

STATE OF NEW YORK

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

Of The

NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

For the year 1937



ALBANY  
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS  
1938

## HEADQUARTERS

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JOHN A. WARNER, *Superintendent*

GEORGE P. DUTTON, *Deputy Superintendent*

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### Bureau of Criminal Investigation

ALBERT B. MOORE, *Chief Inspector-Commanding*

GEORGE M. SEARLE, *Deputy Chief Inspector*

JOHN J. MORRISSEY, *Division Inspector*, Districts A-B-D

FRANCIS S. MCGARVEY, *Division Inspector*, Districts C-G-K

### DISTRICT INSPECTORS

Eugene F. Hoyt.....	District A, Batavia
Joseph B. Lynch.....	District B, Malone
Ernest O. Maynard.....	District C, Sidney
John A. Cosart.....	District D, Oneida
Edward O. Hageman.....	District G, Troy
Howard W. Nugent.....	District K, Hawthorne

NOTE.—The Bureau of Criminal Investigation includes the telegraph bureau, the training school and the pistol permit bureau.

### SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY—BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

128 South Church St., Schenectady

Dr. Bradley H. Kirschberg, *Director*

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*Division Surgeon-Inspector*

Dr. J. Lewi Donhauser

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### Headquarters Staff

STANLEY C. BEAGLE.....	<i>Sergeant-Major</i>
THOMAS A. KEMMY.....	<i>Staff-Sergeant</i>
JOHN R. MCCORMICK.....	<i>Staff-Sergeant</i>
JAMES W. WHITE.....	<i>Staff-Sergeant</i>
JOSEPH L. MCGIVERN.....	<i>Staff-Sergeant</i>
RAYMOND B. ADAMS.....	<i>Staff-Sergeant</i>
JOHN D. REARDON.....	<i>Staff-Sergeant</i>
JOSEPH P. SHAW.....	<i>Staff-Sergeant</i>

## Troop Officers — Uniformed Force

### 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
John A. Gaffney, Troop "K".....	Hawthorne
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
Harold C. Herrick, Troop "B".....	Malone
Charles B. McCann, Troop "B".....	Malone
John J. King, Troop "B".....	Malone
Daniel Faber, Troop "C".....	Sidney
Charles LaForge, Troop "C".....	Sidney
John J. Warner, Troop "C".....	Sidney
John P. Ronan, Troop "D".....	Oneida
Martin F. Dillon, Troop "D".....	Oneida
Solvay Perry, Troop "D".....	Oneida
Merrit E. Doescher, Troop "G".....	Troy
Garrie A. Sager, Troop "G".....	Troy
Hervey A. Keator, Troop "G".....	Troy
Jacob B. Lockman, Troop "K".....	Hawthorne
Walter F. Reilly, Troop "K".....	Hawthorne
Herschel A. Gay, Troop "K".....	Hawthorne
Charles J. Finnick, Long Island Park Detail.....	Babylon

## Training School Staff

Chief Inspector Albert B. Moore, Director
Deputy Chief Inspector George M. Searle, Asst. Director
Lieut. John J. King, Executive Officer
Mr. J. Henry FitzGerald, Firearms and Ballistics
Dr. Bradley H. Kirschberg, Applied Science and Investigation
Major Allan C. Smith, Physical Training
Capt. Frank R. Hoercher, First Aid
Sergt. James W. Russell, Identification
Dr. Schuyler McC. Martin, Medical Officer
Secretaries, Helen L. Daley and Phyllis Clarkeson

## Telegraph Bureau

Police Teletype System
Radio Station WPGC (1658 Kilocycles)
Trooper J. Fred Johns, Chief Operator

## Pistol Permit Bureau

Trooper William P. Brefka, Chief Clerk
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## TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

To His Excellency, HERBERT H. LEHMAN,

Governor of the State of New York, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: I am respectfully submitting the twentieth annual report of the Division of State Police. During 1937, this division endeavored to contribute a substantial part in the nation-wide program for reduction of highway accidents. Due to the belief that enforcement of traffic laws and the regulation of vehicular movement are a specialized branch of police service, there was created within this division a traffic bureau, composed of carefully trained personnel detailed to engage in a systematic patrol of our more heavily travelled highways, particularly directing their efforts toward the reduction of highway accidents within rural areas. Since a major portion of State police work is directly related to highway travel and throughout the past years of our operation this phase of police activity received our careful attention, nevertheless it appeared necessary for a specific unit to be primarily held responsible for such service. The excellent results obtained by this special bureau justified our belief that its institution was timely. A detailed statement relating to traffic bureau activities will be found in a later portion of this document.

For several years the regulation of traffic and the enforcement of law and ordinances on our State parkway systems have been delegated to the State police. The many miles of these parkways on Long Island and in certain portions of Westchester and Putnam counties present quite a serious problem at certain seasons of the year. As new parkways or extensions of existing parkways are completed and opened for public travel, this problem becomes more pronounced and can only be adequately dealt with by the addition of troopers to our present force. The number of men engaged in this work is now insufficient to cope with the situation and it is respectfully requested that additional personnel be provided in ample time for training so that they may be available for duty with the beginning of the 1938 traffic season. An estimate of the number of cars passing over the northern State Parkway, the southern State Parkway and Jones Beach Parkways during the summer of 1937 is placed at twelve million, five hundred thousand vehicles and all indications point to a steady increase in future years. In addition to the control and regulation of traffic, our park detail performs many other services, some of which are enumerated herewith: inspecting daily all playground and recreation equipment used on both land and water; patrolling bridal paths; supervising all bathing areas and beaches; supervising parking areas; assisting in rescues and in submersion cases; rendering



first aid; enforcing conservation laws; policing athletic meets and theatrical exhibitions; guarding the game preserves in five of the parks; policing skating areas during the winter months; furnishing personnel for the operation of five fire trucks in response to fire alarms; operating an emergency flood light truck at the scene of accidents or at other places where emergency lighting equipment is required; upon request, operating diving apparatus in various parts of Suffolk county to assist in the recovery of drowned persons. Other activities relative to regulation of traffic and the enforcement of laws in connection therewith include the keeping of spot maps indicating accident frequencies, investigating the causes of accidents occurring on the parkways and giving safety talks before civic organizations and schools located within the Long Island Park area. The park detail also maintains its own criminal identification bureau which particularly directs its efforts toward making photographs at accident scenes and assisting the members of Troop K who are stationed on Long Island whenever photographic and fingerprint evidence may be present at the scene of a major crime.

Your special attention is respectfully directed to the report of activities submitted by the bureau of criminal investigation and its associated scientific crime detection laboratory. It is apparent that their accomplishments compare favorably with those of any similar units. The results obtained by the personnel of this bureau warrant the confidence in their ability which influenced their original selection as investigators. The detailed reports of this bureau are numerous and interesting. Notorious criminals have been captured, baffling cases have been solved and, in many instances, difficult and intricate obstacles blocking successful investigation have been overcome by the ingenuity, patience and capabilities of this bureau's membership. To record in this report the many outstanding cases would occupy too much space. However, brief resumés of some of the more interesting investigations have been included.

I would like at this time to call your Excellency's attention to the splendid co-operation always extended to this division by the press. Their representatives have been most tactful in the handling of crime news, especially in cases where immediate release of specific details to the public might impede the progress of investigation. We are grateful for the fine attitude which they have adopted.

In addition to regular and ordinary police service, much of the time of our personnel is consumed in making inspections of airports, motion picture theatres and places of public assembly. Special statutes are enacted from time to time under such laws as regulate the Labor Department, the Agriculture and Markets Department, etc., which come within the scope of our enforcement activities. Outstanding among these is that section of the Labor Law, regulating the hours of service for truck and bus drivers and that portion of the Agriculture and Markets Law relating to importation of

coal into this State. Enforcement of these statutes and the numerous inspections specified above naturally deflect the activities of a portion of our force from the field of general police service into that of specialized endeavors. This results in a certain decrease in the number of men available for routine patrol duty, and if future enforcement of similar laws is to be made a responsibility of our force, we shall be further reduced in available personnel for crime detection and apprehension of criminals. Many State Departments call upon our men for specialized duty, such as guarding funds, regulating crowds during rush periods for licensing, providing assistance at examinations and other similar details. This reduces our highway patrols to a dangerous minimum. On other occasions, State agencies have requested the assignment of one or more men for continuous service with them. While it is our desire to co-operate with all branches of State government, it will seriously interfere with normal police operations if special duties of this character are continued or increased.

The American Red Cross very generously furnishes instructors for first aid training of our personnel. Recently that organization equipped certain of our barracks and substations with first aid materials. In addition, they have provided emergency relief equipment at many places on the highways in gasoline stations and other similar locations, and instructed the civilian attendants at those places in the application of first aid. This is a very timely service and contributes much toward the alleviation of human suffering. Members of this division continue to assist charitable organizations in distributing food to the needy. One of our troops maintains its own charity fund from which instant relief is afforded as urgent cases subsequently investigated indicate the necessity. This fund is a contribution of the troop members and it seems fitting that their splendid charitable spirit be called to your attention.

Upon invitation to participate in the World's Fair in 1939, we have drafted tentative plans for a comprehensive exhibit of various phases of police activity and crime prevention methods. We hope to construct a most attractive one and we are sure that its numerous features will be of intense interest and great benefit to the World's Fair visitors.

The more important functions of this organization are treated under separate captions herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN A. WARNER,

*Superintendent*

## TRAFFIC BUREAU

After a careful study of traffic conditions within troop areas, it was deemed expedient to organize a special traffic bureau which would direct its principal efforts toward accident reduction and safety education. The personnel assigned to this bureau was selected from among those who attended the special traffic officers' course conducted by the State police school during April.

The following order, issued to all troop commanders, outlines generally the organization, aims and policy of this unit:

ALBANY, N. Y., *May 14, 1937*

Subject: Traffic Patrols—1937.

To: All Troop Commanders, New York State Police.

1. To further our endeavors toward reduction of automobile accidents, safe driving on the highways and the education of operators and chauffeurs, the following program should be carried out within each troop during the season of 1937.

2. One member of each troop, preferably the officer or non-commissioned officer who attended the traffic officers' training school at Harvard, will be designated to supervise traffic operations within the troop area.

3. Such number of troopers as may appear necessary will be assigned for highway traffic patrol duty. They will be placed under the jurisdiction of the designated traffic supervisor and, except in extreme emergencies, will not be used for other police activities.

4. A careful study of the troop territory will be made to determine the particular places and times of highway accident occurrences. When such information is gathered, a program of selective enforcement will be inaugurated. Concentration of highway patrols will be made at points indicating high accident frequency. Members of this division who attended the Harvard traffic school are familiar with a proper program to be followed in selective enforcement and they should be permitted to place such program into immediate operation. It is obvious that we have insufficient men to properly police all highways of the State, therefore, we can only hope to concentrate our efforts at the locations indicating frequent accident occurrences. As the situation changes from time to time, patrols can be removed to other danger points.

5. Each troop will keep an accident spot map or an accident record filed by location. With this information, it will be possible to determine the effect of our selective enforcement program and to make a comparison as to the results obtained from month to month.

6. Members assigned to highway patrol duty should be instructed to give strict attention to all vehicles passing over the highways and to carefully observe these vehicles for such violations as contribute to the accident factor. Unless the personnel of the highway patrols

will conscientiously do their work and devote all of their time to observation of violations rather than letting them pass by, little will be accomplished.

7. This memorandum is not intended as an instruction to make more arrests or to carry on particular drives, but rather to have a sensible and proper enforcement of the traffic laws, making arrests in such cases as seem to warrant that action.

8. From time to time, headquarters will issue memorandums to the various troops, calling attention to certain phases of enforcement, giving the latest information with relation to accident prevention methods, and otherwise assisting, as far as possible, the movement for safe driving, education of operators and reduction of the accident toll.

9. It is rather difficult to prescribe any definite program which will meet all situations, however, the general result desired is to make our highways safe for the travelling public.

10. Many members of our division attended the traffic officers' training school held at Troy during April of this year, and there they received valuable instruction which should materially aid and assist them in a reasonable application of highway safety principles.

