

STATE OF NEW YORK

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of The

NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

For the year 1938



HEADQUARTERS

JOHN A. WARNER, *Superintendent*
GEORGE P. DUTTON, *Deputy Superintendent*

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*

Division Surgeon-Inspector
Dr. J. Lewi Donhauser

Detail assigned to the Governor of the State of New York
Lieutenant William M. Greene, *Commanding*

Headquarters Staff

STANLEY C. BEAGLE..... *Executive Officer*
THOMAS A. KEMMY..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JOHN R. MCCORMICK..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JAMES W. WHITE..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JOSEPH L. MCGIVERN..... *Staff-Sergeant*
RAYMOND B. ADAMS..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JOHN D. REARDON..... *Staff-Sergeant*
JOSEPH P. SHAW..... *Staff-Sergeant*

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

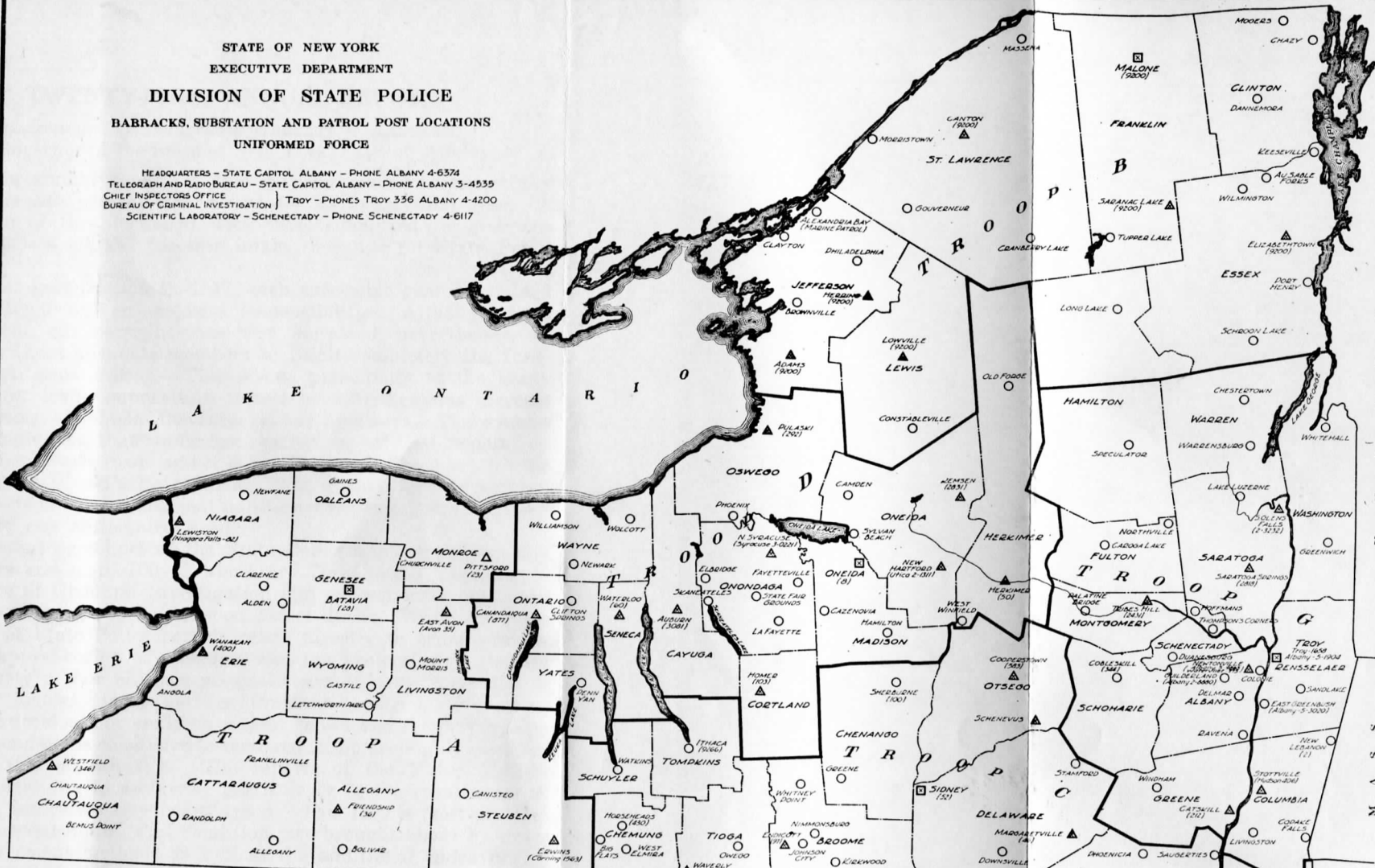
Police Teletype System
Radio Station WPGC (1658 Kilocycles)
Corporal J. Fred Johns, Chief Operator
Corporal John J. Smith, Assistant Chief Operator

Pistol Permit Bureau

Trooper William P. Brefka, Chief Clerk
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STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE
BARRACKS, SUBSTATION AND PATROL POST LOCATIONS
UNIFORMED FORCE

HEADQUARTERS - STATE CAPITOL ALBANY - PHONE ALBANY 4-6374
TELEGRAPH AND RADIO BUREAU - STATE CAPITOL ALBANY - PHONE ALBANY 3-4939
CHIEF INSPECTORS OFFICE } TROY - PHONES TROY 336 ALBANY 4-4200
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION }
SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY - SCHENECTADY - PHONE SCHENECTADY 4-6117



- SYMBOLS**
- STATE POLICE BARRACKS
 - △ STATE POLICE SUB-STATION (SEVERAL PATROLS)
 - STATE POLICE PATROL POST (ONE PATROL ONLY)
 - x INCLUDED WITHIN SYMBOL INDICATES STATION EQUIPPED WITH TELETYPE
- FIGURES IN BRACKETS ARE TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF BARRACKS OR SUB-STATIONS TO BE CALLED FOR SERVICES OF TROOPERS IN EMERGENCIES. CALL THE STATION NEAREST TO THE LOCATION OF THE EMERGENCY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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

SIR: The annual report of this division which I respectfully submit herewith presents the record for its twenty-first year. A comparison of this document with those submitted for previous years reveals a marked increase in the demands for State Police services.

Since our organization in 1917, each successive year has added substantially to our enforcement responsibilities. Although, from time to time, our personnel has been increased, nevertheless, we are still without adequate members to fulfill completely the functions of our organization. This is due principally to the heavy demands for traffic supervision caused by a tremendous increase in the number of vehicles traveling on our highways. There seems to be no indication that traffic has reached its saturation point on the New York State roads and it is our further belief that with the advent of the World's Fair during 1939, a very serious problem will confront us unless sufficient additional personnel is authorized to care for our anticipated needs.

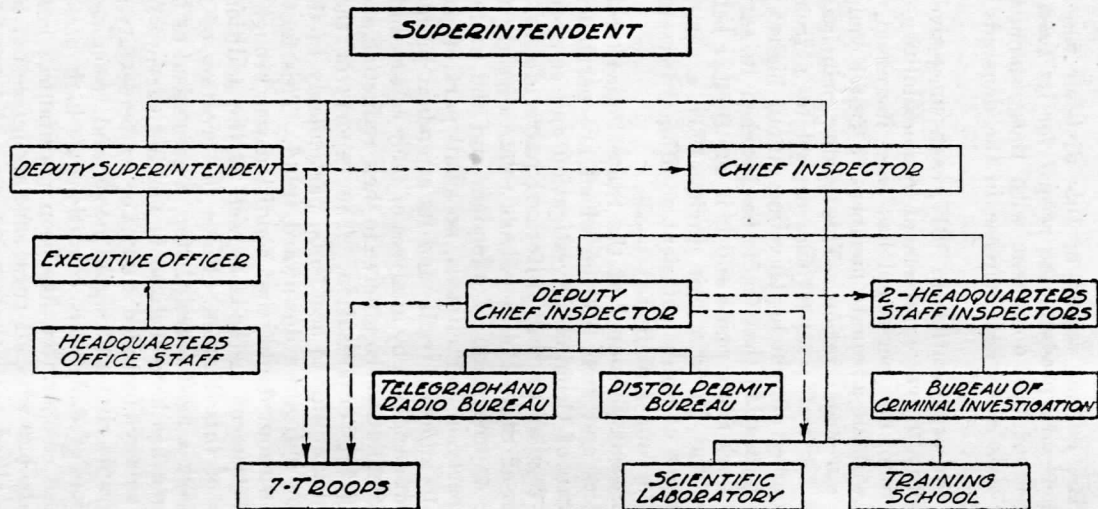
The present personnel of the State Police totals approximately 770 officers and men, 100 of whom are permanently assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and consequently not available for regular routine uniformed patrol duties. While the basic functions of State Police patrols relate directly to crime prevention, the apprehension of offenders and the protection of the life and property of our citizens, no small part of patrol activities is devoted to highway traffic and its attendant problems. The investigation of accidents by analyses of their causes and the preparation of recommendations conducive to their reduction are highly essential duties of this organization. The reports of the Motor Vehicle Bureau pertaining to accidents, particularly in the rural areas of this State, indicate a downward trend. This fact is most gratifying and without doubt, that condition was brought about by practical enforcement methods as well as the additional endeavors of members of this division. Since the creation of the State Traffic Commission, a most forward step, a great deal of the time of many of our men has been utilized in making surveys for that body.

These surveys included studies of traffic density and flow, estimation of traffic sign and signal needs and recommendations for the elimination of dangerous conditions at high accident ratio spots. Very close co-operation has been maintained, not only with that State body but with all rural officials interested in this particular phase so allied with the conservation of life and property. The report of the Motor Vehicle Commissioner denotes much progress along these lines and while the assignment of our men to assist the Traffic Commission is in line with the general purposes of law

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

ORGANIZATION CHART

ADMINISTRATION



enforcement bodies, nevertheless, the number of men definitely assigned to this endeavor again reduced our routine patrol force.

Included in the total personnel of our organization are those detailed to clerical and office duties in our various barracks and substations; another group assigned to the operation of our tele-type and radio system, both at Albany headquarters and in the several barracks as well. A certain number are required to perform technical duties, such as repairing motor equipment, special equipment and other items necessary for the conduct of the organization.

From time to time, special services require temporary assignment of troopers to specific investigations for various State departments, local authorities, etc.

When these men are taken from the regular patrol force it is reduced to a dangerous minimum. Consequently, one of our most pressing needs is that for added personnel. The small number of men available for patrol duties necessitates each individual's attendance to long hours of service. At times, it is absolutely impossible to grant these men the proper number of days of rest. Oftentimes their hours of service begin early in the morning and extend well into the night, or even into the following morning. While the morale of our force is very high, and the complaints from those in our service relative to long hours of duty are very few, nevertheless, I feel that in fairness to these faithful servants of the State, they should be given immediate consideration in this matter. An increase in personnel, providing that no additional duties are assigned, would relieve the conditions of unreasonable periods of service without adequate rest. Therefore, I respectfully recommend that at least 100 additional men be authorized for this division.

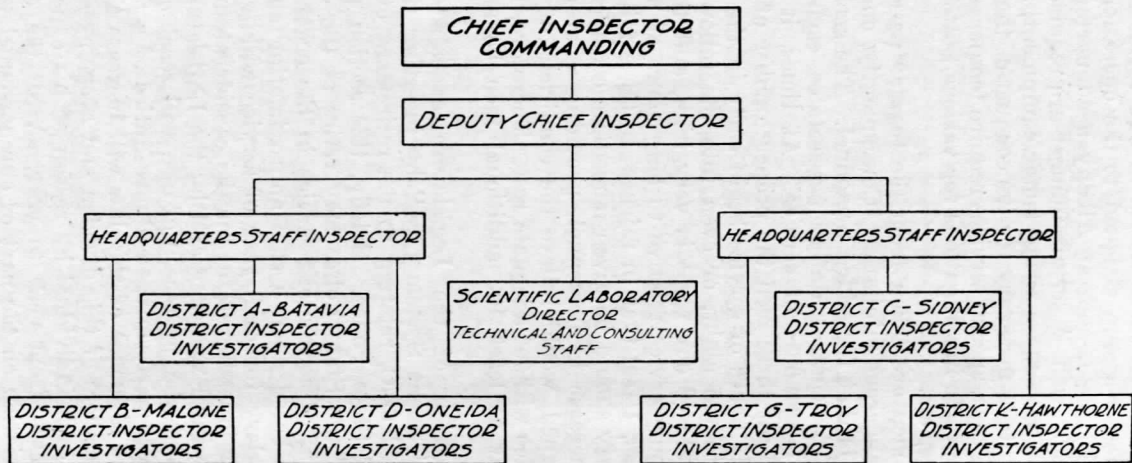
The 1937 session of the Legislature amended the "State Employees Retirement System Law" by inserting therein a new section numbered 68-C, relating to the retirement of members of the Division of State Police. Briefly, this section provides that any member of the State Police may retire at the conclusion of twenty-five years of continuous service in the organization. His pension will be based upon a sum approximating one-half of his final average salary for each year of service within the division. The personnel is indeed grateful for the consideration extended in this matter by your Excellency and by the Legislature. This law will care for those who, by reason of age, will reach a point where they are unable to perform the arduous duties of a State trooper. Undoubtedly the influence of this law will increase the continuity of service by members of this division and evoke greater efficiency on the part of each individual by reason of his experience which naturally increases from year to year. With the enactment of this law, appreciation on the part of our personnel was evidenced by a marked increase in individual desire to render greater service to the people of this State.

Your Excellency is familiar with the decision rendered by the Court of Appeals in the matter of Andersen. To conform with

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

ORGANIZATION CHART

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION



Investigators are assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation from the uniformed force in such numbers as each district may require. Upon assignment such personnel are subject to the immediate command of the District Inspector who in turn is responsible to the Chief Inspector commanding the Bureau.

this decision, all of our existing rules and regulations pertaining to appointments and promotions were revised to agree with that opinion. These regulations were approved by you in accordance with the direction of the Executive Law and in order that they may become a matter of public record they are published herewith in their entirety.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING REAPPOINTMENT TO THE DIVISION OF STATE POLICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1. By virtue of the enactment of chapter 516 of the Laws of 1938, effective April 9, 1938, the term of appointment to the State Police force for a specified term of years is eliminated. The positions in the service of the State Police being henceforth in the *competitive class of the classified Civil Service*, the present members of the force are hereby reappointed to the respective positions now held by them. Certificates of appointment will be forwarded and such appointments must be accepted by the execution of the formal oath of acceptance on the certificate of appointment and an accompanying oath of office for filing with the Department of State. On the execution and filing of such oath of acceptance and oath of office by present members of the force, such members shall become permanent appointees subject to the rules and regulations of the division.

