

*40th Anniversary*

# NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

*Sponsored by*  
*Central New York Chapter*  
ASSOCIATION OF FORMER  
STATE TROOPERS, INC.



**1917 - 1957**

**SEPTEMBER 3, 1957**

**SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

## "LEST WE FORGET"

1917

*Fortieth Anniversary of our*

1957

### NEW YORK STATE POLICE

We write the record of our lives on the scroll of time. Memories of friends we have made, ecstasies we have lived, great joys we have felt through the years, form the book of life,

Lest we forget, we pause from time to time and turn back the pages of this book and live again past thrills, remembering friends and recalling pleasant associations.

It is the little things of everyday life which mean so much, such as a birthday an anniversary and most important, old friends and reminiscence of days gone by.

Tonight we are gathered here to celebrate the occasion of the Fortieth Birthday Anniversary of the New York State Police, and to pay honor to those who through their tireless and determined efforts were responsible for the birth of this Greatest of All Police Organizations and to those Original Members who helped to make it so.

To be known as the "New York State Troopers", it is the second State Police Force to be organized in the United States. It was the first to establish regents tests for Candidates at it's Police School. It

was the first to wear side arms on the out side of the uniform.

The eyes of the entire Country were ever watching the functions of this Police Body. Down through the years the New York State Police has stood out as one of the finest body of men ever to perform Police Duties anywhere in the world. From the rigid tests and experiences of these men, other States have profited in organizing their State Police Forces.

Officers of the highest character and intelligence have commanded our different Troops and Schools, and in so doing have forged and moulded the men of the New York State Police, who in turn have served the citizens of New York State—Faithfully, Honestly and Intelligently. We are all proud to have had the privilege of wearing the Purple and Grey.

Tonight we are indeed happy to salute Colonel George F. Chandler, the organizer and first Superintendent, Miss Moycea Newell, due to whose work the legislature finally passed the bill to create the department, and to those Original Members of the New York State Police. May God keep you with us for many years to come.



Members of the Central New York Chapter of the

ASSOCIATION OF FORMER  
NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS



**GEORGE FLETCHER CHANDLER**  
First Superintendent  
New York State Police

Colonel Chandler was born in Clyde, N. Y., December 13, 1872.

Attended Syracuse University 1890-92, graduated as an M.D., college, Physicians and Surgeons Columbia University 1895.

Practiced medicine New York City 1896-1901 and has since continued his practice at Kingston, New York.

Adjutant First New York Brigade Mexican Border Service, June 1916-March 1917.

Major United States Army Medical Corps, 1918-19, Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Colonel Chandler, became Superintendent of the New York State Troopers, Department of State Police May 2, 1917 until December 1, 1923 when he returned to his medical practice.

He organized and established the Department of State Troopers and also organized the State School for Police in 1921 which was the first of its kind in the United States.

Colonel Chandler is the author of the Policeman's Art, 1922 and the Policeman's Manual, 1930.

We are pleased to have the Colonel as our honored guest at this 40th Anniversary of the New York State Troopers.



**FRANCIS S. MCGARVEY**  
Supt. N. Y. State Police

Francis S. McGarvey, Superintendent of State Police was born in New York City, December 15, 1896, and attended parochial and public high schools in New York. He enlisted in the New York State Police, July 12, 1917, and was assigned to Troop "K" when the Division of State Police was organized, thereby being one of the original troopers. He became Corporal in 1918, a Sergeant in 1919, and in 1923 a Lieutenant and served in Troops "K" and "G".

He was commissioned District Inspector, assigned to Troop "G" in 1935, and Division Inspector, assigned to Headquarters in 1936. He served as Troop Commander, Troop "B", Malone, from 1939 until April, 1943, when he was assigned as Troop Commander, Troop

"C" at Sidney. In 1944 he was made Chief Inspector. On January 23, 1955 he was appointed Superintendent by Governor Averell Harriman, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate January 24, 1955.

During his service in the State Police he attended the New York City police detective school, traffic course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a traffic seminar at Harvard University, and United States Army Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood, Maryland, and a course in the Pathometer lie detector at Fordham University. He has engaged in every type of police activity both as a police officer and an administrator and is personally acquainted with all the men in the Division.



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## ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF POLICE

Police are one of the most important developments of civilization. For centuries, in every civilized country, there has been some kind of guard established for the protection of life and property. As a rule the primary duties of the guard were to act in the capacity of soldiers to protect the reigning powers, and to collect revenue for the maintenance of the government and its officials. The protection of life and property was only a secondary duty, each man being required to protect his own life and property and that of his family as best he could, and to punish in his own way, if he were strong enough, those who interfered with him or his family. Thus the strong and the vicious preyed upon the weak.

As the people became more civilized, bands of men living in the community were organized for mutual protection. They then formed groups, and each group agreed to be responsible for the crimes of its members, and to ferret out and chase-through a system of hue and cry—those who had inflicted injuries or who had damaged or stolen property. This system continued until people felt that they were devoting too much time to watching their property, and were neglecting the necessary occupations—the drawing of water and hewing of wood. Then was instituted a system by which a certain number of men were assigned to stand watch each night. This became burdensome, so it was decided to hire men whose sole duty was to arrest persons who interfered with the comfort and safety of the members of the community.

In a short time the organization of these hired guardians was perfected, and provision was made for their wearing a distinctive dress, such as a special kind of hat, so that the people might know to whom to complain. As these organizations became perfected, they found that there was work which required secret investigation, and that a distinctive garb was likely to reveal the office and purpose of the wearer. The next step was to assign some men in civilian clothes at various times. From this beginning, we get the two branches of police organization, namely the uniformed and the detective branches.

The American police system and methods are patterned largely after those in vogue in English cities. The pioneer was Dr. Patrick Colquhoun, a Magistrate in the City of London, who at the close of the 17th Century, by his voice and pen, attacked the haphazard system then in vogue, and aroused England to the need of an organized and disciplined police force in large cities.

The principal opposition to the plan came from well-meaning people who were fearful that instead of protecting their property and guarding their liberty, an organized force in the hands of unscrupulous officials might be used to coerce them and to take away their freedom of speech and action. of Sir Robert Peel as Prime Minister to England, when a law was passed in the year 1829 creating the police force. The people promptly christened the police "Bobbies" and "Peelers," after the Prime Minister.

The early settlers brought from their homelands to this country the police systems in vogue there.

It is recorded that a constable was sworn in to preserve the peace, at Plymouth, on January 1st, 1643. A night watch was organized in Boston in 1636. A "rattle" watch was instituted by the Dutch in New York in 1658. Later on, day and night watches were established in all of the large cities and towns. In localities where the watch system was not in operation, police duty was performed, as it is in many sections at the present day, by the sheriff of the county, or the marshal or constable of the town or village. A historian has stated: "There have been towns in New England without a selectman; without ministers; without a church or common school; but there never was a town without a constable."

### NEW YORK POLICEMAN RATTLE WATCH



NEW YORK CITY'S EARLY "RATTLE WATCH" of the Dutch era, when the uniform was called "Rattle Watch" from a rattle attached to some of the New York City Police Department.

The watch under various systems or organization, as well as diversified police duties, continued in the larger cities until 1844, when a day and night police force was started in New York city. Soon after, the other large cities changed the titles of their guardians. A standard police uniform was established in New York City in 1856. This regulation was instituted by departments in other cities after a short period.

There never was nor is there today a uniform system of police organization in cities or towns throughout this country, each department varying to a slight extent in the method of control and disposition of its force. There is, and should be, however, a uniformity of purpose in every department and among the various kinds of peace office, regardless of the composition of the organization or the title the peace officer is known by—whether he is a constable in a small hamlet devoting only a small portion of his time to police duty, or a specially selected and carefully trained policeman stationed on the most important main street of a metropolis. The police have for their principal function the preservation of peace, the enforcement, prevention and detection of crime, and the arrest of violators of the law.

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## LEADERS IN THE FOUNDING OF THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS



Miss Newell

The first time that the urgent need for a rural police force was illustrated to Miss Mayo and Miss Newell was upon the cold blooded murder of Miss Newell's foreman, Mr. Sam Howell. This crime occurred on Miss Newell's property in Bedford Hills, N. Y., on a Saturday morning in 1912. Mr. Howell was shot and killed, during a payroll robbery.

At the time of this crime the only law enforcement authority in the area was the Town Constable. This man was not a full time or trained police officer, but was the local grocer, having been appointed to the position. Nothing was done at this time to apprehend the perpetrators. Later on a posse of local citizens was formed to search the woods. This action as was to be expected was ineffectual.

The two ladies on being horrified that cold blooded murder could be committed with impunity made inquiries as to what action could be taken. An effort was made to hire private detectives, but this was not effective, and the efforts was discouraged by many of their friends. On the advice

of several men prominent in public affairs in Westchester County, and the City of New York both ladies journeyed to the State of Pennsylvania to study the only existing State Police Force in the United States. The result of this study was the publishing of a book, "Justice for All", "The Story of the Pennsylvania State Police" by Miss Mayo. A forward was written for the book by The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, late President of the United States, and a lifetime New York State resident. Also Miss Mayo's dedication told the story of Sam Howell, and his unjust demise.

The result of the publishing of this book was an awakening of public interest in the matter, and the formation of "The Committee for State Police" in 1915. The bill proposed by the committee was twice turned down in the Capitol at Albany. It met with steadfast opposition from many forces, especially labor. This opposition went so far as to bring highly trained lobbyists to Albany from Pennsylvania. This was brought about by the Pennsylvania State Police having had to maintain order

during many bitter labor disputes in the steel and coal sections of the State. The cry against the proposed new New York State Police was that they would be the tool or nightstick of Wall Street and Big Business. Many prominent and wealthy citizens offered sums of money to further the work of the committee, but their offers were refused. Reliance was placed on the small or dollar donations which were received. Advice and support was received from many prominent and patriotic men including the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, who during his lifetime was both Secretary of Navy and of War in the President's Cabinet, from The Hon. William Church Osborn, and from the Hon. William Muldoon, at that time Athletic Commissioner for New York State throughout his life a prominent figure in the sports' world. The farmers of the state were also steadfast supporters of the bill.

In 1917 success came through these efforts and Governor Whitman signed the bill authorizing the establishment, Major (Doctor) George F. Chandler was appointed the Commanding Officer. A training center was established at Manlius, New York, and was named Camp Newayo. This name was a combination of the surnames of the two ladies whom everybody believed to be the mainsprings of the work. Upon the graduation of the newly trained State Troopers, both Miss Newell and Miss Mayo were present. Miss Newell presented the colors to

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## LEADERS IN THE FOUNDING—Continued . . .



Miss Mayo

the bright new squadron, and Miss Mayo presented the "Katherine Mayo Cup" for excellence in revolver shooting in an inter-Troop competition. This cup is still annually competed for by the original four Troops and "G" and "K" Troops which were added later to the establishment.

The Misses Newell and Mayo and the rest of the committee continued their work until 1921. Each year a report was prepared, presenting the work of the new State Police Force to the public. Finally in 1921 the New York State Police being firmly established, and having overcome the protests of their bitterest opponents through their fair and equitable handling of many difficult assignments, the committee closed its books and passed into history.



