

STATE OF NEW YORK

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

For the year 1939

NEW YORK STATE POLICE
PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU
ROOM 518 - THE CAPITOL
ALBANY, N. Y.



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*
JOSEPH B. LYNCH, *Division Inspector, Districts C-G-K*

DISTRICT INSPECTORS

Eugene F. Hoyt..... District A, Batavia
John J. King..... 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*

Trooper William E. Kirwan, Junior Chemist
Joseph N. Cesaro, Junior Chemist
Frederick J. Jetter, Artist-Draftsman
Karl L. Myers, Micro-Photographer
Charles W. Rankin, Junior Physicist
Trooper Robert Hamilton, Ballistics and Handwriting Examiner
Eleanor C. Bray, Clerk-Stenographer

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. Robinsen, Troop "A".....	Batavia
Francis S. McGarvey, 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
Louis G. Fenelon, 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

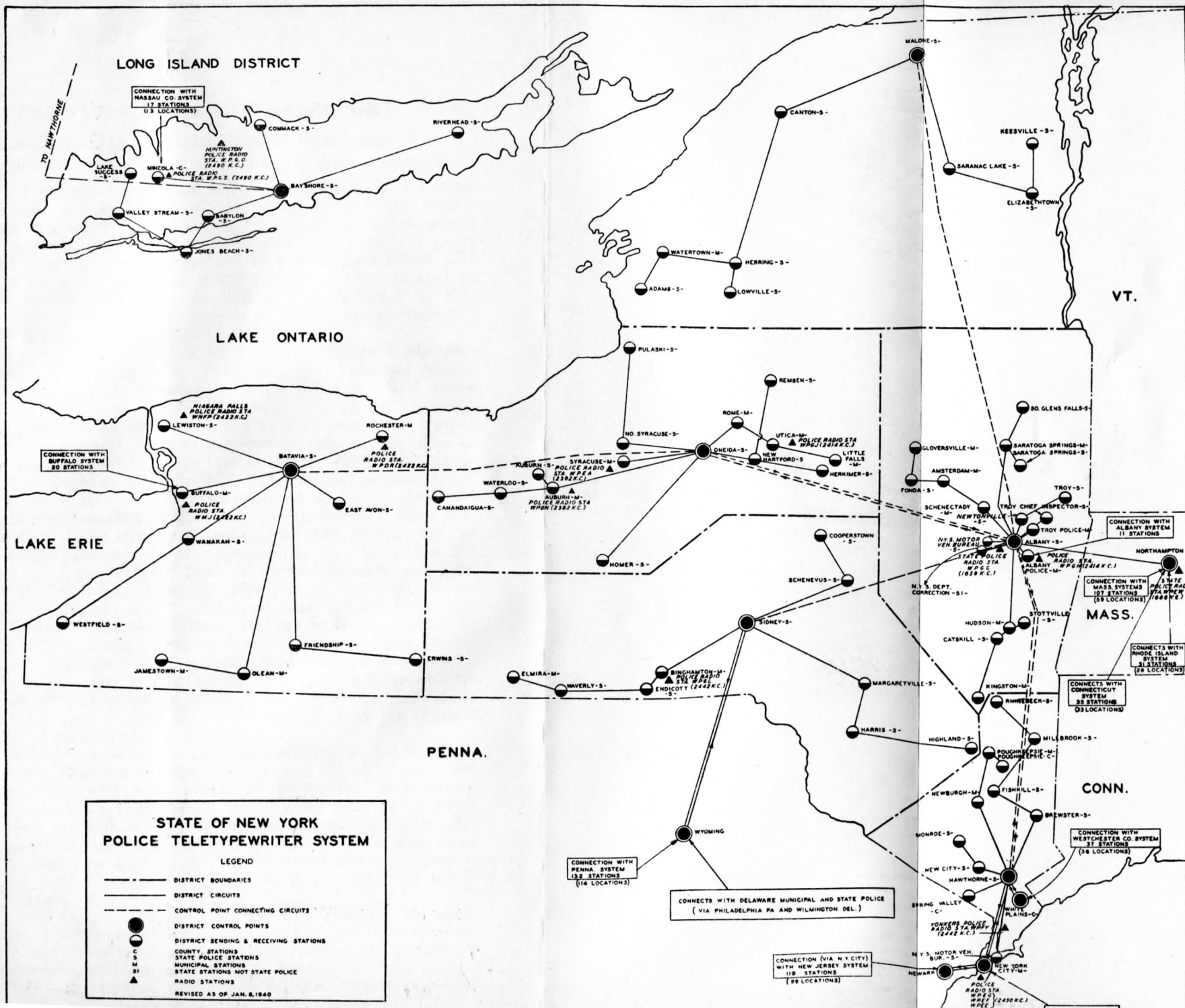
Chief Inspector Albert B. Moore, Director
Deputy Chief Inspector George M. Searle, Asst. Director
Sergeant Charles P. Curtin, Executive Officer
Sergeant Anthony M. Stanwix, Firearms Instructor
Dr. Bradley H. Kirschberg, Applied Science and Investigation
Major Allan C. Smith, Physical Training
Captain Frank R. Hoercher, First Aid
Sergeant James W. Russell, Identification
Dr. Schuyler McC. Martin, Medical Officer
Secretaries, Helen L. Daley and Edna Donovan

Telegraph Bureau

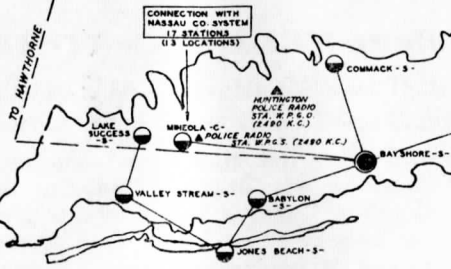
Police Teletype System
Radio Station WPGC (1658 Kilocycles)
Corporal J. Fred Johns, Chief Operator
Corporal John J. Smith, Assistant Chief Operator

Pistol Permit Bureau

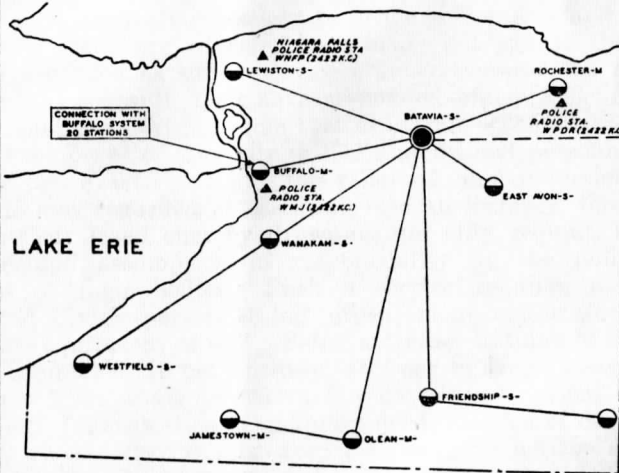
Trooper William P. Brefka, Chief Clerk
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LONG ISLAND DISTRICT



LAKE ONTARIO



LAKE ERIE

PENNA.

**STATE OF NEW YORK
POLICE TELETYPEWRITER SYSTEM**

LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- DISTRICT CIRCUITS
- - - CONTROL POINT CONNECTING CIRCUITS
- DISTRICT CONTROL POINTS
- DISTRICT SENDING & RECEIVING STATIONS
- C COUNTY STATIONS
- S STATE POLICE STATIONS
- M MUNICIPAL STATIONS
- SI STATE STATIONS NOT STATE POLICE
- ▲ RADIO STATIONS

REVISED AS OF JAN. 6, 1940

CONNECTION WITH PENNA. SYSTEM (12 STATIONS) (14 LOCATIONS)

CONNECTS WITH DELAWARE MUNICIPAL AND STATE POLICE (VIA PHILADELPHIA PA AND WILMINGTON DEL.)

CONNECTION (VIA N.Y. CITY) WITH NEW JERSEY SYSTEM (28 LOCATIONS)

VT.

MASS.

CONN.

CONNECTION WITH N.Y. CITY SYSTEM (12 STATIONS)

CONNECTION WITH ALBANY SYSTEM (11 STATIONS)

CONNECTION WITH MASS. SYSTEMS (107 STATIONS) (59 LOCATIONS)

CONNECTS WITH RHODE ISLAND SYSTEM (3 STATIONS) (3 LOCATIONS)

CONNECTS WITH CONNECTICUT SYSTEM (33 STATIONS) (33 LOCATIONS)

CONNECTION WITH WESTCHESTER CO. SYSTEM (26 LOCATIONS)

MALONE - S

CANTON - S

KEESVILLE - S

SARANAC LAKE - S

ELIZABETHTOWN - S

WATERTOWN - M

HERRING - S

ADAMS - S

LOWVILLE - S

PULASKI - S

REMBEN - S

ROME - M

ONEIDA - S

NEW HARTFORD - S

LITTLE FALLS - M

HERKIMER - S

UTICA - M

NEW YORK

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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

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

I have the honor to submit for your information this, the twenty-second annual report of the Division of State Police. Obviously, over the period of a year, the details of its operations are too numerous and varied to be treated in any case at great length. I have, however, endeavored to record observations pertaining to the more important of the various duties delegated to the force by the Legislature, as well as those adopted by this division and all progressive police agencies to meet exigencies caused by developments in our social structure.

The past few years have evolved a definite change in the perspective of law-enforcing units. Originally their basic and normal functions pertained almost solely to crime prevention and detection. Today they are diverted into many extraneous channels. They are regarded as social service organizations of the highest order, and, as a result, they have responded under difficulties to meet the conditions arising from that evolution. The maintenance of groups composed of specially skilled and trained personnel, not alone for crime activities but for relief of human anxiety and distress, is now regarded as essential. As an instance, those who have lost their loved ones by drowning not only request, but, at times, demand assumption of responsibility by the police for recoveries of their bodies. Such a service requires not only experienced diving personnel but procurement and maintenance of adequate equipment as well. Relief activities in times of disaster must be conducted, if not entirely, at least in large measure by policemen. That is an unwritten law of present normal human expectation. Identification of unknown dead, location of deceased's relatives whose whereabouts are unknown, numerous routine inspections of public places, and periodic checking for many classes of required licenses all divert greatly from the original conception of police activity.

State Police, because of the extensive territory served by them, their excellent facilities of communication and transportation and their familiarity with rural areas and population, undoubtedly feel the pressure of these added duties more than enforcement organizations in urban centers. Comparison of the personnel ratio of local and State police would convince one that the latter may cope with these new services only by long and arduous hours of duty, often without opportunity to take their "off duty time" when it becomes due.

We cannot escape this changed order of things. We must accept the conditions as they are, and, while the different perspective is welcomed for the humanitarian service accompanying it, it is recognized that any neglect to preserve an equitable balance between the social service on one side and the normal functions

of law preservation on the other is likely to bring about deplorable results. It would seem clear that there exists an immediate necessity for an early and substantial increase of personnel for this division. Diversion of our men to specialized duties, to the conduct of detailed investigations for State departments and municipalities, in fact to any functions other than crime prevention, crime detection, traffic control and other allied endeavors is reflected in the statistical tables relating to each classification. There is and undoubtedly will continue to be noted increases in at least some of the major crimes. To offset this as a future possibility, an adjustment to sufficient strength is urgent.

The individual trooper in 1939 is indeed beset with complications not experienced in 1917 when the force was organized. Many changes in procedure and administration have taken place. Laws have become more numerous, particularly those pertaining to traffic and its control. Crime from its prevention and detection standpoints is no longer a simple problem; each and every activity of a trooper becomes the subject of numerous and voluminous reports which must be submitted to various agencies. Above all, the demands of the public for prompt, efficient and courteous service have so multiplied as to tax the resources of our unit. Those situations increase the need for added personnel, for they likewise contribute to lessening the actual time which each man may utilize for patrol duty. I, therefore earnestly and respectfully solicit the favor of your Excellency and the Legislature for an immediate increase in the number of troopers now authorized.

Another matter which deserves note here relates to the compensation of members of the division who are assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. This unit, as you know, is composed of approximately one hundred of our men selected from the uniformed ranks and detailed exclusively for the investigation of major crimes and such special cases as may be required by various State agencies from time to time. These investigators constantly work in civilian clothes, which, of course, each must provide for himself. Assignments to the bureau are based on the individual's ability, intelligence and particular aptitude to conduct painstaking inquiries, which are so necessary for successful crime solution. The bureau's record, included later in this report, is evidence of its efficient operation. Most of the assigned personnel are men of long service and wide experience with rural crime problems. Each receives only the compensation he would receive if operating in uniform, and he is, therefore, by his assignment as an investigator, financially penalized to the extent of providing his own clothing, since, as long as he remains in uniform, such equipment is completely supplied to him by this division. Certain of our men, highly qualified as investigators, are reluctant to accept that assignment because of the attendant monetary loss to them. It is therefore, recommended, that our law be amended to provide that every member of the division upon assignment to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation shall receive, in addition to his regular compensation as now provided by statute, an annual sum of \$250,

which shall continue during the period of such assignment. Not only would this be fair and just to our present investigators, but it would likewise provide an incentive for our younger men to apply themselves more diligently to their duties in order to be recognized as promising material for this branch of the service. The sum requested for each man is a fair estimate of the annual cost of supplying him with uniforms, together with cleaning, repairing and laundering them.

It may appear to your Excellency that I have included my two most important recommendations before rendering my accounting of the division's accomplishments during 1939, but I fully believe that the various charts and separately captioned subjects hereafter included will indicate that our force individually and collectively has established a record of the highest order. Only by extreme devotion to duty, extra long hours of work and a desire to "serve first," could this small organization of 789 men have accomplished such remarkable results. To increase their *esprit de corps* and spur them on in their splendid endeavors, I urge immediate relief from such long and tedious hours of labor, which could best be accomplished by an increase in personnel. For those in our specialized service of investigation, the slight increase of compensation recommended as an offset for their added expense by reason of that assignment would in fact be only what they are justly entitled to receive.

On May 24, written examinations of applicants for the position of trooper were held at Albany. The conduct of these tests was in strict accordance with the rules and regulations of the superintendent governing the qualifications and examinations of applicants, as approved by your Excellency on November 14, 1938. Such rules are published completely on pages 19 to 29 of our annual report for 1938.

A total of 4,155 applications were filed and 2,588 candidates appeared for the written examinations, 1,954 men failed to obtain the necessary passing mark in either part one, part two or both.

The physical examinations and oral interviews of these 634 applicants were conducted at Albany in six sections on June 8, 20, 22, 27, 29 and July 20. Three hundred thirty-nine candidates were rejected by the Surgeon Inspector as being below the minimum physical standards necessary to meet our requirements.

As a result of these tests, a total of 295 were placed on an eligible list, and, after satisfactory completion of character investigations, the men will finally be qualified for future appointments in the numerical order of their rating.

In anticipation of a very heavy traffic movement during 1939 by reason of the World's Fair, the army maneuvers and several other special occasions, it was necessary to bring the force up to full strength early in the spring. By authority of the rules and regulations above referred to, I, therefore, made 37 provisional appointments to the positions of trooper. The incumbents, of course, were required to take our examinations, and those who were successful will be placed in their sequence on the list. When

the list is finally established, some of these "provisionals" may doubtless be forced to vacate in favor of candidates receiving higher ratings since no provisional may be retained as such on and after the date on which an eligible list shall exist.