2. By virtue of the executive character of their duties and the responsible relationship that they bear to the Superintendent, and the impracticability of holding competitive examinations therefor, the following positions are hereby classified as non-competitive. All appointments to such designated non-competitive positions shall be made from either the lower ranks among such non-competitive positions or from the ranks of competitive positions in accordance with such rules and regulations governing promotions as shall be made from time to time by the superintendent with the approval of the Governor.

The deputy superintendent; the chief inspector; all inspectors of both the headquarters staff and of the various troops; the executive officer; all staff sergeants of the headquarters staff; all captains, first sergeants and troop clerks of the various troops.

3. By virtue of the impracticability of conducting competitive or non-competitive examinations therefor, the following positions are hereby classified as exempt:

All stewards; stewardesses; assistant stewards; assistant stewardesses; laborers or other employees appointed by authority of section 93 of article 9-a of the Executive Law.

All skilled experts; scientists; technicians; or other specially qualified persons temporarily employed from time to time for the purpose of aiding the Bureau of Investigation in preventing or detecting crime, apprehending criminals or preparing and presenting evidence of violations of the criminal laws of the State employed by authority of section 94-a, article 9-a of the Executive Law.

All employees required for the installation, operation and maintenance of the basic co-ordinating police communication system of teletypewriter communication employed by authority of section 95-b, article 9-a of the Executive Law.

All persons specially qualified to act as lecturers or instructors in the State police training school, as funds are provided from time to time for their temporary employment.

4. In the future, original appointments to the Division of State Police, except those specified in paragraph 3 hereof, will be as a result of open competitive examinations, under rules and regulations of the Superintendent,

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

ORGANIZATION CHART

UNIFORMED FORCE

TROOP PERSONNEL

(EACH TROOP)

- 1 Captain
- 1 Inspector (B.C.I.) attached to troop for administration of B.C.I. only
- 3 Lieutenants
- 1 First Sergeant
- 1 Troop Clerk
- 16 Sergeants
- 11 Corporals
- 1 Saddler (Corporal)
- 1 Blacksmith (Corporal)
- 75 Privates
- 111 Total

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Janitors
Cooks
Laborers

TROOP AREAS

TROOPA-BARRACKS, BATAVIA - Patrols and sub-stations in the counties of Niagara, Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Monroe, Livingston, Allegany, Steuben.

TROOPB-BARRACKS, MALONE - Patrols and sub-stations in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Herkimer, Hamilton.

TROOPC-BARRACKS, SIDNEY - Patrols and sub-stations in the counties of Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster.

TROOPD-BARRACKS, ONEIDA - Patrols and sub-stations in the counties of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Cortland, Oneida, Madison, Herkimer.

TROOPG-BARRACKS, TROY - Patrols and sub-stations in the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Fulton, Saratoga, Washington, Montgomery, Schenectady, Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie.

TROOPK-BARRACKS, HAWTHORNE - Patrols and sub-stations in the counties of Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk.

SPECIAL LONG ISLAND PARK DETACHMENT (TROOP L) BARRACKS, BABYLON

This unit polices all of the State Parks and Parkways on Long Island. It is composed of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 First Sergeant, 1 Troop Clerk, 7 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, and 71 Privates. (Total personnel 92)

from which eligible lists will be prepared with numerical ratings. Appointments from such lists will be made for a probationary period of six months, after which the Superintendent will make permanent appointment if such probationary services are satisfactory.

5. In the future, promotions within the Division of State Police to any rank or grade above trooper, except those ranks or grades specified in paragraph 2 hereof as being non-competitive, will be by competitive promotion examinations in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Superintendent as approved by the Governor.

Given at the City of Albany, New York, this 7th day of June, 1938.

JOHN A. WARNER,

Superintendent, Division of State Police

Approved this 7th day of June, 1938,
in accordance with subdivision 2,
section 94 of article 9-a of the
Executive Law.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN,

Governor of the State of New York

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE GOVERNING PROMOTIONS TO
THE COMPETITIVE POSITIONS WITHIN THE DIVISION OF
STATE POLICE**

1. The following rules and regulations of the Superintendent of State Police, upon approval by the Governor, shall govern all competitive promotion examinations within the Division of State Police.

2. *Eligibility for competitive promotion examinations.* Competitive promotion examinations shall be open to all members of the Division of State Police as herein specified:

(a) *For promotion to the position of corporal.* Candidates for competitive promotion examinations to the position of corporal must have had continuous service as a trooper for not less than *three years* immediately preceding the date of the competitive promotion examinations for corporal.

(b) *For promotion to the position of sergeant.* Candidates for competitive promotion examinations to the position of sergeant must have had continuous service as a corporal for not less than *two years* immediately preceding the date of the competitive promotion examinations for sergeant.

(c) *For promotion to the position of lieutenant.* Candidates for competitive promotion examinations to the position of lieutenant must have had continuous service as a sergeant for not less than *two years* immediately preceding the date of the competitive promotion examinations for lieutenant.

3. Notices of all competitive promotion examinations shall be given by the superintendent to the captains of all troops at least *thirty days* prior to the date for the conduct thereof. Copies of such notices will be immediately posted in a conspicuous place at each barracks for the information of all concerned.

4. *Subjects of competitive promotion examinations.*

(a) A service record rating including training, experience and general qualifications (to be submitted in duplicate by the candidate's troop captain on forms prescribed by the superintendent). Relative weight 6.

(b) A written examination on the knowledge and skills involved in performing the duties of the position for which the examination is conducted. Relative weight 4.

(c) A physical examination may be required.

5. A service record rating including training, experience and general qualifications will be submitted in duplicate, under seal, to the superintendent for each eligible candidate for promotion examinations by the candidate's troop captain not later than *ten days* prior to the date of the promotion examination. Envelopes containing service record ratings will be marked "Service Record Ratings" and will not be opened until the ratings of the written part of the promotion examinations have been established. Troop captains will be furnished with a guide for the compilation of service record ratings and a form for such record.

6. Candidates for certification on an eligible list for promotion must attain at least sixty per cent in the written examinations and at least seventy-five per cent in the final average computed for the written examinations and the service record rating.

7. A separate eligible list in numerical order for promotions to vacancies in the positions of corporals, sergeants and lieutenants will be established for each troop from among the successful candidates from that particular troop. Promotions to vacancies in the positions of corporals and sergeants within each troop will be made from a suitable eligible list as established for that troop. The superintendent may, in the event that there be no existing appropriate eligible lists for promotions to the positions of corporals and sergeants in any one troop, promote a candidate from an appropriate eligible list of any other troop to an existing vacancy within the troop for which no appropriate eligible list exists.

8. A candidate whose name has been certified on any eligible list for promotion within any troop who shall be transferred to some other troop shall thereby forfeit his eligibility on such existing list unless otherwise directed by the superintendent. To again become eligible for promotion when his standing on an eligible list shall have been forfeited such member must take a subsequent competitive promotion examination for certification on an eligible list for promotion to a position within the troop to which he has been transferred.

9. All eligible lists as established by competitive promotion examinations shall remain in force and effect for a period of two years from the date of establishment unless further extended by the superintendent.

Given at the City of Albany, New York, this 7th day of June, 1938.

JOHN A. WARNER,
Superintendent, Division of State Police

Approved this 7th day of June, 1938,
in accordance with subdivision 2,
section 94 of article 9-a of the
Executive Law.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
Governor of the State of New York

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DIVISION OF STATE POLICE GOVERNING PROMOTIONS TO THE NON-COMPETITIVE POSITIONS WITHIN THE DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

1. The following rules and regulations of the Superintendent of State Police, upon approval by the Governor, shall govern all promotions to the non-competitive positions within the Division of State Police.

2. All promotions to the non-competitive positions shall be either from the lower grades of the non-competitive positions or from the competitive positions as specified herein:

(a) *The deputy superintendent.* The deputy superintendent shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following non-competitive positions:

- (1) chief inspector
- (2) headquarters staff inspectors
- (3) captains of the various troops

(b) *The chief inspector.* The chief inspector shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following non-competitive positions:

- (1) headquarters staff inspectors
- (2) captains of the various troops
- (3) inspectors of the various troops

(c) *Headquarters staff inspectors.* Headquarters staff inspectors shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following competitive or non-competitive positions:

(1) Inspectors of the various troops who have been inspectors for at least two years immediately prior to the date of their appointment as headquarters staff inspectors.

(2) Lieutenants of the various troops who have been lieutenants for at least two years immediately prior to the date of their appointment as headquarters staff inspectors.

(d) *Inspectors of the various troops.* Inspectors of the various troops shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following competitive positions:

(1) Lieutenants of the particular troop wherein the vacancy shall exist who have been lieutenants for at least two years immediately prior to the date of their appointment as an inspector of that particular troop.

(2) Sergeants assigned to the Bureau of Investigation who have been sergeants for at least two years in the particular troop wherein the vacancy for inspector shall exist and whose names shall be certified on an eligible list for appointment to the position of lieutenant in the particular troop wherein the vacancy for inspector shall exist.

(e) *Executive officer.* The executive officer shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following competitive or non-competitive positions:

- (1) Headquarters staff sergeants
- (2) Lieutenants of the various troops
- (3) Troop clerks of the various troops
- (4) Sergeants of the various troops

or from

(5) Members of the division whose names shall be certified on an eligible list for appointment to the position of sergeant in any of the various troops.

(f) *Headquarters staff sergeants.* Headquarters staff sergeants shall be appointed from among one of the incumbents of one of the following competitive or non-competitive positions:

- (1) Sergeants of the various troops
- (2) Troop clerks of the various troops
- (3) Corporals of the various troops

or from

(4) Members of the division whose names shall be certified on an eligible list for appointment to the position of sergeant in any of the various troops.

(5) Members of the division whose names shall be certified on an eligible list for appointment to the position of corporal in any of the various troops.

(g) *Captains.* Captains of the various troops shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following competitive or non-competitive positions:

- (1) Headquarters staff inspectors who have been headquarters staff inspectors for at least two years immediately prior to the date of their appointments as captains.

(2) Inspectors of the various troops who have been inspectors for at least two years immediately prior to the date of their appointments as captains.

(3) Lieutenants of the various troops who have been lieutenants for at least two years immediately prior to the date of their appointments as captains.

(h) *First sergeants.* First sergeants shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following competitive positions:

(1) Sergeants of the particular troop wherein the vacancy for first sergeant shall exist

or from

(2) Members of the division whose names have been certified on an eligible list for appointment to the position of sergeant in the particular troop wherein the vacancy for first sergeant shall exist.

(i) *Troop clerks.* The troop clerks shall be appointed from among the incumbents of one of the following competitive positions:

(1) Sergeants of the particular troop wherein the vacancy for troop clerk shall exist.

(2) Corporals of the particular troop wherein the vacancy for troop clerk shall exist

or from

(3) Members of the division whose names have been certified on the eligible list for appointment to the position of sergeant in the particular troop wherein the vacancy for troop clerk shall exist.

(4) Members of the division whose names have been certified on the eligible list for appointment to the position of corporal in the particular troop wherein the vacancy for troop clerk shall exist.

Given at the City of Albany, New York, this 7th day of June, 1938.

JOHN A. WARNER,

Superintendent, Division of State Police

Approved this 7th day of June, 1938,
in accordance with subdivision 2,
section 94 of article 9-a of the
Executive Law.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN,

Governor of the State of New York

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE GOVERNING THE QUALIFICA-
TIONS AND EXAMINATIONS OF APPLICANTS, THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OF LISTS OF ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES AND APPOINT-
MENTS THEREFROM TO THE POSITION OF TROOPER IN THE
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

1. By authority of section 94, subdivision 2 of article 9-a of the Executive Law, as last amended by chapter 516, Laws of 1938, effective April 6, 1938, the following rules and regulations of the Superintendent of State Police, upon approval by the Governor, shall govern the qualifications and examinations of applicants, the establishment of lists of eligible candidates and appointments therefrom to the position of trooper in the Division of State Police of the State of New York.

2. Examinations of applicants for certification on an eligible list for appointment to the position of trooper in the Division of State Police shall be *open competitive examinations* and shall be held and conducted by the Superintendent of State Police subject to these rules and regulations and to any future amendments hereto as may be made and approved from time to time.

3. All *open competitive examinations* of applicants for certification on an eligible list for appointment to the position of trooper in the Division of State Police shall be conducted at the Capitol in the City of Albany, N. Y., except as may be otherwise directed in published notices of such *open competitive examinations* as may be issued from time to time. Applicants may be required to present themselves at Albany or at some other place as may be designated by the Superintendent on days subsequent to the day on which the written examinations were held for medical or physical examinations or for oral interviews.

4. Announcements of *open competitive examinations* of applicants in substantially the same form as included in attachment numbered 1 hereof, shall be published by the Superintendent at least *thirty days* prior to the date of the conduct thereof. Copies of such announcements shall be placed in the mail addressed to the postmasters of the several United States Postoffices situated within the State of New York, with a request that the several postmasters post one in a conspicuous place within their respective postoffices.

Announcements shall also be distributed to various newspapers published within the State of New York, with a request that such newspapers give publicity to the contents thereof.

The mailing and distributing of such announcements in the aforesaid manner shall constitute due, full and complete notice to all persons concerned as to the conduct of such *open competitive examinations* and no further announcements thereof shall be required to be distributed.

5. All applicants for *open competitive examinations* for certification on a list of eligible candidates for appointment to the position of trooper in the Division of State Police must file their applications for examination not later than midnight of the *fifteenth day* after the date of the publication of the announcement of such examination. Applications filed prior to any *announced examination* or filed later than *midnight of the fifteenth day after the date of any announcement* will be rejected.

Applications may be filed in person or by mail and must be submitted on the forms prescribed by the Superintendent.

Applications filed by mail must bear a postmark not later than midnight of the *fifteenth day* after the date of the publication of the announcement of the examination for which it is filed. Applications filed in person must be filed at the headquarters of the State Police, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., *not later than midnight of the fifteenth day* after the date of the publication of the announcement of the examination for which it is filed.

Application blanks may be obtained either in person or upon written request from the Superintendent, Division of State Police, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Application blanks will not be supplied unless an *open competitive examination* has been duly announced and then only during the time between the date of the publication of the announcement and the time and date which is the limit for filing applications, as set forth hereinbefore.

6. Applications must be carefully and completely executed by the applicant and all required information shall be included thereon. A photograph taken within *thirty days* prior to the date of filing must be securely affixed thereto and the affidavit must be duly executed before an officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. Applications which are incomplete, or which indicate that the applicant does not possess the necessary qualifications *will be rejected*.

7. A notice will be sent to applicants whose applications indicate that they are eligible for examination, directing them when and where to appear for the written examination. No person will be admitted to the written examination without such notice.

A rejected application will be returned to the candidate filing same.