## STATE POLICE

The first State Police or Constabulary, as it was sometimes called, that was organized on the American Continent was created by the Canadian Parliament in 1874 when the famous Canadian Northwest Mounted Police came into existence. This organization has since been re-organized and is known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The first State Police organized in the United States was created by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1905. The establishment of the Pennsylvania organization marked the beginning of a new era in rural police administration. From the very beginning it operated as a uniformed body which, using a system of widely-distributed troop headquarters and sub-stations as a basis of operation, followed a policy of continuous patrol throughout the rural areas of that state. This constituted a distinct departure from earlier state practice.

The second State Police to be organized was our own New York State Police, created by the New York State Legislature in 1917 which has developed

into a police organization, second to none in the world, and which has been an example for other State Police organizations throughout the United

Other State Police organizations to follow were Michigan, 1919; West Virginia, 1919; New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California and Indiana were organized in 1921. Within the next few years states to follow were Rhode Island, Texas, Illinois, Nevada, Idaho, Louisiana, Oregon, Washington, Vermont, Tennessee, Minnesota, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Florida, Arizona, New Hampshire, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Since that time many other states have followed, New York State is proud of the fact that many of these states have patterned their organizations after our New York State Police and several of them have been loaned the services of our advisers and instructors to establish and train the members of their departments. Today United States has 22 highway patrols enforcing state traffic laws and twenty six state police organizations enforcing traffic laws and all penal laws.

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# In Memoriam



## Died In Line Of Duty

Rank	Name	Date Appointed	Date Deceased	Rank	Name	Date Appointed	Date Deceased
<b>TROOP "A"</b>				<b>TROOP "G"</b>			
Tpr.	James B. Losco	1924	1925	Tpr.	William H. Curley	1918	1922
Tpr.	Robert Roy	1926	1927	Tpr.	Roy A. Donovan	1919	1923
Tpr.	Arnold T. Rasmussen	1927	1927	Tpr.	Andrew J. Lawrence	1924	1926
Sgt.	Homer J. Harrison	1921	1933	Tpr.	J. J. Cahill	1928	1930
Tpr.	Jerome B. Nugent	1927	1933	Tpr.	J. L. Furlong	1928	1930
Cpl.	E. R. Wilkinson	1929	1942	Cpl.	L. J. Baker	1921	1930
Sgt.	Harry Adams	1923	1951	Sgt.	John E. Frey	1920	1931
<b>TROOP "B"</b>				Tpr.	M. R. Tripp	1931	1932
Cpl.	Martin E. Ryan	1924	1931	Sgt.	Walter A. Purcell	1924	1933
Cpl.	Theopolis Gaines	1924	1932	Tpr.	George J. VanAntwerp	1928	1934
Tpr.	R. J. Chippendale	1930	1932	Tpr.	A. F. Laurence	1928	1935
Tpr.	P. J. Formosa	1940	1943	Tpr.	Stanley C. Greene	1931	1936
Tpr.	Arthur L. LaCroix	1953	1954	Cpl.	Harold F. Myers	1931	1950
Sgt.	Donald P. Craigie	1937	1954	<b>TROOP "K"</b>			
<b>TROOP "C"</b>				Tpr.	Theodore Dobbs	1922	1924
Cpl.	Harold C. Mattice	1918	1923	Cpl.	Edward F. Dolphin	1926	1928
Tpr.	E. M. Simpson	1927	1927	Tpr.	Carl T. Wilder	1927	1928
Tpr.	Russell G. McLennan	1924	1941	Tpr.	Garland Blair	1930	1931
Tpr.	Richard Hedges	1936	1942	Tpr.	Vincent A. Dunn	1927	1932
Tpr.	Kenneth B. Knapp	1934	1945	Tpr.	T. C. Lynes	1933	1935
Tpr.	Robert V. Conklin	1946	1948	Cpl.	John G. Lord	1921	1935
Sgt.	Richard F. Chapman	1936	1948	Tpr.	W. T. Graydon	1936	1937
Cpl.	Arthur M. Diffendale	1940	1951	Tpr.	William F. Dobbs Jr.	1936	1939
Tpr.	Patrick F. O'Hara	1949	1952	<b>TROOP "L"</b>			
<b>TROOP "D"</b>				Tpr.	E. J. Sweeney	1929	1930
Tpr.	James M. Skiff	1917	1920	Tpr.	J. M. MacLarnon	1927	1931
Tpr.	Phillip E. Gonterman	1924	1925	Tpr.	E. L. Cunningham	1928	1934
Tpr.	Ernest F. Rudd	1924	1925	Tpr.	Clark C. Lewis	1924	1936
Tpr.	Thomas J. Seanlon	1924	1925	Tpr.	A. A. Reddy	1937	1937
Tpr.	C. M. McGinn	1925	1927	Tpr.	G. B. Kane	1932	1937
Sgt.	Harry J. Wheeler	1919	1927	Tpr.	Martin Kerins	1933	1938
Lieut.	Walter Croasdale	1917	1927	Tpr.	J. R. Gohery	1940	1943
Lieut.	Tremain M. Hughes	1918	1932				
Tpr.	Raymond A. Plunkett	1928	1934				
Sgt.	J. L. Fitzpatrick	1926	1937				
Tpr.	Robert A. Moore	1936	1941				
Tpr.	Warren F. Curtis	1953	1953				
Tpr.	Gerard T. McHugh	1953	1956				

In Utica It's

# SEXTON



**CASTLE FORD**



805 W. Genesee St.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Congratulations to the Guests and Sponsors  
on this  
Occasion of Tradition

Nathan Lavine, Sales Mgr.  
(Formerly of Troop "D")

# Members Central New York Chapter



Borzner, John J.  
Blackmer, Gilbert  
Beagle, Howard F.  
Butler, Arthur E.  
Butler, Benjamin  
Cady, Alfred  
Cahill, Albert  
Camp, Richard D.  
Carver, Richard J.  
Christensen, Arthur  
Christensen, Cliff  
Conway, Edward F.  
Corbett, Patrick  
Crouse, J. E.  
Culver, L. R.  
Dean, Marion G.  
Derouche, A. H.  
Devitt, Donald D.  
Doran, Clarence G.  
Dudden, Albert G.  
Dumka, George T.  
Dutcher, Coles O.  
Farmer, Edward  
Feisthamel, Fred M.  
Fisher, Charles A.  
Forman, William R.  
Fuchs, William R.  
Griffin, John J.  
Guyle, Fred H.  
Gydeson, Nelson

Hamlin, J. Carroll  
Hammond, Willis  
Hanifin, E. Bart  
Harvey, Stuart E.  
Hazeltime, Fred S.  
Herrmann, Edward H.  
Hodge, Allen C.  
Johnson, Warren H.  
Joy, John P.  
Kennedy, John C.  
Kempston, Chester R.  
Lavine, Nathan  
Lawrence, George T.  
Lepointe, Elmer C.  
Lockwood, Chester G.  
Lurcock, Frank P.  
Lutz, Harold G.  
MacDougal, Harry  
McGrath, Stephen  
McNichol, William  
McMahon, Robert U.  
Manning, Charles J.  
Marshall, George W.  
Mather, Walter H.  
Moochler, Earl F.  
Morris, R. William  
Mosher, Frank O.  
Murphy, Donald F.  
Murphy, Richard S.  
Nickerson, Steven S.

Orser, Frank O.  
Pace, Lewis C.  
Palmer, Lisle A.  
Plunkett, George E.  
Radley, James A.  
Reichert, William A.  
Richardson, Walter D.  
Schenck, Theodore  
Schremp, Theodore  
Sicilia, Carmen R.  
Silvernail, Buell G.  
Sohmer, Edward W.  
Spaeth, George W.  
Stallone, Ori  
Stanton, Charles R.  
Valley, Lawrence W.  
Vaughn, Gardner B.  
Wareing, Frank T.  
Wheeler, John E.  
Wheeler, William F.  
Wilcox, Donald M.  
Wilder, John R.  
Wilkinson, Carl  
Williams, Ellsworth T.  
Windhovel, Charles E.  
Wisner, John R.  
Wittwer, George  
Young, Ardean E.  
Zion, Herbert D.



CHARLES J. MANNING  
President

Central  
New York  
Chapter  
Officers



STEPHEN McGRATH  
Vice-President



GEORGE T. LAWRENCE  
Recording Secretary  
GENERAL CHAIRMAN  
40th Anniversary  
Celebration Dinner



J. ERTMAN CROUSE  
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ALBERT CAHILL  
Corresponding Secretary

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# IMPORTANT EVENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN FORTY YEARS

To name all the important changes and events during the forty years of the New York State Police would require months of research and would fill many books, especially if the separate experiences of many of these men could be related. The following will give some idea of some of the events and changes:

June 20th, 1917, training of the State Police force started at Camp Newayo, Manlius, N. Y. Training consisted of lectures, military drill, marksmanship and equitation.

September 12, 1917, Troops ordered to temporary barracks as follows: "A" Batavia, "D" Onondaga Valley, "G" to Colonie (Albany-Schenectady road) and "K" to White Plains.

May 15, 1919, First model barracks completed at Oneida, N. Y. and Troop "D" transferred to such barracks from their temporary location at Onondaga Valley, N. Y.

During the year 1919, under orders of Governor Alfred E. Smith, the State Police handled the Lackawanna Steel Strike at Lackawanna, N. Y.; the Street Car Strike at Olean, N. Y.; the McIntosh and Seymour Molders Strike at Auburn, N. Y., and the Spargo Wire Works Strike in Rome, N. Y. These were handled efficiently and without loss of life or serious injury or property damage.

In 1920, at request of the authorities in Little Falls, N. Y. and during a police strike, a Corporal and Trooper from Albany barracks were assigned to police the city from May 22nd to June 29th.

October 1, 1920 Troop "A" occupy new barracks at Batavia.

April 1, 1921 Troop "G" transferred to the new barracks at Troy, N. Y. from their temporary barracks in Colonie.

April 26, 1921, Two additional troops "B" and "C" added to the department.

In 1921 Sergeant and 8 troopers were assigned to assist the Oswego Police Department, at the request of the Mayor and District Attorney of Oswego County.

Also in 1921 United Traction Company Street Car Strikes in Albany and Troy, at request of respective mayors and ordered by Governor Miller.

\*(Chandler resigned — Capt. John A. Warner appointed Superintendent—1923)\*

In 1927 Section 57 of the State Department Law, effective January 1st that year, reorganized and consolidated certain state agencies, including the Department of State Police, designated as the "Division of State Police" in the Executive Department of the State government. The term of the Superintendent of State Police, which up to that time had been five years, was changed to a term during the pleasure of the Governor.

On July 28th and December 11, 1929 the Troopers were called upon to put down the Auburn Prison Riots. These details were under command of Captain Stephen McGrath.

During the next few years Troopers were assigned to following details of policing or investigation:

Albany, N. Y.—Policing voting polls during election days.

Investigation of Motor Vehicle Inspectors in New York City.

Investigation of State Compensation Cases in New York City and upstate.

Investigation of Election Frauds in Albany.

