

Tarris

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

1961

44th Annual Report

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FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF NEW YORK

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Consolidated Report of BCI.38

ARTHUR CORNELIUS, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF NEW YORK



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK STATE POLICE
ALBANY 1

Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor of the State of New York
State Capitol
Albany, New York

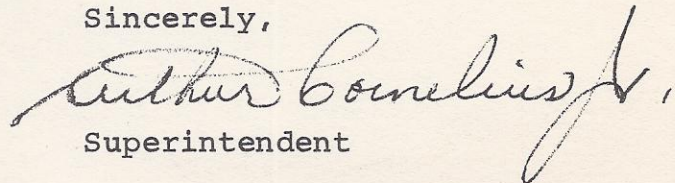
Dear Governor Rockefeller:

This is the annual report of the New York State Police for the year 1961, a year in which many changes were effected in the Division.

With your cooperation and support and that of the Legislature, a general reorganization was provided for by law and effectuated during the year. The administrative structure was modernized and strengthened. An inspection service was established and activated and many other steps were taken to increase the operational efficiency of the entire force.

That which has been accomplished during the year 1961, in reorganization and in the development of a firm foundation on which to build in the future will, I am certain, place the Division in a position to render better and more efficient service to the people of the State.

Sincerely,


Superintendent

From comforting a lost child at the State Exposition to disarming a dangerous criminal, the State Police officer has a comprehensive range of duties and responsibilities. In broad terms, the duties of the New York State Police are fivefold:

1. Preserve the Peace
2. Enforce the Law
3. Protect Life and Property
4. Prevent and Detect Crime
5. Arrest Violators

Within the purview of these five duties come many and varied activities. During a tour of duty, a Trooper may patrol a segment of the State's vast complex of highways and parkways, arrest a violator of the law, investigate a crime, inspect a labor camp, check on posted property, search for a missing person, bring a riot under control, or any number of other activities. No matter which of the many responsibilities a State Police officer is requested to fill, he is expected to complete the task with efficiency, thoroughness, understanding, patience and fairness. He is on call of the Governor and any citizen or visitor of New York State who needs assistance at any time of the day or night.

The State Police has been given a substantial assignment by the people of the State of New York and in 1961 the Division experienced considerable expansion and reorganization to meet the multiple demands on its services. Reorganization



One of the many services a State Police officer may perform is aiding motorists with disabled vehicles. Here a Trooper helps a motorist who has run out of gas on the New York State Thruway.

and expansion were the keynotes at Division Headquarters, in the Field, and in the Police Academy. In the Traffic, Communications and Pistol Permit Bureaus impressive work records were compiled and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the Uniform Force, and the Scientific Laboratory continued to tighten control and detection of crime throughout the State. With the addition of new members and methods, 1961 was an active year in building for the future of the State Police.

ORGANIZATION - HEADQUARTERS

During 1961 there were many organizational changes in the New York State Police. Early in the Spring, Division Headquarters was moved from its cramped offices in the Capitol to larger and more modern quarters at 162 Washington Avenue in Albany. With the additional space available in the new building, plans for expansion and reorganization were quickly initiated.

FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

To improve administrative procedures, the executive branch of the Division was reorganized. The former position of Deputy Superintendent was changed to First Deputy Superintendent and the duties of this position were redefined. The First Deputy, second in command of the Division, has the responsibility of coordinating the work of the administrative and field command units, acting as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and planning and locating field installations as well as many other important duties connected with assisting the Superintendent.

FIELD COMMAND

The next steps in improving administrative procedures were taken with the creation of several new positions. These new offices included a Deputy Superintendent in charge of Field Forces, and Assistant Superintendent for the Uniform Force and an Assistant Superintendent for the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. With these three new positions filled, it was possible to tighten control over field operations with closer coordination and correlation of activities on a state-wide basis.

A MERGER OF INVESTIGATIVE UNITS

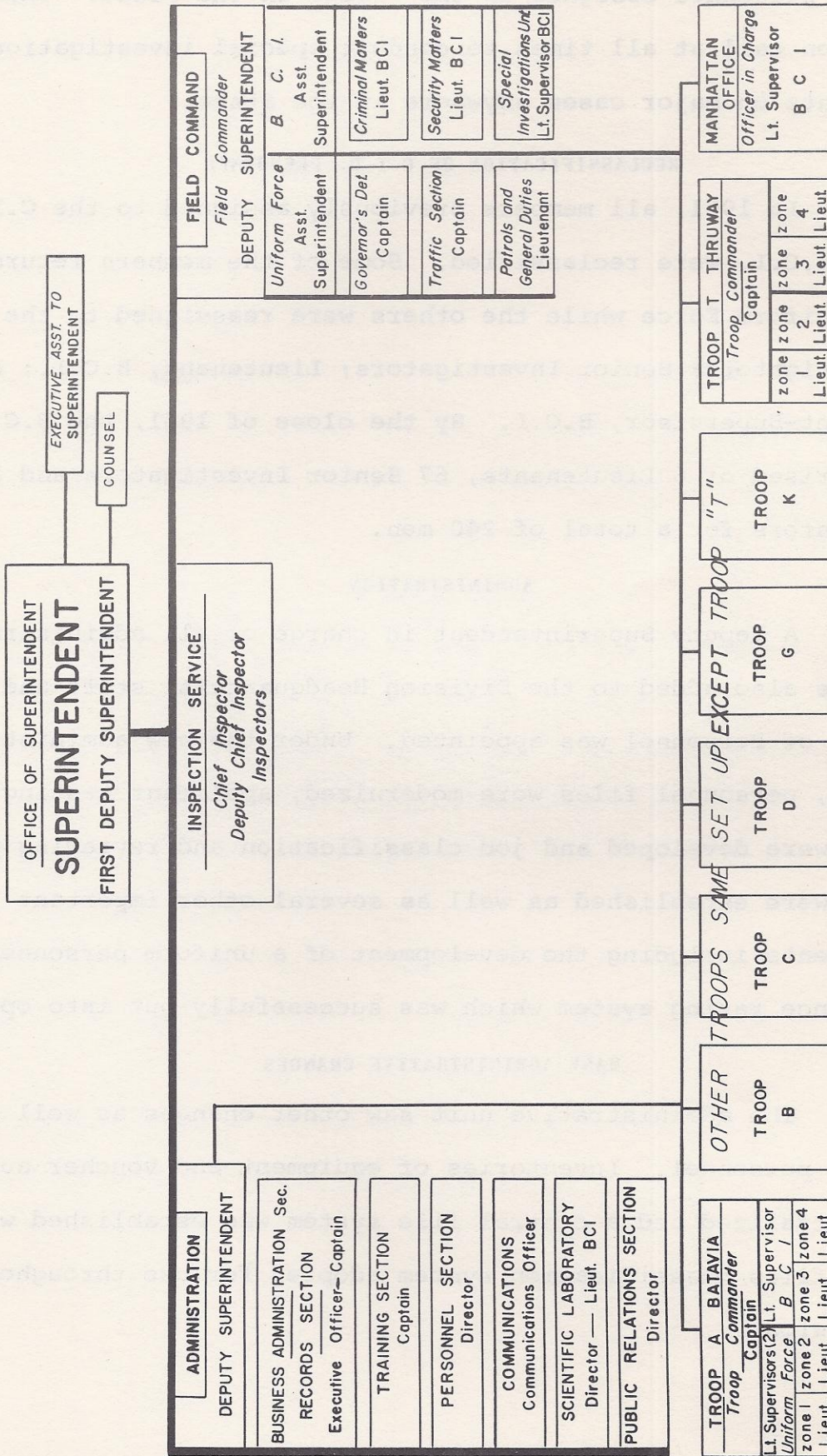
One of the major changes in the organization of the Field Forces came with the merger of the Criminal Intelligence Unit in New York City with the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and the consolidation of all C.I.U. records and indices into the files at Division Headquarters. All the information on crimes, criminal activities and all other related matters are now located at Division Headquarters. With the merger of the C.I.U. and the B.C.I., the number of personnel assigned to ferret out organized criminal activities, the investigation of crime conditions, and the operation of major criminals has been increased and a new program has been instituted to correlate information on individual racketeers, mobsters, and gangsters to identify them with other criminal elements operating within and without the State.