8. The Division of State Police will not furnish copies of laws, examinations or publications of any nature whatsoever relating to its work or pertaining to any matters which may be subjects of any examination. Applicants should not request such material.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

All applicants for *open competitive examinations* for certification on an eligible list for appointment to the position of trooper in the Division of State Police *must possess the following minimum qualifications.*

(a) *Citizen of the United States.* All candidates must be United States citizens by birth or by naturalization; in the latter case, naturalization papers must be submitted in proof of claim at the time of the written examination. If naturalized directly, the applicant's final certificate of naturalization must be submitted. If citizenship is claimed by naturalization of parent during minority of applicant, final naturalization certificate of such parent must be submitted. Any such papers must be produced by the applicant when he appears for the written examination.

In case the original naturalization papers have been lost, a certified copy of the naturalization certificate should be procured from the Naturalization Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Examinations of foreign-born persons claiming naturalization *but failing to furnish the required proof* will be refused.

Declaration of intention to become a citizen will not be accepted. Full citizenship and, in the case of naturalization, final papers are necessary.

(b) *Between the ages of twenty-one and forty years.* Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday and must not have passed their fortieth birthday on the date of their written examination. A birth certificate or a certified copy thereof must be exhibited on the day of the written examination.

(c) *Physical requirements.* Applicants must be

- (1) of sound constitution,
- (2) not less than five feet ten inches in height, measured in bare feet,
- (3) free from all physical defects, physically strong, active and well proportioned.

They must also have satisfactory hearing and satisfactory eyesight without glasses.

(d) *Moral character.* Applicants must be of good moral character and habits and must have had *no conviction for any crime within this State or elsewhere.*

Applicants will be investigated as to the truth of the statements made in their applications or during their oral interview and any misstatement of fact found therein will be sufficient grounds for rejection of the applicant. All persons, upon filing an application for examination, thereby consent to an investigation of their character, habits, previous employment or other matters necessary to satisfactorily establish their good moral character, habits, honesty, truth and veracity.

(e) *Educational qualifications.* A minimum educational attainment of graduation from a senior high school or the equivalent thereof is required.

All applicants who appear for written examination must exhibit evidence of such graduation in the form of a graduation certificate or a certified copy thereof or evidence of the equivalent of such graduation.

(f) *Miscellaneous qualifications.* Applicants must be mentally alert and sound of mind and must be possessed of initiative, intelligence, good judgment, good address and neatness of appearance. These factors will be determined in an oral interview conducted by the Superintendent of State Police or by such officers of the Division of State Police as shall be designated by him for such determination.

Applicants must also possess a license authorizing them to operate motor vehicles on the highways of the State of New York, and must exhibit such license at the time of their written examinations.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION

- (a) Written examination.
- (b) Oral interview to determine mental alertness, soundness of mind, initiative, intelligence, judgment, address and appearance.
- (c) Physical examination.
- (d) An investigation of moral character.

Any candidate who fails or who is disqualified in any one or more parts of the examination will not be further considered for eligibility.

(a) *Written examination.* Time allowed for the written examination will be announced prior to the opening of the examination. The written examination will cover matters of general information and other subjects designed to test the general intelligence of the applicant.

The written examination may be subdivided and a passing mark of seventy-five per cent in each subdivision must be attained in order that a candidate may be considered further for eligibility. Announcement of such subdivisions will be made prior to the opening of the examination.

(b) *Oral interview.* An oral interview of each candidate will be conducted by the Superintendent or by such officers of the Division of State Police as are designated by him to conduct such interview and will consist of such questions as are necessary to establish the mental alertness, soundness of mind, initiative, intelligence, judgment, address and appearance of the candidate.

(c) *Physical examination.* Candidates must be free from all physical defects, physically strong and active and well proportioned. They must possess satisfactory hearing and satisfactory eyesight without glasses.

(d) *Investigation of moral character and habits.* An investigation of moral character and habits of each candidate will be conducted by members of the Division of State Police designated by the Superintendent for such purpose, which shall be based on information supplied by the candidate on his application or during his oral interview or upon any other information as may be available.

An investigation will be made to determine whether the candidate is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess or has been dismissed from any service or employment for serious delinquency or misconduct or has been guilty of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct. Any candidate who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact, or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in his application or examination or in his endeavor to secure appointment or who has given any false information in respect to the inquiries made will not be considered further for eligibility and any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for removal of a candidate's name from an eligible list or from the service in the event that a candidate has already been appointed thereto.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ELIGIBLE LIST FOR APPOINTMENTS

As soon as practicable after an examination has been conducted an eligible list in numerical order of candidates for appointment to the position of trooper in the Division of State Police shall be established based on results obtained in the four parts of the examination.

Any such list shall remain in force and effect for a period of two years from the date of establishment thereof, whereupon it shall expire ipso facto unless further continued by the Superintendent of the Division of State Police.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The Superintendent may, in the event that there be no existing eligible list, appoint persons possessing the proper requirements to the position of trooper as provisional appointees, but such provisional appointments shall terminate on the date when an eligible list shall be established subsequent to any such provisional appointments.

Given at the City of Albany, New York, this 14th day of November, 1938.

JOHN A. WARNER,

Superintendent, Division of State Police

Approved this 14th day of November,
1938, in accordance with subdivi-
sion 2, section 94 of article 9-a of
the Executive Law.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN,

Governor of the State of New York

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

PLEASE POST CONSPICUOUSLY

July 1, 1938

STATE OF NEW YORK—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

ALBANY

An open competitive examination of candidates for trooper, Executive Department, Division of State Police, will be held in the Capitol at Albany, New York, on August 1, 1938. Entrance salary \$900.00 per annum.

ALL APPLICANTS MUST POSSESS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

(1) United States citizen (if citizenship is claimed by naturalization, original naturalization papers or certified copy thereof, must be presented on the day of the written examination). (2) Between the ages of 21 and 40 years (candidates must have reached their 21st birthday and must not have passed their 40th birthday on the date of the written examination. A birth certificate or a certified copy thereof must be exhibited at the time of the written examination). (3) Sound constitution. (4) Not less than 5 feet 10 inches in height measured in bare feet. (5) Free from all physical defects. (6) Physically strong, active and well proportioned. (7) Weight in proportion to general build. (8) Satisfactory hearing. (9) Satisfactory eyesight without glasses. (10) Good moral character and habits. (11) Mental alertness and soundness of mind. (12) Minimum education attainment of graduation from a senior high school or the equivalent thereof. (Candidates must present evidence of such graduation in the form of a graduation certificate or a certified copy thereof or the equivalent thereof at the time of the written examination.) (13) License to operate motor vehicles on the highways of this State. (License must be exhibited at the time of the written examination.) (14) No conviction for crime within this State or elsewhere.

PERSONS NOT POSSESSING THESE REQUIREMENTS SHOULD NOT FILE APPLICATIONS.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION

(a) Written examination.

The written examination will cover matters of general information and other subjects designed to test the general intelligence of the applicant.

(b) Oral interview to determine mental alertness, soundness of mind, initiative, intelligence, judgment, address and appearance.

(c) Physical examination.

(d) An investigation of moral character.

Candidates are required to attain at least 75 per cent in each announced subdivision of the written examination. Any candidate who fails or who is disqualified in any one or more parts of the examination will not be further considered for eligibility. Candidates may be required to present themselves at Albany, or at some other designated point on days subsequent to the date of the written examination for a continuance of prescribed tests.

Applications must be submitted on blanks provided by the Superintendent and may be obtained in person or by mail from the Division of State Police, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Applications may be filed by mail or in person. Applications filed by mail bearing a postmark later than midnight of July 16, 1938, may not be accepted. Applications filed in person in the office of the Division of State Police later than midnight of July 16, 1938, may not be accepted. No applications filed prior to the date of this notice will be considered. Applications which are incompletely filled out or which indicate that the applicant does not possess the necessary qualifications will be rejected. No candidate will be admitted to the examination without a notice indicating that he is eligible to take the examination. No copies of examinations, laws or other publications relating to the work of the division or to any matters

which may be the subject of the examination will be furnished to candidates. Any candidate who intentionally makes a false statement in any material fact or who practices or attempts to practice deception or fraud in his application will not be considered further for eligibility.

Do not mail citizenship papers, birth certificates, school certificate or driver's license—bring them with you to the written examination.

All persons appointed to the State Police must become members of the State Employees' Retirement System.

JOHN A. WARNER,

Superintendent

Since the adoption of the above regulations, examinations have been conducted for promotions to the positions of corporal, sergeant and lieutenant. There were 76 candidates for the lieutenant examination, 60 of whom were successful. For the position of sergeant, 56 out of a total of 65 passed the examination. Two hundred sixty out of 304 candidates for the position of corporal qualified for the promotion eligible list.

The ratings obtained by these successful candidates were indeed gratifying, indicative of their broad knowledge of the principles of police practice and procedure as well as long hours of studious application devoted to their preparation for promotion.

The scope of the examinations included a variety of subjects essential to those seeking higher positions within the service. An individual may not obtain a promotion merely by maintaining a set service rating, but in addition he must study continuously to keep abreast of the numerous changes relative to law enforcement technique. The value of our training school was self-evident in the results of these examinations. The school constantly distributes information through the media of bulletins and teletype messages, advising of changes in laws, the latest court decisions and other important matters, contributing in no small way to the elevation of the general standard of practical police intelligence within our force.

On September 21, 1938, a hurricane struck and almost completely wiped out Westhampton Beach, Long Island. It was learned that the storm reached its height about 4:30 P.M. with the barometer reading 28.12 and the wind velocity 115 miles per hour average, with gusts up to 135 miles per hour. About 6:30 P.M. an emergency call for assistance of State Police was received at the Riverhead station from the mayor of Westhampton Beach. Mayor Bishop advised Trooper Sullivan that there were a great many persons missing and that he feared a large loss of life. He reported that the ocean had broken through the dunes in several spots and that houses were being wrecked and carried off the beach to the mainland.

Four troopers dispatched from the Riverhead Station at 8 P.M. found, upon their arrival at Westhampton Beach, a search in progress for dead, injured, and those persons believed to be trapped by water. Roads were blocked by trees, poles, wires, broken glass, parts of buildings and wreckage left by the sea. The dunes were

washed away and several inlets had broken through from the ocean to the bay. Approximately 175 out of 200 structures on the dunes had been washed across the bay to the mainland or completely wrecked; those buildings standing were flooded and almost entirely ruined. Telephone communications were completely shut off, the Westhampton central office having been flooded and its equipment damaged by flood water and debris. Light and power lines were down, all lights in the area were out and the majority of heating plants were damaged by water and lack of electrical current. Water mains had broken and were flooding streets and houses all over the village. The village clerk's office and the police office were crowded with people demanding information and help. An emergency committee of citizens was at work in the village clerk's office.

Mayor Bishop asked Sergeant Glasheen to take complete charge in the absence of the local chief of police who was reported missing on the dunes after answering distress calls from several of its residents. Sergeant Glasheen immediately arranged for a temporary morgue at the Westhampton Beach Country Club and assigned a trooper there for duty. He contacted the three physicians of the area and set up an emergency hospital in the office of one of them. The coroner was advised of the action being taken on the recovered bodies and gave his approval. Word was dispatched to the South Bay Consolidated Water Company to turn off all mains in Westhampton and Westhampton Beach and to bring as large a supply of water as possible in containers to the village office. The central office at Westhampton Beach made communication by telephone with the outside and a trooper was assigned there to receive and dispatch information pertaining to troop activities. Another trooper was assigned to the village police office to compile a list of the persons missing and a list of the occupants on the dunes at the time of the disaster. He made arrangements with local volunteer firemen to canvass the area and report to him persons accounted for and those missing. A trooper was assigned to obtain information as to those persons who had left the village and who had checked in at hotels in the village and nearby towns. Another trooper was dispatched to investigate a train accident at Quoque, just east of Westhampton Beach. The remaining troopers assisted in recovering bodies and aided survivors of the storm to reach various points of shelter in the village.

Eighteen troopers and equipment arrived about 10 P.M. First aid equipment was sent to the emergency hospital. The other men searched the debris for dead and living. Twenty-seven additional troopers were requested from Babylon Headquarters. They arrived at 5 A.M. and were immediately assigned to search for bodies and to prohibit looting and sightseeing in this area. By this time eight bodies had been recovered. American Legion men were deputized by the sheriff to assist in policing the area. Late in the morning at an emergency meeting of the village board of trustees, it was decided that all roads leading into Westhampton Beach were to be

blockaded; that the dunes and the Oneck Point section were to be restricted solely to owners and residents; that the only official entrance into the village should be on Montauk Highway at Riverhead Road; and that all passes into and about the village should be issued through the chief of police. All sightseers and persons without business within the village were to be kept out, troopers being assigned to enforce these orders.

Arrangements were made with the superintendent of public works, who was also county highway superintendent, to set aside property adjacent to the village storage barn for the purpose of storing all property salvaged by workers. The village clerk gave the use of a safe located in her office for storing any jewelry, silverware, valuable papers, and money that might come into possession of the authorities and a trooper was assigned to duty at both these points.

Airplane flight was made over the entire stricken area and a map was marked indicating the damage suffered throughout the county. The airplane, donated by the manager of the Suffolk Airport, Westhampton Beach, was later used in locating submerged automobiles and three bodies, two on the beach and one submerged in the water.

At 5 P.M. Captain Gaffney, Troop K, arrived on the scene and took personal charge of police activities. On the following day, September twenty-third, thirteen additional troopers from Troop K were brought to Westhampton Beach on the orders of Captain Gaffney, bringing the total number of troopers assigned to thirty-five.

The Suffolk County highway department employed a diving outfit, consisting of a barge, diving apparatus, two divers and several helpers. A trooper was assigned to this diving rig to assist a derrick crew in raising automobiles out of the bay off Westhampton Beach. There were approximately eighty cars recovered from the bay in this way. During the course of this work, the trooper made several dives to relieve the civilian divers and to expedite the work being done.

On September twenty-fourth, 750 WPA men were brought into the village. They were put to work removing the debris from the stricken area. They were identified by arm bands with the letters "WPA" and troopers were assigned to the men who had been divided into five working units under foremen. Troopers' duties were to seize any property that might have come into the possession of WPA workers and also to escort these workers to and from the Long Island Railroad Station at Westhampton. Lieutenant Gay, who had arrived at Westhampton Beach to assist Captain Gaffney, was in charge of the details. At 9 P.M. a group of fifteen troopers under Sergeant Hulse arrived in the village from Troop C in accordance with instructions received from Albany Headquarters. An hour later, a detail of twenty troopers under Sergeant Rose from Troop G arrived at the police station from Troy. These troopers supplemented the men already on duty.

The total value of property recovered to date is estimated at \$44,334.93 in household furnishings. This has been identified and returned to the owners. Jewelry, including money and silverware, amounting to \$63,177 has been recovered and claimed. Yachts and smaller craft totaling 159, valued at \$282,665, have been recovered. One hundred fourteen automobiles, valued at \$48,283, have also been recovered, giving a total of \$438,459.93 of claimed property recovered. There is still \$36,325 worth of unclaimed property, bringing a grand total of \$474,784.93 in property recovered by this detail.

All the troopers, with the exception of six, returned to their stations on October fourth; these six men returned to their respective stations on October seventeenth when this detail terminated.