In order to clarify our rules and regulations with reference to charges and disciplinary action, it was deemed advisable to revise them completely by the following order:

STATE POLICE

CAPITOL

ALBANY, N. Y., *February 4, 1939*

Subject: Charges and Disciplinary Action.

To: All Troop Commanders, Chief Inspector, New York State Troopers.

1. Whenever charges shall be preferred against any member of the Division of State Police, which charges, if proven, may eventually result in the individual's separation from the service, either temporarily or permanently, or in reduction in grade, the following procedure will be strictly followed by all troop commanders.

(a) Charges may be preferred against a member of the State Police by any person.

(b) When charges shall be preferred against any member of the State Police, they shall be reduced to writing and must include

(1) The charge, indicating completely the law, rule or regulation of the division which has been violated or facts of the alleged misconduct.

(2) Specifications setting forth completely the facts and circumstances alleged to constitute the violation of misconduct.

(3) Names and addresses of all persons preferring the charges or who are witnesses in the matter, together with a statement from each as to their own knowledge of the occurrence.

2. When charges have been preferred against any member of the Division of State Police and have been reduced to writing, they will be thoroughly investigated by a commissioned officer of the troop to which the member is assigned. The report of such investigating officer will be reduced to writing and will contain full details of all facts and circumstances alleged in the charges and specifications and in the statements of the complainant and witnesses.

3. The charges and the report of the investigation thereof will be promptly forwarded to the superintendent after the investigation has been completed.

4. After a review of the charges by the superintendent, they may be dismissed or disposed of as he thinks proper.

5. Should the superintendent deem that disciplinary action might result in separation from the service, either temporarily or permanently or in a reduction in grade, the accused member shall be notified in writing to such effect by the superintendent through the commanding officer of the troop to which the member is assigned. The accused will be directed to acknowledge in writing the receipt of the superintendent's communication through channels and the accused may include in his acknowledgment an answer to the charges and a demand for a hearing upon such charges.

6. If no demand for a hearing is made by the accused, the superintendent will proceed to impose such disciplinary action as he thinks proper and the immediate commanding officer of the accused shall be so notified.

7. If the accused shall demand a hearing, the superintendent will set a date, time and place therefor, and for the purpose of the hearing, he shall appoint a hearing board, which shall be composed of three commissioned officers; one from the troop of which the accused is a member, one from such other troop and a headquarters staff officer. The headquarters staff officer will be the chairman of the hearing board and will be permitted to vote only in the event that the other members of the board cannot agree upon a decision.

8. At the hearing, all testimony will be reduced to writing and the procedure will follow the rules and regulations of the division.

9. Upon completion of the findings of the hearing board, they will be reduced to writing and submitted to the superintendent over their signatures, together with their recommendations as to the disciplinary action which should be taken. All reports in connection with charges against any member of the Division of State Police shall be filed as a permanent part of the service record of the accused.

10. Upon receipt of the recommendations of the hearing board, the superintendent may impose the punishment recommended by them or such other punishment as he shall deem suitable and proper.

11. This procedure is not intended to apply to instances of minor disciplinary action which may be taken by the various troop commanders, but only in instances wherein disciplinary action may result in temporary or permanent separation from the service or in reduction in grade.

JOHN A. WARNER,
Superintendent

The discipline of our force has indeed been excellent and no instances of infraction within the perview of the above order have arisen this year. Each and every man has striven to maintain the highest traditions of State Police service by a mode of conduct reflecting credit to himself and to the organization as a whole. With a body of men such as ours, supervision and control becomes a most pleasant task.

Recognizing the efforts of many organizations, both official and civic, to encourage tourist travel through our State, and to extend courtesy to those within our borders for a visit to the New York World's Fair, this division issued a memorandum during the early spring designed to refresh in the minds of our men the already existing policy to be followed, particularly in the enforcement of traffic laws, and to supplement the courteous invitations to these visitors already extended by the various groups.

As the contents of this bulletin amount to a declaration of our permanent policy, I believe its quotation here would not be untimely or out of place.

STATE POLICE
CAPITOL
ALBANY, N. Y.

Subject: Traffic Regulations—1939.

To: All Troop Commanders, N. Y. S. T.

1. It is apparent that the volume of highway traffic during 1939 will far exceed that of previous years, particularly because of the anticipated number of vehicles enroute to and from the World's Fair. Indications point to the beginning of heavy traffic just prior to Decoration Day with little decrease

until after Labor Day. It is, therefore, highly important that each troop maintain the greatest number of traffic patrols during that period and that they be assigned to practical locations on the more heavily travelled roads. These patrols should be instructed to exercise extreme vigilance in the prevention of factors which are contributory to accidents.

2. New York State will be the host to many out-of-state motorists and these, as well as those under our own vehicle registry, will undoubtedly include in their tours, visits to historic and scenic points as well as to the World's Fair.

3. The traditions of the New York State Police may best be upheld by a civil and courteous demeanor, by efficient supervision of traffic, by an attitude of welcome to our visitors and by a spirit of helpfulness to those seeking information or assistance. There should be no technical approach toward enforcement of traffic laws or any desire to accomplish a record for the number of arrests made by any individual. Kindly instruction to those not familiar with our statutes will accomplish much and the expedition of traffic consistent with safety will produce the best results.

4. Every member of the division should equip himself with a knowledge of scenic and historic locations as well as highway routes and highway conditions within his particular area so that correct and intelligent information may be conveyed to those making inquiries. In addition he should be meticulous in the care and appearance of his equipment and himself. New York State will be judged in no small measure by its enforcement officers and, therefore, it behooves every member of this division to constitute himself as a standard by which favorable public opinion will be molded.

5. Troop commanders should convey the contents of this memorandum to their entire personnel, especially instructing subordinate officers and non-commissioned officers to constantly insist that its spirit and purpose be observed.

JOHN A. WARNER,
Superintendent

The letter and spirit of that order was closely followed. As a result very favorable comment concerning the courtesy and efficiency of our troopers reached these headquarters and the several troop barracks as well.

Frequently we are requested to initiate or assist in investigations pertaining to alleged violations of laws within cities. I fully understand your Excellency's policy in such matters. The following memorandum was issued so that there would be no misunderstanding as to the prescribed procedure to be followed when such requests are made to any member of the force:

STATE POLICE

CAPITOL

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 13, 1939*

Subject: Co-operation with Local Authorities.

To: All Troop Commanders, N. Y. S. T.

1. It is the policy of this division to co-operate with local authorities in all matters whenever a request for assistance is consistent with the operation of our primary function of policing the rural districts of the State.

2. From time to time, however, we receive requests for one or more troopers to enter the confines of cities within this State for the purpose of conducting investigations of violations of certain laws alleged to exist within those

cities. These requests usually emanate from city or county officials who are undoubtedly influenced to seek our aid because of their confidence in our ability to render a high type of service.

3. In order that these headquarters may be thoroughly familiar with the objects and purposes of these investigations, it is hereby ordered and directed that whenever any member of the State Police shall receive a request for such assistance, a complete report will be made to these headquarters stating the name of the requesting official, together with information as to the particular violations which will be the subject of inquiry. It is essential that this report be thorough and complete, and that it also contain a recommendation from the troop commander concerned, based on his opinion, as to what action should be taken in connection with the request.

4. Under no circumstances, will troopers be detailed to investigate any violations of laws committed within cities without approval of such assignments from these headquarters.

5. This order should not be construed as amending the present practice of troopers entering cities for the purpose of continuing investigation of crimes which were committed in the rural districts. In these cases, our present policy of working as closely as possible with the local authorities of cities will be followed, for in general it seems that such a policy produces the most satisfactory results.

6. This order should be discussed with the district inspector of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, with your troop lieutenants and first sergeant in order that all will have a common understanding of its intent and purpose.

JOHN A. WARNER,
Superintendent

Nineteen hundred thirty-nine was a notable year by reason of our distinguished visitors, their Royal Britannic Majesties. This occasion necessitated extensive police arrangements throughout the entire area of their tour, and it was indeed a singular honor that the New York State Troopers were selected to perform escort and guard duty in connection with the automobile and railroad travel of the Royal *entourage*.

The King and Queen entered the United States at Niagara Falls, where a large detachment of our men were on hand to assist in protecting them. The railroad tracks within this State that were on the route of the Royal train to Washington, D. C. were guarded by troopers, railroad police and detachments of the National Guard.

On Saturday, June 10, their Majesties and party were met by our escort at the New York City line, whence they journeyed to the home of the President of the United States at Hyde Park. Proper arrangements for guarding at that point were made well in advance of their visit and efficiently carried out until their departure by rail on Sunday, June 11.

Again the route of the Royal train from Poughkeepsie to Rouses Point was carefully guarded not only by detachments of National Guard, railroad police, and troopers, but by the local police departments concerned as well.

The co-ordination of all police services, national, State and local, in this connection was indeed gratifying, and it is a great satisfaction to note that not a single incident arose to mar the

warm and genuine welcome extended to these sovereigns by our people.

This extra duty imposed a great strain upon our personnel; however their response was splendid. The appreciation of their Majesties was expressed by their presentation of several gifts, and the strong letters of commendation from the Secretary of State at Washington and from your Excellency are here published as indications of our desire to incorporate them in our perpetual records:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1939*

MY DEAR GOVERNOR LEHMAN.—I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of your effective contribution to the success of the recent visit of their Britannic Majesties. In this connection, I particularly desire to commend the National Guard under the direction of Brigadier-General Walter G. Robinson, and the State Police under the direction of Major John A. Warner.

I took especial note of the fact that at no time during the entire movement of the Royal train through New York State was the train out of sight of a white police car of the local State Police Troopers travelling in the same direction and on the adjacent roadway.

I trust that you will be good enough to inform those officers who were responsible for the efficiency of the arrangements for the British Royal visit that their courteous co-operation is greatly appreciated by the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,
CORDELL HULL

The Honorable, HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Governor of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Governor

ALBANY, N. Y., *June 13, 1939*

MAJOR JOHN A. WARNER, *Superintendent of State Police, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR MAJOR WARNER.—May I congratulate you, the other officers and the men of the State Police on the fine service rendered last Saturday and Sunday on the occasion of the visit of their Britannic Majesties.

I had the opportunity of personally observing in Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties the splendid manner in which our men handled the entire situation.

Appreciation was expressed to me by their Majesties. Will you please convey this expression of commendation to the officers and men of the Division of State Police.

Very sincerely yours,
HERBERT H. LEHMAN

The State Police exhibit at the New York World's Fair was visited by approximately 3,500,000 people between April 30 and October 31. It was open daily from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m., with troopers on duty to explain the organization and operation of the division, as well as to demonstrate some of the technical apparatus on display. This exhibit provided a splendid opportunity to acquaint the public with the many and varied activi-

ties of our force, particularly those persons from our own urban sections and the many out-of-state residents. The aims and objects of State Police in the field of accident prevention were stressed, and we believe that a better understanding of mutual co-operation between drivers and enforcing authorities resulted therefrom.

This exhibit of the State Police was placed in the main lobby of the New York State Building and its excellent location served to focus attention on it when entering the building. Although the allotted space was too small for a complete display of all items concerned with our work, we were able to show the more important pieces of our apparatus and equipment. Murals used as a background depicted several phases of our activities, and the actual display of diving gear, radio sets, floodlight outfits, fingerprint and photographic paraphernalia, inhalators etc., called forth much interest. An outstanding feature and one which attracted considerable attention was the operation of a teletypewriter instrument physically connected with the eight-state police network and transmitting crime alarms actually going over the system.

Included among our visitors were numerous representatives of law enforcement units from many parts of this and other countries. Valuable contacts were established with these officials, which should, in the future, greatly expedite any transactions conducted between our respective organizations.

Inasmuch as plans definitely indicate continuance of the Fair in 1940, it will again be necessary to assign sufficient personnel to attend at our display.

Continuation of the election investigations in Albany begun in 1938 required that from five to seven members of our force be detailed to the Attorney-General's office until October 17, 1939. These men engaged in the location and subpoenaing of witnesses, gathering of evidence, making arrests and giving testimony in the various trials. Our handwriting examiner also spent considerable time on these cases by checking comparisons on all alleged double registrations. The statistical result of this investigation is as follows:

194 Felony arrests	158 convictions
101 Misdemeanor arrests	97 convictions
1,408 Subpoenas served.	

Total days of service of troopers in 1939 numbered 2,384. (Immediately prior to Election Day and on Election Day in 1938 a detail of troopers varying in numbers from 43 to 84 were assigned to this investigation.)

Throughout the year this division has endeavored to comply with the Budget Director's letter issued during December 1938 by exercising the greatest degree of economy in operations consistent with adequately meeting public demands for our essential services. Purchases of new equipment were held at a minimum, and, wherever savings could be effected, that has been done. It is rather difficult, however, to predict when emergencies may arise,



Movement of the Byrd Antarctic Snow Cruiser Over New York Highways Was Under Supervision of Details from Troops A, D and G

and as they do we must perform our functions promptly and efficiently. At such times necessary unanticipated equipment is required as for instance during the milk strike of 1939, when we were forced to replace a considerable quantity of our tear gas that was by reason of its age, not dependable for proper use. More and more we are forced to use the facilities of our scientific laboratory as an aid to the solution of major crimes, and this, of course, entails added expenditures for proper chemicals, reagents, etc., without which determinations could not be established. The demands for prompt distribution of pertinent police information, particularly after the commission of major crimes, has often severely taxed our communications appropriations, but in all of these instances expenditures have been judiciously supervised and only resorted to when necessity permitted no other course. This division will always carefully regulate its financial outlays so as to provide maximum service to the public for minimum expenditures.

During the coming year we anticipate that two or three activities will tax our personnel resources to the utmost. Rumor declares that army maneuvers involving upwards of 100,000 troops will be conducted in the vicinity of Pine Camp for approximately two months. Our past experience indicates that this will necessitate about 75 troopers within that area for the duration of these military activities. In addition, governmental agencies have requested our assistance in cases connected with sabotage and subversive activities. While we cannot predict to what extent our services may be required in such investigations, it is safe to assume that there will be many reported cases, some of which will offer sufficient evidence of genuineness to warrant continued and exhaustive inquiries. These and other special services will somewhat deplete our patrol force. Again, in ours as in other similar organizations, those members of our body temporarily out of active service by reason of injury or illness create a serious lessening of the total number available for duty. While our percentage in that respect has fortunately not been high, it is a factor to be considered in planning the placement of patrols and the extent of extra duties.

Instances of courage displayed by members of the force are numerous and each year it becomes more difficult to select two outstanding acts which merit official recognition and public presentations of visible testimonials.