In 1934 Division members assisted Virginia State Police at their annual training camp. Inspector A. B. Moore was loaned to the Republic of Cuba to institute a general revision of police distribution and the institutions of practical police training of units throughout Cuba.

In 1935 the Bureau of Criminal Investigation was established and forty selected men were placed in plain clothes to devote full time to crime inquiries, mostly felonies. Plans were formulated for a State Police Laboratory. Bloodhounds were purchased and a kennel established at Troop K, Hawthorne to breed and train the dogs.

In 1936 the Division personnel was increased 100 men. A rank of Chief Inspector was created to supervise the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Police Communication System and Training School. The New York State Police Scientific Laboratory was formally opened.

In 1937 a Traffic Bureau was created in the Division and the first white patrol cars were placed in operation. The first New York State Police Traffic School was held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy.



In 1938 enlistments in the Division were eliminated. All appointments became permanent on completion of a satisfactory six month probation-

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## EVENTS and IMPROVEMENTS—Continued . . .

ary period. Open competitive promotion examinations held for rank of corporal, sergeant and lieutenant. State Police assumed control of the hurricane disaster area on Long Island, rescuing stranded persons, safeguarding property, identification of dead and control of all traffic within the area.

In 1939 the Division furnished escorts and performed guard duty while the Royal Britannic Majesties visited New York State. For their outstanding efforts in this respect, they were commended by their Majesties, Secretary of State Hull and Governor Lehman.



Troop "D" detail for King and Queen of England, 1939.

1940 saw an additional 100 men, thirty-five of whom were assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. A completely self-contained mobile communication system, including radio, teletype and telephone was placed in operation in a truck-trailer combination, comprising a complete substation capable of providing shelter, heat, light, food and sleeping accommodations for four men, always ready to proceed on an emergency to any place within the State.

In 1941 seventeen members of the Division completed two weeks course at the Chemical Warfare Service School of the United States Army on the techniques of war gases, bombs, decontamination and allied subjects. The Division trained thirty-four commissioned officers of the United States Army at a specific traffic school.

1942 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Division. The personnel had increased from 232 men to 1000. Twenty-one of the original members were still in service. Division furnished instructors for a school conducted by the Provost Marshall General at Fort Myers, Virginia for the purpose of training officers of Military Police units of the Armed Forces. Two hundred fourteen members were on active duty with the Armed Forces.

In 1943 Major John A. Warner retired and went on active duty with the United States Army. Captain John A. Gaffney was appointed Superintendent. Forty-five more members had joined the Armed Forces.

In 1944 Division Headquarters moved to new and modern offices in the Capitol and a soundex central files system was placed in operation. This year marked by many new changes in command personnel including George M. Searle as Deputy Superintendent and Francis S. McGarvey as Chief

Inspector. Thirty-six more men had entered the Armed Services.

In 1945 a motorboat patrol was placed in operation on the St. Lawrence river. A new type of traffic summons and arrest record was originated and placed in use. One hundred ten men returned from duty with Armed Services.

In 1946 semi-monthly inspection of Migrant Labor Camps was initiated. Three sessions of Veterans Refresher Course were held at the Police School. Two hundred six men had returned from the Armed Forces.

In 1947 the New York State Police FM three-way radio system was placed in operation, giving a completely modern, adequate and efficient radio coverage throughout the State. A State-wide laundry marks file was established.

In 1948 four State-wide lotteries were smashed. A patrol boat was placed in operation on Lake Champlain and a school was conducted to train divers.



State Police Patrol Boat on the St. Lawrence River.

1949 saw a Refresher Course at the Police School for all members of the Division who had not attended police school within the previous five years. An instructors course was organized and conducted at the Police School. Peekskill Riots—State Police assumed and afforded leadership to a large, concentrated body of peace officers in order to maintain the peace and protect life and property during these extremely potent dangerous situations.

In 1950 the Division actively participated in Civil Defense planning for the State and assumed duties such as aiding control of traffic to and from affected areas in the movement of supplies and evacuees, cooperating with agencies controlling the same, in preserving law and order, providing emergency communication in areas requiring it, and providing information and instructions to auxiliary police. They were also instrumental in planning primary and secondary highway routes of ingress and egress throughout the State.

1951—Mutual radio monitoring arrangements instituted with Canada and neighboring states and

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## EVENTS and IMPROVEMENTS—Continued . . .

other police departments to cope with any disruption or sabotage of telephone or teletype circuits. State Police played important part in minimizing danger and providing the necessary type of police services at the scene of the natural gas explosion in the Town of Brighton, Monroe County, when eleven houses were destroyed, twenty-eight badly damaged and two thousand other homes were affected by receiving excessive gas pressure.

In 1952 the TWX service facilities were offered to all police departments in the State, their teletype messages to be transmitted via TWX to any other agency equipped to receive TWX transmissions.

In 1953 the authorized strength of the Division was increased to 1201 men. A preliminary two weeks recruit school was held at Bear Mountain Interstate Park to indoctrinate the large influx of recruits. Two hundred and seventy-nine recruits trained at this school. The New York State Police Scientific Laboratory moved to larger quarters in a new building specifically built for their needs, located at 8 Nolan Road, Albany, N. Y. All keyboards on the teletype instruments were standardized throughout the fourteen eastern states network, permitting use of automatic equipment throughout the whole network, materially speeding up transmission time.

Superintendent Gaffney retired August 15, 1953 and Albin S. Johnson becomes Superintendent of the Division.

In 1954 the authorized strength of the Division was increased to 1287 men. The first detail of 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants and 24 Troopers were assigned to police the New York State Thruway. More men were added as other sections were opened.

The State Police came into being as a result of a murder. On August 3, 1954, Major James Call shot three police officers, one of whom died from wounds received.

January 23, 1955 Chief Inspector Francis S. McGarvey was appointed Superintendent of the Division. Modern techniques were instituted concerning filing of reports, purchasing equipment and inventories. One of the changes effected reduced the handling of approximately a half million reports. 1955 also brought centralization of technical services, housing them at the Laboratory in Albany. Authorized strength of the Division was increased to 1331 men. A National Police Teletype Network through the medium of TWX was inaugurated. Annual revolver qualification for all members of the Division was required. Again, the Division efficiently handled the prison riot at Great Meadows Prison.

In 1956 Division members were assigned to investigate applicants for and to inspect Vehicle Inspection Stations. A diving school for skin diving and use of deep sea diving gear was established. A Police School was conducted by the Division for the Yonkers Police Department and the Westchester County Parkway Police. New York Police Drivers Education School was established. Radar was used on the Thruway for enforcement of laws.

Your Troopers under Capt. H. T. Muller supervisor immediately went into action, 104 days later Call was apprehended in Reno, Nevada and is now serving time in Attica State Prison for 2nd degree murder. Justice will be served.

As time progressed and the Troopers repeatedly proved their efficiency, more duties were added to their activities. By acts of Legislature they were in 1921 conferred all the powers and duties of game wardens. In 1922 under the labor law they were authorized to inspect places of public assembly for Certificates of Compliance, and under the Penal Law, specific duties with reference to licensing and regulating billiard rooms. In 1923 there was an amendment to the Highway Traffic Law, directing the Superintendent of State Police to cooperate with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in enforcement of the traffic laws. In 1926 the Highway law was amended by taking away from inspectors of motor vehicles, any and all police powers and delegating such powers to the State Police. In 1931 all revolver licensing officers within the State were required to file a duplicate of all applications in the office of the Superintendent of State Police. In 1932 an amendment to the General Business Law authorized members of the State Police to obtain and preserve evidence in cases of airplane wrecks and forbidding the removal of such wrecks until viewed by a U. S. Department of Commerce Inspector or by a member of the State Police.

Some idea of the changes in the past forty years is evidenced in the following comparison of statistics from the year 1919 and the year 1956:

	1919	
Patrol cars	Number Unknown	
Motorcycles	Number Unknown	
Boats	0	
Patrol car mileage	948,438	
Transportation mostly by horses		
Boat mileage	0	
Total Mileage	948,438	
Arrests	4,271	
Convictions	86%	
Pending	8%	
Dismissed	6%	
Investigation w/o arrest	12,859	
Stolen cars recovered	?	
Value of stolen recovered property	\$161,798.00	
Fines imposed, no record in 1919, in 1920	64,501.00	
Troopers salary	per year \$900.	
	1956	
Patrol cars	760	
Motorcycles	26	
Boats	3	
Patrol car mileage	31,362,917	
Motorcycle mileage	140,544	
Boat mileage	6,293	
Total mileage	31,509,754	
Arrests	134,275	
Convictions	126,052	
Pending	3,784	
Dismissed	4,439	
Investigation w/o arrest	106,321	
Stolen cars recovered	778	
Stolen property recovered	\$1,156,170.48	
Fines imposed	\$1,838,966.51	
Troopers salary	per year \$4900	

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# ASSOCIATION OF FORMER NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS, INC.

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# THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

An Organization, Built Along the Lines of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary and the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, for the Protection of the Rural Districts of New York

BY

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

Published in late 1917 in *The World's Work*

"I want the State Troopers." If you live anywhere within the area of 47,000 square miles that constitute rural New York, and need police help or protection for any reason, at any time, take down your telephone receiver and say to Central: "I want the State Troopers."

You will be connected at once with the nearest headquarters of a detachment of the new State Troopers. You will find a sympathetic listener on the other end of the telephone, no matter how trivial the trouble or unfounded the alarm. And if it is a case where the actual presence of the Arm of the Law is required, in a surprisingly short time one or a dozen or twenty of the "men on horseback" will be at the place where they are needed.

If you have no previous contact with the State Troopers, your first emotion, after that of relief, will be surprise at their youth. Next you will be impressed with their poise, and if you have occasion to have more than a casual contact with them, you will soon find yourself rather marveling at their wisdom. And whatever the trouble, you can be assured that the limits of human endeavor will be stretched in the effort to set things to rights. For the New York State Troopers, under the command of Major George Fletcher Chandler, Superintendent of the Department of State Police, have set for themselves a standard of conduct and efficiency to attain which there is no other method but to try to do somewhat better than absolute best. That standard, the ideal that is held up by Major Chandler as the goal for which his men are to strive, is to be just a little bit keener, a little bit more efficient, of a wee bit more service than the Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted Police and the Pennsylvania State Constabulary rolled into one.

The corps of New York State Troopers is only a trifle more than six months old as this is written. It will be hardly more than three months, by the time this is read, since the corps was fully organized, equipped, and first engaged in active duty. It is far too early in their career to say how closely they are approaching the lofty standard of conduct, of character, of loyalty and intelligent devotion to duty thus set for them. They are not yet

"blooded." They have still to undergo the baptism of fire that is the supreme test to which any organization such as this must be put before it can be said of it that it measures up to what it has hoped to be. But if high purposes, painstaking picking of its personnel without fear or favor or political pressure, rigid discipline, enthusiastic and inspiring leadership, and the knowledge that if it is to succeed at all it must under no circumstances ever be anything more or less than exactly right—if these things can bring an organization up to this standard, then the New York State Troopers have come to stay, for those are the conditions and that the atmosphere under which this sane yet radical experiment for the solution of the problem of the control of rural crime has been undertaken by the state of New York.