The work of the troopers was a major factor in restoring order to Westhampton Beach and vicinity. Troopers assigned to this area included 103 men and four officers. They were assisted by special deputies, police, and members of the United States Coast Guard, the American Legion, and numerous fire departments throughout the county. They located the dead, totaling 52, assisted the injured, established communication, salvaged property and restored law and order to a community practically wiped off the map. They reduced to a minimum the usual aftermath of such a disaster, namely disease, killing and looting. Approximately 40 arrests were made throughout the county, but as a whole, the amount of looting was kept pretty well under control. In Westhampton Beach, seven persons were arrested for looting.

By reason of its proximity, Troop L, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y., arranged to police the devastated areas between Jones Beach and the east end of Fire Island. Included in this section are Oak Beach, Fire Island State Park, Fair Harbor, Ocean Beach, Saltaire, Point O' Woods, Seaview and Ocean Park. Twenty-five members of Troop L were transported to the stricken district and spread across as much of it as possible to prevent looting and pillaging, to assist in the search for bodies and to supervise the care of survivors. All communications and lighting facilities had been destroyed, but with the aid of the owner of an amateur radio telephone transmitter, contact was finally established with the mainland.

With few exceptions, practically every cottage in these sections was demolished. So many cottages had been blown off Fire Island into the Great South Bay that watercraft were able to dock only with the greatest difficulty. Seventy occupants of dwellings along the beach front at Oak Beach were rescued by means of rowboats and improvised rafts and transported to the Jones Beach Barracks where they were fed and made comfortable for the remainder of the night.

The policing of the Oak Beach-Fire Island areas was maintained by Troop L between September 21 and October 8, 1938. During that time four bodies were removed from the waters of the

Great South Bay, one of which was recovered at Oak Beach. It was established that all of the dead had been caught in the flood waters during the hurricane and drowned.

The praiseworthy comments in the public press and the many letters of appreciation concerning the action of these details were indeed pleasing. The members of these details worked long hours without thought of personal comfort or individual safety, and I would like to record herewith commendations for each and every member's unselfish service in aiding these distressed communities.

Many items of our activity are included with this report under separate captions, as well as several charts giving statistical figures for the year of 1938.

In conclusion, may I express my hearty thanks to your Excellency and all members of the staff of the Executive Department for the fine co-operation and support which has been extended to this organization. It is our earnest desire to serve the people of the State in a highly satisfactory manner and this can be accomplished only with the mutual assistance of all departments, divisions and bureaus of State government. This support is truly exemplified in the conduct of our work by all of those State agencies who have been so willing to render us their assistance. It is equally true of municipal agencies throughout our State. The various police chiefs, sheriffs and heads of other enforcement units as well as their personnel have been most eager to converge their endeavors with all agencies so that the people of our State may be more secure in their peace, property, persons and in the common right to enjoy their privileges without interruptions from the interference of law breakers.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN A. WARNER,

Superintendent

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The following report indicates the scope of operations of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for the year of 1938.

The number of cases reported to this bureau during this year exceeded the number for 1937 by approximately 400.

Evidence of the efficient functioning of the bureau is borne out by the number of cases solved by its members.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION,
JANUARY 1—DECEMBER 31, 1938

Crime	Cases reported during 1938	Cleared by arrest	Cleared as unfounded	Cases pending Jan. 1, 1939
Abandonment	47	41	..	6
Abduction	10	8	..	2
Abortion	4	3	..	1
Animals, destruction of	1	..	..	1
Animals poisoned	8	..	7	1
Arson	163	64	62	37
Assault	114	84	25	5
Bigamy	3	2	..	1
Blackmail	1	1	..	..
Bribery	13	13	..	..
Burglar's tools	1	1	..	..
Burglary	1,782	1,269	98	415
Children, felonies against	21	19	1	1
Conspiracy	16	15	..	1
Counterfeit	7	7	..	..
Disorderly conduct	3	3	..	..
Extortion	20	9	2	9
Firearms	31	31	..	..
Forgery	227	188	7	32
Fraud	36	36	..	..
Fugitive from justice	10	10	..	..
Homicide	354	30	310	14
Homicide (auto)	228	52	154	22
Intoxicated drivers (felonies)	4	4	..	..
Kidnapping	3	1	2	..
Larceny	367	266	41	60
Malicious mischief	3	2	..	1
Narcotics	20	19	1	..
Parole violators	37	37	..	..
Persons missing	1	..	..	1
Perjury	3	2	1	..
Prisoners escaped	6	6	..	..
Prostitution	1	..	1	..
Public health	1	1	..	..
Rape	96	81	13	2
Robbery	120	75	24	21
Sex crimes	60	58	1	1
Stolen property (receiving)	12	12	..	..
Unlawful entry	2	2	..	..
U. S. mail interference	1	1	..	..
Woodlands, set fire to	19	18	..	1
Totals	<u>3,856</u>	<u>2,471</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>635</u>

Assists to other police agencies—investigations resulting in arrests.. 47
 Assists to other police agencies—investigations not resulting in arrests 31
 Special assignments of investigators to State or municipal agencies—
 total days services..... 364

On December 31, 1937, we had a total of 673 cases which were reported to us during that year carried as pending. During 1938, a total of 261 of these cases were cleared, 159 by arrest and 102 as unfounded, leaving as of December 31, 1938, a balance of 412 cases pending from 1937.

At the close of 1937, we carried on our books from 1936, a total of 221 pending cases. During 1938, 39 of these cases were cleared by arrest and 11 were cleared as unfounded, leaving on December 31, 1938, a balance of 171 pending cases from 1936.

For the most part, these pending cases left over from the two previous years represent thefts of property or burglaries of unoccupied premises, road stands and other similar structures. It is our belief that these offenses were committed by itinerant or petty criminals who usually travel as hitch-hikers in passing through our State and who commit these offenses for the purpose of obtaining food, etc., while enroute.

The total amount of property involved in these unsolved burglaries is not of great value and most of the investigations in connection with each case have been carried on to an extent where it is seemingly impossible to develop any further information. It is our purpose, however, to keep our investigation records alive for a period of at least five years because it often happens in the roundup of a particular gang of thieves that many of these old pending cases are directly chargeable to their operations. It is rather difficult to keep pace with demands for investigation due to the fact that we have insufficient personnel and also due to the fact that a single investigation may require the efforts of investigators devoted to it over a long period of time.

Special Investigation—State Insurance Fund

In March of 1938, this division was directed by the Governor to consult with officials of the State Insurance Fund in New York City with respect to certain irregularities existing within that fund. Inspector Francis S. McGarvey of headquarters staff, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, conducted a preliminary survey. As a result of his findings, we were convinced that certain dishonest practices were being conducted by a number of employees within this fund. For the most part, these findings indicated collusion between certain of the fund auditors and some individuals, firms or corporations who were insured by the fund. The principal fraud which presented itself included false reports by the assureds as to the amount of their payrolls and the classification of the employees thereon. This report resulted in payments to the State Insurance Fund of premiums far below the amounts which should have been paid.

Thirty members of the State Police were especially detailed to New York City and headquarters were established there for the



Pathometer Used in the Study of Deception

purpose of conducting this investigation. At a later date, the Governor appointed a special counsel to supervise the conduct of the investigation and on December 31, 1938, the following record of activities conducted by this detail was submitted:

Indictments found	69
State Fund auditors arrested	12
Former State Fund underwriters arrested.....	1
Assureds arrested	28
Corporations indicted	10

Fines paid	\$3,750.00
Restitution made to State Insurance Fund.....	\$250,633.74
Cases pending further investigation.....	213
Cases closed	148
Observations of assured's business locations.....	6,695
State Insurance Fund forms prepared for investigation.....	4,175
Subpoena (duces tecum) served.....	333
Subpoena (personal) served.....	316
State Fund employees investigated.....	189
New applicants for fund investigated.....	18
Seizure of firms' books and records.....	205

The personal files of seventeen State Fund auditors who are not now under indictment contain sufficient testimony to substantiate charges for their dismissal before the Civil Service Board.

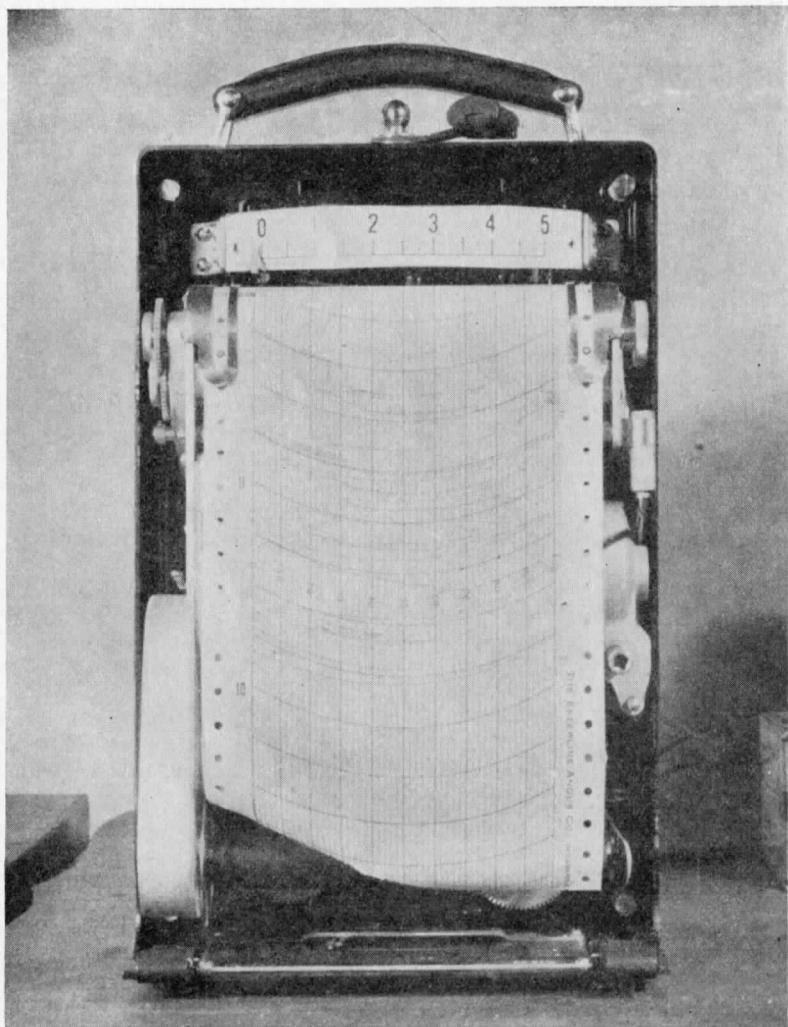
There is no immediate indication as to when this investigation will be concluded, but from the above statistics, representing about nine months' work, it is clear that excellent results have already been obtained.

Scientific Laboratory—Bureau of Criminal Investigation

During 1938 the Scientific Laboratory of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation continued its activities with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration, although the staff supplied by it was diminished. However, the Works Progress Administration did provide and will continue to do so until the end of the fiscal year, four clerical workers acting as typist-stenographers and four technicians consisting of one chemist, one physicist, one staff artist and one photographer. In addition to the director, three troopers continue to be attached to the laboratory, one with the Division of Disputed Documents, Ballistics and Firearms, one as a microchemist and one in charge of the records and administrative work.

There were 83 major cases submitted to the laboratory—five more than in the preceding year—which required the examination of 917 pieces of evidence, 384 more than in the previous year. The laboratory operates on a 24-hour schedule, the director being on duty approximately 17 hours per day. The troopers assigned to the laboratory are on duty 54 hours per week, subject to additional call, while the Works Progress Administration employees are on duty 35 hours per week. Either the director or one of the troopers may always be reached.

In addition to the telephone service and shortwave radio of the State Police, the Schenectady Police Department transmits promptly any teletype messages for the laboratory. The laboratory car is also provided with a shortwave radio, enabling headquarters to contact the director while enroute.



Recording Unit Used in Connection With the Pathometer in Securing Permanent Records in the Study of Deception

During the year, the director was absent from the laboratory on investigations, research, conferences with law enforcing agencies and testifying before grand and trial juries, 138 days. Trooper Kirwan assisted the director 86 days. Trooper Hamilton either assisted the director or testified before grand and trial juries 45 days.

Research

The laboratory is carrying out all the phases of research which began in 1936, including the study of rubber tire patterns, headlight lenses, the composition of paints, the study of hairs, fibers and residues as well as the assembly of all kinds of ammunition.

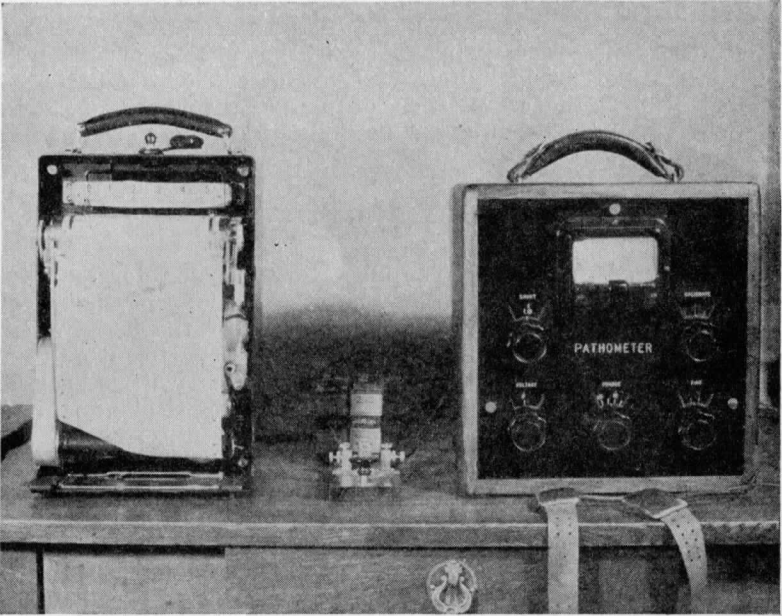
Additional Research

The Study of Deception. The laboratory director, for the past two years studied the *Detection of Deception* through psychological and physical methods under the supervision of the late Father Walter G. Summers, S.J., Ph.D., head of the Department of Psychology, Fordham University. There are three known methods of the study of emotional disturbances, through physical apparatus and the permanent recording of such changes on a graph, but the method advocated by Fordham University was that of galvanic skin reflexes with the use of a psychogalvanometer (improved by the late Father Summers and registered under the name of "Pathometer") and a recorder.

These instruments are now in the laboratory, available both for field work and for research studies. Insofar as the research studies are concerned, through the courtesy of Dr. Abram Brubaker, President of the State College for Teachers, Professor Allen Hicks of the Department of Psychology has been designated to work with our director. Approximately forty students, male and female, volunteered to assist in the research work which will take approximately two years before it is completed. The instruments will also be used with pathological liars and drug addicts. In the field of practical application, the Division of State Police is mindful of the fact that the instrument is not 100 per cent correct; that it is exceedingly sensitive; that it calls for most meticulous care in its application; and that its use is limited by law and decisions of the Court of Appeals, should its findings be presented as evidence. On the other hand, we find its use very helpful in field investigation, in clarifying complicated situations upon examining witnesses, and also in the examination of complainants, especially in cases where the complainant is, as a matter of fact, the perpetrator of the crime, or where his complaint is either a result of imagination, a hallucination, or a desire for publicity.