For 1938, the board of awards, consisting of the Attorney-General, the Managing Editor of the New York *Daily News* and two officers of this division unanimously decided the following:

The Annual "Daily News" Medal for Valor

This medal was presented to Trooper John J. Dorr of Troop L (Babylon), at the New York State Fair by your Excellency. The act meriting that award was most ably described by your citation which accompanied the medal. It is quoted here:

"At a time when the worst hurricane in New York's history lashed the Long Island coast, you displayed courage of a type that makes us proud that you are a member of our State Police.

"Informed that two employees of the Long Island State Park Commission were marooned by the storm on a crumbling sand dune, you drove in your patrol car with two workmen to the nearest possible point. Then, with a rope tied under your arms, you plunged into the boiling tide to swim to the dune, more than 300 feet away, in the very teeth of the gale.

"It was a tremendous task, but after fifteen minutes of ceaseless buffeting, you reached the two men. Only one of them, Michael Cole, could swim. You brought him off first and, with the aid of the rope held by your two helpers, managed to drag him to the submerged roadway.

"You were almost exhausted, as we well believe, but you returned for Harry Waitwood, the second man.

"As you had feared, the man clutched you with a grip of terror as soon as you entered the water with him on the return journey. Nevertheless, you managed to keep him afloat although you yourself were under the water most of the time. As you neared the shore, you lost consciousness, but continued to cling to Waitwood while the men at the other end of the rope dragged both of you, with you underneath, over rough stones and debris, to safety.

"This caused injuries which, with submersion and exhaustion, kept you on sick leave for a month.

"For an act of heroism which has few parallels in State Police annals, it gives me the greatest pleasure to present you with the Second Annual Medal of Valor of the New York *Daily News*."

The Major John Adams Warner Trophy for Exceptional Bravery

This trophy was awarded to Lieutenant John P. Ronan, Troop D, Oneida, for exceptional bravery displayed by his capture of an armed robber.

It is an extreme pleasure to record these meritorious acts in the annual report of this division that they may become permanent parts of the official archives of the State.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The record of accomplishments of this bureau is indicated by the case summary reports appended hereto. During 1939, there was an average of one hundred men assigned to this bureau by whom 4,587 major investigations were conducted. The results of these investigations were highly satisfactory, and, when compared with past years, we note marked increased efficiency of our investigators, thus proving the rule that in the field of criminal investigation, as in other endeavors, experience is a valuable teacher.

Crime investigation is daily becoming more complex, and it is most interesting to follow through the reports of these investigators, particularly in cases where, at first, there seems to be no possibility of solution.

Early in 1939, in Jefferson county, we were confronted with a most mysterious murder case. Diligent and intelligent work on the part of one of our investigators resulted in the identification of the unknown victim and subsequent arrest of those responsible for his death. In connection with this case, an editorial appeared in the Watertown, New York, *Times*, which is published here in its entirety:

“SERGEANT LeVASSEUR’S ACHIEVEMENT

“Whatever the outcome of the Henderson Pond murder cases may be, Sergeant Leo L. LeVasseur of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of the State Police has done a masterly job of investigation. The case was a baffling one from the first. It required many days of research before the victim could even be identified. Clues were scarce but Sergeant LeVasseur worked on until he was in a position to make his arrests and to secure the indictment of the suspects.

“Sergeant LeVasseur is well known all through these northern counties. He is one of the veteran members of Troop B. Before being promoted to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, he served in many of the villages and towns throughout this section. This long service, where he was called upon to meet every type of police problem, gave him a background that has stood him in good stead now that he is serving in a more specialized capacity.

“The Bureau of Criminal Investigation of the State Police, popularly known as New York’s Scotland Yard, has amply justified its existence in the comparatively brief period it has been operating. It has solved many puzzling cases but few, we venture to say, were more puzzling than that which Sergeant LeVasseur undertook many months ago when he was assigned on the Henderson Pond murder. He is to be commended for his perseverance and his intelligence.”

This is but one of the many instances where the work of our bureau has been signally recognized. Requests to assist local authorities, district attorneys and other officials are increasing each year, indicating that the services of our investigators are of a highly satisfactory character.

In co-operation with the Conservation Department, our bureau undertook careful investigation of every hunting accident occurring within this State during 1939. We are now engaged in a compilation of our analyses as to the causes of these accidents, and upon completion we hope to suggest some remedial measures for their reduction, if not complete elimination.

We have also recommended to the Conservation Department that a statute be enacted which would require submission of an

CONSOLIDATED REPORT—BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION—
Continued

Crime	Cases reported during 1939	Cleared by arrest	Cleared as unfounded	Cases pending Jan. 1, 1940
Still illegal	3	3	..	..
Stolen property (receiving).....	21	21	..	..
Voting illegally	6	6	..	..
Weapons, dangerous	1	1	..	..
Woodlands (set fire to).....	1	..	1	..
Totals	<u>4,587</u>	<u>3,127</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>624</u>

Assists to other police agencies—investigations resulting in arrests....	7
Assists to other police agencies—investigations not resulting in arrests	23
Special assignments of investigators to State or municipal agencies—total days services.....	<u>9,631</u>

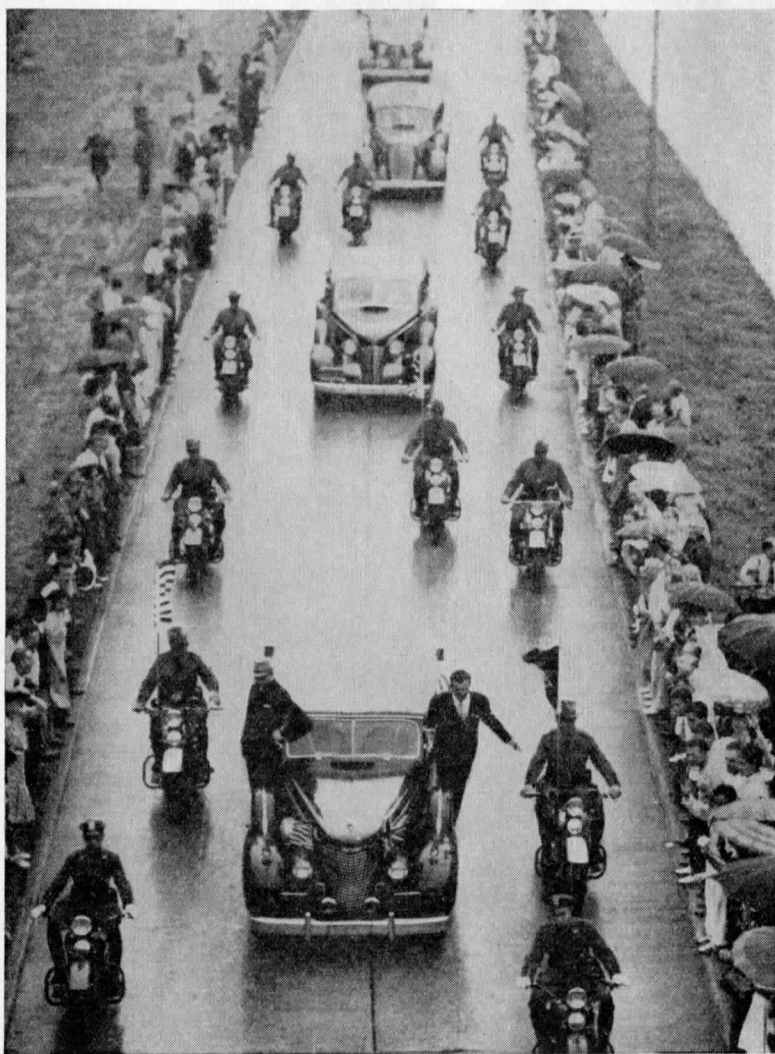
CONSOLIDATED REPORT, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION,
JUNE 1, 1936—DECEMBER 31, 1939

Year	Total cases reported	Cases pending Dec. 31, 1939	Cleared by arrest in 1939	Cleared as unfounded in 1939	Cases pending Dec. 31, 1939
1936 (seven months) ..	1,572	171	3	10	158
1937	3,489	412	26	31	355
1938	3,856	635	162	82	391
1939	4,587	..	3,127	836	624
Totals	<u>13,504</u>	<u>1,218</u>	<u>3,318</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>1,528</u>

Special Investigation—State Insurance Fund

This investigation was continued throughout 1939. On the first day of the year 30 men were assigned exclusively to it but gradual reduction of personnel was possible so that only seven troopers remained on the detail at the beginning of 1940. A vast amount of effort was directed to the various intricate investigations necessary to discover these frauds and to the subsequent prosecution of both dishonest employees and assureds. Our reports at the close of the year revealed as follows:

Indictments returned	110
State Fund auditors arrested	10
State Fund auditors acquitted.....	1
State Fund auditors convicted.....	2
Assureds arrested	64
Corporations indicted or informed against.....	42
Fines paid on convictions.....	\$10,400.00
Financial restitutions made to fund (1939).....	\$709,704.59
Active cases under investigation.....	123
Cases concluded (1939).....	661
Observations of assureds premises.....	8,162



Troopers Escort and Guard of Honor for Their Royal Brittanic Majesties,
June 10-11, 1939



Lieutenant John P. Ronan, Troop D, Oneida

Awarded the Major John Adams Warner Trophy for Exceptional Bravery
(1938)

State Fund forms prepared for investigation.....	2,450
Subpoenas (duces tecum) served.....	244
Subpoenas (personal) served.....	297
State Fund employees investigated.....	51
New assureds applications investigated.....	91
Seizures of books and records.....	247
Auditors cases (1938) pending trials.....	10
Provisional appointees of fund suspended or discharged.....	20

Since the beginning of this investigation in 1938 a total sum of \$960,338.31, representing premiums due to the fund from assureds' falsely reporting payroll amounts, has been collected.

Apparently it will be necessary to continue this detail for at least part of next year as pending cases indicate that considerable investigative efforts will be required before they may be finally closed.

Special Investigation—Bureau of Motor Vehicles

After a conference of the Department of Taxation and Finance and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles with our Bureau of Criminal Investigation, it was decided that persistent rumors of certain irregular practices by inspectors of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles should be carefully investigated. Allegations that these employees were accepting fees for approval of drivers' licenses during road tests, and other charges either amounting to violations of law or of departmental regulations, were made from time to time by various persons. The Motor Vehicle officials were deeply concerned by these apparent irregularities and accordingly we assigned four of our investigators to the Greater New York area and two to the up-State districts. Up to the close of the year it has not been possible to discover any tendency on the part of those outside of the New York districts to engage in such practices, but our inquiry in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn thus far has resulted in the following:

Indictments brought against inspectors.....	1
Indictments pending against inspectors.....	22
Inspectors under investigation.....	63
Inspectors dismissed after hearing.....	5
Inspectors dismissed without hearing.....	4
Inspectors permitted to resign.....	9
Inspectors cases pending.....	4
Driver applicants interviewed concerning irregular activities of examining inspectors.....	4,694
Inspectors bank accounts subpoenaed.....	24
Observations of inspectors.....	31
Subpoenaes served.....	20
Drivers schools under investigation.....	127
Drivers schools permits revoked and closed.....	1
Drivers schools operating illegally.....	35
Inspectors yet to be investigated.....	39

This substantiates the rumors of many irregularities in the official relationship between these inspectors and those applying for drivers' licenses. In some instances fees were accepted by these inspectors for approving the road tests of persons whose



Trooper John J. Dorr, Troop L, Babylon

Recipient of the Second Annual *Daily News* Medal of Valor (1938)

qualifications to drive were somewhat doubtful, and in others there is indication of collusion between automobile drivers' schools of instruction and the inspectors to gain special favors by way of assuring licenses upon test for the students of such schools. The inspectors, of course, were to receive a certain remuneration for the consideration so extended.

To continue this investigation to its conclusion will require that our six investigators pursue it during the greater part of next year. Investigation of drivers' training schools will prove to be difficult, but indications point to the elimination of many undesirable ones and to an ultimate elimination of such unlawful practices by both the schools and the inspectors.

Scientific Laboratory—Bureau of Criminal Investigation

On July 1, 1939, the assistance rendered to our laboratory by the Works Progress Administration terminated. With the approval of the Director of the Budget, the five W.P.A. workers were appointed civilian employees of this division. These consist of one chemist, one physicist, one staff artist, one photographer and one secretary. In addition to these employees and the director, there were three troopers attached to the staff, one of whom is examiner of disputed documents, firearms and ammunition, one is a microchemist and a third is in charge of records and reports.

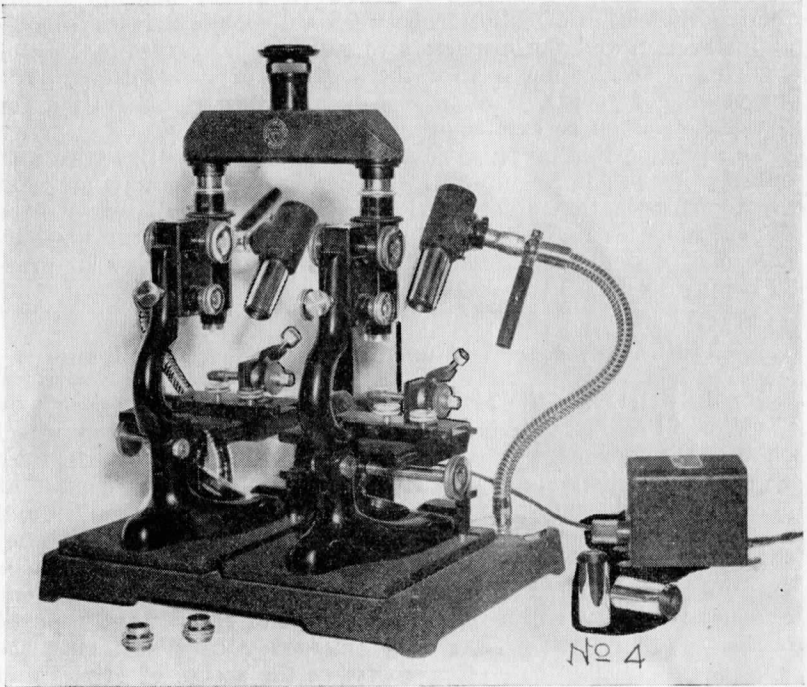
For the purpose of answering emergency calls requiring the presence of laboratory staff members at the scenes of crimes and for transporting them and their apparatus to various grand juries and courts, an automobile has been assigned to the laboratory.

During 1939, there were 106 cases submitted requiring laboratory examinations of 667 pieces of evidence. This represented 23 more cases than in 1938 and 39 more than in 1937.

It was frequently necessary for certain members of our laboratory staff to go to the actual scenes of crimes and accidents for the purpose of examining evidence. Many inquiries of a general nature relating to investigation technique and scientific determination of evidence were received and answered. These emanated from police agencies, prosecutors' offices, State and municipal department heads, etc. Articles concerning scientific investigations of crimes and the possibilities of laboratory examinations were prepared for publications having circulation among interested individuals or agencies.

The Division of Disputed Documents assisted the Attorney-General's office in the investigation, examination and prosecution of cases arising from alleged violation of Election Laws in the county of Albany, as well as in civil litigation against the State. Assistance was also rendered the Department of Conservation in several cases involving illegal killing of game.

