet and infra red with the application of various chemicals for the latent fingerprints.

(d) Study on the blood grouping and the general work of the study of blood stains.

(e) Collection of all literature bearing on all sorts of chemico- or medico-legal tests appearing in the literature for the past ten years and verification of results and accuracy, as well as bibliography including foreign publications, such as French, German, Italian, etc.

(f) Collection of all classes of materials and identification of their origin of manufacture which already has proved so valuable in the identification of wood in the Hauptman case, and the identification of cambric in a case in Fulton county, N. Y.

(g) Other studies not included above.

We believe, with the conclusion of this project, there will not only be available to all law enforcing agencies of this State most valuable information, but that we shall have a practical police laboratory prepared to carry on complete studies, both microscopic and chemical, in the matter of ballistics; photographic research with all forms of illuminators for latent fingerprints; stains, dusts, etc.; blood grouping studies, especially necessary in cases of small stains; a complete materials collection, together with an evalua-

tion and study of all literature necessary for the checking of various tests and the standardizing of them for future application. We are now preparing to conduct district meetings throughout the entire State, to which will be invited district attorneys, sheriffs, coroners, and heads of other law enforcement units. The possibility of assistance from the bureau of investigation of the Division of State Police and its scientific facilities will be fully explained. A cordial invitation will be extended for the use of these facilities in making comprehensive efforts toward the successful solution of crime problems.

Report of Operations

The record of the bureau of investigation for the first seven months of its operation is indeed gratifying. One thousand seven hundred seven cases were investigated, and 731 cleared by arrest. Four hundred seventy-seven of these cases were cleared in other ways, including complaints which were unfounded, cases in which stolen or embezzled property was recovered and returned, and cases where the offender was identified, but punished for only one of a series of other crimes which he had committed. This figure also includes those cases where the offender has been identified, but not yet arrested. There are 501 cases pending. Investigation is being continued in these matters. District attorneys requested the assistance of the bureau 28 times, and municipal or other police authorities, State agencies, etc., called for our services on 287 occasions. Twenty per cent of the total investigations were conducted at the specific request of enforcement authorities. It is obvious, therefore, that our various prosecuting and police agencies are aware of the provisions of the Executive Law pertaining to the bureau of investigation, and are availing themselves of the opportunity to procure State assistance in solving their local crime problems. As time goes on, the percentage of cases in which we operate as assistants to other units undoubtedly will be greatly increased.

Basing our conclusion on operations during the first seven months, we feel that the succeeding years will permit the reporting of continued successful results, and that the bureau will function with great credit to the people of the State.

A State police bureau of investigation, with its associated laboratory, must be prepared to meet the demands for much diversified investigation. The laboratory often performs the duties of a medical examiner for counties where the coroner system still exists, and must act as an arson squad for the rural areas. It often deals with offenses which greatly concern the very serious economic problem of the people in our rural areas, such as malicious poisoning of chickens, cattle, horses and dogs, and identification of slaughtered poultry, often essential in the apprehension of chicken thieves. Many other unusual cases brought to its attention differ greatly from the problems submitted to crime laboratories serving municipalities or particular governmental agencies. Our personnel in-

investigate practically all classes of crime. In this respect their scope is somewhat broader than that of a specialized unit functioning in one or only a few classifications of crime, or limited in number of investigations because its particular jurisdiction has comparatively few criminal statutes.

THE POLICE SCHOOL

No session of the police school was held during 1935, due to the fact that an insufficient number of recruits were enlisted by this division to justify a centralized training program. The men eligible for training were given instruction at our various barracks in the subjects included in the standard police school curriculum.

The activities of the school were directed toward the preparation of agenda for "in-service" training, and a course in criminal investigation particularly as related to rural crimes. At each of our barracks, practically every member of the division received short review or "refresher" lectures, and, in addition, was apprised of the many new phases of law and procedure enacted during the recent sessions of the Legislature.

The school continued to function as a clearing house for the dissemination of suggestions in matters of police procedure, and assisted such municipal zone police training schools as were conducted.