The records of the experiments are kept very carefully and will be published in due course of time in scientific journals.

Blood Serums. Through the co-operation of the Commissioner of Health, the director of the laboratories of the Department of Health designated Dr. Lyall of the Division of Anti-toxin, to work with the director in the manufacturing and standardization of serums for the detection of human blood. A small appropriation has been made for the purchase of animals and the work will be

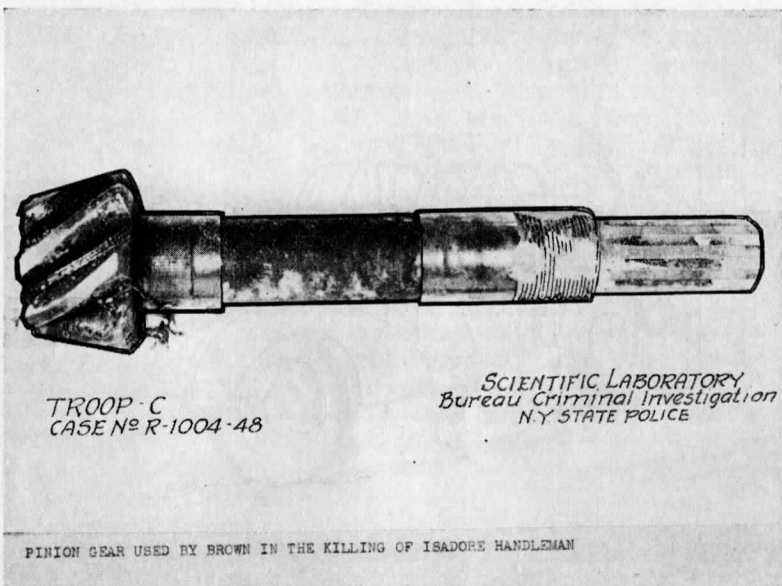


Assembly, Showing Pathometer, Recording Unit, Electrodes and Key, the Striking of Which Indicates the Beginning of a Question on the Recording Unit

conducted on rabbits and monkeys. Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Conservation, Dr. Goble, head of the Pathological Research Laboratory at the experimental station at Delmar, is co-operating with the director in the manufacturing of serums of other animals. Such serums are necessary to determine to which of the animal species the stain belongs, in cases where the blood is not of human origin. Continuation of research work is also being done in blood typing.

Bulletins

With the inception of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the bureau began issuing, by the photo-offset method, a monthly bulletin describing field and laboratory scientific crime investigations. At the present time, the bulletin is printed in eight pages, eight and one-half by eleven, and is issued every month, not only to law enforcing agents of our State, but also to all the members of the Judiciary and the State Legislature, Federal officials and State



officials. The bulletin is also mailed to all the major libraries and law departments of various colleges and universities where it is used as a text for demonstration of criminal cases.

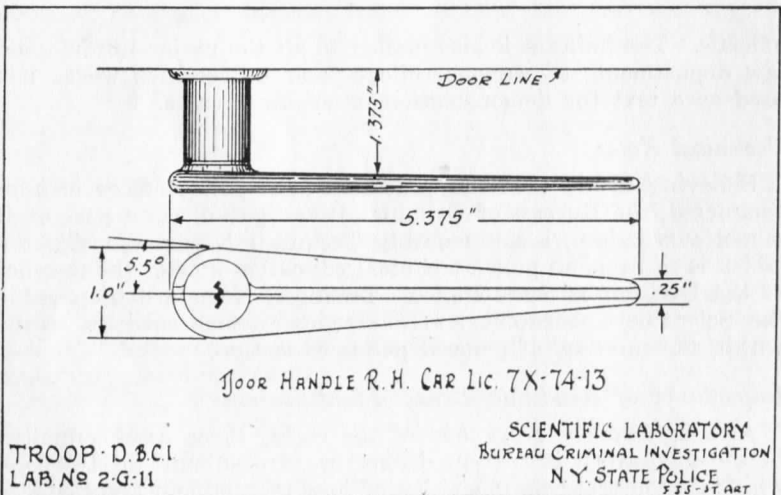
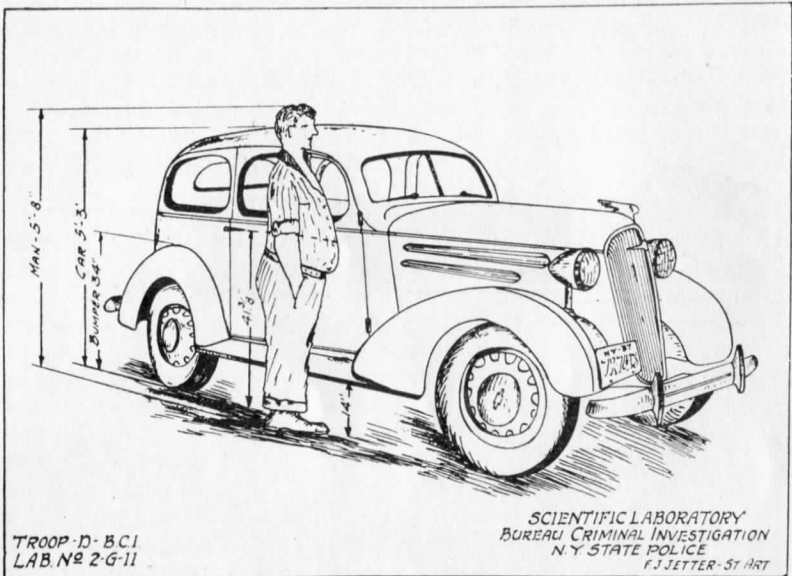
Technical Notes

Believing firmly that the education of a police officer is never completed, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, as a part of its school curriculum, issues monthly Technical Notes—the object of which is to promote police technical education among the members of the Division of State Police. Technical Notes are prepared in the Scientific Laboratory and deal with various subjects coming within the purview of general police education.

Importance of Headlight Lenses Identification

Although nearly every one of the eighty-three cases submitted to the laboratory is rich in drama, we are submitting two cases which demonstrate the necessity of having complete knowledge of headlight lenses and one showing the necessity for complete information as to the nature of blood stains.

Although the laboratory has secured all the lenses used on pleasure and commercial automobiles, the tremendous amount of work would not permit us as yet to catalog all of them according to size, circumference, diameter, pattern, thickness, glass composition, index of refraction and special identification marks. Such work will consume approximately two more years. Photographs



are made of each and every lens and with all other specifications, such photographs will be sent to every troop headquarters for reference purposes. The extreme value of having such immediate reference available, can be demonstrated by the two following cases:

1. On December 15, 1938, a teletype message reached the laboratory from P. D. at Southampton—"Have a hit and run case.

At scene was found some headlight lenses with part of name 'Ite-Way' 'U.S.A.' Advise any available information on make or type of car." Three hours later the laboratory reported—"Please advise police department, Southampton, that glass definitely belongs to Plymouth, Nash or Studebaker. Round—inside diameter 79/16. Complete pattern and description will be mailed tonight." A check-up of the cars was immediately started and the arrest of a driver of a 1937 Plymouth coach was made shortly thereafter.

2. On December 21, 1938, small pieces of evidence were received from the B. C. I., District G, relative to a hit and run fatal accident in Washington County. An hour later, a teletype message was sent out from the laboratory as follows: "Chevrolet definitely eliminated. Most probable is 1932 Oldsmobile. Second probability 1932 Buick." An investigation of Oldsmobile cars was made and shortly afterward, a driver of an Oldsmobile, 1932, was arrested and signed an admission.

An Unusual Case of Evisceration

On May 31, 1938, one Francis R. McDonald plead guilty to a violation of section 1053-a, Penal Law, in the criminal term of Seneca County Court at Waterloo. This case is most unusual for in contradistinction to the usual type of injury which the motor car may inflict upon a pedestrian, the victim of this tragedy, which occurred on October 27, one Fred Trickler, was so struck by defendant's car that he was completely eviscerated. A great deal of investigation had to be made in order to prove that the door handle, the illustration of which appears herein (Troop D, B.C.I., Lab. No. 2-G-11) could have, as a matter of fact, inflicted this most unusual type of injury. The form of investigation, which is carried on with a laboratory dummy, is depicted on the illustrated sketch (Troop D, B.C.I., Lab. No. 2-G-11).

People v. Charles Brown

At approximately 11 P.M., on February 24, by a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, which affirmed the findings of the trial court, one Charles Brown was electrocuted for the murder of Isadore Handleman, an aged man 70 years old. Within the 15 minutes encompassed by the commission of the crime, Brown committed unlawful entry, grand larceny, burglary, two murders and arson, for after killing Handleman and his wife, he set fire to the house. From the mute ashes and charred bodies, an investigation was begun and it was completed when a heavy pinion gear, illustration of which herein appears (Troop C, Case No. r-1004-48), was found and upon examination revealed particles of flesh, bone, a few gray human hairs, and stains of blood, which not only proved to be human, but also belonged to the same type of blood as that of the deceased.

CHART I

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
Violation section 190, P. L.	Rockland	Jan. 24, 1938	3-A-1	Negative	County S. P. C. A.
Violation section 190, P. L.	Albany	June 13, 1938	3-A-2	Positive	M. & H. River Humane Soc.
Violation section 190, P. L.	Albany	June 15, 1938	3-A-3	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Violation section 190, P. L.	Washington	Sept. 20, 1938	3-A-4	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Violation section 190, P. L.	Washington	Sept. 30, 1938	3-A-5	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Violation section 190, P. L.	Schenectady	Sept. 30, 1938	3-A-6	Negative	Schenectady P. D.
Arson	Onondaga	Mar. 31, 1938	3-B-1	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Arson	Schenectady	April 3, 1938	3-B-2	Positive	D. A.
Arson	Clinton	July 21, 1938	3-B-3	Negative	District B, B. C. I.
Arson	Oswego	Aug. 15, 1938	3-B-4	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Arson	Madison	Nov. 16, 1938	3-B-5	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Arson	Schenectady	Nov. 28, 1938	3-B-6	Pending	D. A.
Arson	Schenectady	Dec. 27, 1938	3-B-7	Pending	D. A.
Assault	Greene	Feb. 11, 1938	3-C-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Assault	Saratoga	Mar. 23, 1938	3-C-2	Negative	D. A.
Assault	Albany	April 27, 1938	3-C-3	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Assault	Columbia	Aug. 10, 1938	3-C-4	Negative	Sheriff
Assault	Clinton	Aug. 12, 1938	3-C-5	Positive	Plattsburg P. D.
Assault	Madison	Aug. 19, 1938	3-C-6	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Assault	Saratoga	Dec. 17, 1938	3-C-7	Negative	D. A.
Burglary	Madison	Jan. 3, 1938	3-D-1	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Burglary	Otsego	Jan. 4, 1938	3-D-2	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Burglary	Ontario	April 27, 1938	3-D-3	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Burglary	Ontario	May 23, 1938	3-D-4	Positive	Geneva P. D.
Burglary	Ulster	May 17, 1938	3-D-5	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Burglary	Yates	Aug. 31, 1938	3-D-6	Negative	Penn Yann P. D.
Burglary	Cortland	Oct. 14, 1938	3-D-7	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Burglary	Albany	Dec. 8, 1938	3-D-8	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Forgery	Saratoga	Feb. 1, 1938	3-E-1	Positive	Saratoga P. D.
Forgery	Franklin	Mar. 7, 1938	3-E-2	Negative	D. A.
Forgery	Herkimer	Mar. 22, 1938	3-E-3	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Forgery	Undetermined	Mar. 25, 1938	3-E-4	Positive	Attorney General
Forgery	Herkimer	Mar. 31, 1938	3-E-5	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Forgery	Rensselaer	July 12, 1938	3-E-6	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Forgery	Herkimer	Aug. 9, 1938	3-E-7	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Forgery	Oswego	Sept. 8, 1938	3-E-8	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Forgery	Washington	Sept. 19, 1938	3-E-9	Negative	District G, B. C. I.
Forgery	Albany	Oct. 6, 1938	3-E-10	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Forgery	Steuben	Oct. 11, 1938	3-E-11	Positive	District A, B. C. I.
Homicide	Rensselaer	Jan. 9, 1938	3-F-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Onondaga	Mar. 1, 1938	3-F-2	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	Rockland	Mar. 22, 1938	3-F-3	Positive	Coroner
Homicide	Oswego	April 3, 1938	3-F-4	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Chemung	April 5, 1938	3-F-5	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Rockland	April 5, 1938	3-F-6	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Oswego	April 24, 1938	3-F-7	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	Erie	April 29, 1938	3-F-8	Positive	District A, B. C. I.
Homicide	Undetermined	May 9, 1938	3-F-9	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Livingston	May 17, 1938	3-F-10	Positive	District A, B. C. I.
Homicide	Saratoga	May 29, 1938	3-F-11	Positive	Saratoga P. D.
Homicide	Erie	June 15, 1938	3-F-12	Positive	District A, B. C. I.
Homicide	Oneida	July 15, 1938	3-F-13	Negative	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	Onondaga	July 15, 1938	3-F-14	Negative	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	Oneida	July 27, 1938	3-F-15	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	Saratoga	Oct. 6, 1938	3-F-16	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Oneida	Oct. 12, 1938	3-F-17	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	State of Vermont	Nov. 7, 1938	3-F-18	Positive	State of Vermont
Homicide	Suffolk	Dec. 13, 1938	3-F-19	Positive	Suffolk P. D.
Homicide	Washington	Dec. 31, 1938	3-F-20	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Larceny	Ulster	Oct. 17, 1938	3-H-1	Negative	Kingston P. D.
Larceny	Clinton	Nov. 15, 1938	3-H-2	Pending	District B, B. C. I.
Malicious mischief	St. Lawrence	Oct. 17, 1938	3-I-1	Pending	State Conservation Department
Rape	Rockland	July 14, 1938	3-J-1	Positive	D. A.
Rape	Ulster	July 20, 1938	3-J-2	Pending	D. A.
Rape	Schoharie	Oct. 22, 1938	3-J-3	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Suicide (attempted)	Schenectady	Sept. 26, 1938	3-K-1	Positive	Scotia P. D. and D. A.
Federal violation (narcotics)	Albany	May 5, 1938	3-L-1	Positive	U. S. Attorney's Office
State violation	Otsego	May 4, 1938	3-M-1	Negative	N. Y. State Tuberculosis Hospital
Narcotics	Delaware	Dec. 30, 1938	3-M-2	Negative	Delhi Health Officer and District C, B. C. I.