During the past year, the director was absent from the laboratory on investigations, research, conferences and testifying before Grand and Trial Juries 123 days. Trooper Kirwan assisted the



4. Comparison Microscope. For Examination of Projectiles—With Special Attachment for Magnification 10-100

director at courts for 94 days. Trooper Hamilton either assisted the director, attended conferences or testified before Grand or Trial Juries 30 days, and was detailed to the Attorney-General's office from January 3, 1939 to July 24, 1939 for special duty.

In addition to the continuation of forensic scientific problems, the laboratory undertook a special study of cases involving arsons, explosions, and the blowing of safes through the media of nitro-glycerin.

The examination of many fires of incendiary origin, reveals a change in the *modus operandi* of the culprit. The use of inflammable liquids, which evaporate rapidly and in vapor form produce violent explosions when brought in contact with even a small naked flame have materially increased and demanded development of new micro-distillation methods of the debris. The present technique enables the laboratory not only to determine the type of the liquid with which the fire was started, but even to establish the commercial origin of the liquid through the media of controls. This method of investigation connects the crime directly with the suspect.

A complete study of the chemical and medical forensic literature, dealing with the application of various methods for the identification of blood, was completed. Over forty volumes, covering the latter part of the nineteenth century, as well as the contributions of the twentieth, were reviewed, and a number of errors that had continued to exist in the forensic literature, were discovered and corrected. This is the first time, as far as we know, that any laboratory has undertaken complete study of this very important subject.

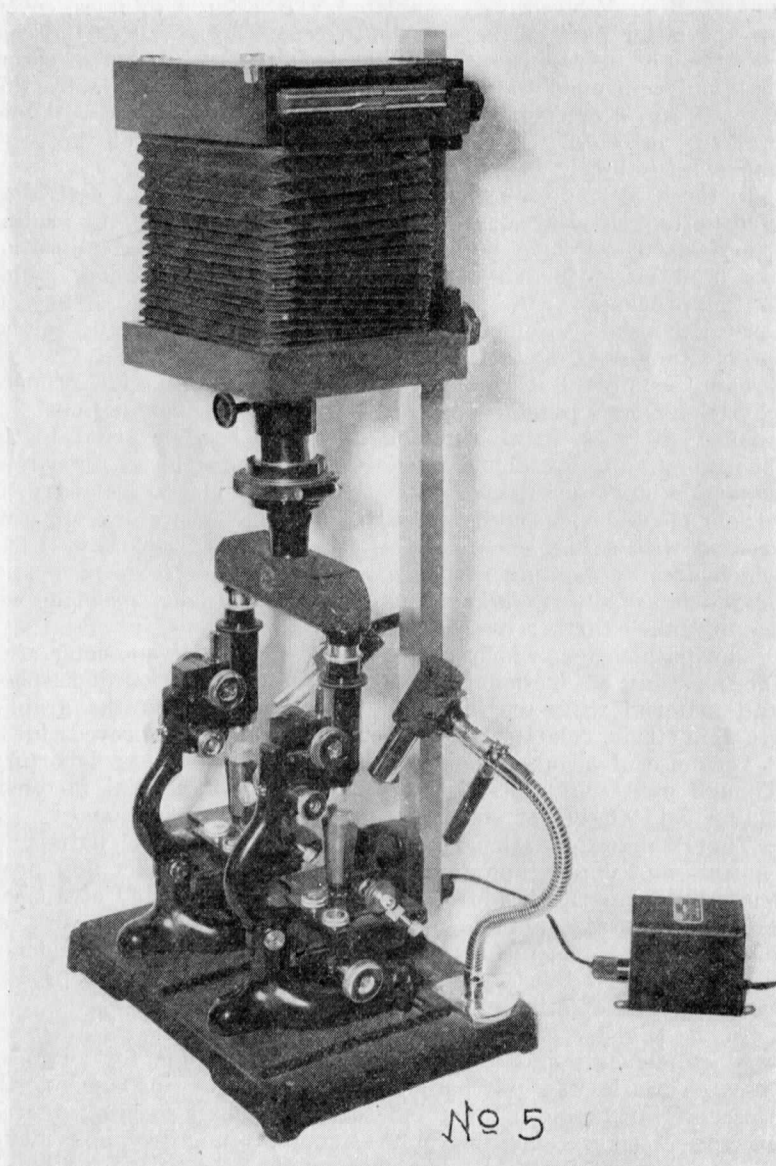
In the Firearms Identification Division, a full line of cartridges used in diversified firearms, and manufactured by the four leading American firms, have been purchased and complete calibration has been made for checking purposes. This collection, added to the previously collected ammunition, which amounts now to several thousand specimens, assists promptly in furnishing correct information relating to the identification of projectiles.

The Chemical Laboratory has been used by many coroners, physicians and pathologists for toxicological examinations. A number of cases, involving asphyxia, have been referred to the laboratory—all of which necessitated analysis of blood for carbon monoxide or other toxic gases. Although blood chemistry in carbon monoxide poisoning is well known, the laboratory was confronted with a problem involving asphyxiation from natural gas, which does not contain carbon monoxide and the toxic properties of which are due to inhalation of methane. This problem will require much further research.

The pathometer, which is a type of psychogalvanometer used for the study of emotional reaction in the examination of suspects and material witnesses in order to determine from the graphic reaction their relation to the crime committed, proved to be a very useful adjunct in the armamentarium of our laboratory. Though used conservatively, it proved to be a helpful factor in aiding field officers of our bureau in many investigations.

The Photographic Department has now a complete battery of cameras and photographic appliances sufficient to meet any problem. New apparatus, added during the year, consisted of a speed graphic camera, adaptable for both outdoor and indoor work, an spectrograph camera for photographic and documentary evidence, fingerprints and fabric patterns, and an enlarger, for the production of prints of a large size.

In the Division of Microscopy, a new microscope with all necessary attachments and illuminating sources suitable for advanced research work was purchased. An important instrument, the Euscope, invaluable in photo-micrography, has also been secured. Its special significance lies in the fact that microscopic evidence may now be presented to a jury without the necessity of individual examination. The specimen is projected on a small screen and may be observed by several persons simultaneously, while the microscopist gives his interpretation. It is especially valuable in the explanation of human or animal hairs or fibers to the jury.



5. Comparison Microscope. With Camera Attached

The Bulletin of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, 2,500 copies of which are printed each month, continues to serve as an organ of education and dissemination of knowledge pertaining to scientific crime investigation. The Technical Notes, which carry on a form of post-graduate education, are mimeographed in the laboratory and issued to the members of the Division of State Police.

Cases

Although the sciences which are applied to the investigation of crime in the laboratory are *per se* theoretically dry and dogmatic, yet when applied to the solving of human acts devised by the brain of man, they reveal an unusual richness of pathos, drama, tragedy, and even occasionally humor.

Possibly one of the most interesting cases paralleling the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, is the case of *People vs. Smith*.

Smith, a man of 61, a widower, fell in love with a young girl 17 years old. The amorous adventure was terminated by the widowed mother of the girl. Smith wrote a number of letters to the young woman urging her to continue the illicit relationship, and, when finally confronted with a definite negative answer, planned in revenge not only to kill the young woman but to wipe out her entire family. The family was relatively poor, and the mother and children were accustomed to go out and pick up firewood. Thus one day they found a number of substantially large pieces of kindling suitable for the stove. The pieces were gathered in the gutters, in front of the house and on the opposite side of the street. While making the fire, two pieces of wood were placed in the kitchen stove. Only a miracle saved the entire family, as at that moment, when they all had gone downstairs to look at the furnace, a terrific explosion shook the entire building, demolishing the stove and the kitchen. B. C. I. operatives and members of the uniformed force of Troop G, supplemented by the town police and the district attorney's office, began the investigation immediately, and the laboratory technicians were called for consultation.

The analysis of the ashes revealed that the explosion was caused by dynamite and the examination of the remaining pieces of firewood proved the presence of a stick of dynamite (Fig. A). Likewise a small piece of pine board, painted white on which there were figures written with a pencil, was found with the firewood. The impressions of a vice on the firewood (Fig. B), indicated that it was the work of an expert mechanic. A seizure of the letters in the young woman's room gave the first indication of the existence of Smith and the search of his premises revealed the presence of a vice, the impressions of which matched those found on the firewood. The mate (Fig. C-1) of the piece of pine board, also painted white and bearing the continuation of the figures visible on the small piece found with the firewood, was located in the cellar of Smith's house (Fig. C-2). Both pieces produced fitted into each other and even established the correctness of the multiplica-

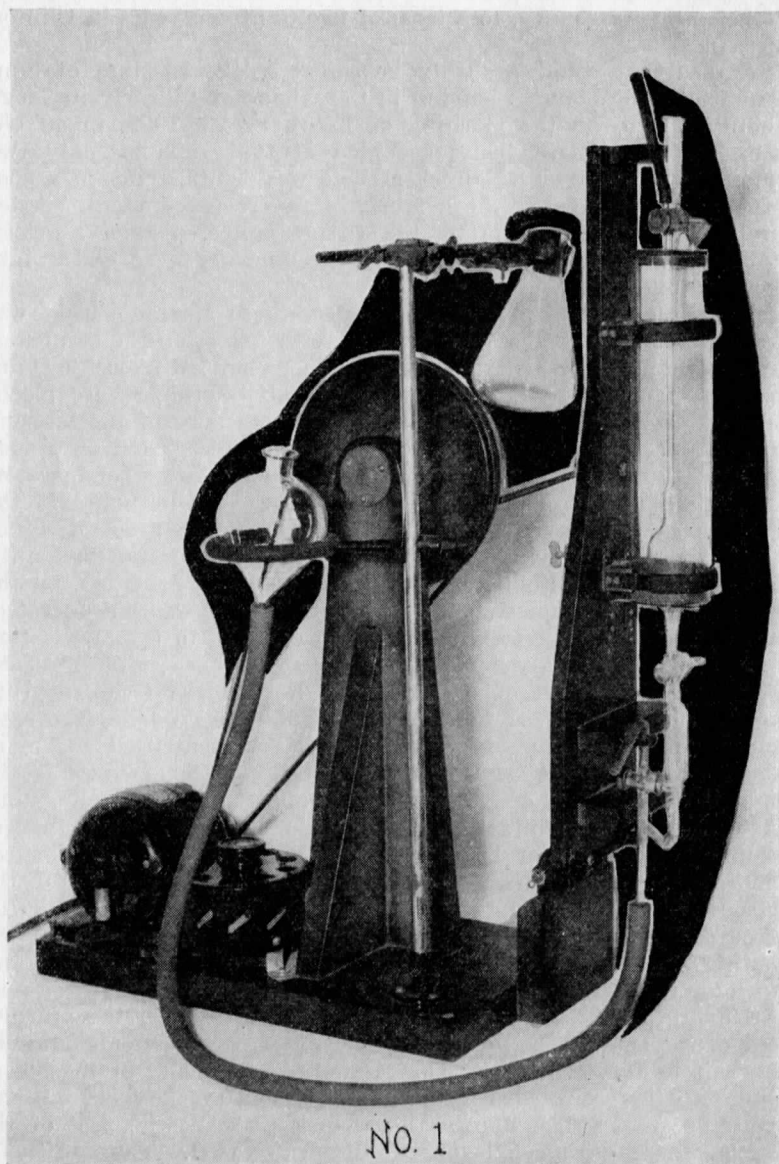
tion (Fig. D). Confronted with this evidence, Smith plead guilty and was sentenced by the Hon. James Liddle, county judge of Schenectady county, to a term of five to fifteen years in Clinton Prison.

A case that could probably be called a "Symposium of Sanguinaria Symphony" occurred in the village of Waverly in Tioga county. Here on the morning of February 23, 1939, in an old ramshackle tenement house occupied at that time by only two families, the body of Dominick Marino was found, lying in a pool of blood and showing the evidence of a fractured skull. After preliminary investigation by the village police, district attorney and B. C. I. District C, laboratory technicians were called into consultation.

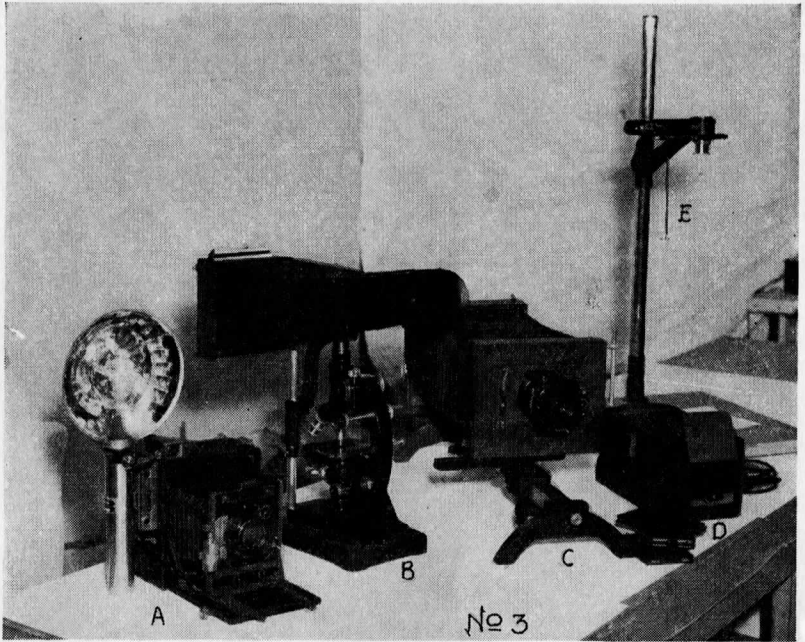
From the pool of blood at the place where Marino's body was found, leading up the stairs on nearly every step, on the bannister, and on the wall, blood stains were visible. They led from the stairs through the hall to the flat of one Jacob Barron, where blood-stains were found nearly everywhere—on the floor of the kitchen, in the sink, on the faucet, on the knob and glass pane of a door that led to the rear porch, on the kitchen table, on the refrigerator, in the adjoining room, on the rug, on the couch situated in the third room, and in the corner of the floor of the front room. Since there had been a drinking party going on in the two flats until a late hour of the night, which the deceased had attended, all the participants were questioned. Several of them were exonerated, but three were subjected, at their own consent, to the application of a deception study by the pathometer. The graphic record pointed to the guilt of one Kenneth Roberts, who confessed to assaulting the deceased for the purpose of robbery and of revenge for an erotic reason. He was subsequently sentenced for manslaughter in the first degree. The interest, however, centered itself on the explanation of the unusual combination of blood stains. After chemical examination as to the identity of blood, microscopic examination for Teichman's crystals confirming the chemical findings, precipitin test to identify the biological origin of the blood, and blood typing to ascertain the group and through the group to trace the blood stains to the several individuals participating in the party, the result proved to be most interesting and to color the tragedy with a touch of humor.

During a fist-fight, which had nothing to do with the murder, one of the men crashed his hand through the window-pane and cut himself in several places. That accounted for many of the blood-stains in the room, where the fight occurred, the kitchen, the hall and the steps. The murder itself took place at the foot of the steps, where the blood belonged to the deceased. The additional blood stains were traced as follows: The blood on the couch belonged to one of the women, the blood on the kitchen table and refrigerator was that of a chicken killed on the morning of the event, and finally the blood on the floor of the fourth room had been spilled by the family dog.