We heartily recommend that police training for recruits throughout New York State be placed on a compulsory basis, and that a comprehensive program of "in-service" training be developed for the future. To accomplish such an objective, a board or commission should be created, which would prescribe the necessary rules, regulations and curricula, and which would utilize already existing police schools for broader programs extending to smaller police units. This would place police training on a standardized basis, and make available to some of our smaller communities, unable to maintain their own police training schools, an opportunity to improve their enforcement service. It is gratifying to note that the average policeman, particularly of the smaller forces, is most eager to gain added knowledge of his duties; but in many localities, there are no training facilities available to him.

FLOOD CONDITIONS

Heavy rains and cloud bursts, particularly in the western, central and southern part of the State, starting July 7 and continuing for several days, caused the worst flood condition in New York State that had existed since 1865. A number of bridges and roads were washed out along the Mohawk river, and almost all the main highways were made impassable by high water at different times throughout the flood. Outside of this the capitol district area was not so badly affected.

Hornell, Hammondsport, Marathon, Watkins Glen, Elmira, Norwich, Binghamton, Whitney Point, and numerous small towns and villages in the western and southern tier were practically cut off from all communication from July 7 to 11. Troopers were on duty day and night for this period preventing looting, assisting welfare societies, Red Cross volunteers and other civilian units in giving aid such as food, clothing and medical attention to those in need. Summer traffic was at its peak and re-routing was necessary at all times in order to get stranded motorists out of the flood district. Conditions were so bad that even troopers were unable to reach certain points, and aid had to be given by members of other troops who could get into the area by roads not so badly flooded. Constant patrols were necessary after the flood had subsided, and it was not until July 27 that anywhere near normal conditions were restored. This work was done under the direction of relief agencies set up by Governor Lehman consisting of Health Department officials, highway engineers and troop officers.

A resumé of the families worst affected by the flood is given below. This, of course, does not include hundreds of other people visited and assisted and work done in cities in co-operation with local officers.

Lives lost: Broome county, 7; Chenango county, 7; Schuyler county, 4; Tioga county, 2; Tompkins county, 10; total, 30. Number of families seriously affected by the flood, 2,800. Lives saved by troopers (removal from danger zones), 470. Number of persons individually investigated by troopers, 1,305. Families assisted with food, clothing and medicine, 788. Bodies recovered by troopers, 17.

Troopers accompanied Governor Lehman who made a personal inspection of the counties that suffered the most damage, and later, on July 20, Captain Fox, of Troop "C", escorted the Congressional Committee which was appointed by Congress to make a survey of the damage done with a view to appropriating money for relief.

Spring floods are more or less common in New York State, but the great damage done by the one last July was due to the suddenness with which the high water arrived without any chance of preventative measures being taken.

POLICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Each year the combination teletypewriter and radio police communication system increases its effectiveness in matters relating to crime prevention, detection and apprehension. The results of prompt and accurate dissemination of police information, not only within the area of this State, but in adjoining ones as well, confirms our belief that communication is one of the most important essentials of efficient police service. Inter-communication between municipal and State police agencies associated with the eight-state teletypewriter system co-ordinated, in no small degree, the efforts of these units.

Teletypewriter service is particularly adapted to police communication requirements, primarily because of its secrecy feature, and the negligible possibility of its transmissions being diverted into unauthorized channels. In these respects, it differs somewhat from radio communication. Radio is most advantageous in communicating information to mobile units, thus increasing speed in responding to calls for service and in providing knowledge for those in radio cars of happenings on their own and other patrol posts. After careful evaluation of both methods, we feel that while the teletypewriter is to be preferred as a basic police communication system, it should be supplemented by the radio. The teletypewriter message traffic report for 1935, appended below, indicates a very material increase in the use of this system over previous years.