CHART 1 — *Concluded*

INVESTIGATION OF	County in which originated	Date evidence received at laboratory	Laboratory number	Laboratory findings	Evidence received from
Miscellaneous (analysis of alleged dynamite).	Cortland.....	Jan. 21, 1938	3-N-1.....	Positive.....	District D, B. C. I.
Investigation of death.....	Saratoga.....	Feb. 14, 1938	3-N-2.....	Negative.....	D. A.
Election fraud.....	Herkimer.....	Feb. 28, 1938	3-N-3.....	Positive.....	District D, B. C. I.
Abortion.....	Ontario.....	April 11, 1938	3-N-4.....	Negative.....	D. A.
Intoxicated driving.....	Rockland.....	April 13, 1938	3-N-5.....	Positive.....	Nyack P. D.
Determination of alcohol.....	Rockland.....	April 16, 1938	3-N-6.....	Positive.....	Nyack P. D.
Threatening letter.....	Herkimer.....	April 6, 1938	3-N-7.....	Turned over to Utica P. D.	District D, B. C. I.
Abortion.....	Albany.....	April 28, 1938	3-N-8.....	Negative.....	District G, B. C. I.
Determination of alcohol.....	Herkimer.....	May 6, 1938	3-N-9.....	Positive.....	Dr. Vickers, Little Falls Hospital
Suspected marihuana.....	Schenectady.....	May 17, 1938	3-N-10.....	Negative.....	Schenectady P. D.
Questioned handwriting.....	Connecticut State Police.....	June 4, 1938	3-N-11.....	Negative.....	Chief Inspector's Office.
Questioned handwriting.....	Connecticut State Police.....	June 27, 1938	3-N-12.....	Positive.....	Chief Inspector's Office
Miscellaneous.....	Erie.....	Aug. 19, 1938	3-N-13.....	Negative.....	Buffalo P. D.
Investigation of death.....	Schenectady.....	Dec. 12, 1938	3-N-14.....	Positive.....	Schenectady County Laboratory

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
3-A-1. Animal poisoning	1	100 cc. liquid.	Chemical tests to determine presence of poison.
3-A-2. Animal poisoning	2	Piece of meat contained in glass jar. Threatening letters.	Chemical analysis to determine presence of poison. Extensive research in typewriter type.
3-A-3. Animal poisoning	2	Small pieces of meat.	Chemical analysis to determine presence of poison.
3-A-4. Animal poisoning	8	Excretion of chicken; entrails of chicken; two dead chickens; two live chickens; quantity of chicken feed; quantity of cracked corn.	Spectrographic and chemical examination for determination of the presence of poisons.
3-A-5. Animal poisoning	22	Savage rifle; five Winchester cartridges; three Savage cartridges; seven fired shells; four test bullets; evidence bullet; unfired bullet.	Microscopic examination of comparison bullet and evidence bullet. Spectrographic examination to determine chemical identity of evidence and comparison bullets.
3-A-6. Animal poisoning	1	Sample of pigeon feed.	Spectrographic examination to determine chemical identity of feed.
3-B-1. Arson	12	Seven photographs; scorched tin can; partly burned wooden nail keg; cellulose paper soaked with oil; quantity of cellulose paper; bottle of machine oil.	Chemical tests to determine inflammability of material.
3-B-2. Arson	13	Child's snow suit pants; pint Ball fruit jar with contents; quart Atlas fruit jar with contents; pint Atlas fruit jar with contents; two empty pint fruit jars; child's dress; woman's dress; quantity of various rags; charred newspapers; five gallon can of liquid; one gallon can of liquid; one bushel basket.	Chemical analysis to determine presence of inflammables and kerosene.
3-B-3. Arson	2	Jar containing rags; trooper's report.	Spectrographic, chemical and microscopic examination of waste.
3-B-4. Arson	10	Scrapings from dresser drawer; part of overalls; part of pillow; part of blanket; overcoat; suit coat; suit of clothes; metal receptacle; dresser drawer; gray suit coat.	Chemical and spectrographic examinations for the determination of presence of inflammable substance.
3-B-5. Arson	10	Four bottles containing oil from scene of crime; five photographs; report and complaint.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of various oils.
3-B-6. Arson	4	Debris; clock; two gas curling-iron heaters.	Physical and microscopic examination for various combustibles—physical determination of leakage of gas.
3-B-7. Arson	8	Can; papers; board; fuse; two boards; two empty five-gallon cans.	Physical, microscopic and chemical examination to determine presence of various oils and identification of safety fuse.
3-C-1. Assault	9	Two iron pipes; Waltham watch; lock of hair; two shirts; two pairs of trousers; special report of case.	Chemical and microscopic examinations of pipes and hair.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
3-C-2..... Assault	1	Man's hat.....	Microscopic examination for hairs and foreign substances. Chemical examination of stains.
3-C-3..... Assault	9	Wooden box powder and matches; wooden cover with sandpaper attached; piece of brown wrapping paper; three pieces of string; three rubber bands.	Identification of powder and wooden box.
3-C-4..... Assault	2	Four ounce bottle with liquid; one quart jar with liquid.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of poisons.
3-C-5..... Assault	3	Man's black shirt; H.R. revolver; box .22 cartridges.	Ballistic and spectrographic examination for determination of presence of nitrates and nitrites.
3-C-6..... Assault	5	Package containing pieces of stone; pieces of stone with fibers on; two pieces of grass; rock with stains.	Chemical examination for determination of presence of blood and identification of hair.
3-C-7..... Assault	1	Pocket knife.....	Chemical tests to determine presence of blood.
3-D-1..... Burglary	13	Sample of cotton; sample of soap; two pieces of wood with pry marks; length of insulated wire; roll of cotton; pencil; spoon; four pieces of safe combination; approximately 12 cc. of liquid.	Chemical examination of soap and liquid. Examination of cotton, spoon and pencil. Determination of makes of same and also insulated wire.
3-D-2..... Burglary	6	Unspent blasting cap-wire attached; length of insulated wire; ball of soapy substance; khaki blanket; wrecking bar; safe door.	Chemical examination of soapy substance. Examination and determination of make of insulated wire, blanket, and wrecking bar.
3-D-3..... Burglary	7	Metal jack handle; two pieces of matched board; two samples of paint scrapings; preliminary report; deposition.	Micro-physical examination of jack handle and boards.
3-D-4..... Burglary	1	Shred of material, apparently clothing.	Microscopic examination for determination of fibers.
3-D-5..... Burglary	78	Seventy-five samples of handwriting; one negative of safe door; one photo of safe door; one piece of soap.	Handwriting examination and comparison. Chemical examination for contents of soap.
3-D-6..... Burglary	1	Handkerchief.....	Ultra-violet examination for latent fingerprints.
3-D-7..... Burglary	7	Screw driver; chisel; piece of wood; two screws; wooden door; wooden drawer.	Physical and microscopic examination of evidences to determine whether instruments could have made impressions on door and drawer.
3-D-8..... Burglary	9	Mail bag; soap; handle of safe door length of wire; unexploded blasting cap; scrapings; one ounce liquid alleged nitro-glycerine; dry cell battery; copies of statements.	Physical, chemical, microscopic examination of nitro-glycerine. Laboratory reconstruction of explosion with nitro-glycerine and electric blasting cap.
3-E-1..... Forgery	1	Penciled document.....	Photographic handwriting comparison.
3-E-2..... Forgery	11	Eleven photographs.....	Photographic and handwriting comparison and examination.
3-E-3..... Forgery	14	Will; photostatic copy of letter; seven letters; two envelopes; comparative photograph; death certificate; trooper's report.	Photographic and handwriting comparison and examination.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
3-E-4..... Forgery	24	Twenty-one photostatic copies of checks; two sheets of typewritten material; loose-leaf notebook.	Photographic and handwriting comparisons and examination.
3-E-5..... Forgery	33	Printed envelope; anonymous communication; two page communication; signature card; photostatic copy of chauffeur's license; four sheets of legal cap paper; samples of "news print" paper; front cover of telephone directory; two sheets of printing; one sheet of printing; one sheet of printing; two pocket notebooks; three lead pencils; printing — Peter Gaikin; fifteen printing samples.	Handwriting analysis and comparisons made. Comparative photographic examination.
3-E-6..... Forgery	4	Three checks; photostatic copy of note.	Handwriting examination and comparison.
3-E-7..... Forgery	13	Will; contract; two application forms; two income tax blanks; six ticket forms; payroll.	Handwriting and documentary examination for comparison purposes.
3-E-8..... Forgery	6	Piece of cardboard containing threatening message; request handwriting of suspect (3); picture colored by suspect's sister (allegedly); physics examination of suspects.	Extensive handwriting comparison and examination to determine similarity between handwritings.
3-E-9..... Forgery	54	One letter; fifty checks for comparison; three promissory notes.	Extensive handwriting comparison and examination to determine similarity between handwritings.
3-E-10..... Forgery	5	Letter; envelope; photostatic copy of check; original check.	Handwriting examination and comparisons to determine writer of check.
3-E-11..... Forgery	46	Three disputed checks; bank slip; notary public slip; photograph; photographic copy of money order; eight yellow sheets of paper; five communications; seven trial handwritings; three requested handwritings; sixteen copies of order book transcriptions.	Macroscopic, microscopic and photographic examinations as well as handwriting examination to determine author of certain documents.
3-F-1..... Homicide	73	Woman's stocking; woman's overshoe; apron; leather vest; handkerchief (2); woolen dress; brown coat; candy box ribbon; three leaf clover pin; two side combs; sample of hair (2); suit coat; khaki shirt; blue sweater; trousers; leather belt; canvas gloves; suit of underwear; pair of socks; undershirt; two leather billfolds; package Wing cigarettes; bottle opener; six keys; two boxes matches; two books matches; comb and case; piece leather billfold; nail file; nail clippers; box of cotton; plug of chewing tobacco; five safety pins; one hairpin; four nickle slugs; three pieces of soap; cigarette papers; piece of cardboard addressed; sample of hair found on car; pieces of glass; glass from floor of coupe; glass from rear light of coupe; piece of comb; front bumper of coupe; license plates of coupe; envelope containing hair (2); envelope containing glass; envelope containing tail light glass; pair of low rubbers; door of coupe; two photographs.	Examination of car for stains, scratches and pattern of cloth. Examination of comb imprints. Examination of glass to determine similarity and type. Hair examined and compared microscopically.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
3-F-2 Homicide	26	One shotgun; box of shells; one-half pint bottle colored liquid; window frame; board from window sill; piece of board from window frame; eight articles of deceased's clothing; trooper's report; floor plan of house; witness's affidavit; autopsy report; newspaper clipping; envelope with pieces of glass; envelope with pieces of wood; twelve photographs; ashes from stove; map of scene of crime.	Ballistic examinations and experiments. Chemical examinations of liquid. Microscopic examinations.
3-F-3 Homicide	2	Two bottles containing liquid	Chemical tests to determine presence of alcohol.
3-F-4 Homicide	8	Four envelopes containing bullets; one Colt automatic; autopsy reports; two photographs.	Ballistic examination and comparative photographic examination Documentary examination.
3-F-5 Homicide	4	Jar of cement; blue sweater; pair of socks; iron bar.	Micro-chemical, spectrographic and ultra-violet examinations of evidence. Chemical examinations for blood.
3-F-6 Homicide	4	Stomach and contents; two photos of deceased; preliminary report.	Chemical examinations for poisons and alcohol.
3-F-7 Homicide	2	Torso; preliminary report	Autopsy performed for determination of poisons and body examined for marks of identification.
3-F-8 Homicide	10	Cardboard carton; two samples of gummed paper; sample of blood; sample of cloth; two pieces of towel; two hems from sheets; miscellaneous piece of undergarment.	Documentary examination to determine origin of carton.
3-F-9 Homicide	10	Women's left arm; woman's left leg; woman's right leg; woman's right arm; five fingers of left hand.	Osteological examination and physical examination.
3-F-10 Homicide	3	Complaint report; fragments of headlight lens; diagram of scene of accident.	Examination of glass fragments.
3-F-11 Homicide	12	Front bumper; front license plate; clothing of deceased; envelope containing hair of deceased; envelope containing hair removed from right end of bumper of truck.	Examination for determination of presence of human blood. Microscopic examination for presence of fibers. Comparison of hair samples.
3-F-12 Homicide	37	Eleven pieces of clothing; one gun; one stained stick; three boxes containing shells; eight photographs; one evidence shell; four envelopes containing pellets; one handwriting specimen; one envelope containing envelope; four special reports; two pencil sketches.	Ballistic examination. Chemical examination for determination of blood stains. Handwriting comparisons.
3-F-13 Homicide	7	Mattress pad; bed comforter; baby blanket; piece of burlap bag; fish hook; two small pieces of bone.	Microscopic examination and chemical examination for hairs and blood. Extensive examination of hairs.
3-F-14 Homicide	35	Colt automatic pistol; pocket watch; flashlight; automatic Colt; Winchester shell; discharged shell, unknown; two strips of metal; small metal ring; piece of glass; pocket knife; Colt insignia; piece of fountain pen; insurance metal tag; five nickles; one quarter; four discharged shells; one dime and one penny; preliminary report; trooper's report; one red button; small card; safety pin; sealed envelope; two exploded .22 cal. cartridges.	Ballistic examination and comparison. Photographic comparison.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
3-F-15..... Homicide	13	Piece of shirt and buttons; stomach and contents; leather jacket; felt hat; work shirt; overalls; undershirt; shorts; socks; shoes; autopsy report; trooper's report; photograph.	Chemical examination for determination of alcoholic contents. Physical examination and comparison for car impressions on body.
3-F-16..... Homicide	8	Ortgies auto. No. 78829 pistol and clip containing six Remington cartridges.	Evidence examined in Ballston Spa by Ballistician.
3-F-17..... Homicide	5	Spanish type revolver; fired shell; bullet; two cartridges.	Ballistic examination for comparison purposes. Comparison microscopic examination.
3-F-18..... Homicide	13	Length of automobile frame; hunting boots; white socks; blue jacket; pants; sweater; underwear; thread from car; five photographs.	Photographic, physical, microscopic and chemical examination to determine character of fiber and pattern on wishbone and rubber boots.
3-F-19..... Homicide	4	Two teletype messages; pieces headlight glass; small metal clamp.	Identification of broken headlight lens.
3-F-20..... Homicide	1	Pieces of headlight lens.....	Identification of broken headlight lens.
3-H-1..... Larceny	4	Glass tumbler; stationery box with stationery; two license plates.	Evidence examined for latent fingerprints.
3-H-2..... Larceny	11	Sales slip; note; sample of handwriting; wrapping paper with handwriting of sender; wrapping paper used to wrap pocketbook; pasteboard box; pocketbook; road map of N. Y. S.; letter; two special reports.	Examination of comparison of handwritings — uncompleted to date.
3-I-1..... Mal. Mischief	8	Envelope with cylinder from grader; envelope with three metal fragments and correspondence; envelope; with fragment of metal; two envelopes with test shot.	Spectrographic examination for comparison purposes. Ballistic and microscopic examinations.
3-J-1..... Rape	3	Girl's dress; girl's slip; package of cigarette packages.	Examination of cigarette package for latent fingerprints. Examination of clothing for seminal fluid.
3-J-2..... Rape	1	Piece of rope.....	Extensive research in tracing of evidence rope.
3-J-3..... Rape	5	Girl's panties; man's undershirt; man's white shirt; man's trousers; preliminary report.	Ultra-violet light examinations. Chemical and microscopic examinations on the blood and spermatozoa.
3-K-1..... Attempted Suicide	27	H & R revolver; .32 cal. lead bullet; nineteen Rem. S. & W. L. cartridges; five Rem. S. & W. cartridges; loaded firearm.	Ballistic tests and examination to determine similarity between test and evidence bullets and their relation to firearm.
3-L-1..... Federal Violation (Narcotics)	9	Nine handwriting specimens.....	Handwriting examination and comparison.
3-M-1..... State Violation	2	Nitrous oxide cylinder; oxygen cylinder.	Chemical examination of cylinder contents.
3-M-2..... Narcotics	1	Envelope containing alleged marihuana.	Physical and chemical examination for presence of marihuana.