An unusual case of a dual and dangerous personality was found in Washington county through several mysterious fires that had

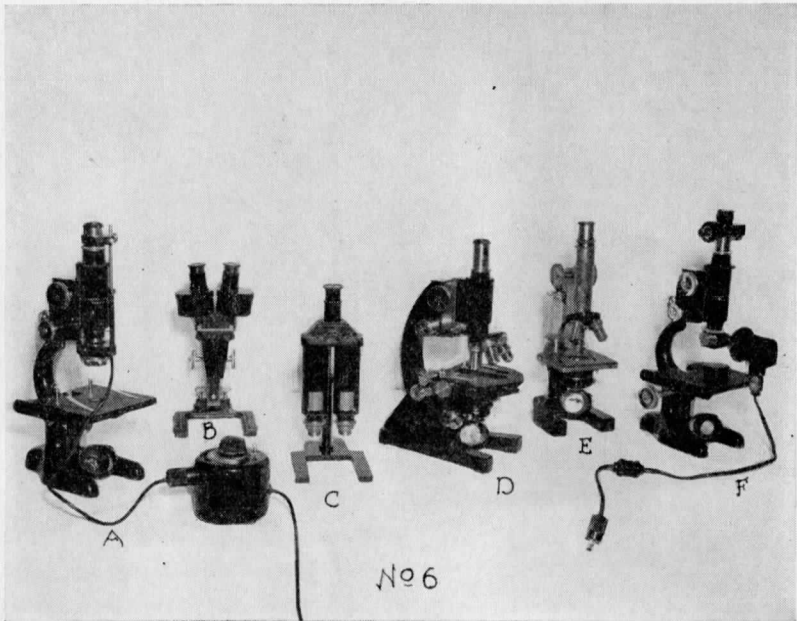


1. Van Slyke's Apparatus. Used for Determination of Carbon Monoxide and Other Gases in Asphyxiation. Extremely Sensitive. Requires Only 15 Drops of Blood



3. Photographic Apparatus. A—Speed Graphic Camera; B—Euscope With Camera Attachment (Photo Microscopic); C—Standard 5"x7" Camera for Routine Work; D—Inspectrograph for Documentary, Fingerprints and Textiles; E—Leica Camera for Color and Infra-red Photography

occurred without any indication as to who might have been the culprit. One night a barn fire occurred on the property of F. B. Larmon, as a result of which several horses and cows were burned. Many neighbors, friends and acquaintances came the following day to visit Mr. Larmon, and among them there was a young man (Harold Spires, 23-24 years old) of a very pleasant personality who was so deeply touched by the misfortune of Mr. Larmon that he offered to help him bury the burned horses and cows. Not often is such an assistance rendered, and Mr. Larmon cheerfully accepted the assistance of the sympathetic young man. He proved to be a very good worker and so received a permanent job. Approximately two weeks later, Mr. Larmon received an anonymous threatening letter. There were several suspects, both of the fire and of the sending of the threatening missive, but they were all exonerated. The authorities worked very hard to solve the two cases. Then a trooper, stationed in that locality, learned that Spires had purchased a revolver and was shooting it rather promiscuously. Since there was no record indicating that he had received a permit, he was arrested on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon and to this charge he plead guilty. Upon being questioned as to his reason for purchasing the firearm, he responded that he was dissatisfied with the manner with which the authorities



6. Microscopic Equipment. A—Chemical Microscope With Surface Illuminator; B—Binocular Microscope; C—Osborne Comparison Microscope for Documentary Evidence; D—Research Microscope for Special Illumination and Magnification; E—Chemical Microscope; F—Petrographic Microscope With Filar Micrometer Eyepiece Measuring $1 \frac{1}{100}$ of a Millimeter and Vertical Illuminator for Metalgraphic Examination

were working on the investigation of the mysterious fire and the threatening letter, and that he had decided to be a detective and that obviously a detective had to have a loaded revolver. He was sentenced to 90 days in the county jail, during which time he was given the substantial quantities of paper and pencil requested by him for the purpose of writing detective stories. It was noticed then that occasionally he did not write but printed his material as had been done in the anonymous letter. He was questioned several times, but always denied any participation and produced a very reasonable alibi. It was then that the district attorney of Washington county, the Hon. James Gibson, Jr., requested the assistance of the laboratory for the purpose of giving the young man a deception test with the pathometer. When the test was administered, in response to the questions bearing upon the letter and the fires and he indicated an unusual emotional reaction. The interpretation of the graph was explained to him without much difficulty, and he gave Trooper Scoville of the B. C. I., District G, a complete confession not only of being the author of the letter, but also of being responsible for several fires. On June 21, 1939, he was sentenced by the Hon. Wyman Bascom, county judge of Washington county, to twenty-four years at Clinton Prison.

CHART 1

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

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

Scientific Laboratory — Bureau of Criminal Investigation

INVESTIGATION OF	County in which originated	Date evidence received at laboratory	Laboratory number	Laboratory findings	Evidence received from
Animal poisoning	Chenango	1-30-39	4-A-1	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Animal poisoning	Albany	9-18-39	4-A-2	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Arson	Sullivan	1-3-39	4-B-1	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Arson	Albany	2-3-39	4-B-2	Positive	Board of Fire Underwriters
Arson	Washington	4-13-39	4-B-3	Positive	District G, B. C. I. and D. A.
Arson	Schenectady	5-4-39	4-B-4	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Arson	Monroe	7-27-39	4-B-5	Positive	Rochester P. D. and Rochester F. D.
Arson	Schenectady	8-14-39	4-B-6	Positive	D. A.
Arson	Rensselaer	8-15-39	4-B-7	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Arson	Montgomery	10-2-39	4-B-8	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Arson	Schenectady	10-20-39	4-B-9	Positive	D. A.
Arson	Rensselaer	10-21-39	4-B-10	Positive	D. A.
Arson	Clinton	11-13-39	4-B-11	Negative	Plattsburgh P. D.
Arson	Yates	11-23-39	4-B-12	Positive	D. A.
Arson	Albany	12-5-39	4-B-13	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Arson	Saratoga	12-18-39	4-B-14	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Arson	Ulster	12-27-39	4-B-15	Positive	Board of Fire Underwriters
Assault	Broome	6-22-39	4-C-1	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Assault	Erie	8-7-39	4-C-2	Positive	D. A.
Assault	Suffolk	10-9-39	4-C-3	Negative	D. A.
Burglary	Suffolk	1-4-39	4-D-1	Positive	Troop L — State Police
Burglary	Columbia	6-1-39	4-D-2	Negative	Sheriff's Office
Burglary	Saratoga	7-10-39	4-D-3	Negative	District G, B. C. I. and D. A.
Burglary	Saratoga	8-30-39	4-D-4	Positive	D. A.
Forgery	Saratoga	1-14-39	4-E-1	No indictment	D. A.
Forgery, 2nd	St. Lawrence	6-6-39	4-E-2	Positive	District B, B. C. I. and D. A.
Forgery	Oneida	6-24-39	4-E-3	Positive	District J, B. C. I. and D. A.
Forgery	Schoharie	7-14-39	4-E-4	Positive	D. A.
Forgery	Albany	8-17-39	4-E-5	Positive	Federal Government
Forgery	Saratoga	9-19-39	4-E-6	Negative	D. A.
Forgery	Rensselaer	9-20-39	4-E-7	Positive	Troop G — State Police
Forgery	Schenectady	9-20-39	4-E-8	Positive	D. A.
Forgery	Saratoga	11-30-39	4-E-9	Positive	D. A.
Forgery	Yates	12-12-39	4-E-10	Positive	D. A.
Forgery	Yates	12-26-39	4-E-11	Pending	D. A.
Homicide	Rockland	1-6-39	4-F-1	Negative	Rockland County P. D.
Homicide	Schenectady	1-22-39	4-F-2	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Saratoga	2-2-39	4-F-3	Negative	D. A.
Homicide	Oswego	2-3-39	4-F-4	Negative	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	Tioga	2-27-39	4-F-5	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Saratoga	3-8-39	4-F-6	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Ontario	3-10-39	4-F-7	Positive	Geneva P. D. and D. A.
Homicide	West Virginia	3-14-39	4-F-8	Positive	Sheriff, Brooke Co., W. Va.
Homicide	Warren	3-21-39	4-F-9	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Yates	4-10-39	4-F-10	Positive	District D, B. C. I. and Penn Yan P. D.
Homicide	Herkimer	5-14-39	4-F-11	Positive	Coroner
Homicide	Montgomery	5-22-39	4-F-12	Positive	Coroner
Homicide	Livingston	5-22-39	4-F-13	Positive	District A, B. C. I.
Homicide	Sullivan	5-31-39	4-F-14	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Homicide	Steuben	6-21-39	4-F-15	Positive	District A, B. C. I., Hornell P. D. and D. A.
Homicide	Jefferson	8-1-39	4-F-16	Positive	District B, B. C. I.
Homicide	Columbia	9-12-39	4-F-17	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Broome	9-13-39	4-F-18	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Schenectady	10-3-39	4-F-19	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Oswego	10-4-39	4-F-20	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Washington	10-17-39	4-F-21	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Homicide	Madison	10-26-39	4-F-22	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Homicide	Cattaraugus	10-30-39	4-F-23	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Yates	11-2-39	4-F-24	Positive	Coroner
Homicide	Sullivan	12-6-39	4-F-25	Positive	D. A.
Homicide	Herkimer	12-24-39	4-F-26	Negative	Coroner
Homicide	Saratoga	12-26-39	4-F-27	Pending	District G, B. C. I.
Larceny	Yates	2-23-39	4-H-1	Positive	D. A.
Malicious mischief	Schenectady	3-8-39	4-I-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I. and Rotterdam P. D.
Malicious mischief	Sullivan	12-19-39	4-I-2	Negative	District C, B. C. I.
Sex crime	Saratoga	4-I-39	4-J-1	Positive	District G, B. C. I. and D. A.
Federal violation (U. S. P. O.)	Albany	3-6-39	4-L-1	Positive	U. S. P. O. Dept.

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CHART 1—Concluded

INVESTIGATION OF	County in which originated	Date evidence received at laboratory	Laboratory number	Laboratory findings	Evidence received from
State violation	Sullivan	3-14-39	4-M-1	Positive	Correction Department
Violation Conservation Law	Dutchess	5- 8-39	4-M-2	Negative	Conservation Department
State violation	Albany	8-21-39	4-M-3	Negative	Taxation Department.
State violation	Otsego	8-31-39	4-M-4	Negative	Conservation Department.
State violation	Herkimer	11-17-39	4-M-5	Positive	Conservation Department
Determination of alcohol	Rockland	1-11-39	4-N-1	Positive	Coroner
Restoration of revolver serial numbers	Albany	1-19-39	4-N-2	Positive	S. P. Headquarters
Carrying loaded revolver	Columbia	1-30-39	4-N-3	Positive	Troop G — State Police
Determination of alcohol	Rockland	2-24-39	4-N-4	Positive	County Hospital
Miscellaneous (hit and run)	Schenectady	3- 2-39	4-N-5	Positive	Schenectady P. D.
Miscellaneous	Franklin	3-14-39	4-N-6	Positive	District G, B. C. I.
Miscellaneous	Saratoga	3-30-39	4-N-7	Positive	D. A.
Miscellaneous	Saratoga	4- 3-39	4-N-8	Negative	Sheriff's Office
Miscellaneous	Rensselaer	4-10-39	4-N-9	Positive	Chief Inspector's Office
Miscellaneous	Tompkins	3- 8-39	4-N-10	Positive	D. A.
Miscellaneous	Herkimer	4-27-39	4-N-11	Positive	District D, B. C. I.
Miscellaneous	Schenectady	6- 3-39	4-N-12	Positive	Schenectady P. D.
Miscellaneous	Schenectady	7-12-39	4-N-13	Negative	Rotterdam P. D. and D. A.
Miscellaneous	Broome	7-21-39	4-N-14	Positive	District C, B. C. I.
Miscellaneous	Onondaga	8- 7-39	4-N-15	Positive	D. A.
Miscellaneous	Saratoga	8-22-39	4-N-16	Positive	D. A.
Miscellaneous	Saratoga	8-24-39	4-N-17	Positive	D. A.
Miscellaneous	Erie	10-12-39	4-N-18	Negative	D. A.
Miscellaneous	Albany	11-27-39	4-N-19	Negative	S. P. Headquarters, Attorney-General
Miscellaneous	Tompkins	12- 4-39	4-N-20	Positive	D. A.
Pathometer (forgery)	Saratoga	1- 1-39	3-P-1	Negative	D. A.
Pathometer (perjury)	Saratoga	2- 8-39	4-P-1	Positive	D. A.
Pathometer (homicide)	Oswego	2-26-39	4-P-2	Negative	D. A.
Pathometer (forgery)	Herkimer	3- 3-39	4-P-3	Positive	D. A.
Pathometer (robbery and manslaughter)	Tioga	2-24-39	4-P-4	Positive	D. A.
Pathometer (threatening letters)	Washington	4-18-39	4-P-5	Positive	D. A.
Pathometer (arson)	Washington	5- 2-39	4-P-6	Positive	District G, B. C. I. and D. A.
Pathometer (arson)	Saratoga	7-13-39	4-P-7	Positive	District G, B. C. I. and D. A.
Pathometer (arson)	Saratoga	7-13-39	4-P-8	Positive	District G, B. C. I. and D. A.
Pathometer (homicide)	Sullivan	10- 5-39	4-P-9	Negative	D. A.
Pathometer (homicide)	Sullivan	10- 5-39	4-P-10	Negative	D. A.
Pathometer (arson)	Sullivan	10- 6-39	4-P-11	Negative	D. A.
Pathometer (arson)	Yates	12-19-39	4-P-12	Positive	D. A.
Robbery	Chenango	8-22-39	4-R-1	Positive	D. A.