Already the State Troopers are making their presence felt, and winning the sympathetic support of groups and classes that were indifferent, or opposed to their establishment. Their activities, even thus early in their brief career as an organization, have been many and varied. They have ranged all the way from rounding up violators of the automobile laws on the state highways to quarantining an Indian Reservation for smallpox, and have included such items as restoring lost children to their parents, directing strayed aviators back to Canada, raiding gambling houses and "speak-easies," recovering stolen property of various kinds, including automobiles and Shetland ponies, and controlling traffic at state and county fairs and the approaches to military camps. For a force of 232 men, all new to this kind of service, to cover a territory stretching a good 500 miles from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls, and more than 30 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the St. Lawrence, a territory about equally divided between rugged mountains and wild forests on the one hand and thickly steed farming country on the other, is a big job. Nobody appreciates how big a job it is, better than Major Chandler and his staff—and nobody is less inclined to make a fuss over it or to regard it as anything more than a man-sized job, to be tackled with confidence and without boasting. You can't get anything but civility, courtesy, and the most modest and sketchy statement of what has been done, out of the State

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## N. Y. STATE TROOPERS — Continued . . .

Troopers or any of the officers. You can't get one of them to talk about what they expect to do. But you can't talk with any of them for more than a minute or two without gaining the profound conviction that whatever is expected of them is what ultimately they are going to do—that and a little bit more.

### A FOUR YEARS' FIGHT

It was on this record of efficiency in Pennsylvania that the campaign for a similar establishment in New York State was based. It took nearly four years to get the law finally enacted establishing the New York State Police. The farmers wanted it, the more intelligent country sheriffs and district attorneys wanted it, every one interested in the enforcement of game laws, highway laws, and other regulations applying peculiarly to the rural districts wanted it—everybody was for it, in fact, except the radical Socialists who are opposed to any sort of police control, and a group of labor leaders who voiced the fear that the purpose behind the proposal was to put a new weapon into the hands of the employing class for the oppression of the workers.

If there is one demonstrable fact that stands out above all others in the record of the Pennsylvania Constabulary it is that it has never been used or permitted itself to be used by either side in the numerous struggles between capital and labor in which it has been called in to preserve order. The intelligent labor leaders of Pennsylvania know this, and the workers now quite generally accept the Constabulary as their friend. Despite this unimpeachable record for the impartial enforcement of the law, labor leaders and radical agitators flocked to Albany whenever the New York project was under consideration and, by the threat to unseat any member who voted for the imposition on the workers of New York of an organization of "Cossacks" like those of Pennsylvania, succeeded in delaying the adoption of the law authorizing the creation of the force of New York State Troopers until the spring of 1917. Last April, however, the New York Legislature finally passed, and Governor Whitman signed, the bill creating the New York State Troopers. The murder of Sam Howell had at last borne fruit.

If there were any question of the need of policing the rural districts of New York, the testimony of witnesses at the hearings in Albany was convincing. William Muldoon, who came as the representative of Westchester County rural residents paying taxes on \$9,000,000 worth of assessed property, put the whole theory of a force of State Troopers in a nutshell when he said:

"A policeman's usefulness depends upon the authority back of him. If every law-abiding, decent citizen in the state is back of that policeman, and he represents the state, his authority will be respected. If he is merely a policeman in a village or in a community and given a little authority, nobody pays any attention to him. If it were possible to have five policemen with the United States Government back of them, these five men would do more good in Westchester County than 100 policemen backed only by the authority of the county. Respect is paid to Federal authority. You know that the Federal authority goes after you. You all take off your hats to that authority. You cannot get at it. You cannot injure it. What the rural police must have is the power of the State back of him. Give us police protection. Give us a policeman, if he only goes by once a day. The moral effect upon the undesirables would be as great as the effect of their actual presence."

### HOW THE FORCE IS ORGANIZED

And so the law was enacted, and now the State Troopers are on the job. The law is as broad in the powers it confers as it is brief and clear in its verbiage. It provides for a superintendent, who is the real and sole head of the department, appointed by the Governor. All other powers are vested in the superintendent—he names his own deputies, captains, lieutenants, sergeants; selects and appoints the members of the force, disburses all funds and runs the department. Four troops are provided for, each composed of a captain and lieutenant, five sergeants, four corporals, a saddler, a blacksmith and forty-five privates. The salaries range from \$900 per year for privates to \$1,800 per year for captains. Men are appointed for a two-year term and voluntary withdrawal during the two years in constituted a misdemeanor. Taking a leaf out of Pennsylvania's book, the law provides further that no man, once dismissed from the force, shall be eligible for reappointment.

Major Chandler, immediately upon his appointment, and with the hearty approval of Governor Whitman, announced that the same policy which has controlled appointments to the Pennsylvania State Constabulary would govern in making appointments to the New York State Troopers—that any attempt to exercise political influence in favor of any candidate for appointment or promotion would disbar the candidate from appointment or result in his dismissal if already on the force.

The tests imposed by Major Chandler as prerequisites to appointment include, first, the most

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## N. Y. STATE TROOPERS — Continued . . .

rigid and searching investigation of the past record of every applicant. A single suspicious circumstance was sufficient to disqualify. No man can become a New York State Trooper unless his whole life has been absolutely clean, square, and on the level. Mental attainments above the ordinary are required, for the State Trooper must not only be quick, alert, self-possessed, cool-headed in emergencies and courageous, but he must know the laws so much better than the average country constable or rural Justice of the Peace that he shall never make a mistaken arrest or overlook a violation of the statutes. Beyond that, the man must be athletic and know how to ride and shoot. Major Chandler spent several weeks, following his appointment on April 30th, in studying at first hand the operations and methods of the Pennsylvania Constabulary. The summer of 1917 was spent in selecting the members of the force, drilling, equipping, and mounting them and giving them an intensive course of discipline and preliminary education at what is known as Troop D Farm, near Syracuse. This property, containing a State rifle range and 250 acres of pasturage, was rented as a training camp.

The demand for calvary horses for European service made the problem of obtaining mounts a difficult one. Major Chandler solved it by arranging with officers of the British Remount Station to take off their hands at cost the necessary 243 horses of the selected calvary type. These horses cost the State less than \$165 each. Major Chandler's plans for the future included the breeding of horses, at Troop D Farm, for police remounts.

By September the Troopers were ready for their first public appearance. When they turned out for duty, at the New York State Fair Grounds, near Syracuse, where they handled traffic, policed the grounds, and on September 6th were reviewed by Governor Whitman, a good many tens of thousands of people from the rural districts and smaller communities of the entire State carried back home with them the first impressions of the new State Troopers, and these impressions were favorable ones. A New York State Trooper is rather good to look at. While the organization and its methods are patterned after the Pennsylvania Constabulary, the uniform, except for some details of equipment, is quite different. The color is an ash gray, the belted tunic, with its deep, bellows pockets, suggesting that of a British officer or the new uniforms of the United States marines. A touch of color is lent by the purple tie under the collar of the gray flannel shirt. Riding breeches to match the tunic, with tan leather boots, leg-

gings, gloves, belts, pistol holster, saddle and bridle, complete the attire of horse and man. On mounted duty—and they are almost always on mounted duty—each trooper carries a slender weighted billy, 28 inches long in addition to his .45 calibre Regular Army Colt pistol. A .45-calibre bullet, even through the fleshy part of the arm, will stop a man in his tracks where a .38, even hitting a much more vital spot, will often fail to stop him. For special service, each man is also equipped with a regular Springfield carbine, but these are not carried on ordinary patrol service. A very complete and compact first-aid kit is, however, an essential part of the equipment that every State Trooper carries in his saddle bags.

By the early October the New York State Troopers were patrolling the highways and byways of all rural New York. As has already been pointed out, it is too early in their career for the chronicling of spectacular deeds of prowess, such as enrich the history of the older Pennsylvania Constabulary, but there can be no question of the quality of the police service which these men are already rendering, or of the enthusiastic good-will with which they have been welcomed in the farming communities and rural villages where crime has long gone almost unchecked. Every trooper on patrol duty starts out from his troop headquarters, or the detached post to which he is attached, to cover a given route carefully checked off for him on a map before he starts. He may be gone a week. His subsistence—at village inns and farm houses—is paid for by the state. In barracks, troopers pay for their own food but the state provides cooks and fuel. From previously arranged points along the trooper's beat, he reports to his commanding officer by telephone or telegraph. Should the course of duty prevent him from covering the prescribed route in the appointed time, an additional patrol is sent out or the trooper's beat changed. Thus, whenever the telephone rings at headquarters, and the voice at the other end of the wire says, "I want the State Troopers," the trooper nearest to the point from which the call comes can be quickly communicated with and sent to the scene of trouble.

A force of 232 men, a considerable proportion of whom must at all times be held in reserve in barracks, does not seem like a large number with which to patrol 47,000 square miles. In Pennsylvania, however, a force no larger has been found sufficient for a territory almost as large, and its efficiency increases year by year as its reputation for infallibility in the capture of criminals and the detection of crime grows with the passage of time.

## N. Y. STATE TROOPERS — Continued . . .

The knowledge that sooner or later the State Troopers will get you if you do wrong in the country districts will naturally spread, slowly, at first but with increasing momentum, among the evil-inclined, and eventually its moral effect as a deterrent of crime will prove as powerful a force as the actual presence of these visible arms of the law. That has been Pennsylvania's experience, and it cannot fail to be New York's experience, if the State Troopers live up even approximately to the high standards of duty, intelligence, and courage that have been set for them.

A very important part of the work thus far performed by the State Troopers relates to the enforcement of the automobile and highway laws. It is a matter of common observation that accidents due to reckless speeding on the state roads were materially reduced in number during the first month of active police work. Innumerable arrests for the operation of cars without licenses, with old licenses, and without tail lights have been made. Great joy has been exhibited in many small towns in which prominent citizens, of the type that regard themselves as above the law, have been arrested for violation of the highway laws. The recovery of stolen automobiles, especially in the district adjacent to New York City, has occupied a considerable part of the attention of the force.

Running through at random a partial record of the activities of the troopers in their first six weeks of service reveals such a variety of experiences as these:

Two troopers rode through a mud hole in Suffolk County, to see how deep it was, before allowing a man to drive his automobile through it. They found it was so deep he would have been stalled.

An officer of the State Troopers overheard a conversation in a barber shop in Syracuse, which led to the arrest of several persons on the charge of offering unfit food for sale, they having disposed of the carcass of a cow that died from natural causes.

Lieutenant Andrew H. Gleason and sixteen men raided and closed up seven saloons suspected of selling liquor in the dry town of Corinth on the Hudson, above Albany.

Two chicken thieves arrested on the highway between Scipio and Auburn, and the stolen chickens recovered from their wagon.

A man who attacked two girls on the road near Cranesville, Herkimer County, arrested by State Troopers.

A 15-year-old boy, who had run away from his home in Genesee County, found and returned.

Gambling house near the Fulton County fair grounds, at Fonda, raided and the proprietor arrested.