A POLICY OF COOPERATION

In furthering the Division's policy of close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, careful study was given to the dissemination of information developed by the B.C.I. and information was given to such organizations as the F.B.I. and the Internal Revenue Service.

NEW INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

At Headquarters, a B.C.I. Unit was established to provide closer supervision of all investigations undertaken by the Division and to correlate information on criminal activities throughout the entire State. In addition to the regular B.C.I. Unit, plans have nearly been completed for a special investigations



unit to have its nucleus at Division Headquarters with carefully selected personnel assigned to the Troops in the Field. This unit will be on call at all times to conduct special investigations and assignments on major cases anywhere in the State.

RECLASSIFICATION OF C.I.U. PERSONNEL

In 1961, all members previously assigned to the C.I.U. and the B.C.I. were reclassified. Some of the members returned to the Uniform Force while the others were reassigned to the B.C.I. as Investigators; Senior Investigators; Lieutenant, B.C.I.; or Lieutenant-Supervisor, B.C.I. By the close of 1961, the B.C.I. was comprised of 6 Lieutenants, 67 Senior Investigators and 167 Investigators for a total of 240 men.

ADMINISTRATION

A Deputy Superintendent in charge of all administrative units was also added to the Division Headquarters' staff and a Director of Personnel was appointed. Under the new administrative guidance, personnel files were modernized, applicant testing procedures were developed and job classification and reviewing procedures were established as well as several other important improvements including the development of a uniform personnel performance rating system which was successfully put into operation.

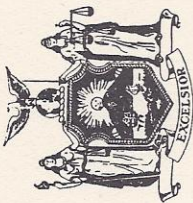
MANY ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

The administrative unit saw other changes as well as those in personnel. Inventories of equipment and voucher audits were centralized and a central file system was established with a uniform files classification system adopted for use throughout the Division.

Further additions to the Division Headquarters' staff included a Counsel to offer legal advice and guidance on official matters concerning the Division and 68 additional civilian employees to help implement the new program and free Uniform personnel for police duties. On December 31, 1961, 171 civilians were employed by the Division.

INSPECTION SERVICE

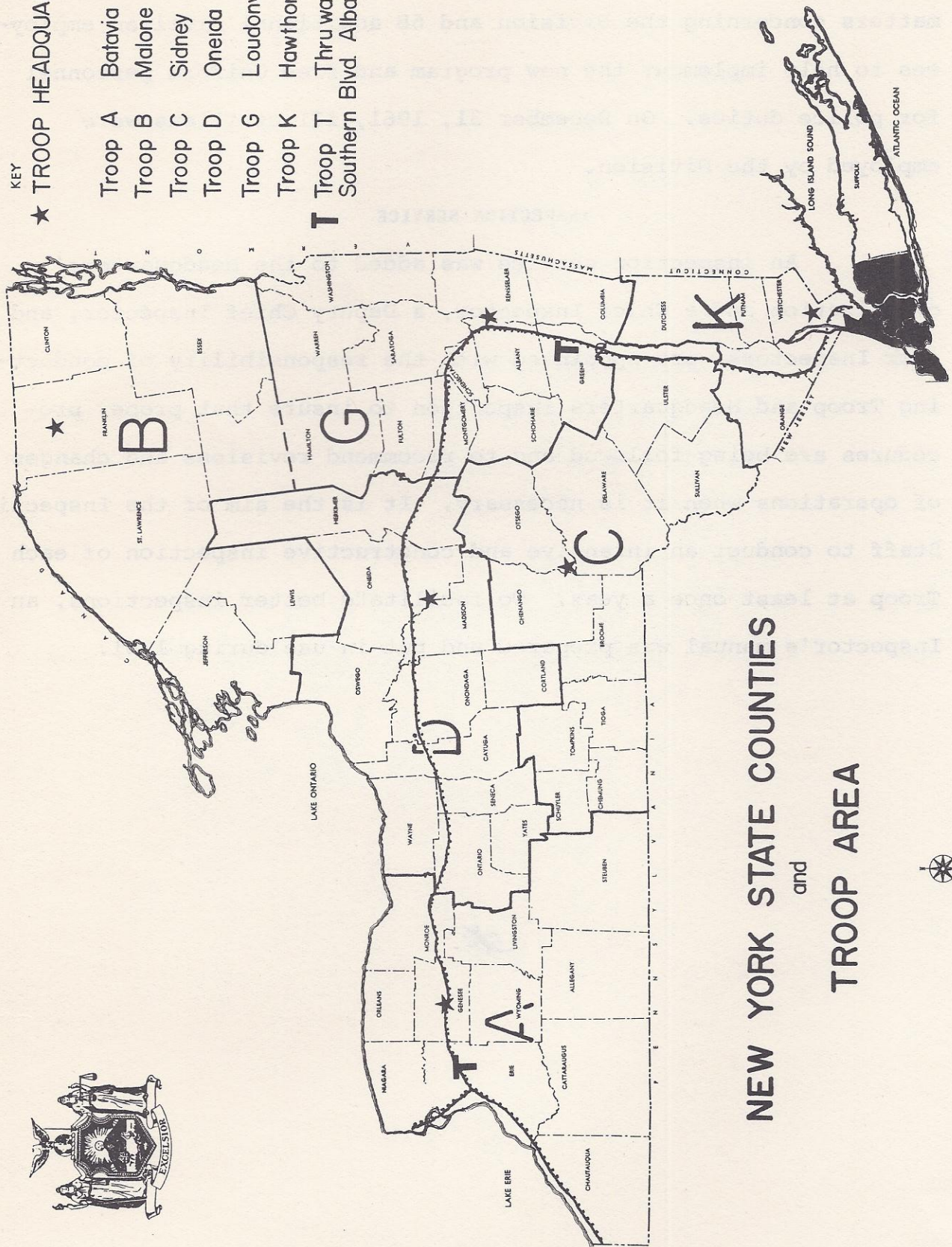
An inspection service was added to the Headquarters' organization and a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, and four Inspectors were appointed with the responsibility of conducting Troop and Headquarters inspection to insure that proper procedures are being followed and to recommend revisions and changes of operations when it is necessary. It is the aim of the Inspection Staff to conduct an intensive and constructive inspection of each Troop at least once a year. To facilitate better inspections, an Inspector's manual was prepared and put in use during 1961.