CHART 2

CHARACTER OF TESTS PERFORMED

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evi- dence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
4-A-1.....	2	Bottle containing liver of calf; bottle containing blood of calf.	Chemical tests to determine presence of cyanide.
4-A-2.....	3	One bone, allegedly thrown to dogs by unknown person; stomach and contents and part of liver of Dog "A;" stomach and contents and part of liver of Dog "B."	Chemical tests for poisons.
4-B-1.....	14	Sawdust found in wooden box; sample of liquid; two empty five-gallon cans; two five-gallon cans containing liquid; two glass jars with burnt paper substance; pail with burnt paper; jar containing liquid; section of beam; section of up-right beam; hamper containing debris; pint bottle of naphtha.	Chemical examination of all liquids and jars. Perusal of reports.
4-B-2.....	6	Box of wet papers; can with about five pints of liquid; combination two burner stove; pieces of mohair from chair in back of shed; pieces of mohair from chair in front of store; piece of solder.	Chemical tests for intammable matter. Study of premises.
4-B-3.....	3	Sample of sawdust from icehouse; sample of ashes from barn (2).	Spectrographic examination.
4-B-4.....	9	Pieces of rope; pieces of paper; sample of soil; bag of burnt rope; oil can; colored liquid; sample of gas.	Chemical test to determine what evidence was saturated with, inflammability, flashpoint, etc.
4-B-5.....	..	Basket of miscellaneous debris and scrapings.	Evidence was examined to determine whether fire was of incendiary origin. Spectrographic examination also made.
4-B-6.....	15	One can, marked on outside "Turpentine;" parts of wooden flooring; five pieces of paper found in cellar; part of bushel basket found in rear room of store; matches found on floor of rear room; six burlap bags and some paper, stuck between partition on west side of cellar.	Study of premises. Chemical analysis of evidence to ascertain whether fire was of incendiary origin.
4-B-7.....	5	Pieces of charred burlap found under floor; burlap string found under floor; piece of charcoal found under floor; sample of burlap from feed store; sample of burlap from tannery.	Study of premises and examination of evidence to ascertain how fire originated.
4-B-8.....	5	Green bottle and cap containing small quantity of unknown substance; a stick with cloth attached; cloth was soaked with water (from cellar); wristwatch, found on lawn outside of premises after explosion; jar cap; can stopper.	Examination of the evidence to ascertain the origin of the fire.
4-B-9.....	8	Piece of sheet metal; molten metal; piece of wood from the bar; small piece of molten metal; container (part of box) with charred material and two towels; charred paper; two jars containing liquid taken from premises.	Examination of evidence to ascertain the origin of the fire.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
4-B-10.....	8	Blue cushion from chair; short section of streamer from stairway; yellow bedspread from bedroom; pillow from bedroom; long streamer from hallway; white bedspread; red cushion from wicker settee; miscellaneous papers, container tops.	Examination of evidence to ascertain presence of kerosene — sketch made of interior of house.
4-B-11.....	1	Piece of board from where fire originated.	Examination of evidence to determine presence of kerosene.
4-B-12.....	12	Sheepskin coat; blanket from front window; two-quart measuring can; piece of charred wood; debris from fire in s.e. of cellar; debris from fire in rear center of cellar; scrapings from fire in back-room; scrapings from fire in back-room (different fire); debris from fire on N. side of store; debris from fires on S. side of store; one quart can of Anti-freeze; one gallon can of alcohol.	Examination of evidence to ascertain whether supporting agents could be recovered from debris.
4-B-13.....		Evidence examined at Capitol, Albany, New York.	
4-B-14.....	2	Motor oil can; two-gallon screw cap found on table in cellar.	Chemical examination of evidence to determine nature of liquid.
4-B-15.....		Evidence examined at scene of fire.	
4-C-1.....	25	Two pieces of adhesive tape; two pieces of rope; twelve samples of paint taken from paint room; nine samples of paint.	Chemical, microscopic and spectrographic examination.
4-C-2.....	3	Three pieces of garment, found at place of assault of complaining witness.	Chemical examination of evidence to determine presence of blood and group.
4-C-3.....	1	Three-ounce bottle containing unknown liquid.	Examination of evidence to determine presence of poison.
4-D-1.....	2	Two envelopes containing buttons and shreds of cloth.	Microscopic and spectrographic examination.
4-D-2.....	3	One pinch bar taken from suspect; piece of wood with four holes from toilet window; small piece of wood from cash register drawer.	Comparison test of pinch bar and wood.
4-D-3.....	2	Jack knife; piece of window glass....	Chemical, micro-chemical and microscopic examination to determine presence of putty.
4-D-4.....	6	Cast impressions; two pairs of shoes; three samples of earth from vicinity of impressions.	Study of premises and evidence to ascertain whether defendant was at scene of crime. Also spectrographic report made.
4-E-1.....	9	Check; standard of comparison signature; seven signatures for comparison.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.
4-E-2.....		Evidence was examined at Canton New York.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.
4-E-3.....	40	Twenty-one checks; quarterly report card — Sept. to June, 1938 (8th grade); fourteen samples of handwriting; complaint report dated June 17, 1939; special report (June 18, 1939); special report (June 21, 1939); statement dated June 21, 1939.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
4-E-4.....	7	Two checks; copy of renewal stub for 1938; copy of 1939 application; copy of "contract"; a "certificate of completion"; "promissory note."	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.
4-E-5.....	10	Letter.....	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.
4-E-6.....	8	Application for Old Age Relief (No. 1306); Old Age Relief warrant No. 2000; warrant No. 8229; warrant No. 9158; warrant No. 10093; warrant No. 11014; warrant No. 11966; warrant No. 12915.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes. Photographs also made.
4-E-7.....	4	Promissory note for \$3500.00 dated Dec. 29, 1930; three checks (cancelled).	Documentary examination to determine whether promissory note was raised.
4-E-8.....	10	Draft; check; a purported power of attorney; statement of complainant; series of six request signatures.	Handwriting analyzed for comparison purposes.
4-E-9.....	3	Check for \$20.00; sworn statement; paper containing original signatures.	Handwriting analyzed for comparison purposes.
4-E-10.....	5	Promissory note for \$200.00; signature card; check for \$5.00 dated June 5, 1939; check for \$9.25 dated May 6, 1939; check for \$5.00 dated July 5, 1939.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.
4-E-11.....	12	Ten negatives; two specimens of original signatures.	Documentary examination of evidence for comparison purposes.
4-F-1.....	2	Two paint scrapings.....	Chemical and spectrographic examination for comparison purposes.
4-F-2.....	30	Eight pieces of clothing; twelve pieces of clothing; two blood samples; pieces of headlight lens; three scrapings from car; fiber from bumper; front license plate; piece of stained Turkish towel; handkerchief with stain.	Chemical, micro-chemical and microscopic examination of evidence.
4-F-3.....	3	Automatic rifle; bullet; health record.	Ballistic and documentary examination of evidence.
4-F-4.....	1	Bottle containing liquid.....	Chemical examination to determine presence of human blood.
4-F-5.....	15	Napkin; scrapings from living room rug; counterpane from flower stand; eight blood samples; woman's shoes; men's shorts and towel; sample of hair; fingernail scrapings.	Chemical examination to determine presence of human blood. Chemical tests to type human blood.
4-F-6.....	.....	.....	Chemical and microscopic examination on car for evidence of impact with human being.
4-F-7.....	12	.22 cal. revolver; two bullets; four cartridges; three shells; box of .22 short cartridges; clothing of deceased.	Ballistic, helixometer and chemical tests.
4-F-8.....	19	.44 revolver — six-shooter; .32-.20 Spanish make revolver; eight center-fire .44 cartridges; six loaded cartridges; one case and lead bullet; lead fragments from head of deceased; .44 cal. revolver ser. No. 26.	Spectrographic and comparison microscope tests.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
4-F-9.....	4	Broken headlight lens; headlight rim; sample of hair of deceased; clothing of deceased.	Identifying headlight glass and headlight rim.
4-F-10.....	18	Autopsy report; envelopes containing stained flannel; four hairs from elbow of radiator; hairs from floor under elbow of radiator; handkerchief from closet; handkerchief from laundry hamper; five photographs; phone receiver bearing stain; glass jar containing stomach and contents; glass jar containing parts of brains, kidneys, etc.; quart bottle containing liquid.	Serological test, chemical distillation and spectrographic analysis of organs, brain, kidney, etc.
4-F-11.....	2	Containers containing brain tissues..	Chemical test to determine presence of alcohol.
4-F-12.....	2	Stomach contents; part of brain.....	Chemical test to determine presence of alcohol.
4-F-13.....	1	Stomach contents.....	Chemical test to determine presence of alcohol.
4-F-14.....	12	Three sash weights; pair shoes; counterpane bedspread; piece of flesh with bullet hole; clothing of deceased; gallon of water taken from lake; two photographs of deceased; autopsy report; hair from deceased.	Examination of evidence. Spectrographic examination. Sketches and photographs made.
4-F-15.....	70	Twelve photographic copies of checks; copy of police report; memo dated June 3, 1939; report of investigation; fourteen statements of witnesses; several statements; memo dated June 3, 1939; four specimens of handwriting; copy of last will and testament; twenty-one cancelled checks with stubs from check book and sheet torn from telephone book; photostatic copy of signature card; photograph of signature card; four bottles (small) of bootleg booze; one bottle of Bay Rum; one pint bottle rubbing alcohol; letter; photostatic copy of application for insurance; two specimens of handwriting.	Chemical, microscopic and spectrographic examination.
4-F-16.....	18	Large manila envelope containing remnants of under-shirt, under-drawers, outer shirt; large manila envelope containing handkerchief; small cellophane package containing unknown object recovered from pond where body was recovered; two pellets, removed from skull of deceased; one pellet, removed from head of deceased; one 14-ft. flat bottom row-boat; seven fingers; one container (metal) containing skull of deceased; preliminary reports; laboratory copy of dental chart; laboratory copy of autopsy report.	Examination of evidence to determine presence of blood and to identify body and clothes.
4-F-17.....	6	Right rear door handle of sedan; scrapings from right rear door; scrapings from front door hinge control; scrapings of paint from car; sample of hair of deceased; clothing of deceased.	Examination of evidence to determine whether car came into contact with deceased.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evi- dence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
4-F-18.....	3	Hair and blood removed from upholstery directly over driver's seat of sedan; hair taken from head of victim.	Examination of evidence to determine whether evidence hair did belong to the accused.
4-F-19.....	3	Two door handles and other parts from car; clothing of deceased.	Examination of evidence to ascertain its connection with fatal automobile accident.
4-F-20.....	2	Envelope containing sample of earth from ditch at scene of accident; envelope containing dirt and vegetable matter taken from left front wheel of car.	Spectrographic examination of evidence to determine composition.
4-F-21.....	7	Clothing of deceased; double-bit axe; a vial containing hair found on axe; a vial containing hair of deceased; a vial containing hair from bull; two flat files.	Examination of evidence to ascertain nature of injuries inflicted on deceased.
4-F-22.....	3	One bicycle, painted red; fragments of a head-lens; one bumper from 1929 coach.	Examination of evidence to ascertain method of contact and to identify head-lens.
4-F-23.....	2	Bottle containing sample of blood (man); bottle containing sample of blood (lady).	Chemical and spectrographic examination to determine presence of carbon-monoxide in blood.
4-F-24.....	2	Bottle containing blood; bottle containing stomach contents.	Chemical examination to determine presence of alcohol (Iodoform test).
4-F-25.....	7	.38 cal. revolver; bullet from body; paraffin cast of hand; tube of blood from body; bottle and tube of stomach contents; piece of tissue of scalp taken from bullet entrance; clothing.	Ballistic, chemical and microscopic examination of evidence to determine whether deceased committed suicide.
4-F-26.....	1	Small jar containing brain tissue of deceased.	Chemical analysis of evidence to ascertain presence of alcohol.
4-F-27.....	8	Piece of metal; collection of debris from scene; four sticks — 40% dynamite; two blasting caps No. 6.	Examination of evidence and tests to determine whether explosion was caused by firing at dynamite through walls of the magazine.
4-H-1.....	8	Envelope with writing on back; two letters from District Attorney; samples of handwriting (4); brown lead pencil.	Documentary examination to compare handwriting on evidence with that of suspect.
4-I-1.....	47	Basket of wood; bushel basket of wood; letters; sample of plaster or cement; pieces of stove; pieces of wood; sample of plaster; wooden plug; pieces of splintered wood; ashes from stove; two stove lifts; pieces of stove grayish substance; miscellaneous pieces of stove; two "bits"; several pieces of wood; two partially rounded pieces of wood; package of oakum; additional pieces of wood; pipe vise; piece of wood painted white on one side with pencil numbers; package containing pieces of burnt wood and partially burnt fuse; package of letters; piece of fuse; list of songs; sample of wood; four memo books; one blasting cap; sample of dust; sample of white powder; powder from burlap bag; four pairs of pliers; one brace; letters; three slips of questions and two receipts.	Comparison test of wood, cement, dynamite, fuse, vise, wrench marks, handwriting, plaster and ashes. Spectrographic and microscopic tests.

CHART 2 — (Continued)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Number of items of evidence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
4-I-2.....	2	Evidence bullet; test bullet.....	Ballistic examination for comparison purposes.
4-J-1.....	.....	.....	Assisted District Attorney and interviewed defendant.
4-L-1.....	2	Box of chocolate fudge candy; brown paper wrapping.	Chemical test for phosphorus.
4-M-1.....	1	Two tubes of blood.....	Test with apparatus for determination of alcohol.
4-M-2.....	.....	.....	Handwriting comparisons.
4-M-3.....	21	Twenty stamps (tax stamps) memorandum.	Spectrographic, microscopic, chemical and photographic examination to compare tax stamps and analysis of material.
4-M-4.....	3	Projectile removed from carcass of deer; one unfired cartridge; one .30-.40 rifle.	Ballistic examination to determine whether evidence bullet was fired from rifle.
4-M-5.....	1	Rifle.....	Ballistic examination for comparison purposes.
4-N-1.....	1	Sample of urine.....	Chemical examination to determine presence of alcohol.
4-N-2.....	1	Revolver.....	Ballistic examination for restoration of serial number.
4-N-3.....	3	.38 revolver; spent bullet; report of trooper.	Ballistic examination to determine whether spent bullet was fired from evidence revolver.
4-N-4.....	1	Sample of urine.....	Chemical examination to determine presence of alcohol, and quantity of contents.
4-N-5.....	1	Automobile door handle.....	Chemical test for blood.
4-N-6.....	1	Automatic pistol .380 cal.....	Test to renew serial number and tracing gun from manufacturer.
4-N-7.....	7	Various gambling slips.....	Handwriting comparisons.
4-N-8.....	5	Blank sheets of paper; envelope.....	Development of latent writing.
4-N-9.....	.....	.....	Documentary examination.
4-N-10.....	4	Three blank sheets of paper; one envelope.	Test to bring out handwriting and tracing sender and his motive.
4-N-11.....	2	Bottle containing cocoa; can of cocoa.	Alkaloidal determination.
4-N-12.....	4	Four white egg-shaped, compressed powder balls — weight, 107.5 grams.	Chemical examination of white substance.
4-N-13.....	2	One eight-ounce glass; small vial containing vomit.	Chemical and spectrographic examination to determine presence of poison in vomit.
4-N-14.....	1	One hand grenade.....	Micro-chemical, photographic and spectrographic examination to identify grenade.
4-N-15.....	30	Twenty-seven 8x10 photographs of various exhibits; several 8x10 photographs; copy of report; copy of photograph album.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.

CHART 2 — (Concluded)

LABORATORY CASE NUMBER	Num- ber of items of evi- dence	Itemized evidence	Nature of tests performed
4-N-16.....	8	Pad; scratch pad; blank check book; receipt book starting with No. 251 to 300; one blotter, unmarked; two memorandums dated Aug. 12, 1939; several pieces of carbon paper.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes and photographic comparison also made.
4-N-17.....	.....	Examination of roulette wheels seized by District Attorney's office to determine whether machines were fraudulent.	
4-N-18.....	3	Anonymous letter; known specimen; known specimen.	Documentary examination of evidence for comparison purposes.
4-N-19.....	.....	Evidence examined November 27, 1939, in New York City.	
4-N-20.....	2	Anonymous letter — Groton, N. Y.; small slip of paper containing few lines of pen and ink script of suspect.	Documentary examination for comparison purposes.
3-P-1.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-1.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-2.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-3.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-4.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-5.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-6.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-7.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-8.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-9.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-10.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-11.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-P-12.....	.....	.....	Pathometer test.
4-R-1.....	10	Double edge axe, letter "DE;" clothing of deceased (8 pieces); one blanket.	Examination of evidence to determine whether axe was used in commission of crime.