JOHN A. WARNER,

*Superintendent*

After approximately seven months of operation, it is obvious that the formation of this bureau was a very progressive and forward step. The improvement in traffic law enforcement methods has been quite pronounced and a comparison of statistics relating to many "high ratio accident spots" indicates that a continuation of enforcement efforts will ultimately attain the desired result of lessening highway fatalities.

As a result of conferences and discussions among those of our personnel familiar with the problems of highway law enforcement and traffic regulation, it was generally agreed that traffic bureau vehicles painted with a distinctive color would perhaps be most practical not only for their psychological effect on drivers, but as constant reminders to the motoring public that patrols were present on the highways. A number of our automobiles were painted white and lettered "STATE POLICE-TRAFFIC BUREAU-SAFETY PATROL." These cars were assigned to various locations throughout the State and reports of their effectiveness were made. From a study of these reports, it has been determined first, that the average speed of both commercial and pleasure vehicles through these patrolled areas is materially reduced and, second, that a noticeable reduction in accidents within those areas is indicated. We believe that the distinctive and easily identified patrol car, therefore, has proven its value as an accident prevention factor actually and psychologically. These white safety patrols operate twenty-four

hours of each day. A few are equipped with sound-amplifying apparatus, which is used not only for safety instruction purposes, but also to call the attention of an offending driver to his careless disregard for the principles of sensible and safe operation. The installation of sound apparatus to additional safety patrol cars will further enhance our efforts.

Much attention was given to ascertaining the causes of accidents and offering subsequent recommendations for the elimination of physical hazards at danger points. Within each troop, certain men were specially assigned to investigate the causes of accidents, particularly fatal ones. Their inquiries have been most complete. In one fatal accident which occurred on a heavily traveled highway, a member of the accident investigation squad made a thorough effort to place responsibility for the collision. Nothing was noted indicating any vehicular mechanical defects, but, not being satisfied with establishing that point, he called for technical assistants from our scientific laboratory to aid him. A careful check of the car's sub-structure revealed that one front spring had been crystalizing for a considerable period of time and finally broke just as the vehicle was about to pass another which was travelling in an opposite direction. This spring fracture caused the vehicle to swerve sharply to the left, rendering it impossible for the driver to pull it back into its own lane of traffic in time to avoid collision with an on-coming automobile.

Removal of trees, shrubbery and other objects which obstruct the vision has played an important part in the general accident reduction program. Existing physical hazards are carefully observed by patrols and their reports concerning them are transmitted through channels to the proper agency for appropriate elimination action.

Members of the bureau of criminal investigation are notified of all fatal accidents and investigate them in conjunction with the accident investigation squad. The dual investigation serves an excellent purpose in the establishment of cause and presence, if any, of criminal negligence.

Prosecutions under section 1053-a of the Penal Law for criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle are resorted to when there is an indication that the offending driver has been careless in his manipulation of the vehicle or has disregarded laws, rules or regulations governing traffic movement, and has caused the death of a human being.

Within each traffic bureau district, an accurate spot map is maintained. This marks the exact locations of highway accidents and serves as a guide for selective enforcement. Although each map is compiled only on statistics of such accidents as are reported to the state police and does not include accidents reported to and investigated by sheriffs or local enforcement agencies, nevertheless we believe it is sufficiently indicative to regulate the placement of patrols at necessary points on highways deserving greater enforce-

ment activity. Based on the visible statistics portrayed by these spot maps, highway patrols are moved from time to time to the locations with the higher ratio of accidents. This process is usually termed "selective enforcement" and it seems to be the only solution to proper highway patrol when there are insufficient enforcement authorities to supervise the many thousands of miles of highways existing on our present system. By actual record, the process of selective enforcement has materially corrected conditions responsible for accidents existing prior to the adoption of the plan.

The traffic bureau has also made many surveys for the State Traffic Commission and municipal officials. These are usually for the purpose of hazard eliminations, determining the necessity for installation or retention of traffic signs or signals and to inform the Traffic Commission whether or not there is need for special regulations applicable to certain portions of a highway. One of the outstanding accomplishments of these surveys has been the removal of many unnecessary traffic signs and signals. When a survey pertains to matters of an engineering nature, it is conducted in conjunction with representatives of the Division of Highways, Department of Public Works. Much data relating to traffic flow is also charted and, based upon that, orders, rules and regulations of the Traffic Commission are promulgated if, as and when they are deemed necessary and requisite. The co-ordinated efforts of all of these agencies have been and will be productive of much common good to the motoring public and to the pedestrian.

Endeavors have been made toward reducing child accidents especially within school zones and at school crossings. The Department of Education is conducting safety courses in our schools and added precautions already instituted in school areas such as reduced speed zones, warning signs, highway markings, etc., should contribute materially to the further protection of our children.

Engineering, education and enforcement constitute the three "E's" foundation upon which all traffic safety improvement programs must be constructed. Enforcement of traffic laws should be on a practical and consistent basis and seldom if ever should include so-called "drives," usually temporary in their application and, at best, serving only to antagonize the motoring public. It has not been the policy of our traffic bureau to conduct spasmodic "drives" but rather to carry out a steady, comprehensive and sensible selective enforcement plan. Engineering, of course, contributes its part, but engineering problems should be considered in conjunction with enforcement possibilities and complete liaison between enforcement and engineering authorities is usually necessary to determine the practicability of the particular situation under consideration.

Paramount among the three "E's", of course, is education, and this phase we feel has received considerable attention from the members of our bureau. Talks before service clubs and many other civic organizations have been given, radio broadcasts are made as



station time permits, instruction to school children has been featured as well as the conduct of traffic courses for safe driving in many parts of the State. Continuation of efforts in the field of education certainly will be productive of beneficial results.

If every driver were made safety conscious and if every pedestrian were apprised of the danger which he may encounter in merely crossing a highway, our accident toll would be noticeably reduced.

It appears more and more that traffic enforcement is becoming a specialized part of police service, and that specific training in this branch as well as in accident prevention methods is essential. The development of troopers or police to a point of greater efficiency in the control and regulation of traffic may be accomplished primarily by thorough training supplemented, of course, by experience in the application of law and in the analysis of conditions contributing to the accident factor. In the investigation of fatal automobile accidents, the question as to the extent of criminal negligence, if any, is a most important point and from the number of court decisions relating to that subject, it is quite apparent that there is something more to the enforcement of traffic law than clothing a man with a uniform and a badge of authority.

We do not believe that traffic enforcement officers employed temporarily for the summer months should be allowed to function on the highways of our State unless each of them has been properly schooled in the scope of his assignment.

## BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Included as a part of the report submitted by this bureau is a list of crimes investigated during 1937, as well as a chart indicating the status of cases carried as pending from 1936. The percentage of closed cases implies a very satisfactory efficiency rating for the ninety men assigned to the specialized functions of this unit.

### CONSOLIDATED REPORT, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1937

Crime	Cases reported during 1937	Cleared by arrest	Cleared as unfounded	Cases pending Jan. 1, 1938
Abandonment .....	39	28	5	6
Abduction .....	8	6	1	1
Abortion .....	4	2	1	1
Animals, poisoning .....	8	2	5	1
Arson .....	164	38	90	36
Assault .....	141	107	25	9
Bigamy .....	9	7	2	..
Burglary .....	1619	963	194	462
Children, felonies against.....	13	13	..	..
Concealing birth of child.....	1	1	..	..
Conspiracy .....	3	3	..	..
Counterfeit, passing .....	26	26	..	..
Extortion .....	9	7	1	1
Felons, harboring escaped.....	1	1	..	..
Firearms, unlawful possession.....	16	16	..	..
Forgery .....	262	211	5	46
Frauds .....	1	1	..	..
Fugitives from Justice.....	9	9	..	..
Homicide .....	268	31	227	10
Homicide, auto (1053-a Penal Law)..	253	75	161	17
Incest .....	2	2	..	..
Indecent exposure .....	1	..	..	1
Intoxicated auto drivers, felony.....	2	2	..	..
Kidnapping .....	6	1	5	..
Larceny .....	298	196	53	49
Letters, obscene .....	1	..	1	..
Letters, threatening .....	4	..	4	..
Malicious mischief .....	6	4	1	1
Mortgaged property, disposal of....	1	1	..	..
Parole violators .....	21	21	..	..
Perjury .....	2	2	..	..
Prisoners, escaped .....	3	2	..	1
Rape .....	131	109	18	4
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2	..	..
Rioting .....	1	1	..	..
Robbery .....	105	51	30	24
Sex crimes .....	40	36	1	3
Sodomy .....	7	7	..	..
Suicide, Attempt .....	1	..	1	..
Unlawful entry .....	1	1	..	..
Totals .....	3,489	1,985	831	673

Assists to other police agencies—investigations resulting in arrests..	53
Assists to other police agencies—investigations not resulting in arrests	30
Special assignments of investigators to state or municipal agencies— total days services .....	458



CONSOLIDATED REPORT, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, CASES  
REPORTED DURING 1936 AND CLEARED DURING 1937.

Crime	Cases reported during 1936 and still pending on Jan. 1, 1937	Cleared by arrest during 1937	Cleared as unfounded during 1937	1936 cases pending January 1, 1938
Abandonment .....	2	..	..	2
Abduction .....	1	1	..	..
Arson .....	15	..	11	4
Assault .....	7	1	2	4
Burglary .....	298	45	82	171
Forgery .....	17	5	2	10
Homicide .....	9	..	4	5
Homicide, auto .....	21	1	20	..
Larceny .....	34	6	8	20
Rape .....	3	2	..	1
Robbery .....	13	4	5	4
Sex crimes .....	1	..	1	..
Totals .....	421	65	135	221

Burglary presents the highest number of reported crimes. Investigation of this offense is especially difficult because of the lack of witnesses and scarcity of visible or latent evidence. The solution of over 50 per cent of these cases, therefore, indicates a record of creditable proportions.

Cases, primarily those of homicide, which have been reported "cleared as unfounded" warrant an explanation. Our policy, in all cases involving death by other than natural means, is to consider them homicides even though some elements of accident or suicide may be present. The process of thorough investigation involves exhaustive inquiry before a definite theory may be established, particularly as to the death of a human being. Such cases "cleared as unfounded" were devoid of homicidal motives, acts or omissions. A similar policy is followed with reference to fatal automobile accidents. Each of these is investigated for the presence of recklessness or culpable negligence in the operation of a vehicle sufficient to justify prosecution under section 1053-a of the Penal Law. The unfounded cases include, for the most part, those wherein coroners have rendered decisions classifying the death as caused by accidental rather than by criminal circumstances.

Reports of false robberies made from time to time cause us serious inconvenience in the unnecessary mobilization of a portion of our uniformed force and in subsequent investigative activities. The pseudo-victim, usually motivated by misappropriation of funds entrusted to his care, files a complaint of hold-up, whereupon concerted efforts are made to apprehend the thieves. Later discovery that the robbery was simulated requires that it be reported as an unfounded case.

During the 1937 session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced rendering one who falsely reported himself as being robbed or his premises as being burglarized liable for prosecution on a charge of misdemeanor. This bill failed of passage, but we believe its enactment would have been practical and constructive legislation by providing punishment for those persons who cause the machinery of apprehension and detection to be needlessly set in motion. Already statutes forbid the giving of a false fire alarm and impose criminal penalties therefor. It seems that a false alarm of crime, knowingly and wilfully made, should merit similar punishment, for the extent of investigating such incidents presents elements of danger and expense comparable with those of fire department responses.

Ninety cases of arson are reported as unfounded. This is due to the fact that sometimes the causes of origin for fires in the rural districts which reach our attention are not clearly evident. An investigation is made to determine the presence or absence of criminal motives. This figure represents the cases from which the arson theory was eliminated.

The included charts also indicate that over 50 per cent of cases pending at the close of 1936 were cleared in 1937. As in 1937, burglary predominated during 1936. The bureau has given considerable study to ascertaining causes for the prevalence of rural burglaries and their associated larcenies. As a preventive measure, the uniformed force intermittently increased its number of night patrols in those areas where lootings were most frequent. Further analysis, however, determined that a majority of these burglaries were committed in unoccupied buildings, particularly summer residences which lured the thief by their isolation and by the ease with which they could be entered. It is apparent that if adequate security by way of proper locks, bolts, etc., were used, and if the windows and doors were more formidably boarded, much of that temptation would be eliminated.