CHART 2 — (Concluded)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
3-N-1..... Miscellaneous (analysis of alleged dynamite)	1	Box containing alleged dynamite and paper wrappers.	Chemical tests performed for nitroglycerine, nitrites, nitrates and paraffin.
3-N-2..... Investigation of death	25	Strand of hair; ten sets scrapings from fingernails; two envelopes containing hair; nine letters; questioned last will and testament; two sticks.	Handwriting comparison, microchemical examination of sticks. Microscopic examination of hairs.
3-N-3..... Election Fraud	15	Ten cancelled checks; literacy test; regents certificate; primary enrollment blank; "Regents Election Literacy Test," photostat of chauffeur's application.	Handwriting comparison and examination.
3-N-4..... Abortion	5	Four envelopes containing pills; one small pill box containing pills.	Chemical examination for emmenagogue.
3-N-5..... Intoxicated Driving	1	Bottle urine specimen.....	Chemical test for determination of presence of alcohol.
3-N-6..... Determination of alcohol	1	Bottle urine specimen.....	Chemical test for determination of presence of alcohol.
3-N-7..... Threatening Letter	49	Sheet of ruled paper; envelope; three application blanks (S.S.); five sheets notebook paper; copy of detail report; thirty-eight work sheet cards.	Documentary examination of signature. Case turned over to Utica Police Department.
3-N-8..... Abortion	1	Cardboard box containing clothing and rags.	Physical examination.
3-N-9..... Determination of alcohol	1	Two ounces urine specimen.....	Chemical determination for presence of alcohol.
3-N-10..... Suspected marihuana	1	Quantity of green leaves.....	Determination of nature of green leaves, whether marihuana.
3-N-11..... Questioned handwriting	7	One volume VIII Britannica, Jr.; four sheets specimen handwriting; one sheet specimen handwriting; one memo sheet bearing notation.	Handwriting analysis and comparison.
3-N-12..... Questioned handwriting	7	One page pencilled letter; one comic cartoon; one postcard; one two-page letter; two pen and ink notes; one envelope.	Handwriting analysis and comparison.
3-N-13..... Miscellaneous	1	Firecracker box.....	Chemical and spectrographic examination for determination of presence of explosives.
3-N-14..... Investigation of death	1	Gastric contents.....	Chemical examination for presence of barbiturates.

RESUMÉ OF EVIDENCE, EXAMINATIONS MADE BY SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Violations of laws relating to:

Animals	6
Arson	7
Assault	7
Abortion	2
Burglary	8
Forgery	11
Homicide	20
Larceny	2
Malicious mischief	1
Sex crimes	3
Suicide	1
Miscellaneous violations—Federal laws	1
Miscellaneous violations—State laws	2
Explosives	2
Determination of death under suspicious circumstances	2
Election frauds	1
Determination of presence of alcohol	3
Threatening letters	1
Analysis for marihuana	1
Examination of questioned documents	2
	<hr/>
	83
	<hr/>

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED FROM

County	Number of cases submitted
Albany	7
Chemung	1
Clinton	3
Columbia	1
Cortland	2
Delaware	1
Erie	3
Franklin	1
Greene	1
Herkimer	6
Livingston	1
Madison	3
Oneida	3
Onondaga	3
Ontario	3
Oswego	4
Otsego	2
Rensselaer	2
Rockland	7
St. Lawrence	1
Saratoga	6
Schenectady	6
Schoharie	1
Steuben	1
Suffolk	1
Ulster	3
Washington	4
Yates	1
	<hr/>
Total	78
State of Vermont	1
State of Connecticut	2
Chief Inspector	2

AGENCIES SUBMITTING EVIDENCE FOR EXAMINATION

Agency	Number of cases submitted
District attorneys	14
U. S. District Attorney	1
Municipal police departments	13
County agencies—Miscellaneous	5
Hospitals	2
Other states	3
Humane societies	1
Other State departments	2
B.C.I. Districts, State Police:	
Troop A, Batavia	4
Troop B, Malone	2
Troop C, Sidney	2
Troop D, Oneida	20
Troop G, Troy	14
Total	<u>83</u>

STATE POLICE SCHOOL

The nineteenth session of the State Police School began on January 31 and concluded the basic recruit training course on February 25. The class consisted of the following personnel:

State troopers	33
Deputy sheriffs	4
City police	1
Railroad police	1
Total	<u>39</u>

The subjects taught in the basic recruit course and the number of hours devoted to each are as follows:

Subject	Hours
Alcohol Beverage Control Law	1½
Analyses of criminal elements	1½
Arson	1½
Assault	3
Attempt to commit crime, threat to commit crime, security to keep the peace	3
Ballistics and firearms	3
Burglary	3
Civics	3
Collection and safeguarding of evidence	1½
Confessions and ante-mortem statements	1½
Co-ordination of the uniformed force and Bureau of Criminal Investigation	1½
Crime classifications: offenses-infractions-quasi-criminal proceedings	3
Crimes against railroad property	3
Decelerometers, loadometers, enforcement of associated laws	1½
Disorderly conduct, disorderly persons, tramps, vagrants, wayward minors	1½

Executive Law pertaining to state police.....	1½
Fires and accidents.....	3
First aid.....	12
Forms used in criminal proceedings.....	1½
Gambling, vice, disorderly houses, raids.....	3
Homicide.....	3
Juvenile offenders.....	1½
Larceny.....	3
Laws of arrest.....	7½
Laws relating to fingerprinting.....	3
Laws relating to firearms and weapons.....	1½
Methods of crime prevention.....	1½
Observation and observation tests.....	3
Patrol and highway conditions.....	3
Proceedings in special session courts.....	1½
Regulation and control of highway traffic.....	3
Riots.....	3
Rules of criminal evidence.....	1½
Scientific aids in criminal investigation.....	6
Search and seizure.....	3
Vehicle and Traffic Laws.....	7½

In addition to those subjects each member of the class was required to devote twelve hours to physical training, including ju-jitsu, swimming and life saving. These classes were conducted in the gymnasium of the Troy Young Men's Christian Association.

A practical course in revolver shooting under a competent instructor was given on the indoor range of the 105th Infantry Armory.

A six-hour course on the use of tear gas and associated weapons was conducted on the grounds of the Troy Riding Club. This course included the practical use of tear gas both as offensive and defensive measures and acquainted each of the students with the technique of employing this substance in cases of prison riots, in combatting armed insane persons who have barricaded themselves in buildings, etc. Each member of the class also received a thorough course in the operation of a teletypewriter instrument and in the art of taking fingerprints, both rolled and plain impressions.

Each of the students completed both the standard and the advanced course in first aid prescribed by the American Red Cross under the supervision of an instructor from that organization. Lieutenant John J. King, the Executive Officer of the school, was designated as an authorized instructor and is now permitted to conduct instruction classes for both the standard and advanced courses in first aid.

The shooting award for the highest score on the revolver range was awarded to Patrolman J. A. Fawcett of the Oneonta Police Department. This trophy, a .38 special revolver, is presented annually by Mr. Harvey Deuell of New York City. The range averages maintained by the members of this class were indeed most gratifying.

The following list of educational attainments of members of this class is indicative of the type of men who now seek the police profession as a career:

Grade school graduate	1
One year high school.....	1
Two years high school.....	5
Three years high school.....	2
High school graduate.....	16
Business college graduate (in addition to high school graduate).....	2
One year college.....	2
Two years college.....	3
College graduate	7
Total	<u>39</u>

The thanks and gratitude of this division are extended to all of the instructors who labored so diligently to present their respective subjects and particular thanks is expressed to Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Reutershan, Division Chemical Officer of the New York National Guard, for his counsel and advice as well as the loan of such equipment as gas masks to make our gas school possible.

One of the interesting applications received for the State Police School came from Lieutenant Woo Ping of the Woo Sung Shanghai Garrison Headquarters of Lunghwa, Shanghai, China. The applicant is a graduate in sociology from the Catholic University of Peiping, China, and is expected in this country sometime in the near future to take advantage of our police training facilities.

Instructors from this school also assisted in the conduct of state police schools in the States of Virginia and Connecticut, and supplied lecturers for several municipal schools within this State.

The traffic officers' training course conducted by the school in conjunction with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., was an outstanding success. In 1937, the traffic course was conducted for a period of one week and the results from that school led us to believe that the 1938 school should be extended to two weeks. Our belief in the extended course has been more than justified by the accomplishments attained by those graduated from the 1938 session. The class, numbering ninety-seven students, consisted of the following: municipal police, fifteen; municipal engineers, one; New Hampshire State Police, nine; New York State Police, seventy-two, or a total of ninety-seven. Many of those attending the 1938 course had graduated from the 1937 school and we feel that all of these graduates are particular experts in the enforcement of traffic laws and the investigation of accidents. Their ability to make traffic surveys relative to the necessity for installation of traffic signals, signs, markings, etc., and to recommend engineering changes in the structure of so-called danger points on the highways, increases their usefulness. With the numerous duties which are carried out for the State Traffic Commission, it is absolutely essential that those assigned for such

duty be thoroughly familiar with all phases of modern traffic supervision. The course given in this traffic officers' training school as listed below indicates the broad field which is covered in this one particular aspect of law enforcement. Our school continues to be recognized as one of the outstanding institutions in this country and one after which many similar training institutions are patterned.

Subject	Hours
Accident investigation	6¼
Adult traffic education.....	2½
Application of science to motor vehicle accident investigation.....	1¼
Apprehension of the non-accident Traffic Law violator and its relation to the traffic accident problem; setting up a traffic enforcement budget	1½
Approach to the driver.....	1¼
Building support for State Police departments.....	2½
Co-operation in field between traffic commission and police agencies....	1¼
Court procedure and evidence re Vehicle and Traffic Law.....	1¼
Headlights, reflectors, brakes and other equipment required by the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law.....	1¼
Hit-and-run investigation	1¼
New York State Weight Law and instruments used in its enforcement..	1¼
Night accident problem.....	1¼
Powers and duties of State Traffic Commission.....	1¼
Practical method for the enforcement of city traffic regulations.....	1¼
Problems confronting troop traffic bureaus.....	3¾
Proper use of signs, signals and markings.....	2½
Public relations	1¼
Public relations from police standpoint.....	5
Study and treatment of high accident locations.....	2½
Teaching younger drivers in the high school.....	1¼
Testing drunken drivers.....	1¼
The officers help in local safety program—giving talks before schools and adult groups.....	1¼
The police officer and the elementary school traffic program.....	1¼
The use of visual aids—posters, films, film slides, etc.....	1¼
Traffic violation surveys for use in directing enforcement efforts.....	2½
Value of enforcing load law and practical demonstration of loadometer and decelerometer	1¼
Vehicle and Traffic Law.....	1¼

COMMUNICATION

During 1938 two new sending and receiving teletypewriter instruments were connected with our State system. One of these instruments was installed in the State Police substation at Homer and the second, which was a municipal installation, was assigned to the Rockland County Police Department at Viola. This brings the total number of sending and receiving instruments at State locations to twenty-one, making a total of seventy-five points on the New York State system.

For the improvement of the service, the instrument formerly located in the State Police patrol post at Cazenovia was re-allocated to the new State Police substation of Troop D located just outside the city limits of the city of Auburn.

A total of 162,227 messages was originated by stations on the New York State system and for the most part, these messages were

transmitted to general alarm, a fact which indicates that they were received on the instruments at all locations as well as on approximately six hundred instruments associated with the Eight-State Police Teletypewriter network. Forty-seven thousand three hundred seventeen requests for automobile identifications or information concerning drivers' licenses were transmitted to the Motor Vehicle Bureau at Albany or at New York City, as the cases required. An instrument is installed in each of these two offices of the Motor Vehicle Bureau. Motor vehicle data messages combined with the regular police messages give a total of 209,544 teletypewriter dispatches originated by the instruments on the New York State system during 1938.

Much of the information transmitted over the teletypewriter system reaches a large portion of the United States. When such message transmission is deemed advisable for the best interests of police service, these teletypewriter dispatches are relayed over the western states' police radio telegraph system which reaches into the southern and southeastern states as well.

It is probable that during 1939 the teletypewriter system of the eastern portion of the United States will be extended further, as it is believed that the states of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia are now preparing to install such a system within their respective commonwealths. The establishment of those systems will undoubtedly result in the inter-connection of them with our present eight-state network, thus providing further outlet for important police information to points on the highways principally traveled between the northern and southern points of the Atlantic seaboard. Such an extension will be certain to increase materially the efficiency of police communication.

Each year police teletypewriter service is proving of greater value, not only to police departments, but to other agencies whose functions are somewhat related to enforcement procedure. It is possible to obtain quickly information from the Department of Agriculture and Markets concerning dog licenses and to relay such information rapidly to the inquiring agency. Immediate notices of hunting accidents, if dispatched over the teletype system, are relayed to the Conservation Department at Albany so that they are in possession of full details of such accidents within a very short time after their occurrence.

Many requests are received during the year for records of vital statistics which were made available to us by the Health Department. Often such information is required promptly when the age of persons is in question and teletypewriter service has proven of untold benefit to prosecutors and police agencies interested in establishing such facts.

Perhaps one of the outstanding services rendered to the people in general by use of the teletypewriter system is the prompt dispatching of emergency road conditions from various parts of the State. During times of storms, floods or other emergency conditions, all of our teletype stations send in their messages concerning highway conditions, etc., to Albany, where a composite report

of such conditions is compiled and re-dispatched over the teletype-writer wires so that each station on the system is fully aware of highway conditions in other parts of the State. In addition, our adjoining states which are connected with the system supply similar information, making it possible to compile a very informative summary which is made the subject of radio broadcasts, not only on the police radio transmitters, but also for the benefit of the general public over commercial stations. The commercial broadcasting companies have always been most eager to co-operate in permitting the dispatch of emergency information, which, reaching the public as it does, has been eminently valuable in the regulation of highway travel during times of dangerous conditions.