KEY

★ TROOP HEADQUARTERS

- Troop A Batavia
- Troop B Malone
- Troop C Sidney
- Troop D Oneida
- Troop G Loudonville
- Troop K Hawthorne
- Troop T Thru way Southern Blvd. Albany



NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES and TROOP AREA



ORGANIZATION - FIELD

Reorganization and expansion occurred in the Field as well as at Division Headquarters. Administration in the Field was strengthened by placing the Troop Commander, in charge of each of the six Troop areas, in full command of and responsible for all personnel and activities in his Troop area. Two Lieutenant-Supervisors, one responsible for all personnel and operations of the B.C.I. and one responsible for the Uniform Forces, were assigned to each Troop to assist the Troop Commander in administration and supervision. A program of daily activity reports was implemented for both the Uniform Force and the B.C.I. as an aid to more efficient administration and better allocation of duties.

In an effort to free police personnel from clerical duties, the use of dictating and transcribing equipment in preparing police reports was experimented with in Troop A and proved very successful. Plans have been made to place this program in use throughout the entire Division.

Studies of the existing Troop divisions revealed the desirability for additional zones in the present six Troop areas and the establishment of a new Troop for the New York State Thruway. In December, Troop T was formed and headed by a Troop Commander with a Lieutenant in charge of each of the four zones set up within Troop T jurisdiction.

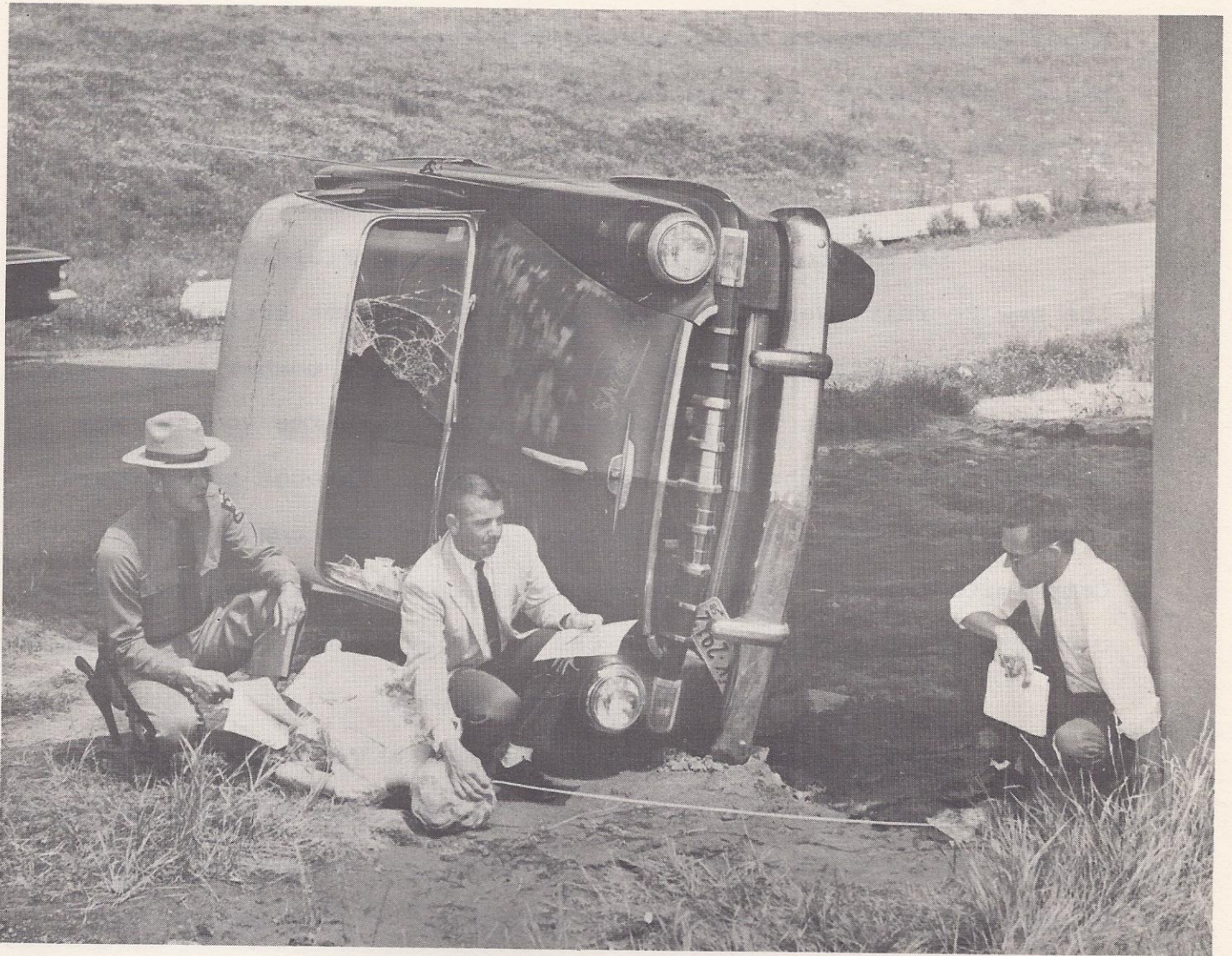
TRAINING

The training program of the New York State Police experienced considerable expansion and revision during 1961. Programs for both Recruits and current members were changed and augmented.

In February, the New York State School for Police changed its name to the New York State Police Academy and was moved from its inadequate quarters in Troy following the close of the sixty-sixth session of the school. Temporary quarters for the Academy were established at Troop G Barracks where classrooms and housing facilities for 50 men were provided. The State University College of Education at Oneonta accommodated two classes of 50 men each during the summer vacation period.

NEW RECRUIT TRAINING PROGRAM

A new Recruit Training Program was initiated which differed radically from the old program. Instead of reporting immediately to a Troop as they did formerly, new Recruits were assigned directly to the training school where they attended the basic training course which was lengthened from eight to twelve weeks. New subjects and training methods were introduced into the basic course such as the "moot court" to familiarize the Recruit with situations he will meet in the Field and the assignment of two outstanding Troopers to act as counsellors for each class. One hundred and eighty-six Recruits graduated from this basic course in 1961, bringing the total strength of the Division to 1601, and they entered the second phase of their three phase probationary period which is a three month stay at a "training Troop." During



Probationary Troopers learn the importance of accurate on the scene investigative techniques. The Police Academy, staffed by experienced instructors, supplements lecture methods by utilizing training aids, props, and simulated situations in teaching practical law enforcement duties

this period, the Recruit furthers his studies by working with an experienced Trooper. Upon successful completion of this second phase, the Recruit is then assigned to his permanent Troop where he serves the balance of his one year probationary period.

CHANGES IN FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAM

Of interest to all personnel in the Field as well as the new Recruits were the changes in the firearms training program. The Practical Pistol Course, the most effective combat type course for law enforcement work, along with other firearms courses was incorporated into the State Police program. Through the cooperation of the F.B.I., an "instructors' course" was conducted at Camp Smith for 26 State Police personnel. These 26 men thereafter conducted firearms training in the new courses for all Field personnel.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

As a further aid in the administrative development of Division personnel, two in-service training courses were also instituted. Four sessions of a new Investigators' Course were held to teach the newly appointed Investigators the latest methods and techniques used in criminal and other investigations, and to apprise them of the effects of recent Supreme Court decisions. One hundred and nineteen Investigators attended this course. A special Administrative Course was held for senior noncommissioned officers to prepare them for advancement to positions of greater responsibility and 33 noncommissioned officers attended.