Another point established by this study was the facility with which thieves dispose of their loot. It does not appear that persons engaged in the purchase of second-hand property exercise particular diligence in ascertaining the right of the seller to dispose of the property. In many cases, stolen goods are offered for sale by persons whose extreme youth should create suspicion; however, there seems to be little inquiry made to determine their right to dispose of such articles. As long as the avenues for the disposal of stolen property present few, if any, obstacles, burglaries and larcenies will undoubtedly continue to increase.

During periods when the market warrants payment of high prices for old metals, there is a noticeable increase in the stealing of metallic commodities. Buyers are seldom inquisitive as to how the property offered for sale was obtained. There is much room for improvement in the statutes regarding the licensing of junk dealers, pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand articles. The

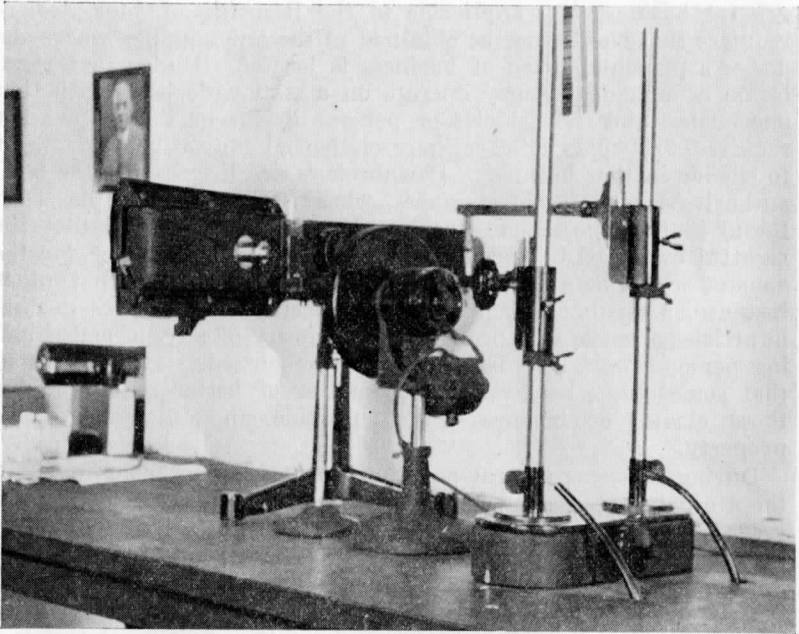
general business law applicable to the licensing of junk dealers requires that one license be obtained in the municipality where the dealer's principal place of business is located. Under that regulation a junk dealer may operate on a state-wide basis with that one license and the vehicles or persons in charge thereof are not required to display or carry any credential indicating their right to engage in that business. Pawnbrokers are licensed by the local authorities. In several instances, where stolen property has been found in their possession, local authorities have insisted that the rightful owner of the property reimburse the pawnbroker for the amount which he gave in pledge on the stolen goods. In another instance, a pawnbroker possessed no license and yet was dealing in articles of such a nature that the curiosity of any normal thinking person should have been aroused by their sale. It is suggested that some study be given to the matter of better regulation for those classes of business which provide an outlet for stolen property.

During the year several police executives from various parts of the United States and some from foreign countries inspected the records and observed procedure followed by this bureau and its associated scientific laboratory. It was gratifying to note their approval of our general practice and policy.

Our efficiency in crime investigations has indeed been raised to a much higher standard as a result of the creation of this special bureau. Continued experience in criminal inquiries, combined with a practical knowledge of the principles of applied science and a common sense application of investigative technique, have enabled the members of the bureau to attain most satisfactory results. Continuity of investigations is assured by holding those to whom they are assigned strictly accountable for extreme diligence in their conduct. The service record of each investigator is carefully scrutinized from time to time and his retention in the bureau depends largely upon the results which he is producing.

Closer contacts with officials and the general public have been made possible to a large extent by the maintenance of this bureau. Valuable sources, helpful in gathering information concerning criminal happenings have been developed. However, it should not be inferred that these sources of information are of the "stool pigeon" variety, but rather are cultivated among the more reliable citizens of rural communities who ask no concessions for supplying information to the police. Their motives in so doing are primarily to assist either in the prevention of crime or in the apprehension of offenders.

The bureau has ample equipment to function properly but present indications point to a further expansion of its activities. This will, in time, require that added personnel be assigned to it. The cases investigated by the bureau represent a reasonable cross-section of the major crime situation in rural New York.



Spectrograph for the Determination of Chemical Composition of Most Minute Traces, Especially Applicable for Identification of Paints, Lacquers, Pavement Stains and Other Materials, the Presence of Which is too Small to be Identified by Chemical or Micro-chemical Methods

As examples of interesting types of investigations conducted by this bureau, a brief outline of three cases is included:

**Criminal Negligence in the Operation of a Vehicle  
Causing Death of a Human Being—  
1053-a of the Penal Law**

Early one morning, the driver of a milk delivery truck was killed by an automobile. The operator of the car causing the accident did not deny that his vehicle struck the deceased, but declared that the dead man was standing on the highway and that the collision was purely accidental. Investigation of the case indicated that at the time of impact, the deceased was stepping out of his milk truck which was parked on the shoulder of the road. Examination of the truck disclosed a black streak over the red paint on the door. Scrapings from this black streak and of red marks on the car which caused the accident were submitted to the laboratory. After chemical, microscopic and spectrographic analyses, the black streak on the red truck proved to be paint

from the car responsible for the death and the red scrapings from the suspected car proved conclusively to be paint from the door of the milk truck. The defendant's story was thus proven to be false as it was clearly indicated that his automobile actually left the highway and struck the truck while it was standing on the shoulder of the road. The defendant in this case was convicted principally through scientific evidence developed by our laboratory staff.

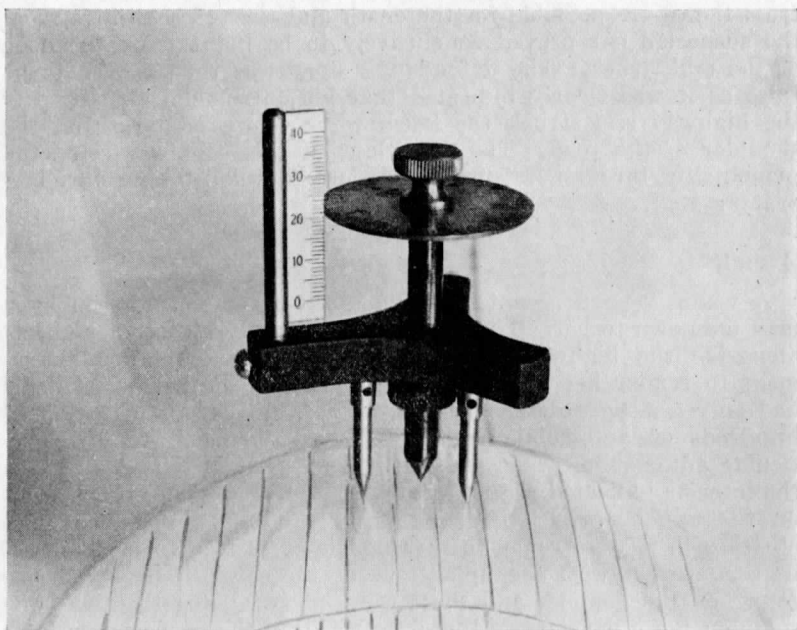
### *Assault*

A young woman accepted a ride in an automobile driven by a man unknown to her. Later she was criminally assaulted and left alongside the highway. The assailant used some blunt instrument to render her unconscious by blows on the head. The girl had only a meagre description of the car, but careful checking of hundreds of automobile records reduced suspicion to one particular automobile. This was thoroughly examined and although the interior indicated recent washing, there were some slight stains on the upholstery. A hammer was also found in the car and clinging to it were some fibers which later proved to be identical in composition with the upholstery of the car. Stains were also found on the hammer and these were analyzed, together with the spots on the upholstery. A necktie worn by the suspect was later discovered and spots on this were analyzed. All stains on the upholstery, the hammer and the necktie proved to be blood and identical in grouping with that of the assaulted girl.

This evidence supporting other facts, when presented to the court, resulted in conviction of the suspect. This was one of the first criminal cases in this section of the state where blood typing was introduced as evidence and substantiated a conviction.

### *Kidnaping*

Early last fall, an aged man was forced from his home by an armed intruder who compelled him to enter an automobile. After travelling a considerable distance, the car was stopped and the man was led into an underground crypt previously prepared and somewhat resembling a grave, where he was informed that he was being held for ransom. The victim's ankles were secured with chains and his wrists with handcuffs. These were fastened to the walls of the crypt. After being held in this grave for some time, the victim was released without the payment of ransom money and permitted to go his way. He subsequently reported the affair but had no idea as to the location of the crypt in which he had been held captive. Bloodhounds were placed in service and the trail brought investigators to the place of imprisonment. This proved to be exactly as described by the victim. The only piece of incriminating evidence remaining at the scene was a pair of handcuffs of foreign manufacture. A systematic inquiry was



Spherometer Is Used for Determining the Radius of Curvature of the Lens. We Use It for the Determination of Convexity or Concavity in Head-light Lenses. The Information Obtained, Plus the Study of Patterns, All of Which are Systematized, as Well as the Index of Refraction of the Glass, Enables the Laboratory to State with Scientific Precision the Type of Head Light Lens Which Might Have Been Involved in the Hit and Run Cases

begun to determine the importer of these and to trace their sale. After a long and tedious search, the importer of these handcuffs was located and thousands of his sales records meticulously scrutinized. Shipment of one pair of these handcuffs to a person in the state of Pennsylvania inaugurated an investigation there. This pair of handcuffs was subsequently traced to a man whose true name was unknown, but who was believed to be employed as an apartment house janitor somewhere in the city of New York. With the co-operation of the New York City Police Department, the purchaser of these handcuffs was located. He eventually admitted having perpetrated the kidnapping and since, has been sent to prison for a long term. The systematic investigation of this crime required the services of many of our men to search records and trace the many purchasers of property similar to that which provided the one clue in this case. The successful termination of this investigation was a tribute to the unceasing efforts of the members of our bureau of criminal investigation and the excellent co-operation extended to them by the many police agencies assisting.



Included in this report is a photograph of the crypt in which the victim was imprisoned.

### **Scientific Laboratory, Bureau of Criminal Investigation**

Detailed information concerning the work of our scientific laboratory is included in the charts which are a part of this report. Seventy-eight cases submitted to its staff required scientific or technical examination of five hundred thirty-three items of evidence.

The activities of the laboratory are increasing not only in the field of actual investigation but also in that of research.

The compilation of data pertinent to scientific and technical phases of crime investigation is progressing rapidly. Future reference to it should greatly expedite the solving of baffling problems. Increased use of our laboratory facilities by other enforcement agencies is further evidence of its value.

Three troopers are assigned to permanent duty in the laboratory. One is a chemist, the second a ballisticsian and examiner of questioned documents and the third supervises the clerical work and acts as executive officer. The W.P.A. continued our laboratory as a project during 1937 and provided eleven assistants as follows: one photographer, one artist, two chemists, one physicist, one clerk, four typists and one laborer. All of these were ably supervised by Doctor Bradley H. Kirschberg, laboratory director.