Thieves who took \$800 worth of tires and a cash register from a garage at Croton, Westchester County, arrested and stolen good recovered.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reservations, in the western part of the state, early in October. For the counties to have maintained an efficient quarantine would have cost many thousand dollars, and all past experience indicates the probability that no local quarantine would have been efficient. Six State Troopers handled the entire quarantine situation so efficiently that the spread of the disease beyond the limits of the reservation was apparently entirely prevented.

The news is spreading all over the state that the State Troopers are efficient and up to the minute. Major Chandler addressed a meeting of farmers near Schenectady, telling them about the Troopers and what they could do for them. There was not a sign of response on the faces of any of the audience, and he went back to Albany feeling that he had failed to get his message across. The next morning, however, a farmer's wife, who had been at the meeting, decided she would find out for herself whether there was such an institution as the State Troopers. Some time before a pony belonging to the daughter of a neighbor had been stolen. The farmer's wife called up the State Troopers' headquarters and told them about the theft. Within twenty-four hours the stolen pony had been recovered. The farmer's wife lost no time in spreading the news, by telephone and otherwise among her neighbors, that the State Troopers were really efficient and polite. The interesting sequel was that a day or two later a neighboring farmer and his wife were driving along the Schenectady road, when their buggy was struck by a passing automobile, overtaking them at high speed. The farmer was badly hurt, his wife less seriously injured. The car drove on in a hurry, without any attempt on the part of its occupants to ascertain what damage had been done. The first instinct of the farmer's wife, as she crawled out of the wreckage of the buggy, was to go to a telephone and call for the State Troopers. The response was so prompt that the car that had done the damage was overhauled and its occupants arrested in the very act of unscrewing its license-number plates. And they were greatly surprised

## N. Y. STATE TROOPERS — Continued . . .

when the trooper who arrested them laid a charge not merely of reckless driving, but arraigned them under the new law that they had never heard of, which makes it a felony for the driver of an automobile that has caused personal injury in a collision to attempt to escape. In this particular case the judge knew the law as well as did the trooper.

There have been scores of cases, however, in which the trooper making the arrest has had to instruct the local Justice of the Peace as to the law. Many hunters apprehended for shooting on Sunday have committed the offense in all inno-

cence, because neither the game laws nor their hunting licenses contained any restrictions in this respect. The statute forbidding the discharge of firearms on Sunday is in an entirely different part of the penal code, and more than one bucolic Dogberry has had to be convinced that the neighbor brought before him by a State Trooper for Sunday shooting was really guilty of an offense against the statute. It is the uniform experience of the State Troopers thus far, however, that they have the fullest and heartiest cooperation from local officials, who are a unit in welcoming this new arm of the law.

### FORTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

Many changes have taken place in the past forty years. We have witnessed the most rapid progress in history, including the atomic age. There are many things we in these modern times have too easily come to take for granted. As most everything has progressed and changed, so also there have been changes and progress in the New York State Police. Many throughout this great Empire State, and elsewhere, recall some of the outstanding incidents and some of the hardships encountered by those who through the past forty years have been responsible for the fine reputation the department enjoys today.

Now in the year 1957, the department enjoys the benefit of fine police cars, motorcycles, airplanes, power boats, snowmobiles, radio and teletype communication facilities and modern equipment for use in the performance of their diversified duties. In 1917, when the department was growing up under the expert guidance and supervision of that great surgeon, soldier and policeman, Colonel George F. Chandler, the men had none of these benefits. They were equipped with a horse, a night stick and had to rely on their own ingenuity to accomplish their duties. Today the horse is probably the only police facility they do not have—much to the regret of many.

Probably everyone has heard the expression that the Canadian Royal Mounted Police "always get their man." No New York State Trooper ever thought of returning without his man. Such was his training. Such was his loyalty. Such was his esprit de corps. Some gave their lives as a result. Patrols were few and scattered and lone Troopers traveled long distances by horseback and train.

perhaps spending the night in some lumber camp with a wanted murderer handcuffed to his wrist and later bringing the man to Justice the best way he could.

On many an occasion Troopers have risked their lives to aid and rescue others. We occasionally read where an expectant mother is rushed to the hospital by Troopers or the police. Many can recall incidents when Troopers, without the benefit of airplanes, helicopters or snowmobiles, traveled by snowshoe to the aid of snowbound families, and there are cases on record where they arrived in time to act in the absence of doctors or midwives.

Many are the cases on record where Troopers, without the benefit of modern communications, roadblocks and such, assumed the role of a one man police force and effected the arrest of dangerous criminals. In fact, with the limited personnel, facilities, and scattered as they were, each was indeed a one man police force.

Few people realize that the New York State Trooper often has, and still does have to make decisions in a fraction of a second, that a jury of twelve good people often ponder over for hours and days to arrive at a conclusion. Few are the Troopers who have not at some time gone far above and beyond the call of duty in the performance of their work.

We are grateful for these pioneers of adequate policing of the rural areas of our State and thankful for the added facilities which have aided in the progress of this great Police Organization over the past Forty Years.

### "APPRECIATION"

The Members of the Central New York Chapter, Former N. Y. S. Troopers wish to express our sincerest thanks and appreciation to all our many friends who have so generously contributed to the success of this 40th Anniversary Celebration, including those whose names do not appear in this Brochure.

*"Obedience to Law is Liberty"*

# PROGRAM



## NATIONAL ANTHEM

INVOCATION ..... Rev. Donald R. Grindy

GEORGE T. LAWRENCE ..... General Chairman  
40th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET  
*Former State Trooper, Troop "D"*

MASTER OF CEREMONIES ..... Hon. Ronald J. Dunn  
*Former Oneida City Judge*

WELCOME ADDRESS ..... Mayor Donald H. Mead

PRESENTATION OF 1917 ORIGINAL STATE TROOPERS ..... Lloyd G. Clark  
*President, State Association of Former N. Y. State Troopers*

HONORABLE EARLE C. BASTOW ..... Associate Justice  
*of The Appellate Division, 4th Department, State of New York*

PRESENTATION OF SCROLLS ..... Charles J. Manning  
*President of Central New York Chapter*

to the Honored Guests

MISS MOYCEA NEWELL

and

COL. GEORGE F. CHANDLER

FRANCIS S. MCGARVEY ..... Superintendent of New York State Police

HON. JOHN H. HUGHES ..... State Senator 45th District

HON. WALTER J. MAHONEY ..... Majority Leader N. Y. State Senate

BENEDICTION ..... Rev. Donald R. Grindy



STATE TROOPERS  
ON REVIEW

*Col. Chandler and men  
marching in review for  
Governor Whitman*

The first police action performed by the department was in policing the New York State Fair on September 5, 1917. It was hard to convince the State Fair Commissioners that they would be efficient, but Governor Whitman helped, and they were marched to the Fair grounds.



er and men  
review for  
Whitman

police action  
the depart-  
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NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS SYRACUSE, N. Y. SEPT. 1917

STATE TROOPERS  
ON REVIEW

*Col. Chandler and men  
marching in review for  
Governor Whitman*

The first police action  
by the



# THE HISTORY OF THE "NEW YORK STATE POLICE"

For several years prior to 1917 it had been felt by many people that if the cities of this state were receiving uniform police protection, the people living in the rural areas were entitled to similar protection.

Government is traditionally lethargic and only the pressure of overwhelming public opinion brings anything in the nature of innovation. When governmental change is effected we may usually find it a direct result of the efforts of an organization or propaganda group. In the instance of the New York State Police, the organization was the "Committee for a State Police." This was formed about 1914 as a result of a coalition of smaller groups and individuals who had been petitioning the Legislature for several years to establish a rural police force.

## Committee Acts

The efforts of two women were probably most responsible in keeping this committee active, and in their ultimate success in effecting the passage of the bill in 1917 creating the New York State Police. These two women were Miss Moycea Newell and Katherine Mayo.

## Legislation Fails

In 1916 the committee was instrumental in having a bill introduced into the legislature calling for the formation of a State Constabulary. The bill failed to pass largely because of opposition by organized labor. The reason for its defeat is evident when the conditioning background existing in that year is recalled. The bill, in the minds of the legislators and voters, was merely the signal for a debate on the merits of a State Police as a rural police agency, as against its possible misuse directed against labor. The bill was doomed to defeat because of the antagonism of laboring groups and it seems reasonable to believe New York State would not have had a State Police for many years if world and New York State conditions did not suffer a radical change.

## Another Bill Presented

The year 1917, however, brought many changes. The "Preparedness" program was near its peak when the Legislature convened that year and the Mills-Wells Bill was introduced. The "Preparedness" program had led to an effort on the part of the National Guard to speed up recruiting. Officers of that service felt the recruiting drive was greatly hindered by the fear of laborers that they might be used for strike duty if they volunteered for Guard service. To offset this sentiment and to strengthen the ranks of the Guard was an additional reason for the prompt creation of a State Police.

## Governor Whitman Instrumental

Governor Whitman, Chief Executive of the state at that time, was strongly in favor of such a force and was quick to speak out in favor of its creation. Though the press, he emphasized the need and value of a State Police Force. He pointed out that it would be measurably easier to recruit men for the National Guard if that group were relieved from the police duties then imposed upon it. That State Police would be an effective force to fall back upon when the militia is wanted for other purposes.

## Department State Police Formed

The tenor of those early months of 1917 in relation to the New York State Police is perhaps illustrated by an editorial headline appearing in the New York Times at that time: Patriotism, Preparedness, Public Safety—Demand a State Police. There were many restrictive amendments proposed. All were voted down except that which "prohibits the use of the constabulary in cities having a regular police force except when the local authorities shall certify that the situation was beyond control." It was hoped that this amendment would meet the argument that the constabulary was going to be used primarily as a strike-breaking force. With the Mills-Wells Bill passed and signed by the Governor, the Department of State Police (so named until 1927) was created by Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1917, effective April 11, 1917.

## 1917 UNIFORMS



Trooper Types—Left to Right: Sergeant, Trooper Summer Full Dress, Summer Field Uniform, Winter Field Uniform, Winter Full Dress.

With the bill passed, Governor Whitman was then confronted with the problem of organizing the department and someone to head it. The law provided for four troops with 58 men in each troop.

## Colonel Chandler Appointed

Colonel George F. Chandler of Kingston, N. Y. had just returned home from the Mexican Border service. Governor Whitman telephoned him and asked him if he would come to Albany. The Colonel, who had already achieved fame as a surgeon and as a soldier, went to Albany the next day, believing the Governor wanted to consult him professionally, as the Colonel had often looked after the Governor in the early years of his practice.

When Colonel Chandler arrived, the Governor told him he wanted to talk with him about the Constabulary—or State Police bill that he had just signed and had become law. The Colonel was surprised, as he had heard nothing about the bill—having been away on border service. He deliberated over the bill that morning, then gave the Governor his ideas. They talked over who was to create, or organize the Department. Several names were discussed pro and con, and the Governor

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## THE HISTORY — Continued . . .

arose and looked out the window of the Executive Chamber for a few minutes, then suddenly turned and said: "I have the man. It is you!"