DRIVER EDUCATION

The Division Driver Education School held 20 Driver Training Sessions during 1961. There were driving classes for all 186 Recruits and driver re-training sessions for 125 present members of the force. Six sessions of the Motorcycle Training School were conducted, two sessions for 20 inexperienced riders and four sessions for 25 experienced riders.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

The policy of the Division in sending members to attend specialized training courses in various schools and colleges was continued in 1961. Two members graduated from the Northwestern University Traffic Institute at Evanstown, Illinois, and two from the National Police Academy conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. Four members attended two Seminars in Homicide Investigation conducted by the Department of Legal Medicine, Harvard University Medical School.

INSTRUCTION FOR OTHER POLICE AGENCIES

The Division cooperated by furnishing instructors to other police agencies throughout the State, who were conducting their own police training courses. In addition, instructors were provided for the Municipal Police Training Council.

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY

The Scientific Laboratory is of vital importance in the investigation of cases and determination of evidence for the New York State Police as well as many other law enforcement agencies. Of the 3,664 cases submitted to the Laboratory in 1961, 1,643 or 44.8% of them were from agencies other than the Division of State Police. The methods used in the State Police Laboratory have been studied and adopted by other law enforcement agencies and the Laboratory was visited by 17 major law enforcement officials from both the United States and foreign countries. Numerous grand juries and high school student groups also visited the Laboratory during the year.

Members of the Laboratory lectured at various police schools conducted by local law enforcement agencies and, in cooperation with the Municipal Police Training Council, gave instruction in methods and techniques in scientific criminal detection at local law enforcement training schools.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

The Photographic Section increased their processing of photographic negatives and prints about 26% in 1961 and aided in the investigation of the fire at the Governor's mansion in March and in the examination of a suspicious package delivered to Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, New York. In the latter instance, through the use of the fluoroscope and X-ray, the package was discovered to contain a homemade blackjack.

RESUME' OF EVIDENCE EXAMINATIONS

<u>Cases Pertaining to:</u>		<u>Number of Cases Submitted</u>
Animal Poisoning		222
Arson		51
Assault		53
Burglary		65
Documents, Forgeries, Extortions, etc.		285
Drunken Driving		1415
Firearms Examinations		527
Homicides:		
Accidental	107	
Automobile	232	
Determine Cause of Death	30	
Identification of Deceased	2	
Murder	51	
Suicide	86	508
Laundry-Dry Cleaners Marks		41
Pathometer		25
Sex Crimes		34
Miscellaneous Cases:		
Abortion Instruments	1	
Alcohol - Blood and Urine	159	
Alcohol - Liquids	30	
Bones	2	
Clothing	13	
Cordage - Ropes	3	
Crankcase Debris-Motor Parts	14	
Dirts	5	
Firearms - Bullets-Shells	6	
Food - Human	2	
Foreign Matter	2	
Glass Fragments	7	
Hair	3	
Liquids - Unknown	10	
Metal	5	
Mutilated Coins	2	
Narcotics	89	
Obscene Photos - Literature	1	
Paints	34	
Paper	3	
Playing Cards	1	
Poison	3	
Restore Serial No. - Machine	1	
Skin Tissues	1	
Special Photography	6	
Suspected Bombs-Explosives	17	
Suspected Poisons	2	
Tire Prints	1	
Urine	10	
Vomitus	1	
Water	1	
Wax or grease	1	
Wood	2	438

TOTAL

3664

FIREARMS SECTION

The Firearms Section examined 1,080 firearms in 1961 involved in 661 different cases and continued the Division policy of cooperation with other police agencies by submitting bullets and shells from firearms that may have been connected with homicides under investigation by these agencies.

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION SECTION

The Document Examination Section processed 284 document cases during the year and made numerous additions to their Fraudulent Check File. The Lie Detection Section conducted 34 pathometric tests during the year.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS MARK SECTION

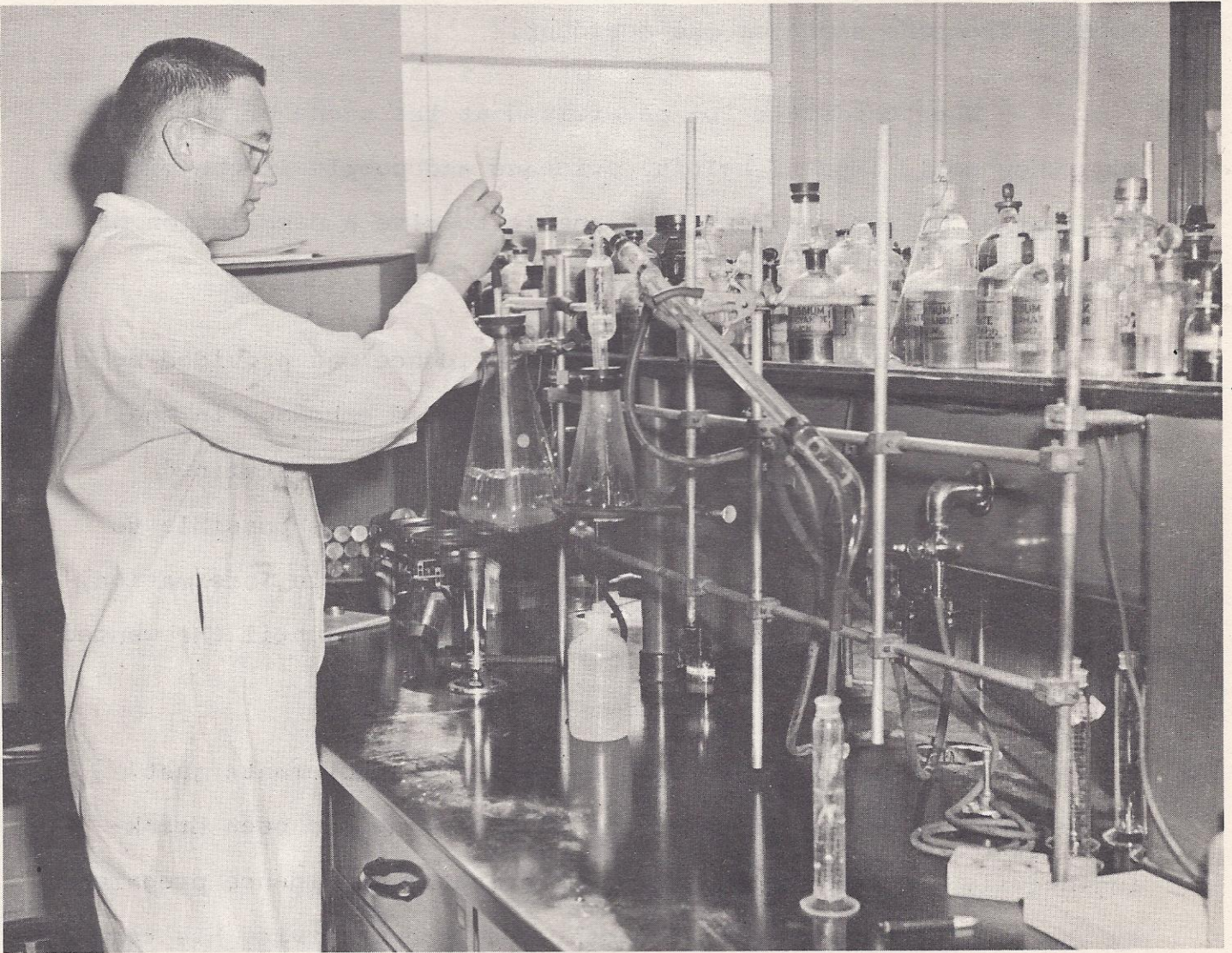
The Laundry and Dry Cleaners Mark Section worked on 41 cases directly involved with the identification of markings and participated in many more cases where the identification of markings was only a portion of the total investigation. A re-survey of cleaning establishments was made throughout the State, a new survey was initiated in New York City, and an exchange program of laundry and dry cleaners marks was started in 1961.

ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENTS SECTION

The Analytical Instruments Section of the Laboratory conducted 777 spectrographic analyses, 502 spectrophotometric determinations, and 18 X-ray diffraction patterns in 1961. With the use of specialized equipment, the Analytical Instruments Section is able to identify barbiturate poisonings and to determine the source of minute paint scrapings, dirt particles, hairs, fibers, and similar substances.

CHEMICAL SECTION

The Chemical Section conducted analyses in 1,415 cases of Drunken Driving during the past year and its members presented testimony in courts throughout the State relative to 149 cases.



Chemical Section at the Scientific Laboratory

A SCRAP OF EVIDENCE

The usefulness of the Laboratory was graphically illustrated many times during the past year. Its services were of great value during the investigation of a hit-and-run accident conducted early in the Spring of 1961.

Two 16 year old boys were walking on the shoulder of a busy highway one evening when a speeding car struck and killed one of the boys. The operator of the car failed to stop and drove quickly from the scene of the accident.

When the State Police arrived at the scene of the tragedy, they could find no helpful evidence and people in the vicinity at the time of the accident were unable to give a description of the car.

The first bit of substantial evidence was provided by the Laboratory when flecks of paint were noted embedded in the victim's clothing. The minute paint particles were examined spectrophotographically with the result that it was possible to establish the color of the vehicle. Armed with this information, persistent investigators narrowed down the search until the wanted car was located.

A background check of the operator's movements just prior to the accident revealed the fact that he had been drinking heavily and the preponderance of scientific evidence prepared by the Laboratory convicted the man. He is now serving his term in a State Prison.

PISTOL PERMIT BUREAU

Under the New York State laws relating to pistols, revolvers and other concealable firearms, the State Police Pistol Permit Bureau was established in 1931 to provide for a central files system containing all the vital information on firearms. At the Pistol Permit Bureau there are files containing information on pistol licenses, firearms, amendments to licenses, lost or stolen weapons, transactions of dealers and gunsmiths, and on the names of persons to whom pistol licenses have been issued. The bureau also keeps a file of reports from the Department of Correction showing which persons requesting pistol licenses have a criminal record.

The bureau now contains over one million data cards on firearms and related matters. During 1961, 186,249 records were processed and added to these extensive files. The records of the bureau have proven increasingly helpful in controlling the criminal element and many other agencies, including the Conservation Department and the Department of Law, have made use of them.

In meeting the problem of handling this large volume of information, the bureau continued work on the conversion of their files to a new tabulating card system approved in 1960 with completion of the project anticipated by the Spring of 1962. The bureau was able to eliminate a backlog of information and keep their records current in 1961.

COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

The Communications Bureau of the New York State Police has the responsibility of supplying every part of the Division with up-to-the-minute information on all matters concerning law enforcement agencies. During 1961, the bureau handled 543,163 messages involving a wide variety of subjects including the names of wanted and missing persons and information on lost or stolen property. All calls to the Executive Chamber when the regular switchboard is unattended are also handled by the Communications Bureau.

TELETYPEWRITER SYSTEM

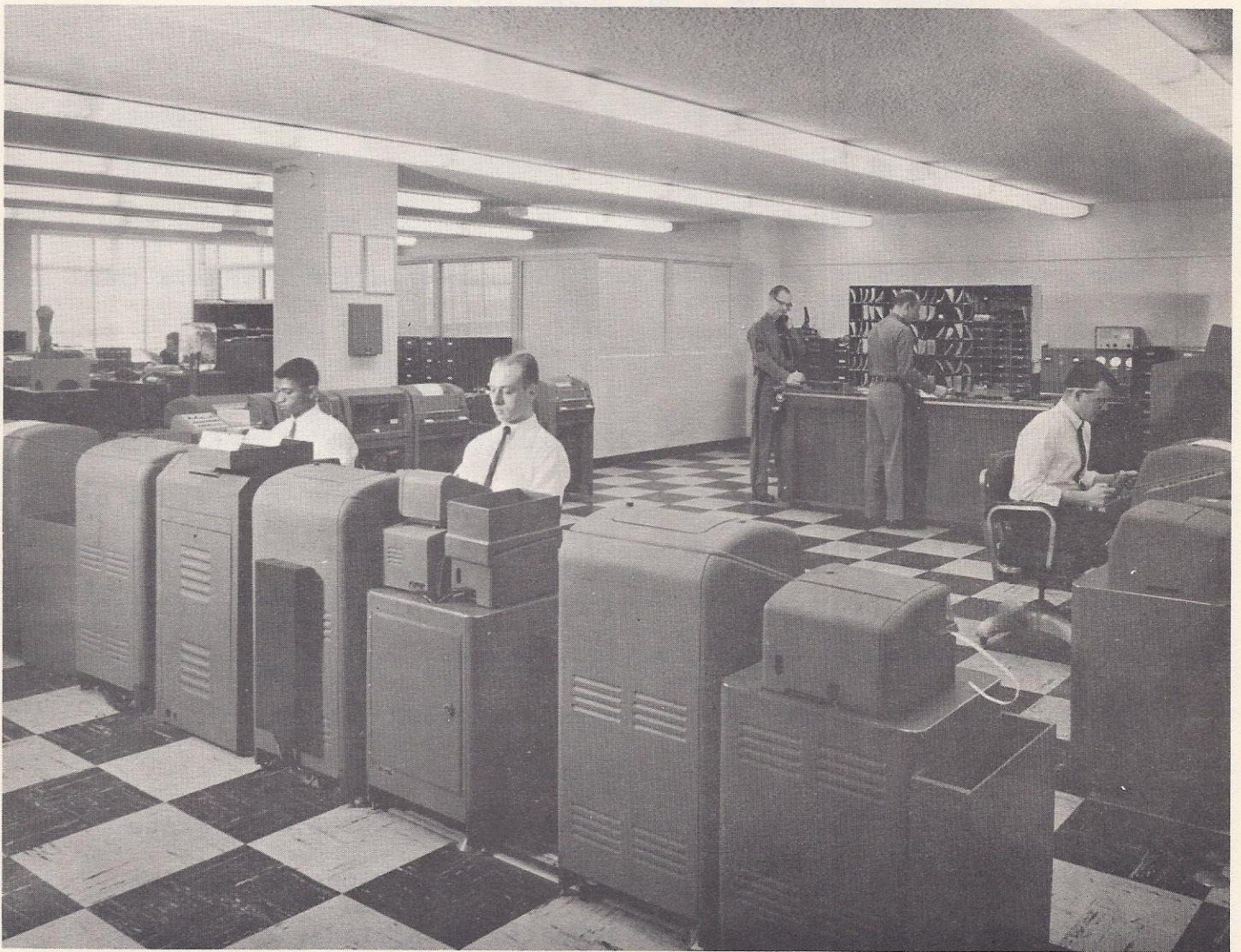
Three new teletypewriters, one in the Police Department at Endicott, one in the County Sheriff's office at Geneseo, and one in the Police Department at Catskill, were added to the system during the year and Division Headquarters' teletypewriter facilities were moved to 162 Washington Avenue.