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

Examinations pertaining to:	Cases referred
Animal law	2
Arson	15
Assault	3
Burglary	4
Carrying loaded revolver	1
Determination of alcohol	2
Federal Law	1
Forgery	11
Homicide	26
Investigation of death	1
Larceny	1
Malicious mischief	2
Miscellaneous	16
Pathometer (detection of deception)	13
Restoration of revolver serial numbers	1
Robbery	1
Sex crime	1
State Law	5
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COUNTIES SUBMITTING EVIDENCE FOR EXAMINATION

County	Number of cases submitted
Albany	8
Broome	3
Cattaraugus	1
Chenango	2
Clinton	1
Columbia	3
Dutchess	1
Erie	2
Franklin	1
Herkimer	5
Jefferson	1
Livingston	1
Madison	1
Monroe	1
Montgomery	2
Oneida	1
Onondaga	1
Ontario	1
Oswego	3
Otsego	1
Rensselaer	4
Rockland	3
Saratoga	18
Schenectady	10
Schoharie	1
Steuben	1
St. Lawrence	1
Suffolk	2
Sullivan	8
Tioga	2

Tompkins	2
Ulster	1
Warren	1
Washington	4
Yates	7
	<hr/>
State of West Virginia	105
	1
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Total	106
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AGENCIES SUBMITTING EVIDENCE FOR EXAMINATION

Agency	Number of cases submitted
State Police:	
Headquarters	2
Chief Inspector	1
Troop G, Troy	2
Troop L, Babylon	1
B. C. I. Districts:	
A—Batavia	1
B—Malone	1
C—Sidney	6
D—Oneida	4
G—Troy	17
County coroners	4
County hospital	1
County sheriff	1
District attorneys	47
Federal departments	2
Fire underwriters	2
Foreign state	1
Miscellaneous	1
Municipal police departments	7
State departments	5
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Total	106
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COMMUNICATION

Communication activities and accomplishments for 1939 were numerous. Several important system changes were made to improve operating efficiency. A downward revision of rates for teletypewriter service provided necessary funds for added stations, circuit rearrangements, and other needed extensions or modifications. The former single circuits (one way at a time) between Hawthorne and Albany and between Albany and Oneida were replaced by duplex circuits, permitting continuous two-way operation at all times between those points. By reason of this, message traffic tieups and delays are now reduced to a minimum.

Prior to 1939, all teletype message traffic on Long Island was handled through the Hawthorne switchboard. Increased police activity in that area with the accompanying need for faster police

communication made it apparent that this method was no longer satisfactory. In April, 1939, a new control point was established at Bayshore, Long Island. This point is connected directly with the Hawthorne Barracks switchboard. The Nassau County Police Department was placed on a separate circuit from the Bayshore board. As that department furnishes radio signals for State Police cars on the Long Island State Parkways, the new arrangement was highly desirable to increase radio service efficiency.

New teletype stations were established at Commack, Riverhead and Valley Stream, all of which were connected to the Bayshore board. All other existing teletype machines on Long Island were similarly connected.

A new teletype instrument was installed in the State Police substation at Saratoga Springs. For some time, the police department at Jamestown, N. Y., has been anxious to become a part of the system, and in May their connection was established. The Dutchess county sheriff also installed a machine, which is associated with the Poughkeepsie-Newburg circuit.

During the military maneuvers at Plattsburgh, the teletype machine at the police headquarters there was moved to the State Police office on the United States Military Reservation. Upon conclusion of the maneuvers, this machine was discontinued and reinstalled in the new State Police substation at Keeseville.

For the duration of the World's Fair, a teletype machine was in operation at the State Police exhibit. This instrument was connected to the control board at Hawthorne and its operation proved highly interesting to our visitors.

Because no funds for installation were available, the Rockland County Police Department were required, at the time of installation, to pay their own wire charges for the machine installed at their headquarters in Spring Valley. In March, the State was able to assume these charges, thus placing the Rockland county instrument on the same basis as all other municipal connections throughout the system.

As a result of these new connections certain changes were necessary at the Telegraph Bureau in the Capitol at Albany. During the months of March and April the bureau was completely rearranged and modernized to include improvement of the operation of the equipment in the teletype cabinets, the telephones and the WPGC radio booth. A new radio panel and amplifier were installed. The teletype cabinets were soundproofed and provided with better heat-reducing process. The telephone equipment was moved to a more convenient location.

Requests have been received from the city of Hornell, the town of Brookhaven, the sheriff's office of Onondaga county and the Police Department of Niagara Falls for the installation of teletype machines. Insufficient funds prevent these important additions to the system. It is recommended that appropriation of the necessary funds for these additions be provided in 1940.

For some time, a direct connection between the Connecticut system and ours via Hawthorne, has been discussed. This has not been possible because of certain system arrangements in Connecticut. During 1939, however, the Connecticut system was changed, and this direct connection will without doubt be provided in the near future.

Inquiry has also been made concerning the possibility of a direct connection between the Hawthorne control point and the New Jersey State Police at Newark, N. J.,. At the present time, message traffic going to and coming from southern points must go via the Telegraph Bureau of the New York City Police Department. Superintendent Morris of that bureau and his staff have been most co-operative in handling the traffic. Recent developments indicate that the states of Maryland and Virginia will shortly place teletype systems in operation, and, with the increased traffic, a direct New Jersey connection would greatly increase efficiency and relieve the New York City Police Department of considerable relay work.

There are now fifty-six State Police sending and receiving points, twenty-four municipal points, one machine in the Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, one in the Motor Vehicle Bureau at Albany, and one in the Department of Correction at Albany. There are also connections with the Pennsylvania State Police at Wyoming Pa., and the Massachusetts State Police at Northampton, Mass.

During the year, 267,308 messages were originated on the New York State system. Besides these original messages there were many "Added Informations." Much special information was furnished to police departments. Two hundred and forty-eight requests for information concerning dog licenses were received at the Albany Telegraph Bureau. This information was obtained from the Department of Agriculture and Markets by telephone and returned to the department making the request. One hundred and thirty-five reports of hunting accidents were forwarded to the Conservation Department. Fifty requests for vital statistics were made, which were telephoned to the Health Department and returned to the requesting department when the information was received. Numerous requests for parole information were received and sent via messenger to the Division of Parole. On receipt of this information, it was returned via teletype to the requesting agency. Your Excellency's office was constantly informed of important happenings throughout the State by means of teletype messages sent to the Telegraph Bureau and delivered to the Executive Chamber by a member of the Telegraph Bureau. Practically every State department was contacted many times for the purpose of obtaining information which was requested by police agencies over the teletype system. This information was promptly obtained and returned to the requesting department. The Telegraph Bureau at Albany continued to supply information (gathered by the New York State system and associated

systems in the neighboring eight states) to auto clubs, commercial broadcasting stations and news agencies concerning unusual weather and road conditions. This information is of great value to the traveling public. As an example of the efficiency of the system: On May 15, 1939, the Beacon Police Department reported the theft of a Chevrolet coach from Beacon, N. Y., at about 12:20 P.M. This information was immediately sent over the system and on its arrival at Albany was sent out over the air on the State Police Radio Station WPGC. At 2:00 P.M. (less than two hours after the original alarm), the State Police at Fishkill cancelled this alarm and announced that the car had been recovered and two prisoners had been apprehended by the State Police at Stottville as a result of the combined alarms sent over the teletype and radio systems.

Activity in the field of radio has continued. State Police throughout the State now operate 131 receiving sets in patrol cars, 54 receiving sets on motorcycles and 46 fixed stations in various State Police substations and outposts. During the army maneuvers at Plattsburgh, a 250-watt transmitter was installed at the United States Military Reservation and a 15-watt portable mobile transmitter was installed in one of our cars. These transmitters were furnished through the courtesy of the General Electric Company and contributed very largely to the effective handling of police work and traffic in the area of the maneuvers. The installation of the 250-watt portable proved the possibility of radio communication in Troop B's territory, and it is recommended that a transmitter be installed to cover this area. Many parts of Troop B are now without this important service. The 15-watt portable mobile automobile installation again demonstrated the desirability of two-way service during the movement of the Byrd Anaretic Snow Cruiser through New York State. The enormous amount of traffic presented a grave problem but two-way radio communication contributed in no small way to the absence of accidents throughout its trip.

During the period of the experimental license under which the portable mobile unit operated, a complete survey was made of the possibility of two-way communication in the Capitol District, and, as a result, it is recommended that more transmitters of this kind be provided for our use. As stated in the report for 1938, we believe it is most important that a portable transmitter with a power of 250 watts be purchased for emergency use during serious crimes and unusual happenings. Many parts of our State cannot be reached through existing facilities. A portable transmitter would complete our chain of communication. Troop K at Hawthorne is practically without any radio service, and it is recommended that a transmitter similar to the one recommended for Troop B be installed in the vicinity of that barracks.

Through the co-operation of the telephone company, an emergency telephone calling system has been developed. When a per-

son is in need of the services of State Police, he may call from any telephone and be immediately connected with the nearest State Police station which maintains twenty-four hour service. This system greatly aids the division in furnishing prompt police service where and when needed. It recently has been extended to include the reporting of forest and brush fires. Arrangements have been made through the State Conservation Department and the telephone company to route calls concerning forest fires, and not particularly directed to a forest ranger or fire warden, to the nearest emergency telephone of the State Police within the district concerned. The State Police then relay such information to the nearest forest ranger or fire warden.

STATE POLICE SCHOOL

By reason of insufficient appointees requiring training during 1939 no session of the school was conducted. Its instructional staff did, however, assist in some municipal training programs, and Deputy Chief Inspector Searle, upon request of the officials of the state of Georgia, gave an intensive lecture course in police practice and procedure to the members of the Georgia Highway Patrol at Atlanta. The time so utilized by him covered the period allotted for his annual vacation, so that the project was carried on without expense to this division.

Chief Inspector Moore prepared written examination questions, rated answer papers and was a member of the oral board appointed to establish a list of eligibles for promotion to the grade of sergeant for the Connecticut State Police. He likewise performed such duties entirely on his own time.

Several other requests for the services of our instructors were received during the year, but had to be declined since the demands of our own operations precluded our granting them. It was, however, gratifying to receive these requests, for they are indications of the confidence reposed in the staff of the school and the ability of its members to conduct police training programs.

In the preparation of recruit examinations, the rating of papers and the oral examinations of applicants for this division, much time of the school staff was consumed during the early part of the year. In addition legislation was scrutinized, information concerning new statutes affecting police practice and procedure was disseminated not only to our own force but also to local departments, and digests of court decisions pertaining to law enforcement were distributed.

The school maintains an excellent up-to-date law library as well as current files of court decisions and opinions relating to criminal procedure. As soon as new information is available, it is dispatched by teletype to the various police agencies and also published in our B. C. I. Bulletin. These media provide modern channels for the prompt placing of such intelligence in the hands of all law-enforcing units, thus rendering a service of the utmost value toward more efficient and comprehensive enforcement of law.

During 1940 it is contemplated that four sessions of the school will be conducted as follows:

January—Basic Recruit Course

March—Criminal Investigation Course (2 courses each of 2 weeks duration)

April—Traffic Officers Course

The need for intensive training of police both in basic courses and specialized branches is apparent when the many and varied duties of complex characters carried on by them are considered. In our training curricula due regard is given to the fact that duty brings the trooper or policeman into many phases of individual and civic life. Training must include tact and civility, together with information not only of law and procedure but of a wide and varied scope of general subjects as well. State police instruction schedules are compiled on that basis.

On September 18, 1939, Sergeant Robert V. Annett of Troop K entered Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., after having successfully competed for an Alfred P. Sloane, Jr., Fellowship. It thus became possible for him to pursue a one-year's course in Traffic. Sergeant Annett previously completed the Traffic courses at Harvard University and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and he is now well on his way toward attaining the utmost information in traffic educational endeavors. These fellowships are highly prized and this year ninety-six candidates competed for twelve of them.

Sergeant Annett is to be congratulated upon his attainment. Upon conclusion of his studies he will be utilized as an instructor in our traffic school and will then go to the various troops, dispensing his knowledge and instituting practical programs for the promotion of efficiency in accident prevention, accident investigation and traffic law enforcement. Under such a program our force cannot help but improve in its efforts to reduce the toll of life, limb and property, annually taken in highway accidents.

Sergeant Charles P. Curtin, Troop D, who is also Executive Officer of the school, has been on leave of absence throughout the year. During that time, upon request of the city officials, he has been acting as commanding officer of the Utica Police Department. His work in connection with the administration of that unit and its training school has been the subject of many praiseworthy comments.

FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS—PLATTSBURG

August 13-27, 1939

The State Police played a very prominent part in contributing to the success of these maneuvers which, by concentration of approximately 57,000 troops, represented the largest peace time mobilization in the history of the United States. Months before

the official opening date it was necessary to plan the routing of convoys into the military area. This highway movement of trucks, tanks, and artillery units was doubly difficult; first, because they were travelling to the training scene from all points of the compass, and secondly, because both the in and out movements of the convoys for the most part was on Saturdays and Sundays, days on which regular traffic was at its peak.

Headquarters of our detachment was situated in a building on the Plattsburg Military Reservation, and appropriate patrol posts were established at suitable locations on the boundaries of the twenty-mile maneuver perimeter and inside of the area as well.

Through the courtesy and generosity of the General Electric Company we were loaned a 250-watt radio transmitter, which, when installed in our temporary command post, provided radio communication to our motorcycles and automobiles. In addition, that concern provided a fifteen-watt portable mobile transmitter, which was placed in one of our cars, thus enabling two-way radio communication between that car and our headquarters and making it possible for the transmitter car to direct activities of our other vehicles from actual field locations.

The portable and portable-mobile transmitters thus used permitted the operation of this detail with far less men than would have been necessary without such a modern communication system. It was really in the nature of an experiment within this division, but it proved to be so successful, primarily by providing greater efficiency of patrol coverage and contact as well as protection of greater areas by fewer men, that elsewhere in this report I have urgently recommended that funds be provided to obtain similar permanent equipment.

The installation of a teletype in our Plattsburg office connected with the eight-state police system provided another important link in the chain of communication. As each of the convoys left their home stations and later passed a police teletype point, notice of their movement was sent over the wires and later dispatched on our radio system. It thus was possible for all police agencies along the various routes to arrange for rapid passage of the vehicles through their municipalities or sections and to expedite their movement with the greatest speed consistent with safety. The railroad-like control of this troop travel was highly commended by army officials, particularly when practically all movements were completed on schedule and without any serious highway accidents.