The addition of a spectroscope, spectrograph, spherometer and a refractometer this year brings our laboratory equipment to a point where it compares favorably with that of any similar institution in this country. The character of our scientific and technical equipment makes possible not only the actual examination of evidence, but the completion of many research projects already undertaken. Among these projects we list:

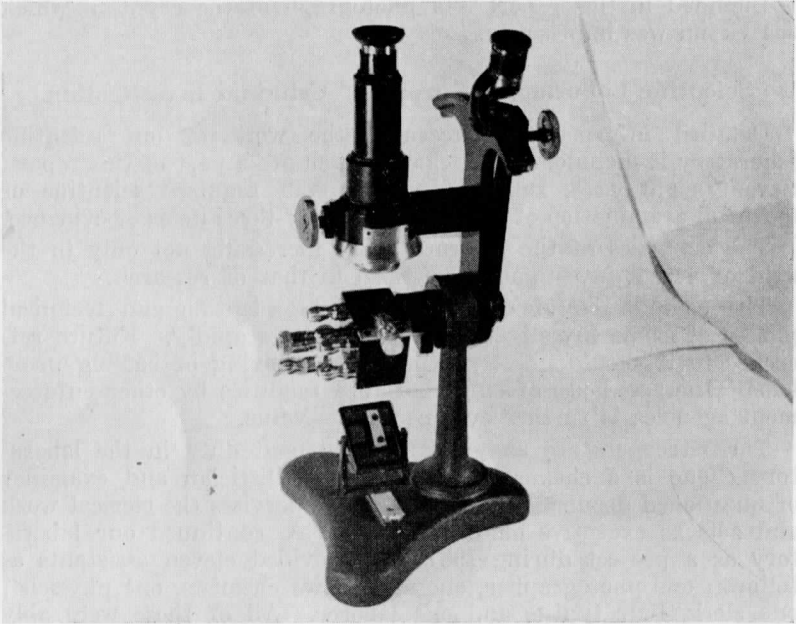
#### *Hit and Run Drivers—Criminal Negligence in the Operation of a Motor Vehicle Resulting in the Death of a Human Being*

(a) Over two hundred rubber tire patterns have been assembled and classified to enable comparison with tire marks which may be visible where an accident has taken place.

(b) One hundred forty headlight lenses, including most of those manufactured since 1930, have been classified as to pattern, diameter, degree of convexity, etc. This permits comparison of small fragments of glass which may be found at the scene of an accident with the classified reference material to determine the make of the headlight lens and identification of the vehicle on which it might have been used.

(c) Analyses of the composition of paints used on license plates and on automobiles for comparison with the analyses of paint stains which are sometimes found on the fiber of garments worn by victims.

(d) Cataloging specifications of all types of automobiles particularly those relative to their dimensions.



Refractometer Is Used for the Determination of Index of Refraction of Various Liquids. It Is Especially Applicable in cases of Arson, Where Only a Small Quantity of Liquid Is Obtained. Only Five Drops Are Necessary to Determine Type of Liquid

### *Liquids*

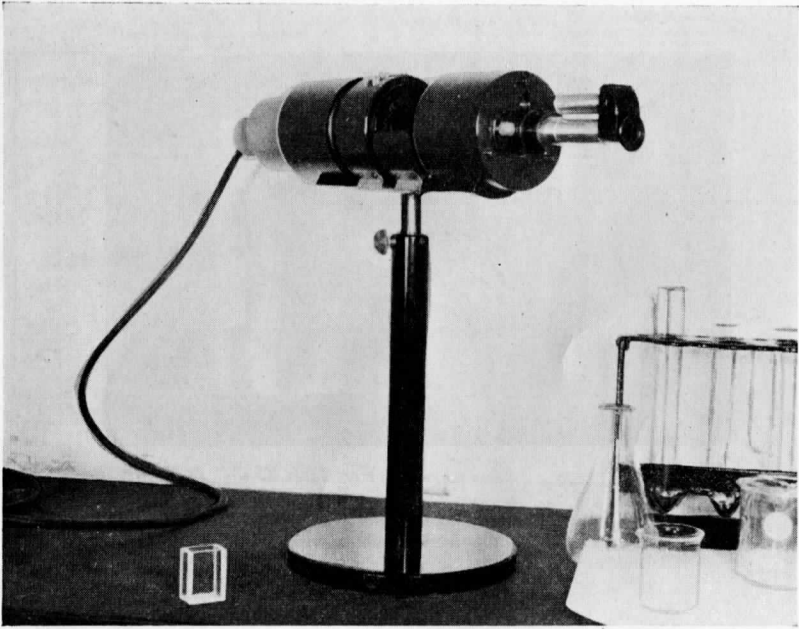
To overcome the difficulties usually encountered in toxicological or chemical investigations where only a small quantity of liquid is available for analysis, the refractometer has been used to determine and establish the index of refraction. This investigation is essential in the determination of poison cases and in cases of arson where liquids apparently have been used as the combustible agency.

The spectroscope is also used to determine the physical characteristics of blood. Data assembled as a result of spectroscopic research has been used as the basis for a campaign to inform cattle owners about certain types of weeds growing in many parts of this State. The consumption of this food by cattle results in a poisoning which gives the appearance of having been accomplished by criminal means.

### *Fibers*

The identification of fibers is essential in cases of robberies, assaults and homicides where pieces of cloth are gathered as evidence. In this way it is possible to trace the manufacturer and





Direct Vision Spectroscope Is Used in Chemical Investigation of Liquids. The Instrument Is Especially Applicable in the Study of Blood in Various Forms of Poisoning, but Especially in That of Carbon Monoxide

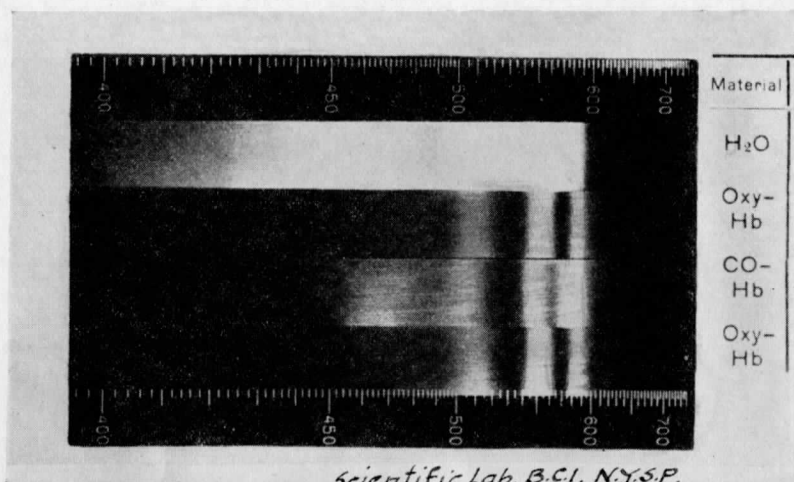
we have contacted most of them for specifications of their products. In two cases of robbery and assault convictions were obtained by final identification of garments and of a mask used by a hold-up man.

### *Residues*

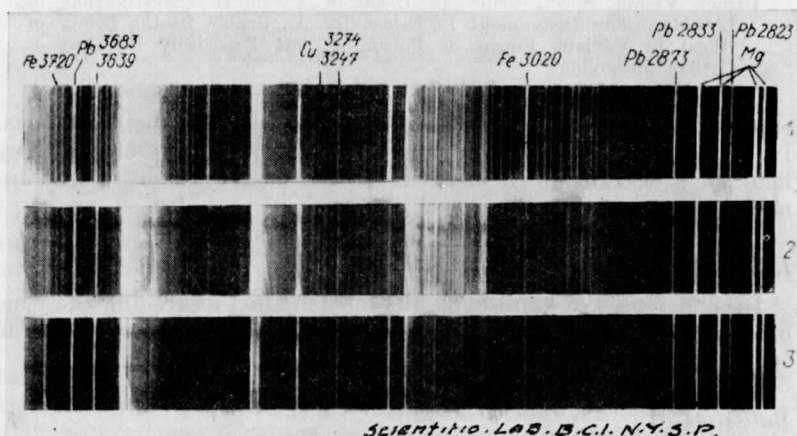
In many cases of explosions, the only method of tracing the type of explosive used is by a minute examination of the residue. The spectrograph permits us to conduct this research.

### *Ballistics*

We are assembling all known types of ammunition for the determination of their chemical composition. The results of the examination are rechecked by means of the spectrograph. Some cases under investigation during 1937 involved the use of 22 caliber rifles and since there is very little available data on that type of firearm, a complete study of these weapons and associated ammunition is being made.

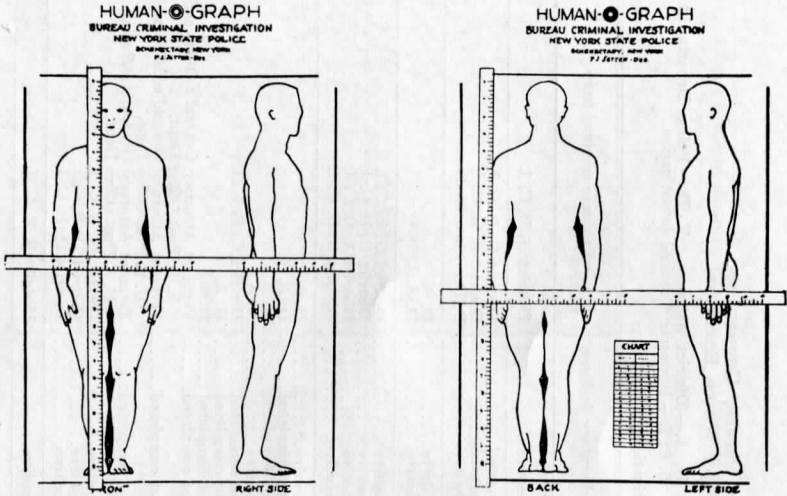


Spectrogram Taken from Direct Vision Spectroscope, No. 2, Showing Oxidized Hemoglobin and Carbon Monoxide Hemoglobin



Spectrogram of Solutions in the Test Glass.

Spectrogram Showing Definite Application of Spectrograph: 1—Bone, 2—Periosteum, 3—Skin at a Point of Entry of Revolver Shot. Thus Through the Presence of Lead in the Bone and Skin the Much Disputed Question of Suicides vs. Homicides, vs. Accident Can Be Settled.



Human-O-Graph Has Been Developed as an Aid in the Reconstruction of Homicides and Assaults. Injuries Reported by Coroner's Physician are Marked on the Human-O-Graph

### Autopsy

In order to standardize the results of autopsies performed in various parts of the State, we have published a standard autopsy form and copies have been supplied to coroners, coroners' physicians and public agencies for use in cases presenting aspects of homicide. This form was compiled after a careful study of similar ones used by medical examiners in various parts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. It is believed that the general use of this autopsy form will assist investigation by its complete information.

The publication of the monthly bulletin was continued in 1937. This is distributed to many law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and other public officers not only in this State but in others. Copies are also supplied to the libraries of universities, to research institutions and other organizations which may be interested in criminal investigation. This publication serves as a valuable medium for the dissemination of information concerning actual results obtained through the application of science as well as data and information resulting from research endeavors.

Many outstanding scientists and technicians have signified their willingness to co-operate with the laboratory and have been designated honorary consultants. With our own staff, the scientists and technicians available for our service and the honorary consultants, we have aid in almost any phase of science which may arise in the course of criminal investigation.

It is gratifying to note the splendid endeavors of our own laboratory staff and the excellent co-operation of our citizenry which is gradually becoming more actively interested in criminal investigation.