### Chandler Accepts

Colonel Chandler did not see this, as he wanted to go into war service very soon with his regiment. The appointment hung fire for several days. The Governor again sent for the Colonel to attend a luncheon at the Executive Mansion. Among those present were Colonel "Teddy Roosevelt" and Major General Wotherspoon. After the luncheon Governor Whitman announced he would grant the authority of Colonel Roosevelt to raise a Division in New York State, for war purposes, under the Militia Act. The Colonel was delighted and told General Wotherspoon he would make him Chief of Staff. Later he turned to Colonel Chandler and said: "Chandler, if you organize the Constabulary, I will ask Governor Whitman to let me have the unit, and you shall be my Chief of Cavalry!" Colonel Chandler saw visions of the Rough Riders, and immediately told Governor Whitman he would undertake the job. Governor Whitman appointed him at once, and next day, May 2, 1917, he was confirmed by the Senate of New York State.

Colonel Roosevelt did not raise the division, as he was soon told by Washington that even if he did it would not be accepted. Colonel Chandler therefore found himself with a commission as Superintendent of State Police, and an appropriation of \$50,000 in his hands. There was nothing for him to do but go ahead and organize the department.

Colonel Chandler was sure he could organize four troops as a military unit, because of his training, but he knew nothing about police at that time—except in a general way. He realized that no one knew any more about rural police in New York State than he did, as it was a brand new thing for the state. While taking an estimate of the situation, it came to him that a doctor and a policeman were very much alike in their work. For when a law of health is broken a doctor is needed, and if a law of civilization is broken a policeman is needed. They are both subject to call at all times of the day or night, and they alike have to meet the young and the old, the drunk and the sober, the rich and the poor, the sane and the insane.

For the doctor: is the patient sick, or is he a faker? Does he need advice, or medicine, or an operation? Does he need attention where he is, or should he be removed to a hospital?

For the policeman: is there a crime committed, and what kind of a crime? Would a warning suffice, or must an arrest be made—followed by removal to jail, witnesses obtained, and the evidence of the crime safeguarded?

### Doctors of Civilization

These two jobs seemed so much alike that he carried out the analogy further in his mind, until he could see that there were needed specialists in police work: Fingerprint men, handwriting experts, microscopists . . . just as X-ray men, anesthetists, and microscopists are necessary in medicine. All at

once he felt he knew the principles of police work, and had the confidence in organizing the department, with the idea in mind that the members of the department were to be more or less doctors of civilization.

### Headquarters Opened

There was no place for the Colonel to have his headquarters, nothing in the bill, (a shaky affair) fortunately for him as an organizer. Finally the Adjutant General gave him a small room in his headquarters in the Telephone Building in Albany. He was later assigned a small room, No. 100, on the ground floor of the Capitol. Through General Dyer he obtained the services of Stanley Beagle, as secretary. He found that Beagle was unusual in understanding finances and later made him Sergeant-Major. He was the watchdog of the department treasury for many years.

When it came to getting men, the Civil Service Commission immediately told Colonel Chandler that they would examine the candidates and furnish him a list. This the Colonel was absolutely opposed to, for he would not take the responsibility of sending out men, to do police work, who were assigned to him. He wanted to examine his own men. A bitter fight ensued, but he went before the Attorney General, accompanied by several of the Civil Service Commissioners, and stated his case. Luckily for him the Attorney General saw his point, and rendered an opinion favorable to him—after studying the bill. Had he not done so, the Colonel would have quit the job and gone into army service at once.

### Civil Service Underestimated

It was, and is Colonel Chandler's thinking, that Civil Service is a curse to police all over the country. That it is the illegitimate child of politics, and allows the politicians to really control the various police forces in the United States. He believes that whatever success the New York State Police has had is, in the main, due to the fact that it has been kept out of Civil Service, and so out of politics.

### Practical Examination

In May 1917 two examinations were held in the Assembly Chamber in the Capitol. About two thousand applicants appeared and those examined were given a practical examination. They were stripped and looked over well for physical defects; then had to write a 200 word letter about their trip to Albany—or about some important happening in their lives, so it could be ascertained if they could write legibly, be able to express themselves, and had some imagination. Following this, a three minute psychological test—on a printed sheet of paper; then a memory test, where thirty different objects were placed upon a table . . . and after a three minute study, if any of the candidates could not write down twenty of these objects, he was out. A few practical questions about a horse and his care concluded the examination.

In connection with the examination Colonel Chandler would advise then that in a room of 600 candidates, there to become a State Trooper, that probably 60 of them were potential crooks. In ef-

## THE HISTORY — Continued . . .

fect, 60, who, if they had the opportunity, would try to beat their way on a train or street car without paying their fare; or if waiting in someone's home where a box of cigars was lying open on a table, would slip one or two cigars into their pockets—after carefully removing the bands so they could not be identified. That this examination would tell whether they were physically and mentally fit, but would not reveal those who were potential crooks. Therefore, that if they should pass, they would have to sign a statement that they would resign, without question, at the request of their Captain within the first six months. This was not in the bill, but the Colonel made it his rule and it worked out satisfactorily.

### Troopers Are Human Too!

Colonel Chandler believed that any social tendencies would crop out in the first six months, as a rule. This of course does not always work out either. He once had an excellent Sergeant who suddenly, on account of a woman, stole five thousand dollars and an automobile and skipped the state. He was interviewed by a group of reporters at once, and they asked for an explanation. He thought for a moment and said:

"Christ had twelve apostles, and one of them went wrong. I have between three and four hundred men, and one of them has gone wrong. Up to date my batting average has been pretty good!"

They saw the point, and were mighty kind about this matter in the papers.

### Problem Solved

Governor Whitman, not wishing to antagonize the powerful Civil Service Commission, and not knowing of the fight Colonel Chandler had had with them, told him not to do so. This left him in a rather embarrassing position on the day of the examinations. Thinking fast, he hit upon a scheme—which worked to perfection. He suggested to the Governor that, as he had signed the bill creating the police, it would be a fine thing if he appeared in the Assembly Chamber and addressed the candidates. He agreed and asked about the Civil Service. He was told they would be there. The Colonel then went to the Civil Service rooms and told the commissioners it was the wish of the Governor that they be in the Assembly Chamber when he addressed the candidates that afternoon. Reluctantly they came, because the wish of the Governor is virtually a command, and they did not dare refuse! The Governor was pleased at seeing the Civil Service Commissioners present, and apparently sanctioning the examination. He made a fine address. The Civil Service Commissioners came and went, but that was all—because from that time on the department examined all of their candidates, without question.

### No Politics in State Police

Politics was rampant in Albany and a new department looked like good picking for those in power. However, Colonel Chandler found that both parties, when it was actually demonstrated to them that fitness and ability, and nothing else, counted, would leave him alone. In one instance a venerable Senator who had served many terms, came to him

with a man to be placed on the force. The man was pot-bellied, flat-footed and a horrible specimen. The Senator was taken aside and told that the man would not do. He argued that the man was a trusted constituent of his for years, and that he had promised to place him in the department. The Colonel was adamant. However, the Senator kept at it, and brought him others, and he kept turning them down—until the sixth or seventh man, who was excellent. This man was appointed at once. The next day the old Senator called again and asked about his man. He was told that the man had passed and was already enlisted, whereupon he slammed his fist down on the desk and said: "By George, I knew that I would get a man in here someday!" He was told that all the men like the last that he would bring, would be enlisted. He was so pleased that he passed the word around that the department was organizing on the level. No trouble was experienced after that. Governor Whitman, Miller or Smith never asked the Colonel a favor that was in any way political. The Legislature became more kind. As soon as they knew the department was out of politics, they were relieved—and the department could not have had more consideration in every way.

### Manlius, N. Y. 1st Training Camp

A camp near Manlius, N. Y. was decided on to begin training. The men reported and were organized and trained there from June 20th to September 7, 1917. The camp was named "Camp Newayo"—a combination of the names of the two women who had really brought about the organization, Moycea Newell and Kathryn Mayo.

### Troopers Uniforms

The matter of a uniform had to be solved, and Colonel Chandler, pondering on the thought of the color, observed that nature used green for foliage and grass, and fell to reasoning that since the sun was yellow and the sky blue, and the combination of blue and yellow made green, that there could have been no other color used by nature. That there was a definite reason why everything in general was green. He thought surely there must be some good reason for the color of the uniform. He came to the conclusion that white is usually employed to depict right, while black is the symbol of evil. Therefore right and evil clashing would make a mixture of black and white—so he had fabricated a cloth that contained equal parts of black and white thread, resulting in a neutral gray. Being the only cloth known made in this way, all other gray cloth having some slight shade in it, it was therefore patented. A touch of royal purple was added, because it had never been used before in the police or military in this country. Three years later black stripes were added to the breeches and black slices on the sleeves.

The same idea for using gray paper and purple ink for the department stationery. This colored paper idea soon caught on in the comptroller's office, because it was easy to find the department files by the gray paper. Other departments now have their own colors.

Colonel Chandler drew the design for the uniform, and 19 firms bid and made samples. The

## THE HISTORY — Continued . . .

uniform was so radical in design that it was impossible for them to get the idea—and the uniforms they made looked like chauffeurs' livery.

### 1917 DRESS UNIFORM



A Typical N. Y. S. Trooper.

Finally the owner of one firm said he could produce any design. He spent a day with the Colonel and produced just what he wanted: So the men were measured for uniforms.

### Uniforms Respected

The men, noting the radical change in the uniform from that of the Army, objected to it. It being war time, several thousand troops were stationed in and around Syracuse. Finally a few of the men went to Syracuse in uniform, and were elated upon their return. It developed that when the Army officers saw the men (the uniforms being new to them) thought they were probably foreign officers. Majors, Colonels and even Generals, saluted them first when they met, and even arose and stood at attention when they entered a hotel lobby! The men soon liked the uniform and became accustomed to it.

The revolver was on the outside of the uniform, in an emergency holder, on the left side—so it

could be quickly drawn by the right hand in case of emergency. This put the policeman on an equal footing with the crook. Surprisingly, Police Chiefs throughout the state objected—loudly, to carrying the revolver exposed. Colonel Chandler was booed when he read a paper on the subject at a meeting of the International Police Chiefs in Detroit. Now most policemen carry their guns on the outside where they can get them in a hurry.

### Discipline Firm

It was soon found that police discipline differed from that of the Army. In the Army there is the guard house and the men are under direct orders and supervision of officers. Policemen are alone and away from their officers. Each man a little army in himself. Fortunately this was realized early, and as soon as the men were through with their work for the day, they were allowed to go to Syracuse and other places, with orders to be back before 11:30 P. M. The men who came back in good condition were retained. Those who came back a little worse for wear (at times) were dropped at once. Some difficulty resulted in dropping these men, because influential citizens often tried their best to have some of the men reinstated. Colonel Chandler was firm, though he made some bitter enemies. We dislike the thought of what would have happened to the department if civil service had furnished the men, or politics or pull could have dictated the personnel of this force.

### First Police Action

The first police action performed by the department was in policing the New York State Fair on September 5, 1917. It was hard to convince the State Fair Commissioners that they would be efficient, but Governor Whitman helped, and they were marched to the Fair grounds.