POLICE TELETYPE SYSTEM MESSAGE TRAFFIC REPORT—1935

Messages originated by points on the New York State system	110,746
Messages received at Albany headquarters from the police teletypewriter systems of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and retransmitted over the New York State system	9,503
Messages received at Troop K, Hawthorne, from the police teletypewriter systems of Westchester county, New York City, and New Jersey, and retransmitted over the New York State system	23,229
Messages received at Troop C, Sidney, from the police teletypewriter systems of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware, and retransmitted over the New York State system	13,071
Total	<u>156,549</u>

About 40 per cent of these messages were local, or point to point, in character. The balance were general alarms, or messages for distribution to all points on the eight-state network, ultimately reaching each of the seven hundred or more associated police teletypewriter stations. In many instances these were subsequently transmitted to hundreds of radio-equipped police cars.

It is believed that the system is not being utilized to its fullest extent by police departments or agencies not actually connected with it. Many police officers or departments receive complaints of serious crimes, but sometimes neglect to apprise a sufficient number of surrounding law enforcement agencies of the happening. It is obvious that if such information were placed at some point on the teletypewriter system and subsequently transmitted throughout a proper area, co-ordinated efforts would result. It was recommended, therefore, that an amendment to the Executive Law relating to police communication be proposed, providing that every police

officer or agency within this State receiving a complaint of felony be required to transmit such information to the nearest or most convenient teletypewriter instrument location to be subsequently dispatched over the system. There should be no objections to this proposal, due to the fact that teletypewriter instruments are installed at many convenient police locations throughout the State, thus insuring low cost to the reporting agency for furnishing such information to the point from which it is to be transmitted. During the crime conference, there was much discussion concerning co-ordination of enforcement efforts. This could be accomplished, at least in part, by the suggested police communication amendment.

The teletypewriter system and our radio transmitter present very few operating difficulties. The New York Telephone Company and the General Electric Company supervise mechanical operations, and the time "out of service" is chargeable mostly to ravages of the elements and unavoidable occurrences beyond human control, rather than to equipment failure. Both systems are serviced twenty-four hours a day, and the prompt response in cases of transmission difficulties clears the trouble within a very short time.

State police radio transmitter WPGC, operated by the General Electric Company for this division on a leased basis, functions in a most efficient manner. Ten thousand one hundred and twelve transmissions were dispatched to patrol cars and fixed radio locations within the signal range of the station. To point out the many successful results obtained through radio service would require a very lengthy report, but we assure your Excellency that the expenditure for radio service is more than justified.

It has been suggested that all State police patrol cars be equipped with radio receivers. To carry out such a recommendation would require construction of at least four additional State police transmitters. This represents an outlay of considerable money, not only for construction, but to meet subsequent continued operating costs. Because of the limited power allocated by the Federal Communications Commission to police broadcasting units, one transmitter could not possibly serve more than one-fifth of the entire area of the State.

There are, however, many municipal police radio transmitting stations within the State of New York, many of which have extended their facilities to radio-equipped patrol cars of the State police. This overcomes somewhat the necessity of erecting State owned and operated transmitters. We are desirous of calling your Excellency's particular attention to the co-operative spirit on the part of these municipalities, and list them herewith:

TROOP	Number of radio equipped cars	Transmitter furnishing signals	Location of transmitter
A.....	5	WMJ	Municipal police, Buffalo
A.....	5	WPDR	Municipal police, Rochester
A.....	1	WNFP	Municipal police, Niagara Falls
C.....	2	WPGL	Municipal police, Binghamton
C.....	2	WPGC	State police, South Schenectady
D.....	3	WPGC	State police, South Schenectady
G.....	25	WPGC	State police, South Schenectady
K.....	1	WPGC	State police, South Schenectady
L.....	6	WPGS	Nassau county police, Mineola
Headquarters.....	3	WPGC	State police, South Schenectady
	53		

Unfortunately, there are some sections of the State where no municipal police transmitters are in operation, and this, we believe, is due somewhat to the fact that municipalities in those areas are without sufficient funds to construct and operate broadcasting stations. It is suggested that some consideration be given to the matter of providing State aid to localities within these non-radio serviced areas, on condition that when such aid was afforded for construction and operation of municipal police transmitters, signals for State police cars in those sections would be furnished as required. The benefits which would certainly accrue from such an arrangement would more than justify the expenditure by the State. Providing State aid for police communication purposes is not a departure from established practices, in view of the fact that we already assume charges for certain portions of municipal police teletypewriter service. We firmly believe that the time will come when police radio transmission must be placed on a district basis, due to the fact that available channels are very limited and interference between too many low powered stations will ultimately develop into a serious situation.