CHART 1

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED AND EXAMINED, CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES, COUNTY OF ORIGIN, RESULTS OF LABORATORY FINDINGS AND SOURCE FROM WHICH RECEIVED

Abbreviations: D. A.—District Attorney. P. D.—Police Department.  
B. C. I.—Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Scientific Laboratory — Bureau of Criminal Investigation

INVESTIGATION OF	County in which originated	Date evidence received at laboratory	Laboratory number	Laboratory findings	Evidence received from
A. B. C. Law violation	Columbia	Apr. 14, 1937	2-M-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Animal poisoning	Schoharie	June 16, 1937	2-A-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Animal poisoning	Jefferson	Aug. 25, 1937	2-A-2	Negative	District B, B. C. I.
Animal poisoning	Schenectady	Oct. 25, 1937	2-A-3	Negative	P. D., Schenectady
Arson	Schenectady	Feb. 11, 1937	2-B-1	Positive	D. A.
Arson	Schuyler	May 5, 1937	2-B-2	Positive	D. A.
Assault	Saratoga	Jan. 27, 1937	2-C-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Assault	Rensselaer	June 17, 1937	2-C-2	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Assault	Cattaraugus	Aug. 30, 1937	2-C-3	Positive	District A, B. C. I.
Assault	Lewis	Nov. 20, 1937	2-C-4	Negative	District B, B. C. I.
Burglary	Schenectady	Mar. 6, 1936	A-37	Positive	D. A.
Burglary	Schenectady	June 28, 1937	2-D-1	Not completed	D. A.
Burglary	Schenectady	June 28, 1937	2-D-2	Not completed	D. A.
Burglary	Schenectady	June 30, 1937	2-D-3	Positive	D. A.
Burglary	Schenectady	June 30, 1937	2-D-4	Not completed	District C, B. C. I.
Burglary	Delaware	June 26, 1937	2-D-5	Not completed	D. A.
Burglary	Schenectady	Aug. 3, 1937	2-D-6	Not completed	D. A.
Burglary	Schenectady	Aug. 3, 1937	2-D-6	Not completed	D. A.
Burglary	State of Vermont	Aug. 7, 1937	2-D-7	Not completed	Vermont Attorney General's Office and U. S. Post Office Dept.
Burglary	State of Vermont	Aug. 7, 1937	2-D-8	Not completed	Vermont Attorney General's Office and U. S. Post Office Dept.
Burglary	State of Vermont	Aug. 7, 1937	2-D-9	Not completed	Vermont Attorney General's Office and U. S. Post Office Dept.
Burglary	Schenectady	Sept. 30, 1937	2-D-10	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Burglary	Oneida	Oct. 26, 1937	2-D-11	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Burglary	Oneida	Oct. 26, 1937	2-D-12	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Children, carnal abuse of	Clinton	May 18, 1937	2-J-1	Positive	District B, B. C. I.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Schenectady	Feb. 21, 1937	2-F-10	Negative	D. A.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Monroe	May 2, 1937	2-N-3	Negative	District A, B. C. I.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Rockland	July 16, 1937	2-N-6	Positive	District K, B. C. I.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Albany	July 14, 1937	2-N-8	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Schenectady	Sept. 1, 1937	2-N-9	Negative	D. A.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Schenectady	Sept. 11, 1937	2-N-10	Positive	P. D., Schenectady.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Niagara	Oct. 20, 1937	2-N-12	Positive	District A, B. C. I.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Rensselaer	Nov. 11, 1937	2-N-13	Positive	Coroner
Death, investigation of suspicious	Delaware	Nov. 16, 1937	2-N-14	Positive	District C, B. C. I. and D. A.
Death, investigation of suspicious	Schenectady	Nov. 29, 1937	2-N-15	Negative	D. A.
Forgery	Schenectady	Mar. 24, 1937	2-E-1	Negative	Emergency Relief Bureau
Forgery	Saratoga	Apr. 30, 1937	2-E-2	Positive	D. A.
Forgery	Genesee	Dec. 18, 1937	2-E-3	Not completed	District A, B. C. I.
Homicide	Washington	Jan. 12, 1937	2-F-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Steuben	Jan. 19, 1937	2-F-3	No examination	D. A.
Homicide	Columbia	Mar. 4, 1937	2-F-4	Negative	P. D., Hudson
Homicide	Ulster	Apr. 8, 1937	2-F-5	Positive	District C, B. C. I. and D. A.
Homicide	Clinton	Mar. 1, 1937	2-F-6	Positive	District B, B. C. I.
Homicide	Tioga	Apr. 16, 1937	2-F-6	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Schenectady	May 20, 1937	2-F-7	Not completed	D. A.
Homicide	Schenectady	July 24, 1937	2-F-8	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Saratoga	July 24, 1937	2-F-9	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Rockland	July 10, 1937	2-G-7	Positive	District K, B. C. I.
Homicide	Monroe	Oct. 12, 1937	2-F-11	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Rensselaer	Nov. 24, 1937	2-F-12	Not completed	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Rockland	Dec. 13, 1937	2-F-13	Not completed	District K, B. C. I.
Hit and run driver	Oneida	Oct. 7, 1937	2-N-11	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Identification of miscellaneous material	Rensselaer	July 22, 1937	2-N-7	Positive	D. A.
Identification of miscellaneous material	Onondaga	Dec. 15, 1937	2-N-16	Not completed	District D, B. C. I.
Larceny	State of Vermont	Aug. 12, 1937	2-H-1	Not completed	Vermont Attorney General's Office
Messages (anonymous)	Albany	May 25, 1937	2-N-4	Negative	District G, B. C. I.

CHART 1 — *Concluded*

INVESTIGATION OF	County in which originated	Date evidence received at laboratory	Laboratory number	Laboratory findings	Evidence received from
Narcotics (Federal violation) . .	Schenectady . . . . .	Mar. 8, 1937	2-L-1 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	Federal Narcotic Bureau
Narcotics (Federal violation) . .	Albany . . . . .	July 8, 1937	2-L-2 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	Federal Narcotic Bureau
Narcotics (carrying to prisoners)	Cayuga . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1937	2-M-2 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	Department of Correction
Narcotics ((carrying to prisoners)	Cayuga . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1937	2-M-3 . . . . .	Not completed . . . . .	Department of Correction
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Rensselaer . . . . .	Jan. 14, 1937	2-G-1 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	D. A.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Delaware . . . . .	Feb. 25, 1937	2-G-2 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	District C, B. C. I.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Saratoga . . . . .	Mar. 2, 1937	2-G-4 . . . . .	Negative . . . . .	D. A.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Schenectady . . . . .	Apr. 6, 1937	2-G-5 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	D. A.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Oneida . . . . .	June 29, 1937	2-G-6 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	District D, B. C. I.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Herkimer . . . . .	Aug. 21, 1937	2-G-8 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	District D, B. C. I.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Cattaraugus . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1937	2-G-9 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	D. A.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	St. Lawrence . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1937	2-G-10 . . . . .	Positive . . . . .	D. A.

Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Seneca .....	Nov. 1, 1937	2-G-11 .....	Positive .....	District D, B. C. I.
Negligence, culpable (operation of a motor vehicle causing death of human being — 1053a, Penal Law)	Washington .....	Nov. 18, 1937	2-G-12 .....	Positive .....	District G, B. C. I.
Poisoning human beings (suspected)	Herkimer .....	Apr. 28, 1937	2-N-1 .....	Positive .....	Coroner
Poisoning human beings (suspected)	Schenectady .....	June 1, 1937	2-N-5 .....	Negative .....	D. A.
Rape .....	Washington .....	July 28, 1937	2-J-2 .....	Positive .....	D. A.
Rape .....	Schenectady .....	Aug. 18, 1937	2-J-3 .....	Positive .....	D. A.
Rape .....	Essex .....	Sept. 15, 1937	2-J-4 .....	Positive .....	D. A.
Robbery .....	Washington .....	Feb. 26, 1937	2-P-1 .....	Positive .....	District G, B. C. I.
Robbery .....	Dutchess .....	Dec. 21, 1937	2-P-3 .....	Positive .....	District K, B. C. I.
Suicide .....	Greene .....	Mar. 8, 1937	2-K-1 .....	Positive .....	District G, B. C. I.
Workmen's Compensation Law violations	Rensselaer .....	Feb. 26, 1937	2-N-2 .....	Positive .....	District G, B. C. I.



CHART 2  
CHARACTER OF TESTS PERFORMED  
SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Laboratory case number	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
2-A-1. . . . . Animal poisoning	1	Fifty grams of meat . . . . .	Chemical tests for poisons.
2-A-2. . . . . Animal poisoning	8	Stomach from horse No. 1; liver from horse No. 1; intestines from horse No. 1; contents of flour sack; intestines from horse No. 2; stomach from horse No. 2; liver from horse No. 2.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of poisons, and determine cause of death.
2-A-3. . . . . Animal poisoning	1	White powder on lemon . . . . .	Chemical examination to determine presence of poison in white powder.
2-B-1. . . . . Arson	1	Pieces of burned carpet . . . . .	Chemical examination to determine presence of inflammable liquids.
2-B-2. . . . . Arson	21	Three bundles of bedding; piece of bed sheet; pieces of newspaper; pieces of paper; three bottles liquid samples; letters; pieces of wick; seven photos of burned house; three sketches of floor plan.	Chemical examination for the determination of presence of inflammable substances.
2-C-1. . . . . Assault	17	Rug used to cover seat of car; car seat of Reo coupe; slip cover from rear seat of car; scrapings from car; rear window from car; ball-peen hammer; woman's brown scarf; woman's tan gloves; woman's red and white blouse; woman's blue slipover dress; woman's white slip; man's brown soft hat; man's grey and blue necktie; woman's brown coat; three samples of blood; bandage (with alleged blood stains).	Chemical tests to determine presence of blood, and determination of blood grouping.
2-C-2. . . . . Assault	13	Half sliding window screen; six 12-gauge empty shells; two 12-gauge empty shells; one 12-gauge slug; two central wads; one Remington 12-gauge shotgun.	Ballistic tests on shells and gun.
2-C-3. . . . . Assault	1	Bottle of liquid . . . . .	Chemical and spectrographic analysis for presence of poisons.
2-C-4. . . . . Assault	9	.32 Johnson revolver No. 31587; five cartridges; lead slug; letter from District Attorney; pieces of pavement.	Ballistic examination and tests to determine if possible for bullet to ricochet at alleged angle. Chemical examination of substance on bullet.
A-37. . . . . Burglary	20	Leather belt; shirt; one piece underwear; pants; pair of socks; pair of shoes; cap; vest; sweater; .38 cal. S. & W. revolver; .38 cal. Colt automatic pistol; .22 cal. Spanish revolver; two .38 cal. bullets; .38 cal. S. & W. test bullet; .38 cal. S. & W. powder charge; .38 cal. S. & W. test shell; three .38 cal. empty shells.	Ballistic comparison and microscopic examination of clothing.
2-D-1. . . . . Burglary	3	Three impressions from door . . . . .	Impressions taken and comparison made.
2-D-2. . . . . Burglary	1	Bottom of safe . . . . .	Impressions taken and comparison made.
2-D-3. . . . . Burglary	2	Pair of sneakers; photograph of shoe-mark.	Moulage impressions taken for comparison purposes.

CHART 2—(Continued)

Laboratory case number	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
2-D-4..... Burglary	6	Safe door; safe door locking arm; coil wire with blasting cap; two small pieces of waxy material; bottom plate of auto jack.	Comparative research on dynamites and chemical analysis on waxy material.
2-D-5..... Burglary	1	.22 rifle.....	Ballistic comparison.
2-D-6..... Burglary	1	Piece of safe bottom.....	Chemical and spectrographic examinations to determine characteristics of explosive material.
2-D-7..... Burglary	2	Envelope containing waxy substance; exploded blasting cap.	Determination of waxy substance.
2-D-8..... Burglary	3	Two sets of lead wires; lead wires and blasting cap; envelope containing fibrous substance.	Chemical and microscopic examinations for determination of fibrous substance.
2-D-9..... Burglary	2	Blasting cap and short lead wires; one broken unburned match.	Chemical and microscopic examinations for determination and comparison.
2-D-10..... Burglary	15	Screwdriver; thirteen broken pieces of safe combination; clay impression of toolmark.	Microscopic examination for determining characteristics of tools.
2-D-11..... Burglary	6	Three bottles containing soap; safe door handle; combination dial; safe tumbler.	Contents of bottles examined microchemically. Microscopic examination of other samples.
2-D-12..... Burglary	2	Two bottles containing soap.....	Contents of the bottle chemically examined.
2-E-1..... Forgery	1	Promissory note.....	Handwriting analyzed microscopically and photographically.
2-E-2..... Forgery	2	Checks.....	Handwriting analyzed microscopically and photographically.
2-F-1..... Homicide	10	One Iver-Johnson revolver; two lead bullets; two empty shells; four cartridges; one paraffin mould.	Ballistic examination and comparison.
2-F-3..... Homicide	35	One pair of socks; handkerchief; two undershirts; four pairs overalls; one pair of rubber boots; two shirts; one pair underdrawers; pair suspenders; overall jacket; sweater; pair work shoes; two strips oilcloth; empty change purse; piece of mattress; soft gray hat; .38 Remington special cartridge; two .38 S. & W. Peters cartridges; one .38 S. & W. special cartridge; two exploded shells, .38 S. & W.; two .32 cal. bullets; small piece of wood; piece of tar paper; two Remington .32 calibre.	Case rejected.
2-F-4..... Homicide	3	Colt 45 automatic pistol; F. A. 2-15 shell; 45 F. A. bullet.	Ballistic examination and comparison.
2-F-5..... Homicide	17	Pinion gear; glass taken from Mrs. H.'s nose; fragments of heavy glass; two bottles of blood; residue from fire; three pieces of linoleum; two cardboard boxes containing debris; three pint jars containing parts of body.	Chemical tests for blood determination and blood grouping. Chemical test for inflammable liquids.
2-F-6..... Homicide	16	Fragments of glass; windshield wiper; radiator cap; man's cap; man's suit coat; headlight lens; seven glass containers with grit and hair; three glass vials with paint.	Chemical analysis on paint of car. Glass examination for index of refraction. Microscopic analysis of hair. Test to determine presence of blood.