At the close of 1961, the New York State Police Teletypewriter System consisted of 143 points and 207 instruments with 90 of the instruments located in State Police facilities or other state agencies. The New York State Police Teletypewriter System continued as an integral part of the "Police Teletypewriter Network" which consists of 17 eastern states with 1,049 points and 1,265 instruments.



RADIO SYSTEM

The State Police also operates a state-wide radio system which handled 863,440 radio transmissions during the year. The Division had 2 boats, 20 motorcycles and 715 cars equipped with radios by the end of the year.



Communications Center at Division Headquarters, 162 Washington Avenue

PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY - TRAFFIC CONTROL

Control of traffic is one of the Division's biggest jobs. Each year brings more motorists onto the state highways, parkways, and thruways and with increased traffic comes increased danger of traffic accidents. In an effort to decrease the number of accidents, the State Police utilized radar equipment, traffic check point controls, and extensive patrol with both marked and unmarked cars and with motorcycles. During 1961, the State Police patrolled 35,779,583 miles of roadway and gave 1,005 tests for intoxication.

TROOP T

Troop T was formed to provide unified coverage of the New York State Thruway. Each Troop maintained statistics from spot maps for their area to insure that patrols were giving maximum coverage during peak hours of travel and on the roadways that experienced the greatest number of accidents.

ARRESTS

During the year, 173,277 arrests were made by the State Police for moving and non-moving traffic violations with 4,854 of these arrests resulting from accidents. The State Police investigated over two thousand more accidents in 1961 than they did in 1960. There were three less fatal accidents than in 1960. The total number of traffic accidents investigated was 26,743.

INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to traffic control activities, the State Police conducted almost two thousand investigations concerning requests for additional traffic signals, stop signs, or road

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Troop</u>	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Personal Injury</u>	<u>Property Damage</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pedestrian</u>
A	83	1,212	1,809	3,104	65
B	57	1,210	1,767	3,034	63
C	69	1,789	2,445	4,303	132
D	101	1,965	3,195	5,261	97
G	89	1,544	1,965	3,598	12
K	61	1,518	2,360	3,939	79
T	44	713	2,417	3,174	14
*P-D	4	69	144	217	0
*E-D	<u>5</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	513	10,054	16,175	26,743	463
Total- 1960	516	9,363	14,824	24,703	419
Change	-3	+691	+1,352	+2,040	+44

*P-D Taconic Parkway Detail. Totals are only for the first 7 months of 1961.

*E-D Expressway Detail.

markings and for changes in established speed zones for the State Traffic Commission. A total of 43,289 investigations dealing with the revocation of licenses were conducted for the Department of Motor Vehicles, an increase of 5% over the number of investigations conducted in 1960. The Division also had an increase of 25% in the number of investigations conducted by the Vehicle Inspection Detail.



As part of their training, Recruits learn how to stop and approach a suspected stolen vehicle

A MULTI-PURPOSE TRAFFIC CHECK

Though one of the primary purposes of a patrol is traffic control and safety, a State Trooper is always alert for signs of the unusual or illegal. It is not infrequent that a routine traffic assignment results in the apprehension of a criminal or the detection of a crime. A typical instance occurred in 1961 during a routine traffic check on a heavily travelled highway outside of a city in eastern New York State.

AN ELEMENT OF SUSPICION

A Trooper, assigned to a radar detail, observed a vehicle approaching the area in an ordinary manner. He noted nothing suspicious in the operation of the car. As the vehicle neared the check point, however, it suddenly made a U-turn on the highway and sped off in the opposite direction. The Trooper, prompted by the unusual action, pursued the vehicle. When the operator of the vehicle realized that he was being pursued, he pulled his car to the side of the road and he and his companion fled into a nearby woods. The Trooper, upon checking the car, found that it had been stolen and roadblocks were set up around the area where the two persons had fled. Two juveniles were soon taken into custody and they admitted that they had attempted to commit a Robbery in the city from which they had stolen the car. They were turned over to local authorities and their incipient careers in crime brought to an abrupt end due to the quick thinking of an alert Trooper.

PREVENTING AND DETECTING CRIME

Both the Uniform Force and the B.C.I. are charged with the enforcement of criminal laws in New York State. During 1961, 10,502 cases were reported to the B.C.I. whose primary responsibility is the investigation of the more serious crimes and of activities of known criminals. Over four thousand of these cases were closed by arrest and three thousand were closed by investigation. The Uniform Force made 13,753 arrests in addition to the arrests made in connection with the Vehicle and Traffic Law. Arrests by the Uniform Force for assault, disorderly conduct and intoxication were the most frequent during the year while burglary and larceny cases accounted for almost half of the investigations conducted by the B.C.I.

Enforcement of the law covers a wide range of topics. A State Police Officer may be involved with many varied facets of the law. The following two cases are representative of the work the State Police performs each year.

NARCOTICS

Early in 1961, criminal intelligence was obtained in an upstate New York city indicating the presence of an organized narcotics ring. The local hangout used by the "pusher" and addicts was established as a bar and grill in the slum section of the city.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

In February, the State Police installed a surveillance on this establishment and were able to develop invaluable

information about the identity of the suspects in the narcotics ring. It was learned that heroin was being brought into the State from Canada and the principle methods of delivery were by private car, public bus and train.

With this basic information, the State Police discreetly and meticulously investigated all the known addicts and persons in contact with the suspected narcotics ring. Surveillances and habits of addicts indicated that a delivery to a key distributor was going to be made on either the fourteenth or fifteenth of April.

The District Attorney's office and the local police authorities were contacted and they cooperated with the State Police in arresting a known suspect at a local train station on April fifteenth. As a result of the arrest of the carrier, the investigators established additional evidence and by the end of the month, nine persons had been arrested in connection with the narcotics ring.

On October twenty-third, the principal distributor and three persons involved in supplying the heroin went on trial and after extensive testimony by the State Police, all four were found guilty as charged. The remaining five defendants plead "Guilty" to misdemeanor charges.