Troop "D" N. Y. State Troopers march on State Fair. 1917

The first morning, Colonel Chandler worked out a system to park cars, so that the first car in could be the first out if necessary—in fact so that any

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## THE HISTORY — Continued . . .

car could get out of the parking space when it wanted to. The men did a good job and the "herringbone" system, as it is now known, came into being on the first day of the Fair in 1917. It is now in general use all over the United States.

The men had been drilled in just one thing as far as the military was concerned, outside of courtesy, and that was in a Calvary Review. The Colonel had decided they must give a review before the Governor at the Fair, on the track, before the grandstand. The review went off without a hitch, and was a brilliant affair. The gray uniforms, the purple guidons, the horses with tails clipped at the hocks and manes clipped, made a great show and the grandstand spectators all rose from their seats with one great shout as they rode by.

### A Trooper Follows Orders

Policing the Fair went well. One day Thaddeus Sweet, Speaker of the State Assembly, drove up in a hurry to one of the gates forbidden to be used by automobiles. He was stopped by a Trooper. There was an argument and the Speaker said: "Young man, do you know who I am?" The Trooper answered: "No, I don't—and it makes no difference, for even if you were the Almighty you couldn't get through this gate. Those are my orders."

Speaker Sweet inquired where he could find the Commanding Officer, and drove to Colonel Chandler's quarters. After introducing himself, he complimented the department and said: "At last there will be law and order in the state!" He was an exception to a great number of prominent citizens wanting special privileges, who became a curse—until they learned that everybody was equal in the eyes of the State Police—as far as law enforcement was concerned.

After the Fair, there being no provision in the bill providing barracks for the men, Colonel Chandler, who had been busy during the previous two months, arranging for stations for the men, moved them to an old rink in Batavia, an old hotel near Syracuse, an old house north of Albany, and a stable near White Plains. The four Troops moved to the barracks by riding their horses. It was thought it would be a good way to advertise to the people of the state that there was a State Police.

### Named State Trooper

The Pennsylvania State Police had been called Cossacks and other derogatory names. Colonel Chandler, anticipating his men would be called something obnoxious, decided he must beat the public to it. It occurred to him that the government had authorized four troops in the state, and that a member of one of these troops was a "trooper," and therefore a "State Trooper." Governor Whitman and others consulted did not like the name, preferring to stick to the name Constabulary. Colonel Chandler was—as he described himself—pig-headed enough to go ahead and have the name "State Troopers" painted on the headquarters door in the Capitol and on all their stationery. By talking with newspaper men and getting them to see the wisdom of the name, they began referring to the men in the newspapers as State Troopers. This is how the name "State Trooper" originated. Now it is used all over the

United States, and even in Europe, when speaking of a state policeman. It was hard to get the name started, but it saved the day as far as any derogatory name was concerned.

It took some nerve to go ahead and make arrests at the time, and all spent many wakeful nights. But, like everything else, in time these worries lessened. There was a continual change in personnel as many proved unfit officers, as well as men. Colonel Chandler had to say "No!" so often, and had to use surgical methods so much, that he soon became discouraged. Happily, however, some men began to develop so rapidly that sudden cooperation and sureness in the work became a relief. As the men developed, they were advanced—otherwise dropped—until, with the exception of one, all of the officers came from the ranks.

### Housing Problem

The men were restless owing to the war going on at the time, and because of the make-shift barracks. All were from the Army, Navy, or were Guardsmen who had been in regular service on the border, and it seemed to them that the State of New York was not at all interested in their welfare. Something had to be done, and quickly.

There was nothing in the bill about building barracks—only that the superintendent could, at such places as he saw fit rent quarters for the police. Colonel Chandler conceived the idea of having some community build barracks for a Troop: The State to pay ten per cent of the building cost as a rental, with the State to have the privilege at any time to buy the barracks at the original cost, plus ten per cent. He became a real estate man, campaigned the State, traveled about and held meetings, until finally a group of men in Oneida—the geographical center of the state—organized a barracks corporation, hired an architect, and raised the money. All went well until a corporation committee accompanied the Colonel to Albany and before the comptroller.

### INSPECTION 1923



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## THE HISTORY — Continued . . .

The Attorney General had ruled that under the bill, this method of building barracks was legal, but—as it was something new—the comptroller was afraid to issue money for rental unless the lease was first signed by the Governor. The Colonel had not gone to him about the matter of barracks as great pressure was being brought upon the Governor to have the main barracks, or headquarters, in the State Fair Grounds in Syracuse. He went in to see the Governor's secretary and inquired how the governor was feeling. He was advised the Governor was in a very upset state of mind that day, over some political matters, and was at the moment laying down the law to some politicians in the executive office. Thinking this was fine, Colonel Chandler told the secretary to take the three copies of the lease in and tell the Governor he did not want to bother him, but only wanted his signature about a routine matter in the department. Governor Whitman signed the agreements, and the leases, without looking at them, and all was well!

### Barracks Proved Successful

The barracks proved a success. Others were built in the same way, and the Governor laughed when he was told how he had signed the leases without knowing he was sanctioning a brand new undertaking in the state.

Before long the war fever got the Superintendent as well as many others in the department. Many of the men left for service with the troops. Through the efforts of Governor Whitman, the Superintendent saw the secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, and General Crowder. They both believed that the Troopers work was necessary for the protection of the citizens of the state. Governor Whitman had offered its use for war purposes. However, the war department declared it exempt from draft, because it was considered as a part of the war forces, and was subject to call at any time, just as other troops were in camp.

### Chandler on Leave to Army

Later, the Superintendent was granted a leave by the Governor and he entered the Medical Corps of the Army as a Major, and was ordered to Camp Oglethorpe, in Tennessee. Before going he appointed Captain George F. Dutton, the commander of Troop G, as Deputy Superintendent, and he looked after the department while the Superintendent was away.

### Smith Elected —

#### Recommends State Police Be Abolished

Alfred E. Smith was elected Governor, and in his inaugural address on January 1, 1919, recommended that the Department of State Police be abolished. Upon the Superintendent's return from service in April 1919, he found the department in a doldrum as a result of the attitude of Governor Smith. He kept away from the Governor and whipped up activities of the Troopers to a high degree. About the first of June the Governor sent for him to come to his Chamber in the afternoon.

When the Superintendent entered the room, it being a hot day, the Governor was sitting in a big chair in his shirt sleeves. He gave the Superintendent a cigar, asked him to sit down, and said:

"Perhaps you know that in my first message to the Legislature, I recommended the abolishment of the State Police?" Answered in the affirmative, he said: "Well, I wanted to talk it over so I sent for you." When asked why he wanted to do away with the department, he stated briefly that the men could only work eight hours a day, could patrol only a short distance, cover little ground, and among other reasons, were a needless expense to the state. After listening to him until he was through, the Colonel asked him if he had time to listen to him. He replied: "All afternoon—that's what we are here for!"

### Colonel Fights Disbandment

The Colonel told him he was a surgeon and not a politician, that he was losing money at that job, that the Governor had been misinformed about the hours and distance, and other matters concerning the work. The Governor listened intently, and after about an hour of talking—in which he was told everything in a general way—he suddenly said: "I have changed my mind. Now, since we have the department, let us make it the best in the United States. This change in the attitude of the Governor spread like wildfire through the department and the troopers entered into their work with more zest than ever.

### Troopers to Strike Duty

Later in the month a strike broke out in the Brass Works in Rome. About four thousand workers were on the rampage. With rapid changes in labor conditions, a new order of things had arisen: "the sitdown strike." No experience was had in this sort of strike. In 1920-1923 the methods of strikers and strike breakers were those of intimidation, and interference with the public—and violence had to be met with violence.

The situation was serious. The Governor's hands were tied, with the National Guard disrupted as a result of the war, and the Home Guard units were disbanded—leaving only the State Police to protect the citizens and their property during this crisis. The Adjutant General advised the Governor to call on the department but he thought there were too few men, the strength of the department at that time being only two hundred and thirty-two men and officers for the whole state.

Finally Governor Smith called for the Superintendent, who told him he could handle the situation. The Governor was greatly perturbed. Labor was against the department to a man. In fact most of the citizens of the state were . . . at least those in the cities could see little use for them. The Governor did not know Colonel Chandler too well, or how loyal he might be. He was afraid his men might shoot down rioters and a frightful mess result. After discussing the situation thoroughly, the governor told him: "All right, I trust you. But keep me advised of every move you make, good luck!" He was kept advised and gave a fine backing to the department during those troublesome days, and during strikes that followed. Twenty-six were handled at one time.

Being the first strike the Superintendent had handled, he was puzzled as to the number of men to use, and finally decided on a hundred—because

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## THE HISTORY — Continued . . .

his ground and put it squarely to the railroad authorities to name their new chiefs—and have them appoint reliable men or he would not sign their licenses.

Colonel Chandler believed that a policeman in uniform was a preventive against crime. That plain clothes are necessary in certain instances after a crime has been committed or is expected, but that ordinary police work should be in uniform. He therefore felt the railroad police should be in uniform. He held a lively session with the railroad chiefs in New York city, with the result that he told them that if they did not uniform their men, he would revoke their own licenses. There was a tense moment, but fortunately the chief of the New York Central was in favor and the chief of the Lackawanna (an old Army man and graduate of West Point) backed him up, and the idea was accepted.

Very quickly all the railroads in the state began putting uniforms on their men, and from this beginning there developed railroad police. The first year one railroad saved one and one quarter million dollars, and other roads saved large sums of money by the prevention of thefts.

### Troops B and C Organized

During the term of Governor Nathan Miller, Colonel Chandler felt his work was done, and wished to devote his whole time to surgery. He therefore handed in his resignation. The Governor asked him to reconsider, so finally the Colonel told him if he could organize two more troops and a police school he would stay.

Governor Miller agreed, and the Legislature amended the bill. Two more barracks were built at Sidney and Malone, by the same method as before, and Troops B and C were organized. When the Governor asked how much money would be needed for the school, he was told, two thousand dollars, he was overcome for a moment, and said that such a small appropriation in connection with education was unheard of. It was thought he expected a request for a million dollar appropriation to start with.

### School for Instruction for Troopers

Rooms were rented in the Y. M. C. A. building

in Troy and a corps of competent instructors was assembled from the Attorney General's department—District Attorney's and others—who gladly donated their services. The school was placed under the immediate direction of Lieutenant A. B. Moore, who, as a member of the department, was developing into one of the outstanding police instructors of the country. During the second term the school was opened to police in the United States, for the following reasons. We gave a very intensive course in Police Conduct, the Penal Code, how to be a witness, safe-guarding evidence, cruelty to children and animals, jujitsu, revolver practice, civil rights and other subjects vital to good police function. The students worked diligently.

At that time following the war, many men of high intelligence were admitted to the department as many had one or two years in college prior to war service—and for one reason or another, had not gone back to college. They were restless and wanted outdoor work. The idea of becoming a Trooper appealed to them. When graduated they were sent as replacements to the Troops, with the feeling they would be unusually valuable. Colonel Chandler was surprised when he began to receive word from his Captains that these men were inefficient to a high degree—that they had to be called back to barracks, the experienced Sergeants and Corporals all declaring they were not satisfactory. The Colonel was discouraged and before the next term had practically decided to give up the school. On a train from Kingston to Albany, he happened to read a succinct article on the question of clinical teaching versus theoretical teaching in medical schools. It was a subject which had been widely debated.