CHART 2—(Continued)

Laboratory case number	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
2-F-6..... Homicide	46	Gray top coat; brown suit coat; brown vest; brown pants; white under-shirt; pair shorts; tie; shirt; pair scissors; black handle short blade knife; broken ornament; printed cloth; \$4.00 receipt; ten envelopes with material from car; photo; sample of blood; ten photos; two photos; four photos; five photos.	Chemical tests for determination of blood grouping. Examination of knife and drawings, and sketches.
2-F-7..... Homicide	3	Twenty-five pound Richlube grease container; cardboard carton box with debris; samples of debris from dump.	Microscopic examination of debris and chemical examination for determination of presence of blood.
2-F-8..... Homicide	3	Stove shaker; two samples of hair....	Microscopic examination of hair. Determination of presence of blood and grouping, chemically.
2-F-9..... Homicide	6	Five and one-half grams of brain tissue; quantity of soil; gallon sample of gasoline; stick about eighteen inches; quantity of leaves; one fired metal case bullet.	Chemical examination to determine presence of blood on stick and soil. Chemical examination of brain to determine presence of alcohol. Chemical examination of gasoline for comparison. Ballistic examination of bullet for comparison.
2-G-7..... Homicide	4	One butcher knife; one envelope of scrapings; two photos of body.	Chemical examination for determination of blood.
2-F-10..... Suspicious death.	15	Winchester rifle; Mossberg rifle; .22 cal. bullet; three Stevens rifles; nine fired shells of .22 cal.	Ballistic examination and comparison.
2-F-11..... Homicide	12	Pair white oxford shoes; pair white trousers; knit "slip-on" sweater; .38 cal. S. & W. fired bullet; one tooth (deceased); two fragments of bone (skull of deceased); cloth specimen; greenish spot (removed from right trouser leg of deceased); photograph (deceased remains—head, torso and arms); photograph deceased remains; bullets from body of deceased.	Microscopic examinations of stairs and tear. Spectrographic examination of the skull. Ballistic examination and comparison.
2-F-12..... Homicide	4	Bottle of specimen of blood; pan containing specimen of blood; envelope with rabbit hair; envelope with pieces of broken head lamp glass.	Microscopic and chemical examinations of blood. Comparison of head lamp glass.
2-F-13..... Homicide	19	One headlight; one bumper; one radiator grill; one wooden leg; one Chesterfield overcoat; one lumber-jacket; one pair corduroy pants; one left shoe; one pair light pants; one union suit; one gray sweater; one sock and garter; one undershirt; triangular piece of metal (found at scene); four belts; paint scrapings from car.	Microscopic, chemical and spectrographic examinations.
2-G-1..... Culpable negligence	2	Pint jar of stomach contents; blood in test tube.	Chemical analysis for alcohol.
2-G-2..... Culpable negligence	4	Approximately eighteen inches of chain; small piece of bone; piece of wood from truck; preliminary report.	Tests to determine presence of blood.
2-G-4..... Culpable negligence	7	Scrapings from car; windshield; left front of top; left front door; left rear door; left rear fender; rear license plate.	Tests to determine presence of blood.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

Laboratory case number	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
2-G-5..... Culpable negligence	20	Ten envelopes containing parts of car; headlight reflector and lens rim; brown leather jacket; pair trousers; tan sweater; polo shirt; shorts; undershirt; pair socks; pair shoes; one black glove (right hand).	Chemical examination for determination of presence of blood.
2-G-6..... Culpable negligence	24	Three glass bottles with hair; head lamp; reflector; envelope with broken head lamp; envelopes with sample of hair from deceased and suspect; metal cap from door; clothing of deceased and suspect; five photos; three envelopes with paint scrapings; cowl lamp; cowl lamp support; folding bracket; two license plates.	Microscopic examination of hair.
2-G-8..... Culpable negligence	7	Man's trousers; man's suit coat; man's pair shoes; man's undershirt; man's tie; man's pair socks; man's shirt.	Chemical examination for stains and microscopic examination for same.
2-G-9..... Culpable negligence	10	Three envelopes containing substances; package containing shirt and pants of deceased; portion cut from right front fender; right part of hood; shoes of deceased; license plate; broken glass found at scene; headlamp from car.	Chemical examinations for determination of blood. Microscopic examinations and comparisons.
2-G-10..... Culpable negligence	10	Particles of blood and hair taken from car; scrapings and pebbles from scene of crime; two envelopes containing hair; vial of blood; brown hat; brown trousers; suit of underwear; sketch of scene of accident; death certificate.	Serological, chemical and microscopic comparison.
2-G-11..... Culpable negligence	19	Five photos; envelope containing deceased's hair; envelope containing scrapings from car; envelope containing hair from car; shoes; hat; union suit; pair socks; blue shirt; brown sweater; sack coat; pants of deceased; scrapings from paint of car; two scrapings from car.	Tests to determine presence of blood. Chemical and microscopic examinations and comparisons.
2-G-12..... Culpable negligence	9	Scrapings from car in nine envelopes.	Spectrographic, chemical and microscopic comparisons.
2-H-1..... Larceny	12	Nine handprinting specimens; three photographs.	Handwriting analyzed microscopically and photographically.
2-J-1..... Carnal abuse of child.	14	Pair men's shoes; man's soft hat; man's trousers; man's vest; man's suit coat; man's suspenders; man's undershirt; man's shirt; man's necktie; man's sock; two handkerchiefs; girl's bloomers; girl's dress.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of seminal fluid.
2-J-2..... Rape	3	Man's shirt; man's trousers; girl's drawers.	Chemical examination to determine presence of seminal fluid.
2-J-3..... Rape	9	Three towels; slip belonging to complainant; step-ins belonging to complainant; bed spread; lady's handkerchief; two men's handkerchiefs.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of seminal fluid.
2-J-4..... Rape	1	Girl's skirt.....	Chemical examination to determine presence of seminal fluid.
2-K-1..... Suicide	16	Lefeur shotgun; 12 gauge nitro express shell in barrel of gun; 12 gauge exploded nitro express shell; nine Remington U. M. C. .30 cal. cartridges; three .30 cal. U. S. A. cartridges; remains of clothing of deceased.	Ballistic examinations and comparisons.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

Laboratory case number	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
2-L-1 . . . . . Narcotics	7	Toy of smoking opium; opium pipe and bowl; opium lamp; three empty toys; dressing gown.	Chemical examination for the determination of opium.
2-L-2 . . . . . Narcotics	1	Small quantity of white powder . . . . .	Analysis for presence of drugs.
2-M-1 . . . . . A. B. C. Law	2	Two pints of liquid for alcoholic determination.	Chemical determination for alcohol.
2-M-2 . . . . . Narcotics	1	Package Baker's cocoa . . . . .	Chemically analyzed to determine presence of drugs.
2-M-3 . . . . . Narcotics	1	One box of coffee . . . . .	Chemical examination to determine presence of narcotics.
2-N-1 . . . . . Poisoning human being	3	Stomach contents; vomitus; bread, paper, etc., from pocket of deceased.	Chemical examination of vomitus for poisons.
2-N-2 . . . . . Workmen's Compensation	5	Section of human lung; three tubes of blood; half pint stomach contents.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of carbon-monoxide.
2-N-3 . . . . . Suspicious death	10	Nine pint jars containing parts of woman; one sample of hair.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of drugs.
2-N-4 . . . . . Anonymous message	4	Typewritten anonymous message; envelope message was mailed in sheet of ten specimens picture.	Comparison of typewriters, photographic and microscopic.
2-N-5 . . . . . Poisoning human being	3	Small jar corn flakes; tumbler; tea spoon	Analysis of samples for poisons.
2-N-6 . . . . . Suspicious death	1	Approximately two ounces deceased's blood.	Chemical examination to determine presence of alcohol.
2-N-7 . . . . . Material identification	1	Sample of hair for determination of origin.	Microscopic examination of hair to determine origin.
2-N-8 . . . . . Suspicious death	2	One front spring; one broken part of spring.	Microscopic examination of springs. Electro-magnetic test for cracks.
2-N-9 . . . . . Suspicious death	2	Bottles containing unknown liquid . . . . .	Chemically analyzed to determine presence of poison.
2-N-10 . . . . . Suspicious death	1	Quantity of white powder . . . . .	Chemical determination of poison.
2-N-11 . . . . . Hit and run driver	8	Man's suit coat; two hairs from rear fender; sample of hair; four photos of car; Firestone tire.	Identification of stains and hairs.
2-N-12 . . . . . Suspicious death	2	Bottle with stomach contents; sulphanilamide tablet.	Chemical examination to determine presence of blood.
2-N-13 . . . . . Suspicious death.	1	Stomach and contents . . . . .	Chemical tests for alcoholic determination.
2-N-14 . . . . . Suspicious death	1	Stomach and contents . . . . .	Chemical tests for alcoholic determination.

CHART 2 — (Concluded)

Laboratory case number	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
2-N-15..... Suspicious death	3	Sample of skin; quart bottle of bleach water; five pound container of "Epsom salts."	Chemical identification of evidence.
2-P-1..... Robbery	1	Fragment of cloth with two holes...	Determination of type and weave of cloth.
2-E-3..... Forgery	2	Questioned document; sample of handwriting.	Tests for determination of handwriting.
2-N-16..... Material identification.	1	One nickle-plated six inch barrel .38 cal. Iver Johnson revolver.	Ballistic examination and comparison to determine serial number.
2-P-3..... Robbery	6	Yellow lead pencil; note in pencil writing; pocket knife; right rear auto wheel; samples of dirt from under side of right rear fender; dirt taken from scene of crime.	Spectrographic examination of soil and other evidence for determination and comparison.

RESUMÉ OF EVIDENCE EXAMINATIONS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY,  
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Examinations pertaining to:	Cases referred	Pieces of evidence examined
A.B.C law violation .....	1	2
Animal poisoning .....	3	10
Arson .....	2	22
Assault .....	4	40
Burglary .....	13	64
Children (carnal abuse of) .....	1	14
Death (investigation of suspicious) .....	10	38
Forgery .....	3	5
Homicide .....	13	143
Hit-and-run driver .....	1	8
Identification (miscellaneous material) .....	2	2
Larceny .....	1	12
Messages (anonymous) .....	1	4
Narcotics .....	4	10
Negligence (operation of vehicle) .....	10	112
Poisoning human beings (suspected) .....	2	6
Rape .....	3	13
Robbery .....	2	7
Suicide .....	1	16
Workmen's compensation law .....	1	5
	<u>78</u>	<u>533</u>

COUNTIES SUBMITTING EVIDENCE FOR EXAMINATION

County	Number of cases submitted
Albany .....	3
Cattaraugus .....	2
Cayuga .....	2
Clinton .....	2
Columbia .....	2
Delaware .....	3
Dutchess .....	1
Essex .....	1
Greene .....	1
Genesee .....	1
Herkimer .....	2
Jefferson .....	1
Lewis .....	1
Monroe .....	2
Oneida .....	4
Onondaga .....	1
Rensselaer .....	6
Rockland .....	3
St. Lawrence .....	1
Saratoga .....	4
Schenectady .....	20
Schoharie .....	1
Schuyler .....	1
Seneca .....	1
Steuben .....	1
Tioga .....	1

County	Number of cases submitted
Ulster .....	1
Washington .....	4
Niagara .....	1
	—
Total	74
State of Vermont .....	4
	—
	<u>78</u>
	<u>      </u>

#### AGENCIES SUBMITTING EVIDENCE FOR EXAMINATION

Agency	Number of cases submitted
District attorneys .....	28
Municipal police departments.....	3
Coroners .....	2
Emergency Relief Bureau.....	1
Vermont Attorney General.....	4
Federal Narcotic Bureau.....	2
Department of Correction.....	1
B.C.I. Districts, State police:	
A—Batavia .....	3
B—Malone .....	4
C—Sidney .....	4
D—Oneida .....	8
G—Troy .....	14
K—Hawthorne .....	4
	—
Total .....	78
	<u>      </u>
	<u>      </u>

#### COMMUNICATION

During 1937, the state of New Hampshire was connected with the eight-state police teletypewriter system and the western states increased the number of transmitters on their radiotelegraph network. Interchange of messages between teletypewriter, radio and radiotelegraph stations affords a wide distribution of police alarms, often resulting in the prompt capture of wanted criminals.