MURDER

Shortly after midnight on May first, the State Police were called to the home of an elderly couple living in a rural



The editor and publisher of the Citizen-Herald in Walden, New York witnessed a New York State Trooper apprehending escapees from a federal penitentiary and the action scene caught by the alert newspaperman showing the Trooper propelling his prisoners to the troop car won for the Citizen-Herald top prizes in state-wide and national news photo contests. In the summer of 1961, the photograph won first prize as the Best Spot News Picture of the Year in the national contest sponsored by the National Editorial Association in addition to winning an award in the news photographers' contest of the New York State Press Association.

area. When the Troopers arrived at the farm, they found a teen-age girl dead on the living room floor.

THE RESULT OF JEALOUSY

From the information developed at the scene, the Troopers quickly pieced together the story of the tragedy. The victim had been returning home from a dance with her date when she noticed that they were being followed. When she realized that the pursuing car belonged to a former boy friend who had been annoying her, her escort tried to elude him. The girl, seeing a lighted farmhouse, asked her companion to stop there since she knew the residents. They stopped at the farmhouse and their pursuer pulled up in front of them. He jumped from his car and tried to force the girl into his vehicle but she broke away from him and ran toward the house. Just before she reached the rear door, the former boy friend shot her in the back with a rifle he had taken from his car. He followed her into the house, shot her again at point blank range and then fled the premises.

MANHUNT

The State Police immediately organized an intensive area manhunt. Roadblocks were set up, extra patrols were assigned and a thorough search of all barns, camps, and vacant buildings in the area was conducted. The next day the killer's car was found abandoned in a nearby wooded area, but a search of the area was unproductive. The first real lead came on May fourth when an attentive grocer reported to the State Police that he had noticed a curtain, which usually hung in the second story window of an abandoned house he passed on his delivery route, had been removed.

APPREHENSION

Troopers immediately surrounded the abandoned house. They were familiar with the house having previously searched it the preceding day. Telltale signs indicated someone was now using the building. When the occupant called out threatening to shoot the Troopers, he was ordered to surrender. The futility of attempting to escape was apparent and the killer surrendered. He told Troopers he had hidden in the fields the previous day and, when the search of the house was completed, he entered it for the first time feeling he would be secure. He was taken into custody and then driven to the hospital to have a bullet removed from an abdominal wound he had inflicted on himself in a suicide attempt only a half an hour before the raid. He recovered from the wound and, after pleading guilty to Second Degree Murder, was sentenced to an indefinite term of 20 years to life imprisonment.



Record of Arrests - 1961

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>ARRESTS</u>	<u>CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>DISMISSED</u>	<u>PENDING</u>
Abandonment	38	12	12	39
Abduction	9	1	3	1
Abortion	11	2	3	3
Adultery	6	1	2	-
Animals	50	38	6	13
Arson	35	11	10	158
Assault-Felony	197	53	60	32
Assault-Misdemeanor	1,424	849	398	60
Attempt:				
Arson	5	-	-	2
Assault	2	2	1	-
Burglary	5	2	1	6
Larceny	15	12	7	1
Rape	5	2	2	1
Robbery	6	4	2	2
Suicide	2	-	-	-
Bigamy	2	2	-	1
Billiard Rooms	4	4	-	-
Bribery	10	1	1	1
Burglary	955	449	158	5,345
Burglars Tools	1	1	-	-
Unlawful Entry	53	48	4	16
Business & Trade	3	2	-	-
Children:				
Abandonment of	22	11	10	67
Carnal Abuse of	56	30	20	11
Contributing to	8	5	2	1
Delinquency of				
Endangering Life, Health,	46	30	3	2
Morals of				
Failed to Report Birth	-	-	-	2
Neglected or Delinquent	3	2	-	-
Omitting to Provide for	42	32	3	13
Unlawfully Exhibiting a	2	2	-	-
Child				
Communication	16	12	2	23
Conspiracy	22	13	1	-
Contempt of Court	17	14	5	2
Crime Against Nature	31	25	9	8
Disorderly Conduct	1,152	990	110	72
Disorderly Persons	108	79	23	7
Extortion	5	1	1	2
Forgery	181	75	33	301
Frauds & Cheats	48	41	11	33
Fugitive	168	148	8	5
Gambling	168	102	28	11

	<u>ARRESTS</u>	<u>CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>DISMISSED</u>	<u>PENDING</u>
Homicide:				
Murder	15	7	1	38
Manslaughter	18	5	5	6
Criminal Negligence	28	15	6	26
Incest	15	7	5	3
Indecency	86	49	21	47
Intoxication	1,566	1,525	25	1
Juvenile Delinquency	908	409	95	22
Kidnapping	4	3	2	4
Larceny:				
Grand Larceny	353	153	92	1,565
Petit Larceny	963	849	62	876
Issuing Fraudulent Check	503	365	76	193
Buying, Etc., Stolen Property	33	19	7	3
Motor Vehicle	316	241	52	15
Other	7	5	2	-
Lotteries	5	3	2	1
Malicious Mischief	292	237	36	462
Non-Payment of Wages	4	3	1	-
Nuisances	2	1	3	-
Parole Violators	116	111	-	8
Pawnbrokers	2	2	-	-
Perjury	6	-	-	1
Prisoners:				
Bail Jumping	5	1	2	3
Escaped	32	31	-	4
Other	-	-	-	2
Probation Violators	113	104	2	16
Public Health	75	31	10	4
Public Offices & Officers	21	8	3	1
Public Safety:				
Fireworks	26	18	2	1
Carrying Dangerous Weapons	320	80	109	20
Identification Marks	1	1	1	2
Discharging Firearms	14	3	4	2
Sale of Firearms	3	2	-	-
Other	9	7	3	1
Public Service	1	-	1	-
Railroads	18	9	4	6
Rape	114	54	44	34
Real Property	7	6	1	-
Riots	4	-	-	-
Robbery	79	37	16	109
Sanitary Code	2	2	-	-
Security to Keep Peace	2	-	1	-
Tramps	87	87	1	-
Vagrants	141	131	8	2
Wayward Minor	60	56	2	-
Witness-Material	3	-	3	-
Workman's Compensation Law	5	1	1	-
Agriculture & Markets Law	7	5	2	1

	<u>ARRESTS</u>	<u>CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>DISMISSED</u>	<u>PENDING</u>
Alcoholic Beverage Control Law	111	75	19	2
Children's Court Act	55	38	4	4
Conservation Law	546	491	26	2
Domestic Relations Law	11	5	-	1
Education Law	28	18	2	-
Election Law	5	2	2	-
General Business Law	17	10	4	-
Labor Law	98	77	12	2
Mental Hygiene Law				
Escaped Inmates	98	98	-	-
Insane Persons	197	195	1	-
Other	9	9	-	-
Military	1	-	1	-
Navigation Law	14	11	-	-
Ordinances, City, Town, etc.	17	12	5	-
Sabbath	7	5	2	-
Secreting Personal Property	-	-	-	3
Sepulture	6	4	-	1
Trespassing	-	-	-	7
Federal Laws:				
A.W.O.L.	145	141	-	-
Customs	5	4	-	-
Deserters	2	2	-	-
Immigration	68	68	-	-
Liquor	4	4	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft Act	1	1	-	-
Postal	2	2	-	-
Other	31	27	-	1
Truck Tax Law	951	795	171	48
Vehicle & Traffic Law	<u>172,326</u>	<u>158,832</u>	<u>9,206</u>	<u>11,029</u>
TOTAL	186,079	168,717	11,107	20,820