State Police Radio Station WPGC continues more and more to justify its existence. A total of 15,092 transmissions was put on the air during 1938 and many of these transmissions resulted in the placing of useful police information with our mobile units. The following chart indicates the location of our radio equipment, automobiles and motorcycles. It will be noted that eight municipal police agencies are co-operating very closely with us in furnishing radio signals to our cars.

Station	Location	Cars	Cycles
WPDR	Rochester PD	10 (a)	....
WMJ	Buffalo PD	11 (b)	....
WNFP	Niagara Falls PD	2	....
WPGL	Binghamton PD	4	4
WPEA	Syracuse PD	14	5
WPGJ	Utica PD	3	....
WPGS	Nassau County PD, Mineola	12 (c)	5
WWMO	U. S. Immigration, Ogdensburg	1	....
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		57	14
WPGC	State Police Transmitter	62	31
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	119	45
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

- (a) Three of these cars also receive signals from WMJ, Buffalo.
 (b) Eight of these cars also receive signals from WPDR, Rochester.
 (c) One of these cars also receives signals from WPGO, Huntington.

WPGC	Transmitter services	Cars
Municipal police	11
Sheriffs	11
U. S. Government	1
		<hr/>
Total	23
		<hr/> <hr/>

The message traffic between Albany and our switchboard at Hawthorne Barracks and between Albany and our Oneida Barracks requires readjustment of our system in order that we may be able to handle and expedite properly such communication. At the present time, it is possible to dispatch messages in one direction only between the points mentioned and our wire facilities are

The most valuable file maintained by this bureau contains data on lost or stolen weapons. There are a total of 4,800 pistols, revolvers, shotguns or rifles in the list. From time to time, as a result of this file, such weapons, when found, have often produced a medium for the discovery of other crimes. During 1938 this particular file was responsible for the return of twenty-eight weapons to their rightful owners.

Ten thousand six hundred thirty-one additional applications were received and filed during 1938. In one or two instances, the issuing authority of certain counties has either delayed filing its applications within the ten-day limit or has failed to file them at all in accordance with the direction of the Penal Law. One particular county has remitted no applications since 1936. Our records are completely indexed, with the exception of twelve counties. These are now in the process of indexing and we hope to have them completed during the current year.

The tremendous amount of clerical work in connection with this Pistol Permit Bureau was carried on by one member of our force. This was due to the fact that when this function was delegated to the State Police, no additional personnel was provided for its operation.

During 1938, applications for revolver permits from the various counties were filed as follows:

Albany	80	Onondaga	495
Allegany	89	Ontario	34
Broome	309	Orange	246
Cattaraugus	239	Orleans	44
Cayuga	2	Oswego	63
Chautauqua	351	Otsego	85
Chemung	83	Putnam	53
Chenango	74	Rensselaer	211
Clinton	65	Rockland	107
Columbia	151	Saratoga	82
Cortland	170	Schenectady	218
Delaware	70	Schoharie	32
Dutchess	1251	Schuyler	29
Erie	669	Suffolk	366
Essex	113	Seneca	37
Franklin	47	St. Lawrence	111
Fulton	84	Steuben .....	..
Genesee	51	Sullivan	96
Greene	70	Tioga	71
Hamilton	11	Tompkins	66
Herkimer	101	Ulster	111
Jefferson	123	Warren	66
Lewis	42	Washington	35
Livingston	75	Wayne	51
Madison	57	Westchester	457
Monroe	327	Wyoming	42
Montgomery	104	Yates	36
Nassau	2007		
Niagara	289	Total	10,631
Oneida	283		

severely overtaxed by such a method. To overcome this, it is respectfully requested that an additional sum of \$7,400 be granted to convert these two channels into duplex operation. Such duplex operation would permit the sending of messages in both directions at the same time and would eliminate one of the obstacles which we are facing at present, that of busy circuits. It is also recommended that sufficient funds be provided for the installation of a sending and receiving instrument in the New York State Police Station located on the Saratoga Springs Reservation at Saratoga. This station is an important point for police operations because it is adjacent to many of our heavily traveled highways. It also is important because of the number of patrols operating therefrom. For these reasons and for the improvement of our service, this installation is most necessary.

The city of Jamestown, New York, has made application to be connected with the teletypewriter system. However, in order to grant their request it will be necessary that we have additional funds to pay for circuit mileage from our nearest point which is Westfield.

Additional instruments, filing cabinets, etc., are needed to care for the increased message traffic. It is also necessary that we readjust equipment in our Telegraph Bureau in the Capitol at Albany so as to afford more room and better working conditions for the operators. The re-allocation of cables, generators and other associated equipment will require an outlay of approximately \$110. Consequently, it is recommended that such a sum be included for this purpose.

In our annual report for the year of 1937, we recommended that funds be granted for the purchase of a portable radio transmitter which could be moved to any part of the State and which would serve as a medium of communication from stricken areas when all other forms of communication were out of service. During the hurricane on Long Island in September of 1938, the pressing need for such a radio transmitter was felt keenly. All forms of wire communication were out of service and radio would have been the only means of giving out information from that area. We have plans and specifications for such a unit. It would be contained in a mobile trailer with an auxiliary power supply for the operation of the transmitter when commercial power was unavailable. The specifications indicate that such a unit could be completely supplied for the sum of \$8,500, and it is requested that such a sum be allotted to procure this much needed auxiliary to our present communication system.

PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU

The files of our Pistol Permit Bureau contain indexes of 73,477 persons who are holders of pistol permits outside of the city of New York. This is an increase of 4,577 over the year 1937. We also have indexed a total of 78,216 weapons, which is 4,591 more than for the past year.

MEDAL OF VALOR

Through the kindness of the New York *Daily News*, this division will be annually presented with a "Medal of Valor" to be awarded to the member of the division who distinguishes himself in the performance of his duty by acts of bravery and heroism exemplifying outstanding courage in the face of imminent personal danger. The first of these medals was awarded by your Excellency at the graduation exercises of the New York State Police School in Troy on February 23, 1938. Its recipient was Sergeant James Rose of Troop G, Troy, and the following citation delivered with such award is explanatory of the valorous deed performed by Sergeant Rose:

"Deeds calling for courage, coolness and quick thinking are not rare among the New York State Police. Your capture of John Ireland in Lathams, New York, on the morning of last March the thirtieth has been recognized by a board of merit as the outstanding example of courageous action in the face of extreme personal risk during the year of 1937. For that, you are to receive the first *Daily News* Gold Medal for Valor, an award to be made annually to the New York State Trooper who has performed the most courageous act of the year.

"There was no thought of your own danger when you faced that madman, armed with a double-barrelled shotgun with which he had just wounded two of your fellow troopers. You waited until he had emptied his gun at you and then seized him before he had an opportunity to reload. Such action required deliberate courage. The people of the State owe a debt of gratitude to all members of the State Police who risk their lives in line of duty. Your action is typical of the many acts of heroism performed each year by the men of the State Police. This medal is a symbol of the people's gratitude and appreciation."

Sergeant Rose became a member of the State Police on May 14, 1926, and was assigned to duty with Troop G. On April 16, 1933, he was promoted to the position of corporal and on July 1, 1936, became a sergeant. He is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born in that city on August 12, 1903. After finishing his schooling in the Franklin and Townsend schools, he followed the trade of cabinetmaking and woodworking and continued that trade until his entrance into this division. Sergeant Rose was a member of Company C, 108th Regiment, New York National Guard, for five years and was discharged from that organization as a sergeant.

The courage and bravery displayed by Sergeant Rose is but an example of the type of men who form the personnel of this organization. Opportunities are not always present for many of our troopers to display the real courage which lies within them, but we are sure that they would all respond with absolute disregard for their own personal safety should the service of our people require such action.

MISCELLANEOUS

The week of May 16, 1938, was designated by the Postmaster-General as National Air Mail Week to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the inauguration of scheduled air mail. As a part of the national program, arrangements were made to have private pilots fly mail from various cities and villages throughout the United States to certain scheduled air mail points. Upon request of Postmaster Fitzgerald of Troy, N. Y., Deputy Chief Inspector George M. Searle of this division, who is a licensed pilot and plane owner, assisted in this national program by flying the first air mail from the Troy Airport. This flight was under authority of the Postoffice Department and a suitable certificate has been awarded as visible evidence of this contribution to air mail service.

The loadometer truck continued its operations throughout New York State, devoting much of its time to the weighing of overloaded trucks. The personnel of this truck was responsible for making 1,287 arrests and issuing 647 warnings. They checked a total of 30,944 vehicles and patrolled 35,977 miles. In connection with such arrests \$22,957 in fines was collected.

Because of the highly technical character of this phase of our activities, one man is given charge of this truck. He engages solely in the enforcement of maximum weight limitations to prevent damage to our highways by overloaded vehicles. The investment in this truck and its equipment, together with the service of the men, is not only practical but is highly productive from the standpoint of enforcement, conservation of our highway surfaces and general supervision of truck movements throughout the State.

NECROLOGY

During the year of 1938, two members of this division met their deaths.

Trooper William Thomas Graydon, Troop K, was instantly killed on March 19, 1938, as a result of injuries sustained by him when the automobile which he was driving ran off the Bronx River Parkway Extension near Peekskill, N. Y.

Trooper Martin Joseph Kerins, Troop L, while on motorcycle patrol of the Southern State Parkway on Long Island, was found unconscious and lying in the roadway at about 8:45 A. M. Sunday, August 21, 1938. He died from injuries on Tuesday, August 23, without having regained consciousness. Although there were no eye-witnesses to the accident, it was quite apparent that his motorcycle skidded, causing the rear tire on the vehicle to blow out, throwing Trooper Kerins off the machine and causing him to strike his head on the hard surface portion of the highway.

RECORD OF ARRESTS

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Abandonment	75	36	34
Abduction	11	3	7
Abortion	3	..	3
Adultery	30	13	17
Agricultural Law, violations of.....	67	62	2
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, viola- tions of	52	39	12
Animals, cruelty to.....	83	67	4
Arson	72	31	39
Assault	1,151	807	181
Bastardy	22	1	20
Bigamy	14	1	11
Billiard Room Law, violations of.....	2	1	1
Blackmail	1	..	1
Bribery	12	..	12
Burglary	786	292	443
Burglars' tools, possession of.....	5	..	5
Business and trade.....	66	64	1
Checks, passing worthless.....	184	137	22
Children, abandonment of.....	12	5	4
Children, carnal abuse of.....	16	4	11
Children, endangering life and health of.	3	3	..
Children, endangering morals of.....	15	15	..
Children, failing to provide for.....	66	44	16
Children, improper guardianship of.....	17	8	3
Children, wayward minor.....	73	58	5
Cockfighting	93	93	..
Coercion	2	2	..
Conservation Law, violations of.....	273	268	3
Conspiracy	23	5	18
Contempt of court.....	85	55	29
Crime, attempt to commit.....	5	2	3
Crime, threat to commit.....	6	4	1
Criminal negligence	68	5	38
Defrauding inkeepers	115	96	8
Deserters, U. S. Army and Navy.....	8	5	1
Disorderly conduct	2,778	2,529	86
Disorderly houses	7	2	5
Disorderly persons	231	171	30
Domestic Relations Law, violations of..	22	10	11
Education Law, violations of.....	25	16	3
Election Law, violations of.....	2	2	..
Escaped inmates	88	87	..
Escaped prisoners	24	22	2
Extortion	11	2	7
Federal violations, conspiracy.....	15	..	15
Federal violations, counterfeiting.....	3	2	1
Federal violations, Immigration Law....	5	3	2
Federal violations, Internal Revenue Law	5	4	1
Federal violations, Liquor Law.....	94	76	17
Federal violations, Narcotic Law.....	20	5	13
Federal violations, Postal Law.....	3	..	3
Federal violations, smuggling.....	1	..	1
Federal violations, Tax Law.....	11	4	7
Firearms, unlawful discharge of.....	5	4	..
Firearms, unlawful possession of.....	13	10	3
Forgery	119	43	72
Fraud	121	87	25
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property	15	12	2

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Fraudulently secreting mortgaged property	19	16	1
Fraudulently secreting personal property	9	6	3
Fugitive from justice.....	27	20	2
Gambler, common	40	32	8
Gambling	145	122	19
Gambling devices	233	200	27
Gambling houses	6	6	..
Incest	17	2	15
Indecency	39	33	3
Insanity Law	226	226	..
Intoxication, public	1,617	1,598	9
Juvenile delinquency	325	238	63
Kidnapping	1	..	1
Labor Law, violations of.....	1,566	1,541	13
Larceny	2,890	2,370	280
Lost persons found.....	4	..	..
Maiming	2	..	2
Malicious mischief	352	310	25
Manslaughter	25	10	10
Material witness	17	5	9
Mental Deficiency Law.....	53	53	..
Murder	21	11	9
Nonsupport	2	2	..
Nuisances	7	5	1
Obscene literature	7	2	3
Officer, impersonating	4	2	..
Officer, interfering with.....	3	1	2
Officer, resisting	6	5	..
Park and parkway ordinances, violations of	2,509	2,505	1
Parole, violations of	96	94	2
Peddling without license.....	15	15	..
Perjury, subornation of.....	7	..	7
Probation, violation of.....	44	30	14
Public Health Law, violations of.....	11	8	1
Public Officers' Law, violations of.....	3	1	2
Public Safety Law, violations of.....	15	9	3
Public Service Law, violations of.....	9	7	2
Public Welfare law, violations of.....	4	4	..
Rape	162	45	102
Real Property Law.....	2	..	..
Receiving stolen goods.....	36	15	17
Robbery	80	43	32
Sabbath breaking	9	9	..
Seduction	1	1	..
Security to keep peace.....	4	..	4
Sodomy	36	11	22
Town and village ordinances, violations of	26	13	12
Trains, riding on illegally.....	41	40	..
Tramps	264	264	..
Trespassing	24	22	2
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle.....	17	4	12
Unlawful entry	36	23	13
Vagrancy	277	271	4
Vehicle and Traffic Law, violations of...	41,300	40,490	317
Weapons, carrying concealed.....	43	14	29
Weapons, possessing dangerous.....	18	13	3
	<u>59,886</u>	<u>56,084</u>	<u>2,368</u>

		Per cent
Total number of arrests.....	59,886	100
Total number of convictions.....	56,084	94
Cases pending	2,368	4
Discharged cases	1,434	2

STATEMENT OF MILES PATROLLED

Mounted patrols	30,941
Motorecycle, automobile, etc.....	10,279,314
	<hr/>
Total miles of road patrolled.....	10,310,255
	<hr/>
Investigations without arrests.....	35,980
Automobiles recovered	478
Sheep-killing dogs killed.....	300
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Value of property recovered.....	\$454,231 04
Fines collected	370,033 72
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