This year our teletypewriter system transmitted 142,033 messages and 41,900 requests for automobile license data. Most of the messages were directed to "GENERAL ALARM", which addressing provides for distribution of the information to all police points within the communication range of each facility. There are fifty-three state and twenty municipal police sending and receiving points on the New York State teletypewriter system, as follows:

SENDING AND RECEIVING TELETYPEWRITER INSTRUMENTS IN OPERATION AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS

*State Police Barracks and Stations*

Adams	Liberty
Albany—State Police, Capitol	Lowville
Albany—Department of Correction	Malone—Barracks, Troop B
Albany—Motor Vehicle Bureau	Margaretville
Babylon—Barracks, Troop L	Millbrook
Batavia—Barracks, Troop A	Monroe
Bayshore	New City
Brewster	New Hartford
Canandaigua	Newtonville
Canton	New York City—Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Catskill	Oneida—Barracks, Troop D
Cazenovia	Painted Post
Cooperstown	Plattsburg
East Avon	Pulaski
Elizabethtown	Remsen
Endicott	Rhinebeck
Fishkill	Saranac Lake
Friendship	Schenevus
Hamburg (Wanakah)	Sidney—Barracks, Troop C
Hawthorne—Barracks, Troop K	South Glens Falls
Herkimer	Stockport
Herrings	Tribes Hill
Highland	Troy—Chief Inspector's Office
Jones Beach	Troy—Barracks, Troop G
Lake Success (Northern State Parkway)	Waterloo
Lewiston (Niagara Falls)	Waverly
	Westfield

*Municipal Police Departments*

Amsterdam	New York City
Auburn	Olean
Binghamton	Poughkeepsie
Buffalo	Rochester
Elmira	Rome
Hudson	Saratoga Springs
Kingston	Schenectady
Little Falls	Syracuse
Mineola (Nassau County Police Department)	Utica
Newburgh	Watertown

The New York State system is connected on the Albany switchboard with the Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire police teletypewriter systems. It is also connected through the switchboard at Sidney with the police teletypewriter systems of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Messages for the police teletypewriter system of the state of New Jersey are relayed from the switchboard at Hawthorne to the New York City police department and retransmitted from that point to Newark, New Jersey for distribution.

Municipalities having their own teletypewriter systems are indicated herewith, showing the number of teletypewriter points within each municipality:

Albany .....	11 Stations
Buffalo .....	20 Stations
Nassau County Police Department.....	17 Stations
New York City.....	126 Stations
Westchester County Teletypewriter system.....	37 Stations

A sending and receiving teletypewriter instrument was installed in the identification bureau of the Department of Correction on July 1. This provides instant communication between police agencies associated with the teletypewriter system and that department and is extremely valuable from the standpoint of providing police departments with identification data and records of persons in their custody. The Department of Correction furnished nine hundred fifty-three identifications via teletype. As a result of the messages which are received by the Department of Correction, they have been able to include additional information concerning crimes on their record cards as well as connect up persons reported as in custody with other crimes for which they are wanted.

State police radio station WPGC provides communication with our mobile units and is a most valuable aid in general and emergency matters. 4,188 radio items and 9,322 radio notices were transmitted to mobile units. Many of these directly contributed to prompt captures of wanted criminals. Listed here is the radio receiving equipment either in our service or to which signals are furnished by our transmitter:

#### POLICE RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

Troop	Automobiles	Motorcycles	Fixed stations
C	11	3	2
D	10	..	..
G	44	12	34
*K	1	..	3
Sheriff's Departments	10	..	6
Municipal Police Departments	7	..	6
Railroad Police Departments	1	..	..



Troop	Automobiles	Motorcycles	Fixed stations
U. S. Government			
Departments	1	..	..
(Signals to above units from WPGC State Police Transmitter.)			
* Too far from transmitter to signal cars.			
A	12	..	2
(Signals from municipal police transmitters at Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.)			
B	1	..	..
(Signals from U. S. Immigration Service transmitter.)			
C	4	3	..
(Signals from Binghamton municipal police transmitter.)			
L	5	..	3
(Signals from Nassau County Police transmitter.)			
Total	<u>107</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>56</u>

After careful consideration of our communication requirements, it appears necessary that this division be equipped with a portable radio transmitter of about two hundred fifty watts power operating on the same frequency as WPGC. The addition of this transmitter would permit us to furnish radio signals in many parts of the State, especially to our mobile units concentrated for aid in connection with fires, floods, prison riots or other similar occurrences. There have been times when all forms of communication, except radio, have been out of service because storms and floods have temporarily or permanently disabled transmission lines and associated equipment. In such cases, radio becomes a most valuable factor. A portable transmitter could be moved into any such area.

The addition of one new station on our teletypewriter system at Homer is recommended as necessary for the improvement of communication service.

The importance of swift police communication was demonstrated recently when three criminals escaped from a penitentiary in the central part of the State. Their attempts to leave the city wherein they were hiding were frustrated by a complete police blockade. One of them is credited with having stated that the principal reason for the closing of their avenues of escape was the fast and effective operation of the radio systems. That belief was true, for within a very short time after the escape, mobile units were concentrated at strategic locations so as to surround the entire city. A portable radio transmitter would augment our communication possibilities by bringing the broadcasting station nearer to a desired location, thus insuring reception of radio signals and greater range of coverage.

The exchange of police information between states is a matter which requires much study and careful consideration. The regulations appertaining to such message traffic are promulgated by two organizations, the Associated Police Communications Officers and the Interstate Police Teletypewriter Supervisors Conference. These bodies meet once each year and adopt procedure governing these transmissions. One of our officers was singularly honored by being

selected as chairman of the Interstate Police Teletypewriter Supervisors Conference, and, in such capacity, he occupies an important post in perfecting this phase of police communication.

The police department of Buffalo, N. Y., acting as a retransmission agency between the teletypewriter system and the western police radiotelegraph network, performs a noteworthy service and has been most cooperative in providing an important link in the chain of communication. We express our gratitude to the operators at the Buffalo police radio station for the splendid service they render.

### STATE POLICE SCHOOL

1937 was the most active and undoubtedly, the most progressive year in the history of this school since its inception in 1921. Because of the number of men added to the force in 1936, it was necessary to conduct two basic recruit training courses, each of four weeks duration. The sixteenth session, held from January 4th to 30th, inclusive, numbered one hundred four students. Eighty-six of these were recruits who had enlisted in this division during 1936; sixteen were troopers graduated from previous school sessions who returned for refresher courses, and two were representatives of municipalities. The seventeenth session was conducted from February 8th to March 6th, for a class of one hundred six. Eighty-eight State police recruits, ten troopers previously graduated from the school and eight municipal policemen comprised this group. The basic recruit course was slightly revised to include necessary additional subjects and now presents a comprehensive curriculum for thorough and intensive training in the elements of police practice and procedure, particularly relating to enforcement problems in the rural areas and smaller communities of this State.

This year, for the first time, a special course in vehicle laws and traffic regulation was conducted. The class of ninety-two, including State troopers and municipal policemen, was graduated after completion of this course in one week. The schedule of instruction was patterned after similar ones used in the conduct of traffic instruction courses in various universities throughout the country. Upon the invitation of the president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, classes were held in one of its lecture halls. The faculty, in addition to several professors of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, included recognized authorities in various fields of traffic enforcement, highway safety and accident prevention as well as officers of this division. Believing that this was a forward step in the general program for promoting greater highway safety, a brief outline of the course and the names of the instructors are listed here:

#### *Monday, April 19*

Address of welcome—Dr. W. O. Hotchkiss, President, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Court procedure and evidence in relation to vehicle and traffic laws—Albert B. Moore, Chief Inspector, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police.

Legal and technical phases of vehicle and traffic laws—Deputy Chief Inspector George M. Searle, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police.

Approach to the driver and strategy in handling people—Dr. Harry DeSilva, Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

*Tuesday, April 20*

Legal and technical phases of vehicle and traffic laws—Deputy Chief Inspector Searle.

Court procedure and evidence in relation to vehicle and traffic laws—Chief Inspector Albert B. Moore.

Accident investigation—Officer A. R. Forster, Police Department, Evanston, Illinois.

*Wednesday, April 21*

The investigation of hit-and-run cases—Officer A. R. Forster.

The application of science in the investigation of automobile accidents—Dr. Bradley H. Kirschberg, Director, Scientific Laboratory, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police.

*Thursday, April 22*

What the police can do in the matter of educating the public in traffic safety; reducing child accidents; educating younger drivers—Dr. Herbert J. Stack, Director, Education Division, National Bureau of Casualty & Surety Underwriters, New York City.

Calibration of instruments used in connection with highway law enforcement; expert testimony concerning instruments used in highway law enforcement and demonstrations of testing equipment—Professor T. R. Lawson, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

*Friday, April 23*

The powers and duties of the New York State Traffic Commission—Mr. Leon Aronowitz, Director, New York State Traffic Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Traffic planning; selective enforcement—Mr. Harold Hammond, Traffic Engineer, National Bureau of Casualty & Surety Underwriters, New York City.

*Saturday, April 24*

The car, the driver and the pedestrian—Mr. Maxwell Halsey, Ass't. Director, Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

This course was indeed a valuable one and gratitude is extended to the president and faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and to all of the lecturers, each of whom gave his services without compensation. At the conclusion of this course, each member of the class wrote a thesis expressing his opinions on the subjects covered and gave suggestions, which, after careful analyses, have been a valuable guide for the preparation of similar courses.

From observation throughout the year, particularly in the matter of accident prevention, safety education, selective enforcement and the investigation of the causes of accidents, the students who attended this course functioned with increased efficiency. It is contemplated that the traffic course for the 1938 school should be conducted for a period of two weeks. Traffic enforcement and regulation is becoming more of a specialized branch of police service and intensive instruction of those engaged in it is essential in order that greater progress toward accident reduction may be made.

Under another caption, the creation of the traffic bureau within the division of State police is fully treated. The splendid results obtained by that bureau must be attributed, in a large degree, to the thorough instruction received by its members attending this traffic course. As further training in the field of traffic law enforcement, seven members of this division attended the Traffic Officers' Training School conducted by the Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, during August. In 1936 eight members of this division were similarly trained at that institution and the benefits derived therefrom prompted us to send additional men for the 1937 course.

Due to the acquisition of more diving apparatus for use in the western part of the State, it was necessary to train ten men from Troop A in the art of diving and in the handling and manipulation of the surface equipment required in connection with that apparatus. All of these men qualified as competent divers and are now available for such duty when required.

The state of Georgia requested this division to furnish assistance in the organization and training of their newly created state highway patrol. Two members of our training staff were detailed to that state for two weeks each, where they assisted in the organization of the force, preparing a system for the examination of operators and chauffeurs and conducting a training course for the members of this patrol. The Governor of that state expressed his deep appreciation for our assistance and commissioned each of these instructors as an honorary captain of the Georgia State Patrol.