### Schooling Methods Effective

The tendency today is to take medical students and put them through the theory first, giving them clinical experience later. Colonel Chandler recalled that when he was in college he had clinical experience primarily, and the theory came along with the clinical teaching. This gave him a thought, since he had always recognized the similarity between the work of a doctor and that of a policeman.

He talked the matter over at a meeting with the instructors and suggested the school be continued with the exact curriculum as before, but that the



1st State Police School Graduates at Troy, 1921.

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## THE HISTORY — Continued . . .

school be limited to men who had had at least one year's experience in practical police work. It was also stipulated that no man from outside police departments could attend unless he had had one year of experience in police work.

The next term went along much as the first, only it was found that the pupils questions were much more to the point than during the first session. They were graduated and sent back to their Troops, where it was found that these men were invaluable, and that the school was a success.

This taught Colonel Chandler quite a lesson. It seemed to him that where pupils were interested and knew something about what they wish to learn, they would pick up the salient things and make use of their knowledge. In other words, they would think—rather than just recite the information given them.

### State Education Dept. Cooperates

Superintendent Chandler felt the school should be under the supervision of the Regents of the State. As no other school in the United States ever had been, he did not know how to go about it. Professions were standardized by education under the State Education Department—so why not police? Before any school could be recognized by the Regents, there were certain requirements—such as a suitable building, existence for three years or more, and others. Recognition of his school would seem out of the question.

Superintendent Chandler knew just one Regent, William Baker, Editor of the Syracuse Post Standard. He learned a special meeting of the Regents was to be held very soon—this information having been learned from a janitor of the Education Building in Albany. He was there that night. He knew none but Baker, who when he came through the door, saw him and said: "I know what you are after!" He and Baker had often discussed the idea of making police a profession. Baker said: "Wait here and I will see what I can do for you." About an hour later he beckoned the Colonel to follow him into a large room where, seated around one of the largest tables he had ever seen, were the Regents—a very astute body of men. One of them said with great dignity: We understand from Mr. Baker that you have something to say to us. The Colonel was surprised, but started to tell them about the history of police; how recent it was, and how necessary that the men be trained—so they could give better protection to the public. After they voted to send an inspector to the school the next day. The inspector came and after staying two days at the school, made such a favorable report that the school was given a charter and "Certificates of Qualifications," under the authority of the State Educational Department. Since then, thousands of men, from many parts of the United States have been graduated.



Maj. John A. Warner

### Chandler Retires, Warner Appointed

The department continued to be perfected and in December 1923, Colonel Chandler again resigned, as he felt his work was done. Governor Smith was still Governor at the time. As soon as the resignation became generally known, the Governor was importuned on all sides by candidates for the position. Politicians immediately reared its ugly head. One day the Governor phoned the Colonel and asked him if he would do him a favor. He was told, "Gladly!" He then asked him if he would nominate a man to be his successor, thus keeping politics out of the matter. He stated that he did not think the police should be Political, and that it was perfectly logical he ask who should carry on—from the man who originated the department. Governor Smith wrote a letter to the Colonel which was published, and was answered in a published letter—naming Captain John A. Warner, who was commanding Troop K at White Plains.

Governor Smith sent his name to the Senate without having met him. He was at once confirmed, and did excellent work during his time as Superintendent.

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# PICTORIAL REVIEW of the PAST . . .



Troopers Searching for Drugs  
1918



Guarding New York's Water Supply  
One of the many Horse Patrols  
in 1920



A Christmas Patrol  
1922



A Cool Patrol  
1927

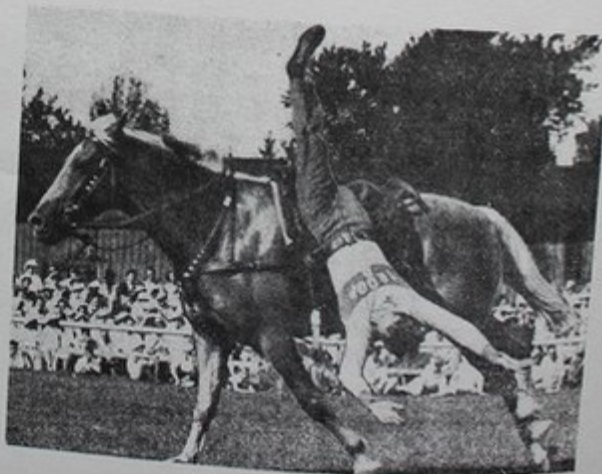


FIRE ARM INSTRUCTIONS 1923

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PICTORIAL REVIEW of the PAST...

Troop "D" Rough Riders at work in the 1930's.



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# HISTORY OF STATE TROOPERS

## ROUGH RIDING TEAMS

During the year 1921 with the approval of the Superintendent Geo. F. Chandler and under the direction of Captain Stephen McGrath, Lieut. John M. Keeley and Sergeant Tremain Hughes the first rough riding team was organized in Troop "D" at Oneida.

The purpose of this was to promote horsemanship throught the Division of State Police and to build up public relations. Shortly thereafter rough riding teams were organized in Troop "G" Troy and Troop "C" Sidney, at first blankets and surcingles were used and the exhibitions at that time were called a "Monkey Drill" soon after McClellan Saddles were being used, and as the riding and the tricks became more difficult high class western saddles were secured by the men themselves. This equipment was very colorful. Troop "D" used the famous Palomino horses some were secured in the west and some were bred at Troop "D" Barracks, Red leather bridles, Red leather Martin-gales (Breastplates) and saddles studded with silver studs and trappings.

About 1926 the riding team at Troop "G" in Troy was disbanded for the reason that they had at the time a fine stable of show horses which were shown at all principal shows in the Eastern States and Canada, and as they say at horse shows "They always finished in the ribbons."

Troop "C" at Sidney rode the Pinto bred horse and used the same equipment at Troop "D" trimmed with white leather trimmings, and as in the case of Troop "D" they were led by that great friend and good fellow Captain Dan Fox.

During those years it was the desire of the department that all Troops participate and specialize in some form of horsemanship, and so the rough riding teams became a great attraction at all State and County Fairs so that a great many invitations could not be accepted.

Troop "D" rode at the National Legion Convention in Boston, Mass., and were congratulated by General John J. Pershing a guest of the convention also at the National Legion Convention in Detroit, Mich., and while they were in existence always rode at the New York State Fair on Governor's Day and for several years rode at the Tri-State Fair in Athens, Penn., at all County Fairs in Troop "D" territory and at many celebrations for the purpose of raising funds for charity and the underprivileged.

The New York State Police Rough Riding Teams were rated as the best trick riders in the country by many experts and Rodeo performers including the late Tom Mix. Space in this publication will not permit a detailed account of the many difficult tricks that made up the program of Troop "D" riders but let us in passing mention the 10 man pyramid and carry it at a full gallop for one half mile it is very difficult and dangerous and at the present time we know of no organization that performs the act.

We would like to pay tribute to the many men of Troop "D" who over the years made up the riding teams, but space and the danger of missing some of the men makes it difficult. But let there be a word of remembrance expressed to the everlasting memory of the greatest rough rider that it was our pleasure ever to know, the late Lieutenant Tremain Hughes who a few years before his untimely death competed in the National Rodeo at Madison Square Garden against the best riders from all over this country and finished in third place, Troop "D" will always remember him.

It was said that an agreement existed between Captain McGrath and Captain Fox that they would never compete against each other for prizes of any kind or to determine the best team, a wonderful example of sportsmanship. Both teams finished their careers as Champions.



"THE CREAM OF THE STATE"—Troop D Rough-Riding Team.

We Are Proud to Salute

*Miss Moycea Newell—Colonel George F. Chandler*

and

*The Original Members of the New York State  
Troopers*

on this 40th Anniversary Celebration of the  
New York State Troopers



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Rev. Christopher G. Kane . . . . .	Chaplain

# PICTORIAL REVIEW of the PAST...

LIEUT. TREMAIN M. HUGHES



N. Y. STATE TROOPER, 1918 - 1932

Lt. Hughes was a great gentleman, Trooper extraordinary, leader among men, died in airplane crash. He created the N. Y. State Police Air Division.



Troop  
"D"  
Air  
Patrol

#### TROOP D FLYING CLUB

Reading, left to right—Sergeant V. D. Cooper, Corporals C. G. Doran, H. J. Sanderson, Trooper J. E. Wheeler, Corporal W. M. Stevenson, Trooper J. L. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant T. M. Hughes.

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## PICTORIAL REVIEW of the PAST . . .



New York State Trooper Color Guard.



George E. Plunkett trio, your entertainers.  
Plunkett (center), Troop "D" 1936-1951.



Troop "D" Show Horse.



Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Snow Cruiser escorted across  
State to New York City.



CYCLE PATROL, 1938.  
Both Troopers retired and are serving as Justices of the Peace.

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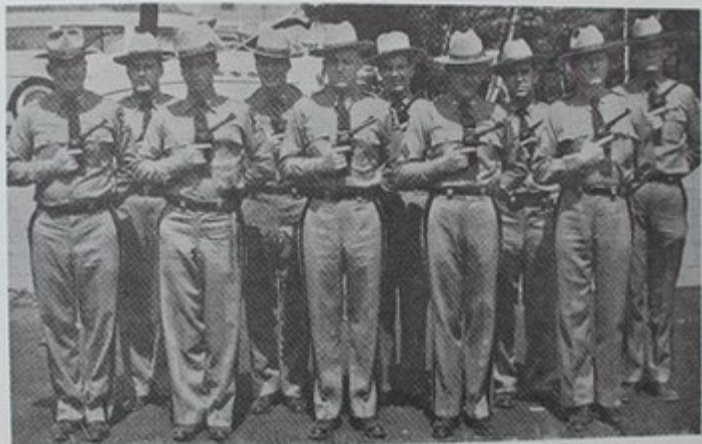
## PICTORIAL REVIEW of the PAST . . .



Human interest at State Fair, 1954.



Snack Time at State Fair, 1954.



State Police Pistol Team of Experts, 1956.



Charter Members, Central New York Chapter,

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# PICTORIAL REVIEW of the PAST . . .



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**GEORGE FLETCHER CHANDLER**

First Superintendent  
New York State Police

Colonel Chandler was born in Clyde, N. Y., December 13, 1872.

Attended Syracuse University 1890-92, graduated as an M.D., college, Physicians and Surgeons Columbia University 1895.

Practiced medicine New York City 1896-1901 and has since continued his practice at Kingston, New York.

Adjutant First New York Brigade Mexican Border Service, June 1916-March 1917.

Major United States Army Medical Corps, 1918-19, Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Colonel Chandler, became Superintendent of the New York State Troopers, Department of State Police May 2, 1917 until December 1, 1923 when he returned to his medical practice.

He organized and established the Department of State Troopers and also organized the State School for Police in 1921 which was the first of its kind in the United States.

Colonel Chandler is the author of the Policeman's Art, 1922 and the Policeman's Manual, 1930.

We are pleased to have the Colonel as our honored guest at this 40th Anniversary of the New York State Troopers.