STATEMENT OF MILES PATROLLED

Automobiles-Patrols	35,642,388
Motorcycles-Patrols	137,195
Boats-Patrols	1,192.5
Total Mileage	35,780,775.5

MISCELLANEOUS

Investigations Without Arrests	129,919
Stolen Cars Recovered	849
Value Property Recovered	\$1,241,466.38
Fines Imposed	\$1,902,606.63
Miscellaneous Receipts turned over to the Division of the Treasury	\$192,267.01

Consolidated Report of the Bureau

Title of Crimes and Investigations	Cases Reported During 1961	Cases Closed by Arrest	Closed by Investigation	Cases Pending End of Period
Felonies:				
Abandonment	53	34	7	70
Abduction	17	9	7	1
Abortion	12	6	6	3
Agriculture & Markets Law	0	0	0	1
Animals	5	1	3	4
Arrest for Other Authorities	2	2	0	0
Arson	190	43	88	156
Assault	244	203	30	31
Attempt	61	23	28	9
Bail Jumping	1	1	0	0
Bigamy	12	4	8	1
Bribery	3	2	1	1
Burglary	3,570	1,241	312	5,336
Burglar's Instruments	3	3	0	0
Buying and Selling Stolen Property	1	1	0	0
Carnal Abuse	9	6	2	2
Children	86	61	10	42
Conspiracy	2	2	0	0
Criminally Receiving Stolen Property	6	5	0	1
Defacing Identification Marks	2	0	0	2
Escapee	2	2	0	0
Extortion and Threats	8	3	4	2
Federal Violations	145	129	14	1
Forgery	364	247	54	301
Fugitive from Justice (Out of State)	172	157	11	5
Frauds and Cheats	10	6	3	5
Gambling	11	11	0	0
Incest	26	17	7	3
Insane Person	11	8	3	0
Insurance	2	1	1	0
Kidnapping	8	2	4	4
Larceny	1,392	721	204	1,534
Larceny of Motor Vehicle	9	7	0	8
Lottery, Contriving	2	1	1	1
Malicious Mischief	68	24	13	83
Murder	29	19	7	38
Manslaughter	21	16	2	6
Criminal Negligence	60	19	27	24
Homicide	1	0	0	2
Excusable Homicide	1	0	1	0
Parole Violation	156	151	4	7

of Criminal Investigation - 1961

Title of Crimes and Investigations	Cases Reported During 1961	Cases Closed by Arrest	Closed by Investi-gation	Cases Pending End of Period
Felonies:				
Perjury	5	3	1	1
Prisoners	13	10	1	5
Probation Violation	88	83	3	14
Public Health	20	10	8	2
Public Offices & Officers	2	1	1	0
Public Safety	139	125	11	14
Railroads	17	10	3	6
Rape	150	85	54	29
Riots, Unlawful Assemblies	1	1	0	0
Robbery	100	51	24	109
Sepulture	2	1	1	1
Sodomy	49	40	8	8
Tramps	5	5	0	0
Narcotics	4	2	2	0
Total	7,372	3,615	979	7,873

Investigations:				
Accidental Death	208	0	198	11
Accidental Shooting	101	1	97	4
Airplane Accident	19	0	19	0
Confidential	1,122	0	1,065	64
Hunting Accidents	84	3	79	6
Missing Person	1	0	2	1
Natural Death	131	0	127	2
Selective Service	41	0	37	4
Subversive Activities	29	0	29	0
Suicide	200	0	196	5
Train Accident	11	0	11	0
Miscellaneous	8	0	8	0
Total	1,955	4	1,868	97

Misdemeanors:				
A. B. C. Law	28	12	16	0
Adultery	1	1	0	0
Animals	1	0	1	0
Arrest for Other Authorities	1	1	0	0
Assault	24	21	3	0
Burglar's Instruments	1	0	1	0
Business and Trade	1	1	0	0
Carnal Abuse	4	4	0	2

Title of Crimes and Investigations	Cases Reported During 1961	Cases Closed by Arrest	Closed by Investi-gation	Cases Pending End of Period
Misdemeanors:				
Children	145	101	35	10
Communications	31	16	7	18
Conservation	1	1	0	0
Conspiracy	5	5	0	0
Criminal Contempt	2	2	0	0
Criminally Receiving Stolen Property	11	11	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	24	15	4	6
Disorderly Person	0	0	0	1
Education Law	10	10	0	0
Escapee	9	8	1	1
Frauds and Cheats	26	11	5	18
Fraudulent Check	101	49	16	43
Fugitive from Justice	1	0	1	0
Gambling	109	84	17	10
General Business Law	2	2	0	0
Indecency	95	75	3	29
Insane Person	1	1	0	0
Juvenile Delinquency	31	23	8	0
Labor Law	1	1	0	1
Malicious Mischief	15	9	2	5
Narcotics	2	0	2	0
Non-Support	15	14	1	1
Parole Violation	3	3	0	0
Personal Property Law	1	1	0	0
Petit Larceny	104	71	22	18
Probation Violation	31	29	0	2
Prostitution	1	1	0	0
Public Health	36	31	5	1
Public Officers & Offices	2	1	0	1
Public Safety	181	144	33	6
Rape	53	37	14	2
Secreting Personal Property	4	1	1	4
Sodomy	5	5	0	0
Unlawful Entry	37	28	4	9
Vagrancy	10	8	1	2
Wayward Minor	9	9	0	0
Total	1,175	847	203	191
Grand Total	10,502	4,466	3,050	8,161

A VARIETY OF SERVICES

In fulfilling its duty to protect life and property, the State Police performs many varied tasks.

Each year a special detail of the Division patrols the State Exposition Grounds in Syracuse offering assistance to the thousands of people who attend the event. They are instrumental in controlling the large volume of traffic attracted to the grounds, in keeping order, and in reuniting with their parents dozens of small children lost in the excitement of a large Exposition. The State Police also maintains its own exhibit to help people become more familiar with the work of the Division.

During the year an educational program was conducted to assist public understanding of the law and the responsibility of the State Police in enforcing the law. In response to requests received during 1961, State Police personnel gave almost three hundred speeches before civic and professional groups, fraternal organizations, schools, and on radio and television concerning the activities of the State Police, traffic safety, and related matters.

In 1961, the State Police cooperated with the Health Department in inspecting Farm Labor camps throughout the State to insure that sanitary and safe living quarters were provided for the 25,630 migrant laborers who came into New York State during the year. A total of 3,602 inspections were made in the 912 camps located in 39 counties.

The State Police also aided in a number of searches on foot, by air, and by boat for missing persons and lost hunters during the year. One search organized by the State Police was responsible for finding a small boy who had wandered away from his home and had become stranded in a small boat on an isolated pond. Not all instances end so happily, however, as the Division's special Diving Teams can attest when they review the hazardous assignments they completed during the year in locating victims in drowning cases, disasters and accidents on the State's lakes and waterways.

These and similar services reported upon in this Annual Report are a brief glimpse at the New York State Police in action in a period of rapid population growth within the State and one in which greater protection for the public demands the utmost in efficient law enforcement.



In the public educational program prime attention is given to youth groups. One of the favorite topics for such groups is a demonstration in the use of New York State Police Bloodhounds