Assistance was also rendered to some municipal police training schools within this State and numerous items of information relating to legislation, court decisions, etc., were dispatched by teletypewriter or by mail to the inquiring agencies. This service makes available an opportunity for enforcement units to keep pace with the latest data pertaining to their duties.

It is obvious that there is necessity for a special school of instruction for the members of our Bureau of Criminal Investigation. Undoubtedly, this will be conducted during the early part of 1938. The investigation of crime is becoming more complicated and requires a wider knowledge of various subjects, particularly those of a scientific nature. Such a school will materially increase the efficiency of our investigators. The curriculum for that school will include instruction by recognized experts in the different phases of criminal investigation and such a course will be of untold value in

presenting investigation problems on an open discussion basis. Symposiums will be conducted wherein the students participating will actually give the results of cases which they have handled, and critiques on their methods of investigation will be invited.

With this investigators' school, the traffic school, and a recruit training course during 1938, it is very apparent that the police school will have a well-filled schedule throughout the entire winter.

### **PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU**

The pistol permit bureau has evidenced increased activity and extended its scope of useful service this year. Approximately sixty-nine thousand names of revolver or pistol permit holders have been recorded and indexed. This figure does not include persons licensed by the police department of the city of New York, which maintains its own files. Further records of this bureau include a numerical index listing of approximately seventy-four thousand pistols and revolvers.

Since January 1, 1937, the bureau received one thousand four hundred ten teletype messages relating to the identification of weapons. This is a two hundred per cent increase over similar inquiries in 1936. One hundred thirty-six positive identifications of weapons have been made through the numerical index, most of these being in direct connection with the investigation of some major crime.

The numbers of stolen, lost and found weapons are carefully listed and information concerning them is distributed to interested agencies.

Considerable correspondence between the bureau and issuing authorities or county clerks has been exchanged primarily to collate the records of these agencies with ours as the accuracy of pistol permit applications is often directly related to the successful conduct of crime investigations.

The attorney-general has been extremely co-operative in rendering opinions clarifying certain portions of the revolver licensing statutes. Among these is one which holds that a licensee obtaining an additional weapon subsequent to the procurement of his original license must file new applications and procure a new license for his additional weapon. This opinion was based on a contention that a pistol license application once filed becomes a public record, and it would be contrary to good practice to alter or change it.

Annually since the inception of this bureau, the number of applications has increased. This year about two thousand new applications and approximately twenty-six hundred new weapon numbers have been filed and indexed.

The records of our bureau and those of the police department of the city of New York are quite complete in the matter of weapon identification. On many occasions, the bureau of criminal

investigation consults these records and oftentimes they materially aid in solving cases brought to their attention. It frequently occurs, particularly in burglary cases, that pistols or revolvers have been stolen. Investigation discloses that the owners of many of these weapons have failed to license them. We strongly urge that all persons possessing pistols or revolvers comply with the statute in the matter of licensing, for invariably the discovery of a stolen weapon which can be identified leads to the recovery of other property.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Our vehicle inspection service unit, equipped with loadometers for the weighing of trucks, decelerometers for brake testing, and other technical apparatus has operated throughout troop territories in conjunction with their patrols. Thirty-three thousand five hundred eighty-one vehicles were examined; 2,087 arrests were made for faulty or insufficient equipment; 714 warnings were given; \$25,044.00 in fines was collected and jail sentences totalling 403 days were imposed for violations reaching the attention of this unit.

In addition to these inspections, particular attention was directed to the enforcement of section 167 of the Labor Law, governing the hours of service of truck and bus drivers, and that portion of the Agriculture and Markets Law regulating the importation of coal into this State. Many favorable comments relating to our activities in these instances have been received as both statutes were frequently violated prior to our efforts in that direction.

It is gratifying to report that violations of laws limiting gross weights of vehicles are seldom encountered. This condition is directly attributable to the consistent enforcement program carried on by those especially detailed to that activity.

One additional set of diving equipment was added to the two sets already in service. This was procured upon request of public officials in the western part of the State to aid in the prompt recovery of bodies from lakes or rivers in that section.

We acquired two non-capsizable steel life boats, each having a capacity of sixteen persons, one assigned to the barracks of Troop A, Batavia, and the other to Troop G, Troy. The boat at Troy is powered with a four-cylinder gasoline motor and both are hauled on specially constructed trailers. These boats are available not only for diving operations, but for use in flooded areas or other locations. Oftentimes we have encountered delay and difficulty in obtaining suitable boats when and where needed; hence the necessity for mobile equipment of that nature.

In addition to these boats, we also have emergency squad trucks equipped with portable lights and other paraphernalia useful in almost any emergency. Among the more important items of equipment carried on these trucks are inhalators. These have been used very frequently in cases of asphyxiation, drownings, etc.

The identification bureaus at each barracks continue to function



with efficiency and recently we have added a completely equipped identification truck at two locations. These trucks transport cameras, floodlights, fingerprint accessories and other photographic materials. One of these units assists at the scene of a major crime and its personnel engages in a systematic search for evidence in conjunction with members of the bureau of criminal investigation. Photographic and other evidence thus obtained has proved most valuable to prosecuting authorities as, within these bureaus, we have developed fingerprint and photographic experts who are producing splendid results.

Included in this report will be found photographs of two of our bloodhounds. We have several of these dogs at various troops throughout the State and, in many instances, have found them to be most valuable in the location of lost or wanted persons. There has existed, in some sections of the country, considerable doubt as to the capabilities of these animals, but it has been our experience that if they are utilized within a reasonably short time after the disappearance or escape of the person sought, and if the weather conditions have not been such as to obliterate the trail or scent, they are indeed faithful allies and worthy servants.

On October 20 of this year, a three-and-a-half year old boy was reported missing from Lakewood Village. The bloodhounds were dispatched from Hawthorne to the western part of the State as an aid to members of Troop A, who were engaged in a search for this child. Despite the fact that a heavy rainstorm occurred between the time that the child was reported missing and the arrival of the dogs, they took a trail from the rear of the boy's home, after being given a scent from some clothing which he had previously worn. Three dogs were worked, each independently, and all followed the same trail ending at a point near the edge of a lake. This verified the belief that the child had fallen into the lake and dispelled an existing theory of kidnapping. Diving operations were then begun by members of Troop A, but were abandoned shortly because of darkness. During the night, the body of the boy rose to the surface of the lake and was recovered.

On another occasion, the authorities of the state of Connecticut requested the services of our dogs and after approximately one hour of trailing, they located the body of a missing man who had died in the thick woods, the victim of a heart attack.

Again, these canine servants followed a murderer's path in search of the weapon believed to have been used and later discarded by him in the brush. The weapon was found and the suspect, when informed of the dogs' actions, admitted he had taken that very route, murdered the victim at the spot where the body was found and had returned home by the same way.

Perhaps the most outstanding service performed by these animals was during July. A murder had been committed at Fort Montgomery and the suspect was missing. A scent from his clothing was given to the dogs who immediately took up the trail from



the scene of the murder. After following the suspect through the woods for a distance of three miles, they located him hiding in thick underbrush.

There are many other examples of the value of these bloodhounds and their success when working under normal conditions. A special trailer has been constructed in which they may be transported to points where they are needed. These dogs are available for use in such cases where their services might be of value.

## RECORD OF ARRESTS

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Abandonment .....	44	23	17
Abduction .....	7	2	4
Abortion .....	3	..	2
Adultery .....	29	11	17
Agricultural Law, violations of.....	90	88	1
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, viola- tions of .....	69	57	7
Animals, cruelty to.....	87	72	6
Arson .....	54	17	35
Assault .....	1,096	742	146
Bastardy .....	14	6	8
Bigamy .....	17	3	13
Billiard Room Law, violations of.....	3	3	..
Burglary .....	653	271	380
Business and trade.....	260	256	2
Checks, passing worthless.....	95	77	15
Children, abandonment of .....	7	2	5
Children, carnal abuse of.....	21	7	13
Children, endangering life and health of	16	14	1
Children, endangering morals of.....	21	12	8
Children, failing to provide for.....	55	49	1
Children, improper guardianship of....	17	14	..
Children, wayward minor .....	42	39	2
Cockfighting .....	132	132	..
Communications .....	1	1	..
Conservation Law, violations of.....	198	185	8
Conspiracy .....	18	..	14
Contempt of court.....	57	48	8
Crime, attempt to commit.....	6	4	2
Crime, threat to commit.....	5	2	..
Criminal negligence .....	113	5	46
Defrauding Innkeepers .....	115	111	1
Deserters, U. S. Army and Navy.....	5	5	..
Disorderly conduct .....	2,472	2,277	38
Disorderly houses .....	4	1	3
Disorderly persons .....	207	174	12
Domestic Relations Law, violations of..	24	13	10
Education Law, violations of.....	20	18	1
Escaped inmates .....	66	64	1
Escaped prisoners .....	30	28	2
Extortion .....	9	1	7
Federal violations, assault .....	3	3	..
Federal violations, conspiracy .....	4	..	3
Federal violations, counterfeiting .....	10	3	7
Federal violations, Immigration Law ..	8	3	5
Federal violations, Liquor Law.....	64	49	14
Federal violations, Tax Law .....	3	3	..

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Firearms, unlawful discharge of .....	9	7	2
Firearms, unlawful possession of .....	1	..	1
Forgery .....	112	44	58
Fraud .....	76	60	4
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property .....	18	16	..
Fraudulently secreting mortgaged prop- erty .....	13	9	4
Fugitive from justice.....	32	26	3
Gambler, common .....	20	19	1
Gambling .....	122	109	11
Gambling devices .....	291	282	7
Incest .....	19	5	14
Indecency .....	63	62	1
Insanity Law .....	175	169	6
Intoxication, public .....	2,048	2,025	11
Juvenile delinquency .....	422	320	71
Kidnaping .....	2	2	..
Labor Law, violations of.....	2,862	2,851	4
Larceny .....	2,795	2,342	238
Libel .....	2	1	..
Lost persons found.....	10	10	..
Malicious mischief .....	245	203	6
Manslaughter .....	26	10	14
Material witness .....	13	2	7
Mental Deficiency Law.....	56	56	..
Murder .....	18	6	12
Nonsupport .....	16	8	5
Nuisances .....	3	..	3
Officer, impersonating .....	3	2	1
Officer, interfering with .....	3	..	3
Officer, resisting .....	5	5	..
Park and Parkway ordinances, violations of .....	4,088	4,079	8
Parole, violations of.....	108	99	9
Peddling without license.....	2	2	..
Perjury, subornation of.....	10	2	7
Probation, violation of.....	37	30	6
Public Health Law, violations of.....	31	23	3
Public Officers Law, violations of.....	5	1	3
Public Safety Law, violations of.....	18	14	1
Public Service Law, violations of.....	11	10	1
Public Welfare Law, violations of.....	1	1	..
Rape .....	176	46	102
Real Property Law.....	3	3	..
Receiving stolen goods.....	26	3	23
Riot .....	47	..	45
Robbery .....	86	41	33
Sabbath breaking .....	3	2	0
Seduction .....	7	4	3
Sodomy .....	35	21	12
Town and Village ordinances, violations of .....	23	22	..
Trains, riding on illegally.....	14	14	..
Tramps .....	255	251	5
Trespassing .....	40	39	1
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle.....	14	8	3
Unlawful assembly .....	2	..	2
Unlawful entry .....	46	29	17

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Vagrancy .....	208	200	3
Vehicle and Traffic Law, violations of..	42,315	41,568	182
Weapons, carrying concealed .....	28	11	15
Weapons, possessing dangerous .....	38	27	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>63,431</b>	<b>60,096</b>	<b>1,844</b>

		Per cent
Total number of arrests.....	63,431	100
Total number of convictions.....	60,096	95
Cases pending .....	1,844	3
Discharged cases .....	1,491	2

### STATEMENT OF MILES PATROLLED

Mounted patrols .....	23,541
Motorecycle, automobile, etc.....	10,237,435
<b>Total miles of road patrolled.....</b>	<b>10,260,976</b>
Investigations without arrests.....	35,175
Automobiles recovered .....	556
Sheep-killing dogs killed.....	288
Value of property recovered.....	\$358,952.15
Fines collected .....	416,027.80