Our radio transmitter furnishes radio signals, without cost, to radio equipped police cars of Bennington, Vt., Scotia, N. Y., and the Rensselaer county sheriff's office. At the inception of our radio service, we circularized police agencies within the eleven counties of the capital district, apprising them of the fact that we would furnish, without cost, radio transmissions provided they would equip their automobiles with receiving sets. Despite the fact that the cost of equipping an automobile is very low, only two municipalities of this State took advantage of the offer. One city within the capitol area has its own radio transmitting station, and naturally would not be interested in becoming part of our network, but it is obvious that many other city and village police departments could do much in the field of police co-ordination if they were to equip their

patrol cars with radio receiving sets. There can be no doubt that such a procedure would materially decrease the possibility of escape, particularly in instances where criminals are traveling from the scene of their operations in automobiles. It would also then be possible to blockade practically any area within the capital district with a highly effective system of highway coverage. In recommending this co-ordination of police communication to your Excellency, it is not with any thought that the State police should control the operation or administration of local police units. It is merely proposing a wider use of a communication system already established, efficiently operating and of proven value in the field of police endeavor. The success of comprehensive crime prevention, detection and apprehension could thus be enhanced without adding noticeable costs to any police budget.

FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS

Pine Camp, N. Y.

From August seventeenth to thirtieth, inclusive, the First Army conducted maneuvers at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, New York. The military zone, approximating seventy-six square miles, was included within a perimeter extending from Watertown to Philadelphia, thence to Carthage, and back to Watertown.

National Guard units from eight states, together with a force of regulars, comprised the soldier population of 36,500 men. In addition, thousands of persons visited the encampment and witnessed the operations. A large percentage of the troops reached the area overland by motor transport, and returned in the same manner upon conclusion of the exercises.

This division was requested to facilitate the movement of these various convoys from the time of their entrance into New York State until they reached the manoeuvres sector. In co-operation with municipal police along the routes of travel, every effort was exerted to permit their scheduled marches with safety and without interruption. They were so dispatched from point to point by teletype and radio as to avoid interference either between convoys or with the regular traffic which is unusually heavy during week ends.

A detachment from this division policed the area of the maneuvers, and it is very gratifying to report that, notwithstanding the mammoth traffic problem, no reports of serious or fatal accidents, either within the perimeter boundaries or during the convoy movement, were recorded. Without doubt, this was the largest individual traffic project ever handled by the State police.

Our unit headquarters were established at Black River, from which point police activities were directed. Traffic was strictly supervised by both army authorities and State police. The splendid spirit of co-operation on the part of the military officers contributed in no small degree to the absence of accidents.

I am pleased to quote for your Excellency's attention an excerpt from a letter from Major General Dennis E. Nolan, Commanding

General of the First Army, relative to the assistance rendered by the State police during these maneuvers:

“I desire to express my appreciation to you for the efficient assistance rendered by the New York State police to the First Army during the August maneuvers. The timely aid rendered by the State police to long motor convoys passing through densely populated areas contributed much to the safety of the men and to the military precision of the Army concentration.

I wish, especially, to commend the well-trained area command. They gave unsparingly of their time and effort in meeting the unusual demands occasioned by the concentration of military units and the influx of many visitors in a comparatively limited area.”

PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU

There are upwards of 80,000 pistol permit applications filed in this bureau, each cross-indexed under both licensee and weapon identification. The information contained in these files is of extreme value to enforcement agencies, and is available twenty-four hours a day.