Liaison between the Army and this division was maintained by Lieutenant-Colonel Frank C. Scofield, Coast Artillery Corps and Provost Marshal of the First Army Tactical, representing the Army and the Chief Inspector of our Headquarters Staff representing the State Police. A most cordial feeling and a fine spirit of co-operation between the Military Police and the State Troopers was in evidence at all times, and I wish to commend both

officers and their respective temporary organizations for handling a gigantic task in such a splendid and satisfactory manner.

Existing conditions in the area were indeed difficult, for all of the highways were of the two-lane design and the traffic saturation point by reason of both army and civilian vehicular movement was far exceeded. It is a pleasure to note that the accident percentage during the maneuvers period was below that of normal tourist and local travel days, notwithstanding the fact that our detachment comprised only fifty troopers, that number being necessarily reduced to twenty for a few days in order to meet the exigencies of the milk strike.

In addition to the work of this detail in connection with the maneuvers, they handled all attendant police work, guarded huge sums of money sent into the area for army payrolls and assisted at the scenes of some emergencies occurring within that locality. I am quoting two communications received in this connection.

BOSTON COTTAGE

CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y., August 19, 1939

CHIEF INSPECTOR A. B. MOORE, *State Police, Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—In my own name and in the name of the Trustees of the Catholic Summer School of America, I desire to thank you and the officers under your command for the most effective service you rendered on the night of the fire at Cliff Haven. Your prompt and cheerful response to our call, and your careful and intelligent supervision of all details saved us from much greater loss, but what is more important gave us all a sense of security in our trouble.

May God bless and reward you all.

Very sincerely yours,

MONSIGNOR M. J. SPLAINE

No. 5785

PLATTSBURG NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

JOHN P. MYERS
President

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 29, 1939

MAJOR JOHN A. WARNER, *Superintendent of State Police, Albany, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR MAJOR WARNER.—During the First Army Maneuvers which have just closed in this area, this bank as depository of the Federal government had very large and unusual sums of cash to handle in connection with the payrolls of both the Regular Army and various National Guard units. During this period of the shipping and handling of these funds your force in connection with the city police force rendered especial protection whenever requested. This added responsibility to their already onerous duties through this period was accepted on their part with willingness and courtesy and is greatly appreciated on the part of the officers of this bank.

We feel that our thanks and appreciation is particularly due to Inspector A. B. Moore of Troy, Captain F. S. McGarvey and Lieutenant H. C. Herrick of Malone Barracks with whom our junior officers were constantly in contact. We feel that you are to be congratulated on the very efficient service which these three men and all of their subordinates rendered during this period and for which service you have our appreciation and thanks.

Yours very truly,

JOHN P. MYERS,
President

In concluding this part of my report I wish to record my thanks to the Federal Communications Commission for their efficient and prompt licensing of the two temporary radio transmitters; to the General Electric Company for their kind loan of the two transmitters; to Lieutenant Frank C. Scofield, C.A.C. Provost Marshal, and his corps of Military Police, who exemplified such a fine spirit of helpfulness and understanding of the civilian, as well as the military, problems that we encountered; to the officers and enlisted men of our State Police Detachment, who rendered arduous services throughout long hours of duty; and, last but not least, to the citizens of Clinton, Essex and Franklin counties and vicinities, whose kindly co-operation made possible the highly successful termination of a most difficult traffic situation.

PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU

A total of 8,916 pistol permit applications were received for filing and attendant cross-indexing of weapon numbers during 1939 from the counties of the State as below indicated:

Albany	441	Niagara	125
Allegany	49	Oneida	291
Broome	294	Onondaga	394
Cattaraugus	77	Ontario	32
Cayuga	224	Orange	86
Chautauqua	205	Orleans	47
Chemung	73	Oswego	51
Chenango	29	Otsego	60
Clinton	75	Putnam	49
Columbia	93	Rensselaer	102
Cortland	68	Rockland	100
Delaware	75	Saratoga	77
Dutchess	217	Schenectady	180
Erie	376	Schoharie	22
Essex	68	Schuyler	30
Franklin	51	Suffolk	279
Fulton	128	Seneca	25
Genessee	58	St. Lawrence	151
Greene	73	Steuben	...
Hamilton	36	Sullivan	117
Herkimer	156	Tioga	45
Jefferson	129	Tompkins	67
Lewis	17	Ulster	81
Livingston	79	Warren	72
Madison	74	Washington	36
Monroe	307	Wayne	55
Montgomery	96	Westchester	422
Nassau	2,295	Wyoming	34
		Yates	23

Issuing authorities of the county of Steuben have failed to file copies of applications with this division since 1936. Either no pistol licenses have been issued within such county for the past three years or else magistrates empowered to issue them are failing to comply with the ten-day limitation for such filing as required by section 1897, paragraph 10, of the Penal Law. While

this division is responsible for these files, it has no authority to inquire concerning the issuance of permits or to require that authorities shall comply with the statute by filing copies of applications within the prescribed time limit. The importance of weapon identification is readily recognized, but with indexes of gun numbers lacking from even a single county, our files cannot be considered complete.

We now have records of 77,594 persons, outside of Greater New York, to whom pistol licenses have been issued. This represents an increase of 4,117 licenses over 1938. The numerical weapon index lists 82,278 pistols or revolvers as possessed by these persons, an increase of 4,062 weapons since December 31, 1938.

One thousand six hundred and thirty-seven firearms were listed as lost or stolen during 1939, bringing that total classification to its new high figure of 6,437. This year through this file we were able to return twenty-three weapons to their rightful owners. In this connection it seems practical to recommend legislation that would require owners of weapons to report immediately losses or thefts to the nearest police agency which should in turn transmit their descriptions, serial numbers and other identification promptly to our headquarters. This procedure would greatly increase the value of our stolen weapon file as it relates to return of these firearms to their rightful owners, and would be even more valuable as an aid in the solution of crimes related to thefts of weapons. Many instances of illegally possessed revolvers or attempts to license stolen ones have furnished the leads to solutions of burglaries and larcenies. Our bureau carefully checks serial numbers of weapons appearing on license applications against the numbers recorded in the lost and stolen files. Hence a more complete and accurate record, which undoubtedly would result from such legislation, is highly desirable.

Section 1899 of the Penal Law provides for the destruction of dangerous weapons which are unlawfully carried. Outside of first-class cities the sheriffs of our several counties are required to destroy them at least once each year. It is apparent that this section should be amended to provide for the destruction of weapons that have been used as a means of furthering the commission of a crime. Lists of all destroyed weapons should also be filed with our pistol bureau, so that adjustment of our numerical indexes could be made to conform therewith. We have noted one or two instances wherein seized weapons that should, under the law, have been destroyed, have reappeared for licensing.

Two hundred and twelve teletype messages were dispatched from this bureau during 1939, supplying inquiring agencies with revolver identification data.

The maintenance of this Pistol Filing Bureau within our division is mandatory by law, but since its inception we have conducted it without extra appropriations either for personnel, equipment or supplies.

LOADOMETER TRUCK

As has been done for the past several years, one truck equipped with loadometer scales, brake testing decelerometers and other associated equipment continues to operate at intermittent periods throughout the various troop territories. This unit not only engages in the detection of overloaded vehicles, but exhaustively examines trucks to determine whether each is safe from an operating standpoint and equipped so as to conform with the laws relating to lights, directional signals, emergency flares, etc.

Among its other specially delegated duties are the enforcement of section 167 of the Labor Law. This statute relates to the hours of service of truck and bus drivers and the possession of proper time records of such service, as well as the inspection of trucks conveying coal into or through this State, to ascertain if they carry proper weighmaster credentials as required by the Agriculture and Markets Law.

Public omnibuses are also the subject of frequent scrutiny as to their safety equipment, indemnity bonds, driver's hours of operation and other matters pertaining to safety.

During 1939 the personnel of this unit inspected 25,862 trucks and buses and made 1,372 arrests in connection with faulty equipment or improper driving thereof. In 635 instances warnings were given and the sum of \$18,890 was assessed in fines for violations of various laws regulating these classes of vehicles.

On September 27, 1939, at the request of the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the State Department of Public Works, a detail of twenty-one of our men was assigned, with representatives of those agencies, to conduct a State-wide survey to determine truck loads and route locations over which these cargoes were being hauled. There were ten of these survey parties operating from September 27 until the conclusion of the project on November 8. While this assignment depleted our regular patrol force to a great extent, it was apparent that the data sought were of inestimable value. Accordingly, we accepted the additional duty as an evidence of our desire to co-operate with these governmental agencies, despite the fact that we really were not in a position to spare the men for such services.

It now appears that the value of this special vehicle inspection unit has been fully established and that it has no equal as a factor in the promotion of safety on our highways as far as trucks and buses are concerned. I, therefore, recommend that sufficient funds be provided to procure another truck similarly equipped for that phase of our activities. The State is too extensive to cover it properly with the one vehicle, and the results to be attained from a second one will more than justify its purchase. Truck and bus transportation is constantly on the increase, and with added highway mileage one unit cannot properly inspect all of the vehicles engaged in those industries.

NECROLOGY

TROOP B—MALONE

Captain C. J. Broadfield—Appointed July 12, 1917—Died June 28, 1939, at Malone, N. Y.—acute hepatitis and ulcerative colitis.

TROOP C—SIDNEY

Corporal H. W. Bentley—Appointed July 16, 1924—Died March 17, 1939, at Liberty, N. Y.—heart ailment.

Trooper J. P. Morton—Appointed May 16, 1921—Died March 28, 1939, at Albany, N. Y.—diabetes.

TROOP K—HAWTHORNE

Trooper W. F. Dobbs, Jr.—Appointed August 16, 1936—Died September 24, 1939. While responding to an accident call on his motorcycle, he collided with an automobile on the Eastern State Parkway in the town of La Grange, Dutchess county, on August 27, 1939, and was hospitalized until his death.

RECORD OF ARRESTS

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Abandonment	83	34	42
Abduction	7	3	4
Abortion	1	..	1
Adultery	33	10	23
Agricultural Law, violations of.....	78	72	5
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, violations of	49	36	13
Animals, cruelty to.....	115	101	4
Arson	40	14	21
Assault	1,174	789	161
Bail jumping	1	1	..
Bastardy	15	5	9
Bigamy	8	3	5
Billiard Room Law, violations of.....	4	2	2
Blackmail	1	..	..
Bribery	5	5	..
Burglary	786	412	336
Burglars' tools, possession of.....	2	1	1
Business and trade.....	75	70	3
Checks, passing worthless.....	358	291	26
Children, abandonment of	8	4	4
Children, carnal abuse of	23	9	13
Children, endangering life and health of....	4	..	2
Children, endangering morals of.....	35	31	3
Children, failing to provide for.....	98	52	37
Children, improper guardianship of	7	1	6
Children, wayward minor	68	42	6
Cockfighting	51	50	..
Coercion	1	..	..
Conservation Law, violations of.....	219	214	3
Conspiracy	95	36	57
Contempt of court.....	41	30	11
Crime, attempt to commit.....	5	..	5
Crime, threat to commit	2	..	1

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Criminal negligence	60	20	28
Defrauding innkeepers	107	87	6
Deserters, U. S. Army and Navy.....	6	3	2
Disorderly conduct	2,760	2,467	111
Disorderly houses	1	..	1
Disorderly persons	186	134	28
Domestic Relations Law, violations of.....	11	2	8
Education Law, violations of.....	39	34	1
Election Law, violations of.....	301	261	..
Embezzlement	1	1	..
Escaped inmates	78	69	..
Escaped prisoners	33	32	..
Extortion	11	3	7
Federal violations, assault.....	2	2	..
Federal violations, conspiracy.....	7	1	6
Federal violations, counterfeiting.....	4	2	2
Federal violations, forgery	1	..	1
Federal violations, Immigration Law.....	10	6	4
Federal violations, Internal Revenue Law...	6	..	5
Federal violations, Liquor Law	79	63	16
Federal violations, manslaughter.....	1	1	..
Federal violations, Motor Vehicle Theft Act.	4	4	..
Federal violations, Narcotic Law.....	11	8	3
Federal violations, smuggling.....	1	..	1
Federal violations, Tax Law.....	6	3	3
Firearms, unlawful discharge of.....	4	4	..
Firearms, unlawful possession of.....	17	9	8
Firearms, unlawful sale of.....	1	1	..
Forgery	119	59	52
Fraud	83	56	12
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged prop- erty	14	10	2
Fraudulently secreting mortgaged property.	23	14	9
Fraudulently secreting personal property...	5	2	3
Fugitive from justice.....	52	45	4
Gambler, common	68	47	17
Gambling	60	49	9
Gambling devices	240	214	23
Gambling houses	3	3	..
Incest	27	10	14
Indecency	54	52	2
Insanity Law	224	223	..
Intoxication, public	1,535	1,522	11
Juvenile delinquency	380	275	75
Kidnaping	4	..	4
Labor Law, violations of.....	1,334	1,276	42
Larceny	2,703	2,214	273
Malicious mischief	297	255	23
Manslaughter	29	5	15
Material witness	12	2	3
Mental Deficiency Law.....	48	48	..
Murder	11	2	5
Nonsupport	4	1	3
Nuisances	5	3	1
Obscene literature	5	4	1
Officer, impersonating	1	..	1
Officer, interfering with.....	1	1	..
Officer, resisting	8	8	..
Officer, threatening	1	1	..
Park and parkway ordinances, violations of..	1,597	1,589	5
Parole, violations of.....	110	100	6

Crime	Arrests	Convictions	Pending
Peddling without license.....	14	13	..
Perjury, subornation of.....	20	6	10
Personal Property Law, violations of.....	2	2	..
Probation, violation of.....	53	35	16
Prostitution	5	5	..
Public Health Law, violations of.....	8	8	..
Public Officers' Law, violations of.....	12	2	10
Public Safety Law, violations of.....	17	15	1
Public Service Law, violations of.....	8	7	1
Public Welfare Law, violations of.....	7	7	..
Rape	175	81	79
Real Property Law.....	1	1	..
Receiving stolen goods.....	35	8	24
Riot	27	..	14
Robbery	56	28	22
Security to keep peace.....	3	1	2
Sodomy	43	20	17
Threatening letters	1	1	..
Town and village ordinances, violations of..	3	3	..
Trains, riding on illegally.....	13	13	..
Tramps	221	219	..
Trespassing	37	36	..
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle.....	11	2	8
Unlawful assembly	2	..	2
Unlawful entry	40	21	19
Vagrancy	219	213	2
Vehicle and Traffic Law, violations of.....	40,874	40,153	276
Weapons, carrying concealed.....	44	31	11
Weapons, possessing dangerous	17	6	10
Total	58,265	54,562	2,184

		Per cent
Total number of arrests.....	58,265	100
Total number of convictions	54,562	94
Cases pending	2,184	3
Discharged cases	1,519	3

STATEMENT OF MILES PATROLLED

Mounted patrols	34,903
Motorecycle, automobile, etc.....	11,179,314
Total miles of road patrolled.....	11,214,217
Investigations without arrests.....	35,028
Automobiles recovered	545
Sheep-killing dogs killed	206
Value of property recovered.....	\$371,010 98
Fines collected	357,677 12