The law requiring the filing of pistol license application blanks with the State police did not provide any funds or added personnel. It has been extremely difficult for our very limited headquarters clerical staff to keep these files up-to-date. If this bureau is to be continued, there will be a need for additional help. Undoubtedly the 1936 Legislature will make some changes in our revolver licensing statutes. It is requested that any such amendment include provision for added personnel to compile these records. Annual renewal of each license to carry a weapon makes all original applications the subject of yearly search, and therefore there is practically no diminution in the number of applications handled from year to year.

HIGHWAY SAFETY SQUAD

This squad, with a specially equipped truck carrying the necessary technical instruments and apparatus, continued to operate, under the direction of headquarters, throughout the various troop sectors of the State. Its particular endeavors are directed toward correction of truck overloads so damaging to our highways, and the testing of brakes on commercial vehicles, pleasure cars and passengers buses.

We acquired nine devices of the decelerometer type and distributed them among the six troops for the purpose of testing automobile brakes, instructing that appropriate action be taken in cases where brake performance was inadequate to meet safety requirements. There is a noticeable improvement in the attitude of truckers toward the laws governing and regulating gross weights carried

over the highways. Overloaded trucks are seldom encountered today. This is quite converse to conditions which existed before the inception of this special squad. Of 10,517 commercial vehicles weighed during 1935, only 266 were found to be exceeding total load limitations.

Special attention was given to motor buses. Equipment was carefully checked and actual tests of brakes made. Arrest or warning, as each case deserved, had a salutary effect in improving the safety factors relating to public passenger transportation.

The highway safety squad assisted in the conduct of several municipal safety campaigns, and its equipment helped to make such campaigns very practical.

The squad is highly mobile and operates on an unscheduled basis in various localities. This system of operation, particularly in the checking of cargo trucks, is very satisfactory.

DIVING OPERATIONS

The shallow water diving apparatus purchased during 1934 proved so useful that an additional complete equipment was added in 1935. These units have become almost indispensable in certain types of investigations and in facilitating the recovery of submerged bodies.

Approximately twenty-five men trained in the use and operation of this equipment are ready to respond on short notice. Requests for services of our divers emanate from police agencies as well as from private individuals.

Diving operations for the year 1935 are herewith summarized :

For recovery of submerged bodies.....	18
Conduct of criminal investigations.....	7
	25
Total diving operations.....	25
Bodies recovered.....	12
Submerged automobiles located and recovered.....	1
Time of divers under water—19 hrs., 35 mins.	

Without such equipment, the bereaved survivors of drowning victims would, in many instances, have awaited the recovery of these bodies for much longer periods of time. This apparatus also makes possible the recovery of instruments or proceeds of crimes discarded in bodies of water by perpetrators desiring to rid themselves of such property.

RECORD OF ARRESTS

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Abandonment	53	35	11
Abduction	8	3	4
Abortion	5	1	4
Adultery	36	12	21
Accessory to felony.....	3	0	3
Agricultural Law, violations of.....	7	7	0
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, violations of..	200	167	21
Animals, cruelty to.....	180	165	4
Arson	48	8	29
Assault	1,346	992	127
Attorneys, illegal practice.....	1	0	1
Bastardy	34	15	18
Bigamy	9	2	6
Billiard Room Law, violations of.....	13	12	1
Burglary	562	245	276
Burglar's tools, possessing.....	3	3	0
Business and trade.....	32	18	7
Checks, passing worthless.....	65	47	5
Children, abandonment of.....	14	5	9
Children, carnal abuse of.....	5	1	4
Children, endangering life and health of.....	1	1	0
Children, endangering morals of.....	29	21	5
Children, failing to provide for.....	58	39	15
Children, improper guardianship of.....	5	3	0
Children, wayward minor	55	49	6
Cockfighting	16	16	0
Coercion	3	3	0
Conservation Law, violations of.....	393	368	7
Conspiracy	2	2	0
Contempt of court.....	65	50	12
Crime, attempt to commit.....	5	5	0
Crime, threat to commit.....	12	3	1
Defrauding innkeepers	106	86	5
Deserters, U. S. Army and Navy.....	2	2	0
Disorderly conduct	2,985	2,767	82
Disorderly houses	6	4	2
Disorderly persons	223	178	24
Domestic Relations Law, violations of.....	19	16	1
Education Law, violations of.....	31	26	4
Election Law, violations of.....	3	3	0
Embezzlement	1	1	0
Escaped inmates	83	83	0
Extortion	6	1	4
Federal violations, assault	1	1	0
Federal violations, burglary	1	0	1
Federal violations, conspiracy	4	0	4
Federal violations, counterfeiting	19	17	0
Federal violations, Customs Law	2	0	2
Federal violations, Immigration Law	14	7	7
Federal violations, larceny	2	2	0
Federal violations, lotteries	1	1	0
Federal violations, Liquor Law	165	106	54
Federal violations, Mann Act	2	2	0
Federal violations, Motor Vehicle Theft Act...	2	2	0
Federal violations, Narcotic Law.....	2	1	0
Federal violations, smuggling	2	1	1
Federal violations, Tax Law	2	1	1

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Firearms, unlawful possession of.....	1	0	1
Forgery	89	48	36
Fraud	98	72	15
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property.....	15	12	2
Fraudulently secreting mortgaged property....	18	14	2
Fraudulently secreting personal property.....	9	6	3
Fugitive from justice.....	23	23	0
Gambler, common	6	6	0
Gambling	83	78	2
Gambling devices	151	145	3
General Highway Traffic Law, violations of....	24	23	1
Homicide	11	7	0
Incest	12	5	7
Indecency	45	40	4
Insanity Law	213	213	0
Intoxication, public	2,167	2,141	23
Juvenile delinquency	409	358	41
Kidnaping	3	2	0
Labor Law, violations of.....	47	39	5
Larceny	3,122	2,599	212
Letters, threatening	1	0	1
Lost persons found.....	6	6	0
Malicious mischief	408	350	26
Manslaughter	41	5	21
Material witness	27	15	12
Mental Deficiency Law.....	36	36	0
Murder	22	9	13
Nonsupport	20	17	3
Nuisances	12	5	3
Obscenity	3	1	1
Officer, impersonating	7	5	1
Officer, interfering with	7	3	3
Officer, resisting	6	6	0
Park ordinance, violations of.....	659	656	0
Parole, violations of.....	72	64	7
Peddling without license.....	5	5	0
Perjury, subornation of.....	3	0	2
Prisons, violations of	43	39	4
Probation, violation of.....	42	30	10
Public Health Law, violations of.....	17	12	4
Public Officers Law, violations of.....	5	4	1
Public Safety Law, violations of.....	11	9	1
Rape	123	32	78
Real Property Law.....	4	2	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	29	15	11
Robbery	98	47	38
Sabbath breaking	7	7	0
Security to keep peace.....	1	1	0
Seduction	2	2	0
Sodomy	9	1	8
Town and village ordinances, violations of.....	912	902	2
Trains, riding on illegally.....	28	27	1
Tramps	248	248	0
Trespassing on private property.....	7	6	0
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle.....	7	3	2
Unlawful entry	44	30	11
Vagrancy	260	192	7
Vehicle and Traffic Law, violations of.....	36,208	35,573	200

Crime	Arrests	Con- victions	Pending
Weapons, carrying concealed.....	46	19	23
Weapons, possessing dangerous	32	21	10
Weapons, unlawful discharge of.....	9	8	0
Total	<u>53,025</u>	<u>49,850</u>	<u>1,651</u>

		Per cent
Total number of arrests.....	53,025	100
Total number of convictions	49,850	94
Cases pending	1,651	3
Discharged cases	<u>1,524</u>	<u>3</u>

STATEMENT OF MILES PATROLLED

Mounted patrols	48,559
Motorcycle, automobile, etc.....	8,537,512
Total miles of road patrolled.....	<u>8,586,071</u>
Investigations without arrests.....	29,376
Automobiles recovered	523
Sheep-killing dogs killed.....	221
Value of property recovered.....	\$368,137.63
Fines collected	<u>\$295,592.52</u>

JOHN ADAMS WARNER,
Superintendent